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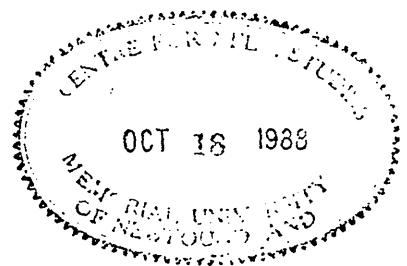
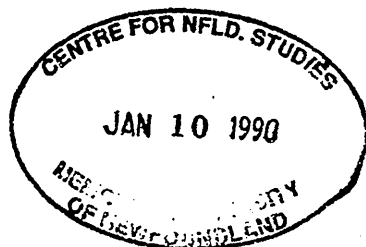
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APPENDIX M.

No. 1.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Freeman Hodgdon; age fifty-two years, I reside at Boothbay, State of Maine.
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I pursued the business for twenty years. I have been in all the waters frequented by American and Canadian fishermen.
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Yes. Thomas Berry has had more experience in the fishing business than any other man on our coast. John Hodgdon, Joseph Maddocks.
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have.
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod, Mackerel, Hake, Hallibut, Herring, and many others of less importance.
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this, please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. The quantity is very great. I do not know exactly.
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind.
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? I cannot tell. I should think the value of Fish caught by American subjects and that caught by British subjects was about equal.
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They do to a small extent.
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? I cannot tell.
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? I think not.
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? I do not know.
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Nearly all are deep-sea fisheries. Occasionally they find it advantageous to fish in-shore for mackerel, but they can usually do better outside, even for mackerel.
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel and Herring chiefly, and sometimes Codfish.

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 inshore 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

landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? I do not know how valuable the privileges granted by the Treaty of Washington may prove.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I think it is more beneficial to the people of the Provinces.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? I do not know.

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market? I think it is the principal market.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I do not know.

FREEMAN HODGDON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1873.

ORRIN McFADDEN, *Collector of Customs.*

No. 2.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO — — — ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Thomas Berry, age sixty-three, I live at Boothbay Me.

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been a fishing on the Banks and on the coasts of the British Provinces for fifty-one years.

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Charles Reed.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined the treaty.

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Principally Porgies and Mackerel, would be sought for by the fishermen of the Provinces. We have also cod haddock hake, Hallibut and many other kinds.

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. I cannot tell. The amount is very great. The quantity taken on our coast by American Fishermen greatly exceeds the quantity taken on the coasts of the Provinces.

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. I am not able.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? The people of the Provinces take as many codfish I think as the people of the States. Of Mackerel we take far the larger quantity probably three times as many. They take the greater part of the Herring.

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They get a great part of their bait from this State. They catch some and buy some.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? It is a great privilege. The Porgie bait which they procure from this State is far better than any other for taking Mackerel.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hindrance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what

manner, and to what extent annually? I think it would injure our fishermen very little. Neither would our fishing on Canadian coasts injure theirs.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? I cannot tell. It is not large.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Certainly three-fourths are deep sea fisheries.

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel and Herring.

15. If you state that the in shore 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? The off shore fishery has been the most valuable for the last thirty years.

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? Much the larger quantity is taken outside the inshore limits. Mackerel are generally found on the banks. When we can catch Mackerel off shore they are of superior quality to those caught inshore.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No sir they are not: it is an advantage to them, by tolling the fish in.

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? There are. The small fishermen of the Provinces are in the habit of following the American fleet.

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? Porgie Bait. Taken on the coasts of this State. The greater part is taken within three miles of shore. The United States fishermen take none on the coasts of the Province. The Fishermen of the Provinces will derive great benefit from the privilege of taking Bait on our coasts, as they have none on their own.

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. It will cost to fit a vessel of one hundred tons from \$2,000 to three thousand dollars for a codfishing cruise. For a Mackerel cruise from \$1,200 to 1,500.

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. It would cost less. Salt, cordage, lines, and nearly all their fishing tackle costs less. And they can build vessels for much less than we can.

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 am acquainted with the cod, and Mackerel fishery. I have been skipper of a fisherman for the last thirty years.

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? Mackerel chiefly.

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 do not know.

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? They do not.

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, in the Ports of Canso, Charlottetown, Port Hood and Halifax. They do this to a large extent; and will do it much more under the treaty of Washington than ever before. Vessels will now refit there. The advantage of this trade to the people of the Provinces will be very great.

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 how many: it is a very large fleet. The proportion which would fish within the three-mile limit is very small.

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 not worth over five per cent. We used to buy a license to fish inshore when we could buy them for fifty cents per ton. After the price was raised we could not make it pay to buy license.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them, to be worth annually, in the aggregate? I do not think they do.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? It is more beneficial to the people of the Provinces.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? I do not know. They ship all their fat mackerel to the United States.

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I do not know. The amount must be large.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. There has been very little exportation of these articles to the Provinces during the last ten years.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. I believe that the privileges of bringing their fish to our markets free of duty considering that they can catch them cheaper than we we can will stimulate their fishing industries much more than the privilege of fishing inland will stimulate ours. I also think that the increased trade which will accrue to the Provincial towns on the coast will of itself compensate for all the detriment that can result to their fishermen from our inshore fishing.

THOMAS BERRY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June 1873.

ORRIN McFADDEN,

Collector of Customs.

No. 3.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? (William Eaton)
(58) Castine, Maine
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been employed in the American and Canadian, Cod and Mackerel fisheries, sixteen years
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the

opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Capt. Joseph Stearns, Castine Maine, also Capt James Torrey Deer Isle Maine.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined the above-named articles

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod, Halibut, Hake, Haddock, Menhaden Pollock and Herring

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured?

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington?

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They procure clam-bait and Menhaden, mostly by purchase.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington?

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually?

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them?

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? The in-shore and deep-sea fisheries, in my opinion are of about equal value

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mostly Mackerel & Herring, but considerable quantities of Cod, Halibut Hake & Haddock are caught in shore

15. If you state that the in shore 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? One third in, and two thirds off shore

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 St. Lawrence, and not within shore? By far the larger quantities are taken outside the inshore limits

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? They are benefitted by the inshore fishing by reason of the fish being "tolled" in shore by the large quantity of bait thrown by the 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? There is certainly more fish caught

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? Clam bait and Menhaden is the principal bait, taken mostly on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts

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. It will cost for a vessel of 100 tons for a 4 months cruise \$5,000, in the cod fisheries. A vessel of the same size could be fitted and manned for a mackerel cruise for about \$3,000 for the same period

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. The cost of vessels fittings and maning &c would not be so much because the custom house fees on salt are not so much, the pay of crews is less, also the cost of bbls, cables, anchors and some kinds of provisions are less. Their vessels cost about one third less than ours.

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 am, or have been for a period of 15 years in capacity of Master of vessels engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries

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? 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.

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? Not to a great extent. Some capelin, herring and alewives are taken

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 obtain the articles mentioned above, in Port Hood Cape Canso, Charlotte Town, Port Mulgrave Molpeak &c

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?

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? In my experience the advantage has been very little

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? Drying and curing dont amount to much. The priveledge of transshipping cargoes is of some advantage

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? In my opinion the advantage is in their favor

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

Signed

WILLIAM EATON

CASTINE July 5th 1873

Personally appeared the above named William Eaton and on oath says that the foregoing statement by him signed is true to the best of his knowledge and belief

Before me

WM. H. SARGENT, *Jus. Pea.*

No. 4.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO
 ———— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? L. G. Crane
Gouldsborough Maine.
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have owned fishermen, and have been fishing
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Hadlock & Stanley
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined them closely
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod fish, Mackerel, Herring Porgies, Halibut
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. Could not answer correctly.
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. I cannot answer this correctly
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? I think that both nations are on equal footings.
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They do procure their Mackerel bait. Bait for a Vessel of 12 hands will cost three hundred dollars
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington?
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? I think they would
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? There never has been any, but probably will be equal to our own
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fisherman off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Seven eighths of our fishermen use the offshore fisheries.
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel altogether.
15. If you state that the in shore 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? One eighth in shore
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? Much the largest quantity taken outside the three mile limit
17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? Not any
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? If it was not for the American fishermen the Canadian fishermen would be unable to get any fish in their small boats
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 & Clams procured on the Coast of Maine — seven eighths within three miles of the 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? A vessel of one hundred tons manned by fifteen men for three months voyage. Barrels \$5,00. Salt five hundred bushels at \$2.20 per Hhd. Bait \$500. Victualling the vessel \$300.

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. The cost of the Vessel is not more than one half as much and the outfits are not much more than half as much as our Vessels.

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 own fishermen and fitted out fishermen, & have been fishing myself for 20 years more or less. The principal fishing in the provinces is Cod fish & Mackerel and the greatest portion taken on the Banks.

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

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.

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? They do not

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. We sometimes procure barrels and bait, and fresh provisions in Canso and many ports on Prince Edwards Island and at the Chaleurs

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? Five hundred Vessels average Value \$7,000 each — seven eighths without the three-mile limit

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? None

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? None at all

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I think it is more

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in

respect of it. I think it is of a great deal more value to the Province than it is to the American fishermen, and eventually will be a great injury to the interest of the American fishermen.

L G. CRANE

Keeper Sequin Light Maine

Sworn to before me this 2d day of July 1873

E. S J NEALLEY,
Collector

No. 5.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO — — — — — ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Henry E. Willard — 35 years old — Reside in Cape Elizabeth.

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been a fisherman for twenty-four years — master of a fishing vessel 9 years.

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Geo W. Willard, Caleb Willard, John F. Lovitt Morris Cobb, Isaac Cobb, & others

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined articles 18 & 22 of the "treaty of Washington"

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod & Haddock, Mackrel, Pollock Herring, Pohagen, Halibut &c.

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. Cannot State

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. All the kinds named in answer to question 5 — which may be made of great value to the Canadian fishermen as they are now to American fishermen.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? I cannot say.

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? they do obtain considerable bait in the waters of this State.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? Will depend on what extent the Canadian fishermen may pursue the fishing business in our waters.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? Will open a competition for Winter and early fishing for supplying American markets.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Cannot tell.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Not one fourth are caught in-shore. Chiefly caught out-side

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackrel — sometimes Herrings

15. If you state that the in shore fisheries are pursued wholly or chiefly for mackrel, please state what proportion of mackerel is taken within the in-shore limits, and what proportion is taken outside of the in-shore limits? Not one fourth of the mackerel caught are taken in-shore. Chiefly taken out side.

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? They are taken chiefly outside the in-shore limits — on the banks and in the Gulf of St Lawrence.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I should think no material injury.

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? Yes for they rely chiefly on the bait thrown over by American fishermen.

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 are used chiefly for Mackerel Bait & Porgies are taken on the Coast of Maine almost exclusively — within three miles of the 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. For a season — of say three trips — Mackerel Fishing — (two months to a trip.) Will Cost \$2,500, for Bait, Salt & Provisions: & Eleven men at 40, \$ per month — 6 mos — \$2,640 in addition — Seins, lines Hooks &c. \$1,500. — Making \$6,640 for 45 ton vessel costing \$9,000 — or \$2,210 per trip, *without* reconing cost of Vessel.

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. Canadian Vessels are built of Soft woods & cheaply fitted & cannot cost I think, much more than half as much as American fishermen, — do not provision as expensively as American fishing Vessels.

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? Am acquainted with Nova Scotia & Prince Edwards Island fisheries — have fished there for four seasons.

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? Mackerel Herring, Pollock, Cod & Hake.

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. Cannot say.

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? Occasionally Herring for Cod fishing — perhaps valued at 10. \$ a season for each vessel.

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. American fishermen do procure the above supplies, at Gut Canso, Charlottetown P. E. I. Pictou N. S. Port-Hood — & some other ports, & this trade must be of considerable value to those Dominion ports.

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? Should think that 175 to 200 Vessels ranging at 45 to 50 tons, averaging eleven men each, go annually to the British Provinces for Mackerel & will average, I should think, 180 Bbls Mackerel each for the seasons catch — of which, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ are taken *outside* of the "three-mile-limit."

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? I should think it more profitable for a vessel *not* to go within three miles of the shore — more fish would be taken, but the restriction is an annoyance.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs

before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? I do not think the gain of any great advantage to American Fishermen.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I know that during the Reciprocity treaty, that several persons — citizens in the Gut o Canso, (Charlottetown Port Hood) & other places got wealthy out of American fishing trade. & since its repeal those persons have lost all that trade — which I have no doubt this treaty will restore in a measure.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Cannot

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. the only foreign market for Canadians

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

H E WILLARD

I solemnly and truly swear, that the foregoing statements by me subscribed are true according to my best knowledge and belief. So help me God.

H E WILLARD

Sworn before me this sixteenth day of June A.D. 1873.

M. N. RICH

(SEAL.)

Dep Collector of Customs.

No. 6.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO _____ ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Name Albert T Trufant Age 39 years State of Maine Town of Harpswell

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been in the Business of Bying & Cureing Fish for the last 13 years and have been in Gulf of St Lawrence a Fishing

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so?

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington?

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured.

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington?

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? they do but I cannot state to What extent

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington?

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? I think it will as they can Bring their Fish in Free of Duty and they can Fit & have their Vessels at Less Cost than we can

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them?
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries?
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? for Mackerel
15. If you state that the in shore 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? in My Opinion their is not one Eight taken within the Shore Limmits of Three Miles
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? they are
17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? they are not
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? 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? Manhaden and I should Say that Seven Eights are taken within three Miles of the Shore as to the Value I cannot State but it is of considerable value as it is the Prinsable Bait used for Mackerel
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. the Principle Class of Fishing presude from Maine is the Cod & Mackerel Fishery the relative cost of Fitting for Cod Fishing is from 1 to 3,000 as to sise of Vessel and the length of the time occupide is from 4 to 12 Weeks and the Principle Cost is Provisions Salt & Bait. as for Mackerel Fishing it Cost less than for Cod Fishing to Fit the Vessells and their everage length of time to complete a voyge is from 8 to 12 Weeks the Cost for Eitting for a Mackerel Voyge is from 800 to 2000 as to beam & sise of Vessel.
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 Is'and, 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. As for Fitting and Manning Vessells from the Provinces they can be Fitted & run with a less cost than from the States in the first place there is no los of time as it takes from 1 to 2 Weeks each way to get to the Fishing Grounds and they can build their Vessells at a less cost than from the States as timber and all Material is Cheaper and also labor and they can presue the Fishing Business at a less cost than the Vessells from the States in every respect
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?
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
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.
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? They do Procure Bait some times within 3 Miles of the Shore but the Value is but of little importance as it is Mostley Herring Fish and of but little Value except for Bait
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 Procure suplies and also Ice, Salt Barrells &c and it is of great advantage to the Provinces to Sell to the American Fishing Vessels they Buy in evry Harbor of any note in the Dominion of Novascotia Prince Edwards Island Cape Briton & the North Shore of the Gulf of Lower Canada I canot State the Vallue but it must be a Large Amount

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 State What Number of Vessels ar yearly engaged in the Fisherey of the British Provinces but should from 2 to 300 and they are Mostly Fishing for Cod & Mackerel the everage Crews Consist from 7 to 12 or 15 Men as to sise of Vessels and I should say that but one eight of the Fish are caught within the 3 Miles limets of the Shore

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? I should say that I do not consider 10 per cent is added to the privalige of Fishing within the 3 Miles limets and that consist of Mackerel & Bait taken within the limets

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate?

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I should consider it of More advantage to the Provinces as regards the Fishing interest than to the United States

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. it does

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

ALBERT T. TRUFANT.

Attest: STEPHEN PURINTON.

Personally appeared the within named Albert T. Trufant & mad oath that the within instrument by him signed is true.

Before me,

STEPHEN PURINTON,

Justice of the Peace.

No. 7.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, Enoch G. Willard make answer to the several questions propounded to me on behalf of the United States, as follows.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Enoch G. Willard, — reside in Portland, Maine — am 50 years old

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been in the business of buying and selling fish for over 20 years and furnishing supplies and outfits for fishermen, and have been an importer and dealer in Salt, Purchased over \$400,000 worth of fish last year

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. S. B. Chase of the house of Dana, & Co. George Trefetheren, Henry Trefetheren, John Conley, Emery Cushing, A. G. Sterling, Geo. F. Lovett and others.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so. I have examined articles 18 to 22 inclusive of the Treaty.

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. Cod, hake, haddock, mackerel herring, pogies, are the principal.

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. The kinds are stated in my last answer. The value of the fish purchased at this port, including cod liver oil is about \$2,200,000. Of the fish purchased here probably not one twentieth part are caught on that part of the Canadian coast thrown open by the Treaty — but what portion of the nineteenth twentieths not so caught are taken upon the coast of this State, I am not able to state with anything like accuracy, nor do I know who can — probably one half.

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. It is not within my power to give any definite answer or answer that I should feel certain about, to the first question I will state the kinds of fish caught on the coast of Maine which by the Treaty will be open to the Canadian fishermen. 1. Mackerel — this fishery is large and valuable, and may be made so to the Dominion fishermen if they choose to avail themselves of the opportunities offered. These fish are taken on the coast of Maine before they reach the coast to the Eastward and are sent to the Southern markets. It is now a valuable fishery to the Maine fishermen and will be opened to Dominion use. 2. The herring fishery is large and important — Especially on the Eastern coast. 3. The pogie fishery is very large. The most important district on the entire coast is Maine. The pogie taken here is fatter than any other and afford more oil. When the fishery is thrown open under the Treaty the Dominion fishermen will be at liberty to take pogies upon the coast of this State and enter into a large and profitable trade. Also to catch (especially in the winter) cod and other fish for sale fresh in the American markets in competition with American fishermen, and to catch mackerel early before they reach the Dominion waters, thus affording employment to the vessels and fishermen of the Provinces at times when there is none upon their own coast.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? Cannot say.

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? A considerable amount of bait is supplied from this State to Canadian fishermen, can't say now much.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? Cannot say. It will depend upon the enterprise of the fishermen.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hindrance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? Undoubtedly to some extent. There will be sharp competition in winter for our markets for fresh fish, and for mackerel early in the season.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Dont know.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? More than nine tenths — perhaps nineteen twentieths are outside.

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel chiefly — Some herring.

15. If you state that the in shore 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? Not over one fourth are taken within the inshore limits — three fourths or more outside.

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? Yes. More than three fourths. Mackerel in the Gulph of St. Lawrence are usually found on the Banks.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I think not.

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? Practical fishermen can answer better than I.

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? Pogie. Nearly all the mackerel bait is taken on coast of Maine within three miles of the 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. A vessel of 60 tons costs \$2500 to 3000\$ per annum, for fitting, furnishing &c and makes usually three cruises a year.

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. The cost of fitting out &c in Dominion is not so large as in the United States. Cannot state the precise difference. Our fishermen generally consider the difference I think to be not less than 25 per cent in favor of the Dominion. Reasons our vessels cost more — cost more to supply and wages are larger.

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 am as a fish dealer as before stated with most or all of those fisheries.

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? Mackerel, herring and pollock.

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 have not the information at hand that would enable me to state with accuracy. The catch in outside waters is of many times the value of the catch inside as before stated.

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? They do sometimes, but not to a large extent.

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, and will more largely when the Treaty takes effect. Will also buy fish by the cargo and in smaller quantity. It is a valuable trade to the Provinces

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 have already stated the sorts of fish taken, those taken within the three mile limit would not be one tenth of all taken in those waters.

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? Only for two months in a year is there any advantage, and this is mainly confined to catching the per cent of Mackerel before stated.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? American fishermen do not repack fish until they arrive home — the other rights except transshipping cargoes are of no value.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? Yes. I have no doubt of it a large portion of fishermen and fish dealers believe that without the repeal of the duty the former would gain as much as the latter, but with the repeal, the opinion is nearly if not quite universal among intelligent and practical men that the balance of gain, if any, is with the people of the Provinces.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Cannot say.

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes, the only market foreign to the Provinces.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Dont know.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquires is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

I do solemnly, sincerely & truly swear that the foregoing Statements are true & correct to the best of my knowledge & belief. So help me God.

E G. WILLARD

Sworn to before me

M N RICH *Dep. Collector of Customs*

(SEAL.)

June 2, 72

No. 8.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO — — — — ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Geo Trefethen, age forty three. Portland Maine

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I am a wholesale dealer in Dry & Pickled have been in the business twenty one years in Portland previous to which worked at curing fish from my youth up. Am an owner in Six fishing Schoones and have owned more or less for twenty years, my father has been in the business sixty years

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. W. S. Dana, A. G. Sterling, C & H Trefethen E. G. Willard and many others

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I, have

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel Codfish Pollock Hake Haddock & Porgies

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. I cannot state definately, and do not know where the information can be obtained

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. I think the most valuable fisheries to be thrown open by the Treaty is the Porgie, which I should estimate to be worth a Million Dollars to the State of Maine And which we have now entirely as the fish follow the coast and are taken almost wholly within the three mile limit the next in importance is the Mackerel, which perhaps is realy of more value but is not confined to the shore so closely, a large potion being taken outside the limit Codfish are mostly taken outside the three miles on our coast

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? I cannot State

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? they do, but cannot state to what amount. Porgies for Mackerel Bait, has been quite largely shipped to N. S. from this State

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? I cannot tell. It will be owing entirely to how far they avail themselves of the privileges opened to them

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? If they should take advantage of our winter fishing I think that they injure our fishermen by over stocking our markets with fresh fish and thus reduce the price

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? I do not know but think it is very limited at present, confined to a few Mackerel fishermen in fall of the year

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? All of the Cod are taken off shore and a large proportion of the Mackerel, say three quarters to seven eights. Herring are mostly taken in shore, also Pollock

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel principally and will for Herring after the treaty takes effect

15. If you state that the in shore 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? I should say three quarters to Seven eights outside and one eights to a quarter in shore

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? Yes in the summer, say from June 1st to Sept 1st our fishermen usually do better off shore, but in the fall after the 1st of Sept the Mackerel usually play in shore, and the weather being rough it is safer to be near a harbor

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I should say not, except in rare instances

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 do not know

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 is the best bait for Mackerel, and is taken only on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, and is all taken within three miles of the 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. For Bank cod fisheries we use vessels of about 60 tons costing from seven to ten thousand dollars, we usually fit and provision them for a voyage of two to four months with a crew of ten men. 1st we take 120 to, 140 hhds Salt cost 300\$ Bait 40 Brls. Clams, 320\$ Nets lines & Hooks 180\$ Provisions 500\$ total \$1300, — to which we add if they fish in dories which the most of the fishermen do \$1600 late years 300\$ for dories total 1600\$. this for the first or spring cruise, if successfull \$1000 usually last two months the second cruise will cost less, say about 1000\$ for two months if \$600 codfishing. if for mackerel in Bay St Lawrence 800\$. third cruise for Mackerel usually ——— cost 600\$. Therefore if the vessel makes two Cod fish cruises and one Mackerel it will \$3200 cost about 3200\$ if One Codfish and two Mackerel 3000\$ in rare instances we get a fourth trip, but as often only two.

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. I cannot State what it costs to fit out a vessel from the Provinces, but have always understood that it cost them much less. in the first place they have cheaper vessels. And not so well provided and Provisioned. they are nearer home and do not require so extensive an outfit. and the men own and run their vessels and are satisfied with

poorer provisions than our people are, and many articles cost less in Nova Scotia than in the States, vessels can be built for less, because wood and iron is cheaper. Salt is cheaper and many other articles

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? only as a dealer and buyer of their fish

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? Herring Mackerel Cod &c

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 do not know

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? they do. Herring principally for winter fishing which they purchase of the inhabitants and will continue to purchase as the inhabitants can sell for less than our fishermen can catch, them I do not know the amount but should estimate it at ten thousand dollars or more

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 to some extent in Halifax N.S., Port Mulgrave & Port Hood, C. B. Charlotte town & Georgetown, P. E. I. and other Ports of less note, and will after the Treaty takes effect to a *large extent*. It must be a decided advantage to people of those Ports, to be able to supply our vessels with Fresh Provisions Potatoes &c and I know that they felt it to be a sad blow to them when the former Treaty was abrogated, and I have been solicited by parties in trade at Halifax Port Mulgrave and Charlotte Town to send my vessels to them for supplies and have done So

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 have no statistics, of the above, but should estimate the number to be Five or Six hundred Valued at some Two hundred and fifty Thousand Dollars, maned by some five or Six thousand men, Cod and Mackerel, should estimate the value at three Million Dollars in round numbers, and should estimate the amount taken in shore or within three miles at not more than ten per cent or three hundred thousand, and I do not believe that it will exceed that amount after the Treaty takes effect

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? I do not think that I would pay one-tenth of One per cent for the privilege, in fact all the benefit that any vessel that I own in would derive, would be in being allowed to fish for about a month inside the limit for Mackerel When the Dominion Govt granted permits to fish inside the three mile limit to our fishermen, by the payment of fifty dollars for a vessel, some of our fishermen, paid that amount for the privilege, but when the next year they Dominion Govt raised the amount, to One hundred Dollars, very few if any, would pay it, none that I was interested did.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? None for the right to land and dry their nets and cure fish, they may gain something in rights to land and transship Cargoes but I think the benefits to the people, where they are landed or transhiped would be fully equal to the benefit we derive

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I, think it is decidedly in favor of of the People of Provinces, the right to bring their fish to our market free of Duty is worth more to them than all they give is worth to us.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? I do not know.

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market? It does, and also a large part of the Large Codfish.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and

fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I do not know.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I do not know.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. I will state in this connection that I have in my employ a number of natives of Nova Scotia, who now say they shall return to N. S. as by the treaty, and with the privilege of sending their fish to our market free, they can prosecute the business more profitably there than here.

I solemnly, sincerely & truly swear that the foregoing statements are true & correct to the best of my knowledge & belief So help me God.

GEORGE TREFETHEN

Sworn before me this 12th day June 1873

(Seal.)

M N RICH

Dep. Collector.

No. 9.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? John Conley. Portland, Me. Age, 69 years.

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been in the Fish and Oil business for the last thirty years.

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. E. G. Willard; Geo. Trefethen & Co.; Henry Trefethen & Sons; Emery Cushing; A. G. Sterling & Co.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have.

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provision of the Treaty of Washington? Cod; Hake; Cusk; Haddock; Mackerel; Pollock; Herring; Menhaden or Porgies are the principal kinds.

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. The kinds of Fish are as above stated. The value of fish and fish oil is about two million dollars (\$2000.000.) for Portland sales.

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. I cannot state the amount Mackerel in large quantities and value. also Codfish; Hake, Haddock, Pollock, Herring & Porgies will be of great importance and profit to the Canadian fishermen

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? I cannot say.

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They procure large quantities of bait and supplies; value not known.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any

other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? I cannot say, but think it very valuable.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? I do not think it will, to any great extent but they will have a chance to compete with our winter fishing, which is very valuable.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? I do not know.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? About three quarters of the fishing, is deep-sea fishing.

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel and Herring, principally.

15. If you state that the in shore 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? Should think that less than one fourth part are taken within the in-shore limits.

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? Cannot say.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? Do not think they are.

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? Cannot say, but should think there would be.

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? The best bait is pogies; nearly all the mackerel bait is taken on the coast of Maine and within three miles of the 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. Salt, Lines, Provisions, etc. varying from One thousand (1000) dollars to three thousand (3000) dollars. They usually make from two to three trips per year.

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. Should think the cost of the Canadian would be much less than the American.

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 have been acquainted with the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick fisheries for about twenty years.

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 and Pollock principally.

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. Do not know.

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? Should think not to any great extent or value.

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 purchase supplies in most all the ports on the fishing coast, and is consequently of advantage to the inhabitants of the different ports.

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? Cannot state how many vessels are employed or the amount of fish taken.

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? Only a small part of the fish are taken within three miles of the coast, and the profit not large compared with the outside fishery.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? Do not think they do, to any great extent.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I consider the advantages fully equal and beneficial.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Cannot say.

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. I think it does to a large extent.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Cannot state.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

I solemnly sincerely & truly swear that the foregoing Statements are true & correct to the best of my knowledge & belief—so help me God.

JOHN CONLEY

Sworn to before me this 14th day June 1873

M N RICH (Seal.)
Dep Collector.

No. 10.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO _____
ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? O. B. Whitten, 34 Portland Maine

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been in the fish business ten years

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. T. C. Lewis Abel Chase C. M. Trefethan R. T. Sterling

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? Have examined the articles referred to above

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod — Haddock Pollock Hake Mackerel Herring and Pohagen

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. Unable to state

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. Cannot say

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? Do not know

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? A very large proportion of the bait used by the Canadian mackerel fishermen is taken from the warters of this State

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? Cannot say

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? As the Canadian fishermen can build fit and man their vessels at an exceedingly less cost than American it would be a detriment to American fisheries because they could not compete with them.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Do not know

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Most of the large fishing vessels of this State pursue the deep sea fishing off the Coast of British North American Provinces for nearly five months and then a large proportion of the same vessels pursue the mackerel fishing

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel

15. If you state that the in shore 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? Should judge that seven eighths of all the mackerel caught are taken out side of the in-shore limits

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? Yes

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No

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? It requires a continual throwing of bait to catch mackerel with a hook consequently vessels in the fleet do better than they would by fishing alone

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? Pohagen — and all taken in American waters and most of it within three miles of the 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. It will cost to build and fit out a vessel of 100 tons for cod-fishing to be absent the average time — say three months \$12000 — For mackerel fishing \$11550

Cod fishing	Cost of Vessel	9500	Mackerel fishing,	cost of Vessel	9500
“ “	“ “ Provisions	1200	“ “	“ “ Provisions	1000
“ “	“ “ Salt	450	“ “	“ “ Salt	150
“ “	“ “ Dories	350	“ “	“ “ Bait	300
“ “	“ “ Bait	500	“ “	“ “ Barrels	600
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		\$12000			\$11550

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. Should say that Canadian vessels can be built and fitted for nearly one half less than American — material for building is less — They use a poorer class of vessels and provision them at a very small expense

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? Acquainted with the cod and mackerel fisheries — nearly ten years both curing cod-fish and inspecting mackerel

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? Mackerel mostly

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.

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? Sometime the American fishermen take bait within three miles of the coast of the Dominion of Canada but to a very small extent

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 purchase supplies in the ports of the Dominion of Canada — American fishermen frequently land their cargo of mackerel and ship them to American ports — then they are obliged to get an entire outfit, and it is a great advantage to have the trade of the fishing-vessels

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?

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?

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? They do not

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? A *far greater* benefit to the people of British North American Provinces than to the people of the United States

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

I solemnly sincerely & truly swear that the foregoing statements are true & correct to the best of my knowledge & belief.

So help me God.

O. B. WHITEN

Sworn to before

M N RICH

Dep Collector

No. 11.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO
S B CHASE ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Stephen B Chase reside in Portland Main am 67 years old
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been in the buisness of receiving and Delvering fish for the last twentyfive years
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. E G Willard George Trefetherin Henry Trefetherin John Conley Emery Cushing A G Sterling George F Lovett.
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod Hake, Cusk Haddock Mackerel Herring Pogies, are the principle
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. The kinds are stated in my last answer. The value of Fish purchase including Cod Liver Oil and the Oil manufactured from Porgies is from \$1800,000 to \$2,000000.
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. Cannot give any answer to the first part of questions, the kinds of Fish caught on the coast of Maine which by the Treaty will be open to the Cannadin Fisherman, 1st, Mackererll, which is large & valuable and may be maid so to the fishermen of the Provinces if they choose to make them so, as they are taken earley in the season on our southern Cost and then work east until Fall when they reach the English waters, this branch of the Fishing interest is large and vauable to Maine Fisherman, and will be open to Dominion fishermen 2d The Herring fishery is large and important especaly on the Eastern Coast 3d the pogie fishery is large and important, especscaly to Maine, and by the treaty this branch is trown open to the Dominion Fishermen and will open to them a large and profitable buisness to them if they choose to themselves of it also the Fresh Fish buisness will be thrown open to them in the Winter season affording emploument to men & vessels during the time they cannot be so employe on their coast
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? Cannot say
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? A large amount of Baits is supplied to Canadien Fisherman cant say how much
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? Cannot say
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? This will depend very much on the enterpris of the Canadin Fisherman, as they will have a chance to competute for the winter fishing & earley mackerel Fishing
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Do not know
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? More than three qauters perhaps Nine tenths are out side
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in shore fisheries? Mackerel & Herring
15. If you state that the in shore 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? Should think one-fourth part are taken within in shore limits

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? Cannot say

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I think not

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? Cannot say

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? Pogies, nearly all the Mackerel Bait is taken on the coast of Maine and 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. As near as I can ascertain from enquiry think the expence will be from \$2000 to 3000, and usually make three cruises a year

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. Cannot tell

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 am with the Nova Scotia & New Brunswick

23. What kinds 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 & Pollock & Salmon

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. do not know

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? they do sometimes but to small extent

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 and will more largely when the treaty takes effect, and will prove a valuable trade to the Province

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 have no knowledge of the Number of Vessels employed or how many fish taken

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? onley for a short time in the fall, and is mainly confined the per cent of mackerel before stated

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? Americans do not repack fish until they arrive home the other rights excepting transshipping cargo is of no value

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I have no doubt of it and in conversation with both class of Fisherman the Dominion Fishermen are better satisfied than our own with the Treaty according to there own statements

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Cannot say

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Do not know

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

I solemnly sincerely & truly swear that the foregoing statements are true & correct to the best of my knowledge & belief. So help me God

STEPHEN B CHASE

Sworn before me this 13th day of June 1873

M N RICH *Dep. Collector.*

No. 12.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ——— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, Marshall N. Rich make the following answers to the several questions propounded to me, respecting the Fisheries — on behalf of the U. S.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Marshall N Rich — reside in Portland Maine — am 42 years of age,

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been Secretary of the Board of Trade of this city for the past *ten* years — published a commercial paper for seven years — in which capacities it has engaged much of my time in preparing & collating statistics and trade reports, I have also been Deputy Collector of Customs for this port for nearly five years — and am at this time,

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. W. S. Dana, E. G. Willard, George — Trefethen, Emery Cushing, Geo. F. Lovett, John Conley & others,

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined Articles 18 and 22 inclusive of the "Treaty of Washington."

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod, Pollock, Hake, Haddock, Mackerel, Herring & "Porgies" (chiefly.)

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. Of the kinds of fish previously enumerated, including Cod-liver Oil. The value of that purchased in this market, is not much short of two and a half million dollars annually, of which, probably not one twentieth part are caught on that part of the Coast to be thrown open by the "Treaty." I cannot state where the information asked can be procured,

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. I cannot state with any practical degree of accuracy the amount and value of the American

fisheries to be open to the Canadian fishermen through the provisions of the treaty, The kinds of fish that are caught on the Coast of Maine are Mackerel — which is one of the most valuable & successful especially early in the season before these fish frequent the Coast so far Eastward as the Canadian shores and would afford a remunerative business for the Canadian fishermen in supplying Southern markets early in the season before these fish reach the more Eastern shores of the British Provinces, The "Porgie" fishery of Maine is probably next in importance to that of Mackerel — and the most valuable of this class, of the whole Atlantic coast, as the yield of oil is much more abundant & better — than from any other source, this would open to the Canadian fisherman opportunities for an entirely new & remunerative business, The Herring fishery is also of considerable importance on the eastern shores of Maine, "Winter Cod fishing" for supplying the markets with *fresh* fish affords a large business to American fishermen, for which Canadian fishermen could compete under the provisions of the "treaty of Washington,"

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? I cannot answer

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? Canadian fishermen obtain large supplies of bait in the markets of this State.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? This will depend largely to what extent the Canadian fishermen may avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hindrance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? The competition of Canadian fishermen will be likely to considerably reduce the profits of our own fishermen, especially in the winter fishing,

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Can give no reliable information,

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Chiefly deep-sea fishing — but a small proportion are in-shore fisheries,

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? For mackerel chiefly.

15. If you state that the in shore 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? I learn that probably not one quarter of the mackrel taken by American fishermen are caught within the in-shore limits — & that more than three quarters are taken outside,

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? Yes — from the best information I have

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I have heard Canadian fishermen — or coasters say, that it was rather an advantage in the way of *trade* — to have American fishermen in their waters — than otherwise — farther I cannot say,

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 cannot say — from personal knowledge,

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 — principally taken within three miles of the 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. Vessels of 60 to 70 tons costing 8 to 9 thousand dollars are the prevailing class of craft employed by the Maine fishermen and to "fit out" for a mackerel cruise — complete; costs from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum and they make three — sometimes four cruises a year,

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. I cannot state the cost of fitting & manning Canadian fishermen

— but think they must be very much less, as they are not so large & costly vessels as those employed by American fishermen,

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? Only from such information as I have acquired in my business relations with the American fishermen & dealers and casual conversation with Canadian Coasters,

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? Mackerel — Pollock & Herring.

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 am not able to answer intelligibly,

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? Have heard that they do occasionally.

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. Yes to some extent at Halifax Yarmouth — Cape Breton & other places, and is an advantage to the ports of the Dominion. in furnishing supplies &c,

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 say how many U. S. vessels are yearly engaged or how many men employed — The kinds of fish caught is previously stated — the portion caught within 3 miles of the British coast is not over 10 per cent I think,

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? Perhaps ten per cent, as by such priviledges, they can fish to better advantage near the shore for two months in the year.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? The fish caught by our fishermen are not repacked till they arrive home. Transshipping cargos will be of some value. There will be no other rights acquired by the treaty that I can now see.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I should judge the "Treaty" to be as beneficial to the British North American Provinces, in every respect as to the people of the United States — Smoke-Houses will be established by American dealers at favorable ports of shipment in the British Provinces to secure the advantages of cheaper labour.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Cannot answer,

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes — so far as my knowledge goes,

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I cannot tell,

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated

in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

I Marshall N. Rich do solemnly — sincerely & truly swear that the foregoing statements are true & correct to the best of my knowledge & belief — So help me God

MARSHALL N. RICH.

Sworn before me this 12th day of June 1873

(Seal.)

D MORTLOR *Dety Collr, Justice of the Peace*

No. 13.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ——— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Noah Swett — 47 — Wellfleet Massachusetts.

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been engaged in the mackerel fishery 35 years. 15 years as catcher, 20 years as Inspector. Never have visited the Canadian waters.

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? Have examined the articles mentioned

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the treaty of Washington? Cod, Mackerel, & Menhaden or Porgis are the Principal varieties of great value —

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. The Reports of the Inspector General will give the total catch of Mackerel for those years but will include the foreign with the home catch, and it will be difficult I think to find a separate statement of each. Am not aware that any public record of the catch of Cod on our shores has been kept.

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. Supposing that an annual average catch of mackl — to be 250,000 barrels in all the New England States at \$10 per barrel — the value would be — \$2,500,000 for such fish alone, the value of the Cod & Porgy Catch. I am not well acquainted with

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington?

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? I think the Canadian fishermen have not only in exceptional cases procurd Bait on our coasts. but have procurd it from second hands.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? The privilege to procure bait is valuable, so is the liberty to repack and inspect their mackerel. The privilege relating to nets is not worth much to either side. they salt their nets and do not dry

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? Our home fleet is already too numerous for the prosperity of the business If this Treaty causes the Canadian fishery largely to increase. the detriment to the Home vessel will be serious on acct of the difference in fitting. cost of vessel, &c enabling them to sell under

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State,

and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Am not aware that at present there are any to make acct of

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Very Largely deep sea fishery

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mostly mackerel—

15. If you state that the in shore 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? My opinion is from what I can learn from what experienced persons say that more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the catch has been outside the 3 mile limit in the Bay of St Lawrence. The American in shore fishery is very valuable, especially early & late. for mackerel and fresh fishing fall. Winter & spring

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? Such are undoubtedly the facts

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I look upon it as a very great advantage to the Colonist

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? It is often the case that while fishing in shore the Colonial fishermen ties on to the American, so as to take advantage of her bait. to toll mackerel alongside

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? The Porgy is the almost universal bait used. and is found from Long Island to the Penobscot River. and is all taken within the limits the annual value to one of our fishermen. is from \$300 to \$500 dollars

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? For the mackerel Fishery — an average vessel would cost,

Fitted with Barrels —	\$8000.00
“ “ Salt.	450.00
“ “ Provisions	400.00
“ “ Bait	300.00
“ “ 16 men —	3200.00
	<hr/>
	12.400.00
if she carries seine	1200.00
	<hr/>
	13.600.00

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. The American mackerel fleet is a fleet of Yachts calculated for fleetness and composed and constructed of the best materials, The Canadian fleet is far below the other in material and construction, Many of the duties that the American pays are unknown to the Colonist Barrels. salt and Provisions are likewise lower and of an inferior quality and the habits of living on board are very much in favor of the Colonist. I judge that the inhabitant of the Dominion can furnish and sail his Schooner at. $\frac{1}{3}$ at least less cost than the American

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? Have no personal acquaintance. but have often sent vessels to those waters.

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? Mackerel & Cod —

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. For the ten preceding years our fishermen from Cape Cod especially have not frequented to any great extent the Bay of St Lawrence for years not a vessel went there from this town (Wellfleet) Our shore fishery proving so much surer and productive than that of the Bay Since seining has become so popular Our hook fishermen are turning their attention that way. to avoid cruising on the same ground with the seiners

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? Am not aware that they procur bait at all in the Canadian Waters

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. The Ports in Gut of Canso, Georgetown, Charlottetown Malpec & Cascumpee are largely indebted to the American fishermen for their custom. During the Reciprocity treaty these places flourished from the gains derived from that source. Since that treaty has been cancelled those same places have suffered severely from being unable to furnish supplies to American vessels

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?

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? Of course it will be a convenience to fish in shore. When we were denied that privilege fishermen kept more at sea, did not frequent the harbors so often and employed more time in business. deducting what they would catch off shore during the time used in shore, and amt of time saved I think the privilege quite valueless.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? Am not aware that the American will gain any valuable right in this way that they do not now possess.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? The fishermen of the United States are a unit in deciding that the treaty is against them

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. They do. Fat fish will not keep in warm countries.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. I can only say that the universal opinion of those engaged in the American fisheries both at sea and on shore is that the terms of the treaty are decidedly against them, some have gone so far as to predict the total ruin of our own fisheries when brought into competition with the Dominion fisheries. For the last 25 or 30 years the Yankee has been training the Colonist his business, actually learning him his trade a large proportion of the fishermen of Nova Scotia are better acquainted on our shore than on their own. they have among them many capable men who have only to fit out their cheap vessels cheaply and enter the lists against their trainers and if this is carried to the extent that Yankee enterprise would carry it were the position reversed we may expect our business to decline and go into other hands, so depressing an effect has this view upon the fisheries of this town that already this year we have sold 15 out of a fleet of 75 vessels and added none.

NOAH SWETT.

Then personally appeared the above named Noah Swett and acknowledge the foregoing answers to be the best of his belief correct

EBENEZER T. ATWOOD

Justice of the Peace

No. 14.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO
 ———— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Chas C. Pettin-gill, Salem, Massachusetts
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been in the Fishing for 25 years past, most of the time in Gloucester
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Chas A Roper of Salem, Mass
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined said articles
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Men-haden, a fish which is used principally for Mackerel Bait, and the Provinces depend mainly upon us for a supply. in my judgment it is quite a valuable consideration for them
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. this information will come to you correctly, no doubt.
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Wash-ington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. I think mainly, our advantage from the Treaty must come from the Mackerel Fishery. I have always regarded free fishing for mackerel in the Bay of St Lawrence quite important to our fishing interest, other fisheries of no particular value to us, which comes from the Treaty, with free fishing in the Bay, which calls a large number of our vessels there give them a large amount of trade from our fleet, which they have always regarded of much value to them. Add to that their fish free in our Markets, with the advantage of our Mackerel Bait which comes to them freely, I am inclined to think nearly if not quite balances their claims against us,
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to com-petition by the Treaty of Washington? These facts are contained in Reports which I presume will be available
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? largely their Mackerel Bait comes for our coast. Value could not say
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? Could not say
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? Not very serious hinderance
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them?
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries?
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mack-erel chiefly
15. If you state that the in shore 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? I think a very small portion of the catch, the past fifteen years has been take within the limits. If our fishermen had felt secure and free to Fish always when three miles from land, their catch from year to year would not have been much impaired. The trouble mainly has been, a fear to fish within sight of land, whenever any Cutters were in sight, knowing there was no redress when taken. here lies the great sacrifice which our Fishermen have had to bear in the past.

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? Yes

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I think it has worked for their advantage rather than injury

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? this is true

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? What we call Pogies, principally take on our Coast, cannot state quantity & value

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. It cost about \$2000. dollars to fit for a three month cod fish Trip, and \$1500. dollars for a three months mackerel trip, this includes no wages or shares for the crew.

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. Should think they could save in fitting for the business at least 25 per cent from our cost. Provisions, salt, cost of vessels, and all labor when hired is much less than ours

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? 25 years

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? Mackerel principally, other fish are little sought for in the limits

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.

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? Our Halibut Catcher often go in after fresh Bait, but always buy it, which is a good thing for them

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. The amount of supplies bought by our Fishermen during the year must be quite large, while we had free fishing there, think it would be safe to say that the American fleet paid at: P. Ed Island, Cansoe, Port Hood & Halifax 250,000. dollars per year for supplies of all kinds

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?

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? A very small per centage of the fish will be caught within the limits, still I think free fishing will add much to the value of the catch

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? I think none of any value. We have had no trouble in this respect of consequence

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I have no doubt of it

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Reports give these facts

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. this is mainly true

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. I have no doubt that all the Provinces so far as the Fishing interest has to do with it, will thrive and prosper, much better under the free fishing, during the ten years of Reciprocity or free fishing, they prospered much better than they have since, this is their own testimony, as I have heard it from very many of them, merchants as well as Fishermen themselves

CHAS C. PETTINGILL

CUSTOM HOUSE, SALEM.

Subscribed & sworn before me this twentieth day of June 1873.

CHAS. H. ODELL *Collector*

No. 15.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? William H Nelson age 43. Plymouth Massachusetts

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been engaged in the Codfishery since 1851

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined it.

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel Herrings & Menhaden principally

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. Mackerel fishery is carried on in Gloucester Provincetown Wellfleet Chatham Boston Portland & other ports in Maine from which such information could be obtained

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. I cannot —

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? Cannot state but Gloucester should be able to give this information

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? Bait is purchased & sent to their ports

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? The Menhaden Bait which are used principally for Mackerel fisherman are taken wholly in Mass & Maine and are valuable, to what extent I cannot say

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hindrance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? They Will necessarily diminish the catch of our fisherman as a large fleet is more destructive to schools of mackerel than smaller ones and any increase has that effect

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? I cannot say.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel fisherman are the only in shore fisherman and the number Gloucester could determine as I am not engaged in it

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel only.

15. If you state that the in shore 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? I cannot state from my own knowledge but only from the statements made by the fisherman themselves some state it at about $\frac{1}{5}$ while others place the quantity much less and regard the inshore limit as of little or no value

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? They are —

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I should consider not

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 it is unquestionably so

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? Menhaden are the pincepal Bait and are caught usually in Bays & harbors. Vessels use from 20 to 60 Bbls in season and value is from 5 to \$8 per Bbl —

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. Cost of Fitting & furnishing vessels for Codfishery exclusive of 1st cost of vessel & wages would be for one trip, about \$25 per Ton of vessel engaged in deep sea fisheries or Estimating catch as a full one about 2.00 per Ql currency, not including wages of men which would vary considerably

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. I cannot state with any accuracy as to the cost of fitting vessels from Canadian ports but it is much less on all articles of foreign importation used, as duties are much less on all such articles than in U States The cost of their vessels is much less not exceeding $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost of similar class of vessels built here their salt cost them less also, which is quite an item in curing of fish and Lumber, chains & anchors are also free of duty costing not over $\frac{2}{3}$ of prices of such articles here

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 am not acquainted to any extent

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? Mackeril & Her-rings only

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.

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? Not that I am aware of

26. Do not the American fishermen purchase supplies in the ports of the Dominion of Canada, including bait, ice, salt, barreils, 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. Supplies are purchased to a considerable extent in all the Ports of Prince Edward, Island, Cape Breton; and Nova Scotia and the trade must be of considerable value. The amount I am unable to state.

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 state with any accuracy the number of vessels so engaged as the Gov't can easily determine that from C. House returns Gloucester chiefly is engaged in what fisheries are prosecuted in those Waters and could furnish such information

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 of no value to any but mackerel fisherman

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? The American fisherman consider themselves as surrendering more than they receive and gain no rights in drying and curing fish which they did not possess before

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? More so

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? I cannot state

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. It does the only market

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I cannot.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I do not.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. As I have before stated the value of in shore fisheries accrues to the benefit of the mackerel fisherman only, as the Codfishery is a deep sea fishery and is chiefly pursued on the Banks of Newfoundland, and the treaty which allows fish & oil from the Provinces to come in free of duty must seriously interfere with the value of our own catch in our own markets as we cannot with increased cost of outfits & vessels, compete successfully with these fisherman. The mackerel fisherman feel that in opening our coast to their fisherman in procuring Bait and in supplying our markets with fresh fish and mackerel, which on our coast are superior in quality, is surrendering a greater value than any advantage which the treaty opens up to our fisherman in the Bay of st Laurence. The quantity of mackerel caught on our coast is much greater than that caught on their coast and the price of mackerel of our coast catch will command usually 25 % per cent more than that caught in Bay of st Laurence. The Fresh fish trade which has increased rapidly the past few years and is now increasing by the opening up of Rail Communication is open to their fisherman by this treaty, and its value alone is in my opinion worth more to them than all the advantage we can receive back. The Codfishery interest here and in the vicinity would not were it in their power surrender our markets or open them free to their fisherman for all the rights they confer coupled with the payment of \$500,000 to them as a compensation under the reciprocity treaty the fisheries in the ports of Barrington & vicinity numbered some 50 vessels which found a market for their fish in our ports since that time their fisheries have declined in Barrington alone, to some 5 to 6 vessels only, and their fisherman are pursuing the business in vessels from here and vicinity. Some 12 entire crews coming from that section are employed in vessels here this present season, the present treaty Will encourage their fisheries and deprive us of men necessary to man our vessels, which we obtain from Provinces.

Yours respectfully
W. H. NELSON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH July 3, 1873

Then William H. Nelson personally appeared and made oath that the statements by him made and signed, in the foregoing document, hereto annexed, are true according to his best knowledge & belief.

(Seal.) Before me

JNO. J. RUSSELL,

*Notary Public within & for said County—***No. 16.**

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO
 ———— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Asa W. Small, 33, Nantucket Mass.

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been in the fishing business for twenty years.

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined the articles from 18 to 22.

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod, Mackerel, Haddock, Pollock, Hake, Porgee, Bluefish, Herring, Shad, Striped-Bass, Sea Bass & Halibut.

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured.

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington?

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They do not.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington?

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually?

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Not any at present.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries?

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in shore fisheries? Cod, and Mackerel.

15. If you state that the in shore 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?

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 quantity are taken off shore.

17. Are colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I should say not.

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? Yes, — That has been my experience.

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? Por-gee & Menhaden, principally taken from Long Island, N Y. to the coast of Maine.

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.

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.

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 am acquainted with the fisheries of Nova Scotia 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 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.

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? They do not.

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.

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?

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? Very little — or none

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? They do not gain anything, as they do not in these days cure fish or repack, but return home as soon as they get their fares

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? I should say that the people of the British North American Provinces had the best of us, by far —

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. It does.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil im-

ported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

ASA W SMALL

NANTUCKET, ss. June 10th, 1873.

Then personally appeared the above named Asa W. Small and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statements by him signed, before me.

T. C. DEFRIEZ

Collector of Customs.

No. 17.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO — — — ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside?
Charles E. Smalley, aged 40, }
Reuben C. Kenney aged 56, } Nantucket, Mass.
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have followed the fishing business at Sea for fifteen years.
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? We have examined and read articles 18 to 22. inclusive.
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod, Mackerel, Halibut, Haddock, Herring, and Porgies.
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured.
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind.
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington?
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State, and if so, to what extent and value? Canadian fishermen do not purchase bait or Supplies in our State, to any extent.
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? The Value is *nothing* in our estimation.
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? They will in this way; They can man their Vessels with less expense, consequently they can undersell us, and by bringing their fish to our market they will do so, as there are no duties on them, and the result will be, our markets will soon be glutted, and fish *very low*.
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? We do not know of any Canadian Boats or Vessels engaged in the fisheries, in *this State*.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? In our estimation, Two Thirds consists of Deep sea fisheries, and one third of Inshore fisheries.

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel, Cod, and Porgies, chiefly *Mackerel*.

15. If you state that the in shore 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? More than two thirds of the Mackerel are taken *outside* of the *inshore* limits, — in our opinion. —

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 St. Lawrence, and not within shore? We should say, The greater portion of Mackerel taken off the coasts of British America, would be outside the in shore limits, and in the Summer Season, Mackerel are generally found wide out on the Banks.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? We should say they are not injured, but benefitted in a measure.

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? Should think the Colonial fishermen would be the gainers in the end by having the Mackerel baited up for them.

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? The Porgie is considered the best bait for the Mackerel, is taken all along the Shores & Rivers, Long Island Sound, Connecticut River, Pleasant Bay, Boston Bay, off Portsmouth, Portland, and all along the Eastern 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. For a Vessel of Seventy tons, manned by 10 men for a trip of 3 months to the Banks for Cod Fish

Vessel	\$700.00
Provisions \$500. Salt \$350.	850.00
Bait \$290. Dorics \$200.	490.00
Fish lines — Leads \$50. Sundries \$100.	150.00
Mens Wages	1,700.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,890.00

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.

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?

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?

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.

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? They do procure bait within 3 miles of the above coast.

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. American fishermen do purchase supplies such as Salt, Bait, Ice, Barrels, and provisions &c in the Ports of the dominion of Canada.

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?

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?

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? Do not consider it is any advantage to American fishermen, to dry nets or cure fish in any way, as by so doing, they injure themselves by the detention of getting their cargoes to market.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? More beneficial to the People of the Provinces than to the people of the United States.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. It does.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

CHARLES. E. SMALLEY
REUBEN C KENNEY

NANTUCKET, ss. June 9th, 1873.

Then personally appeared the above named Charles E. Smalley, and Reuben C. Kenney and made oath to the truth of the statements above signed by them — before me

T. C. DEFRIEZ.
Collector of Customs.

No. 18.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ——— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Elisha Crowell, Brooklyn. New York. 59 Years

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Twenty five years experience in catching, buying and selling fish

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Caleb Nicker-son, Esq. Brooklyn. New York.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have.

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel.

Herring. Codfish. Haddock. Hake. Bass. Shad. Porgies. Menhadden. Spanish Macker Eels. Lobsters. Bluefish. Sword & Week fish

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured.

Mackerel	75.000 Barrels.	Menhaden.	500.000 Bbls.
Codfish	70.000 Quintals.	Haddock.	15.000 Bbls.
Bluefish	75.000 Bbls.	All other kind	300.000
Lobsters.	10.000 Bbls.		Annually.
Porgies.	50.000 Bbls.		

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. I estimate from waters in and adjacent to this state (N Y.) about Nine (9) Million dollars in Mackerel alone. All other Kinds of Fish about Ten (10) Million dollars.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? Have no estimate.

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? Do not take bait from our waters, but purchase from the United States.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? About an equal value, except the privilege of procuring bait from the United States.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hindrance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? It will probably be a detriment to our Markets to the amount of Twohundred Millions.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? None.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? fully Nine tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$) consist of deep sea fisheries, about one tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) in shore fisheries.

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel & Herring

15. If you state that the in shore 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? Nine tenths off shore. ($\frac{9}{10}$) One tenth in shore. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

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? Yes. A very large proportion caught outside, say $\frac{9}{10}$.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No.

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? Yes.

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? Menhaden — taken from American waters — all in shore. Fifty Thousand dollars benefit to the British Provinces, annually.

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. Menhaden, Mackerel, Codfish Herring, Bluefish, Lobsters, Porgies, Haddock Hake, Halibut, Swordfish & Weekfish Cost of Schooner. \$12,000 Fitting, equipping & furnishing for a cruise of thirty days, \$3,000

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. Estimated expense of Canadian Vessels one half of the same class of vessel built in the United States, on account of the inferior Materials & Workmanship also cheapness of Labor

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 am — for Twenty five years — having fished on their coasts for codfish & mackerel.

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? Mackerel, Herring, & Lobsters.

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. No answer. See question, 27.

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? Do not procure any bait, not plenty in Canadian waters.

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 Halifax and in the ports of the straits of Canso & Prince Edward Islands. And it is a great advantage to the Dominion ports to have American vessels on account of trade & traffic,

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? About one hundred and fifty sail of Schooners. Value at one Million five hundred thousand dollars; Employing Fifteen hundred men — catching Mackerel and codfish valued at seven hundred thousand dollars, one tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) within three miles and nine tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$) outside the three mile limit

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? About one tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) when the fish lay in shore and cannot be taken off shore.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? I do not consider it of any value to American fishermen

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American provinces as to the people of the United States? It is more benefit to the Provinces, than the United states.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Refer to statistics.

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes, it is the only market

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872 inclusive. Refer to Statistics in possession of the Government.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I do not know of any fish or fish oil being shipped to Canada.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. I consider the Treaty of more value to the British Provinces than to the United States for the following reasons; First — for the privilege of fishing on the coast of the United States. Second. — the marketing and shipping their fish free. Third — the furnishing our fishing vessels with supplies.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK } s.s.

Elisha Crowell, merchant of the City of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the answers made by him to the several interrogatories as above, have been duly considered by him, and that the same are based on his knowledge and experience of the fisheries, and that the subject matter therein contained is true to his best knowledge and belief so far as the same can be ascertained

ELISHA CROWELL

Sworn before me This 18 day of June 1873

A. M. SARES

(Seal.)

Notary Public.

No. 19.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Caleb Nickerson, 48 years, Brooklyn, New York,

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Twenty years experience in catching, buying and selling fish.

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Elisha Crowell Esq. Brooklyn, New York,

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, Haddock, Hake, Bass, Shad, Porgies, Menhaden, Spanish Mackerel, Eels, Lobsters, Blue fish, Sword and Week fish.

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured.

Mackerel,	75,000 Barrels	Menhaden	500,000 Bbls
Codfish,	70,000 Quintals	all other kinds	300,000 "
Blue fish,	75,000 Bbls	Annually.	
Lobsters,	10,000 "	(The above estimate includes both <i>fresh & salt</i>	
Porgies,	50,000 "	fish)	
Haddock,	15,000 "		

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. About Seven Million dollars in Mackerel alone. All other kinds of fish, one hundred and Twenty five Million dollars.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington?

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? Do not take bait from the waters, but purchase from the United States; but can avail themselves of this privilege under the treaty.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? About an equal value, except the privilege of procuring bait from the United States.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? It will. Probably a detriment to our markets to the amount of Two Hundred Millions.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? None
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? fully nine tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$) consists of deep sea fisheries, about one tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) inshore fisheries
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel & Herring
15. If you state that the in shore 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? Nine tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$) off shore. One tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) on shore.
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 St. Lawrence, and not within shore? Yes. A very large proportion caught out side
17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No.
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? Yes.
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? Menhaden — taken from American waters — all in shore. Fifty thousand dollars benefit to the British provinces.
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. Menhaden, Mackerel, Codfish, Herring, Blue fish, Lobsters, Haddock, Hake, Halibut, Sword & Week fish. Cost of Schooner \$12,000 Fitting, equipping, & furnishing for a cruise of Thirty days, or more \$6,000
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. Estimated expense of Canadian Vessel, one half of the same kind or class of Vessel built in the United States. On account of the inferior materials and workmanship, also cheapness of labor.
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 am, for Twenty years having fished on their Coasts for Codfish & Mackerel
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? Codfish, Mackerel, Herring, Lobster.
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. Uncertain as to correct figures. Question 27 seems to embrace some of the information sought.
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? Do not procure any bait. The kind used are not found in sufficient numbers in Canadian Waters.
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 Halifax, and in the ports of the Straits of Conso and Prince Edwards Island, and it is a great advantage to the Dominion ports to have American Vessels, on account of trade and traffic.
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? About One hundred and fifty sail of Schooners. Valued at one million five hundred thousand dollars; Employing Fifteen hundred men, Catching Mackerel and Codfish, valued at seven hundred thousand dollars, one tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) within three miles limit, and nine tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$) out side the three mile limits.

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? About one tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) when the fish lay in shore and cannot be taken off shore.

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? I do not consider it of any value to American fisherman.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? It is more benefit to the Provinces than to the United States.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? I estimate.

100,000	Barrels	Mackerel	valued at	\$1,000,000
50,000	"	Herring	" "	500,000
75,000	Quintals	Codfish	" "	300,000
50,000	"	Hake & Haddock	" "	100,000
10,000	Bbls	fish oil	" "	160,000
75 to 100,000	"	Alewives at \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Bbl. say		300,000
		All other kinds of fish		50,000
Total				\$2,410,000

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes, it is the only market.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. The Statistical department of the Government can, perhaps, answer this. I can only *estimate* based on answer to question 31, to wit:

Say on Mackerel	\$200,000
Cod	60,000
Herring	50,000
Haddock	20,000
Fish oil	32,000
Aggregate	\$362,000

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872 inclusive. I do not know of any fish or fish oil being shipped to Canada.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. I consider the treaty of more value to the British Provinces than to the United States, for the following reasons.

1st for the privilege of fishing on the Coast of the U. S.

2d the marketing and shipping their fish free.

3d the furnishing of our fishing vessels with supplies.

STATE OF NEW YORK
CITY & COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Caleb Nickerson of the City of New York being duly sworn deposes and says, That the answer made by him to the several interrogatories as above, have been duly considered by him, and that the same

are based on his knowledge and experience of the subject of the fisheries, and that he believes the same to be true so far as can be ascertained without official statistical figures.

CALEB. NICKERSON

Sworn before me

This 13 day of June 1873

I B GREGG *Notary Public.*

(Seal.)

No. 20.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Horatio Babson, thirty six. Gloucester Mass.
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have had sixteen years experience in the fishing business. Now own eleven vessels.
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. John Pew & hundreds of others if required
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel, Halibut Codfish, Pollock, Hake, Menhaden and many other kinds
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. Would refer to the Genl Inspector's report of the annual catch of mackerel. One hundred (120,000) and twenty thousand bbls annually I should judge to be about an average catch taken off our own coast most of which are caught inside of three miles from the coast
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. The Mackerel fishery on our coast I consider more valuable than that on the British coast. As the quality of mackerel taken on our coast is far superior to those taken on the coast of Nova Scotia and Bay of St Lawrence. The Menhaden fishery, the catch of which amounted to nearly eight hundred thousand dollars off Gloucester last year are caught only upon our coast, and have never been known to frequent British waters. The Cod and other fisheries I regard as equal in value
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? The quantity and value taken by Canadian fishermen is of more value to them, than to our fishermen, as our American vessels seldom catch anything but mackerel within the three mile limit.
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? I have known but two or three instances of Canadian vessels taking bait within three miles on our Coast, but they do purchase Menhaden for bait in large quantities
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? The value to be derived there from is of equal value to Canadians as it is to ourselves, should they improve the privilege as we do
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? American fishermen can supply our markets, and all fish caught by foreigners will have a tendency to injure our fishermen
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State,

and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? I know of none at this present time

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? My opinion judging from the catch of our own vessels that seven eighths of the catch is taken out side of the three mile limit

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in shore fisheries? For Mackerel principally, and occasionally Herring

15. If you state that the in shore 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? During the last sixteen years I have had vessels engaged in the Bay of Chaleur & Bay of St Lawrence, and during that time I have questioned our Captains very particularly on this question and I think I can truly say that about one eighth part of the Mackerel are taken within three miles of the shore and seven eighths outside of the limits

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? A large porpotion, in fact about all the Mackerel our vessels catch are taken outside the limits, late in the Fall the mackerel tend in shore.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? Only to a very limited extent

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? The larger quantity of bait thrown the more it tends to toll the Mackerel, hence the catch will be larger

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? Pogies sometimes called Menhaden are the best bait for Mackerel. They are caught only upon the New England Coast and tend inside of three miles. The value of Menhaden taken in 1873 amounted to nearly (\$800,000.00) Eight hundred thousand dollars

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. The vessels are sailed on shares, crew receive on half of proceeds. Average expense of a vessel for a five months cruise thirty five hundred dollars for out fits Expenses of 12 men five months three thousand dollars making in all about sixty five hundred dollars for the voyage

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. Our American fishermen cost about twice as much as the Canadian vessels, Our vessels being better built from the best of white oak, and fitted with the best of rigging, sails &c. While the Canadian, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia vessels are built from soft wood (Spruce) and are rigged and fitted in a very inferior manner compared with our vessels. The cost of outfits for a Canadian fishing vessel to pursue a five months voyage would not be over one half of one of our American fishermen, allowing the vessels to be of equal size

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? With all the sea fisheries on the Coast

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? Mackerel, Herring, Halibut, Cod, Hake, Pollock and some others of less importance

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 estimate the annual value during the above years at about sixty thousand dollars per year for the fisheries inside of three miles Outside of the three miles the value is of greater importance and depends all together on the energy which is made to catch the fish, The more vessels and men employed the greater the value

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? Our vessels purchase large quantities of Herring & Mackerel for Bank fishing, I should judge we paid them one hundred and seventy thousand dollars annually in cash.

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. I should judge the *profits* to be derived from the business which the Canadians receive from our vessels in purchasing supplies from them to be equal to one hundred thousand dollars annually

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 should judge about seven hundred and fifty sail, valued as near as I can judge at (\$7,500,000.) seven million five hundred thousand. Each vessel will average twelve men. Principal fish caught are Mackerel, Cod, Halibut and Herring, Annual value of fish caught, one and three quarter million dollars. Value of fish taken inside of three miles about sixty thousand dollars.

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? I do not regard it of any value as far as profit is concerned. The only benefit to be derived is freedom of Ports and free from annoyance

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? The value of the above privileg's I regard as of very little importance

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? Far more beneficial to British subjects.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? I do not know the amount.

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon does not the United States afford the only market. It does nearly all.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I do not know the amount, but would refer to statistics

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. I do not know

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. My opinion is that England will derive more benefit from the treaty of Washington than the United States, and it is the opinion of nearly all who are engaged in the fishing business, that we have already granted more privileges to the subjects of Great Britain under the treaty than we shall receive. The admission of British fish into our markets free of duty is a serious blow to the fishing interests of the United States. Our fishermen can supply our markets from the catch on our own coast and the deep sea fisheries. Since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty I have kept about one half of my vessels employed off our coast, and in every instance they have landed more fish and stocked more money than those that have been employed in the Bay of St Lawrence. When the Dominion Government authorized a system of licenseing American fishermen for which they charged fifty cents per ton for the privilege of fishing within the three mile limit, freedom of their ports &c—Our Captains during the first year took licenses, (part of them) and the benefit they derived from it they did not consider equal to the amount paid, and the next year when they went to the Bay the Dominion Government charged one dollar per ton for license. Our Captains declined taking licenses considering the price too much for the benefit to be derived

HORATIO BABSON

GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873

Personally appeared H. Babson and acknowledged the above to be his free act and deed and that these statements are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Before me

AARON PARSONS J P,

I Charles P. Mitchell, Captain of the American fishing schooner Modena B. Jeraulds have been engaged in fishing in the Bay of St Lawrence during the last fifteen years, Have read the questions and answers herein annexed and I fully concur in them all.

CHARLES P. MITCHELL,

GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873

I George W. Lane, Captain of the American fishing schooner Adelia B. Hartwell have been engaged in fishing in the Bay of St Lawrence during the last fifteen years, Have read the questions and answers herein annexed and I fully concur in them all.

GEORGE W. LANE.

GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873

No. 21.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO — — — — — ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Frank. W. Friend Gloucester Mass
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been engaged in the Fishing business as Owner and Fitter several years
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Perkins Bros. Charles Parkhurst. W. H. Friend & others
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined articles 18 to 22
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel Herring Pogies &c—
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured.
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind.
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? Must be obtained from Statistics
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? All their Pogie Bait is obtained from the U. S.
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington?
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? Nothing except cheaper vessels and more competition
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Uncertain
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Nearly all the Fishing untill September is off shore deep sea fishing
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel principally
15. If you state that the in shore 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? Think $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Mackerel caught before the 15th of Sept are caught outside the three-mile limit

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? They are, Bank Bradly & Orphan being the best fishing grounds—in the summer season of Magdalen Island some Mackerel are caught

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No In good seasons they are much benefitted by American vessels fishing in their Waters

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? Yes

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, mostly taken on the shores of Massachusetts & Maine

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. Pogie Fishing requires a crew of 10 men at a cost of about 300 a month. Mackerel Fishing about the same exclusive of crews Wages, Bank Fishing \$400 a month this includes Barrels salt costs of fitting Insurance &c—

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. Dont know the expense of fitting Canadian vessels but should judge from what I have seen of their Vessels & fittings that they could be run for one half of what American Vessels could

Sch Finance

for the season of 1872 —

Fished on Georges from Feb. 1 to July 15, then went to the Bay of St. Lawrence and stopped untill Sept. 20 and then followed Georges Fishing untill Nov. 15 —

Cost of Stores	1200	
Cost " Salt	500	
Cost " Barrels	240	
Cost of Running the Vessel sails rigging &c —	900	
Insurance —	350	
Bait —	800	
	<hr/>	
	3990	
Crew Share	3900	\$7890.00
Value of 200-000 w Codfish	5800	
“ “ 220 Bl Mackerel	2400	
	<hr/>	\$8200.00

This was more than an average Season work —

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? Am well acquainted with them

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? Mackerel mostly Halibut & Cod fish in small quantities

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.

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? As a general thing, the American fishermen buy their Bait of the Canadians.

29. 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. Yes. During the Reciprocity Treaty nearly the whole American Fleet refitted in Canso & Charlottetown. In some cases their Outfits amounting to \$1500. I should think the Mackerel Fleet would average \$600.

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? About 650 Vessels are annually engaged they average about 60 tons worth \$60 pr ton \$2350.000 employing 8000 men.

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? In case we are deprived of Fishing at the mouths of the rivers. the Fishey would be entirely valueless—

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? No, the Canadians are more benefitted than we are

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? It is more benefit to the Canadians than to the American Fisherman

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? See report of U. S. Statistics

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 Salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. No Fat Mackerel & Hering are shipped anywhere except the U. S.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. See Report from Beureau of Statistics

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. The amount of remission of Duties on Canadian Fish and the free market of the U. S— for their Mackerel, & other Fish, Saving of Expense of Cutters, And the benefits of a large trade from the American Vessels, the admission to our coasts for Menhaden & Mackerel, will aggregate an advantage of nearly \$2000.000 a year in gross amount—For this we obtain the privilege of persuing a fishery, which after deducting expenses will not nett to the American Fisherman \$10.000 pr year—

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. What we desire most by the treaty of Washington is to have accorded to American Fishing Vessels, the same rights & privileges that have ever been accorded to English Vessels in American Waters. If this courtesy is to be reckoned at the money value the Dominion may have some claim, but if the in shore fishery is the only concession, barring us the right to fish at the mouths of the rivers, the U. States gets absolutely nothing for the privilege of building up a Foreign fishery at the expense of its own citizens.

FRANK. W. FRIEND

SIDNEY FRIEND

Of the firm of Sidney Friend & Bro

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
COUNTY OF ESSEX s } ss. GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873

Subscribed and sworn to,

Before me

(Seal)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public.

No. 22.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO
 ——— ——— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? George W. Plumer Aged 55 yrs Gloucester Massachusetts
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been familiar with the business for more than thirty years, and engaged in Mackerel—Herring and other fisheries fifteen years in American waters, also at Newfoundland, Gulf of St Lawrence. P. E. Island &c &c
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Andrew Leighton and hundreds of others if required
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so.
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod-fish. Halibut. Mackerel. Pohagan. Herring and Pollock are most valuable. but many other kinds could be mentioned
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. The kinds are those above named. but the quantity and value is so enormous that a long time would be required to ascertain from Statistics the actual fact. or a correct estimate
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. British vessels have had no occasion formerly to take fish in American Waters excepting to a limited extent. but under the Treaty of Washington they will have every facility that American fishermen have now or formerly enjoyed. and our markets being free will afford them a decided advantage over us from the fact of vessels being cheaper built and sailed than ours. I doubt if they ever improve these opportunities to any great extent. but if they choose to do so could employ one thousand Sail of Vessels in American fisheries, as well as Citizens of the United States
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? the quantity taken by Canadian and other British fishermen is very large and of great value to them. but to Americans of little value comparatively from the fact that the British takes mostly Codfish and Herring—while Americans seldom fish for Cod within three miles of land and only have occasion to take Mackerel and Herrings within the limits of three miles
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? I have never known but one British vessel to take bait in the Waters of Massachusetts, but they do purchase Pohagan bait salted in considerable quantities
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? This depends entirely on their improving these advantages as before stated. the privilege is as valuable to them as to us, if they make the best of it,
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? American fishermen can supply the Markets of the United States with all fish caught in our waters. so that all landed by foreigners are so much taken from our own fishermen
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? None at this time June 1873
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the

in-shore fisheries? I am of the opinion that more than nine tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$) of all fish caught by Americans in British waters are deep sea fish. or taken more than three miles from land.

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? If at all only for Mackerel and Herring

15. If you state that the in shore 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? In answering this question I would state that having made enquiry of several competent Masters of vessels engaged many years in Mackerel fishing in British waters, they all inform me that only a very few times in many years have they ever seen an opportunity to fish within three miles of the shore, the difficulty has been they were not allowed to fish outside the three miles limit. being captured or annoyed by British Cruisers when five or six miles from land.

The question constantly arising of limitation. and in my judgment the same trouble may come under the new Treaty of determining the Mouths of Rivers, as Mackerel frequent the entrance of creeks and Rivers to obtain feed

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? A large proportion are off shore, but late in Summer and Autumn they frequent the mouths of Rivers and in shore for feed

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? Only to a very limited extent

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? The more Bait thrown. and the better the quality the more Mackerel are taken. and Canadians would have the advantage, our vessels using more bait

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? Pohagan called "Pogies" make the best bait for Mackerel — and are caught on the New England Coast only, — and usually within tree Miles of shore. my estimate of the value is (\$750,000) three fourths of a million dollars

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. The vessels are usually sailed on Shares the men receiving one half the proceeds of Sales of fish. but I should estimate the expenses and earnings of crews would average for the Mackerel Season of about five months three thousand dollars (\$3000.) to each vessel

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. Having been engaged in the fishing business at P. E. Island I should estimate the expense there at two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) for each vessel of that of our vessels, for the reason that the vessels are built cheaper. the men are fed poorer and of course at a lower rate there rate of duties on imported Articles are less.

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? In the Capacity of Owner for about fifteen years in Mackerel and Herring mostly. at Gulf of St Lawrence Newfoundland. Bay of Fundy and particularly P. E. 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? Mackerel, Herrings- Cod, Halibut, Pollock, Haddock Hake and some other varieties

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.

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? They do obtain bait, and I estimate the value at two hundred thousand dollars \$200,000 which is paid in Cash to British fishermen.

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. Money value of this trade \$500,000 Half Million They do obtain supplies at all accessible British Ports. Say at all places in Bay of Fundy Halifax and other ports in Nova Scotia, Straits of Canso, Sydney in Cape Breton Charlottetown and Georgetown and others in P. E. Island Bay Chaleur — and many other smaller places

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 estimate the number of Vessels so employed at Seven hundred, value at \$3,000,000 *three millions* Seven thousand men. fish taken are Cod, Mackerel, Halibut, Hake — Herrings Haddock — Pollock. &c &c

Value of fish one and one half Million dollars and the amount taken within three miles of land at fifty thousand dollars

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? Not over five per cent, and that from occasionally catching Mackerel, and a small amount derived from taking Herrings

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? the value of drying Nets and making fish are very small, and the right to land fish in transit we have always had, or it has usually been done

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? more beneficial to British Subjects as all fat Mackerel and Herrings, and most other kinds of fat fish, are and must be marketed in the United States. as they will not bear heat to West Indies

31. What is the amount and value of Colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Amount unknown, but will be very largely increased with a free Market

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Fat fish cannot be sent into hot climate as they melt and become worthless. consequently the U. States consumes nearly all of that description

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Am not in possession of the Statistics to show a correct answer to this question. but do know that they will be largely increased provided the Canadians and other British Subjects improve their opportunities. and in this connection I would say that the Canadian fisheries are controlled to a great extent by Merchants of Wealth from the Island of Jersey. they having very extensive establishments. and with all facilities at command hire their Men and feed them as common Sailors. — thereby greatly reducing the Cost of Catching fish, while American fishermen earn more than double, and are fed and clothed better than the foreigners, showing that if so disposed British Subjects can supply the United States with fish cheaper than we can do it ourselves

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Unknown

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. For reasons already given and Many others that could be advanced. my opinion is that Great Britain has the best of the Treaty already. without any other Condition being granted,

And feeling at liberty to express myself fully under this head, must say that in my judgement and in that of others engaged in the fisheries here, a mistake of great importance has been made in excluding us from the Mouths of Rivers. as Mackerel which are our most valuable fish frequent those waters where their natural feed is found. and this is frequently the case at points where the fresh and sea waters meet at the Rivers Mouth. and this question or line should be clearly defined.

as otherwise the same trouble may arise in drawing the line, as grew out of the three mile question

GLOUCESTER
Mass. June 1873

G. W. PLUMER

MASS } JULY 21, 1873
ESSEX S.S }

Personally appeared the said Geo W. Plumer and made oath that these statements are true to the best of his knowledge and belief,
Before me.

AARON PARSONS,
J. P.

No. 23.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ————— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Harvey Knowlton & Edward A Horton Gloucester Mass

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been personally engaged as practical Fishermen twenty two years, Fitted & owned vessels seven years We now fit out eight vessels

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.

4. A copy of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? We have.

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel Codfish Pollock Menhaden

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. The reports of the Inspector Gen of Fish for the State of Massachusetts comprises the most accurate statements. Think about 200 000 Bbbs of Mackerel per year is a fair average for Mass vessels

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. We consider the Mackerel fishery on our own coast as valuable as that on the British coast, the Codfishery in either case is not very valuable The real difference is in the fact that the provincial Fishermen never have had the enterprise to avail themselves to any great extent of the benefits of this fishery

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? If during reciprocity is meant, (within three miles of the shore) our vessels took about 20 000 Bbbs Mackerel in the best seasons Our Mackerel and Menhaden fishery is valuable to the Canadians if they use them

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They buy Menhaden or pogie bait for Mackerel from the Americans The Menhaden fishery is purely American. None have ever been known to frequent British waters

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? That depends entirely on their own enterprise They have never yet done much more than fish of their own coasts.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? No.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? We have seen some few of their vessels on our coasts for Mackerel say 20 vessels 250 men

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? $\frac{7}{8}$ of the Fisheries are deep sea fisheries At present all the Cod & Halibut are caught on the Grand, Brown & Georges Banks

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Almost entirely for Mackerel

15. If you state that the in shore 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? During the later part of the season Mackerel tend in shore and for about 6 weeks the fishing is better in shore On a basis of 300 000 Bbls as the whole seasons catch for the Massachusetts fleet and allowing 100 000 Bbls to be taken in the Gulf of St Lawrence which is a large estimate $\frac{1}{5}$, or 20 000 Bbls might under favorable circumstances be taken within three miles but even during reciprocity less than 100,000 Bbls were taken one year both from British and American Waters by the entire Mass fleet

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? Yes, Until the 20th of Sept about all the Mackerel are taken outside of three miles The Magdalen Islands afford good fishing to the last of the season

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No. No. Every man that ever caught a mackerel knows that the larger the fleet the better for all

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? Certainly, a large proportion of the Canadian Fishery is carried on in small boats near the shore, say within 20 miles, Our fleet with their immense quantities of bait is of immense advantage to the Canadians

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? Menhaden, which are taken for bait for their Oil and the refuse made into Guano worth 60 Dollars per Ton, The gross receipts from this fishery for all purposes would not be less than four million dollars it is entirely an American fishery.

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. The average cost for a seasons work of eight months is about 3000 Dollars or 3,500, as including salt, Bait Provisions, Trawls, lines. Gear & Boats insurance wear and tear.

Time of 12 men 8 months

\$3840,00

The average value of the entire fares from 5 to 8000 dollars

7340

This is when no losses are made.

Out of a fleet of less than 500 Schooners at Gloucester the average loss has been for the last ten years over 10 vessels yearly and 100 lives yearly The vessels and fares are an entire loss as they are insured in the Mutual fishing office and all owners of vessels share in the loss

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. The American vessels cost 80 Dollars per ton present Govt Measurement, the Canadian vessels cost from 30 to 35 Dollars per ton The difference in fitting is in the price of Gear Boats &c and the Canadian Fishermen are fed on Fish and potatoes principally while the Americans have fresh meat salt meat Pork Vegetables in fact as good as the markets afford

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? With all the fisheries on those coasts

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? Mackerel principally, some Codfish and Halibut

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. The Mackerel fishery within three miles of the British coast would probably average under the most favorable circumstances 15 to 20,000 Bbls of Mackerel annually, worth 100 000 Dollars net. From this amount should be deducted the cost of catching (say 250 vessels, 6 weeks, together with time of men employed Bait salt &c, in fact the fish are worthless in the water. The Gulf of St Lawrence Mackerel fishery probably produces 100 000 Bbls of Mackerel less than one fifth are caught within three miles of the shore. The Statistics of Mass fisheries shows that when totally excluded from the inshore fisheries our vessels have caught more Mackerel than when freely admitted to them consequently the only advantage obtained is the privilege of free ports and freedom from annoyance

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? Yes, American Cod Fishermen buy large quantities of Bait from the Canadian shore Fishermen, Our vessels never catch their Bait always buy it some vessels pay as high as \$1000,00 yearly to British fishermen for Bait

26. Do not 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. Yes, 200 000 Dollars is yearly paid for Bait During Reciprocity, nearly all the American fleet refitted in the Straits of Canso and Ports of Prince Edward Island and Halifax At a cost of not less than \$500 000,00 This trade had grown to such dimensions that upon the imposition of the harsh measures adopted by the Canadian Govt against American Fishermen there was a universal outcry on the part of the merchants and inhabitants of these ports.

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? The Codfishery on the Banks employ about 200 Vessels & 2400 Men The Mackerel Fishery from 3 to 400 Vessels 6000 Men Value of Vessels about 2000 000 Dollars, Value of Mackerel about 700 000 Dollars Value of Codfish & Halibut about 1 000 000 Dollars No *Codfish* or *Halibut* of any account are taken within three miles. About 15 or 20 000 Bbls Mackerel were usually taken in the best season during *reciprocity* within three miles, in poor seasons much less,

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? That depends entirely on the amount of mackerel taken. If mackerel are plenty the price is consequently reduced and the mackerel fishery is at all times precarious. The whole matter is conditional and problematical. The convenience of the ports, freedom from annoyance and capture is the chief consideration. The Mackerel fishery may be best on our own coast for years, it may be better on the Canadian coast, the liberty to pursue the fish wherever they may be is the main advantage in opening the coast fishery. Statistics shows that our vessels have done better on our own coasts when totally excluded from the British fisheries than when freely admitted to them

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to tranship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? We never dry nets or cure fish on their shores that idea applied when the fisheries were carried on in small boats. The right to tranship cargoes to buy or to sell is a right which every American Vessel has in English ports, as English Vessels have in American ports. The Dominion Govt under the clause in their law (*of preparing to fish*) included every transaction of a commercial nature and perpetrated outrage after outrage on American Vessels, The American fishermen have never accepted the character of outlaws accorded them and claim equality before the law with other citizens engaged in marine business.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? Where we shall receive one dollars benefit they will receive 20 the only matter they have for sale is courtesy

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? See Volume III 9th Census U States.

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes. Without the markets of the U States the entire fishery of the Dominion would be valueless, except for home consumption

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of

Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. See Volume III 9th Census U States

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Canadian Statistics will show this

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. Our vessels after the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty paid a License fee of 50 cts per Ton. This was the valuation placed upon the inshore fisheries by the Dominion Govt We paid this more to escape annoyance and capture on the slightest pretext and for the freedom of their ports, than for the value of the fish, When it was increased to one and afterward 2 Dollars per Ton our vessels could not afford to pay it and it was universally repudiated, The Revenue derived could not have been over 10,000 Dollars and with all the advantages of free ports freedom from capture and annoyance we considered the price of this fishery too high and the Dominion failed to obtain Customers Then followed the repeal of the license system and the inauguration of a policy which in its details we consider little better than *Piracy* The value of the Dominion Fisheries depend entirely on the action of the U States Govt, If admitted to free Markets in the United States their fisheries become prosperous and as they gain, our fishermen must lose, Without the Markets of the U States their fisheries are valueless except for home consumption, and the fishermen of the U States can supply the entire demand of our own markets from our own shores and the deep sea fisheries without being indebted to them for a single fish, 500 000 Dollars yearly will not pay for the advantages they gain by the Treaty of Washington

HARVEY KNOWLTON
EDWARD, A, HORTON

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss.

GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873. Then personally appeared the above named Harvey Knowlton and Edward A. Horton, and made oath that the statements herein made including answer to Question 35. are true to the best of their knowledge and belief

Before me
(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 24.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Albion K Peirce
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been to the Bay of St Lawrence Thirty years and also off our own coasts
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? Yes
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel and Mackerel It should be understood that in taking mackerel with the hook when we get a school alongside biting well we may get our whole fare from that school but if we were 5 miles from shore and the Cutters breaks up our fishing we may not find a school ready to bite well again for a month. Mackerel are not like any other fish, one weeks steady catching would make a seasons work for us and if the mackerel should happen to tend off shore and bite well the inshore fishing would be useless to us, but if the fleet should get up a biting school say just 3 miles from the shore the annoyance and breaking up of the fleets fishing would be the trouble, more time is spent by the fleet in hunting up the mackerel and finding schools that will bite than in the catching

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured.

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. Menhaden are caught only on our coasts, the Canadians have to pay 6 to 8 dollars per barrel, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Mackerel caught are caught within three miles of our own shores. With the same enterprise on their part our inshore fisheries are of as much benefit to the Canadians as theirs is to us, the Menhaden are used at the rate of 6 Bbls to every 100 Bbls Mackerel.

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? See Statistics.

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They buy Menhaden bait that are caught by American Fishermen and they will probably take their own bait under the treaty.

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? The Menhaden fishery is quite valuable and also the Mackerel fishery and the Canadians with the same enterprise would make our fisheries as valuable to them as theirs could be to us.

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hindrance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? The competition of their cheap vessels and crews will lower the price of fish.

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? The most of their fisheries are carried on in boats and usually within 20 miles of the shore some of their vessels have been with our fleet on our coasts.

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? The cod fishery is a deep sea fishery entirely. The Mackerel fishery is in the bay of St Lawrence about $\frac{1}{3}$ in 120 000 Bbls are caught by American fishermen in shore.

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries?
Mackerel

15. If you state that the in shore 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? Four fifths are taken outside the three mile limits when the Fishery was free.

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? yes late in the season mackerel tend in shore, but our vessels do better off shore as the crews are kept on the vessels when if we were inshore they would be off half the time.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? no.

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? most certainly wherever the mackerel are fed they remain.

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? Clams & Menhaden mixed.

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. For a seasons trip to the Bay for Barrels salt provisions Insurance and wear & Tear 3,000.

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. not more than one half the cost of the American vessel. The American vessel stands about 100 Dollars per ton rigged and ready for sea, The Canadian about \$50. per ton. Their men are fed principally on fish and potatoes. Our vessels have the best supplies the market affords.

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? all the fisheries

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? The Mackerel is all we take a general thing

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.

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? We buy all our bait for all fisheries on the Banks Value \$200,000,00 which we pay to British fishermen.

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. Yes, every vessel going to the Grand Banks and Western banks stop for supplies and Bait at a cost of not less 800 Dollars each, The Mackerel fishermen under the Treaty will probably spend as much more The Trade will amount to nearly if not quite a Million of Dollars

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? About 7 or 800 Vessels, 9000 men value $2\frac{1}{2}$ Millions, During Reciprocity about $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Mackerel were taken inshore, say 15 to 20000 bbls. We have done much better off our own coasts, For Cod-fish & Halibut our vessels go to the Grand & Browns Banks All the Herring are bought from British Fishermen

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? The cost of taking any kind of fish fully equals their value to the producer all profits are made by the wholesale dealers, In ascertaining the value if 20 000 bbls of Mackerel are taken worth \$150 000,00 we must take from that amount the expense of 400 Vessels and 6000 men at least for one months time in taking them. The whole valuation of the shore fishery so far as profits are concerned is absolutely nothing

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them, to be worth annually, in the aggregate? No We think we had commercial rights in British ports but have been denied them

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? more to them

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. it does

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. refer to the Treasury reports

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Dont know of any American vessel ever carrying fish to Canadian ports

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. The principal reason for satisfaction on the part of the fishermen of the United States is the relief from annoyance which the Treaty affords In the prosecution of the fishing business the liberty to take fish at all points where they may tend will scarcely afford them a living, The Mackerel fishery is so variable and uncertain that we need all facilities for taking them wherever they are as a few days good fishing often makes the seasons work. Our own coast furnishes

the best Mackerel and we have done better there than in the bay, but we like to have the privilege of following the Mackerel and the Canadians will be benefitted as much as we are in coming on our coasts

We fully agree and endorse Capt Peirce statements	}	A K PIERCE Master of Sch Wm S Baker GEO BEARSE " " " Col Cook JAMES R HAMILTON " Thorwaldsten JOHN McDONALD " " Electric Flash
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Sworn to and subscribed this 5th June 1873 before me,

ADDISON CENTER, *Dep. Collector.* (Seal.)

No. 25.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ————— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Sixty years, Geo. Norwood of the Firm Geo. Norwood & Son Gloucester Mass
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been engaged in the Fisheries for 25 years.
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.
4. A copy of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? Yes.
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod-fish, Mackerel. Menhaden.
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State, from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. See Inspector Generals Report. on the Fisheries of Mass. State House, Boston,
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. Mackerel and Menhaden principally, Mackerel has a value which fluctuates from \$6.00 to \$20.00 per bbl. With the same degree of Enterprise on the part of the Canadians our Coast Fisheries, would be as valuable to them as what they possess would be to our Fisherman.
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? That can ascertained accurately only by Statistical Returns.
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They buy Menhaden Bait that are caught by American Fisherman in American Waters,
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? The Canadians have never pursued any important Fishery on our Coasts. Their own shore Fisheries more than equal their Enterprise.
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? The answer must be Comparative. They can produce Fish at one half the expense of American Fisherman, and it would naturally affect the price of Fish
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them?
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Cod-fishery & Halibut fishery are entirely a Deep Sea Fishery. The Mackerel Fishery is both a shore and deep Sea Fishery. About one fifth of the Entire Mackerel Fishery can be considered as a Shore Fishery.

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries?
Mackerel.

15. If you state that the in shore 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? Under the Resiprocity Treaty, the Entire British Shore free more than $\frac{4}{5}$ ths were caught outside the 3 mile limits.

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? Yes.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No.

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? Yes: it is a well established fact founded on experience of over 40 years that in the Mackerel Fishery the larger amount of vessels in the Fleet the better for all.

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? Clams & Menhaden mixed are the best, Clams are found on both American & English Shores. Menhaden are found only on the American Shore. The value of the Menhaden Fishery is from 300 to 500 thousand dollars at Gloucester

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. \$3000.00 for a season to the Bay. including Bait, Barrels, Salt, Insurance, Provisions and the Wear & Tear.

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. Cost of American Vessels \$100.00 per ton rigged. Cost of British Vessels from 40 to 60. Cost of running American Vessels per year from 3 to \$4000.00. Crew's time 12 Men each one year \$3600.00. Canadian Vessels are provisioned much cheaper than the Americans. their men living principally on Fish and Potatoes ours on the best the Market affords

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? All of them.

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? The Mackerel is the only available Fish to be caught by American Vessels.

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.

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? The Fisherman do not catch any Bait themselves They buy all from the Shore Fisherman.

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. American Vessels engaged both in the Deep Sea & Shore Fisheries off the Dominion Coast expend \$1600.00 to \$1000.00 each for Supplies and Refitting amounting to about \$400,000 00 in trade. Many of the Inhabitants of the Shores of the Provinces literally depend upon the American Fisherman for their Living.

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? About 400 Vessels were engaged in these Fisheries at the time of the Resiprocity. At present under the restricted Policy many more American Vessels pursue the Deep Sea Fisheries for Cod-fish & Halibut since the introduction of Ice for the preservation of Fish this business has been more profitable as the Fish are sold fresh. Vessels are worth from \$60.00 to \$70.00 per ton. The fish taken average

about 2½ million dollars. In the most favorable season about \$100 000 00 bbls are taken in the Bay of St Lawrence less than ¼th of these are taken within 3 mile of the Shore. This is the entire and only fishery used by Americans.

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? Any actual profit on the Fishing Business never had any existence. our Vessels have caught more Mackerel when entirely excluded from the Inshore Limit,

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights; and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? No. We always had the right although deprived of it, to land Fish or other merchandise in Bond to be transhipped to the U. S. In this as in all others Our Government have not protected us.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? Vastly more to the Provinces in every particular

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Most Certainly Fat Mackerel shipped to warm Climates would have nothing left but the Bones before they were sold.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Refer to the Treasury Reports.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. The simple Privilege of fishing within the In-shore limits of the Dominion has under any Circumstances a very small value. The total misconception of the value and profits of the Fishing business held by Parties not practically interested has given an assumed value to the fish while in the Water, The investments in the Fishing business, including Vessels, Wharves, Warehouses, Provisions, Lines, Nets, Sails, Rigging, Boats, Salt, Barrels, and the time of the men engaged reckoned at the same rates of pay as that obtained by regular Seamen or practical operatives on the Land in any other business has never yet or never will return more than 6 per ct upon the whole amount. After paying 4 per ct on the investment of Capital and for the time of the Men and the Wear & Tear and Depreciation of the Vessels, there will be no margin left. for the purchase of Fish in the Water. It should be remembered in dealing with this subject that we should confine the value of Fish or Mackerel in the hands of the Producer. That the values attached to Fish as appearing in Prices current, are nearly double the value of the Fish in their raw state before landing. What is chiefly the desire of the American fisherman is to be protected from the continual annoyance. The danger of Capture upon the slightest reasons and and the well known hostility of the Dominion Government from which they have never been afforded any protection even from our own Government. The bounties paid by the U. S. have been more than sufficient to establish the entire Fishing interest. With these withdrawn and our Markets open to Canadian Fishermen free of duties who can produce the fish for less than ½ the cost of American fisherman the Fisheries of the U. S. are in danger of entire destruction.

GEO NORWOOD

I hereby endorse the above statements.

JAMES S AYER

Firm of Dennis & Ayer engaged in Fishing business 35 years

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss.

GLOUCESTER June 21st

Subscribed and sworn to. Before me
(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW *Notary Public*

No. 26.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO
 ——— ——— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Andrew Leighton Aged 52 Gloucester Massachusetts
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have fished in Gulf of St. Lawrence, during a period of twenty eight years for Mackerel, also have been engaged in other kinds of fishing in the meantime, Since, for the last five years, have carried on business as owner & fitter.
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Most of the members of firms (in the Fishing Business) in Gloucester have been personally engaged in fishing in the Bay of St. Lawrence. I would mention the names of Capt Benjamin Bearse, Capt Robert Reeves.
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined the same.
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Cod-fish Halibut. Haddock. Polluck Hake — Menhaden. Mackerel, Swordfish &c.
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. Have never seen any estimates, the quantity is enormous, probably 300 000 Bbls Mackerel Mass & Maine Menhaden probably 2 000 000 Dollars Cod Haddock pollock \$1,500,000 Dollars
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. see as above ———
- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| Mackerel | \$1 000,000 |
| Menhaden | \$2 000,000 |
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? The only fish taken inside the three mile limit on the Canadian coast, is Mackerel. The Herring taken at the Magdalenes are already free to us.
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? They purchase bait in large quantities for Mackerel.
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? This will be entirely owing to their enterprise
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? Probably not. Except their vessels. costing less. they could carry on the business profitably when we could not
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? None that I know of at present
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Fully nine tenths of the Fishing is done outside the three mile limit
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel
15. If you state that the in shore 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? The advantage to us of being able to fish inside the three mile limit is, that we are able to follow the Mackerel wherever we can catch them, the proportion cannot

be accurately determined because it varies with the season Should not think more than one tenth of the Mackerel are caught inshore

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? This is true, yet late in the season they *sometimes* tend in shore, the great body of mackerel is usually found away from the shore.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No they are not.

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? This is certainly true, and it saves the Canadian boat fishermen a large sum as they have the benefit of the bait thrown which otherwise they would have to buy themselves

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? Pohagan. Bait is best. Is taken on Coasts of Maine & Massachusetts. Most of it is taken within three miles of shore. Do not know the aggregate value, think about \$2 000,000.

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. The average cost of running a fishing vessel at Gloucester is from 3 to 4000 Dollars per year for Salt Barrels Bait ice provisions &c Crew of 12 men value of Time, \$3,600.00

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. The Canadian vessels are not so well built more soft wood is used An American fishing vessel cost new all rigged ready for sea 100 Dollars per ton Canadian not over 55 Dollars per ton Canadians live cheaper on fish & potatoes We cannot get crews to go in our vessels unless they have as good as the markets afford

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? Am acquainted as stated in article second with all the fisheries

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? 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.

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? Our Cod & Halibut catchers bound on Voyages to the Grand & Western Banks, buy bait on N. Scotia & Cape Breton Shore, to a considerable Extent say 200 000 Dollars per year

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 purchase supplies in large quantities especially in Gut of Canso, Halifax, also, at Charlottetown & Georgetown P. E. I. The Mackerel Fleet usually purchase supplies, for vessel & crew. amounting from \$300, to \$600, each vessel.

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? About 400 vessels. averaging 60 Tons & 14 men Costing from \$100.00 to \$125.00 per Ton New Measure
Mackerelling 200 Bank Fishing

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? When mackerel are found inshore it is generally at the mouths of rivers or creeks, and unless we can go there to catch them, the privilege is not worth much to us

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? They will have no more rights than they were really entitled to before.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? It seems to be the unanimous opinion of American Fishermen that the effect of the Treaty will be better for them than for us.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. It does.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

ANDREW LEIGHTON
WALTER M FALT

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

COUNTY OF ESSEX SS

GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873

Subscribed and sworn to,

Before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 27.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? W C Wonson of Gloucester Essex Co Mass

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been practically engaged in the fishing business for fourteen years Am now conducting general fishing business fitting eight vessels

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel Menhaden Codfish Pollock Haddock Hake Herring

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. See reports of Ins General of the State Mass

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Wash-

ington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. Our Shore fisheries are worth some years more than the Canadians. Mackerel are an erratic fish, our shore Mackerel are worth 5 Dollars per Bbls more than the Bay Mackerel, The Menhaden fishery entirely a shore fishery and are taken for oil Bait Guano &c is worth from 2 to \$4000,000 00 Mackerel Fishery about the same though liable to vary

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? See Canadian Statistics See U States Statistics

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? Pogie Bait is obtained by them by purchase

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? They would save the value of bait say \$75,000 but they do not do business as we do

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? Do not think it would affect us other than they will have cheap vessels, & there will be some competition,

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Do not know not many

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Principally Deep Sea fishing until late in the fall not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ part would be taken in shore including all fisheries

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel

15. If you state that the in shore 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? Should not think that more than one sixth part are taken within three miles of the shore.

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? Yes

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? No

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? There is. The more vessels the better

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? Clams & Manhaden; Manhaden are found only on the American Shores,

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. Pogie Fishing requires a crew of from 10 to 15 men, at a cost of from 300 to 500 per month, Mackerel Fishing requires a crew from 12 to 20 men Cost about the same. Cod Fishing requires a crew of about 13 men Cost including salt fitting Insurance &c. about \$400 per month,

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. I dont know the expense of fitting Canadian vessels but should think that they could be fitted and run at least one third cheaper than American vessels could,

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 am well acquainted with them,

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? Mackerel Halibut & Cod fish,

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. Dont know

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? They sometimes buy their Bait of the Canadians at a value of not less than \$200,000.00

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. Yes. Our vessels often refit in the ports of the Dominion at an expense of from \$100 to \$600,

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? About 600 or 700 vessels are annually engaged they average about 65 tons employing about 8000 men,

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? In case we are deprived of fishing at the mouth of the Rivers the Mackerel Fishery would be rendered almost valueless,

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? No the Canadians are more benefited than we are.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? It is more benefit to the Canadians than to the American Fishermen.

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States?

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Yes. No fat mackerel are carried south of Hatteras they are all consumed in the Northern Middle and Western States

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. The Statistics will show that about from 200 to \$300,000.00 The importations would be doubled by free markets,

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive.

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. The United States should have claimed at least a half million yearly as the fisheries that are to be affected depend solely on the U States markets for their value and we get no advantages except the release from annoyance. Our Mackerel fleet can take all the Mackerel that is wanted for home consumption off our own coasts, and we are simply building up a foreign fishery which is valueless without our markets for the privilege of using British Harbors and giving them our trade which is worth 10 times more to them than any fisheries are to us

WM. C. WONSON

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss

GLoucester June 21st 1873

Then personally appeared the above named William C. Wonson and made oath that the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true

Before me
(Seal.) DAVID W. LOW *Notary Public*

No. 28.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO
 ——— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Geo Friend & Co. Gloucester Mass.
2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have caught them, cured them, & sold them, now prosecuting the fishing Business,
3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Could give the names of 40 Fishing Firms, but you have probably sent them these questions,
4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? We have.
5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? All Kinds that we have the right to take upon their shores, Mackerel & Menhaden in particular
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not please state where that information can be procured. Can get all the required information from the reports of the General Inspector, of our own and other fishing States,
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. Mackerel and Porgies are taken on our shores, the Porgie being entirely our own shore fishery, our shore Mackerel are worth, and will bring more right along, than the Bay Mackerel. they seem to be a better fish everyway, and if there is any advantage it is in favor of the Canadian fishermen almost in the proportion of 2 to 1.
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? You had better consult the statistics of both countries, and you will learn the full quantity & value of the whole thing,
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? Only by purchasing as we term them Slivers or Porgie Bait, slivered ready for use.
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? same as their fisheries are to us.
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? We think it will injure our business a great deal, by their running cheaper vessels, & fitting cheaper can undersell us every time Twill result in great loss to the American fishermen
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? We dont think there are any,
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? $\frac{9}{10}$ are caught off shore, and some vessels dont take a fish inshore of any kind.
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel — Cod and Halibut.
15. If you state that the in shore 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? The Mackerel which are taken inshore do not Amount to but a very small part of the vessels trips, they are only taken late in the season and then about one half perhaps of our fleet are at home and do not return to the Bay. Take off the annoyance of being chased by cutters, and having to keep watch of an immaginary 3 mile line, and We dont

think our fishermen would care one cent whether they caught a mackerel inside 3 miles. We don't consider they are worth one dollar.

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? Yes. Thrivable.

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? Well we guess not much. Benefitted a great deal.

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? The chances are twice as good.

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? Clams and Porgies, or Menhaden. Porgies are caught only on our own 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. Pogie fishing not over 12 men, principally 10. Costing about \$500, per month. Mackerelling, not over 20 men. will Average. 15 men. Cost trifle more. Cod—12 men. Cost about same as Pogie fishing.

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. We all know that Canadians can fit build and run their vessels cheaper than we can, but how much cheaper we are unable to say. We think we should place the matter about right to say $\frac{1}{3}$ cheaper than we can build, man and run our vessels. And we are confident we have placed the figure low.

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? Well acquainted with all of them,

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? Mackerel—Cod & Halibut,

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. You must consult statistics again, for we can't give you the desired information.

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? Buy lots of Bait from them, and pay from 2 to 3 hundred thousand dollars.

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. Our vessels often go in to their different Ports refit, and buy everything for the voyage, and pay the Dominion merchants all the way from \$50, to \$800, Have paid this Amt ourselves, for one vessel,

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? 600,—60 tons—8000, men. Statistics will give you the rest.

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? None whatever are added to the profits,

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? Canadian fishermen reap Double the benefit that the American fishermen do,

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or

quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? Answer same as Question 29,

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Cant say,

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. Fat mackerel find a ready and about the only market in the U. S.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Statistics will show you the whole thing, we should think \$250,000 was about right And importations would more than double up by free markets.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Dont know,

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. Our impression in relation to fishing inside the three mile limit is simply this. It will be a detriment instead of a benefit. One reason why it will be so is that our vessels would be likely to lie in the harbors of Port Hood, and along their coast, when they ought to be out on the fishing ground. To take fish inside the three mile limit is of no value to the American fishermen. It is only when our fishermen are taking fish, say from 4 to 5 miles from the land, of being bored to death by cutters, sent out of their harbors when they seek them for shelter from the storms which frequent that coast, of not being permitted to buy Anything except wood and water, and hardly that that this whole trouble lies. Our fishermen only want protection in this matter, and the mackerel they would take inside the three mile line. we would stake our reputation, would not much more than pay for the Bait they used.

Attest to the foregoing

GEO FRIEND & CO.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
COUNTY OF ESSEX SS.

GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873

Then personally appeared John J. Somes and for himself and the other members of the firm of Geo. Friend & Co. made oath that the foregoing statements subscribed in the firm's name are true

(Seal.)

Before me

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 29.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Frederic Gerring Gloucester Mass

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? I have been practically engaged in the fisheries 35 years & now conducting the general fishing business with 7 vessels

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. Alfred Low & Co, F. G. Wonson & S. G. Wonson 2d.

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have.

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel, Cod, Herring, Pogies,
6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. I would refer you to the reports of the Inspector General of the State,
7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind. not able to state
8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? Bureau of Statistics Washington D. C,
9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? for all their Bait: for the mackerel fisheries
10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? unable to State
11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or hinderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? No, except more competition
12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Should say about 15 vessels
13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Should think about 80 per cent are deep sea fisheries.
14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel late in the year
15. If you state that the in shore 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? *not one tenth* part of the mackerel taken at the Bay of St Lawrence are taken within the in,shore limits.
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? **Yes**
17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? **No.**
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? **Yes**
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? Pogie or Menhaden, an American fish, taken off Coast of U. S. Value of this fishery about \$1,000,000 yearly
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. Pogie fishing, Crew 10 men cost of Salt Bbls, *provisions &c* \$400, *time 3 weeks mackerel fishing about the same* Cost of a voyage to Grand Banks of a Schooner of 80 tons about \$2700, for a term of 2 mos or 10 weeks
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. About one half what it costs to fit an American vessel
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? 20 years *all of them*
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? Codfish — Halibut & 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. Cannot give the data required Should think that the Deep Sea fisheries three miles from Shore were worth \$2000,000 00 less cost of taking them

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? Yes \$200,000 worth a year

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. Yes, 10 years ago about all of the American fleet refitted in the Straits of Canso, N. S. and their trade was a great assistance to the natives there say \$500,000

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? 700 Vessels total tonnage 455,000 tons, costing about \$60 per ton about 10,000 men employed and the value of the products of the fisheries of this district for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872 was valued at \$3,437,000, — Gross.

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? not much, not over 5 per cent

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? no, I consider we had these right always

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? Yes SIR,

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? *No date at hand*

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. No, mey of their fish are exported direct to foreign countries other than the U. S.

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Cannot say

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Cannot Say

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it.

GLOUCESTER MASS

June 11, 1873,

FRED. GERRING

part owner of Six fishing Vessels, 20 years engaged in the fishing business,

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss.

GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873 Then personally appeared the above named Frederic Gerring and made oath that the foregoing statements by him subscribed, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief

Before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public

No. 30.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

QUESTIONS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO
 ——— ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What is your name and age, and in what town and State do you reside? Frederic G. Wonson of Gloucester, Essex Co, Mass

2. What opportunities have you had for becoming acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic sea-fisheries, and the value of the catch of the different kinds of fish? Have been practically engaged, both as Fisherman, and owner for the past twenty two years, am now fitting fourteen vessels

3. Can you give the names of other persons in your neighborhood who have also had the opportunity of obtaining similar information? If so, please give some such name. F, Gerring, Walen & Co and others

4. A copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Treaty of Washington, is hereto annexed. Will you examine articles 18 to 22 inclusive, and state that you have done so? I have examined Articles 18 to 22

5. What kinds of fish frequent the waters of your State, especially those which are to be thrown open to the Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Mackerel, Herring Pogies, Codfish &c,

6. Can you give a statement of the kinds and quantities of fish taken annually off the coast of your State from the years 1854 to 1872, inclusive? If you can do this please do so; and if not, please state where that information can be procured. see Report Inspector General of Fish State of Mass

7. If you are able to do so, will you state the amount and value of the American fisheries which are to be thrown open to Canadian fishermen under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington? Please state them in detail, showing the different kinds of fish, and the value of each kind.

Shore, Menhadn fishery

\$2,000,000,00 }
 \$1,500,000 } gross

Shore, Mackerel fishery

The Mackerel caught off the New England Coast have been worth from 3 to 5 dollars more per Barrel than the Bay of St Lawrence of the same quality

8. What quantity and value of each kind of fish are annually taken by Canadian fishermen, and what by American fishermen, in the waters off the coasts which are to be thrown open to competition by the Treaty of Washington? The Canadians have not engaged in the American fisheries to any extent they have hardly had enterprise sufficient to take the fish in their own waters

9. Do Canadian fishermen procure bait or supplies in the waters of your State? and if so, to what extent and value? Pogie Bait is obtained by them

10. What is the probable annual value to Canadian fishermen in being able to procure bait, to land and dry their nets, and to repack and cure their fish on the coasts of your State, without any other restriction than that contained in the Treaty of Washington? Their own enterprise will determine that

11. Will the admission of Canadian fishermen to our in-shore fisheries cause any detriment or niderance to the profitable pursuit of these fisheries by our own fishermen; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent annually? Do not think that it would affect us materially other than they will have cheap vessels & there will be more competition

12. What number of Canadian vessels and boats are engaged in the fisheries of your State, and what are their tonnage and value, and the number of men employed upon them? Do not know

13. Of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen off the Atlantic coasts of the British North American Provinces, what proportion consists of the deep-sea fisheries, and what proportion of the in-shore fisheries? Principally deep-sea fishing until late in the fall say $\frac{1}{2}$ is outside of 5 miles,

14. For what description of fish do American fishermen pursue the in-shore fisheries? Mackerel

15. If you state that the in shore 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? should not think that more than one fifth part are taken within the three mile limit or about from 12 to 20 000 Bbls

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? Yes, on banks Bradly and Orphan and around the Magdalen Islands

17. Are Colonial fishermen injured by permitting American fishermen to fish in Colonial in-shore waters? I do not think they are on the contrary I believe they are benefitted

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? There is

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? Pogies — which are taken on the New England shores only — think the value of the Pogie fishery cannot be less than two millions of dollars.

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. Generally the crews of the Pogie catchers consist of about 10 men each — time about 3 weeks per trip — cost \$400, — Bank fishing \$400, per month — this includes barrels, salt, cost of filling, Insurance &c, Mackerel fishing

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. Should think that the Canadians could prosecute the fisheries at one half the expense we could — owing to their much cheaper vessels — cheaper men and cheaper grub,

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? Am acquainted with all kinds

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? Mackerel principally

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.

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? American fishermen buy bait of the Canadians to a large extent — the value of which must be considerable say \$200,000

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 purchase supplies to a great extent — should think the fleet would average each \$500, at Charlottetown P.E.I. Canso Strait & others, and is of immense value to those places During Reciprocity nearly all the American fleets refitted at those ports, — in some cases amounting to \$1000, or \$1500, each vessel

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? Should think about 700 vessels are engaged with a total tonnage 420,000 tons — about 60 tons each worth about \$60, per ton — \$2,520,000.

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? Do not think the privilege to fish within 3 miles is of any value, Official annoyance is what we complain of

29. Do the American fishermen gain under the Treaty of Washington any valuable rights of landing to dry nets and cure fish, or to repack them, or to transship cargoes, which were not theirs before; if so, what are those rights, and what do you estimate them to be worth annually, in the aggregate? I think we do not gain any rights of any value and the Canadians will be greatly benefitted by the treaty.

30. Is not the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fishing clauses are concerned, more, or

quite as, beneficial to the people of the British North American Provinces as to the people of the United States? The Canadians will have the most benefit

31. What is the amount and value of colonial cargoes of fish of all descriptions which are annually shipped to the United States? Do not know

32. For all No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel, for the larger part of the fat herring, and for all No. 1 salmon, does not the United States afford the only market. It does

33. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid to the United States on fish and fish-oil imported from Canada, which are to be made free under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. Cannot.

34. If you know what amount of duties is annually paid in Canada on fish and fish-oil imported from the United States, which are to be made free under the provisions of the said Treaty, please state them annually, and by classes, from 1854 to 1872, inclusive. See U States Statistics

35. The object of these inquiries is to ascertain whether the rights in respect of fishing, and fishermen, and fish, which were granted to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington, are or are not a just equivalent for the rights in those respects which were granted by said Treaty to the United States. If you know anything bearing upon this subject which you have not already stated in reply to previous questions, please state it as fully as if you had been specially inquired of in respect of it. The markets of the United States are the foundation of all the profits of the Mackerel fisheries to the Canadians Without them this fishery is value less: The Fish caught by our vessels on the Ocean Banks are generally very large, These fish are larger than the shore fish caught on the Canadian coast which are smaller and better fitted for the West Indies and Mediteranean trade. The Georges Codfish always bring a larger price than any other consequently the shore fisheries for Cod fish are of little value If we are to be excluded from the mouths of Rivers in taking Mackerel the Mackerel fishery also will not amount to any thing

FREDERIC G. WONSON, of JOHN F, WONSON & Co

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss

GLOUCESTER June 21st 1873.

Subscribed and sworn to, by above named Frederic G. Wonson

Before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 31.

I Charles H. Pew of Gloucester in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being duly sworn doth depose and say; I am forty years old and have been engaged in the fishing business ever since I entered my fathers store as a boy of fourteen years old. Our firm is John Pew & Sons, my brother and myself are the sons — We own twenty (20) fishing vessels and have averaged as many as that number, their tonnage varies from forty (40) to one hundred (100) tons each, they are exclusively engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries. Last year we had two vessel only engaged in the mackerel fishery in the Canadian Waters and that not in fishing inshore.

Since the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington took effect viz 1872, we have had four years experience of the operation of the free fishing clauses. During those years we have caught mackerel to the value of \$177,000₁₀₀ as shown by our sales in the United States Waters and \$39,600₁₀₀ worth in British Waters; of which \$39,600₁₀₀ worth I think hardly any were taken within three miles of the shore. Our vessels having chiefly fished at the Magdalen Islands. During the same four years our catch of codfish &c has been \$475,000₁₀₀ no part of which was caught within three miles of the British shore but all in the deep seas and on the coast of the United States. Seven eighths of the entire codfish catch has been off the coasts of the U S. Since 1872 the percentage of our catch of mackerel taken off the British coast has decreased being in 1875 only \$7800 out of \$156,014, total fish production. The shore fisheries of the United States are far more valuable than those off the British coasts. The value of the fisheries on the British coast has been steadily diminishing. The quality of the mackerel taken off the British coast has been growing poorer and that off the United States coast has grown better for some years past.

The amount of bait bought by the vessels of our firm of the inhabitants of the British Provinces was in 1874 about \$500-worth in 1875 about \$800-worth, this bait was fresh herring for our vessels bound to the banks of Newfoundland to fish for cod. We have never caught any bait in British waters. Few if any United States vessels catch any bait in their waters. All our mackerel bait

consists of salted pogies taken off the U. S. coast; this fish is not found in the British waters: they are a warm water shore fish and are rarely found beyond Mt Desert which is considered their eastern and northern limit. The pogies are to some extent bought by the Colonists as bait for mackerel, their only other bait for mackerel is herring which is much inferior. The right to land and dry nets or cure fish on shore is of no value to any body, this practice has become wholly obsolete, the whole mode of fishing to which this relates ceased more than a generation ago. All fish both cod and mackerel are brought home to cure the fishing vessels do not even cure their own catch, but sell them green to be cured by fish dealers and packers. The entire fishing fleet of Gloucester in August 1875 was in all 392 vessels, the number has been about the same for ten (10) years past though the average tonnage has increased. In 1875 during the summer not over 35 vessels entered the Bay of St Lawrence or any other British Waters for Mackerel, the rest fished off the coasts of the United States alone; except about 100 on the banks of Newfoundland. As I have already stated the percentage caught in British waters has regularly decreased for five years past.

The United States fishermen import nothing into the British Provinces, the provincial fishermen import into the United States all their fat mackerel and nearly all their poor mackerel. Fat mackerel spoil when carried into southern latitudes and there is no market for them except in the United States and there not south of Chesapeake Bay. The United States also furnished the chief market for the large codfish, which sell here to better advantage than anywhere else, the small codfish caught by the provincial fishermen go to the West Indies, Spain and Great Britain.

Nearly all the smoked herring from the provinces come into the United States. The alewife fishery, salmon fresh and salt; large amounts of fish oils nearly all that is produced in the provinces come into the United States. The effect of free importations since the Treaty of Washington has been very injurious to the fishing interests of the U. S. the competition caused by it has nearly ruined the profits of the business.

And inasmuch as the cost of building and equipping a vessel in the provinces is much less than in the United States, from a third to a quarter less — if there were as many fishermen in the provinces as in the United States and they had equal capital, skill and energy, the principal fishing business would be transferred to the provinces.

My business experience is that the effect of the present treaty is and that of the former Reciprocity Treaty during its continuance, was, that the free importation of fish from the British provinces is a great injury to the United States fishermen and far outweighs any benefit they may derive from fishing inshore.

As to the effect upon the prices of fish to the consumer of free importations under the treaty, there has not yet been any perceptible reduction of prices in the retail business although four years out of the ten named in the treaty have already elapsed. In fact, the profits of the fishing business are so small that it is no exaggeration to say that a fish in the sea has no money value and that the cost of catching is so great that the return upon capital invested in the fisheries is small and does not average as well as the returns from capital in other branches of business, the profit is all made on shore by the curers and dealers who buy from the fishermen.

CHARLES H. PEW

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX SS

GLOUCESTER Dec 1875

Then personally appeared the abovenamed Charles H. Pew to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief — before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 32.

I, Alfred Mansfield of Gloucester of the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say — that I have been engaged in the fishing business for the last 24 years. I am a member of the firm of James Mansfield & Sons — I have had in the course of the two preceding fishing seasons frequent opportunities for conversation with intelligent and well informed Nova Scotia captains and fishermen residing in the southern portion of Nova Scotia — that the people of that region are now more extensively than ever turning their attention to the catching of codfish both in their own immediate waters and on the more distant fishing banks — Attention is being attracted to these fisheries on the part of capitalists who previously have found in other branches of marine business full employment for their money and have been unwilling to engage in a business paying so poor returns as the fisheries —

The Nova Scotians who have at their own doors what might be an immense source of wealth have been lacking an available out-let for the surplus product of their fisheries beyond that which their own markets supply, but under the existing state of affairs between the United States and Great Britain this want is fully met — Since the autumn of 1873 the Grand Banks Codfishery has been as a whole unproductive and such stocks of fish as the American vessels have produced have been disposed of without difficulty, but in the event of a large catch which would fill all the markets of our own to overflowing the presence of a large amount of English fish thrown into the market on equal footing with our own and at greatly reduced cost of production from our own, thereby enabling them to be sold at a profit to their owners when American fish would have to be sacrificed, would be a blow of great severity to the entire New England Codfishery —

At the present time there are in our market a greater number than usual of English parties in pursuit of a cheap class of fishing schooners, and I have known within the past year of several instances in which vessels have been sold to parties from the Provinces to be employed in the cod-fishing business — I consider that by means of the new treaty between the United States and Great Britain the fishing interests of the British Provinces have received a most favorable and important impulse.

ALFRED MANSFIELD

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX SS

GLOUCESTER Dec 29th 1875

Then personally appeared the above named Alfred Mansfield to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true so far as they depend upon his own knowledge and as far as they depend upon information and belief he believes them to be true —

— before me —

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 33.

I George Steele of Gloucester in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn doth depose and say I am and for the last 27 years have been engaged in the fishing business, owning and fitting out vessels for the cod and mackerel fisheries on the North American coast. My vessels have been both on the coasts of the British provinces and of the United States. I had last year in all eleven vessels.

The codfishery is wholly a deep sea fishery no cod are caught within three miles of the shore. The free fishery clauses of the treaty are therefore of no value to the United States fishermen engaged in this catch. Nor do the cod fishermen catch their own bait, they carry as bait from home salt and fresh herring; they also to some extent buy fresh bait in the provinces herring or squid.

The effect on the codfish business of allowing free importations into the United States has been and must continue to be very beneficial to the provinces, for they find in the United States their chief market for large codfish — their small codfish go to the West Indies and is consumed at home.

The effect on the codfisheries of the United States is to bring them into severe competition with the Canadians who by reason of the greater cheapness of building and equipping vessels in which they have an advantage over us of from 25 to 50 percent, could if they had equal capital and enterprise monopolise the business to the exclusion of our own fishermen.

The mackerel are the only fish caught at all in shore, the relative importance of mackerel in the trade of the country has for some years been steadily diminishing, they are much less used than formerly. In the Western States whitefish from the lakes are taking their place largely.

The quality of Mackerel caught off the coasts of the British provinces is also much poorer than formerly and the quantity taken much less. Not one tenth of the mackerel caught in British waters are taken within three miles of the shore.

And for the last three or four years the seine fishery for mackerel off the United States coasts has been very successful. In 1875 the catch of the British coast was very small.

I have no doubt the free importation of mackerel into the United States is a benefit to the provinces which far more than compensates for all the United States can gain by fishing inshore. The United States is the only market for fat mackerel and almost the only one for the poorer grades.

I should rather be subject to the restrictions formerly imposed and not be allowed to fish within three miles of the coast, if duties could be again imposed on fish from the provinces.

GEORGE STEELE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX SS

GLOUCESTER Dec 29th 1875

Then personally appeared the abovenamed George Steele to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true so far as they depend upon his own knowledge and as far as they depend upon information and belief he believes them to be true.

— before me —

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 34.

I Sylvanus Smith of Gloucester in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn depose and say that I am forty seven years old and am a member of the firm of Smith and Gott, our firm owns seventeen (17) vessels I have been engaged in the fishing business twenty eight years, seventeen years as master of a vessel and eleven years on shore fitting out vessels for the cod and mackerel fisheries — Last year only two out of our whole fleet were engaged in fishing off the Canadian coast — No portion of all the catch last year was taken inshore — In 1874 we had five vessels in Canadian Waters and I should think about one eighth part of the fish caught were taken within three miles of the shore — In 1873 we had six vessels in Canadian Waters and very few fish were taken inshore — For the last eight years the mackerel fishing off the coast of Canada has steadily decreased and become less profitable and fewer and fewer vessels are sent there each year — Most of the mackerel caught are taken on the United States coast by means of seines — fishing for mackerel with seines cannot be profitably carried on in Canadian Waters on account of the roughness of the bottom and shoalness of the water, for this reason American fishermen have almost entirely ceased to use the Canadian mackerel fishery — All the bait used in mackerel fishing consists of menhaden or porgie which is only found off the coast of the United States, and which the Canadians bought from the American fishermen to a great extent — Now by the Treaty they have equal facilities with us for procuring it — We buy from the Canadians herring and small mackerel to use on the Banks for codbait; Our firm has paid as much as \$2000.00 the past season for this alone — We often repair and refit our vessels in the Provinces purchasing supplies &c and have paid as much as \$500⁰⁰ for one ship there —

I consider the right to land and dry nets cure fish &c on the Canadian shores as of no value — I have never had any of my vessels land for this purpose nor have I ever known of any other vessels doing so — During the past season very few vessels from this town not more than forty out of three hundred and fifty fished in the Gulf of St Lawrence and these only for two or three months —

No fish are ever exported from the United States to the provinces while all their large cod and the best quality of their mackerel are sent here; the only fish for which there is a market in the provinces are the small cod and poorer grades of mackerel —

I think that the fishermen of the United States will be injured by the Treaty of Washington — The Canadians can build ships cheaper than the Americans and by the free clause of the Treaty they can carry and in some cases have carried their fish directly to the American ports and sold them there — Under the old Reciprocity Treaty the Canadian fishing fleet increased largely but as soon as the repeal of the treaty prevented their taking their fish into the United States free of duty, it became so unprofitable that it was to a great extent given up and vessels which they had begun building for the fishing business were left unfinished on the stocks — Since the present Treaty has taken effect, the business has increased very largely in the Provinces —

I consider the inshore fisheries of little value, we send few vessels and they take few fish — All the value of the treaty to our fishermen is the right to trade, buy bait &c unmolested and if we could be protected in this, we should much prefer and desire the old tariff — this right to trade we have always claimed but it has been denied to us and we have been harassed in every way —

SYLVANUS SMITH

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX SS

GLOUCESTER Dec 28th 1875

Then personally appeared the above named Sylvanus Smith to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true so far as they depend upon his own knowledge and as far as they depend upon information and belief he believes them to be true — before me —

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 35.

I, Morris Whelen of Gloucester in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being duly sworn do depose and say, that I have been twenty two years engaged in fishing for mackerel. I have been master of a vessel for the last fifteen years. Most of the time I have fished in the Gulf of St Lawrence, I have in all this time caught very few fish within three miles of the shore—The fish in this Gulf are growing poorer each year, last season they were very scarce around Prince Edwards Island—I have never caught any bait in Canadian waters, but have always carried pogies from Gloucester to use for this purpose—I have never bought any supplies from the Canadians. The only thing that I have ever procured from the shore has been water.

For the last few years many more fish have been taken off the American shores than in Canadian waters. I should think the proportion was ten to one I have generally fished off the Magdalen Island

MAURIS WHELEN

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss

GLOUCESTER Dec 29th 1875

Then personally appeared the above named Morris Whelan to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief

before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 36.

I Thomas Grady of Gloucester in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say that I have been engaged in the Cod and Mackerel fishery since 1851 have been Master of a fishing vessel seventeen years—In 1872 fished off the coast of the United States for mackerel in 1873 and 1874 fished in Bay of St Lawrence; in 1875 on the "Georges" Banks, Mackerel on the Canadian coast are much poorer and fewer than formerly and in consequence fewer vessels from this port go there—The only bait for the mackerel is the pogie, which is only found in the United States and which the Canadians buy from us. I have in 1869 bought codfish bait from the Canadians for use on the Grand Banks—I do not think that our fishing inshore would be any detriment to Canadian fishermen—I consider the Treaty of Washington of much more benefit to the Canadians than to the fishermen of the United States.

THOMAS GRADY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss

GLOUCESTER Dec 28th 1875

Then personally appeared the above named Thomas Grady to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief—

Before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 37.

I, James G. Tarr of Gloucester in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say I am forty five years old and have been engaged in the fishery business for the past fifteen years—I am a member of the firm of J. G. Tarr and Brother, we are the owners of fourteen vessels from fifty to eighty tons burden all of which are engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries—During the past season only one out of all our vessels has been engaged in fishing off the coast of Canada—In 1866 we sent seven vessels out of a fleet of Eight sail to British waters; In 1867 the same number were sent there; In 1868 four vessels—In 1869 three

vessels In 1870 four vessels, 1871 three vessels, 1872 only two vessels with an increase of fleet to ten sail — 1873 four vessels, 1874 with an increase of fleet to twelve sail we sent only four vessels—

Since the Treaty we have used the inshore fisheries very little and our principal catch has been at the Magdalen Islands and on the Banks — For the last two years nearly all our vessels going to the Banks of Newfoundland for ood fish have touched at Colonial Ports and purchased herring bait there for use on the Banks, they also carry some salted bait from home for the codfishery — There is no inshore fishing for bait on the British Coast by United States vessels — I should consider seven eighths of all fisheries pursued by Americans on the Canadian shores consists of deep sea fishing, while only the remaining eighth inshore where only mackerel are caught.

I can conceive of no injury to Canadian fishermen that can be caused by our fishing in their waters side by side with them, but I should think that it would be a great benefit to them on account of the large amount of bait thrown overboard by American fishermen which attracts the fish — The only bait used for mackerel is the porgie or menhaden which is found entirely in the United States and which all the Canadians have to buy from the Americans in a salted state, this fish (the porgie) is not found in Canadian Waters and is almost the only bait used in the mackerel fishery; if the Canadians were unable to procure this bait, they would be compelled to use herring bait which is much inferior for the purpose — The bait which we buy from them for the codfishery consists of herring and some small mackerel —

For the last ten years our firm has averaged to pay the Canadians from \$800 — to \$1000¹⁸⁷ a year for this bait — We are also in the habit of purchasing in the provinces any supplies, ice &c of which our vessels may be in need our supplies thus purchased amount to about \$500 — a year on the average — In reference to the purchase of bait from the Americans by Canadian fishermen, I have known vessels to sail from this port with as many as three hundred barrells of porgie bait on board which was sold in Halifax and the Straits of Canso to Canadian fishermen.

I think the right of fishermen of either nation under the treaty to land dry nets &c on the shores of the other, amounts to nothing on either side, All fishing vessels are now in the habit of curing all their fish at the home ports —

During the period of the former Reciprocity Treaty and since the Treaty of Washington, the importations of fish into the United States from the Provinces have been very large and have materially interfered with the profits of our fishermen, this is especially the case with the mackerel almost all of which, that are caught by the Canadians are sent into the United States for sale — Also all their large codfish are sold in the United States as they have a market for the small cod only at home — All their fat herring and No 1. Salmon are sold in the United States —

I consider the Treaty of Washington of much more value to the Provinces than to the United States — I should prefer the old duty on fish and would be willing to give up all our rights of inshore fisheries under the Treaty, if the tariff could be renewed — This conclusion is the result of four years — experience under the Treaty of Washington and also under the whole of the former Reciprocity Treaty As all vessels can be built, equipped and manned in the colonies for a third less than in the United States — consequently if there were as many colonial fishermen as American and they had equal skill and industry they could entirely drive the American fishermen out of the business —

JAMES G. TARR

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Essex ss

GLOUCESTER Dec 22d 1875

Then personally appeared the abovenamed James G. Tarr to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true as far as they depend upon his own knowledge and as far as they depend upon information and belief he believes to be true

before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 38.

I John E. Gorman of Gloucester in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say, that I am twenty six years old and have been engaged in the fishery business for the last thirteen years during the last five years I have been master of a vessel — I have been engaged in fishing for mackerel in the Bay of St Lawrence every year but two, and since the Treaty has come into effect have been in the Bay each year — In 1874 during the month of July I fished in shore to some extent may have taken from 150 to 200 barrells out of 700 my whole catch for that trip. In 1875 fished near the Magdalen Islands and caught very few inshore — Out of my last three trips in which my whole catch was 1900 barrells I caught not more

than 290 barrels inshore — Most of the fish taken inshore are caught by the Canadians from small boats going out from the shore and returning each day with their fish. They can use with profit this fishery where in many cases our large fishing vessels could not go. This inshore fishery is of comparatively little value to us. We would be much better off without this right and with the old duty of \$2 per barrel on fish imported from Canada — The Bay fishery has been steadily decreasing from year to year, last year of all the vessels from Gloucester engaged in the Mackerel fishery nearly four hundred in all only about 50 sail were in the Bay at any time. This is caused by the increase in value of the seine fishery on the coast of the United States, in which most of the other vessels were engaged. This seine fishery is much more valuable and profitable than the fishing in the Bay with lines, the vessels make shorter trips. The seine fishery has been tried to some extent in the Bay but was not profitable, the bottom is too rough and the water too shoal —

The fish in the Bay have diminished in number and deteriorated in quality very much within the last ten years. For instance last year the vessels did not average more than 120 barrels each, while the best catch was only 380 barrels, in 1874 my vessel caught 700 barrels and the whole fleet averaged, as much as 300 barrels —

Clams and pogies are the principal bait for mackerel, pogies are only taken on the coast of the United States and the Canadians buy it from us to a great extent, I have sold them myself as much as ten barrels each year — The right to land &c as granted by the Treaty used to be of some value in the old times when the Reciprocity Treaty was in force, it was the custom then to tranship the fish and send them back by freighters, but this is not done now each vessel carries back its own catch to Gloucester — American vessels purchase supplies from the Canadians to a great extent, furnishing supplies and shipping on board our vessels as hands for a fishing trip are the principal occupations of the people at Canso. Last year I spent \$50.00 for supplies there and have probably averaged that amount each year — Canadians can prosecute the fisheries in their waters with much less expense than we can, they can build their vessels one third cheaper, their crews go for less, in all Canadian vessels the skippers per centage is assessed among the crew, while here it is paid by the owners — Now that the American market is thrown open to them, they can undersell our fishermen and reduce their profits. Under the old tariff before the Treaty, their share of the trips has been much less valuable —

JOHN. E. GORMAN

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX SS

GLOUCESTER Feby 2d 1876

Then personally appeared the above named John Gorman to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true upon his own knowledge and belief —

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 39.

I Nicholas Warren of Gloucester in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say that I have been engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries for the last seventeen years have been in the Bay the last six years — I have fished very little inshore as I could not do so well there as further out — In our fishing vessels we cannot follow the mackerel so well as the Canadians who in their small boats come out from the shore — Last summer there were very few fish in the Bay, this has been so for the last few years and the vessels engaged in fishing off the American coast have made much better fares than those which went to the Bay — Last season there were not more than forty Gloucester vessels in the Bay out of a fleet of four hundred, while ten years ago there would be as many as three hundred from Gloucester alone in the Bay at one time, This was before the seine fishery on our own coast became so valuable — I have known of seine fishing being tried in Canadian waters, but it has been unsuccessful the water was shallow and the rough bottom tore their nets — I have never sold any bait to the Canadians but have known of its being done to a great extent, the bait used by us for mackerel is the menhaden which is not found in Canadian waters and they have to use herring which is poor and not nearly so good for the purpose — I have never repacked and shipped any fish home by steamer and I do not consider the clause in the treaty permitting this of any value, ten years ago it used to be done but not now Our trade is a great advantage to the Canadians as we purchase supplies wood &c in great quantities, I have paid as much at \$100.00 each year —

The free clause in the Treaty is of great benefit to the Canadians and has lowered our prices

and diminished our profits — Canadian vessels have come to this town and sold their fish green here as they had no market for them at home and they received much higher prices here —

The Canadians can build their vessels much cheaper than we can and also they pay their crew much less a man can be hired in the Provinces for from \$50 to \$75 a trip, while we pay from \$100 to \$200 per man, thus they can under sell and make a profit where we could not live —

NICHOLAS WARREN

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss

GLOUCESTER Jan 26th 1876

Then personally appeared the abovenamed Nicholas Warren to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements subscribed by him are true as far as they depend upon his own knowledge and as far as they depend upon information and belief he believes them to be true —

Before me —

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 40.

I Henry Hardy of Gloucester in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being duly sworn do depose and say that I have been engaged in the fishery business for twenty one years, for last seventeen years master of a vessel — Since 1872 have been in the Bay each year, very few fish were caught inshore not one eighth portion of the whole catch. This was in 1873 & 1874 last year did not fish inshore as I did better out side — My principal catch has always been about the Magdalen Islands — Last year there were about 125 vessels in the Bay of which perhaps 40 were from Gloucester. All most all the inshore bay fishery is carried on by the Canadians in small boats from the shore, so that they can use this fishery with profit where we could not, as they can follow the fish closer to the shore — Fewer and fewer vessels go to the Bay each season as they can make more profit seine fishing on the American coast, I have tried to use a seine for mackerel in the Bay but I had no luck, the fish would not school there as they do in our waters and the water in many places is too shoal to permit of its being used to any advantage — I think the free importation clause in the Treaty of great advantage to the Canadians, as they can carry on the business so much cheaper than we can, There is a rebate of duty on all articles bought by fishermen for their business and they can build boats and hire men much cheaper — Many men have gone from here to the Provinces, where they can buy a boat for \$50 and by going out from the shore catch there fish and carry them back at night, making more money than by going on fishing trips. Large Canadian fishing vessels have come to Gloucester and sold their fish there green — Canadians use as bait herring which they catch in their own waters but this is a poor bait — and when they can they procure menhaden bait from us — American vessels spend a great deal of money for supplies &c in Canada. I in one summer paid out \$2000.00 for refitting The merchants at Canso complain and say that they have lost a great deal of money by the diminution of business caused by our vessels not coming to the bay as they used to — The only benefit under the treaty we receive is the right to enter harbors &c without molestation, we were troubled in every way and driven away from the harbors on the ground that we were "preparing to fish." I have been chased several times by cutters when I was more than seven miles away from the land and once in "Pirates Harbor" Canso I was seized as a prize and my sails stripped off because I could not get away within the given time allowed me — All we want from the Canadians are the rights in their harbors which are allowed to all other vessels except American fishing-vessels —

HENRY HARDY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss

GLOUCESTER Jan 25th 1876

Then personally appeared the abovenamed Henry Hardy and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true as far as they depend upon his own knowledge and as far as they depend upon information and belief he believes them to be true —

— before me —

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 41.

I John E Saunders of Gloucester in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say that I am forty seven years old and have been engaged in fishing since I was a boy for the last twenty five years I have been captain of a vessel I Have been in the Bay of St Lawrence every year from July to November. Since 1872 I have used the inshore fisheries very little, in all have not taken more than five barrels inshore—I can always do much better off shore—Last year there were very few Gloucester vessels in the Bay not more than forty, most of the others were engaged in seine fishing off our own coast which is very valuable and productive—The Bay catch has not been near so heavy for the last five years as before and for this reason we send fewer vessels each year to the Bay. The seine fishery has been tried in the Bay but has been unsuccessful the water is shallow and the mackerel do not school as they do off our coast—Canadians import menhaden bait from the United States to some extent, the menhaden is not found north of Cape Sable, fresh herring is used by Canadians somewhat but it is an inferior sort of bait and they much prefer menhaden when they can get it. I never have used the right under the treaty to land and repack fish &c I do not consider it of any value—I have purchased supplies and refitted in Canadian ports, several times spent \$250—in one season and once paid \$700—for refitting my vessel Americans are charged very high prices for every thing purchased—They can build their vessels much cheaper and by paying their crews much less they can carry on the business at much less cost and as by the treaty they can send their fish here free, they are enabled to make a profit where our fishermen could not live—

I consider the treaty of much benefit to the Canadians and of little value to us; The only use to us, is that we are allowed to buy provisions &c without hinderance, this right was always ours, but we were prevented and driven away on the ground that it was preparing to fish—

JOHN E. SAUNDERS

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX SS

GLoucester Jan 26th 1876

Then personally appeared the above named John Saunders to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements subscribed by him are true as far as they depend upon his own knowledge and as far as they depend upon information and belief he believes them to be true—

before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 42.

I Richard Hannan of Gloucester in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say that I am forty three years old, have been on fishing trips ever since I was a boy, for the last eighteen years master of a vessel. Most every year from July to November have been mackerel fishing sometimes all the year—For the last ten years have fished principally around the Magdalen Islands I have fished in the Bay both within and without three mile limit but have caught most fish offshore—Since 1872 I have used the inshore fisheries to some extent. The catch inshore seemed much poorer than when I fished before inshore during the Reciprocity Treaty—The Bay fishery has been very poor for last five years, the fish are few and poor, the price of Bay mackerel has been about \$5 less than the American mackerel—only few Gloucester vessels from forty to fifty were in the Bay last year, ten years ago all the vessels fished there but by reason of the fewness of the fish they have left it and now fish on the American shores with a seine—I have seen vessels in the Bay fishing with seines but they had no luck and tore or lost their seines—I have sold menhaden bait to the Canadians a few barrels each year, they import a great deal of this bait from the United States—now by the Treaty they can come here and catch this bait themselves, to my own knowledge there have been two or three vessels here from Yarmouth or Argyle which came to catch pogies for use in the Bay—I have bought cod bait, salt lines &c from the Canadians have paid \$125—gold for codbait and as much as \$500 for refitting my vessel in one summer—I have under the clause of the treaty, landed mackerel transhipped it and sent them home by steamer, but there is not any gain or benefit procured by doing so, the expense is much greater than if I had taken the fish home in my own vessel I consider the right of the Canadians to send their fish in free of duty and sell them in the United States worth a great deal more to them, than anything we shall gain by the treaty I have know Canadian vessels to land their small fish at home where there is a market for them, and then taking the larger ones to the United States and selling them there to more advantage—Canadians can use the inshore fishery to much more advantage than

we can, they go out in small boats from the shore and can fish near shore where our vessel cannot go — Prices of mackerel have been much lower during the past year than before and all our fishermen have lost money — The only benefit of the treaty to us is the use of the harbors without molestation and being permitted to buy provisions &c the inshore fisheries we cannot use to any profit —

The right to send in fish free of duty is of much more value to the Canadians than any rights we have received or will receive under the Treaty; this is my experience of four years under this and six under the old Treaty —

RICHARD HANNAN

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX ss —

GLOUCESTER Jan 28th 1876

Then personally appeared before me the abovenamed Richard Hanna to me known and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true as far as they depend upon his own knowledge and as far as they depend upon information and belief he believes them to be true — before me —

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 43.

This is to certify, That the undersigned Stephen B. Morey have been engaged in the fishing business, for the past thirty years, at Deer Isle, and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows: Namely since 1871

No. of Vessels employed five (5) 11 men to each Vessel

No. of Trips made six trips yearly each year

No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	00	2	00	00	00

No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	00	420	00	00	00

No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands
None caught on Bradly Orphan & Magdalenes

Average value of Vessels each					\$3500
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Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.					\$2400
---	--	--	--	--	--------

Average value of Insurance	8 per cent on vessel & outfits yearly				
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Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.					\$34
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Average value of Commissions, &c.	220\$ to each Captain yearly				
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Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore					2300\$
--	--	--	--	--	--------

Number of Vessels lost					
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Value of Vessels lost, including outfits					
--	--	--	--	--	--

Value of Fish lost					
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Number of Lives lost					
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.					85 cts
--	--	--	--	--	--------

Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.					\$2.20
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Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores					nothing
--	--	--	--	--	---------

Total value of Mackerel do.					nothing
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Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1	No 2	No 3		
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	\$17	\$13	\$7.50		
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Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$11.50	\$8	\$5.50		
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Average earnings of the operative fisherman per year					\$2.20
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Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies					\$1200\$
--	--	--	--	--	----------

Amount paid to British fishermen for herring					\$400
--	--	--	--	--	-------

Amount paid to British fishermen as wages					
---	--	--	--	--	--

Amount paid in British ports for repairs					
--	--	--	--	--	--

Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish					Grand Western Lahave Banks
---	--	--	--	--	----------------------------

Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel					Cape Henry to Anticosta
---	--	--	--	--	-------------------------

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking					
--	--	--	--	--	--

Actual value of Mackerel in the water before taken					
--	--	--	--	--	--

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries					
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Early in going fishing I used the waters of the Bay of St Lawrence — Later in life in the same waters I used to go mackereling and made some fair Trips with the Jig. Since 1867 I have abandoned the fisheries of the Bay of St Lawrence only Sending there in 1873 and my vessels have					
--	--	--	--	--	--

been engaged in Fishing with trawls—and Seining mackerel on our Shore. So far as American fishermen are concerned our vessels have given up the Bay of St Lawrence—and regard it as an entire failure

S. B. MOREY

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this eighth day of June 1877

THOMAS WARREN

Justice of the Peace

STATE OF MAINE

COUNTY OF HANCOCK

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss.

I, Hutson B. Saunders, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Courts, in said County, certify that Thomas Warren Esquire is and was at the date of his Certificate an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified to act as such, and that the signature to the paper annexed, purporting to be his, is genuine, and that he is duly authorized and empowered, by the laws of said State, to take acknowledgment of Deeds, Assignments, and Powers of Attorney, and to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of the Supreme Judicial Court, for said State, this eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

(Seal.)

HUTSON B SAUNDERS *Clerk.*

No. 44.

This is to certify, That the undersigned Seth and C. H. S. Webb have been engaged in the fishing business, for the past Ten years, at Deer Isle, Maine, and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows: viz. since 1871

No. of Vessels employed	. . . . .	3, 15 men to each vessel
No. of Trips made	. . . . .	five trips each year
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	. . . . .	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	. . . . .	3 2 0 0 0 0
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	. . . . .	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	. . . . .	754 854 0 0 0 0
Average value of vessels each	. . . . .	all caught a Magdalens
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	. . . . .	\$4000.
Average Value of Insurance	. . . . .	\$3000.
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	. . . . .	10% on vessel & outfits yearly
Average value of Commissions, &c.	. . . . .	\$37.50
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	. . . . .	\$175.
Number of Vessels lost	. . . . .	\$2000
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	. . . . .	none
Value of Fish lost	. . . . .
Number of Lives lost	. . . . .	none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	. . . . .
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	. . . . .	\$1.50
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	. . . . .	nothing
Total value of Mackerel do	. . . . .	nothing
	. . . . .	1 2 3
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	. . . . .	\$16.00 \$12.00 \$8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	. . . . .	\$11.00 \$7.00 \$5.00
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	. . . . .	\$200.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	. . . . .
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	. . . . .	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	. . . . .
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	. . . . .
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	. . . . .	Grand, Western, La Have & Georges Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	. . . . .	Cape May to Gulf St. Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	. . . . .	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	. . . . .	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	. . . . .

Had we not put seines on board our vessels, and sent them on our shore, we would have been obliged to abandon the mackerel fishery entirely, for mackerel were scarce and of poor quality in the Bay, and we were obliged to pay exorbitant prices at the British ports, for salt, bait and general supplies. so that it was impossible for our vessels to pay their bills. It is now utterly impossible to ship a crew to go to the Bay on shares, for they cannot make a living. Mackerel are plenty and of good quality on our shore, and the risk and expence to take them is very much less than from the Bay, We consider the Bay fisheries an absolute failure, None of our vessels used the inshore fisheries of the Dominion, as they could derive no advantage thereby.

SETH WEBB
C. H. S. WEBB

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this eighth day of June 1877

THOMAS WARREN
Justice of the Peace

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, SS.

I, Hutson B. Saunders, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Courts, in said County, certify that Thomas Warren Esquire is and was at the date of his Certificate an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified to act as such, and that the signature to the paper annexed, purporting to be his, is genuine, and that he is duly authorized and empowered, by the laws of said State, to take acknowledgment of Deeds, Assignments, and Powers of Attorney, and to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of the Supreme Judicial Court, for said State, this eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven

HUTSON B SAUNDERS
Clerk.

(Seal.)

No. 45.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, John Staples have been engaged in the fishing business, for the past thirty years, at Swans Island Maine, and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect our vessels have been employed as follows: namely Since 1870

No. of Vessels employed	four (4)	13 men to each vessel
No. of Trips made	five	trips yearly each year
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1870	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	none	none none 2 none none none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence		1873 200 Bls
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands		all caught off Shore
Average value of Vessels each		3000\$
Average value of outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.		2000\$
Average value of Insurance	10 per cent	on vessel & outfits yearly
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.		\$33
Average value of Commissions, &c.	240	to each Captain yearly
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore		2400\$
Number of Vessels lost		
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits		
Value of Fish lost		
Number of Lives lost		
Total value of Fish Taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.		80 cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.		\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores		none
Total value of Mackerel do		none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No.1	No.2 No.3
	16	12 8
Average Market value of Bay Mackerel	11	7 5
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year		240
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies		
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring		nothing

- Amount paid to British fishermen as wages
- Amount paid in British ports for repairs
- Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish
- Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel
- Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking
- Actual value of Mackerel in the water before taken
- Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

When I Started in the fishing business Some thirty years Since —all fish were caught on hand line & Mackerel on the jig — Early in my Sending to the bay of St Lawrence my vessels made some fares that left a dividend to to the owners — I kept sending to the Bay & sustaining losses I last Sent one vessel in 1873 and lost. The quantity fell off and the quality was poor & unsaleable of Bay fish — Seines now are used for mackerel & Trawls for fish — and I consider the right to fish inshore confers no benefit at all on American fishermen & no one here thinks of sending to the Bay

JOHN STAPLES

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this sixth day of June 1877

THOMAS WARREN

Justice of the Peace

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss.

I, Hutson B. Saunders, Clerk of the Supreme Judical Courts, in said County, certify that Thomas Warren Esquire is and was at the date of his Certificate an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified to act as such, and that the signature to the paper annexed, purporting to be his, is genuine, and that he is duly authorized and empowered, by the laws of said State, to take acknowledgment of Deeds, Assignments, and Powers of Attorney, and to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of the Supreme Judicial Court, for said State, this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven

(Seal.)

HUTSON B SAUNDERS *Clerk.*

No. 46.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Perkins Brothers have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed						Nine (9)
No. of Trips made						Six trips to each vessel
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	5	2	3	4	1	3
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence						3093 Bbls. in six years
						average 172 Bbls per trip.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands						mostly at Magdalenes
Average value of Vessels each						\$5000.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.						\$3000, a year to each vessel
Average value of Insurance						9%
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.						\$35.00
Average value of Commissions, &c.						\$200. each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore						\$23,000.
Number of Vessels lost						one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits						\$4000.
Value of Fish lost						\$1500.
Number of Lives lost						none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.						75 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.						\$1.50
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores						none
Total value of Mackerel do.						\$600.
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1	\$16.00	No 2	\$12.00	No 3	\$8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1	\$12.00	No 2	\$8.00	No 3	\$6.00

Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$225.00
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$800. a year
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$500. in five years
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Banks Georges
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	From Cape May to Gulf of St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

The Bay of St. Lawrence fisheries have not proved remunerative, or paying, business our vessels have not paid their expences consequencely we shall confine our vessels to our own shores for mackerel and to the Ocean Banks for Cod Fish. We shall send no vessels to Bay of St. Lawrence this year. We use the British waters only to procure bait and other supplies

W H PERKINS GEORGE PERKINS
Wm. H. PERKINS, JR. GEORGE H PERKINS

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirty first day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

PERKINS BROTHERS.

GLOUCESTER MASS —

Account of receipts &c from the trips to the Bay for the last four (4) years — mostly caught at the Magdelenes

1872	Highflyer			
	159 bbls No. 1	\$12.50	\$1679.30	
	47 " No. 2	9.50	356.75	
	2 " No. 3	7.00	10.05	\$2046 10
1873	73 bbls No. 1	\$15	\$960.18	
	68 " No. 2	11	612.54	
	61 " No. 3	9	432.16	\$2004 88
	C. Campbell			
	160 bbls No. 1	\$12.	\$1601.35	
	3 mess	17 (labor)	57.23	
	4 bbls No. 2	8	29.22	\$1687 85
1874	C. Campbell			
	35 bbls No. 1	\$12	\$350.00	
	151 " No. 2	8	907.00	
	43 " No. 3	7.25	230.40	
	20 " No. 4.	6.	82.36	\$1569 86
	F. Temple			
	54 bbls No. 1	\$9.75	\$418.50	
	69 " No. 2	8.	415.20	\$833 70
	C. Campbell			
	112 mess	\$12 (labor)	\$1123.40	
	28 bbls No. 1	8.	169.50	
	30 " No. 2	6.50	137.07	\$1429 97
	Veteran			
	222 bbls No. 1	\$8	\$1332.90	
	256 " No. 2	6	1026 10	
	5 " No. 3	5	16.00	\$2375 00
1875	C. Campbell			
	35 mess	\$21	\$678.95	
	108 scraped	17	1628.00	
	46 bbls No. 1	\$15	605.50	
	11 " No. 2	12	119.40	
	5 " No. 4	7	29.30	\$3061 15

Wm. H. PERKINS GEORGE PERKINS
By W. H. P. Jr. By W. H. P. Jr.
GEORGE H. PERKINS Wm. H. PERKINS, JR.
By W. H. P. Jr

No. 47.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of John Pew & Son have been engaged in the fishing business for the past (1849-1877) 28 years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed —an average of	18½
No. of Trips made	830
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	23
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	6059
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands From general talk with our Skippers during the time. we have always understood all caught were outside of 3 miles — We have no definite knowledge that any were caught inside.	
Average value of Vessels each	\$5000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$3500
Average value of Insurance	\$300
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35.00
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore Value of wharves. fish houses &c \$75.000. Yearly expense acct. adding for partners time \$30.000	
Number of Vessels lost	2
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$10.000
Value of Fish lost	\$1.200
Number of Lives lost	19
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1.25
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel.	No. 3 \$8.00 No. 2 \$12.00 & No. 1 \$16.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No. 3 6½ No. 2 8.00 & No. 1 12.00
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year \$300. during that time though less at present	
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$600 pr year.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$3000 " "
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages & shares	at least \$15.000 yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Banks off the American coast. Sable bank. Quero St Peters & Grand Banks.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	From Cape Henry to Bay of Fundy & occasionally the Bay of St. Lawrence.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	No value
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	No value
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	Our Cod fisheries have been those of greatest value of all our fisheries, We fish for Cod on the Banks off our own shores. and the past 5 years have sent a large number to the Grand Banks. The latter as a business invest- ment has not paid. We market all the product of our fisheries in the United States. There is no other market, of any value for Mackerel and none for Halibut except our own. The opening of our market to the Provincial fishermen is very injurious to us. as they pay no duties while all we used is heavily taxed. The privilege of their markets or their inshore fishery is of no value compared to the privilege of free entry to our markets.

JOHN J. PEW,
for JOHN PEW & SON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirtieth day of June 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public.

No. 48.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Smith & Oakes have been engaged in the fishing business for the past ten years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	6
No. of Trips made	56 per year
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1871 — 1 1873 — 2 1874 — 1
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1050
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdelene Islands	Unknown
Average value of Vessels each	\$5000.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$3000 per year
Average value of Insurance	\$4375, or 9 per ct on Vessell & outfits yearly
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35. per month.
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$300 each Vessell yearly
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$12,000, \$5500 = \$17,500
Number of Vessels lost	1
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	8000
Value of Fish lost	nothing
Number of Lives lost	17
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75 c
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	000
Total value of Mackerel do.	000
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1. \$16.00 No 2 \$12.00, No 3 \$8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1s \$12.00 No 2s \$7.00 No 3s \$5.00
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$298.28
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$100.00 each Vessell per year
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$1700.00 per year for 2 years
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	000
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$25.00 per year per vessel

Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish
 Georges to Grand Bank, Labrador Bay St Lawrence
 Location frequented by American vessels for Mackerel
 From Cape May to Gd. Menan & Bay St Lawrence

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking 000
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken 000

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

The Gloucester vessels fishing on Georges most of them used to give up that branch of the business, commencing the last of May (nearly all having given up by the last of June) and go to the Bay of St Lawrence for Mackerel but since the failure of the mackerel fishing in the Bay of St Lawrence a larger number follow Georges fishing through the year, and others remain on this coast to catch mackerel, using seines instead of hook & line Larger vessels are now used than formerly and more are engaged in the Grand Bank fisheries.

PETER D SMITH

SMITH & OAKES

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this eighth day of June 1877
 (Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
 Notary Public

No. 49.

This is to certify, that the undersigned, composing the firm of Walen & Allen have been engaged in the fishing business for the past eight years, at Gloucester, Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Fourteen
No. of Trips made	Four hundred & fifty
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Five
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Ten hundred & Forty Two bbls.

No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	Two hundred & Fifty bbls.
Average value of Vessels each	Six thousand dollars
Average value of outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	One thousand dollars
Average value of Insurance	Fifty-Two hundred dollars
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Three hundred & Fifty
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Twenty Five thousand dollars
Number of Vessels lost	Five
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Eighteen thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	one dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Four dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	
Total value of Mackerel do	Three thousand dollars 6 yrs
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Eleven & $\frac{50}{100}$ per bbl
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$8 average
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Twenty Five hundred dolls
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	Twelve thousand in 5 years
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand, Western, & Georges Bank, Seal Island &c
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Mostly Madalene Islands
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Most of our vessels are codfishing on the Ocean Banks and some of them are off our own shores mackerelling We send no vessels into the Bay of St Lawrence this year. Our experience is that the Mackerel fishery there is a failure. Last year we sent one vessel 150 Tons with 20 Men and she brought home as her seasons work 70 Bbls of mackerel. as that fishery has been the last 5 years to pursue it would be ruinous. Our Vessels enter British waters only for supplies & Bait for which we pay cash

MICHAEL WALEN

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this fourth day of June 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 50.

This is to certify, that the undersigned, composing the firm of Pettingell & Cunningham have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Fourteen years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	Six
No. of Trips made	from five to six each vessel yearly
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Six in five years
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1200 Bbls
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	300 Bbls
Average value of Vessels each	Five thousand Dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$1000 per Bay trip \$3000 yearly each vessel
Average value of Insurance	\$300 per year each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 each vessel yearly
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$10,000
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$7,000
Value of Fish lost	\$1,500

Number of Lives lost	Eleven
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1,50
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,50
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$3,000
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16 \$12 \$8 1 2 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1 No 2 No 3 \$12 \$8 \$6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$300
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice and various supplies	500 each vessel or \$3000 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$400 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$5000 yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	1500 "
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georges Grand Western La Have Bks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	American Shores north of Cape May
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

For the last three years we have been obliged to send all our vessels Bank Fishing putting into British ports for supplies &c The mackerel fishery in the Bay of St Lawrence falling off so much in quantity and quality as to make it impossible for American Vessels with their cost and equipment to pay their expenses.

CHARLES D PETTINGELL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this fifth day of June 1877
(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 51.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of B. Maddocks & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Nine years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Fifteen (15)
No. of Trips made	Three hundred & Sixty four (364)
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Twenty one (21)
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Forty six Hundred (4600)
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	Not more than one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) part of the Bay St Lawrence mack'l
Average value of Vessels each	Forty five Hundred (\$4500) dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$4300, pr year or \$700, Trip for each Vessel (\$1200, for each Bay Trip)
Average value of Insurance	Four and one half pr cent pr year for Six Months
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz , wages per mo.	Capt \$70 & Crew \$25 each
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$300, for each vessel pr year
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Sixteen thousand (\$16000.00) dollars pr Year
Number of Vessels lost	Four (4)
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Seventeen thousand (\$17000) dollars
Value of Fish lost	Thirty five hundred (\$3500) dollars
Number of Lives lost	Thirty three (33)
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	But no fish and very few mackerell
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	Impossible to make correct estimate
Total value of Mackerel do	" " " "
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Eleven dollars pr Barrel
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	Eight $\frac{75}{100}$ dollars pr Barrel
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred & seventy five dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Three Thousand dollars pr. Year
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	Two thousand dollars pr. Year

Amount paid to British fishermen as wages Two thousand dollars
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs Twenty six hundred dollars
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish Georges, Sable Island, and Grand Banks, &
 Gulf and Bay St. Lawrence
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel . Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to
 Eastport Me.
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking None
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken None

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
 We employed a part of our fleet in the Bay St. Lawrence fisheries, during the years of
 1871-2-3, and found it to be a loseing business, and since 1873 we have employed our vessels in the
 Grand Banks & Georges and American Shore fisheries with the exception of one Trip to the Bay
 St Lawrence, in 1874, which did not pay one half the expenses of the voyage; and we consider
 the Bay St. Lawrence fisheries entirely worthless to us, and have so considered them for the past
 four or five Years.

BENJ. MADDOCKS B. MADDOCKS & CO.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this fourth day of June 1877
 (Seal.) DAVID W. LOW
 Notary Public

No. 52.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Geo Dennis & Co have
 been engaged in the fishing business for the past ten years years, at Gloucester and that since the
 Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Eight
No. of Trips made	4 trips yearly Each Vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872—1 trip 1873—1 trip 1874—2 trips 1875—1 trip
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	93 Bls — 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 505, 80 Bls
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	4000,
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	600 each trip
Average value of Insurance	200 9 per cts on Vessel & Outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	forty Dollars
Average value of Commisions, &c.	Three hundred Dollars
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	fifteen Thousand Dollars
Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt.	(50) fifty cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Three Dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Ten Dollars
	\$16—\$12—\$8
	\$11—\$7—\$5
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	Seven Dollars
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred Dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for-bait, ice, and various supplies	
	Each year Eight hundred Dollars
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	Five " "
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	8 men forty Dollars per month
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	Twenty one hundred Dollars
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Bank. Grand Bank.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Gulf of St Lawrence to cape May
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	
Lines & Trawls & Hand lines are used for taking fish	
Our vessells are mostly confined to Ocean Banks for Fish. we do not take any fish in British	

waters. the Bay St. Lawrence fisheries have proved a falier in our experiance. Vessells sent their for the past five years have not paid their expenses and to continue the Business in that Direction would prove Ruinous.

GEO DENNIS
GEORGE TUCKER

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this }
31st day of May 1877 }
(Seal.) DAVID W. LOW }
Notary Public

No. 53.

This is to certify, that the undersigned, Joseph O. Procter has been engaged in the fishing business for the past Thirty years, at Gloucester, Mass. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, my vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Thirteen
No. of Trips made	Six yearly to each vessel — 78
	1872 73 74 75 76
	5 13 11 5 1
No. of Trips to Bay of St. Lawrence	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	7.486 Bbls in 5 years or 211 Bbls per trip on the average.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	750
Average value of Vessels each	5.000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$3,500.00 yearly to each vessel
Average value of Insurance	\$300.00 yearly to each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35. pr month
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200.00 pr Vessel pr year
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$30,000.00
Number of Vessels lost	Three
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Fifteen thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	Four thousand dollars
Number of Lives lost	Fifteen
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	from 50 to \$1.00.
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$6,850, delivered at Gloucester
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No. 1, \$16. No. 2 = \$12. No. 3—\$8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No. 1 —\$12. No. 2 = \$8. No. 3 —\$6.—
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Three hundred dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$1,800.— yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$900 each Season
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	Nothing
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georges, Grand, Querau, St Peters and other Banks off Shore
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	From Cape Henry to Cape Northe. Cape Breton
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	} No value. Costs all they bring to catch, and prepare them for market.
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
Since the year 1870 the number of vessels using the Bay of St Lawrence for Mackerel catching has been gradually reduced from about 500 to less than 60 vessels from the United States; the Mackerel being poor and in small quantity; while on our Shores Mack'l have been more plenty, of better quality, and a large fleet engaged from April 25th to Nov. 10th. All the Vessels on our Shore now use the Seine, and none, the hook and line as formerly. Seining has not been successfully carried on in the Bay of St Lawrence, the shoalness of the water and the unevenness of the bottom, where the few Mack'l there tend; has made every voyage unsuccessful, and caused an abandonment of the business. There will probably be less Vessels in the Bay this Season than any season during the last Forty. Our Cod fisheries are deep Sea fisheries, and outside of all local jurisdiction.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this fifth day of June 1877.
(Seal.) DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 54.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Samuel Haskell have been engaged in the fishing business for the past fifteen years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Six
No. of Trips made	Seven & 8 trips yearly to each Vessel, total 5 yrs 223
	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	4 2 3 0 0 total 9
	1872 1873 1874
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1100 bls 420 bls 383 bls total 3 yrs 1903
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	125 Bbls
Average value of Vessels each	five thousand Dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2700 to each vessel yearly
Average value of Insurance	\$200 each vessel yearly
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Captain \$70 Crew \$30 each
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$12000 yearly
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$6500
Value of fish lost	\$600
Number of lives lost	Ten
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	One Dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,50 cts
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$1100 delivered at Gloucester
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1. \$16 No 2. \$12, No 3 \$8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1 \$12 No 2, \$8 No 3, \$6 I sold for \$10,85
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$275 at my place
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$200 each vessel yearly. total \$1200 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$600 each year
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	None
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	None
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand, Western, La, have, Georges Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	from Cape May to Eastport & Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Have sent no vessels into the Bay of St Lawrence the last two years, the Bay fishing does not pay the expenses. The last years I had vessels there in 73 & 74 they did not pay for their outfits The Mackerel are poor worth $\frac{1}{3}$ d less than shore mackerel it is a bad place to use a seine a long time is required for a trip and to pursue the Bay fishery, and that alone, would fail any firm in Gloucester. It is entirely & practically useless to us as a fishery. The Halibut and codfishery are entirely Bank fisheries owing no allegiance to any Government

SAML HASKELL

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirty first day of May 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 55.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Joseph Friend have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 40 years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed 8	12 men each vessell
No. of Trips made	6 to each Vessell

No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	4	3	1	0	0
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	1500	1200	220	0	0
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands					about one tenth
Average value of Vessels each					6000, each
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.					2000, do yearly
Average value of Insurance					9 & on vessels & outfits
Average value of Captains' and crews' time, viz., wages per mo.					35. each
Average value of Commissions, &c.					200 " vessell
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore					\$20000
Number of Vessels lost					one in Bay. St Lawrence
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits					7000
Value of Fish lost					none
Number of Lives lost					12
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt. . . . .					.50
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.					1.50
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores					none
Total value of Mackerel do.					600,
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel					Nos 1 2 3 16, 12, 8,
					Nos 1 2 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel					11. 7. 5.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year					\$225.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies					900.00
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring					7000.00 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages					200.00 do
Amount paid in British ports for repairs					
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish					Grand Banks & Georges
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel					from Cape May, to Gulf of, St Law.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking					nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken					do
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries					

Years ago we sent meny, vessels to the Bay, of, St Lawrence for Mackerel but for, the last five years the business has proved so unprofitable we cannot persue it my, vessels are now confined to the Ocean banks and our own shores intirely our shore Mackerel being much, superior in quality and being taken with Seins realize a larger profit then any, other Mackerel fishery my, vessels enter British waters only, for. Bait suplies and Herring for, which I, pay, cash to the Inhabitants

JOSEPH FRIEND

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this first day of June 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 56.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Samuel Lane & Bro have been engaged in the fishing business for the past thirteen years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Six
No. of Trips made	252
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	10
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	2500
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	100
Average value of Vessels each	\$4000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$800
Average value of Insurance	\$3500
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$45
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$175
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$27000
Number of Vessels lost	1
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$8700

Value of Fish lost	none
Number of Lives lost	12
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$2
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$3
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$300
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$12
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$7 per Bbl
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$400 per man
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$950 per Trip
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$4300
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$8750 for mackl caught Bay St Lawrence
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$2500
Locations frequented by American vessels for fish	none in Bay of St Lawrence
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	P. E. Island — Magdalene Is — C. B. Is
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	no value
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	no value

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
 Before the year 1871 the Bay of St Lawrence was some benefit to Gloucester Mackerel Fishermen but since then the mackl have been more plenty on the American Coast, therefore the Glou mackerel vessels have been growing less in no every year that formerly engaged in the Bay of St Lawrence mackerel fishing and have tended the American coast with seines for mackerel. We consider Fishing in the Bay of St Lawrence of no value.

SAML LANE }
 GEO. E. LANE }

SAML LANE & BRO

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this first day of June 1877
 (Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
 Notary Public

No. 57.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of George Steele have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 25 years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	average nine
No. of Trips made	350 in 6 years
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	19 " " "
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	about 5000
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	\$6500.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	800. each trip
Average value of Insurance	9% on value vessel & outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40.
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$350. each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$28000.
Number of Vessels lost	5
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	about \$45000.
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	63
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	50 cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16 \$12 \$8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$11. \$6. \$4.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$200. per vessel yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$50. per vessel yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$750. per year for past 6 years
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georges, Browns, Le Have & Grand Banks

Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel . . . from Cape May to Gulf St. Lawrence
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

Hand lining has about given way to Trawls and Seines. The Bay of St. Lawrence fishing for Mackerel has not proved profitable; it has been gradually falling off for several years and vessels there do not now pay expenses. One vessel there last year for 3 mos with 16 men only packed out 69 Barrels. Our vessels pursue the deep water fishing on the Banks bordering the Gulf Stream and outside of the jurisdiction of any nation.

GEORGE STEELE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this second day of June 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 58.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Cunningham & Thompson have been engaged in the fishing business for the past six years at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	Ten, (10)
No. of Trips made	Seven yearly to each Vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Ten from 1870 to 1874
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Three thousand, \$3,000
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	200 Bbls
Average value of Vessels each	\$6,500
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$1,000 for Bay trip. Average \$3,000 yearly
Average value of Insurance	9 per ct on Vessel & Outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40
Average value of Commissions, &c.	4 pr ct on gross stock about \$200 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore. Appurtanences \$22,000	Labor \$5000 per Annum
Number of Vessels lost	Three.
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$18,000
Value of Fish lost	\$7,000
Number of Lives lost	Fifteen
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt.	75 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$400
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$15 No. 1 \$12 No 2 \$8 No 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$11 No 1 \$7 No 2 \$5 No 3
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$250 to each vessel.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$300 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$150 per year.
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$1000 yearly
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western, Georges, and Grand Bank
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Long Island to Newfoundland
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	No value
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	No value

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

We have had no Vessels in the Bay of St Lawrence since 1874 and at no time in the last 7 years have our vessels that went there paid their expenses, the privilege of fishing within three miles of British shores is of no value whatever Over one half of our Fishermen are natives of the Dominion employed by our Capital in our vessels and deriving maintainence therefrom, We consider the privilege of our free markets vastly in excess of value of any concessions of shore fishing given by the Dominion

SYLVESTER CUNNINGHAM
 WILLIAM THOMPSON

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this second day of June 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 59.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Dennis & Ayer have been engaged in the fishing business for the past twelve years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Fourteen
No. of Trips made	Eighty per year for all of the Vessels
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Six since 1871
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Eighteen hundred Bbls
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	Six thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	One thousand dollars
Average value of Insurance	Five thousand dollars
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.	four per cent to Capt. of Vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Forty thousand dollars
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Eight thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	one thousand do
Number of Lives lost	Twelve
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt.	One dollars
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Ten dollars
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	Eight dollars per Bbls
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred & Seventy five dollars.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Two hundred dollars per year for each vessel.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	One thousand " per Year Newfoundland
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	None
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	one thousand dollars 1873.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georges La Haven Western & Grand Bank's
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Coast of the United States & Gulf St Lawrence

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken Nothing

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
 Within last three years we have not had any Vessels engaged in Fishing in British Waters either for Cod or Mackerel.

The Mackl fishing being done on the Coast of the United States from New Jersey to and along the Eastern Coast of Maine and those engaged in Cod Fishing on Georgies Western LeHave & Grand Banks not resorting to British Waters except to purchase Bait and occasionally for Ice.

The Gulf of St Lawrence Fishery is so improftable that we consider it an entire failure.

JAMES S AYER. DENNIS & AYER
 JOHN G DENNIS

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31st day of May 1877
 (Seal.) DAVID W. LOW
 Notary Public

No. 60.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of _____ have been engaged in the fishing business for the past _____ years, at _____ and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Seven
No. of Trips made	Thirty five Yearly

No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Two in 1873 none since
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	400
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	\$5800,
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$800,
Average value of Insurance	\$4400, or about 9 per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35, \$200.00 each vessel
Average value of Commissions, &c.	4 per cent on Gross Stock to Skipper
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$18000.
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$6400
Value of Fish lost	None
Number of Lives lost	Twelve
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt.	75 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$14. for ones \$12, for twos \$8, for threes
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$11, for ones \$8, for twos \$6 for threes
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250,
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$400, Yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$220, Yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Gr. Bank La Have Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	
The Bay of St Lawrence fishery has proved a failure in my experience my vessels not having paid their bills or expenses consequently I now confine my vessels to our own Shores for Mackerel and the Ocean Banks for fish My vessels do not enter British Waters except for Bait or supplies	

WM. C. WONSON

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirty first day of May 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 61.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of _____ have been engaged in the fishing business for the past _____ years, at _____ and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	(5) Five
No. of Trips made	231 Codfish trips. 17 mackerel Trips
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	(11) Eleven
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	2301
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	Most caught off Magdalenes.
Average value of Vessels each	\$6.000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2.000
Average value of Insurance	9% on Vessel & Outfits.
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 each Sch'r.
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$18.000
Number of Vessels lost	(1) one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$7.000
Value of Fish lost	\$500
Number of Lives lost	none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75 c

Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	no fish
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$500.
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16 No 1's \$12 no 2's \$8 no 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$11 75 no 1 \$7.50 no 2 \$5.50 no 3s
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200—
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$100— yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Banks — Georges Bank —
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May & Gulf St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	
Have withdrawn vessels from Bay on acc of being unprofitable — business to pursue.	
Our codfishing is pursued on Ocean Banks within no national Jurisdiction	
Our vessels do not go in British water except to purchase Bait & supplies	

EPES SAYWARD JR,
GEO SAYWARD

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirty first day of May 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 62.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Daniel Sayward have been engaged in the fishing business for the past thirteen years, at Gloucester, and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	7 to 5 seven to five
No. of Trips made	188 One hundred eighty-eight
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	12 Twelve in five years.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	2398.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	00
Average value of Vessels each	\$6600. in 1871.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	800, “ “
Average value of Insurance	5775, “ “
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	
Average value of Commissions, &c.	
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$20000, “ “
Number of Vessels lost	3
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$18000.
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	35
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	.75 per hundred
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.50 per bbl.
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	0
Total value of Mackerel do.	0
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No. 1 \$16. No. 2 \$12. No 3 \$8.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No. 1 \$12. No. 2 \$8. No. 3 \$6.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$225.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$100, yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand, Western and Georges Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	American Shores & Bay St. Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	0
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	0

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

My vessels have not paid their expenses for the last five years while employed in taking mackerel at the Bay of St. Lawrence. The quality of the mackerel being poor, and the length of the trips making them so expensive that I cannot pursue this business to advantage.

All of my codfishing business is pursued out on the ocean banks outside of the jurisdiction of any nation. Entering British waters *only* for the purchase of bait and supplies.

DANIEL SAYWARD

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirty first day of May 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 63.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of William Parsons 2d & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Thirty years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Fourteen
No. of Trips made	Five trips yearly each vessel, Total, 90 trips per year
	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	3 3 4 2 0 0 Total 6 years 12
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Two thousand
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands 250 Bbls	
Average value of vessels each	Five thousand Dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2800 yearly to each vessel
Average value of Insurance	\$300 yearly to each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Twenty thousand Dollars, yearly
Number of vessels lost	One
Value of vessels lost, including outfits	Seven thousand Dollars
Value of Fish lost	Two thousand "
Number of Lives lost	fourteen
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	2500 in Gloucester Market
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	We sold for \$15 \$10 \$8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	We sold for No 1 \$10 No 2 \$8 No 3 \$6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200 at one place
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$200 each vessel \$2800 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$1,000 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	None
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	five Hundred
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georges Grand Western La Have Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	from Long Island to Newfoundland
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water before taken	Nothing

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

For the past eight years fishing in British waters has been a total failure We have tried it thoroughly & completely — and our vessels sent to the Bay have not paid their expenses. American fishermen would have been much better off never to have gone into those waters Seining has superseded the Hook & line fishing for Mackerel, the best mackerel are off our own coasts nearer our markets, our vessels make short trips, the mackerel are in better condition, We have sent no vessels in the Bay the last two years, No Codfish are taken by our vessels inside of British limits

THOMAS L. PARSONS
EBEN PARSONS 2d
GEORGE PARSONS

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31st day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 64.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Wonson & Co., have been engaged in the fishing business for the past twenty five years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Ten (10)
No. of Trips made	five each vessel yearly
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	2, 2, 2, 2, 1,
	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	350, 400, 325, 300, 150
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
	Mackerel caught at the Magdelens
Average value of Vessels each	\$5000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$3000 yearly each vessel
Average value of Insurance	9 per cent on Vessel & Outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40
Average value of Commissions, &c.	200 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$20,000 yearly
Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	None
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16 10 8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11 8 6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	200 each vessel yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$600 to \$800 for 4 vessels each yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Bank & Georges
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries Our vessels have been Cod fishing on the Banks & Mackerelling mostly off our own shores, The Bay of St Lawrence fishery has constantly grown poorer Our vessels did not pay their expenses shall send no vessels there this year Our own Shore Mackerel are worth a third more than Bay Mackerel, We are using Seines where we formerly used Hooks & lines, The Cod fishery is pursued on the Banks bordering on the Gulf Stream many miles from any shores and within no National jurisdiction	

WONSON BROTHERS

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31st day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

W. S. WONSON
S G WONSON JRDAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 65.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Geo Norwood & Son have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Fifteen years, at Gloucester Mass. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Seven
No. of Trips made	Forty
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Sixteen since 1871

No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Thirty Six Hundred Barrels
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	Six Thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	One Thousand dollars
Average value of Insurance	Five Thousand dollars
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.	four per cent to Captain of Vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Twenty thousand dollars
Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of lives lost	Four
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	One dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	Nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	Nothing
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Ten dollars per Barrel
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	Eight dollars per Barrel
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred & fifty dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Two hundred dollars per year for each Vessel
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	None
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	Four hundred dollars Since 1871
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georges, Grand, Western, & La Have, Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Coast of United States & Gulf St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	
We have not had any Vessels engaged in British Waters fishing since 1873	

GEO NORWOOD
 FREDERIC NORWOOD

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirty first day of May 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 66.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Leonard Walen have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Ten years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of vessels employed	Four
No. of Trips made	Six trips yearly each vessel, Total, 24 each year
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 2 1
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	900 Barrels
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	\$7,500
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$900 for Bay trip. (\$3000 each vessel yearly
Average value of Insurance	300 each vessel yearly
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.	200 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$11,000
Number of Vessels lost	Three
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$21,000
Value of Fish lost	\$4,000
Number of Lives lost	Twenty six
Total value of fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1,00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,00

Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1 \$16 No 2, \$12, No 3, \$8
Average market value Bay Mackerel	I sold for No 1 \$12, No 2, \$8 No 3, \$6,
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$300 per year
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$2,300 Yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	None
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	None
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$300
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Banks, Western, Georges, La Have
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	

Long Island Sound to Bay St Lawrence along shore

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

The Fisheries and the mode of taking has changed much in ten years, formerly the shore fisheries were used when hand lines and hooks were used now fish are taken on the Banks with trawls and Mackerel with seines, Our vessels are the best that can be built and go everywhere on the Ocean Banks for fish the fish are met and taken on the Banks nearest the Gulfstream as they come on the Banks to spawn, The Bay of St Lawrence is entirely unprofitable to American fishermen owing to the great expense of running the vessels and the poor quality and quantity of fish & Mackerel there

LEONARD WALEN

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirty first day of May 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public



No. 67.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Rowe & Jordan have been engaged in the fishing business for the past nine years, at Gloucester and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	ten
No. of Trips made	eight each year by each vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	twenty one (21)
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	5462
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	fifty five hundred dollars at present time
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	one thousand "
Average value of Insurance	forty-eight hundred "
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	3900 each vessel
Average value of Commissions, &c.	to Capt. \$350 each,
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$30.800
Number of Vessels lost	six during five years
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	45425
Value of Fish lost	\$7000.
Number of Lives lost	twenty five (25)
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt. 50c	7800000 lbs \$39.000
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl. \$1 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	21000 bbls \$31.500
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	thirteen dollars
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	ten dollars
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$275.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$500 a year for each vessel
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$1500.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Georges Western & Lahave Banks

Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel

Coast of Maine & Mass Long Island & Bay St Lawrence

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken "
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

During the last four years the facilities for catching mackerel have increased so that it does not pay to go for them from our own shores as they can be taken in great abundance here & beside the chances of getting them in Bay of St Lawrence & adjacent waters seem to grow less, or at all events the chances for getting either Mackerel or Cod Fish is so very uncertain that it is abandoned almost altogether, the vessels that pursued it did so at a heavy pecuniary loss last year & the year before —

JOSEPH ROWE.
 WILLIAM H. JORDAN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31st day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 68.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Harvey Knowlton Jr have been engaged in the fishing business for the past five years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	two
No. of Trips made	six each vessel yearly
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	five in five years
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	725 Bbls
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	\$7,000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$3,000 each vessel yearly
Average value of Insurance	\$300 " " "
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40
Average value of Commissions, &c.	250 each vessel yearly
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$12000
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$5,500
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	Eleven
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1,00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16 \$12 \$8
	1 2 3
	No 1 No 2 No 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$12 \$8 \$6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$250 each vessel yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$1500
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$1,000 yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	none
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Banks Grand Georges St Peters
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	American Shore Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

The Fisheries have changed from shore fishing to deep sea & Bank fishing, The mackerel fishery has changed from the hand line and hook to use of seines The Bay of St Lawrence fishery has decreased from 300 vessels yearly to 40 last year. Not one of the vessels that went to the Bay of St Lawrence last year paid their expenses

HARVEY KNOWLTON JR

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this thirty first day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 69.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Sidney Friend & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 40 years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	13
No. of Trips made	sixty per year — for all the vessels
No. of Trips to Bay St Lawrence	(4) four (or whatever)
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1065
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	\$6000, each
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	about \$700, per trip, or \$2800, per year
Average value of Insurance	\$4500, each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35, per month
Average value of Commissions, &c.	3 per ct on gross stock — to Skipper
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$12000, for Establishment & \$4400, for labor making \$16,400, inclusive
Number of Vessels lost	one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$6000.
Value of Fish lost	none
Number of Lives lost	13
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$15, for ones, \$12, for twos \$8, for threes
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$12. for ones; \$8. for twos; \$6. for threes
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250,
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$200, each vessel.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$300,
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$150,
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$1,000,
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Gd Bank, Le Have, Bradlee, Orphan
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	from Long Island to Newfoundland.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

The Halibut & Cod fisheries are entirely deep-sea fisheries within no national jurisdiction. The mackerel fishery has largely changed from Hook & line fishing to seine fishing — the American shore mackerel bringing one third more in price than the Bay-mackerel on account of quality.

The Bay of St Lawrence fishery for mackerel has gradually deteriorated intill we cannot send vessels there at any profit whatever. Those vessels we have sent the past seven years have not paid their expenses We consider the Bay Fishery a failure and worthless to American fishermen

SIDNEY FRIEND

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this first day of June 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 70.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of David Low and Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past twenty five years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	fourteen
No. of Trips made	Six trips yearly each vessel
No. of Trips to Bay of St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	5 5 2 1 0
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	1250 750 440 200 bls 0

No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands

Average value of Vessels each	not one tenth
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Six thousand dollars each
Average value of Insurance	Seventeen Hundred dollars value each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	nine per cent vessel & outfits
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Thirty dollars each
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Two hundred dollars
Number of Vessels lost	Thirty five thousand dollars
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	one
Value of Fish lost	five thousand dollars,
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	fifty cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	Six hundred dollars
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Sixteen, twelve, & eight
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	Eleven, Seven five
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred fifty
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	four thousand dollars yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	Two thousand dollars yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	five hundred dollars yearly
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Bank & Georgies
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Bay of St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

After first of July we used to send most of our vessels ten years ago — to Bay of St Lawrence — but of late years that fishing proveng of no value, our vessels looseing money. we have confined them entirely to our own shores and the ocean banks. we send no vessels in the Brittish waters for fish or mackerel and only enter them for bait and Supplies for which we pay cash. we consider the Brittish inshore fisheries a complete failure

BENJAMIN LOW

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this first day of June 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 71.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Leighton & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past nine years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	Eighteen				
No. of Trips made	Averaging about Eight Trips yearly to each vessel				
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	9 trips	14 Trips	4 Trips	1 Trip	1 Trip
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	2851	4273	1341	309	134
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	Not more than 450 Bbls. (Four Hundred & fifty)				
Average value of Vessels each	\$7500.00				
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$1500.00 for Bay Trips or Bank Trips each				
Average value of Insurance	9% per annum on Vessel & outfits				
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35.00 per month				
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$300.00				
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$30.000. yearly				
Number of Vessels lost	Nine				
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Averaging \$8000.00				
Value of Fish lost	\$1000.00 each				

Number of Lives lost Seventy five
 Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt. Seventy five cts all kinds
 Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl. Two Dollars
 Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores Not any
 Total value of Mackerel do. \$900.00 (nine Hundred Dollars)
 Average market value of American Shore Mackerel \$16.00 \$12.00 & 8.00
 Average market value of Bay Mackerel 12.00 8.00 & 6.00
 Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year from \$200 to \$300.
 Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies \$400. per Vessel. yearly
 Amount paid to British fishermen for herring \$6600.00 yearly
 Amount paid to British fishermen as wages about \$200. yearly
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs about \$500 yearly
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish . . . Georges, Grand Banks also Western Bank
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel . . . From Capes of Virginia to Bay of Chaleur
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking

Worth nothing in the water, value in the labor and capital
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken the same as fish
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries We were once largely
 engaged in Mackerel fishery in Bay of St Lawrence but this is now unprofitable owing to poor
 quality & decrease in quantity of the Mack'l of late years All vessels sent there of late years
 returning largely in debt. Our vessels now being employed on the banks for fish and on our
 shores for mack'l using seines entirely instead of Hooks for Mackl — and trawls mostly for fish

ANDREW LEIGHTON }
 WALTER M FALT } LEIGHTON & CO.
 GEORGE A. UPTON }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this first day of June 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
 Notary Public

No. 72.

This is to certify that the undersigned, composing the firm of late Dodd & Tarr now James G Tarr & Bro have been engaged in the fishing business for the past twenty five years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed							Twelve
No. of Trips made	Six trips yearly, to each Vessel, 72						
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	4	2	4	3	0	3	total 16
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	1287 ^{bls}	888 ^{bls}	672 ^{bls}	1124 ^{bls}	0	190 ^{bls}	Total 4.161
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands							about one tenth, (Most caught off shore)
Average value of Vessels each							five Thousand Dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.							\$2,500 per year for each Vessel
Average value of Insurance							\$3,500
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.							Capt \$75 Crew \$35 per Month
Average value of Commissions, &c.							200 yearly each Vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore							(\$31,000) Thirty one thousand Dollars yearly.
Number of Vessels lost							Four
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits							\$28,500
Value of Fish lost							\$3,000
Number of Lives lost							thirty one
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.							One Dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.							two Dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores							None taken
Total value of Mackerel do.							\$1300
							No 1 2 3
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel							\$16, 12, 8
							No 1 2 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel							12 8 6

Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year \$215 for past 6 years
 Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies \$5000 yearly total in six years \$30,000
 Amount paid to British fishermen for herring \$4,100 yearly " " " " \$24,600
 Amount paid to British fishermen as wages hired none
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs \$1780
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish . Gd Bank Georges Browns Lehave Bradelle &c
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel . from Sandy Hook to Bay St Lawrence
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing. as raw material valueless
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken " " " " " "
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries During the last four years Mackerel in the Bay of St Lawrence have been comparatively scarce. Seines have gradually been introduced untill at present time hook fishing is nearly obsolete. Seine fishing in the Bay of St Lawrence & Chaleur is not practical and has proved a thorough failure and the business has been abandoned The Mackerel fishery is confined to the American coast The Bay Codfishery has been given up for years not a dozen trips has been made from this port within six years We depend upon the deep sea Banks entirely for Halibut & Codfish and employ the British shore boats and fishermen in taking Herring and pay them their price

DAVID TARR
 JAMES G. TARR

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31st day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 73.

This is to certify, that the undersigned, composing the firm of Smith & Golt have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 10 years, at Gloucester Mass. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed						Fifteen
No. of Trips made						Six to each vessel yearly
	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	4	5	5	4	3	
	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1000	1000	750	600	300	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands most caught around the Magdalene Islands						
Average value of Vessels each						\$7000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.						\$3000
Average value of Insurance						9% on vessel and outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.						\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.						\$200 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore						\$35,000
Number of Vessels lost						1
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits						\$10,000
Value of Fish lost						
Number of Lives lost						10
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.						50c
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.						\$1.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores						none
Total value of Mackerel do.						none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel						\$16 \$12 \$8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel						\$11 \$8 \$6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year						\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for Bait, ice, and various supplies						\$200 each vessel
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring						\$400 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages						\$200 yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs						none
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish						Grand Banks, La Have, Georges
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel						Cape May to Bay St. Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking						nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken						nothing

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

The fisheries have changed from hook and line fishing to trawl fishing, and from line fishing to seining for Mackerel We have thoroughly tested the St. Lawrence fishery, and find it is a failure, our vessels not paying their expenses, We shall send no vessels there this year. Our codfishing is pursued outside of the jurisdiction of any nation, on the ocean banks,

ADDISON GOLT JR. SYLVANUS SMITH
SMITH & GOLT

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31st day of May 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 74.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Clark & Somes have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Eleven
No. of Trips made	(55 yearly) Five each vessel yearly
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	4 4 2 0 1
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875
	812 680 300 0 60
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None of any consequence
	not one tenth
Average value of Vessels each	Six thousand Dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2,500
Average value of Insurance	9 pr ct on Vessel & outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$250 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$30,000
Number of Vessels lost	
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	50 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1,50
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$360
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1 No 2 No 3
	\$16 \$12 \$8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1 No 2 No 3
	\$11 \$7 \$5
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$3000 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$2500 "
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	—
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	—
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Banks Georges Western Bks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Gulf St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries We have formerly sent vessels to the Bay of St Lawrence from one third to 1/2 of our fleet, but the constant reduction in quantity and quality of the mackerel has rendered that fishery not only unprofitable but absolutely ruinous to continue in it. Our shore mackerel are worth more money are more readily taken are in better condition. Our system of seining cannot be applied in the Bay of St Lawrence as in shoal water the rocky bottom breaks the seine, and in deep water the Herring fill the seine and sink carrying the Mackerel with them. Our vessels enter British Waters only to purchase supplies Ice Bait &c for which we pay cash

JOHN E SOMES
GEORGE CLARK JR

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 26th day of July 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 175.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of J F Monson & Company have been engaged in the fishing business for the past twenty-five years, at Gloucester Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed						(Ten) (10)
No. of Trips made						Six trips yearly each vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	3	2	2	1	0	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	500	450	510	120	0	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands all caught at Magdelens						
Average value of Vessels each						\$5,000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$1,000 for Bay trip \$600 for Georges Banks					
Average value of Insurance						9 per ct on Vessel & Outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.						\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.						400 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore						\$26,000
Number of Vessels lost						2
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits						\$15,000
Value of Fish lost						
Number of Lives lost						12
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.						75
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.						200
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores						nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.						"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel						16, 12, 8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel						11 7 5
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year						\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies						\$2000 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring						6000 yearly last five years
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages						—
Amount paid in British ports for repairs						—
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish						
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel						
Actual value of fish in the water, before taking						nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken						nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries						

Trawls have taken the place of hand lines for fish and Seines are mostly used for Mackerel. Shore off the coast of the U States mackerelling is more profitable than any other shorter trips & better Mackerel The Vessels we have sent to the Bay of St Lawrence have not paid their expenses We should have difficulty in shipping a crew for the Bay We consider that fishery an entire failure The quality of the Mackerell and the great expense of the Bay trips makes it impossible to do any fishing there. None of our vessels use the inshore fisheries of the Dominion

{ JOHN F. WONSON & CO
JOHN F. WONSON
FREDERIC G. WONSON
ROGER, W, WONSON
FRANKLIN A. WONSON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31st day of May 1877

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 76.

STATEMENT OF A. G. PROCTER, OF PROCTER, TRASK & CO. WHOLESALE
FISH DEALERS, GLOUCESTER MASSACHUSETTS.

In the way of information touching the value of Fish taken in English waters, I would state that our firm is extensively engaged in the purchase of Herrings and Mackerel along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Magdalen Islands and New Foundland. That we have purchased of the British fishermen along these shores, during the past Eighteen months, about Twenty thousand (20,000) barrels of Herrings: That we pay for the Herrings — delivered to our vessels at the Magdalen Islands by the British fishermen — Six (6) cents per barrel. These Herrings are caught in their own seines, and delivered from their own boats; and six (6) cents per barrel is the regular price charged for the fish so delivered during the season. That for the Herrings caught on the upper shores and along Anticosti Island we pay on an average Ten (10) cents per barrel. One cargo received by us during the past month, consisting of Eighteen hundred (1800) barrels, cost in gold One hundred eighty two (\$182) Dollars. This was the actual cost of the Herrings delivered, *fresh*, on the deck of our vessel, and includes the use of the seines, nets and boats of the English fishermen and their labor in securing and delivering. That the average cost of the New Foundland Herring taken at Fortune Bay, Boone Bay and Bay of Islands delivered to our vessels, fresh — is Fifty (50) cents per barrel. This class of Herrings are all caught in *nets*, which method increases the cost. The nets used cost about Twelve (12) Dollars each, and they will average to wear only about two seasons; the price mentioned includes all wear and tear of nets and gear, use of boats and labor in delivering. Some of these Herrings are brought from thirty to forty miles in boats to be delivered to our vessels. In all the Herring fisheries, as far as our actual experience goes, in the British waters, my judgment is, that the cost to us of the product as delivered to our vessels is not more than equal to the value of the labor actually expended in securing and delivering them, including the cost and wear and tear of the material used.

For *Mackerel* caught in British waters, along the shores mentioned, we pay from Three (3) to Four (4) Dollars per barrel. This is for mackerel delivered ready for packing from their boats, and includes the use of expensive gear, cost of splitting and labor, and cost of delivering.

The abundance of Mackerel on our own shore for the past four or five years; their superior quality and low price has made it more profitable for us to purchase mackerel caught on our own shore, than those caught in English waters; even at the low price at which the English fish were offered. We buy and dispose of \$350,000. worth of fish yearly.

A G PROCTER

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Essex ss.

GLOUCESTER July 28th 1877

Then personally appeared the above named Addison G. Procter and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 77.

I Aaron Smith Master of the schooner Cora E Smith I was born in North Haven, Maine do depose & say That I started from Gloucester on the 25th of April 1877 for a Mackerel voyage off Block Island was absent one Month and took 200 Barrels Mackerel with seine. all No 3 and worth Six Dollars per Bbl On the 8th of June 1877 started on a trip for shore Mackerel and took 160 Bbls at round Pond State of Maine These Mackerel were taken within 10 rods of the shore Most of these Mackerel were No 2 and brought 12 dollars per Bbl on an average. I have been 20 years engaged in fishing for Mackerel have been eleven seasons in the Bay of St Lawrence never done so well there as on our own shores. I have assisted in taking over 3500 Barrels of Mackerel in the Gulf of St Lawrence and of that amount not 200 Barrels were taken within 3 miles of the shore and so far as I know the same proportion will hold in the catch of other American Vessels. Ten years ago when we depended upon the Hook fishing the Gulf of St Lawrence Mackerel fishery could be pursued to advantage but since the introduction of seines it cannot be pursued profitably

AARON SMITH

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
 COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss.

GLOUCESTER Aug. 13th 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Aaron Smith and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true Before me
 (Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
 Notary Public

Also appeared Jerome B. Thomas one of the Crew of Schooner Cora E. Smith who on oath, deposes and says that the above statement by Aaron Smith Master is true. he also deposes and says that he was Master of Sch. David Brown Jr. in 1869 & 1870 and prosecuted the Mackerel Fishery in the Bay of St. Lawrence that I did so poorly that I left fishing as an occupation for several years and consider that Mackerel Fishing with Seines on American Shores more profitable than the Bay fishing. My residence is North Haven in State of Maine

JEROME B THOMAS

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
 COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss.

GLOUCESTER Aug 13. 1877

Then personally appeared the above named Jerome B. Thomas and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true Before me
 (Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
 Notary Public

No. 78.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of E. Burrill & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 14 years, at Newburyport Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Six,
No. of Trips made	Averaging from four to Six Trips yearly to Bay and home Fishing
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876 4. 4. 4. 3. none.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876 1000 960 758. 555. none.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, including Magdalene Islands	560 Bbls. or about that, including Magdalene Islands
Average value of Vessels each	7000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	For Bay trip say 1000\$
Average value of Insurance	9 pr ct on schooners and outfits.
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	say Per Mo 35\$
Average value of Commissions, &c.	250\$
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	say 12000\$
Numbers of Vessels lost	one. (say 12000\$).
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	say 7500\$
Value of Fish lost	say 3000\$
Number of Lives lost	none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per bbl.	Two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	not any
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$1120. including Magdalene Isls
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16\$ 12\$ 8\$
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	12\$ 8\$ 6\$.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	from 140\$ to 250\$.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	say 400\$ yearly.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	according to damages by gales.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	from Capes of Virginia to Bay Chaleur
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	worth nothing in the water Value being in the
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Labor & Capital.
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	
Our vessels. have always been in the Mackerel fishery, and were formerly employed in the Bay of St Lawrence, but for the last few years, owing to the small catch, and poor quality of the Fish, have been obliged to fish upon the American shore, using seines. We did send for two years seines	

in the Bay of St Lawrence, but they were never used there, and were put on shore and kept until the vessels returned home in the Fall, making to us, an expense, for which we had no equivalent.

E. BURRILL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this eighteenth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

E. F. BARTLETT

Notary Public

No. 79.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of I. H Boardman and T. H Boardman & Co. have been engaged in the fishing business for the past forty years, at Newburyport, Mass — and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	average 5 yearly
No. of Trips made	averaging 5 to each vessel yearly
	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	12 9 5 — 2 — 2
	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	3100 1756—1240 470 235
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	not exceeding 400 Bbls
Average value of Vessels each	\$8500.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$1200.
Average value of Insurance	9 pr ct for vessel, yearly
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40.
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$300
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	say \$14000 yearly
Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Nothing
Value of Fish lost	None
Number of Lives lost	two
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	Seventy five cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	one dollar & fifty cents
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	\$600.
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16 \$12 \$8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$11. \$6. \$5.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	from \$150 to \$300
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	about \$350 pr vessel yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$3000 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$900. yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$400 yearly average
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georges, Grand Banks Western Banks Labrador & Newfoundland Coasts
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	from Cape Henry to Bay Chaleur.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing whatever
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	same value
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Many years ago, we were largely interested in the Mackerel Fisheries owning quite a fleet of vessels and which were largely employed in the Bay of St Lawrence fisheries: of late years owing to the scarcity of Fish in those waters, & the poorer quality of them, we have gradually abandoned the Fishing grounds there, and have employed our vessels on our own Shores in Hook Fishing, but mostly with Seines, at the present season we shall not send a single vessel to the Bay of St Lawrence for the catching of Mackerel, for our vessels in those waters have not, of late, paid their expenses, the two vessels employed by us the past season in the Bay of St. Lawrence, with large crews and employed during the whole season, landing only 165 & 70 Bbls. respectively.

ISAAC H BOARDMAN for
T. H BOARDMAN & CO.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twenty ninth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

E. F. BARTLETT

Notary Public

As to the liberty conceded by the "Treaty of Washington" to the American Fishermen, to take Fish within three miles of the shores of the Provinces, it is, practically, of little value, inasmuch as most of their Mackerel are taken by our Fishermen outside of that line, and in our opinion, the liberty so granted, is much more than overbalanced by allowing the Provinces to import Fish of all descriptions into the markets of the United States, free of duties, thus competing successfully with our own Fishermen, together with the right to fish on our shores for Mackerel, (in which occupation they now are employed in seining on our Southern Coast,) together with all other kinds of Fish including Bait, on which the Province Fishermen in a great measure depend for their supply from the United States. — In my opinion, (and I speak now from an experience of more than forty years,) and that of many American Fishermen and owners of Fishing vessels with whom I have conversed, the Provinces have by far, in a pecuniary point of view, an overwhelming advantage already by the terms of the Treaty. In fact, the concession made to our Fishermen is of little pecuniary value, the only real benefit is, the avoiding of conflicts between the American Fishermen and the armed Cruisers of the Provinces, by the former fishing on or near an imaginary line, and by the seizure and condemnation of American vessels in some instances, solely by the preponderance in numbers of evidence by the larger crews of the cruisers, which have heretofore been fitted out and maintained at a large expence to the Provincial or British Governments, and thus creating trouble and hostile feeling between the contending parties, and the people of both nations. —

I. H. BOARDMAN

Newburyport Mass. May. 1877.

No. 80.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Ireland & Trefethen have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty three years, at Newburyport and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed					Three
No. of Trips made					Six yearly to each vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872
	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872
	200	240	360	250	265
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands					
					Caught all off Magdelens
Average value of Vessels each					3000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.					1000 Dollars for 6 mos
Average value of Insurance					9 per ct on Vessel & Outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.					30 Dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.					\$200 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore					\$5000
Number of Vessels lost					one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits					\$3000
Value of Fish lost					
Number of Lives lost					
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.					
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per bbl.					
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores					None
Total value of Mackerel do.					None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel			\$16	\$12	\$8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel			\$12	\$8	\$6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year				\$125,	6 Mos
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies					
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring					
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages					
Amount paid in British ports for repairs					
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish					Georges & Lahave
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel					Cape May to Bay St Lawrence

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken Nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

We have had vessels in the Bay of St Lawrence for past 12 years. We have now changed our business to Bank fisheries for Cod & Haddock as the Bay of St Lawrence has proved a failure our vessels not paying us any profit. One of our firm has personally been in this Bay fishery and in one of our vessels. The inshore fisheries of the Dominion is entirely useless to us

GEORGE W TREFETHEN
for the firm

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this eighteenth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

E. F. BARTLETT
Notary Public

No. 81.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of R. Bayley & Son have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Forty years, at Newburyport and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Two (2) Mackerel One Labrador
No of Trips made	Four " Two "
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Four
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Seven hundred
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	Quantity unknown, very few if any
Average value of vessels each	Thirty-five hundred dolls
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Thirty-two hundred dolls.
Average value of Insurance	Four and one quarter pr. cent a year for six months.
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Capt \$75. Crew \$28 Each
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Two hund & fifty dolls ea. vessel ea. year
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Ten thousand dolls.
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Ten thousand dolls
Value of Fish lost	Eight thousand dolls.
Number of Lives lost	None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	No fish, cannot estimate Mack.
Total value of Mackerel do.	" " "
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Eleven & a quarter dolls pr. bbl.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	Seven & one half dolls. pr. bbl.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred & fifty dolls.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Two hundred dolls
Amount paid to British fishermen for Herring	Two thousand dolls
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	Fourteen Hundred dolls.
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	Two hundred & fifty dolls
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish Gulf & Bay of St Lawrence and Labrador Coast	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape Henry to Eastport Me.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

We have employed our vessels in the Shore, Bay of St Lawrence and Labrador fisheries during the past ten years and the business has proved so unremunerative and hazardous that we have abandoned it. The Labrador fishery we consider very uncertain business and the risk very great more especially when the vessels are compeled to stay late in the fall, as is the case most of the time in latter years, in order to fill up if possible with herring, which have to be procured of the resident fishermen

R. BAYLEY & SON

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty third day of May 1877

(Seal.)

J. T. BROWN
Notary Public.

No. 82.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Charles O. Currier have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Nine years, at Newburyport, Mass. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Six
No. of Trips made	
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	42
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	8000
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	Not Known
Average value of Vessels each	\$4000
Average value of outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$1500
Average value of Insurance	\$4000
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35 pr month
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$250 pr year each Vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$8000
Number of Vessels lost	
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	0
Total value of Mackerel do.	0
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	N ^o 1 \$17.00 N ^o 2 \$11.50 N ^o 3 \$8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	N ^o 1. \$11.00 N ^o 2 \$7.00 N ^o 3 \$5.50
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$75 pr vessel
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$30.00 pr year pr vessel
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	
	From Cape May to Gd Menan & Bay St. Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	
On account of the uncertainty of the Bay fishing most of the Newburyport Vessels gave up that fishing about twelve years ago, and engaged in the coast fishing, using Seines instead of hook and lines, doing a fair business, while those who continued the Bay Mackerelling, have made a losing business, and will mostly give up, and enter the Shore fishing	

CHAS. O. CURRIER

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twenty first day of May 1877

(Seal.)

E. F. BARTLETT

Notary Public

No. 83.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Union Wharf Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Thirty years, at Provincetown Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Seventeen
No. of Trips made	Sixty Eight
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Six since 1871
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Twelve hundred bbls
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	Five Thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	One thousand dollars
Average value of Insurance	Four thousand dollars

Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Four % to Caps of Vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Twenty five thousand dolls.
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Five thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	None
Number of Lives lost	None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	One dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Ten dollars
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	Eight dollars pr bbl
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred twenty five dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Fifty dollars
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	None
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	None
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	One hundred dollars
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georgies. Block Island. Eastern Shore
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Coast of United States & Gulf St Lawrence

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken Nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries Within the last three years we have had but two vessels engaged in Fishing in British Waters and they for Mackerel alone. The Mackerel fishing being done on the Coast of the United States to and along the Eastern Coast of Maine and on Georges Bank—not resorting to British Waters at all. The Gulf of St Lawrence Fishery is so unprofitable that we consider it a failure

E M DYER	} UNION WHF CO
B O GROSS	
A. T. WILLIAMS.	
LUTHER NICKERSON	
	w

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Eleventh day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

THOS. HILLIARD
Notary Public

No. 84.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Central Wharf Co formerly R. E. & A. Nickerson & Co. & E. S. Smith & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past twenty years, at Provincetown, Mass. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of vessels employed	Six to twelve (viz some years 6, other years up to twelve
No. of Trips made	five to seven yearly to each Vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none since 1873
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none since 1873
No of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	any since 1873, but few inside of 3 miles ever. 1873 150 Bbbs
Average value of Vessels each	Forty five hundred dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	2500\$ to each Vessel
Average value of Insurance	\$250.
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Captain 65.\$ Crew 28.\$
Average value of Commissions, &c.	200\$ each Vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$2000.
Number of Vessels lost	one in 1873
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$7500.
Value of Fish lost	\$800.
Number of Lives lost	none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	one dollar on Codfish
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2.50
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none

Average market value of American Shore Mackerel
 Average market value of Bay Mackerel
 Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year \$200,00
 Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies
 Amount paid to British fishermen for herring Nothing
 Amount paid to British fishermen as wages \$600,00 Yearly
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish . . . From Long Island to Newfoundland
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

For the last fifteen years we have sent two vessels only to the Bay of St Lawrence Cod Fishing and both voyages proved a failure. for the past eight or ten years the fishing in the Bay St Lawrence has been of no profit to us for neither Cod or Mackerel Fishing, and the year of 1876 was nearly a Total failure. the Mackerel Fishing is carried on now by Seining and our vessels at Provincetown do better at fishing nearer home, our cod Fishermen do not fish in British limits, and it does not pay for our Mackerel Fishermen,

H & S COOK & CO

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Ninth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

THOS. HILLIARD

Notary Public

No. 86.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of F. M. Freeman have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Five years, at Provincetown Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Eight
No. of Trips made	Five
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	ten in five years cod fishing
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	\$4,000.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2000 Each vessel yearly
Average value of Insurance	\$150
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35,00,
Average value of Commissions, &c.	100 Each vessell yearly
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$15,000
Number of Vessels lost	none
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	One
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1,00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1 No 2 No 3 \$16, \$12, \$8,
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1 No 2 No 3 12, \$8, \$6,
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200,
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	nothing
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	nothing
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western and Grand Bank Georges & Block Island
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	American Shores Bay St Laurence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

The Fisheries have changed from shore fishing to deep sea and Bank fishing a number of Ves-

sels sent to Bay St Lawrence from this port last year fishing on Bank Bradley on Orphen and did not pay expenses We do not use the British wortes in side of thre miles for any fisherys whatever

F M FREEMAN

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this ninth day of May 1877 Before the subscriber a Notary Public for the County of Barnstable
(Seal.)

B F HUTCHINSON

Notary Public

No. 87.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Freeman and Hilliard have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty years, at Provincetown and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed
 No. of Trips made
 No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence
 No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence
 No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands
 Average value of Vessels each
 Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.
 Average value of Insurance
 Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.
 Average value of Commissions, &c.
 Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore
 Number of Vessels lost
 Value of Vessels lost, including outfits
 Value of Fish lost
 Number of Lives lost
 Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt.
 Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.
 Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores
 Total value of Mackerel do.
 Average market value of American Shore Mackerel
 Average market value of Bay Mackerel
 Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year
 Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies
 Amount paid to British fishermen for herring
 Amount paid to British fishermen as wages
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

For eight years last past we have sent our fishing vessels, averaging seven in number to the Grand Banks. During this time have not sent a vessel to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for fishing purposes, from the fact that we have been unable to calculate upon any profit which might result from such voyages.

N. D. FREEMAN

J. D. HILLIARD

FREEMAN & HILLIARD

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Eleventh day of May 1877

(Seal.)

THOS. HILLIARD

Notary Public

No. 88.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Crocker & Atwood have been engaged in the fishing business for the past fourteen years, at Provincetown and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Five
No. of Trips made	about five trips each vessel yearly
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	Five Thousand Dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2500. on each vessel yearly
Average value of Insurance	\$300. on " " "
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$30. each man per month
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$250. each vessel yearly
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$3500. yearly
Number of Vessels lost	Two
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$11,000.
Value of Fish lost	\$150.
Number of Lives lost	None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt.	\$1,750
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,100
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	-0
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Massachusetts Bay and Nantucket Shoals
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	American Shores north of Cape May.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Valueless
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	do
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Our vessels being engaged in the Mackerel Seining business almost exclusively and as they could not Seine fish in British Waters we were obliged to fish on the American coast.

CROCKER & ATWOOD

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this ninth day of May 1877

B F HUTCHINSON

(Seal.)

Notary Public

No. 89.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of E & E K. Cook, have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Forty years, at Provincetown and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Seven
No. of Trips made	
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1876
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	100
Average value of Vessels each	none
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$5,000,
Average value of Insurance	\$800 trip —
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$100 each vessel yearly
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$35
	\$200.

Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$6000—
Number of Vessels lost	Three
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$10,000
Value of Fish lost	\$8000.
Number of Lives lost	none.
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	1.00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No. \$16. no 2. \$12 no 3. \$8 sold for
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	sold for no 1. \$11. no 2. \$8.00
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	none
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	none
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	none
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Banks New found land Western & Georgies.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Long Island Sound to Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
 The Mackerel Fisheries have changed very much during the last ten years formerly the fish were caught with Line & Hook but now the universal way to take them is with Seins The Cod fisheries have also very materially changed the Cod fish were formerly taken with hand line & Hook but Trawls are now mostly used. Our Vessels all of them take their fish from the Banks of New Foundland we have tried the Bay fishing but with us it did not pay. Our Mackerel fishermen all of them fish in American Waters for the reason that the Bay fishing does not pay them. as the Mackerel are not near as plenty nor are they as good a quality as they can find nearer home

E. P. COOK

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this tenth day of May 1877

THOS. HILLIARD
Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 90.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of J & L N Paine have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Sixteen years, at Provincetown Mass. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Seven
No. of Trips made	One Trip yearly total Seven trips
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none
	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	2 2 2 2 2 2
	total 6 yrs 12 vessels.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	Four thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2000. to each vessel
Average value of Insurance	\$240. each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35.
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$50.
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$10,000
Number of Vessels lost	none
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	none
Number of Lives lost	one
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75 cts.
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none

Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$200 each vessel \$400. yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$400. yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$100.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	From Long Island to Newfoundland including Bay of St Lawrence
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

For the past Sixteen years we have sent two vessels to Gulf of St Lawrence. their voyages have not been as remunerative as those of our vessels that have fished in other localities The last year 1876. the voyages in the Bay of St Lawrence were almost a total failure. No fish are taken by our vessels inside of British limits.

J & L N PAINE

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this ninth day of May 1877
 Before the Subscriber a Notary Public for the County of Barnstable

(Seal.)

B F HUTCHINSON
Notary Public

No. 91.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Philip A Whorf have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Seven years, at Provincetown Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Five
No. of Trips made	One average time five months
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	\$4.500
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2,000 yearly pr each vessel
Average Insurance	On each vessel \$1500, Outfits insured for full amount
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35,00
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$100, Each vessel annually
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c. for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$7,000,
Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	One
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1,00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	00 None
Total value of Mackerel do.	00 None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1 \$16, No 2s \$12, No 3s \$8.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1 \$12, No 2 \$8, No 3 \$6.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$170.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$300.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western, and Grand Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	American shores Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

In my experience Bay fishing in British waters has been very unprofitable and in many cases

tended with loss both to owners and crews. Our fishing consist largely of Western and Grand Bank fishing some of the smaller vessels fishing around our own shores

Do not use the British waters inside of three miles

P A WHORF

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this ninth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

B F HUTCHINSON

Notary Public

No. 92.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of B. A. Lewis & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twelve years, at Provincetown and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	5
No. of Trips made	5 per year
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none for 7 years
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
Average value of Vessels each	\$3000.00
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2500.00 per year
Average value of Insurance	\$400.00 " "
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35.00
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$250.00 per year
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$8000.00
Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	One
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	
Total value of Mackerel do.	
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Untill within 7 or 8 years we sent vessels in St Lawrence bay for Mackerel, Our experience was that vessels that went there done nothing. could not pay their expences, So we sent our vessels seining off our own shores and found they done much better, This is the experience of all who sent vessels for Mackerel in the bay from Provincetown

B. A. LEWIS

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this tenth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

THOS. HILLIARD

Notary Public

No. 93.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of David Conwell have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty Six years, at Provincetown Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	Seven
No. of Trips made	one Trip a year
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	Forty five Hundred dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Two Thousand dollars each Sch'r
Average value of Insurance	Two hundred dollars each vessels
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.	One Hundred Twenty dollars each Sch'r
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Fifteen Thousand dollars yearly
Number of Vessels lost	none
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	"
Value of Fish lost	"
Number of Lives lost	"
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1,00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	I Sold for \$14,50, \$9 & \$6
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	had none
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$150,00 at my place
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Banks La Have & Western Bank
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Sidney C. B.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

In regard to Fishing in British waters for the past Seven years it has not (in general) been profitable, Codfish have been plentier nearer home and the prices for new fish being better than for fish salted a longer time. I have keep my Vessels on the home grounds and Grand Bank, I have sent no vessels to the Bay of St Lawerance this seven years. neather have my Vessels taken Codfish or mackerel inside the precribed British limets

DAVID CONWELL

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this tenth day of May 1877
(Seal.)

THOS. HILLIARD
Notary Public.

No. 94.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Central Wharf Company have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Thirteen years, at Wellfleet and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Thirteen	13
No. of Trips made	4 to Each vessel yearly	
No of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876	
	0 4 0 1 1	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence		450 75 45
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands		1873 1875 1876
		all caught at Magdeline
Average value of Vessels each		\$5500.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.		\$2400.
Average value of Insurance		711 Ea vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo		\$35. Pr Month
Average value of Commissions, &c.		\$200. to Each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore		\$15.000
Number of Vessels lost	one vessel at Bay St. Lawrence	
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits		\$7.900.

Value of Fish lost			\$2000.
Number of Lives lost			One.
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt. . . . .	.75 cts	\$2.00	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.			\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores			None
Total value of Mackerel do.			None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16.00	12.00	8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	12.00.	8.00.	6.00
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$125.00	at our place	
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies			Nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring			Nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages			None
Amount paid in British ports for repairs			None
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish		Grand Banks & Georges	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel		From Cape May to Mt. Desert	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking			Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken			Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries			

For the past ten years fishing in British waters has been unprofitable. We confine our business to American waters entirely now. We could not procure an american crew to fish in Bay of St Lawrence. The vessels that have been sent there have made an entire failure and great loss to their owners & fitters. Our business is strictly confined to Mackerel fishing. Our Shore Mackerel are of much better quality & bring much larger prices than the bay Mackerel.

STEPHEN YOUNG agt Cent Whf Co

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 10 day of May 1877
(Seal.)

THOMAS KEMP
Notary Public

No. 95.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Commercial Wharf Co. have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty five years, at Wellfleet and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed			Fifteen
No. of Trips made			Four Ea. vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence			None since 1872.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence			None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands			None
Average value of Vessels each			\$6500. Ea
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2000.	ach vessel	
Average value of Insurance	\$765	ach vessel	
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.			\$35. Ea
Average value of Commissions, &c.			\$200.
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore			\$13,000
Number of Vessels lost.			None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits			None
Value of Fish lost			None
Number of Lives lost			None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt. . . . .	.75 cts		
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting &c., per bbl.			\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores			None
Total value of Mackerel do.			None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16.00	12.00	8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	12.	8.	6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$125,		
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies			None
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring			None
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages			None
Amount paid in British ports for repairs			None
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish		Grand Bank & Georges	

Location frequented by American vessels for Mackerel Cape Hery & Mt. Dessert
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

By reasons of entire change in mode of Catching Mackerel, Viz from Hook and line to Seine, The Mackl fishing in the Bay of St Lawrence is not prosecuted by our fishermen the waters of the Gulf are not Calculated for Seining owing to shallowness and tendency of the fish to frequent the shores, which entirely precludes the possibility of taking them in quantities

NOAH SWETT

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

THOS KEMP
Notary Public

No. 96.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Mercantile Wharf Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Seven years, at Wellfleet and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vesseis employed	Twenty (20)
No. of Trips made	4 to Each vessel yearly
	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	0 trips 4 0 0 0
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	800 Bb
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
	caught near Magdelin Islands
Average value of Vessels each	\$6500,
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2500, Each
Average value of Insurance	\$800, Each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35,
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 Each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$48,000
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$9000,
Value of Fish lost	None
Number of Lives lost	None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt. . . . .	.75 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	Nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	Nothing
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16.00 12.00 8.00
	1 2 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	12.00 8.00. 6.00
	1 2 3
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$150.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$200, since the Treaty
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	Nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	Nothing
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	None
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	We send none fishing
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	From Cape May to Mt Desert
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

We have sent no vessels to Bay of St Lawrence since 1873, that year we sent four, they did not pay expenses. We lost money on every vessel. Since that time knowing that the business in Bay of St Lawrence could not prove profitable we have confined our fishing business entirely to the American waters. The shore Mackerel being of better quality, bring better prices & we take them with Seines, seldom using hook & Lines. We do not in future propose to use English waters for our fishing business. We could not ship an American crew for such a purpose

JESSE H FREEMAN
 Agut Mercantile Wharf Co

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

THOMAS KEMP
Notary Public

No. 97.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Henry Nickerson have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Eight years, at Dennisport and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Six	6.
No. of Trips made	Five	
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none	none
Average value of Vessels each	\$6000	
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2500	
Average value of Insurance	\$625.	to Each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40.	
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$250.	to Each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$12.000	
Number of Vessels lost		
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits		
Value of Fish lost		
Number of Lives lost		
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.		
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2.50	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none	
Total value of Mackerel do.	none	
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16.00	\$12.00 \$8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	none	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$150.	at our place
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	nothing	
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	nothing	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	nothing	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	nothing	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Bank & Georges	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Mount Desert	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing	
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing	
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries		

For the past Eight years I confine my business to American waters entirely.

HENRY NICKERSON

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Eleventh day of May 1877

(Seal.)

SAMUEL S BAKER
Notary Public

No. 98.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Nelson & Harlow have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 25 — years, at Plymouth and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	4.
No. of Trips made	
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
Average value of Vessels each	\$3000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	1550 for each Vessel
Average value of Insurance	2000
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35 to 40 per month
Average value of Commissions, &c.	
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$5500

Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	None
Number of Lives lost	None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$3500
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$650 per year
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring . . . . .	.350
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	in 6 years 20.000
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	5.50
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Banks of Newfoundland
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Chiefly on our own Coast & Banks
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

The Vessels from this place are with one or two exceptions wholly engaged in Codfishing and their fishing grounds are the Banks of Newfoundland they resort to the Port in the Br Provinces for Bait and some articles for supplies, a large portion of the crews are Br subjects and in many cases the entire crews are from Nova Scotia.

No Fish from this port are caught in Br Waters and We do not consider there is any so valuable fishing grounds in their waters for Cod as the Banks of Newfoundland or any fishing ground for Mackerel as on our own Coast and we never send vessels in the waters there or should wish to.

WILLIAM H. NELSON

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this eleventh day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

ARTHUR LOW

Notary Public

No. 99.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Manter & Blackmer have been engaged in the fishing business for the past fifteen years, at Plymouth Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Four (4)
No of Trips made	1 Yearly to each vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
Average value of Vessels each	\$2.500
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$1.200 yearly to each vessel
Average value of Insurance	\$100 to each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35 pr month
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$80 pr vessel each year
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$7.000 yearly
Number of Vessels lost	
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1.00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	
Total value of Mackerel do.	
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$500, yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	

Amount paid to British fishermen as wages
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish
 Grand-Bank, Georgies, Quero, St Peters and all banks bordering on Gulf Stream
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel . . . From Cape Henry to Newfoundland
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking No value
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American Fisheries
 In former years we used to send our vessels to the Bay of St. Lawrence: but not finding it successful we send now to deep water banks: such as Grand, Georgies & Quero banks.

MANTER & BLACKMER
 By PRINCE MANTER

Sworn & subscribed, to before me, this sixteenth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

ARTHUR LOW
 Notary Public

No. 100.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Abraham H. Tower, have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Fifty five years, at Cohasset, Mass. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	Five
No. of Trips made	Six yearly, in all 30
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
Average value of Vessels each	Four thousand dollars.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Twenty five hundred dollars.
Average value of Insurance	Two hundred & fifty dollars per Vessel.
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Two hundred dollars per Vessel.
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Five thousand dollars.
Number of Vessels lost	None —
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	0 —
Value of Fish lost	0 —
Number of Lives lost	None.
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	Nothing, none taken
Total value of Mackerel do.	“ “
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Eight dollars per Barrel
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	One hundred & fifty dollars.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	“
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	“
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	“
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	
Locations frequented by American vessel for Mackerel . . . . .	. Capes of Delaware to Mount Desert.
Actual value of fish in the water, before taking	
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

For the last seven or Eight years our Mackerel fishermen have been limited to the catch off the American Coast, owing to the Bay of St Lawrence fishery being so very uncertain, as to offer no encouragement to go there — My vessels have not been there during that period —

ABRAHAM H TOWER

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Eighth day of May 1877

J Q A LOTHROP
 Justice of the Peace

No. 101.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of John Bates has been engaged in fishing business for the past Thirtyfive years, at Cohasset Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Seven
No. of Trips made	Six yearly in all 42
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
Average value of Vessels each	Five thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Three thousand dollars
Average value of Insurance	Three hundred dollars yearly for each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 pr vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$7000.
Number of Vessels lost	one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$5000
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	two dollars pr Barrel
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	no receipts
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	eight dollars pr Barrel
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	one hundred & fifty dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	nothing
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	"
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape Henlopen to Mount Desert
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	very uncertain
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	" "
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

For the last seven years mackerel have been so scarce and uncertain in the bay of Saint Lawrence I have been obliged to abandon the fishery in those waters

JOHN BATES

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Seventh day of May 1877

J. Q. A. LOTHROP

Justice of the Peace

No. 102.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Baker & Ellis have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty Five years, at Dennisport, Mass — and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Ten
No. of Trips made	Six trips each yearly. total 60 trips
No. of trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
Average value of Vessels each	none none
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Six Thousand Dollars each "average"
Average value of Insurance	Three Thousand " " "
Average Value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Four Hundred Dollars each
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$40. per month
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$200. Each
Number of Vessels lost	Fourteen Thousand Dollars —
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	none
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	

Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	Fifty cts. pr cwt
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	two Dollars —
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
	1 2 3
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16—10—8

Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two Hundred & Fifty
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Nothing East of Mt Desert —
Actual value of Fish in the water before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

About 15. years ago we sent our. last vessels to the Gulf of St Lawrence for fish the business being unprofitable. and vessels not Paying expenses. since which time we have found it much to our advantage to fish on our own shores — it is impossible to get a native crew to go to the Gulf of St Lawrence fishing — one of our last trips there absent about 11 weeks only took twenty Bbls of fish valued less than two hundred Dollars seventeen men being employed — Seining has taken place of Hand line fishing on our own coast and we find that it is greatly to our advantage to fish nearer home. it being more advantageous. our own fish being worth more than those taken in British waters and much quicker sales and much more profitable business

BAKER & ELLIS

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 21st day of May 1877

SAMUEL S. BAKER
Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 103.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Levi Eldridge have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty years, at South Chatham and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed					Eight	\$8
No. of Trips made					3 to	Each vessel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	0	0	0	0	0	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence						none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands						none
Average value of Vessels each						\$5600.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.						\$2500.
Average value of Insurance						\$568 each vessel
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.						\$35 Pr Month
Average value of Commissions, &c.						\$175 to each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore						\$7.500.
Number of Vessels lost						one vessel
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits						\$6500.
Value of Fish lost						\$800
Number of Lives lost						Three
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.						75c \$2.00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.						\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores						none
Total value of Mackerel do.						none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel			\$16.00	12.00	8.00	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel						
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year						\$130. each
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies						nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring						nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages						none

Amount paid in British ports for repairs none
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish **Westen Bank Quereau & G. Bank**
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel **from Cape May to Mt. Desert**
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

We think it is not profitable for us to send our vessels to fish in British waters — we confine our business to American waters entirely our business is confined strictly to Shore fishing as it pays us we think much better than Bay fishing would

LEVI ELDRIDGE

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Eleventh day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

SAMUEL S BAKER

Notary Public

No. 104.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of D. F. Weekes have been engaged in the fishing business for the past seven years, at So. Harwich and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	average of three per, year
No. of Trips made	2 to banks and six to 8 Mackerel
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands.	“
Average value of Vessels each	Five thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Two thousand “
Average value of Insurance	Six hundred “
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	forty dollars per Month
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Two hundred and Twenty five
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Six Thousand dollars
Number of Vessels lost	Two
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	ten thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	fifteen hundred. “
Number of lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	one dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16. \$12. \$8.00
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	none
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	about one hundred & fifty Dollars.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	nothing.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	nothing.
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	1870 1871 1872 \$800. \$600. \$1400. nothing since
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	nothing
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand bank Westirn & Georges
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Mt Desert
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

The Bay St. Lawrence fishing entirely abandoned by those engaged in the fishing business here and all confine themselves to the shore fishing & Georges Bank for mackerel as the greater outlay and long time used on the trips to the bay is so much that it is impossible carry on that fishing and from the present appearance of things our shore fishing will be in the hand of British hands as their cheaper vessels, and cheaper hire of crew's, and outfits enable them to place the fish in our markets at a rate to us disasterous

D. F. WEEKES

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twelvth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

SAMUEL S BAKER

Notary Public

No. 105.

This is certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Caleb Small have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty seven years, at South Harwich Mass and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Five
No. of Trips made	one & two trips yearly to each vessel to the Banks 8 or 10 trips Shore mackerelling
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none.
Average value of Vessels each	Five Thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	2500 to each vessel yearly
Average value of Insurance	\$200
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Capt 70 Crews \$40 each
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$12000 Twelve Thousands
Number of Vessels lost	none
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	none
Value of Fish lost	\$4000
Number of Lives lost	one.
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	one dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none.
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	no 1 \$16 no 2 \$12 no 3 \$7,50 cts
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	none caught.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	years 1873 & 1874 \$500 each year nothing since.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	year 1873 \$1000
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	Average \$500 yearly —
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	no
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Bank Banquereu Bank Grand Bank
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	From Cape Henry to Mt Desert Bank
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing.
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Have sent no vessels to the Bay of St Laurence for the last eight years excepting one vessel to Boone Bay for a load of Herrings in 1873 It will not pay to send vessels to the Bay of St Laurence for mackerel the catch is so uncertain and expence so large It is a Bad place to seine fish on account of shallow water and foul Bottom. The Cod fishery is an entirely Bank fishery owing no allegiance to any govenment. The Western Bank Quereaw and Grand Bank being from 100 miles to 400 miles from any land

CALEB SMALL

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twelvth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

SAMUEL. S. BAKER

Notary Public

No. 106.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Valentine Doane have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Thirty Eight years, at Harwich Port and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Seven
No. of Trips made	Cod fisherman 2 Trips Yearly mackl fishern 8 to 10
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none Since 1862 —

No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	about 3,000 To .12000 dollar Each
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$3000 To Each Vessel Yearly
Average value of Insurance	\$225
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Captn \$68 Crews 30 Each
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$120
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$11000 Eleven Thousand
Number of Vessels lost	Four
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$4800 Each — Total \$19.200
Value of Fish lost	\$3,000
Number of Lives lost	Eleven —
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	\$1,50
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per bbl.	1,80
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1. 17 — No 10 No 3. 6.25
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	None Caught
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$180
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	none
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	none
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	nothing
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	From Cape Charles To Mt Desert
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	“ “ “ “ “
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	“

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries have Sent no vessels To Fish In British Waters for the Last fifteen Years our Fishing since 1862 has wholly been done In American Waters as no American crews Would go To Fish In Bayst Laurance or any British Waters those that have occasionally Tried made a failur and serious losses to owner & outfitters & crews — consequently our Fishing is wholly carried on In American Waters.

VALENTINE. DOANE

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Ninth day of May 1877

(Seal.)

SAMUEL. S. BAKER

Notary Public

No. 107.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of T. B. Baker have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Eleven years, at Harwich Port and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Five
No. of Trips made	Six
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of vessels each	Six Thousand Dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Twenty five Hundred “
Average value of Insurance	Two do fifty “
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty dollars per mo
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Two Hundred Twenty five dollars
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Ten thousand dollars
Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	none
Value of Fish lost	do
Number of Lives lost	Two
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Three dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	

Total value of Mackerel do.	none
	1s 2s 3
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	14 × 9 × 7
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two Hundred Twenty five dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	"
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	"
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	"
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	"
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Nothing east of Mt Desert
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	
Not considering fishing in British waters remunerative	Have sent no vessells to Bay of St Lawrence since have been in business

T. B. BAKER

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 21st day of May 1877
(Seal.)

SAMUEL. S. BAKER
Notary Public

No. 108.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of V. Doane Jr & Co. have been engaged in the fishing business for the past ten years, at Portsmouth N. H. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Ten
No. of Trips made each season	Fifty
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	Six thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c. each season, including Boats & Seines	\$2500. =
Average value of Insurance	Twenty-five Hundred dolls per season
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$390. for time employed
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Two Thousand dolls per season
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Nine thousand dolls per year
Number of Vessels lost	two
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Eighteen thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	Nothing
Number of Lives lost	None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	Nominal
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	One dollar
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	Nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	Nothing
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Eight dollars per Bbl.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	None received
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	One Hundred & fifty dolls per season
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Five Hundred dollars
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	Nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	Twenty five Hundred dollars annually
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	Two thousand dolls.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand & Western Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Not acquainted
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries.	

But very little change in location on American Shores. A grand change made in mode of taking Mackerel, being: from hook & line, to. purse seining, largely increasing expense The scarcity and poor quality of Mackerel in British waters. has induced parties fishing there, to transfer their fleet to our own shore fishing. And it is not uncommon to see English vessels on this coast engaged in fish-

ing with modern appliances, being found more profitable than their own Coast fishing and we have sold several cargo's of cured fish the past two years to go to Halifax N. S.

V. DOANE JR & CO.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31 day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

A. F. HOWARD

Notary Public.

No. 109.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of C. Morris Tredick have been engaged in the fishing business for the past five years, at Portsmouth N H and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Fifteen
No. of Trips made	Sixty
	1875 1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1 1
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none, but Cod fish
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	Three thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Twelve hundred dollars
Average value of Insurance	9%
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty five dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.	one hundred and fifty dollars
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Twenty thousand dollars
Number of Vessels lost	2
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Seven thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75c
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	two dollars.
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16. \$12. \$8.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$12. \$8. \$6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred & fifty dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Six hundred dollars yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	} Three thousand dollars yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	La Have, Grand & Western Bank
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Within last three years have not had any vessels engaged in Fishing in British Waters either for Cod or Mackerel. The Mackerel fishing being done on the Coast of the United States, and the Cod fishing on Grand La Have and Western Banks, vessels resorting to British Waters only for Bait and ice. The Gulf of St Lawrence fishing of no account.

C. MORRIS TREDICK.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

A. F. HOWARD

Notary Public.

No. 110.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, James Frye have been engaged in the fishing business, for the past twenty seven years, at North Haven & Camden, Me. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, my vessels have been employed as follows :

Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$150.
Average value of Warves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore 76000.00 yearly expenses including pack bill & value of premises	
No. of Vessels lost	4
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$23,000.00
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	17
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	.75 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	Nothing
Total value of Mackerel do	Nothing
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No. 1s No. 2s No. 3s
	\$18. \$12. \$8.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1 No. 2s No. 3s
	\$13. \$8. \$6.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$2500.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$1000. one year
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$5000.00 from 1866 to 1872
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$900.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand. Western. La Have. Georges Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Gulf St. Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

The mode of fishing has entirely changed since I commenced the business. Trawls have taken the place of hand lines. and there is hardly a vessel that is fitted with lines for mackerel. in fact all the vessels from this place use Seines. I have lost thousands of dollars in sending vessels to Bay of St. Lawrence. I said in 1873 I would never send another vessel to the Bay for fish. if I wished too I could not get a crew to go there. we tried the Bay fishing to long for our own interest, but every spring we went in again, on the promises made the fall before — Mackerel are so plenty on this shore, and so easily taken. that the Bay Mackerel for the last few years have not been worth going there for—

GEO. TOLMAN

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this first day of June 1877

STATE OF MAINE
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

(Seal.)

C. A. SPOFFORD
Public Notary

No. 112.

This is to certify, that the undersigned, composing the firm of E G Willard Portland, Maine have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty-one (21) years, at Portland. Me. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Six
No. of Trips made	Average three trips
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	one
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	150 Bbls
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	Forty five hundred Dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	One thousand Dollars
Average value of Insurance	Nine per Cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty Dollars per Month per Man
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Three hundred fifty Dollars
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	
Number of Vessels lost	Two
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Ten thousand Dollars
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	None

Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt.	Sixty cts per hundred
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	None
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16—for ones \$12—for twoes \$8—for threes
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$10—for ones \$7—for twoes \$5—for threes
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	Five hundred Dollars
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western & Grand Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Bay St Lawrence & Madeline Island
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Have abandoned the idea of sending My Vessels any longer to the Bay of St Lawrence, and shall never send another Vessel to the Bay, as the whole business has been a failure as far as My Vessels are concerned. The Mackerel being very scarce there, and very hard to dispose of them when got, being so poor in quality.

E. G. WILLARD

STATE OF MAINE }
CUMBERLAND CO. SS. }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 21st day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH

Notary Public.

No. 113.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Jordan & Blake have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 30 years, at Portland Maine and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	40
No. of Trips made	8
	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	0 0 1 0 0
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	135.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
	of Magdelenes
Average value of Vessels each	\$4000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$1500
Average value of Insurance	9 Per ct
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$100 each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$25,000
Number of Vessels lost	
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16 \$12 \$8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$11 \$7 \$5
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$225
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$100 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	

Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish Jeffrys
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel on American Shores
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken Nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

We have formerly had vessels engaged in the Bay of St Laurence fisheries for Mackerel but finding it unprofitable the vessels not paying their bills we have entirely withdrawn our Vessels from the Bay fisheries and confine them to our own shores for Mackerel and the Ocean Banks for fish. The British shore fisheries are worthless to us.

LEVI C. BLAKE

STATE OF MAINE, }
 CUMBERLAND CO. SS }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 29 day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH
 Notary Public.

No. 114.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Lewis Whitten & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past years, at Portland Maine and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	} shall send none in Bay this year 1877 Cannot say
	17 in Bay 5 on shore	8 in Bay 8 on shore	8 in Bay 8 on shore	7 in Bay 11 on shore	6 in Bay 15 on shore	3 in Bay 14 on shore	
No. of Trips made							Cannot say
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence							
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	3189 Bbls.	1045 Bbls	1474 Bbls.	1552 Bbls.	474 Bbl.	301 Bbls	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands							
Average value of Vessels each							Five thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.							Six hundred dollars each trip
Average value of Insurance							About Two hundred dollars for the fishing season
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.							Thirty five dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.							Two hundred fifty dollars
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore							Twenty five thousand dollars
Number of Vessels lost							Five
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits							Twenty five thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost							No knowledge
Number of Lives lost							Nineteen
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.							not more than one dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.							Not more than two dollars per barrel
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores							Cannot say
Total value of Mackerel do.							
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	No. 1 - No. 2 - 1s 2s	1s 2s	1s 2s	1s 2s	1s 2 3	1 2 3	
	\$17½-\$11½	\$17¼-\$12	\$23½-\$13	\$13-\$9	\$29-\$16-\$9	\$15½-\$8-\$6	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	No 1s-No 2	1s 2s	1s - 2s	1s 2	1s 2s	1s 2s 3s	
	\$15¼-\$10	\$16-\$11	\$14-\$12	\$12-\$8	\$18-\$13½	\$14-\$6½-\$5¼	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year							Two hundred fifty dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies							About One thousand dollars per annum
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring							

Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	About Fifteen hundred dollars
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Banks — Western Banks & Georges
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	From Cape Henry to Bay of St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

We have given the mackerel fishery in the Bay of St. Lawrence a *fair trial* and from the experience of the past three years we are fully satisfied that it would prove ruinous to pursue it longer consequently we shall not send a vessel there this present season—The mckl. caught in the Bay during the few past years have been very poor quality—and also very scarce. There are now in this market two trips of Bay mckl. caught and packed last fall that cannot be sold on account of the poor quality of the fish—Nearly all the mckl. are now caught in seines—A few seasons ago we thought that seining might prove profitable in the Bay St. Lawrence—and fitted a vessel—but on arriving they found the bottom so rough—that they could not use the seine without a great deal of risk of loosing it—(and it cost one thousand dollars) so they abandoned the voyage and returned home without any mackerel—so that now all of our mckl. fleet will fish in American waters—One English vessel has fitted here with a seine to fish in our waters.

T. C. LEWIS
O. B. WHITTEN
WM. H. WILLARD.

STATE OF MAINE }
CUMBERLAND Co. ss }

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of May, 1877.

(Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH
Notary Public.

No. 115.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Charles A Dyer have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Ten years, at Portland and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Fifty
No. of Trips made	Four Yearly
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	None
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	Five large Class Valued at 5000 Each 45 1000 each
Average value of outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	One thousand each
Average value of Insurance	Three Thousand dollars
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty Five
Average value of Commissions, &c.	One hundred dollars each yearly
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Thirty thousand
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Five Thousand
Value of Fish lost	None
Number of Lives lost	One
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	One dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16\$ 12 — 8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	12 — 8 — 6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	None
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	One Thousand dollars
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	Unknown
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	Nothing
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Bank Grand Georges
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	American Shore Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

My Vessels are Mostly Employed in Mackerel Fisheries I send no Vessel in English Waters for the reason that the fish are so inferior to American Mackerel that Vessels cannot pay their out-fit Bills to catch them My Vessels are Mostly engaged in seineing and netting Mackerel in American Waters I cannot find any one who is willing to fit a Mackerel Catcher for Bay of St Lawrence Vessels that have been their have fell in debt largely I paid an assessment of 232\$ on $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Sch* this Year on two Years fishing in English Waters 1874 and 1875

CHAS A DYER

STATE OF MAINE }
CUMBERLAND Co. S.S. }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 25th day of May 1877

(Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH

Notary Public.

* This Sch was in the employ of C & H Trefethen of Portland

No. 116.

This is to certify, That the undersigned W. S. Jordan & Co. have been engaged in the fishing business, for the past thirty three years, at Portland Me, and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Twelve, averaging eight men each
No. of Trips made	Four trips each yearly
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Average two each year, one only in 1876
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Thirteen hundred and fifty in five years
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
Average value of Vessels each	\$2000.00
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$800.00
Average value of Insurance	9 %
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$30.00
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$120.00 to each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	
Number of Vessels lost	None
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	None
Total value of Mackerel do	
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16\$ for 1s 12\$ for 2s 8\$ for 3s
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11\$ for 1s 7\$ for 2s 5\$ for 3s
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200.00
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$200.00
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	Nothing
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	Nothing
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Coast from Cape May to Gulf of St. Lawrence

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking

Actual value of Mackerel in the water before taken

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

Owing to the unprofitable returns from the bay of St Lawrence by the vessels sent there that branch of the business has been abandoned

Vessels fitted by our house have not paid their bills, consequently our vessels are confined to our own shores for Mackerel and the Ocean Banks for fish. British waters are not used by our vessels except as harbors for shelter and when necessity compels supplies

WINTHROP S. JORDAN

STATE OF MAINE, }
CUMBERLAND Co. ss. }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 29 day of May 1877

(Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH

Notary Public.

No. 117.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Geo Trefethen & Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty one years, at Portland, Maine and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Six
No. of Trips made	Three, to, four
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	One and occasionally two
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	One, to three hundred per Vessels
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	Not more than one in ten
Average value of Vessels each	four thousand dollars
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Seven hundred dollars
Average value of Insurance	
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.*	Capt 60\$ Crew 30\$
Average value of Commissions, &c.	
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Nothing as we do not cure our fish, but pay one twelveth for curing dry fish and about 1\$ per Brl for Mackerel
Number of Vessels lost	two
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Nine thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	two thousand dollars
Number of Lives lost	Eleven
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	do not consider fish of any, or at least of very little value when taken from the water
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	the same as above
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	do not consider fish swimming of any value
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	12 to 15\$ No 1 — 7 to 8 for No 2 — and 5 to 6\$ No 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	No 1 — 10\$ No 2 — 7\$ No 3 — 5\$
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	two hundred dollars
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	fifty dollars per vessel per annum
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	nothing,
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	Twenty five hundred dollars per year
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Bank and Quero Bank
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Gulf of St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	none
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	none
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Within the last few years the mode of taken Mackerel has change entirely. from taken them by the Hook to seining, or netting, and for our shore fishing it has become useless to send a vessel without a sein, while in the Gulf of St Lawrence. our fisherman have been unable to use them to any profit. owing to the rocky Nature of the bottom, and the large quantities of small Herring. that fill the meshes of the seine, the Mackerel are inferior to those taken on our own Shore, for these causes, we have been gradully withdrawing from the Gulf of St Lawrence fisheries, last year sending only one vessel, and this year shall not send any.

GEORGE TREFETHEN
THOMAS S. JACK

STATE OF MAINE, }
CUMBERLAND Co. ss }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 31st day of May 1877
(Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH
Notary Public.

No. 118.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of J. W. Sawyer & Co, have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Thirty years, at Portland Me and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	. . . . .	Fifteen (15)
No. of Trips made	. . . . .	Two each Vessel yearly
	1872	1873
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1	8
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	250.	975.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	1000.	200— 150
		Mostly Caught at Magdalene Isls
Average value of Vessels each	. . . . .	\$5000.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	. . . . .	3000 yearly each Vessel
Average value of Insurance	. . . . .	9 per cent on Vessel & Outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	. . . . .	\$40.
Average value of Commissions, &c.	. . . . .	175.
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	. . . . .	1000. Yearly
Number of Vessels lost	. . . . .	Two at Bay St Lawrence
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	. . . . .	Seventeen (\$17000.) Thousand
Value of Fish lost	. . . . .	\$2000 in mackerel
Number of Lives lost	. . . . .	None
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	. . . . .	ct. 75
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	. . . . .
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	. . . . .	None
Total value of Mackerel do.	. . . . .	“
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	. . . . .	\$16. 10. & 8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	. . . . .	\$11. 8 & 6
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	. . . . .	\$250.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	. \$200. each Vessel	Yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	. . . . .	From \$3 to 500. three Vessles
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	. . . . .
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	. . . . .
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	. . . . .	Western & Grand Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	. . . . .	Cape May to Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	. . . . .	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	. . . . .	“
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	Our Vessels have been codfishing on the Banks and mackereling mostly off our own shore. The Bay of St Lawrence fishing has constantly grown poorer our Vessels have not paid their expenses. Shall send none there this Season. The shore mackerel are better and bring a higher price. We use Seines where we formaley used hooks & lines. The Codfish are taken many miles from any Shore. and within No National Jurisdiction	

J W. SAWYER
D L FERNALD
ROBT. H. SAWYER

STATE OF MAINE.
CUMBERLAND Co. ss.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 21st day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH
Notary Public

No. 119.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Thomes — Chase and Co have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty Eight years, at Portland Me and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed							Twenty
No. of Trips made							
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	6	4	4	3	2	1	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
	1200	600	600	350	200	66	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands							most caught in round Magdalene Islands
Average value of Vessels each							Fifty five Hundred
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.							Fifteen to Twenty hundred yearly
Average value of Insurance							9%
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.							\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.							\$200
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore							Twenty Thousand Dollars
Number of Vessels lost							none
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits							nothing
Value of Fish lost							none
Number of Lives lost							none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.							75c
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.							\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores							none
Total value of Mackerel do.							do
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel		\$16.	\$12.	\$8	\$8 per Bbl		
Average market value of Bay Mackerel		\$11	\$8	& \$6 per Bll			
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year							\$275
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies							\$150 yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring							
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages							
Amount paid in British ports for repairs							
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish							Bay of Fundy La Have & Grand Bank
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel							Cape May to Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking							nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken							nothing

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries.
 The Bay St Lawrence Fishing has been fallen off with me for the last seven or eight years, so that it has got to be an impossibility for my vessels to pay their expenses fishing in their waters for Mackerel. I shall send no more vessels to the Bay of St Lawrence,

C D THOMES
 W. H. CHASE

STATE OF MAINE }
 CUMBERLAND COUNTY SS, }

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23rd day of May, 1877.

(Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH
Notary Public

No. 120.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of E. H Chase have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 20 years, at Portland & Boothbay and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed						Thirty Five
No. of Trips made						Four to six to each vessel yearly
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	
	7	5	4	2	none	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	
	1255	1000	870	360	none	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands						Most Caught in round the Magdalenes Islands
Average value of Vessels each						\$6500
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.						3000
Average value of Insurance						9%
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.						\$30

Average value of Commissions, &c.	200	Each vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$40.000	
Number of Vessels lost	one	
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$12.000	
Value of Fish lost		
Number of Lives lost	None	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	50c	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.50	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none	
Total value of Mackerel do.	none	
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	\$16. \$12. \$8	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	\$11 \$8 \$6	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$270	
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	One Hundred each vessel	
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$6000 each year	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	250 year	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	none	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Bay Fundy & Cape May	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	to Bay St Lawrence	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing	
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing	
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries		

I shall not send any more vessels in British waters fishing; It has been a failure with me. for the last four years the vessels have not paid their expenses. The fish or mackerel caught ther last year by my vessels are still on my hands; I have been unable to sell them at any price. they being such poor Quality. the dealers will not take them when they can get our shore mackerel.

E. H. CHASE

STATE OF MAINE }
CUMBERLAND Co. ss }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 23rd day of May 1877

(Seal.)

LEWIS B. SMITH
Notary Public.

No. 121.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of C & H Trefethen have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Six years, at Portland Maine and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Twenty
No. of Trips made	One hundred pr year for all of the vessels
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Nine since 1871
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	Fourteen hundred seventy eight
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	Three thousand dollars
Average value of outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Eight hundred "
Average value of Insurance	Twenty two hundred dollars
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty dollars
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Three per cent on net stock to Capts of Vessels
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Twenty five thousand dollars
Number of Vessels lost	One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Four thousand dollars
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	Fifteen
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	On dollar
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	Two dollars
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	
Total value of Mackerel do.	
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	Ten dollars
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	Eight dollars
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two hundred & seventy dollars

Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies
 One hundred and fifty dollars pr year for each vessell
 Amount paid to British fishermen for herring Two hundred dollars pr year
 Amount paid to British fishermen as wages Thirty thousand since 1871
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs Three hundred dollars since 1871
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish
 Western & Quereau Bank & Gulf of St Lawrence
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel
 Coast of United States & Gulf of St Lawrence
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken Nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

We have not had any vessels engaged in mackerell fishing in British waters the past year. we consider that branch of fishing a failure as far as the Gulf of St Lawrence is concerned our mackerell fishing is all done on the coast of the United States those engaged in codfishing go mostly to Western & Quereau Banks and occasionally to Gulf of St Lawrence, but the last named fishing ground has proved almost a failure the past year

C & H. TREFETHEN

STATE OF MAINE }
 CUMBERLAND CO. SS }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 26th day of May 1877

LEWIS B. SMITH
Notary Public.

No. 122.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Chase & Cushing this Company have been engaged in the fishing business for the past thirty five years, at Portland Me and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed					Twelve
No. of Trips made					Everag three
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	4	2	2	3	2
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	600	425	360	230	180
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands					None
Average value of Vessels each					45.00
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	1000 Bay trips 600 Shore Trips				
Average value of Insurance					
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.					\$30
Average value of Commissions, &c.					\$350
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore					20.00
Number of Vessels lost					
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits					
Value of Fish lost					
Number of Lives lost					
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.					60 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.					
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores					
Total value of Mackerel do.					
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel					16. 12. 8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel					10. 7. 5
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year					200
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies					
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring					
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages					
Amount paid in British ports for repairs					
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish					
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel					

Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken Nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
 Senes are Moslley yousd for Shore fishing for Mackerling on the Cost of New England We
 Have No Seains in youse in inglish Watters the fishing for Mackerling in Bay Stlorece & Shelore
 Bay We Have Abandend as a Lusing Buesnes

M M CHASE
 EMERY CUSHING

STATE OF MAINE, }
 CUMBERLAND, SS }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 21st day of May 1877.

LEWIS B. SMITH
Notary Public.

No. 123.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, William Maddocks have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Sixty-Two years, at Southport. Me, and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Ten (10)
No. of Trips made	Three
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1 ¹⁸⁷⁴ only in five years.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	None
Average value of Vessels each	\$5.500
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	2.500
Average value of Insurance	9.0 per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo	\$50. per mo
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200.00
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$25.000
Number of Vessels lost	
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	50 cents per 100 lbs
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.50 per bbl.
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	18. 12. 8.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	12. 8. 5. per bbl—
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200.00
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$500. — per annum.
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$50 " "
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Eastport.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
 I sent one vessel to Bay St. Lawrence in 1874 — and she lost \$500 on the trip —
 Previous to 1870 we fitted a large fleet for the Bay — but could not make it pay, and consider that fishing entirely worthless. The fish which our vessels bring are caught on Banks many miles from the jurisdiction of any government

WM T MADDOCKS.

STATE OF MAINE
 LINCOLN S.S.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty-Third day of May 1877

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON
Notary Public.

No. 124.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, Freeman Orne have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Fifty years, at Southport, Maine and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Six—
No. of Trips made	Three
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1 in 1874 got 100 bbls mackerel
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	100 "
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	\$5.000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$3.000
Average value of Insurance	9%
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40—
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200—
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$15.000—
Number of Vessels lost	one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$7,000—
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	50.c—
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.50
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	Nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	18. 12. 5
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11. 7. 4
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200—
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$500.—
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$100.—
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$400.00 per annum.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Banks & Orphan.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Eastport. Me.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	We send no vessels to Bay fishing—It is abandoned so far as ourselves—are interested.
Shore Mackerel bring one third more than bay and the catch, with seine is surer—	
Our vessels catch fish on banks with trawls, many miles from any national jurisdiction—Our experience in Bay fishing has been ruinous—	

FREEMAN ORNE

STATE OF MAINE
LINCOLN S.S.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty. Third day of May 1877—

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON
Notary Public

No. 125.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Moses E. Peirce & Co— have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Forty years, at Boothbay, Me. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Fifty
No. of Trips made	average of Three
	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	6 8 6 6 2
	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1200 800 1200 600 200

No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands		Did not fish in St. Le. but Modaline Islands
Average value of Vessels each	.	\$5000. — each
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	.	\$2000. — each
Average value of Insurance	.	9 per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	.	\$50.00 per mo.
Average value of Commissions, &c.	.	\$250.00
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	.	\$30.000
Number of Vessels lost	.	Three.
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	.	\$25.000
Value of Fish lost	.	
Number of Lives lost	.	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	.	75 cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	.	\$200
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	.	Nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16. 12 — 8 — per bbl.	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11. 6. 4	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	.	\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	.	\$3.000 per annum
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	.	\$2.000 per annum
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	.	\$500 " "
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	.	\$500 " "
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand & Western. Braddelle & Orphan Banks	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to St. Lawrence.	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	.	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	.	"
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries Fishing business in my case has been changed from hand lining to trawling seining — Can send no vessels to Bay of St. Lawrence profitolly — business had so depreciated — Our vessels now fished on banks, without national jurisdiction. My Mackerel have been caught chiefly on our own shores — for the bay fishing has been an entire failure — I cannot ship a crew of good fishermen in this place to go to the bay		

M E PEIRCE

STATE OF MAINE
LINCOLN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty-second day of May 1877

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON

Notary Public.

No. 126.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, Stephen G. Hodgdon have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Thirty (30) years, at Boothbay — Me — and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	.	Six —
No. of Trips made	.	Three each
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	.	1876 sent one vessel
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	.	80 bbls —
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	.	none —
Average value of Vessels each	.	\$4000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	.	\$2.500 —
Average value of Insurance	.	10 per cent.
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	.	\$40.00.
Average value of Commissions, &c.	.	\$250.00.
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	.	\$40.000
Number of Vessels lost	.	one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	.	\$2.500
Value of Fish lost	.	

Number of Lives lost	none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75 cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$200
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16. 12. 8.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11. 7. 5 — per bbl —
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200.00
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$600. per annum
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$250. per annum —
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western & Quero Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Bay St. Laurence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

The Bay fishing is an entire failure in my experience. I sent *one* vessel 1876 and she sunk \$800. getting only 80 bbls — Shall send no more — The fish are taken by my vessels on the banks named and far out of the jurisdiction of any government. Fish by trawls & senes.

S. G. HODGDON

STATE OF MAINE
LINCOLN. S.S.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty second day of May 1877

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON

Notary Public.

No. 127.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, Allen Lewis of Boothbay have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Fifty years, at Boothbay and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	fifteen vessels —
No. of Trips made	Three trips each —
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 8 8 8 8 2
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1000 1000 700 1.000 300
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	Did no fish in shore —
Average value of Vessels each	\$4,000 —
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$3,000 —
Average value of Insurance	9 per cent —
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40. —
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$225.00
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$25,000 —
Number of Vessels lost	none
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	"
Value of Fish lost	"
Number of Lives lost	"
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	70 cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$200
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	Nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16. 12. 8 per bll —
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11. 7. 5 per bll
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$200. —
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$2,500 per annum —
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$750 per annum.

Amount paid in British ports for repairs \$400. per annum.
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish Grand Bank & Western.
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel Cape May to Bay of St Laurence.
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken "
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

My method of doing fishing business has been totally changed within ten year,— We fish by trawls and seines — where we used formerly hand lines entirely — Our shore Mackerel bring much larger prices — and men decline to be shipped for the bay if they can get other work — Our Bank fishermen take their fish many miles from any national jurisdiction.

ALLEN LEWIS

STATE OF MAINE.
 LINCOLN. SS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty second day of May 1877

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON.
Notary Public.

No. 128.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, Albion P. Hodgdon have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Thirty five years, at Boothbay Me and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed					Five —
No. of Trips made					Three
	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	2	3	2	2	2
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence					average trips 150 bbls each
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands					not any
Average value of Vessels each					\$5000.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.					\$2500
Average value of Insurance					9 per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.					\$35.00
Average value of Commissions, &c.					\$250.00
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore					\$20.000
Number of Vessels lost					one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits					\$7.000
Value of Fish lost					\$2.000
Number of Lives lost					
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.					50 cets per 100 lbs.
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.					\$1.50 per bbl
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores					nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.					" "
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	18.	12.	8		
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11.	7 —	5	per bbl —	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year					\$200.00 per an.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies					\$500.00 per an.
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring					
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages					\$250. per annum
Amount paid in British ports for repairs					\$250. " "
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish					Western Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel					Cape May to Bay St. Laurence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking					nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken					" "
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries					

The fishing business is become almost wholly changed. from hand lines to Trawling and seines for mackerel.

Good men cannot be had for Bay fishing and all our fish are taken on the banks far from the

jurisdiction of any Government. All vessels sent into the bay of St. Laurence for three years have not paid their bills and I shall send no more —

A P HODGDON

STATE OF MAINE —
LINCOLN S.S.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twenty-second day of May 1877

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON —

Notary Public.

No. 129.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, Luther Maddocks have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Fifteen years, at Boothbay Me and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows:

No. of Vessels employed	Thirteen
No. of Trips made	
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	Nothing since 1872 —
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	“
Average value of Vessels each	\$5.000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2.500 each
Average value of Insurance	9% per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$250
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$30.000
Number of Vessels lost	Two (2)
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$7.000 each —
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	Fourteen
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	-70 cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$200
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	
Total value of Mackerel do.	none
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16. 12. 8. per bbl —
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11. 7 — 5 per bbl —
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$225 — 00 per annum.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$2.000 per annum —
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$1.000 — “
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$600 — “
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$500 — “
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand, Western & Orpha Banks.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Bay of St. Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	“
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Our vessels were formerly wholly engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery — but we were compelled to abandon the business & for five years have been wholly engaged in the Menhaden & Mackerel fishery on our own coast — The bay of St. Laurence fishery, proving, in my experience, a total failure and for that reason we have sent no vessels there for five years — & have taken no fish of any kind within three miles of the shore —

STATE OF MAINE
LINCOLN SS.

B

LUTHER MADDOCKS

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty second day of May 1877 —

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON

Notary Public.

No. 130.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, Levi Reed have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Forty years, at Boothbay, Me—and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Three
No. of Trips made	Three
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	None within five years—
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	None.
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	\$5500 each.
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2.500
Average value of Insurance	10 per cent.
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	45 per mo.
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$250 per annum.
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$10.000
Number of Vessels lost	none
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	"
Value of Fish lost	"
Number of Lives lost	"
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	50 cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.50 per bbl
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	18 12 8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	12 8. 6—
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$225.00
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	500 per annum
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$1000 " "
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$400 " "
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$200 " "
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Bank & Bradlee.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Magdalen Islands—
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

Business has become so unremunative that I have been compelled to abandon it. so as Bay St Lawrence. Cath now with seners in american waters. Never got fish within English jurisdiction but on banks far from shore.

LEVI REED

STATE OF MAINE
LINCOLN S.S.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty-second day of May 1877—

G. B. KENNISTON

(Seal.)

Notary Public

No. 131.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, Charles C. Blake have been engaged in the fishing business for the past six years, at Boothbay. Me. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	Two—
No. of Trips made	Two trips each—
	1873 & 1874
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	2, ——— bbls only.
	116 210
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	not one tenth

Average value of Vessels each	\$4.500
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2.500
Average value of Insurance	10 per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40 — per month
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 —
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Six thousand dollars.
Number of Vessels lost	none
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	"
Value of Fish lost	"
Number of Lives lost	"
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	50 cents per 100 lbs.
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2.00 per bbl.
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	caught none
Total value of Mackerel do.	" "
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16. 12. 8.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	10 — 6 — 4. per bbl.
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Less than \$200. per man.
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	50 per annum —
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Bank | Quero Bank.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	coast of Maine
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	
send my vesels to the banks as above — within no jurisdiction of any government — Have sent two vessels to Bay St L. and both made failures — Now seine for Meckerel off our own coast — Shall never send vessels to the bay. as it does not pay.	

C C BLAKE

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty Third day of May 1877

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON

Notary Public.

No. 132.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of McDougall & Race have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty-Two years, at Boothbay. Maine and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	ten				
No. of Trips made	Three trips each —				
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	20	15	10	10	4
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	5.000	2.000	1.500		
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	not one tenth				
Average value of Vessels each	\$4.000				
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2.500				
Average value of Insurance	9 per cent				
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$40—				
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$250—				
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Fifteen Thousand dollars.				
Number of Vessels lost	Three—				
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Thirteen Thousand				
Value of Fish lost	\$2.000				
Number of Lives lost	Ten				
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	75 cents per 100 lbs —				
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$1.50 —				
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores.	Nothing				

Total value of Mackerel do.	\$300 per annum
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	18 — 12. 6.
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11. 8. 6 — per bbl —
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$225, —
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$900—per annum —
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	\$300 “ “
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$1,000. — “ “
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand — & Western Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May to Bay St. Law.
Actual value of fish in the water, before taking	Less than nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	“ “ “

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
 We have now dissolved partner ship—and the business cannot be profitably conducted. Fishing was profitable only during the excitement of the war—Never caught any fish within the jurisdiction of any government except American —
 Fishing is conducted now by trowling & with Seines.

SIMON McDOUGALL
 JAMES L RACE

STATE OF MAINE —
 LINCOLN S.S.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twenty-second day of May 1877

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON
Notary Public.

In the Bay of St. Lawrence in the years 1875 & 1876 the business of fishing was so unprofitable that we send none this year.

It is impossible to get good fishermen to ship for such voyages—

JAMES L RACE

STATE OF MAINE —
 LINCOLN S.S.

Personally appeared James L. Race on this Twenty second day of May A. D. 1877. and made oath to the truth of the above statement by him subscribed—

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON
Notary Public.

No. 133.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of S. Nickerson & Sons have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Eleven years, at Boothbay. Me. and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed						Four.
No. of Trips made	average six trips each—					
	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	2	2	0	0	0	
				1872	1873	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence						300
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands						300
Average value of Vessels each						\$5.000—
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.						\$1.800—
Average value of Insurance						9 per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.						\$40.00 per mo.
Average value of Commissions, &c.						\$200.—
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore						\$15.000
Number of Vessels lost						One
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits						\$8.000.00
Value of Fish lost						\$800.—
Number of Lives lost						none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.						75 cents — per 100 weight
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.						\$200 per bbl—

Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.	"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16. 12 & 8 per bbl—
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11. 6 — 5
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$1,000—
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	nothing
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$300.00 per annum—
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	\$300.00 ——— per annum.
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Grand Banks — Western Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	now off our own coast.
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	"
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

The change has been almost entire in our business — in a few years. Since 1873 we have sent no vessels to St. Lawrence after Mackerel because it does not pay. Could not ship a crew — none of our vessels take fish within the limits of the Dominion — all are caught on the Banks many miles from any National Jurisdiction.

STEPHEN NICKERSON
STEPHEN E. NICKERSON
ALONZO R. NICKERSON

STATE OF MAINE }
LINCOLN S.S. }

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty second day of May 1877.

(Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON

Notary Public.

No. 134.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of John McClintock & Co. have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Forty-Three years, at Boothbay and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed						Eight — (8)
No. of Trips made	5 Trips each vessel yearly average.					
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	one " " "					
	av. each	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	200.	250	125	100	0	each —
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore no. including Magdalene Islands	none except near Modeline Is.					
Average value of Vessels each						average \$5.000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.						" \$2.500
Average value of Insurance						about 9 per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.						\$40.00 per mo —
Average value of Commissions, &c.						\$225. —
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore						\$20,000. —
Number of Vessels lost						Two —
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits						Fourteen Thousand dollars.
Value of Fish lost						\$2,000 —
Number of Lives lost						none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.						70.c Seventy cents
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.						\$2.00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores						nothing
Total value of Mackerel do.						"
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel						16. 10. 8 — per bbl
Average market value of Bay Mackerel						11. 8. 6 — per bbl —
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year.						\$200.00
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies						\$1,000 yearly —
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring						\$1,500 " —
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages						\$1,500 " —
Amount paid in British ports for repairs						\$500. — " —

Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish Grand & Western Banks.
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel Cape May to bay St Lawrence
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken “
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

We have had vessells engaged in cod fishing generally and mackeralling off our shore — The bay fishing has decreased in value each year for five years till it is now worthless — We sent none in 1876 & shall send none 1877. On this coast our vessells fish for mackeral using seines generally since Mackeral caught here are worth 40 per cent more than Bay Mackeral — Our fish are taken on the Banks far from shore outside of any National jurisdiction

W G McCLINTOCK }
 JOHN H McCLINTOCK }

STATE OF MAINE —
 LINCOLN S.S.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Twenty second day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

G. B. KENNISTON
Notary Public

No. 135.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of Michewl Stinson have been engaged in the fishing business for the past twenty years, at Swans Island and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessells have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	6
No. of Trips made	6 per year
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none for 8 years
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
Average value of Vessels each	\$3000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2000 per year
Average value of Insurance	300 “ “
Average value of Captaiqs' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	35
Average value of Commissions, &c.	200 per year
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$6000
Number of Vessels lost	one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	2500
Value of Fish lost	1800
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	1.00
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	250
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	
Total value of Mackerel do.	

Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	1 2s 3
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	16 12 8
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	12 8 6
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	350
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Western Bank
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Have formerly been largely engaged in Mackereling in Bay St Lawrence say 8 years ago since have been seining off our own shores You left the Bay fishing because we could not pay our expenses do not consider the Bay of St Lawrence fishery of any value whatever cannot pay for our out fits this is the experience of all fishermen at Swans Island cannot ship a Crew to go to the Bay on Shares every vessel that went there 8 years ago lost money

MICHAEL STINSON

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 15 day of May 1877
 (Seal.)

F T BABSON
Coll of Customs
 Dist of Gloucester

No. 136.

This is to certify, That the undersigned Lewis McDonald have been engaged in the fishing business, for the past Ten years, at North Haven Maine, and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	12, & fit 18 others engaged as below
No. of Trips made	5
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	4 4 3 1 0
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	700 700 650 200 0
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	
	Not one Barrel in Ten
Average value of Vessels each	\$3,500
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2,000 each Vessel
Average value of Insurances	9 per ct
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$35
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$200 each Vessel
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$10,000
Number of Vessels lost	
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	50 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2,00
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	
Total value of Mackerel do	
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	16. 12. 8
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	11. 7. 5
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$250
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	\$1500 Yearly
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	\$500 Yearly
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for fish	Western Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	Cape May Bay St Lawrence
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water before taken	"
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

I have not made it a paying business sending Vessels into the Bay of St Laurence for Mackerel. for the last 5 Years. Last year sent none there the Vessels cannot pay expenses I have therefore abandoned the Business at that point and confine my Vessels to the Ocean Banks for fish and off our own shores for Mackerel using Seines & Trauls

LEWIS McDONALD

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 25 day of May 1877

(Seal.)

F T BABSON

Collector of Customs

Dist of Gloucester

No. 137.

This is to certify, That the undersigned C Waggatt & Company have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Sixteen years, at Swans Island Maine, and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows : Namely since 1866

No. of Vessels employed	Ten (10) 14 men to each Vessel
No. of Trips made	five trips yearly each year
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876
	6 00 00 00 1 00 00 00 00 00 00
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	1866
	900 Bls 200

No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none caught within three miles of Shore
Average value of vessels each	\$4000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	\$2200
Average value of Insurances	9 per cent on Vessel & Outfits
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	\$32
Average value of Commissions, &c.	\$225 to each Captain yearly
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	\$2500 yearly
Number of vessels lost	
Value of vessels lost, including outfits	
Value of Fish lost	
Number of Lives lost	
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	80 cts
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	\$2.25
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	nothing
Total value of Mackerel do	nothing
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	No 1s 16 No 2 11 No 3 7.50
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	" " 11 " " 7 " " 5.25
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	\$225
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies	1200\$
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	1000\$
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Cape May to Gulf of St Lawrence
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water before taken	"

Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

When I, in the year 1861 became engaged in the fishing business, the Bay of St. Lawrence was considered the best fishing ground for mackerel, and I sent my vessels there, but the business was not remunerative. In the spring of 1867 I concluded I had lost enough money there. Since that time none that I have controlled have gone there (One of which I owned a part went, I think, in 1870 but she did not pay her bills. Since abandoning the Bay of St. Lawrence the business has, with me, been remunerative, I own four times the tonnage and value now that I did in 1867. Not one of our Captains or crews have to my recollection, even proposed a trip to the Bay within the last five years

C WASGATT

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this Sixth day of June 1877

THOMAS WARREN

Justice of the Peace

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss.

I, Hutson B. Saunders, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Courts, in said County, certify that Thomas Warren Esquire is and was at the date of his Certificate an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified to act as such, and that the signature to the paper annexed, purporting to be his, is genuine, and that he is duly authorized and empowered, by the laws of said State, to take acknowledgment of Deeds, Assignments, and Powers of Attorney, and to administer oaths.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of the Supreme Judicial Court, for said State, this Sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven

(Seal.)

HUTSON B SAUNDERS *Clerk.*

No. 138.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of James Kitch of N London Conn have been engaged in the fishing business for the past Twenty years, at New London Conn and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed Ten

No. of Trips made	Eight
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	Three Thousand Dolls
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	Two Thousand Dolls
Average value of Insurance	Nine per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Thirty five Dolls
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Two Hundred Dolls
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Twenty Thousand Dolls
Number of Vessels lost	one
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	Three Thousand Dollars
Value of Fish lost	none
Number of Lives lost	Six
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	
Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.	
Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores	none
Total value of Mackerel do.	
Average market value of American Shore Mackerel	
Average market value of Bay Mackerel	
Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year	Two Hundred & fifty Dolls
Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies yearly	one Hundred Dolls
Amount paid to British fishermen for herring	
Amount paid to British fishermen as wages	
Amount paid in British ports for repairs	
Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish	Georges & Lahave Banks
Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel	
Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking	Nothing
Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken	Nothing
Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries	

Our vessels are engaged mostly in the Halibut & Cod Fisheries Some of them have tried down to the Bay of Fundy & have proved a failure for this reason we confine our fishing to the American waters & the Ocean Banks not using the British waters for any fishing whatever

JAMES FITCH

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 17th day of May 1877
(Seal.)

C. G. SISTARE
Notary Public

No. 1139.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of C A Weaver & Co New London Conn have been engaged in the fishing business for the past 35 years, at New London Conn and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed	15
No. of Trips made	Eight
No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence	none
No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands	none
Average value of Vessels each	4000
Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c.	3000
Average value of Insurance	nine per cent
Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo.	Forty
Average value of Commissions, &c.	Four Hundred
Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks, Proprietors and labor on shore	Twenty Thousand doll
Number of Vessels lost	3.
Value of Vessels lost, including outfits	\$14000, —
Value of Fish lost	1200 —
Number of Lives lost	none
Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c. per cwt.	

Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.
 Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores none
 Total value of Mackerel do. "
 Average market value of American Shore Mackerel
 Average market value of Bay Mackerel
 Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year Two Hundred & fifty doll
 Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies . . . 300 dollars yearley
 Amount paid to British fishermen for herring
 Amount paid to British fishermen as wages
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs 50 doll yearley
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish . Georges Browns Lahove & Western banks
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries
 our vessalls are engaged mostley in the Halibut and Cod fisheries we have sent our vessols in
 the the Bay of Funday the trips have proved a failure in almost every trip for this reason we con-
 fine our fisheries to the oacean banks out side of oney national jurisdiction and our own shores

C A WEAVER & CO

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 17th day of May 1877

(Seal.)

C. G. SISTARE
 Notary Public

No. 140.

This is to certify, That the undersigned, composing the firm of H A Brown & Co of New London Conn have been engaged in the fishing business for Ten years, at New London Conn and that since the Washington Treaty, so called, has been in effect, our vessels have been employed as follows :

No. of Vessels employed Ten
 No. of Trips made Eight
 No. of Trips to Bay St. Lawrence None
 No. of Barrels of Mackerel from Bay St. Lawrence None
 No. of Barrels of Mackerel caught within 3 miles of shore, not including Magdalene Islands None
 Average value of Vessels each Four Thousand
 Average value of Outfits, Salt, Bait, &c. Three Thousand
 Average value of Insurance Nine per cent
 Average value of Captains' and Crews' time, viz., wages per mo. Thirty five
 Average value of Commissions, &c. Two Hundred Dollars
 Average value of Wharves, Fish-houses, &c., for curing and packing, including expenses of Clerks,
 Proprietors and labor on shore Twenty Thousand Dollars
 Number of Vessels lost Five
 Value of Vessels lost, including outfits Thirty Thousand Dollars
 Value of Fish lost
 Number of Lives lost Twenty Five
 Total value of Fish taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per cwt.
 Total value of Mackerel taken, before curing, splitting, salting, &c., per bbl.
 Total value of Fish taken within three miles of British shores None
 Total value of Mackerel do.
 Average market value of American Shore Mackerel
 Average market value of Bay Mackerel
 Average earnings of the operative fishermen per year Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars
 Average amount paid in British ports for bait, ice, and various supplies . . . Two Hundred Dollars
 Amount paid to British fishermen for herring
 Amount paid to British fishermen as wages
 Amount paid in British ports for repairs
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Fish . Georges Brown, La Have & Western Banks
 Locations frequented by American vessels for Mackerel
 Actual value of Fish in the water, before taking Nothing
 Actual value of Mackerel in the water, before taken Nothing
 Facts as to changes in location and mode of conducting American fisheries

Our Vessels are engaged mostly in the Halibut & Cod Fisheries We have had our vessels go to the Bay of Fundy in some cases but it has been unprofitable & we have discontinued it & confine our Fishing to the Banks outside of any National Jurisdiction and to our own shores

H A BROWN & CO

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 17th day of May 1877

(Seal.)

C. G. SISTARE
Notary Public

No. 141.

Solemn Declaration of William Harvey concerning the Fisheries in American and Canadian Waters

I William Harvey reside at Aulds Cove Strait of Canso

My name is William Harvey am fifty four years of age have been engaged fishing since I was twelve Years old, have been employed from Eighteen to twenty Seasons in American Vessels fishing for Cod and Mackerel in the Gulf of St Lawrence and on the Atlantic Coast of British America and two Seasons on the United States Coast. I have often fished alongside of an American Mackerel fishing fleet when employed in Provincial fishing Vessels. the Catch of Mackerel by Colonial Mackerel fishing vessels is not at all lessened on account of an American fleet being alongside of them the main reason for that is I think is that more bait is thrown out

Fully one half of the Crews of American fishing Schooners visiting the fishing grounds of Dominion of Canada are residents and subjects of the Dominion of Canada In case they are employed on Shares their Monthly Wages will average from thirty to thirty five Dollars per Month many get for the trip lasting for about three Months from one hundred and twenty to One hundred and fifty Dollars

They the American fishermen very seldom make use of our shore for Curing their fish or drying Nets

The Mackerel fishing during the last four or five Years has very much fallen off, during that time the Average Catch has at most only been about one half of what it was ten or twelve Years ago There is no boat fishing done by the Americans worth mentioning on these Shores I have seen occasionally a few American vessels the beginning of June arrive at the fishing grounds but the great body or heft of them dont arrive until July

And I William Harvey aforesaid do solemnly declare that I conscientiously declare that the Statements made in the foregoing declaration are true and I make this Solemn declaration by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th Year of Her Majestys Reign entitled an Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra judicial Oaths

Aulds Cove, Nova Scotia June 11. 1877

WILLIAM HARVEY

In presence of

JAMES G. McKEEN

Justice of the Peace

No. 142.

Donald McEachren being duly sworn, says.

My name is Donald McEachren I am fifty two years old I am a British Subject reside at New Town Strait of Canso. have since Eighteen hundred and fifty been employed as a fisherman every Season with the Exception of two on board of American fishing Schooners. about ten or twelve summers I was shipped in the United States. the Vessels or Schooners in which I was employed fished for Mackerel and Cod on the Coast of Prince Edward Island. Cape Breton New Brunswick Province of Quebec and the Magdalen Islands We often fished alongside of Colonial Vessels the American fleet being alongside of them did not interfere with the Catch of Mackerel or Cod by Colonial Vessels, on the Contrary, on account of the great quantity of bait thrown out by the American fishermen the Mackerel stay longer on the surface of the Water and bite better than they do when Colonial Vessels are alone because the latter throw out much smaller quantity of bait, therefore the Colonial Vessels catch more Mackerel when alongside of an American fleet, the Colonial Vessels are in the habit of following the American Vessels on the fishing grounds for the reasons stated during the last two Seasons the Americans have visited the Colonial Waters in much smaller numbers than for-

merly because their own fishing grounds have become very productive that is they have always been very good but of late years they Americans have got into the habit of Seine fishing which they may use in deep water and is the most profitable way of catching Mackerel. Mackerel is found in great abundance in deep Water on the American Coast

Independent of the number of American fishing Vessels there will perhaps be a series of year when Mackerel will appear in great quantities on some Shores, then almost disappear from these Coasts for another Series of Years or Seasons and thereupon reappear in as great quantities as ever, the causes for that may be many but are not known. Mackerel are very uncertain in their movements

During the last three years the average number of American fishing Vessels in the entire Atlantic Provincial Waters excepting those of Newfoundland have been about One hundred and fifty Sails this is, that Number was engaged in Mackerel fishing during the last year there were only about Seventy five Sail of American Mackerel fishermen in the fishing grounds just mentioned during the five Years previous to the last three Years the average number of American Mackerel fishing Vessels was within the same Waters that I have just named between four and five hundred. The average tonnage of an American fishing Vessel is about Seventy five Tons

Codfishing is not carried on by the American fishing Vessels within three miles from shore

I do not know what the expences are of an averaged sized vessel of Seventy five Tons would be for another outfit received in the Provinces on proceeding again to the fishing grounds after having landed her fare in the Provincial Ports for reshipment but the average amount expended by the American fishing fleet in the Provinces would be about three hundred Dollars for Each Vessel per season independent of that portion of the fleet which land their Cargoes in the Provinces and incur large outlays in refitting for another trip or fare of Mackerel

For Number one and two Mackerel and Number one Salmon caught by Colonial fishermen the United States are the only Market, the same may be said of fat Herring during the last few years. formerly a small proportion of them went to Quebec and Montreal

The Americans do not use the Coasts of the British Provinces except Newfoundland for drying Net, or Curing fish

About two thousand Provincial fishermen have been employed pr Season during the last ten Years on board American fishing Vessels Among these are about five hundred from Prince Edwards Island the others to the greater extent from Nova Scotia

The presence of American fishermen on our Coasts has in my Opinion been a great advantage to the people of the Provinces

And I Donald McEachren aforesaid do solemnly declare on Oath that I conscientiously believe that the Statements made in the foregoing declaration are true, so help me God

DONALD McEACHERN

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
At Pictou, Nova Scotia, Port Hastings Agency June 9th. 1877

I hereby certify that the foregoing and above Affidavit was duly made before me on the 9th day of June 1877 by the above named Donald McEachren and on said day signed and sworn to before me by him the said McEachern.

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul at Pictou.

No. 143.

Solemn Declaration of Richard Jackman concerning the Fisheries in Canadian and American Waters

Richard Jackman says that he resides near to Port Mulgrave on the West side of the Strait of Canso I am a fisherman by occupation Am thirty Six Years of age went fishing when I was ten years old have been engaged fishing on board of American fishing Vessels after Codfish and Mackerel about twenty one Years and five Seasons in Colonial fishing vessels. I was Master of American fishing Vessels four Season and three Seasons Master of Colonial fishing Vessels. I used to go the first part of the Year Codfishing and the latter part Mackereling. I went generally to the Grand Banks Western Banks and Gulf of St Lawrence for Codfish and to the Gulf of St Lawrence and along the American Shore for Mackerel. I went in American fishing Vessels to the Georges Banks for Codfish Seven Winters

Mackerel first appear in the Spring about the first of April off the American Coast near Cape Henry where they are generally caught or taken in Seines and from there they follow the American Coast Eastwardly to Cape Cod and from there they scatter, part remaining around the American Coast and part going Eastwardly along the Nova Scotia Coast and entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence about the first of June

Mackerel are taken with Seines in large quantities on the American Coast the last few Years formerly they were caught with hooks

The American fishermen generally commence taking Mackerel in the Gulf of St Lawrence or other parts of the Atlantic Coast of British North America about the tenth of June and continue fishing until about the first of November

More than half the Mackerel caught along the Coasts of British North America during the last ten Years by both Colonial and American fishing Vessels were taken outside of three Miles from the Shore

About ten Years ago there were upwards of three hundred American fishing Vessels passed through the Strait of Canso into the Gulf of St. Lawrence every season for the purpose of Catching Mackerel & Codfish five Years ago there probably two hundred vessels Since that time the number has been decreasing until last year when there only about Seventy Sail of American fishing Vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence

The average size of American fishing Vessels is about Seventy Tons. such a Vessel when new would cost to build and rig about Six to seven thousand Dollars and a vessel of the same would cost to build and rig in the Provinces about three thousand to four thousand Dollars

The only fish the American catch inshore on the Atlantic Colonial Coasts are Mackerel The most of the American Mackerel fishermen now Catch Mackerel on their own coast only

I believe that the right to fish on the American Coast would be as valuable to the people of the British Provinces as the Colonial fisheries to Americans provided our people had as good vessels and fitted them out as well and had as much enterprise as the Americans The presence of American fishermen in the Provinces is of great pecuniary gain and advantage to our people in consequence of said fishermen purchasing in our Ports large supplies of Provisions Bait Salt and fresh Barrels Salt Wood Ice and all kinds of fishermen's supplies and occasionally making repairs to their Vessels requiring Cables Anchors Canvas Cordage Spars &c. &c From my experience I believe that the average expenditure of American fishing Vessels in the British Provinces during the whole season would be upwards of Seven hundred Dollars

The American fishermen make little or no use of the privilege of curing their fish and drying their nets on the Coast of the Province

The bait used for Catching Mackerel comes from the United States consists of Pogies and Clams and is taken almost entirely on the American Coast Colonial fishing Vessels use the same kind of bait and obtain it from the United States, Pogies are taken nearly altogether in Seines and within three miles of the land

I was born in the Strait of Canso and am a British Subject

And I Richard Jackman aforesaid do Solemnly declare that I conscientiously believe that the Statements made by me in the foregoing declaration are true and I make this Solemn declaration by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th Year of Her Majestys Reign entitled an Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra judicial Oaths

RICHARD JACKMAN

I the undersigned Notary Public Do hereby Certify that on the 11th day of June 1877 personally appeared before me the above named Richard Jackman and then and there made and subscribed the above and foregoing declaration as Witness my hand and Seal of Office at Port Mulgrave the day and year above mentioned

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 144.

Statement of Thomas Chas Smith of Port Hood Island concerning the fisheries made June 8th. 1877.

My name is Thomas Chas Smith, am about 55 years old, have always resided on Port Hood Island, I have been engaged in fishing since I was a boy, have never sailed on American fishing schooners — my fishing has almost exclusively *boat* fishing between and along the Coasts of Cape Breton & Pr. Edwr Island the American fishermen have come less and less during the last 5 years to these fishing grounds — I am convinced that the presence of Am. fishing schooners has pecuniarily greatly benefited the people of this Province and that the American fishing fleet has never interfered with, that is, lessened the catch of Colonial fishermen of mackerel or other fish on the contrary I believe that the presence of the American fishing fleet on account of their throwing out such a great quantity of best bait has attracted the mackerel to these parts and that when the Americans were so much interfered with by Dominion Revenue Cutters some years ago and thereby and by other molestations partly driven away from these waters, the mackerel began to leave us to, not be able to obtain as much excellent food as when the Americans threw out so much bait. Where from 8 to 10 years

ago and before that time a hundred barrels of mackerel were caught there are now & have been during the last 3 years scarcely 10 barrels caught. The Americans do not take to *boat* fishing, their way of mackerel fishing is by schooners. The American fishermen do not cure their fish our shores and but exceptionally dry their nets on our grounds. Hundred of cattle and great quantities of all kinds of farm produce were sold during the season to the Americans while the were coming here in great numbers and money circulated freely in consequence but I am not able to make an estimate of how much they spent on an average during the season either per single vessel or in the aggregate.

THOMAS SMITH

Subscribed & sworn to before me June 8. 1877

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

No. 145.

Solemn Declaration of Asberry Strahan concerning the Fisheries in Canadian and American Waters

Asberry Strahan says that he resides near Aulds Cove on the Western side of the Strait of Canso, am a fisherman by occupation, am now fifty sears of Age, am a British Subject, my home has always been in Nova Scotia where I was born, I have been thirty seven Summers fishing, thirty two Summers of which, I was fishing in American Vessels and five Summers in Colonial Vessels

The first few Years I went fishing in American Vessels, was for Codfish, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, always outside of three miles from shore. then I went fishing for Mackerel in American Vessels, into the Gulf of St Lawrence, the last three years I have been engaged Seining Mackerel on the American Coast in United States Vessels, and found Mackerel plentiful, I was fishing on Shares as a hand on board, the general length of the fishing Season is about five months. the first summer I was Seining Mackerel, I cleared two hundred and fifteen Dollars, the second season three hundred and Sixty two Dollars, and the last season two hundred and sixty Dollars, averaging Each season two hundred and Seventy nine Dollars or fifty five Dollars pr Month clear of boarding

The bait used for catching Mackerel comes from the United States, consists of Pogies or Menhaden and Clams, and is taken almost entirely along the American Coast, Colonial fishing vessels use the same kind of bait as American fishing vessels, and obtain it from the United States, Pogies are taken nearly altogether in Seines and within three Miles of the land,

Ten to twelve Years ago about three hundred American fishing vessels frequented the Gulf of St Lawrence after Mackerel, and generally obtained good fares, taking from one to three fares each season, and frequently landing their first and second trips or fares in the Strait of Canso, or in Prince Edwards Island for reshipment to the United States, by Steamer or Sailing Vessel, Mackerel have been getting scarcer in the Gulf of St. Lawrence every Year during the last four or five Years,

The American Mackerel fishermen purchase large quantities of Supplies in the Provinces, such as Salt, Barrels, Bait, Clothing, provisions, Wood, Small Stores, and all kinds of fishing supplies, and occasionally require large outlays in repairs to their vessels, the average expenditure by the American Mackerel fishermen in the British Provinces during the productive seasons would I have no doubt be upward of Seven hundred Dollars each pr Season which would in the aggregate amount to two hundred and ten thousand Dollars (\$210.000) from the Mackerel fleet pr season

The Codfishing fleet of American Vessels also purchase supplies largely in the Provinces such as Ice, fresh Herring and Mackerel for baiting their vessels, Clothing, Wood, provisions, small Stores &c with occasional repairs, the average expenditure of the Codfishing fleet would be about three hundred and fifty Dollars to four hundred for each vessel pr season, there are about One hundred American Codfishing Vessels calling and obtaining Supplies in the Strait of Canso. I cannot give an opinion of the amount of Supplies they purchase in other ports of the British Provinces,

The entire fleet of American fishing Vessels give employment on board their vessels to a great many of the people of *this* Province, I should say that during the last ten Years on an average that six to Seven hundred of our men found employment on board of American fishing Vessels yearly The presence of American fishermen in our Ports is of great pecuniary gain to our people, in consequence of the large Amounts of Supplies they purchase in our Ports, and the great number of our Men employed in American fishing Vessels

The American fishermen make very little use of the privelege of curing fish and drying nets &c on our shores,

When Mackerel were plentiful in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they were taken nearly all over the Gulf, Wherever bait was thrown Mackerel would generally appear on the surface, and more Mackerel were taken outside than inside three Miles from the Shore

I believe that the right to fish on the American Coast would be as valuable to the Colonial fishermen as the Colonial fisheries to Americans, provided our people had as good vessels as well fitted and had as much Capital and enterprise as the Americans

And I Asberry Strahan aforesaid do solemnly declare that I conscientiously believe that the Statements made in the foregoing declaration are true and I make this declaration by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th. Year of Her Majestys Reign Entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths

BERRY STRAHAN

I hereby Certify that on the 9th day of June 1877 above named Berry Strahan personally appeared before me and made and subscribed the foregoing Solemn Declaration, As witness my hand & seal of Office

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 146.

PORT HOOD ISLAND, C. B. June 7th, 1877.

Statement of Nathaniel Smith of Port Hood Island.

I am 58 years old, have always lived on Port Hood Island following cod and mackerel fishing since I began to grow up— during the last 10 years the mackerels have much less frequented the Gulf of St Lawrence their number has much decreased and during the last 3 years the catch of mackerel has been almost a failure— We hardly ever see the Americans fish in boats. I don't think the catch of mackerel in these waters has decreased on account of the fishing of the American fishermen. The Americans as far as I know never land of the adjacent shores to cure fish and but seldom to dry nets— codfishing is not carried on by the Americans within 3 miles from shore or at least extremely seldom; I have never been employed as a fisherman on American vessels— The Americans while the catches were good put considerable money into circulation in this neighbourhood but I have no idea of the aggregate amount or of the average expenditure of a single vessel. I solemnly declare that the above statement of facts is correct and make this declaration conscientiously believing that said facts are true and under the act of 37 Victoria entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

N SMITH

Port Hood Island June 7. 1877

Declaration made and subscribed before

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S Consul

No. 147.

Solemn Declaration by Hugh Cameron concerning the Fisheries in Canadian & American Waters made at Port Hastings Strait of Canso N. S. this 5th day of June 1877

Hugh Cameron says that he resides at New Town on the East side of the Strait of Canso, am a British subject fifty two Years old, am acquainted with the American and Canadian Atlantic Sea Fisheries

For the last three years there has been more or less of a failure in the Catch of Codfish Mackerel and Herring in the Waters of the Gulf of St. Laurence no Codfish are Caught inside the Waters of the Atlantic Sea Coast of the Dominion of Canada except in the Gulf of St. Laurence the falling off in the Catch of Codfish has been about in the following proportion, that while it now takes a Vessel of Sixty Tons to catch a thousand Quintle of Codfish about ten Weeks it would take the same Vessel about Eight Weeks to Obtain the same quantity of fish ten years ago, about twenty Years ago it would take six Weeks, and about thirty years ago about five Weeks to Obtain the same quantity of fish in the same sized vessel

The Catch of Mackerel in the Gulf of St Laurence has gone down about two thirds at any rate from what it was before that time four years ago five years ago a vessel during the season would take in a fare and a half or Cargo and half. ten years ago a vessel would take in about two Cargoes or fares about twenty Years ago about three Cargoes or fares

I have been employed as a fisherman on board of American fishing Vessels ever since I was Eighteen Years old with the Exception of three Seasons when I did not go fishing. and another

Season that I was on board a Colonial fishing Vessel I have never known American fishing Vessels. curing fish or drying their Nets on shore. Except those vessels taking Herrings at the Magdalens Islands where they dry their Seines on Shore The Americans do not use the inshore fisheries at all for the Catching of Codfish There is more Mackerel caught outside the three Mile limit than inside, as near as I can judge about two thirds of all Mackerel caught by Americans are caught from three to six Miles from Shore

Mackerel fishing now begins off the Coast of New Jersey. fishing Vessels follow the fish in their run Eastward to the State of Maine. and thence to the Coasts of the British Provinces about from two thirds to three quarters of the mackerel remain during their run North Eastward from New Jersey to the Gulf of St. Lawrence over three Miles from Shore, opposite the Southern Coast of Nova Scotia only a very small portion of the Mackerel during their course Eastward come nearer to the shore than six Miles for the purpose of playing during fine Weather

During the Seasons when Mackerel and Codfish were plenty there were in the Course of the Season in the Gulf of St Lawrence about four hundred American Mackerel fishing Vessels and about two hundred and fifty to three hundred American Codfishing Vessels according to present measurement the tonnage of American fishing Vessels refered to were from thirty to ninety Tons the average would be about fifty five to fifty Eight Tons — for an averaged sized Vessel for Cod-fishing the number of the Crew would be about ten. and the number of Crew for a Mackerel Catcher would be sixteen and the Crew of a Vessel of average size after Herrings would be about six hands

For about ten Years I shipped on board American fishing Vessels in the United States generally during the month of April and continued in them until the close of the season about the 1st of November and the other Seasons I shipped in the American Vessels at the Strait of Canso. during these Seasons these Vessels were supplied in the Several Ports of the British Provinces from Yarmouth all the way to Port Daniel in the Bay Cheleur with all kinds of outfits such as Provisions Salt Barrels Bait ice Clothing small Stores and occasionally with Rigging Canvas Anchors and repairs to vessels spar Booms &c. &c

From what I have seen and heard during my Experience I should think that the average expenditure of American fishing vessels in the British Provinces during the whole Season would be upwards of Seven hundred Dollars out of every hundred Vessels frequenting the Gulf of St Lawrence fishing about Seven or Eight would require more or less repairs the proper proportion of which is included in my Estimate

In my opinion the coming of American fishing Vessels to our shores has no influence whatever in lessening the Catch of Mackerel of the Colonial fishing Vessels

The difference in fitting out and furnishing for a fishing Voyage an American Vessel as compared with a Colonial fishing Vessel would be about twenty five pr Cent. the American Vessel costing that much more than the other

I believe that the right to fish on the American Coast would be as valuable to the people of the British Provinces as the Colonial fisheries are to the Americans provided our people had as good Vessels and fitted them out as well and had as much enterprise as the Americans

And I Hugh Cameron aforesaid do solemnly declare that I conscientiously believe that the statements made in the foregoing declaration are true and I make this declaration by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th Year of Her Majestys Reign entitled an act for the suppression of Voluntary and Extra Judicial Oaths

HUGH CAMERON

In presence of:
 OSCAR MALMROS }
 U. S. Consul }

PORT HASTINGS NOVA SCOTIA
 June 7th 1877

Personally come and appeared before me the subscribing Justice of the Peace for the County of Inverness, Hugh Cameron of New Town who did acknowledge before me that he Voluntarily made and subscribed the foregoing solemn Declaration

JAMES G. McKEEN
 Justice of the Peace

No. 148.

Memorandum of remarks made by James Johnson concerning Canadian Fisheries

James Johnson says that he resides at Port Hastings Cape Breton, I am a fisherman by occupation from 1853 to 1876 with the exception of one season I have been employed as a fisherman on Board American fishing Schooners on or near the Coast of British North America i.e the Atlantic British Coast I went chiefly from Gloucester Massachusetts — once however from New London I have been

mostly engaged in Mackerel fishing in the Bay of Cheleur, North Cape Prince Edwards Island, between the latter and Cape Breton

American fishermen generally commence taking Mackerel in the Gulf of St Laurence or other parts of the Atlantic Coast of British North America about the 15th of June and continue fishing until about the 1st of November, the average voyage being about six Weeks in length

The Colonial fishermen when fishing inshore, alongside of an American fleet of fishing Vessels catch more fish on account of the American Vessels throwing large quantities of Bait Fishing Vessels of the same size in the United States would cost about Sixty per Cent more than Colonial built Vessels and the Outfit about one quarter more than in the Colonies, the only fish the Americans Catch in shore on the Atlantic Colonial Coasts are Mackerel. The most of the American Mackerel fishermen now Catch Mackerel on their own Coast only, there were only about thirty sail of American Mackerel fishermen in the Gulf of St. Laurence last season and the Gulf of St. Laurence comprises about all the Mackerel fishing grounds

I believe that the right to fish on the American Coast would be as valuable to the people of the British Provinces as the Colonial fisheries to Americans provided our people had as good Vessels and fitted them out as well and had as much enterprise as the Americans

The Mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St. Laurence has been much less productive during the last six or Seven Years than formerly, formerly and until about ten years ago from two hundred to two hundred and fifty American Vessels for Mackerel used to frequent the Gulf of St Laurence and obtain fair average Cargoes of Mackerel while in the season of 1876 only about thirty Mackerel fishing Vessels came into the Gulf and the greater part of these made broken voyages

The presence of American fishermen in the Provinces is of great pecuniary benefit to our people

For many years past little or no use has been made of the privelege of curing fish and drying Nets on our Shores by the American fishermen

During the seasons when the Mackerel fisheries were productive as they were ten years ago the American fisherman would get full Cargo within about six Weeks they would then deposit or store at this or neighbouring points on the Strait of Canso to be reshipped to the United States while they would return once or twice more to the fishing grounds to obtain further Cargo during such a season the average Expenditure of a Midling sized Schooner (say 70 Tons) in the Provinces would be about

In consequence of the lesser productiveness of the Mackerel fisheries during the last six or seven Years the American fishing Vessels have seldom taken over one Cargo of Mackerel in the season and frequently have not been half filled and consequently the Expenditures in the Provinces have been proportionably reduced, very few Mackerel having been landed for reshipment to the United States

I am and always have been a British subject residing in the Province of Nova Scotia

And I James Johnson aforesaid do solemnly declare that I conscientiously believe that the facts contained in the foregoing declaration are true and I make this declaration by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th Year of Her Majesty's Reign Entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and Extra Judicial Oaths

JAMES JOHNSON.

Port Hastings Nova Scotia }
June 5th 1877 }

I hereby Certify that on the 5th day of June 1877 the above named James Johnson personally appeared before me and made and Subscribed the foregoing Solemn Declaration. As Witness my hand and Seal of Office.

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 149.

Solemn Declaration by Edward Fox concerning the Fisheries in Canadian & American Waters

Edward Fox says that he resides at Fox Pond on the East side of the Strait of Canso, am a British subject twenty Eight Years old, have followed the fishing business for twelve Years. always in American fishing vessels with the Exception of one fishing voyage in a Nova Scotia Vessel

The Colonial fishermen as a rule catch more Mackerel when alongside a fleet of American fishermen which throw out large quantities of bait, the best and principal bait used for Mackerel is nearly all taken off the American Coast and within three miles of the shore so far as I have ever seen, the bait referred to consists of Pogies and Clams nearly all the bait now used by Colonial fishing Vessels is the bait before mentioned by me and is taken along the American Coast

For Number one and two Mackerel, Number One Salmon and fat Herrings the United States are the only Market with the Exception of a small quantity that go to Canada, of the fat Herrings however more are sent to Canada than of the Mackerel or Salmon

The average size of American Mackerel and Codfishing Vessels engaged fishing on the Colonial Coasts is from sixty five to Seventy Tons the Catch of Mackerel in the Gulf of St. Laurence dur-

ing the last six or seven Years has been gradually decreasing, the Season of 1876 being almost a failure in the Catch of Mackerel in Colonial Waters

Mackerel for some unknown reasons sometimes appear for Series of Years on some Coasts in great numbers and then again for a number of years will appear in decreasing numbers and finally altogether disappear

Ten Years ago and up to that time there were about two hundred & fifty to three hundred American fishing Vessels passing through the Strait of Canso every season to catch fish in the Chaleur Bay and Coasts of the Gulf of St Laurence Six Years ago there were about two hundred vessels, since that time the number has been greatly decreasing until last Year when the entire fleet of Mackerel fishing Vessels in the Gulf of St Laurence was probably not over fifty vessels

During the Seasons while the catch of Mackerel was very great about a quarter of the fleet of American Mackerel fishermen would land from one to three Cargoes of Mackerel in the Strait of Canso each season for reshipment to the United States. A vessel of Seventy Tons for example having landed a trip of Mackerel requires or usually takes the following supplies before going again to the fishing grounds for another Cargo viz about three hundred Empty barrels worth about Eighty Cents Each from Eighty to one hundred barrels of Salt worth about one Dollar and a quarter Each, twenty five to thirty barrels of Bait worth about five to six Dollars which with provisions and Small Stores about two hundred and fifty Dollars would make in all for the fit out about seven hundred and fifty Dollars and for a Second trip or fit out about five hundred Dollars worth of Supplies would be required, The average expenditure of those American fishing Schooners which visit our Ports without landing Cargoes of fish for reshipment amount to about five hundred Dollars each per season in our Provinces, the average expenditure therefore of the entire Mackerel fleet of American fishing vessels in the British Provinces during the productive Seasons would be about seven hundred Dollars each pr Season

In consequence of the decreased Catch of Mackerel during the last six or Seven Year in the Gulf of St Laurence the expenditure of American fishing Vessels in the British Provinces has been much reduced

The number of American Vessels engaged in the Codfisheries around the Colonial Atlantic Coasts has more than doubled within the last six Years about one hundred of these Codfishing vessels call at one point or another in the Strait of Canso twice during the Season for a supply of ice fresh bait provisions &c the average expenditure for that purpose being for about ten Tons ice About thirty Dollars and for about a hundred barrels of round Herrings or Mackerel about two hundred Dollars which with about one hundred Dollars for Wood Clothing occasional repairs &c would make in all about three hundred and thirty Dollars for each Vessel pr Season

For many years past little or no use has been made by the American fishermen of the privilege of curing fish and drying Nets on our shores

And I Edward Fox aforesaid do solemnly declare that I conscientiously believe that the Statements made in the foregoing declaration are true and I make this declaration by virtue of the act passed in the 37th Year of Her Majestys Reign Entitled an Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra judicial Oaths

THOMAS EDWARD FOX

Port Hastings Nova Scotia June 6. 1877

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

This is to certify that the above and foregoing Solemn Declaration was duly made before me on the 6th day of June 1877. and subscribed in my presence by the above named Thomas Edward Fox

JAMES G. McKEEN

Justice of the Peace

No. 150.

I, William H. McAlpine do solemnly declare — that I reside at Louisburg, Cape Breton, where I am now and since the year 1866 have been engaged in General merchandizing and of supplying American fishing vessels calling at this Port — that during the last six (6) years the number of vessels calling as aforesaid has averaged at least 100 i.e. American fishing vessels one half of which number are codfishing and the other half herring fishing vessels — that these vessels are in the habit of calling at different Ports of the Maritime Provinces before they call at this Port and of buying supplies at them or at most of them — that the amount expended at this Port by each of said vessels during said period of six years has averaged at least twenty five dollars per season — that about one half of said vessels have been annually supplied by me and the other half by Mr Gardener of this Port and that the supplies for which said expenses were incurred consist of ice, bait, small stores,

beef, mutton and occasionally other items to a small extent that I am not aware that the presence of American fishermen in the waters of the Dominion of Canada is of any injury to the people thereof, but I think that their presence is of great pecuniary profit to the maritime Provinces and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of Her Majesty entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths

Louisburg C. B. July 17th 1877.

In presence of

W. H. McALPINE

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA
LOUISBURG C. B. July 17th 1877.

I hereby certify that at said Louisburg on said July 17th the above named William H. McAlpine made before me and subscribed in my presence the foregoing "Solemn Declaration."

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

No. 151.

I, Joseph Townsend do solemnly declare — that I reside at Louisburg, C. B., that since 1863 I have been employed as Clerk and in the absence of the Principal as the manager of the business of first Mr. William E. Gardener of this place and afterwards of the "Louisburg Supply Company" to which Mr Gardener transferred or sold his said business — that said business from 1863 up to the present time has been in the habit of supplying American fishing vessels calling at this Port, one half of them about being supplied by the above business in which I was and am employed and one half by Mr Wm. H. McAlpine of this place — that the number of American fishing vessels calling here has averaged during the last 5 or 6 years at least one hundred, one half of them codfishing the other half herring fishing vessels — that the average expenditure per vessel per season during said period has been about \$25, perhaps a little more, at this port — that the American fishing vessels are in the habit of calling at different ports of the Maritime Provinces before they call and after they have called at this port and of buying supplies at all or most of the Ports where they call — that the supplies purchased by them at our Port consist in ice, bait, small stores, beef, mutton and occasionally in other items to a small extent — that I think that the presence of American fishermen on our coasts a great pecuniary advantage to the people thereof i.e. of the Provinces while I am not aware that it, that is the presence of American fishermen on our coasts is in any respect injurious to the interests of the Provinces, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Louisburg C. B. July 17th 1877.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA
LOUISBURG C. B. July 17th 1877

I hereby certify that at said Louisburg on this 20th day of July 1877 the above named Joseph Townsend made and subscribed before me the foregoing Solemn Declaration

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

No. 152.

I, James Peeples of Pirate Cove, Guysboro County do solemnly declare: that I have been a fisherman for the last 33 years I have been employed during that time as well on American as on Nova Scotia fishing vessels, mostly on American vessels prosecuting the Mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St Lawrence, for the last 5 or 6 years I should have said I have not been employed in fishing — according to my experience American fishing vessels make no use or but very little use of the privilege of drying their nets on the Coasts of the Dominion of Canada and do not at all cure their fish on these coasts — I do not think that Provincial fishermen catch less fish on account of having a fleet of American vessels fishing along side of them I rather think the Provincial fishermen catch

more fish by fishing alongside of an American fleet because the quantity of bait thrown keeps the fish on the surface of the water—I have been in American fishing vessels prosecuting the fishery in the Gulf of St Lawrence that have spent from 1300 to 1500 dollars per season in the Provinces in case they had to refit after landing their first catch for re-shipment to the States—I went this spring employed as cooper in an American fishing schooner "Stagawa" from Gloucester catching herring at the Magdalen Islands and I know that her bill of expenses at Pirate Cove amounted to about \$600 $\frac{0}{100}$ —during the last 6 or 7 years the mackerel fishery has much fallen off—I think that about one half only of the mackerel that were caught from 10 to 20 years ago have been caught during the last 5 years—the last 2 years the mackerel fishery was a pretty bad failure—I know that very few if any vessel caught enough fish to make more than one trip—I know that the American fishing vessels call at a great many Ports all along the coasts of the Dominion and expend much money in these Ports, formerly Yankee money was about all the money we saw—the presence of American fishermen on the Coasts of these provinces has been a great help to the people of the Provinces—they were in the habit of buying socks, mittens, all kinds of vegetables, mutton beef, store goods and supplies of all kind, their presence was certainly no injury to our people in any respect; I do not think that much fishing will diminish the fish that annually visit the fishing grounds—I rather think that feeding them by throwing out much bait attracts them—seine fishing may injure the fisheries, but the real reason why in some years mackerel are plentiful and in other years scarce is not known, I think that more than one half of the crew of American fishing vessels are natives and residents of the Canadian Provinces; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

JAMES PEEPLES

Dated Pirate Cove July 20th, 1877.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT PICTOU N. S.

PIRATE COVE July 20th, 1877.

I hereby certify that on this 20th day of July 1877 the above named James Peeples before me, at said Pirate Cove voluntarily made and subscribed the foregoing Solemn Declaration.

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul.

No. 153.

I, Samuel Peeples of Pirate Cove, Guysboro County do solemnly declare: that I have been for over 30 years a fisherman I have been nearly every summer been engaged on American fishing vessels fishing in the Gulf of St Lawrence, during the spring and fall I have been engaged in boat fishing on my own account—during the last 8 or 9 years the mackerel fishery has much fallen off—during the last 6 years the catch has not averaged more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of what it was 10 or 15 years ago and during the last 2 years it has been almost a total failure—I do not think that Provincial fishermen catch any the less fish on account of fishing alongside of an American mackerel fishing fleet on the contrary I think their catch is then greater; I have often seen Provincial fishermen in their boats come out to fish alongside of the American fleet because they would catch a greater quantity by following the fleet than they would by remaining in-shore—American fishermen make but little use of the coasts of these Provinces for drying nets and none for curing fish—I know that American fishermen call at a great many ports of the Canadian Provinces and that they buy more or less at every port where they call; they buy beef, mutton, all kinds of vegetables, store goods of all descriptions, homespun cloth, mittens & socks &c and I am of the opinion that on account of the money they spend they have very materially benefitted the people of these Provinces while I am not aware that their presence on the coasts of the Dominion has in any respect been injurious to the interests of its inhabitants—I think that about one half of the crew of the American fishing fleet is composed of natives and residents of the Maritime Provinces—All fat mackerel as far as I know goes to the United States and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Pirate Cove July 20th 1877.

SAMUEL P PEEPLES

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT
 PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA
 PIRATE COVE July 20th 1877.

I hereby certify that at Pirate Cove, County of Guysboro', Nova Scotia, the above named Samuel A. Peeples, on this 20th day of July 1877 voluntarily made before me and subscribed in my presence the foregoing "Solemn Declaration.

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

No. 154.

I, Isaiah Crittenden do solemnly declare that I am a British subject, a native of Nova Scotia and living at Pirate Cove Guysboro' County Nova Scotia I am 42 years old and have been employed in fishing every summer since I was 13 years old, during the last 27 summers I have always been engaged as one of the crew of American fishing vessels; the American fishing vessels hardly ever dry their nets or cure fish on the Coasts of the Dominion of Canada about 40 to 50 American herring fishing vessels have annually visited the coasts of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada their crew is about 7 or 8 men each vessel — their catch per vessel has been about 600 barrels during the last 6 years each season — from 8 to 10 years back the American mackerel fishing fleet consisted of from 300 to 500 sails per season in the Gulf of St Lawrence the mackerel fishing vessels average about 12 to 14 men as a crew during the last 6 years and particularly the last 2 the mackerels have been getting very scarce the reason being according to my opinion and that of many old fishermen that the scarcity of bait found by the mackerel induced them to go to other grounds — the bait was scarce because the American fishing fleet had been driven away by the Dominion Revenue Cutters during the fishery troubles of 1870 or I think it was 1871 from that time the mackerel fishery began to fall off — the same falling off took place when the Revenue Vessels of Great Britain interfered with the American fishermen about the years 1853 or 1855 and the Americans in consequence resorted in but small numbers to the Gulf of St Lawrence — during the last 5 years according to the best estimate I can form the American fishing fleet fishing for mackerel in the Gulf of St Lawrence has consisted of about 250 sails during the season that is if I strike an average of their number during that period — the American mackerel fishing vessels begin to arrive in the Gulf of St Lawrence about the beginning of June in each year in small numbers, but the greater number arrive only after the first week in July or even as late as the beginning of August — the herring fishing vessels arrive at the Magdalen Islands about the 1st of May, they remain there as a rule about 2 to 3 weeks unless the fish happen to be scarce there when they often go to the coast of Newfoundland — Generally the herring fleet makes but one trip a season and after their return home fish off the American coast for cod or mackerel or sometimes they go to the Gulf of St Lawrence — the American herring vessels have considerably benefited the People on this Strait, besides buying supplies of all kinds, they nearly all hire from two to three boats to go with them to the Magdalen Islands paying about 30 dollars a trip for a man and his boat and ten dollars a boat without a man, the average number of the crew of American herring fishing vessels when they arrive at the Strait consists of from 4 to 5 men and the hire the rest here paying about \$20 a man for the run to the Magdalen Islands and back — the mackerel fishing vessels expend likewise a great deal of money in the Maritime Provinces as they call at a great many ports and spend money in every port — as long as I can remember has the trade of the merchants on the Strait of Canso principally consisted in selling goods of all kinds to American fishermen and the people of the Strait of Canso would have seen but very little money if it had not been for the money spent by American fishing vessels — On the whole I don't think that provincial fishermen get a smaller catch of fish on account of the presence of American mackerel fishing vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence — Generally and almost without exception the fishing of American Mackerel fishing vessels up to the middle of August or beginning of September is done outside the 3 mile limit from shore and after that until the latter part of October they mostly fish inshore — the only fishing prosecuted by American fishermen off the Coasts of the Dominion of Canada is the herring, the mackerel and the codfishing, the codfish is all caught outside the limits, off shore. During the times when mackerel fishing was still good the American fishing vessels would ship from 300 to 350 men each season from the Strait of Canso and Cape Breton I think that the crew of American fishing vessels is composed of about $\frac{1}{2}$ natives of the Maritime Provinces who continue to reside in the Provinces and are british subjects — In my opinion the outfitting of an American fishing vessel for the Gulf of St Lawrence costs about \$300 to \$400 more than the outfitting of a fishing vessel of the same tonnage in the Province of Nova Scotia; And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

Dated Pirate Cove July 21st 1877.

ISAIAH CRITTENDEN

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT
 PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA
 PIRATE COVE July 21st 1877.

I hereby certify that on this 21st day of July 1877 at Pirate Cove, Guysboro' County, Nova Scotia, the above named Isaiah Crittenden voluntarily made before me and subscribed in my presence the above and foregoing "Solemn Declaration."

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

No. 155.

I, E. Aug. Crittenden of Pirate Cove, Strait of Canso do solemnly declare that: I have followed the business of fishing for 44 seasons, I am a British subject & have always resided in Nova Scotia — that during the whole period of 44 years I have every summer been employed in American fishing vessels that during the last six years the mackerel fisheries in the Gulf of St Lawrence have much fallen off; it has during those six years certainly been not more than one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of what it was before; the cause of this falling off is I think entirely unknown — the annual number of American fishing vessels of every description in the Gulf of St Lawrence during the last 5 years has averaged I think 50 sails fifty sails while ten years ago or longer they numbered from 400 to 500 sails — the average tonnage of an American fishing vessel is about sixty (60) tons, a vessel of this size is manned by a crew of 13 to 14 men; fully one half of the crew of the American fishing vessels are subjects of and residents of the Dominion of Canada; — the American make hardly any use of the privilege of drying nets and curing fish on the Coasts of the Dominion — I do not believe from my experience that the catch of Provincial fishermen is smaller when fishing alongside of an American fishing fleet on the contrary I think that more fish are brought to the surface and caught when a number of vessels are fishing together — during the last two or three years the American herring fishing fleet in the waters on the coasts of the Dominion have numbered about 20 to 25 a year, in former years it numbered about 40 or 50 sails — during the last 3 years the herring fishing Am. vessels have averaged per vessel about 400 to 500 barrels per vessel, in former years that is 8 or 10 years ago they averaged about one thousand barrels the codfish caught by the Americans is all caught outside of a line three (3) miles from shore — the halibut or other fish caught by Americans off the coasts of the Dominion of Canada is totally insignificant and not worth mentioning — the American fishermen expend a great deal of money in the Provinces for beef, mutton, potatoes & other vegetables and supplies of every description as they are in the habit of visiting many ports of the Dominion in succession from the time they leave the American coast until they arrive on the fishing grounds and during the whole season while they are in the Gulf of St Lawrence and they are buying more or less at every port they call at — I think the average expenditure of a seventy ton American fishing vessel in the several ports of the maritime Province may be safely estimated at \$200 per season, unless they land their fare for re-shipment to the States in which case the expenses for a re-outfit would be of course much larger — a fishing vessel of a size which costs here about \$500 would cost about \$1500 to \$1600 in the States and the outfit in the States is at least $\frac{1}{3}$ higher than the cost of outfitting a fishing vessel of the same tonnage in Nova Scotia — I think that the presence of American fishermen on the coasts of the maritime Provinces is a great pecuniary benefit to them i. e. the Provinces and not in any respect injurious to the interests of the People of the Provinces; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of her Majestys reign entitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths.

Dated Pirate Cove July 19th 1877.

E. AUG. ^{his} + CRITTENDEN
 mark

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT
 PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA
 PIRATE COVE July 19th 1877

I hereby certify that on this 19th day of July 1877 the above named E. Augustus Crittenden at Pirate Cove before me made and subscribed the foregoing "Solemn Declaration."

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

No. 156.

I Ebenezer C Peeples of the County of Guysborough in the Province of Nova Scotia Do Solemnly declare that I am a British subject, that I am by occupation a fisherman. Have been fishing in American fishing vessels for the last thirty six Summers during the Spring and fall I have often been engaged fishing in Boats inshore on my own account the Vessels in which I was employed prosecuted the Mackerel fishery in the Bay of St. Lawrence during the last five or six years only about one fourth of the Mackerel were caught during the season that were caught in former Years, say fifteen Years ago and prior to that

According to my estimate three quarters of the Mackerel caught by American fishing vessels are caught outside of the three Mile limit from shore, not more than one quarter being caught inshore

I do not think that the Catch of Provincial fishermen are any the less because an American fleet are fishing in the same vicinity

The cause why mackerel are very plentiful in some seasons and very Scarce in other seasons is not known

At least one half of the Crews of American fishing Vessel are composed of Natives and residents of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

The American fishing fleet derive little or no advantage from the privilege of drying nets and Curing fish on our Coasts as they are not in the habit of making use of the privilege, occasionally they may cure an insignificant quantity of Herrings at the Magdalene Islands

During the last five Years the average number of American Mackerel fishing vessel averaged about two hundred sail in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

The average tonnage of these Vessels is I think about fifty Tons

The presence of American fishing vessels on the Atlantic Coasts of the Dominion has greatly benefited its people owing to the purchase by the American fishermen of supplies of every description and the Employment given on board these vessels to a large number of people belonging to the Provinces

The number of the Crew of an averaged sized American fishing Vessels is about fourteen

The Codfish caught by American fishing Vessels are taken entirely outside the three mile limit

The average number of Crew on board Herring fishing Vessels are about Eight. the Herring caught by these American Vessels is nearly all caught on the Coast of the Magdalene Islands About fifty vessels from the United States go the Magdalen Island for Herrings every spring. sometimes some of them go the Island of Anticosti and the Newfoundland shore when Herrings are scarce at the Magdalens. The average catch of these vessels have been for the last five Years about seven hundred barrels Herring each Vessel

Mackerel Herring and Codfish are the only fish that as far as I know the Americans are in the habit of catching in the Gulf of St Lawrence

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th Year of Her Majestys Reign entitled an act for the suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths

Pirate Cove Strait of Canso July 20. 1877

EBENEZER C PEEPLES

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT
PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA
PIRATE COVE July 20th 1877.

I hereby certify that at Pirate Cove on this 20th day of July 1877 before me and in my presence the above named Ebenezer C. Peeples voluntarily made and subscribed the foregoing "Solemn Declaration.

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

No. 157.

I, Samuel Peeples of Port Mulgrave on the Strait of Canso do solemnly declare that I am 34 years old that for 16 years up to within 5 years I have been one of the crew of some American Mackerel or codfishing vessel — that I am of the opinion that nearly if not fully two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the crew of American fishing vessels are subjects and inhabitants of the British North American Provinces — that the Provincial fishermen catch quite as many mackerel when fishing alongside of an American Mackerel fishing fleet as they would catch in case there were no American fishing vessels on the Mackerel grounds of the British North American coasts — until within about the last 6 years

the American Mackerel fishing vessels began to arrive on the fishing grounds of the Gulf of St Lawrence at the beginning of June but during the last 5 or 6 years but very few arrived until after the 4th of July and during the present season they have but just now arrived in any numbers — the reason why they have during the last 6 years arrived so late in the Gulf of St Lawrence is that the Americans have had a very good catch during the early part of the summer season off their own coasts — up to about the middle of July the mackerel in the Gulf are rather poor they don't begin to fatten until about the middle of July — about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire catch of the American Mackerel catching fleet in the Gulf of St Lawrence is caught off-shore that is out side of the 3 mile line from shore and only about $\frac{1}{3}$ is caught inside that limit — the codfish caught by the American cod fishing vessels is all caught outside the 3 mile limit on the grand banks of Newfoundland and other places on the high seas — the Americans do not dry their nets on the coasts of the British North American Provinces or at least but very rarely and do not at all cure their fish on these coasts — I consider the presence of American fishing vessels on our coasts and in our ports as of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants of the Provinces as they spend much money in all the ports where they call and they are in the habit of calling at a great many Provincial Ports in the course of the season in fact when we have not the custom of the American fishing vessels in the Strait of Canso there is but very little business done of any kind and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated at Port Mulgrave July 21st 1877.

SAMUEL H PEEPLES

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA
PORT MULGRAVE July 21. 1877

This is to certify that at said Port Mulgrave on this 21st day of July the above named Samuel H. Peeples voluntarily made before me and personally subscribed the foregoing "Solemn Declaration.

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

No. 158.

I, James McNair do solemnly declare that I live at Port Mulgrave on the Strait of Canso — that I am 48 years old — that ever since 1849 I have been fishing every season except the two last seasons, mostly on American vessels but sometimes also on vessels belonging to the Strait of Canso — the Americans do not make use of the coasts of the Dominion of Canada to dry nets or cure fish except that the American herring fishers sometimes dry their seines on the Magdalen Islands — the codfishing is carried on by Americans altogether off shore — the proportion of mackerel caught in-shore by the Americans averages I think about $\frac{1}{2}$ of their entire catch — I do not think that the Provincial fishermen catch a smaller quantity of mackerel on account of fishing alongside of an American fleet — I think that mackerel fishing by seines ought to be prohibited as it breaks up the schools of mackerel and injures the fishing only a few American vessels however fish with seines — indeed I do not think that fishing with seines is profitable as those at least that the Americans use can not be employed in shore to advantage — the Americans often land their seines because they find the fishing by hook more profitable — I think that at least one half of the crew of Am. fishing vessels are natives of and reside in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada — the mackerel fishery has very much fallen off during the last 5 years or so — the reason why the mackerel catch has been poor 2 seasons ago is that during that season the mackerel were very much chased by the horse mackerel a fish from 5 to 8 feet long preying upon the mackerel ; the mackerels shift and take new routes during some seasons ; they do not regularly return to the breeding grounds like the salmon — they, the mackerel were very plentiful, they say last season on the coasts of Newfoundland while they were scarce in the Gulf of St Lawrence — the only fish caught by Americans off the Atlantic coasts of the Dominion either in-shore or off shore are mackerel, codfish and herring, to a small extent however the Americans prosecute also the halibut fishing — they do not employ more than from 6 to 8 vessels in halibut fishing and these generally fish off the Coasts of Anticosti ; And I do make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Port Mulgrave July 21.st 1877.

JAMES McNAIR

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT PICTOU N. S.

PORT MULGRAVE July 21st 1877.

I hereby certify that the above named James McNair on this 21st day of July 1877, at Port Mulgrave personally made before me and subscribed in my presence voluntarily the above "Solemn Declaration.

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS

*U. S. Consul***No. 159.**

I, John Murray, do solemnly declare that I was born and always have been living at Port Mulgrave on the Strait of Canso, that I am 49 years of age — that since I was 19 years of age I have been engaged in fishing during the summer seasons — that with the exception of two seasons I have always shipped in American fishing vessels during those 2 season I was in Provincial vessels — the Americans do not dry their nets on the coasts of the Dominion except occasionally for half a day nor do they cure their fish on these coasts — the crew is about $\frac{1}{2}$ composed of natives of the British North American Provinces who are still residing in the Provinces and are of course british subjects — the Americans catch all their codfish on the banks or off-shore I do not think that Provincial fishermen catch any smaller number of fish on account of fishing alongside of American fleets of mackerel fishers — the mackerel fishery has much fallen off during the last 5 years and especially during the last 2 years it has almost been an entire failure — the cause of the falling off of the mackerel fishery is not known — during the present season mackerel promise to be in fair quantities in the Gulf of St Lawrence from all I have lately heard — the American fishermen i.e. mackerel fishers begin to come in June but of late years they don't arrive on the fishing grounds in any number until after the 4th of July — the mackerel are poor until after they have spawned that is about the middle of July — they are just getting fat now — the Americans catch by far the larger quantity of mackerel outside of the three mile line from shore, I should not think that the Americans catch more than one fourth of their entire catch of mackerel in-shore that is inside the 3 mile limit — the cost of outfit of American vessels engaged in the fisheries is considerably higher than that of Provincial fishing vessels, their outfit is much better too than that of the Provincials — fat mackerel and fat herring caught by Provincial fishing vessels are nearly all sold in the United States, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Port Mulgrave July 21st. 1877.

JOHN MURRAY

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT

PICTOU, N. S.

PORT MULGRAVE July 21st 1877.

I hereby certify that at Port Mulgrave on this 21st day of July the above named John Murray voluntarily made before me and subscribed in my presence the foregoing "Solemn Declaration."

Attested :

OSCAR MALMROS

*U. S. Consul***No. 160.**

I, John H. Ingraham, of North Sydney, Cape Breton, Merchant and Trader, do solemnly depose and say :

That I have been doing business as a trader and general merchant at North Sydney, Cape Breton, for the last twenty years

During that period the port of Sydney has been visited annually by a number of vessels engaged in prosecuting the cod and mackerel fishery, belonging to the United States of America. Within the last five years the average number of American fishing vessels frequenting this port has not been less than fifty annually.

The expenditure of the said American fishing fleet with me as a merchant during the last five years has been as follows :

In 1872, for Salt	121.
" Supplies	511.
	<hr/>
	\$632
In 1873 for Bait	15
" Salt	110.
" Supplies	2475
	<hr/>
	\$2600
In 1874, for Salt	83.
" Bait	12
" Sundries	2590
	<hr/>
	\$2685
In 1875 for salt	17.
" sundries	1980
	<hr/>
	\$1997.
In 1876 for salt	44
" bait	27.
" sundries	2100
	<hr/>
	\$2171

There are no fishing vessels employed at present out of this port, the fishery being entirely conducted by shore boats, and fishermen earn only a precarious living.

According to my Experience nearly one half of the crews of American fishing vessels frequenting this port are natives of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

I consider that the presence of American fishing vessels on our grounds, is of great pecuniary benefit to this country.

Dated at North Sydney C. B. this 18th day of July 1877

JOHN L INGRAHAM

Sworn to before me

B. ARCHIBALD J. P

No. 161.

I, William H. Moore, of North Sydney Cape Breton, Merchant and Trader, do solemnly depose and say :

That I have been doing business as a trader and General Merchant at North Sydney Cape Breton for the last twenty years.

During that period the port of Sidney has been visited annually by a number of vessels engaged in prosecuting the Cod and Mackerel fishery, belonging to the United States of America. Within the last five years the average number of American fishing vessels frequenting this port has not been less than fifty annually.

The expenditure of the said American fishing fleet with me as a Merchant during the last five years has been as follows :

In 1872, for Supplies	100.
" 1873 for Supplies	3314.
" Bait & Salt	180 3494.
	<hr/>
" 1874 " Supplies	80.
" 1875 " Supplies	862.
" 1876 " Supplies	81.

There are no fishing vessels employed out of this port. The fishery is prosecuted to some extent at this port, but altogether by Shore boats, and fishermen make only a precarious living.

According to my experience nearly one half of the crews of American fishing Vessels frequenting this port are natives of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

I consider that the presence of American fishing vessels on our grounds is of great pecuniary benefit to this country.

Dated at North Sydney C. B. this 18th day of July 1877.

W. H. MOORE

Sworn to before me.

B. ARCHIBALD J. P.

No. 162.

I Allan McDonald do solemnly declare that I was born and am living about 1 mile from Cape Jack Antigonish County, Nova Scotia—I am 41 years of age—I have been mackerel fishing for about the last 25 years partly in American and partly in Provincial vessels—I do not think that Americans dry their nets or cure their fish or but seldom on the coasts of the British Provinces—the codfish caught by American vessels is caught on the banks or other places on the high seas, at any rate they catch them but seldom in-shore—the only fish caught by Americans off the Coasts of British America are codfish, mackerel halibut and herring—during good seasons the American mackerel fleet in the Gulf of St Lawrence consists of about (500) five hundred sails but during the last few years there were but few, the catch of mackerel having much fallen off—last year I don't think there were more than sixty American Mackerel fishing vessels in the Gulf and I don't think that they have averaged more during the last three years—the American herring fleet on the Atlantic coasts of the British Provinces has averaged during the last 5 years from 30 to 40 sails a season—I have never seen more than 10 to 12 sails of American halibut fishing vessel off the Coasts of the British Provinces the American codfishing fleet on the grand banks of Newfoundland is large, I have seen there as many as four hundred vessels at a time—I have been codfishing, herring fishing and mackerel fishing, we often go out early in spring codfishing or herring fishing and afterwards mackerel fishing in the Gulf—I know from my own experience that all these American fishing vessels that I have mentioned are in the habit of calling each at different ports in the Provinces during each season and of leaving very considerable money in each port they call at—I think I have a pretty correct idea of what their expenses amount to and according to my estimate the average expenses of an American fishing vessel in the several ports of the British Provinces amount during the season to about three hundred or four hundred dollars—I should judge that about one half of the crew of the American fishing fleet fishing off the Coasts of the British Provinces consist of natives who are at the same time residents of the Provinces and I do not refer to those who have removed their residence to Gloucester and other places in the United States—I do not think that the presence of the American fishing vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence lessens the chances of Colonial fishermen to catch fish on the contrary my experience has taught me that mackerel are more easily perceived when there are fishing vessels distributed all over the Gulf, then when they rise at one place the others see it by their spy-glasses and join the vessels where the fish rise and all get their share of fish, when there are but few vessels on the fishing grounds they may not at all get to know at what spots to find the mackerel—the latter also rise better when more bait is thrown out than can be done by a few vessels—I have no doubt that the presence of the American fishermen on the coasts of these Provinces has, been of great benefit to them, nearly half our fishermen might almost starve if it was not for the employment given them by the American vessels, And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Cape Jack July 24. 1877.

ALLAN ^{his} + McDONALD
mark

In presence of
JAMES G. McKEEN
OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH

I hereby Certify that the above named Allan McDonald voluntarily made and affixed his mark of hand before me at Cape Jack Settlement in Said County of Antigonish the foregoing solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 24th day of July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 163.

I, Donald McDonald (Duncan's son) do solemnly declare: that I am living about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of Cape Jack Light house in Antigonish County, Nova Scotia — that I am 69 years old and have been fishing for the last 50 years with the exception of one summer and during that year I went out in the fall mackerel fishing — I have been on American and Nova Scotian fishing vessels mackerel and codfishing mostly however Mackerel fishing — the American fishermen do not dry their nets or cure their fish on the coasts of the British Provinces — I think that about one half of the crew of the American fishing vessels fishing off the Coasts of the British Provinces are British subjects and residing in these Provinces — I think that Colonial fishing vessels catch pretty nearly as many mackerel when fishing alongside of an American mackerel fleet as when fishing alone or as they would do if there were no American fishing vessels in the Gulf — codfish is all caught by Americans off-shore on the banks of Newfoundland the in-shore fishing by American fishermen on the Coasts of these provinces has not been of any appreciable injury to Colonial fishermen — while the money expended by them on our coasts for beef, mutton, potatoes and other vegetables mittens, socks, homespun cloths and supplies furnished by our merchants has been of great advantage to our people — that all the fat mackerel and the greater quantity of the fat herring finds its only market in the United States, some of the fat herring goes to Canada — And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Cape Jack July 24. 1877.

DONALD ^{his} + McDONALD (Duncan's son)
mark

In presence of
OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH

I hereby Certify that the above named Donald McDonald (Duncan's Son) voluntarily made and subscribed by affixing his mark before me at Cape Jack Settlement in said County of Antigonish the foregoing Solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 24th day of July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 164.

I Michael Crispo do solemnly declare that I reside at Harbor Bouché Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, that during about 20 years I have been engaged in the fishing business during that period I have owned several fishing vessels during One time I owned 4 fishing vessels — my principal business has been in mackerel but also to some extent in the codfishing business I have exported my fish to Boston New York, Philadelphia, Halifax and Montreal — the United States are the only market for No 1 and No two mackerel and most of the fat herring is sent to the States — since the duty was taken off fish in the States the average profit in the fish business is from 5 to 8 per cent on the capital and labor invested in the business — during the period of say 3 or 5 years preceeding the taking off of the duty on fish in the States my experience has been that money and capital invested in the fishing business has returned hardly any profit at the least the profit has been a very insignificant one and I make this statement conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of her Majesty's reign entitled " An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths

Dated July 25th 1877.

MICHAEL CRISPO

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVASCOTIA
COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH

I hereby Certify that the foregoing named Michael Crispo voluntarily made and Subscribed before me at Harbour Bouché in said County of Antigonish the foregoing Solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 25th day of July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 165.

I Patrick Webb of Harbor Bouché do solemnly declare that I live at said Harbor Bouché Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, that I have been fishing for Mackerel for some years — I am now engaged in the fish business, I own one fishing vessel myself exclusively and own an interest in three other fishing vessels, I also supply a number of fishermen and they pay me after their trips by giving me their catch of fish at current prices — The best estimate I am able to make at a rough calculation is that the profits of the fish business during the last 5 years have averaged about five per cent per annum on the capital and labor invested in the fisheries I do think that Colonial fishermen catch about as many fish when fishing together with american vessels in the Gulf as when fishing alone I know that the American fishermen in the course of the season call at many of the Colonial harbours and spend much money and I think that on the whole the presence of the American fishermen on our Coasts has been a great pecuniary benefit to the People of the Provinces And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majestys reign entitled An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths

Dated at Harbor Bouché July 25th 1877.

PATRICK WEBB

In presence of

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH

I hereby Certify that the above named Patrick Webb voluntarily made and subscribed before me at Harbour Bouché in said County of Antigonish the foregoing solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 25th day July 1877

JAMES G. McKEEN

(Seal.)

Notary Public

No. 166.

I James Gillis do solemnly declare : that I am 67 years of age that I am living about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Cape Jack Light House, that for 37 years I have been mackerel fishing, two seasons I have been codfishing — I don't think that that Provincial fishing vessels catch a smaller quantity of mackerel on account of fishing alongside of an American Mackerel fishing fleet — during some seasons the American fishing vessels can do better in-shore at other seasons they can do better, off-shore that outside the three mile limit from shore — taken one season with another I think the Americans catch the greater portion of their mackerel outside of the 3 mile limit from shore — I know that during the last 5 or 6 years the mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St Lawrence has very much fallen off but can not give an estimate of how much that is in what proportion compared with former years it has fallen off — According to my opinion and experience I think that about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crew of the American fishing fleet that comes to the Gulf of St Lawrence is composed of natives of the British Provinces who are also living in these Provinces — some but a few only of the American fishermen occasionally dry their nets and cure fish on the coasts of these Provinces — I have no doubt that the presence of American fishermen on these coasts and in our harbors is of very great pecuniary profit to the Peoples of the Provinces on account of the purchase by them of all kinds of supplies and country produce and because they give employment to great many of our fishermen and other people — that No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel and most of the fat herring caught by Colonial fishermen finds its only market in the United States a part of the fat herring however is sent to Canada, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majestys reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Cape Jack July 24th 1877.

JAMES ^{his} + GILLIES
mark

In presence of

JAMES G. McKEEN

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH

I hereby Certify that the above named James Gillies voluntarily made and Subscribed by affixing his mark before me at Cape Jack settlement in Said County of Antigonish the foregoing Solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 24th day of July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 167.

I, William Embree do solemnly declare: that I live at a place called Bear Island, on the Strait of Canso about 2 miles below Port Hawkesbury in the County of Richmond, Nova Scotia — that I am by occupation a fisherman — that I am 55 years old and have been out fishing evy season since I was 18 years old — that I have never been employed in an American fishing vessel — that I have been fishing in the Gulf of St Lawrence around Sydney the Magdalen Islands and other places in the Gulf — that I have fished alongside of American vessels many a time A never thought that I caught a smaller number of fish on account of fishing alongside of the American fleet — American Mackerel fishing vessels begin to arrive in the month of June in each year but in small numbers only — they do not come as a rule before the first week in July — this year they are but just now beginning to arrive and I don't think that the bulk will arrive before August — the mackerel begin to fatten up from about the middle of July — as far as I know the Americans do not dry their nets or but very rarely and do not cure their fish on the coasts of the British North American Provinces — the Americans catch their codfish all on the banks & other places on the high seas — as near as I can come to it I think that about two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the entire catch of mackerels by the American fleet in the Gulf of St Lawrence is caught outside of the 3 mile line from shore and about $\frac{1}{3}$ in-shore — I think that between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crew of the American fishing fleet is composed of natives and residents of the British American Provinces — the average number of the crew of an American Mackerel fishing vessel is about 13 to 14 the crew of an American herring fishing vessel averages about 8 men — the mackerel fishing in the Gulf of St Lawrence has much fallen off — formerly that is ten or fifteen years ago there were as many as 700 to 800 Am. vessels counting each return of the vessels to the Bay as a new vessel — fishing for mackerel in the Gulf of St Lawrence while during the last 6 years taking an average their number during the season has not I think been more than 200 — I am convinced that the presence of American fishermen in the ports and on the coasts of the Dominion is of great pecuniary advantage to the people thereof and in no respect an injury to the interests of the people of the Provinces — I do not think that the American fishing vessels have driven away the mackerel from our fishing grounds, because not only mackerel but herring have got to be very scarce in the Strait of Canso and all around the coasts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and yet the Americans have never fished here for herring; and I do solemnly declare that I believe conscientiously that the foregoing statement or declaration is true and that I make this declaration by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entituled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated July 23d 1877 Bear Island, N. S.

WILLIAM EMBREE

In presence of

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF RICHMOND

I hereby Certify that the above named William Embree voluntarily made and subscribed before me at Bear Island settlement in said County of Richmond the foregoing Solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 23rd day of July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 168.

I Charles Steward do solemnly declare — that I live at Bear Island Settlement about 5 miles below Hawkesbury on the Strait of Canso — that I am 46 years old — that I have been fishing ever

since I was 12 years old and have followed nothing but that — about 7 or 8 years I have been mackerel fishing during the summer — in the spring I have always been net-fishing in boats — I was 3 seasons in American Mackerel fishing vessels — they generally come from home after the 4th of July and stay up to about the middle or last of September — the mackerel fishing has not been very productive during the last 5 or 6 years, the last 2 or 3 years the catch of mackerel in the Gulf of St Lawrence has been very poor — while I was in the American fishing vessels they caught at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of their entire catch outside a line 3 miles from shore in fact most mackerel were caught by them from 6 to 7 miles from shore — the greater the fishing fleet is the more the mackerel are stirred up and brought to the surface of the water and I don't think that Colonial vessel catch any the less mackerel on account of fishing alongside of an American fleet — I think the seine fishing is injurious to fishing as it breaks up the schools of mackerel — there have been but few American seine fishers in the Gulf and they never succeeded very well in the Gulf — seine fishing ought to be prohibited — I think about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the crew of American fishing vessels is composed of natives of the British Provinces who continue to reside in the Provinces — The American fishermen do not, as far as I know dry their nets or cure fish on the Coasts of the British North American Provinces — during the last 6 years I should think the American mackerel fleet in the Gulf has not averaged over fifty sails a season — during the period of from 10 to 15 years ago the American mackerel fleet in the Gulf averaged I should think about 300 sails — the codfishing is prosecuted by the Americans exclusively outside the 3 mile limit from shore, mostly on the banks of Newfoundland — the American herring fleet during the last 10 years has averaged about 20 sails off the Coasts of the British Provinces, they prosecute the fishery at the Magdalen Islands from about the first of May and stay from two to three weeks when they return home — they make but one trip during the year — their average catch per vessel is about 1000 barrels I think — herring, cod and mackerel are as far as I know the only fish caught by American vessels off the Coasts of the British North American Colonies — and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

Dated Bear Island Settlement July 23. 1877.

CHARLES STUART

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF RICHMOND

I hereby Certify that the above named Charles Stuart voluntarily made and subscribed before me at Bear Island Settlement in said County of Richmond the foregoing Solemn declaration Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 23rd day of July 1877

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 169.

I Edward Levanger do solemnly declare that I am living at Harbor Bouché that I am 31 years old — that for about eleven years I have been a fisherman by occupation I have been Captain of a fishing vessel of my own the "Winfield Scott" but I sold her this year — during good fishing times I remember to have counted as many as 500 American fishing vessels between East Point on Prince Edward Island & the Magdalen Islands; the mackerel fishing has much fallen off during the last 6 years I don't think that during that time half as many mackerel have been caught that during 6 years preceeding the period dating back from 8 years ago — I think that Provincial fishing vessels catch quite as many fish when fishing alongside of American vessels as they would if the Provincial vessel were by themselves provided they have as good bait as the Americans have which they sometimes however have not — during some years the Americans catch more fish inside a line 3 miles from shore at other years they catch by far the greater part outside that line, striking an average I think that taken one year with another the Americans have caught an equal portion of their entire catch of mackerel inside a line 3 miles from shore and outside of that line — I think that about one half of the crew of the American fishing fleet fishing in the waters off the coasts of the Atlantic British Provinces are natives of the British Colonies who still are residents of the Provinces — the Americans dry their nets or seines but very seldom on the coasts of the British Provinces and they don't cure their fish on the shores of the Colonies — the American herring fleet that comes to the shores of the British Provinces averages about 60 to 70 sails the season during the spring they fish at the Magdalen Islands for about two to three weeks & then go home — in the fall they go about the last of September to the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland — the average size of an American herring fishing vessel is about eighty tons and during the spring trip such a vessel would on an

average catch a thousand barrels of herring — such a vessel going in the fall to the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland would average during the winter trip a catch of about eight hundred barrels — all the codfish Caught by the Americans is caught outside the 3 mile limits — the Americans to a small extent catch halibut off the coasts of the Colonies — about 3 to 5 American halibut fishing vessels fish on the coasts of Anticosti they make generally two trips during the season and each vessel averages per trip about fifty thousand pounds — besides going to Anticosti the Americans don't fish for mackerel on any other places off the coasts the British Provinces except about 15 American vessels who go halibut fishing on the grand banks of Newfoundland — the Americans don't fish for any other class of fish off the coasts of the British Colonies except those I have mentioned and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of the reign of her Majesty entitled an act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Harbor Bouche July 25th 1877.

EDWARD LEVANGER

In presence of

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH July 25. 1877

I hereby Certify that the above named Edward Levanger this 25th day of July 1877 duly made and Subscribed before me the foregoing solemn declaration freely and voluntarily at Harbour Bouché in said County of Antigonish

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal the day and year above mentioned

JAMES G. McKEEN

Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 170.

I. George Langley do solemnly declare that I am fifty four (54) years old — that I live at Bear Island Strait of Canso and am a british subject — that I went first fishing when I was between 12 and 13 years old and have been at it ever since, during the summer season I go in fishing vessels but during the spring season and late in the fall I go boatfishing in-shore — during three seasons I have been employed on American Mackerel fishing vessels during the other seasons I have been employed in Provincial Mackerel fishing vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence — during the last 6 or 7 years the mackerel fishing has been getting poorer every year and has been nothing like what it was say 10 to 15 years ago — I don't believe that the average annual catch during the last 6 years has been over $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the entire annual catch of the period of from 10 to 15 years ago — my own experience in the American vessels on which I have been engaged is that we caught during every one of the three seasons all our mackerel many more than 3 miles from any shore — during clear days the North Cape of Prince Edward Island could just bee seen — I can form no estimate of the proportion of mackerel caught by the entire American fleet inshore — from my experience I don't think that Provincial fishermen ever catch a smaller number of mackerel on account of having an American fleet fishing alongside of them — I have never seen an American fishing vessel fish for bait in-shore on the Coasts of the Dominion of Canada — the earliest I have been in the Gulf of St Lawrence on an American fishing schooner was the 20th of June — the big fleet of the American fishing fleet don't come until after the fourth of July — during the period of from 10 to 15 years ago there were probably from 400 to 500 American sails in the Gulf fishing for mackerel — during the last 5 years they did not average more than 70 or 80 sails annually — I think that fully $\frac{1}{3}$ of the crew of the American fishing fleet in the Gulf of St Lawrence is composed of subjects of the North American British Provinces who continue be residents of the Provinces. I think that the presence of American fishermen on these coasts and in our harbours is of great pecuniary advantage to the people of the Provinces while I am not aware that it injuriously affects any of their interests and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Bear Island July 23d 1877.

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

GEORGE LANGLEY

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF RICHMOND

I hereby Certify that the above named George Langley voluntarily made and subscribed before me at Bear Island Settlement in said County of Richmond the foregoing Solemn declaration Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 23rd day of July 1877.

JAMES G. McKEEN

Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 171.

I Hugh McPherson of Bear Island, Strait of Canso, Richmond County, Nova Scotia do solemnly declare that I am a native of and residing in the Province of Nova — that by occupation I am a fisherman — that I have been a fisherman during the last nine (9) years having before that time been a seaman — during two seasons I have been employed as one of the crews of American fishing vessels fishing for mackerel — I think that Colonial fishing vessels catch quite as many mackerel when fishing alongside of an American mackerel fishing fleet as they would catch in case there were no American fishing vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence — the Americans catch their codfish outside the three mile limit from shore — I don't think that on an average the Americans catch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of their entire catch of mackerel within the 3 miles line from shore, $\frac{3}{4}$ th is caught outside that line — the catch of mackerel has much fallen off during the last 5 or 6 years, during the 2 last seasons there were but very few mackerel caught in the Gulf — last season there were probably not over thirty American mackerel fishing vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence and the year before probably not over fifty or sixty vessels — last year & the year before there were not over $\frac{1}{3}$ d of the number of Colonial fishing vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence that visited the Gulf 6 or 7 years ago — eight years ago according to a rough calculation I should say there were about 300 to 400 American mackerel fishing vessels in the Gulf — I don't think that the Americans anywhere cure fish on the Colonial coasts and I have not seen them dry their nets on our shores — a small number of American mackerel fishing vessels arrive at the Gulf of St Lawrence in June but the bulk of them don't come until July and August the presence of American fishermen is a great pecuniary advantage to the People of the Provinces especially when the catch of fish is good — they are in the habit of buying at a great number of Ports supplies of every description of the merchant and the farmer and I don't know in what respect their presence would be disadvantageous to the people of the Provinces and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated at Bear Island July 23d 1877.

HUGH McPHERSON

In presence of

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

COUNTY OF RICHMOND

I hereby certify that the above named Hugh McPherson voluntarily made and subscribed before me at Bear Island settlement in said County of Richmond the foregoing Solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 23rd day of July 1877

JAMES G. McKEEN

Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 172.

I Chandler Embree do solemnly declare that I have been born and always living at Bear Island Settlement about 2 miles below Hawkesbury on the Strait of Canso — that I am 30 years of age — that ever since I was 14 years old I have been employed in fishing in boats and vessels that during 4 summers I was employed on American fishing vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence — the mass of American Mackerel fishers arrive in the Gulf about the 4th of July — a few American vessels may be there before that time — I do not believe that the catch of Colonial fishermen is lessened on account of an American mackerel fleet fishing alongside of them — the average crew of an American

fishing vessel consists of about 13 to 14 men — I think that fully one half of the crew of the American fishing fleet is composed of natives of the several British North American Provinces who continue to reside in these Provinces — I think that about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the entire catch of mackerel by the American fleet is usually caught outside a line 3 miles from shore and about $\frac{1}{4}$ th in-shore — the Americans do not one in a hundred make use of the privilege to dry nets and none to cure fish on the Colonial coasts as far as I know — the outfitting of an American fishing vessel is much more expensive than that of Colonial vessels of the same tonnage but I cannot say how much higher it comes — The Americans do not fish for Codfish inside the 3 mile limit from shore — I know although I have not seen them that a few American vessels are engaged in halibut fishing of the coast of Anticosti but I can not say how many — codfish, mackerel, herring and halibut are all the fish that Americans catch off the coasts of British North America — the average of herring caught annually by an averaged sized American herring fishing vessel is about I should think 1200 barrels — (1200 barrels) — I don't think that there have been over 7 seine fishing mackerel vessels on an average during the last 5 years in the Gulf of St Lawrence — they have to go into deep water to get their seines to work — seine fishing is injurious to fishing as it breaks up the schools of mackerel — the American seiners do not seem to have been successful in the Gulf of St Lawrence the presence of American fishermen on the coasts and in the ports of the several Atlantic British Provinces has pecuniarily greatly benefited the people of the Colonies and as far as I know not been an injury to them in any respect, and I do solemnly declare that I have made the foregoing declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

Bear Island Settlement July 23d 1877.

CHANDLER EMBREE

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

COUNTY OF RICHMOND

I hereby Certify that the above named Chandler Embree voluntarily made and subscribed before me at Bear Island Settlement in said County of Richmond the foregoing solemn declaration

Given under my hand & Notarial Seal this 23rd day of July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. MCKEEN

Notary Public

No. 173.

I, Solomon Cahoon do solemnly declare that I have been engaged as a merchant at Cape Canso C. B. for over 10 years — that I have been in the habit of trading with American codfishing vessels — that last year, which in that respect was an average year, I traded with about 80 American fishing vessels to the aggregate amount of, as near as I can come to it, about \$10,000 — this amount represents the sum expended by them at this port and neighboring ports within about 3 hours sail for supplies of all kinds including about \$5000.00 advanced to them for purchasing bait at said ports — the Am. vessels, as a rule, buy all the bait they obtain at these ports and adjacent waters, exceptionally however they themselves catch some squid for bait, this however is insignificant and hardly worth being taken into account — the vessels i.e. American vessels, who call at this port for supplies, are in the habit of calling also at other ports in the Dominion to receive supplies of different descriptions during the same fishing cruise. I can not estimate the sums expended by them in such other ports — the Americans do not carry on boatfishing in these waters and make no use of curing fish and but very little, if any, of drying nets or seines on the coasts of these Provinces — for No 1 Salmon and No 1 and No 2 Mackerel, caught by Colonial vessels, the United States are the only market and most of the fat herring, although I do not know the exact proportion, goes to the United States, a portion of the fat herring, I know, finds a market in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario — codfishing is carried on by the Am. vessels on the high seas, they do not catch cod within 3 miles from shore — the presence of American fishermen in the waters of these Provinces is as far as I know in no respect injurious to the interests of the Provinces but of great pecuniary advantage to them, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths

Cape Canso June 16th 1877.

SOLOMON. COHOON

Witness: }
OSCAR MALMROS }

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA AT
 PICTOU, N. S., CAPE CANSO AGENCY
 June 16th 1877.

This is to certify that before me, the undersigned, Oscar Malmros, U. S. Consul for Pictou N. S. and the dependencies thereof, personally appeared the above named Solomon Cohoon and on said 16th of June at Cape Canso voluntarily made and subscribed the foregoing Solemn Declaration.

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

No. 174.

I Thomas C. Cook of Cape Canso in the Province of Nova Scotia do solemnly declare that I now am and for the last Twenty years, have been a Merchant transacting business at this port, and am well acquainted with the business transacted by American Codfishing vessels frequenting this port, and to my knowledge American fishing vessels do not fish Codfish at all within three miles from the shores, and very rare cases if any mackerel by seines within that distance, and from the changes in the methods of fishing of late years, the inshore fisheries are less important than formerly —

I am not aware that American fishermen make any use of the Shores of the British Provinces for the purpose of drying nets or curing fish —

Fresh bait, fishing supplies, and outfits of all kinds are purchased at all convenient harbours on the Coasts of Nova Scotia to a large extent, at this port and harbours within two three or hours sail — the amount expended for the above purpose reaches the aggregate Amount of Twenty to Twenty Five thousand Dollars Annually —

The United States markets are now the only markets for the Number One Salmon, Number One and Two Mackerel, and for nearly all the fat Herrings produced by the fisheries of the British Provinces, a few only of the Herring of that Class being sent to Canada —

It is a fact felt and acknowledged by all engaged in the business that the in-shore fisheries of the British Provinces are less valuable than formerly, the deep sea Codfishery being more advantageously followed —

American fishermen purchase annually at this port and adjacent harbours—within two or three hours sail — fresh fish for bait — to the Amount of Twelve to fifteen thousand Dollars, and Catch no bait whatever except on rare occasions a few Squid which are not worth taking into account.

I would judge that about half or more of the crews of American fishing vessels are residents of the British Provinces.

While the presence of American fishermen in the waters of the British provinces is in no respects injurious to the fishermen of said Provinces it is of great pecuniary profit and advantage to the people of the Dominion of Canada —

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true—and by virtue of the Act passed in the Thirty-Seventh Year of Her Majestys Reign Entitled An Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra judicial oaths,

Cape Canso June 16th 1877

THOS. C. COOK

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH }
 CAPE CANSO }

I the undersigned Justice of the Peace for the County of Guysborough do hereby certify that the foregoing Statement and declaration was made and Subscribed, before me by the before mentioned Thomas C. Cook

SOLOMON COHOON J. P.

No. 175.

I, Alfred W. Hart do solemnly declare that I have been a merchant in Cape Canso during the last 16 years that I have been in the habit of supplying American Codfishing vessels at this port—last year I furnished supplies to about 100 Am. fish'g vessels the supplies together with moneys furnished them to buy bait aggregating \$10,000 or over—the year before was considerably better than last year but my trade with Am. fishing vessels during the last 10 years would average as near as I can come about \$10,000 a year — the same vessels that were supplied by me no doubt got supplies, especially bait, at other points in the Canadian Provinces besides that of Canso—Mackerel & herring fishing vessels are not in the habit of calling here—I am not aware of any injury done by Am. fishing vessels in the waters of the Provinces but am of opinion that their presence in

the waters of the Colonies have been of great pecuniary benefit to the people thereof—The only market for No 1 and No 2 mackerel and No 1 Salmon is the United States—the American fishermen do not engage in boatfishing, they catch cod over 3 miles from shore—the American buy nearly all the bait they obtain here a little perhaps not quite $\frac{1}{10}$ th part they may catch themselves the presence of Am. fishing fleets alongside of Provincial fishermen does not lessen the catch of the latter—I have never heard of American fishermen having made use of any of the shores of Nova Scotia or the Gulf of St Lawrence for curing fish or drying nets or seines—I judge that fully one half of the crew of Am. fishing vessels visiting the British Colonial Atlantic waters are British subjects residing in the Dominion of Canada and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and by virtue of the Act passed during the 37th year of her Majestys reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary & extrajudicial oath
Cape Canso C. B. June 16. 1877.

ALFRED W HART

In presence of:
OSCAR MALMROS }
U. S. Consul }

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
GUYSBORO' COUNTY, TOWN OF CAPE CANSO

Be it remembered that on this 16th day of June in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy Seven, personally appeared before me Thomas C Cook of Cape Canso in the Province of Nova Scotia Notary Public, Alfred W. Hart, who made and subscribed the foregoing statement and declaration,

In testimony whereof I the said Notary have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my Notarial Seal at Cape Canso in the Province aforesaid on the day and year aforementioned—

(Seal.)

THOS. C. COOK
Not. Pub.

No. 176.

My name is James G. McKeen, I am a British subject, have resided at Port Hastings Strait of Canso for the last thirty five years, the greater part of that time I have been engaged Merchandising. I have had considerable dealings with fisherme. a large part of my trade was with American Mackerel and Codfishermen, visiting the Gulf of St. Lawrence,

About ten Years ago when Mackerel were plentiful in the Gulf of St Lawrence, the American Mackerel fishermen purchased fishing supplies largely in the Strait of Canso, such as Barrels, Salt, Bait, Wood, Flour, Beef, Pork, Butter, Lard, Potatoes, Small Stores Clothing, &c. &c.

The trade from the American fishing Vessels in the Strait of Canso has been of very great pecuniary advantage to the people of this part of Nova Scotia, I have know American Mackerel fishing Vessels frequently purchase supplies here amounting to from one thousand to fifteen hundred Dollars pr Season Each, I believe that American fishermen have been in the habit of buying supplies in the several Harbours along the Coasts of the British Provinces and that they bought fishing supplies largely in Prince Edwards Island, but I cannot give any approximate idea of the Amount

The Codfishermen for Several Years past purchase also the ordinary supplies above named, to a large extent, and besides they purchase Ice and large quantities of fresh Herrings and Mackerel for bait all along the Coasts of the Provinces, this supplying of Ice and fresh fish for bait to American Codfishing vessels is becoming quite an extensive business, New Icehouses are being erected every Year around the Coasts of the Provinces. and larger stocks of ice are stored, to be sold principally to the United States fishermen, these fishermen after taking in a supply of ice go for fresh Herring or Mackerel, purchasing from forty to sixty barrels, wherever they are to be had along the Coast, and this "baiting up" as it is called is repeated two or three times each season, and oftener when Codfish are scarce, these Herring and Mackerel are sold to the fishermen at from one Dollar and fifty Cents to three Dollars and sometimes higher The American fishing Vessels both the Codfishing and mackerel fleet frequently make considerable expenditures in Ports of the Provinces for repairs to their Vessels and in the purchase of Anchors, Cables, Sails, Spars. &c. &c.

About ten to twelve Years ago from two hundred and fifty to three hundred American fishing vessels passed through the Strait of Canso yearly bound into the Gulf of St Lawrence for the purpose of catching Mackerel, but during the last four or five Years this number has decreased very much owing as I have understood from the scarcity of Mackerel in the Gulf of St Lawrence and the large catch of Mackerel on the United States Coast, last Season there were probably not over Seventy American Mackerel fishing Vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the average Catch of these vessels was reported not to have exceeded one hundred barrels of Mackerel each

The bait chiefly used by American Mackerel fishing Vessels is Menhaden or Porgies. these fish are taken I believe entirely on the Coast of the United States, and mostly in Seines within

three Miles of the land, so I have been informed. British Mackerel fishermen use the same kind of bait principally and depend on the United States for the supply, clams are also used as bait for Catching Mackerel by both American and Colonial Mackerel fishing vessels, and they are obtained chiefly in the United States,

Nearly all the Numbers one, and two, and a large part of the Number three Mackerel, number one Salmon, and large quantities of fat and poor Herrings, caught by Provincial fishermen around our Coasts, are shipped to the United States for a Market, that being the best and almost the only Market for our fat and best fish

I am not aware that the American fishermen use to any appreciable extent the shores of the Provinces for curing their fish or drying Nets

The American fishing Vessels employ large numbers of men belonging to the Provinces on board their Vessels every year, probably over two thousand men yearly, these men go in Mackerel fishing Vessels generally on Shares and in Codfishing Vessels they are chiefly hired receiving fairly remunerative Wages, the employment of so many men on board American fishing Vessels is considered a great advantage to our people in a pecuniary point of view

And I James G. McKeen aforesaid do solemnly declare that I conscientiously believe that the facts contained in the foregoing declaration are true and I make this declaration, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th Year of Her Majestys Reign entitled an act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial Oaths

JAMES G. McKEEN

I hereby Certify that the foregoing statement was signed in my presence by James G. McKeen above named at Port Hastings Nova Scotia the 13th day of June A D 1877

A B SKINNER

Justice of the Peace for the County of Inverness —

No. 177.

I George Bunker do solemnly declare that I am 31 years old — that I am living at Margaret Bay 24 miles from Halifax — I have been employed as a fisherman ever since I was a boy — for 10 seasons I have been master of a fishing vessel fishing in the waters off the American coasts & those of Nova Scotia, the Gulf of St Lawrence & Magdalen Island for cod and mackerel & herring — cod fish is not at all caught by the Am. fishermen within 3 miles from shore — about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mackerel caught by the Americans is caught within 3 miles from shore — the catch of mackerel in Provincials waters has much fallen off during the last 5 or 6 years, of late years they are doing hardly anything in mackerel fishing in Provincial waters — the crew of American fishing vessels in Provincial waters consists of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of British subjects, residing in the Provinces — the monthly wages of the crew of these fishing vessel would average about \$30 $\frac{00}{100}$ per man. The Americans buy all the bait they obtain in the Provinces, they do not fish for bait here themselves — an American fishing schooner of say from 70 tons to 85 tons would leave in the provinces from \$200 to \$300 $\frac{00}{100}$ for bait, ice, fuel & provisions that is if such schooner called only once during the season at a port of the Provinces & did not land cargo for re-shipment — I do not think that the Canadian fisheries have sustained any injury on account of the fishing of the Americans nor that that the catch of Provincial fishermen has been less on account of fishing along side of an American fishing fleet — It costs fully one third more to fit, — out man & furnish an American fishing vessel than a Provincial — The Americans make no use of the shores of the Provinces for curing fish and but very seldom for the purpose of drying nets — codfish is not caught by Americans within 3 miles from shore — the Americans fish for mackerel in the Provincial waters but very little before the month of July because up to that time the mackerel are poor and lean — I believe that if the Provincials had as much enterprise and invested as much capital in fishing & fishing vessels as the Americans that the privilege of fishing in Am. waters north of the 39th degree of latitude would be as valuable to them as the right to fish in Provincial waters is to the Americans There can be no doubt that the presence of American fishermen in the waters of the Provinces is of very great benefit to the People thereof as they expend a great deal of money for clothing, provisions & supplies of all kinds. and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths

Cape Canso June 16th 1877.

CAPT GEORGE BUNKER

In presence of

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

I Thomas C Cook of Cape Canso in the Province of Nova Scotia Notary Public do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern that the above and foregoing declaration and Statement was made and subscribed in my presence by the above named George Bunker on the day of the date thereof

In testimony whereof I the said Notary have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my Notarial Seal at Cape Canso aforesaid this Sixteenth day of June in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy Seven —

(Seal.)

THOS. C. COOK
Not. Pub.

No. 178.

Francis Marmeau of Arichat being sworn says: I have been engaged in Arichat in General Merchandising for about 22 years and am well acquainted with the general trade of this Port and with everything connected with the fisheries I have also been in the habit of supplying American fishing vessels calling at this Port — the average number of American fishing vessels calling at this Port during the last five years was about two hundred the year — they call for bait and ice and get the former at this place or on the coast of this Island i. e. Isle Madame — take one with another and each vessel during that time has bought at each call about sixty dollars worth of bait — the bait consists in fresh herring and mackerel, the herring costs them in the spring about 50 cents a hundred and from the 1st of July the herring costs about $\$1\frac{0}{100}$ a hundred — for mackerel they pay about 5 or 6 dollars a barrel — the Am fishing vessels never catch there bait here in the bay, they always buy it — for ice each vessel during said period has expended at this Port about from fifteen to twenty-five dollars at $\$2\frac{5}{100}$ a ton for the ice — the American fishing vessels calling here in the spring and summer don't buy anything else here than ice and bait — about 10 Am. herring fishing vessels call here late in the fall on their way to the Newfoundland shore and at that time they do not buy any bait or ice but buy considerable quantities of beef pork mutton potatoes and country wollen cloth manufactured by the country people butter and other articles, each vessel expends here on an average for those articles in the fall before going to the fisheries for the winter trip fully five hundred dollars or over — the entire number of young fishermen who annually are engaged by the American fishing vessels calling at this Port is part of the crew of the American vessels during the season is fully 300 from Isle Madame alone — these young men return to their homes after the fishing season — the presence of the American fishing fleet on our coasts is of great pecuniary advantage to our people and does not injuriously affect any of the interests of our people. The vessels i. e. Am vessels I have supplied for their fishing tour amount to about 5 or 6 vessels per season — I have never seen or heard of American fishermen drying their nets on the coasts of these Provinces and of but one American fishing vessel have dried fish on our coasts.

FRS MARMEAU

Subscribed & sworn to before me this 28th day of July 1877

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
ARICHAT, COUNTY OF RICHMOND

At Arichat in said Richmond County on this 28th day of July 1877 the above named Francis Marmeau made and subscribed in my presence the foregoing affidavit

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Arichat aforesaid
(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 179.

I, James L. Girrois do solemnly declare that: I am living at Arichat, Isle Madame — the extent of the Island is 7 miles by 14 miles — I am master of the schooner Maggie of this Port (Arichat) — I am well acquainted with the trade of the Port having always lived here — from 250 to 300 American fishing vessels, mostly codfishing have called here on an average each season during the last five years — they take in here ice and bait — each vessel buys bait here to the amount of about 50 barrels of mackerel and herring for the herring they pay about $\$1\frac{0}{100}$ a hundred and for the mackerel about $\$5\frac{0}{100}$ a barrel the average cost of bait per barrel herring & mackerel will cost them about $\$2\frac{5}{100}$ a barrel — they also take in each on an average about 5 or 6 tons of ice costing from $\$2.50$ to $\$3\frac{0}{100}$ per ton — fully three hundred of the fishermen ship in American fishing

vessels from Isle Madame, going mostly in the spring to Gloucester for that purpose — I am of the opinion that the coming of American fishermen to our coasts to fish is a good thing for the Provinces as they spend considerable money in our ports and give employment to a great many of our fishermen and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of her Majestys reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Arichat Isle Madame July 29th 1877.

JAMES L GIRROIS
Master Schr Maggie

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
WEST ARICHAT COUNTY OF RICHMOND

At West Arichat in said Richmond County on this 29th day of July 1877 the above named James L Girrois made and Subscribed the foregoing solemn declaration before me
Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Arichat aforesaid this 29th day of July 1877

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 180.

I Isidore Le Blanc do swear that I am a general merchant doing business at Arichat Isle Madame, almost the only or at least by far the principal business of this place is the fishing interest — I don't think that capital invested in fishing vessels owned in this Island (Isle Madame) has cleared during the last five years on an average over five per cent profit I think that during the period just named about three hundred American fishing vessels have called per annum at this Port and bought on this Island on an average each about \$200 worth of fresh bait, consisting in herring and mackerel and I think about \$15 to \$20⁰⁰/₁₀₀ worth of ice per vessel although as to this latter article I am not sure — I know that about 100 of our young fishermen go each year in April & May to Gloucester to secure good berths on fishing, mostly codfishing, vessels — they return to the Island after the end of the fishing season — they fish on shares and do well at it I think that the coming of American fishing vessels to our coasts advances the prosperity of our people and does not interfere with any of its interests. So help me God.

Dated Arichat July 29th 1877.

ISIDORE LE BLANC

Subscribed & sworn to before me }
July 29th 1877 }

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
ARICHAT, COUNTY OF RICHMOND

At Arichat in said Richmond County on this 29th day of July 1877 the above named Isadore Le Blanc made and subscribed in my presence the foregoing affidavit
Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Arichat aforesaid the 29th day of July 1877

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

(Seal.)

No. 181.

I, Simon P. Le Blanc do solemnly declare that I am shipping master at West Arichat Isle Madam — I have lived here since I was born I know that about one hundred American fishing vessels call annually at the Ports of Arichat and West Arichat, besides a great number of American fishing vessels buy bait on the Island without entering any harbor — on an average each Am. fishing vessel during the last five or six years has bought bait on the Island to the amount of between twenty five and thirty barrels, sometime the same vessel will call three or four times during the same season and each time take in a similar quantity of bait, the price of the bait averages about between three and four dollars per barrel for the herring and about (\$7⁰⁰/₁₀₀) for the mackerel per

barrel—they take mostly herring it being most common in the spring but they prefer mackerel—each vessel takes about from five to eight tons of ice, those who go halibut fishing take from 30 to 40 tons of ice—the price of ice here is from two to three dollars per ton—I think that fully one hundred fishermen go every spring to Gloucester U. S. A. to go codfishing mostly in American fishing vessel, besides a considerable number are shipped during the season from this Island in Am. fishing vessels—I am of the opinion that the presence of American fishing vessels on the coasts of the Province is of great pecuniary advantage to our people because they spend much money on our coasts and give employment to many of our fishermen and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of her Majesty's reign entitled An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

Dated West Arichat July 29th 1877.

S. P. LEBLANC

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
WEST ARICHAT, COUNTY OF RICHMOND

At West Arichat in Said County of Richmond on this 29th day of July 1877 the above named S. P. Leblanc made and Subscribed the foregoing solemn declaration before me

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Arichat aforesaid this 29th July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 182.

I Simon Theriot do solemnly declare that I reside at West Arichat, Isle Madame, N. S., that I am engaged as a general trader and dealer in fish that I have been the owner of a fishing vessel engaged in Codfishing on the grand banks of Newfoundland the vessel was out fishing in 1875 and 1876 and made no returns for the capital and labor invested in her—many others were ready to engage in fishing and investing capital in fishing vessels but when I did not succeed they concluded that it was no use to try and do any business in that line—I know of no person who invested capital in fishing vessels in this place and who did well in it—not one—about 150 American fishing vessels have as far as I am able to make a rough estimate visited Isle Madame each season on an average during the last three years and bought bait each to the average amount one hundred dollars; they the American vessels never catch any bait on these coasts—I have never known them to dry their nets or cure their fish on our coasts—each Am. fishing vessels on an average takes in at at Arichat about 6 to 10 tons of ice—last year they, the ice merchants sold ice at \$4 $\frac{0}{10}$ a ton, now they sell it at \$2 $\frac{5}{10}$ a ton And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an act passed during the 37th year of her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

West Arichat July 29th 1877.

SIMON TERRIO

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
WEST ARICHAT, COUNTY OF RICHMOND

At West Arichat in said County of Richmond on this 29th day of July 1877 the above named Simon Terrio made and Subscribed the foregoing solemn declaration before me

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Arichat aforesaid this 29th day of July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 183.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA }
COUNTY OF RICHMOND }

I, William LeVesconte of D'Escouse in Isle Madam Cape Breton Merchant do declare as follows—

That for the past twenty five years I have been engaged in the fishing business in this Island

— supplying vessels and fishermen for the deep sea and other fisheries — and from my knowledge and experience therein, I do estimate that the number of fishermen who have left this Island to serve in American fishing vessels — returning to their homes at the close of the season for the past five years — to average two hundred —

That there has been a large amount of bait procured on this Coast by American fishing vessels but I cannot form any correct estimate as to quantity

That the British fishing vessels have, in this locality, yielded a profit of at least twenty five per cent during the period above mentioned —

That certain advantages have been derived by the resident fishermen from the calling of American vessels for bait and other necessaries to the extent of the amount expended therefor —

That I do not consider the interests of British fishermen on this coast have been interfered with by those in American vessels to any extent — And lastly I do not know of any American vessel curing her fish on this coast and only in one instance of the fact of drying her nets

I make the above declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true —

WILL^M LEVESCONTE.

Signed and declared to before me this 30th day of July AD. 1877. at Descouse

W. R; CUTLER

Notary Public

No. 184.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA }
COUNTY OF RICHMOND }

I Charles Doyle of Rocky Bay in Isle Madam do declare as follows — that I am a fisherman and have been engaged in that business regularly for the past thirty years — That a large quantity of fish are taken in this locality by nets and it is a great resort for American Bank vessels to procure bait during the fishing season

That in my opinion at least one hundred vessels have on an average, for the past five years, been 'baited' in this Bay and adjacent harbors of the Island — and have annually purchasad at least Twenty five hundred barrels of herrings and mackerel for that purpose — paying therefor at the rate of three dollars per barrel for herring and six dollars per barrel for Mackerel — That most of those vessels are provided with ice when they come here from ports outside of this Island —

That large advantages are gained by the fishermen from the fact of their vessels calling here for bait and supplies — all of which are paid for in cash

That no interference is given to the British fishermen in the prosecution of their calling by the American vessels as they only remain sufficiently long to procure their necessaries and then leave immediately for the Banks

That no American fishermen have set nets or dried them — or cured fish on this part of the coast within my knowledge — I make the above declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true

CHARLES DOYLE

Signed and declared to before me this 30 day of July 1877. at Rocky Bay

W. R. CUTLER

Notary Public

Nova Scotia

No. 185.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA }
COUNTY OF RICHMOND }

— I David Gruchy of Descouse in Isle Madam Cape Breton Merchant do hereby declare that I have been thirty three years engaged in the fishing business of this Island — — that from my knowledge and experience therein I estimate the number of fishermen who have left this Island to join American vessels — and who return at the close of season — Averaging the last five years One hundred and fifty — the past two years there has been far less than formerly —

That a large quantity of bait has been procured by American vessels around the coast of this Island.

The British fishing vessels in this locality have yielded a profit of over twenty per cent during the period above mentioned

That the resident fishermen have derived advantages from the fact of American vessels calling here for bait and supplies — to the extent of the sums paid therefor

That the interests of British fishermen on this coast have not been interfered with in my opinion to any extent

And lastly I know of no American vessels curing fish or drying nets on this coast since I have been in the business here —

I make the above declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true —

D. GRUCHY.

Signed and declared to before me at Descouse this 30th July. 1877

W. R. CUTLER

Notary Public
Nova Scotia

No. 186.

John Grant being duly sworn says :

I am living at Hawkesbury on the Strait of Canso I am sixty four years old — I am by occupation a fisherman and pilot — for 40 years I have been a fisherman in over 20 American fishing vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence — during the last six years the mackerel fishing has much fallen off — about 10 to 15 years ago the mackerel were very plentiful and I remember to have seen as many as 700 American sails in the Gulf during some seasons. During those years there were only about 50 Provincials vessels in the Gulf — during those years Provincial vessels went mostly codfishing on the coasts of Labrador they had not the vessels fit for mackerel fishing and did not understand the business of mackerel fishing very well that is about 15 years or 20 years ago — last year was the slackest fishing season I have seen ; I think there were nearly one hundred american fishing vessels in the Gulf and about 10 Provincial vessels fishing for mackerel — I don't think that a single vessel made two trips during the year and not many of them had a full cargo, many in fact not over 50 barrels. During the four seasons preceeding the last there were about 120 American sails on an average during each season in the Gulf fishing for mackerel and about 15 to 20 Provincial vessels but the vessels did not well during any of those years — when I was with the Americans, that is, employed on their fishing vessels, we caught most of the mackerel outside of line 3 miles from shore, we caught them outside of sight of land entirely on Bank Bradley and Bank that is from 20 to 30 years ago. — Ten (10) to 15 years ago we caught the mackerel in the American vessels I was in off the East Point Prince Edward Island and off New London P. E. I. and off Casumbec P. E. I. about 8 to 10 miles off and the same distance off the North Cape P. E. I. ; during the last 8 years the Americans caught most of their mackerel on the North Side of Prince Edward Island about 5 to 8 miles off the coast — they have caught but a small proportion of their entire catch inside 3 miles from shore, certainly not more than one fourth of their entire catch inside 3 miles from shore and they caught that portion in the fall of the year — the American fishing vessels make most of the business that there is in the Strait of Canso, when there are but few American fishing vessels in our waters trade in the Strait is slack and money is scarce ; during many years the only money we saw was Yankee money they buy a great deal of country produce as beef, mutton potatoes, all kinds of other vegetables, homespun cloth, socks & mittens made by the country people and other things besides buying largely store goods of various kinds and they give employment to a very great many of our fishermen besides to coopers and other mechanics — particularly during the last 10 or 15 years a great proportion of the crew of the American fishing fleet is composed of Colonial people, I mean such as have not removed their place of living to the States. I think it is of great advantage to the people of these Provinces that the American fishermen should visit our coasts and fish there as much as they please they do no injury to our fishing and nearly half of our fishermen would be out of employment if the Americans did not employ them in their vessels.

JOHN GRANT

Subscribed & sworn to before me this 27th day of July 1877.

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PORT HASTINGS, COUNTY OF INVERNESS

At Port Hastings in said County of Inverness on this 27th day of July 1877 the above named John Grant made and subscribed in my presence the foregoing affidavit

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Port Hastings aforesaid the 27th day of July 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 187.

Patrick Walsh being duly sworn says :

I am about 35 years old am living near McGuire's at Steep Creek Guysboro Co, Nova Scotia have been fishing in vessels, mostly American vessels during the 21 years next preceeding last year, I did not go last year because mackerel were too scarce in the Bay — the big American fleet does not leave home until after the 4th of July for the Gulf of St Lawrence to fish for mackerel mackerel don't begin to get fat until the middle of August — the bait used by both Provincial and American vessels is Pogies and clam & these come all from the United States, exceptionally a Provincial vessel may use herring but this is not a good bait — the average number of vessels fishing for mackerel in the Gulf during the rebellion in the States was about 300 or 400 and about 30 to 40 (thirty to forty) Provincial vessels — during most of the years I was out mackerel fishing the Provincial vessels were about one tenth of the number of American vessels fishing for mackerel in the Gulf — fishing alongside of an American mackerel fleet would not lessen the catch of Provincial vessels provided the latter had as good bait and vessels as well fitted out as the Americans — the average number of hands employed on an American mackerel catcher is about 14 or 15 hands — during the last 6 or 7 years the mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St Lawrence has much fallen off — I don't think that the average catch during that period was more than one fifth part per year of the quantity caught say ten years ago and during the ten years next preceeding the season of ten years ago — I think that both Provincial vessels as well as American vessels catch more mackerel outside a line three miles from shore taking one year with another than they catch inside that line — I never fished near land for codfish in the Gulf but always out of sight of land — their bait for codfishing in the North Bay they, the Americans, buy mostly from Provincial fishermen along the British coasts — they mostly buy herring by the hundred paying about one dollar to \$1.⁵⁰/₁₀₀ a hundred, this pays the Provincial fishermen much better than salting the herring and putting them in barrels — I think about one half of the crew of American fishing vessels in the Gulf are men having their homes in the British Provinces — it is a great advantage that the American fishing vessels come to our coasts as they leave much money among our people.

Steep Creek August 7. 1877

PATRICK ^{his} × WALSH
mark

In presence of

JAMES G. McKEEN
OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named Patrick Walsh before me made Oath to and subscribed the foregoing statement

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Steep Creek in the County of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia this 7th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 188.

George Critchet being duly sworn says : I am living at Middle Milford Guysboro County Nova Scotia — I am 37 years old from my 18th year until 4 years ago I have been out mackerel — and cod-fishing mostly in American vessels — I left off fishing because the mackerel fishing had been poor for several years and is still ; whenever mackerel get to be plenty again I will be out fishing in vessels I think that in former years, say from 10 years ago and longer the average number of the American mackerel fleet was upwards of three hundred during the season — during the same period about 30 or 40 Provincial vessels were in the Gulf of St Lawrence — the number of American vessels above referred to is intended as the number in the Gulf of St Lawrence — during the years previous to the last 10 years the average catch of mackerel was two trips for each vessel — during the last 6 or 7 years they have scarcely averaged one full cargo during the season — I think that mackerel go where they find the best and largest quantity of feed and that when the wind if off shore it drives the small fish on which mackerel feed into deeper water and the mackerel follow them and whenever there is a big fleet off shore and heave over much bait the mackerel will follow the fleet — during the years I was out fishing we did better outside a line 3 miles from shore than inside that line — on an average, I am of the opinion, about from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of all mackerel caught by vessels in the Gulf is caught outside of a line 3 miles from shore — I think that seine-fishing is very

injurious to the mackerel fishery and ought to be prohibited entirely — I hope the Halifax Fishery Commission will recommend a treaty abolishing seine-fishing — it has never proved profitable in the Gulf of St Lawrence — the seines are about 25 fathoms deep and there are but few places in the Gulf deep enough for seine fishing — until the present season there were only two or three seine-fishers in the Gulf — the only bait used by mackerel fishers is clam and Porgies and that comes all from the United States — I have been out codfishing in the Bay i.e. Gulf of St Lawrence — the codfish caught by vessels in that Bay is all caught in deep water that is more than three miles from shore — the bait used for codfishing is herring and mackerel — this is mostly bought by American vessel from Provincial store-fishers — the spring-herring bait is bought per barrel at the rate of \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, fat herring is mostly bought by the hundred at the rate of about a dollar a hundred and \$2.50 per hundred fresh mackerel (300 *spring* mackerel per barrel) generally it pays the boat-fishers better to sell the fish fresh to the codfishers than to salt and pack them — I don't think that Provincial vessels catch any less mackerel on account of fishing alongside of an American fleet — I don't think that the American fishermen dry nets or cure fish on the British coasts, at least I have never seen them do it — I think that about one third of the crew of American fishing vessels visiting the Gulf are men having their homes in the British Provinces. I think that the presence of American fishing vessels on our Coasts is of considerable pecuniary advantage to our people and does not in any way interfere with their interests.

Dated Middle Milford, Guysboro Co. Aug 7th 1877

In presence of: }
OSCAR MALMROS }

GEORGE CRITCHETT

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named George Critchet before me made oath to and subscribed the foregoing statement

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Middle Milford in the County of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia this 7th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 189.

I Christopher Carrigan do solemnly declare that I am twenty years old — am by occupation a fisherman and that I am living at Lower Milford in the County of Guysborough in the Province of Nova Scotia I have been out mackerel fishing in the North Bay during the six years next preceding the Summer of 1876 — during the time I was fishing in the North Bay I think the American Mackerel fleet fishing in the North Bay would average about one hundred Vessels, the Vessels in which I was fishing during that time averaged per Season I think a Catch of about 200 barrels per Season. I think that during the 6 years I was in the North Bay the Mackerel fleet from the Provinces fishing in the North Bay was about 20 vessels

Provincial Mackerel fishing Vessels would — catch as many fish when side by side with American fishing vessels as if fishing by themselves — I do not know how many of the hundred American Vessels named above were Mackerel fishers and how many were Codfishers the Vessels in which I was Mackerel fishing used Porgies & Clams only as bait I have been two trip in the North Bay in Provincial Mackerel fishing Vessels and they also used only Porgies & Clams for bait.

As far as I know the Americans do not cure their fish or dry their nets on the Coasts of the British Provinces

I was out this spring & last spring in American Herring fishing Vessels to the Magdalens I think there were from 30 to 40 American Herring fishing Vessels there. Each Spring these Vessels Employ on an average two Men and two Boats from the British Provinces and pay on an average for Each Man & Boat about 30 dollars for the trip lasting about 3 weeks this Spring the American Herring Vessels at the Magdalen Islands did not average a Catch of over 300 barrels Each last Spring they all had full fares averaging about one thousand barrels

The presence of the American fishing Vessels during the season around the Coasts of the British Provinces is a great pecuniary advantage to the people of these Provinces from the large amount of money they expend among us and the large number of our men they employ in their Vessels

And (I do solemnly declare that) I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th Year of Her Majestys Reign entitled an Act for suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths

Dated at Lower Milford County Guysborough this 8th day of August 1877

CHRISTOPHER. CARRIGAN

In presence of:
OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named Christopher Carrigan voluntarily declared to and Subscribed before me the foregoing solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Lower Milford in the County of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia this 8th day of August 1877
(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 190.

William T. England being duly sworn says: I am fifty six years old, live at middle Millford Guysboro' County N. S. since I was 11 years old up to about 7 years ago I have been out fishing in fishing vessels, mostly American vessels, that is I have been fishing in vessels for 40 years, during the last 7 years I have been boat fishing and farming — as far as I know the Americans don't dry their nets on the British Coasts nor do they cure their fish on them — the bait used for mackerel is Porgies and clams and these all come from the United States — herring is now but very rarely used for bait and never except by Provincial vessels — the bait for codfish used by Americans in the Gulf of St Lawrence is mostly caught by themselves on the fishing grounds by the Americans and caught consequently in the the deep seas — I have often sold bait to the Americans going to the grand banks of Newfoundland codfishing — the codfishers going to the grand banks buy nearly all the bait they use, they use during the trip from 30 to 40 barrels of herring, buying it partly by the barrel, but often by the hundred — the hundred costs them from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter; it is much more profitable to the fishermen to sell their fish to the Bankers for bait than to salt and pack them in barrels and sell them to the merchants — I don't think that Provincial fishermen catch any less mackerel on account of fishing alongside of an American fleet — during some seasons or rather series of seasons there are among the mackerel a great many old ones and then the mackerel keep much more off-shore in the deep seas, then follows a series of seasons when old mackerel are very scarce and almost to have disappeared and during such periods the mackerel will keep much more in-shore — those mackerel that are comparatively young always prefer to keep more in-shore — I have never known as small an American cod and mackerel fleet in the Gulf of St Lawrence as during the last two years and especially last year because the catch of mackerel was very poor. The American fleet, leaves every season, especially when mackerel are plenty considerable money among us and are therefore and because they employ many of our men of considerable benefit to our coasts and as far as I know they don't do any harm to any of our interest — all along the Strait of Canso the American fishing vessels that go to the Magdalen Islands herring fishing, about on an average 40 (fourty) sails a season, hire boats and men — they each hire on an average 3 or 4 boats with as many men for an average trip of from 3 to 4 weeks — they pay as high as \$30⁰⁰/₁₀₀ to \$35⁰⁰/₁₀₀ for a man and boat — I myself went this spring with an American herring catcher to the Magdalen Islands — I was three weeks away and got \$35⁰⁰/₁₀₀ for the trip —

Dated Middle Millford Guysboro' Co. Nova Scotia August 7th 1877

WILLIAM T. ^{his} + ENGLAND
_{mark}

In presence of:
OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named William T. England voluntarily made oath to and subscribed before me the foregoing statement

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Middle Milford in the Co of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia this 7th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 191.

I, Martin Ryan do solemnly declare that: I am living at Middle Milford, County of Guysboro' — I am 63 years old — have been fishing in mackerel vessels over thirty years — about 7 years ago I left off Bay-fishing in vessels since that time I have been boatfishing and farming — the Americans do not as far as I know dry their nets or cure their fish on British coasts — Provincial vessels do not

according to my experience catch any smaller quantity of mackerel on account of fishing alongside of an American mackerel fleet in the Gulf of St Lawrence — while I was out fishing in the Gulf the Americans, during the time they had the privilege of fishing inshore as well as at other times when they had to fish in limits, caught nearly all their mackerel outside the 3 mile line from shore it was only an odd vessel that went in-shore and caught their mackerel there — the mackerel during most of the years I was in the Gulf mackerel fishing kept mostly in the deep water and not more than one fourth of the entire catch of the American vessels in which I was caught inside a line 3 miles from shore I have always fished in American vessels with the exception of five seasons when I was fishing in Provincial vessels — the bait used by the mackerel vessels in which I fished was Porgies and clams, we used no other bait—Porgies and clams all comes from the United States — between one third to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crew of the American fleet of mackerel fishing vessels are men having their homes in the British Provinces — the Americans have much benefited the people here in the Strait of Canso — the American herring fishers that come here in the spring give the first relief to our poor people and if it was not for the American fishing vessels on our coasts a very great number of our laboring men would be without employment, the great number of the American mackerel fleet come to the Gulf of St Lawrence from about the 10th of July — the mackerel fishery has much fallen off and during the last three years the catch of mackerel has not been a paying one at all ; during the last two years mackerel fishing has been almost a failure ; and I do solemnly declare that I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of her Majestys reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated Middle Millford August 7th 1877.

MARTIN RYAN

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named Martin Ryan voluntarily declared to and subscribed before me the foregoing solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Middle Milford in the County of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia this 7th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 192.

I, Philipp Ryan do solemnly declare that: I am living at Middle Milford, I am 42 years of age — I think I was about 16 years when I first went out fishing in the Gulf of St Lawrence in fishing vessels — I have mostly been mackerel fishing although some seasons I have been Codfishing in the Bay — I left off going in fishing vessels in 1872 — the American fishermen don't dry their nets nor cure their fish on our coasts as far as I know — during the last 8 or 10 years mackerel fishing has much fallen off and during the last two years as far as I can hear mackerel fishing has almost been a failure — Porgies and clams as far as I know tis universally used in the Bay as bait although a few Provincial vessels may occasionally use herring — Porgies & clams get all from the States as far as I am aware — I should think that about one half of all the mackerel caught by vessels is caught outside a line 3 miles from shore and $\frac{1}{2}$ inside that line — I should say that of late years about one third of the crew of American fishing vessels was composed of men having their homes in the British Provinces — I should say the cost of outfitting an American fishing vessel is about $\frac{1}{4}$ greater than that of a Provincial vessel of the same size — And I do solemnly declare that I conscientiously believe the foregoing declaration to be true and make this statement by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of her Majesty's reign entitled An Act for the suppression of voluntary & extra judicial oaths.

Dated Middle Milford August 7th 1877.

PHILIP RYAN

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the afore named Phillip Ryan voluntarily declared to and Subscribed before me the foregoing Solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Middle Milford in the County of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia this 7th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 193.

I Andrew Lourie do solemnly declare that I am living at Lower Milford Guysboro County, Nova Scotia I am a fisherman by occupation I have been fishing in the Gulf of St Lawrence about thirty years up to 5 years ago — I am 56 years of age the American fishing fleet fishing for mackerel begin to arrive in the North Bay about the middle of June but the greater number of mackerel vessels don't leave the States until after the 4th of July — Pogies and clams are the bait used for mackerel fishing, herring is only used as bait when the vessels are out of Pogies & clams — herring is not as good a bait as pogies and clams — I have never seen American fishermen dry their nets or cure fish on the shores of British Provinces — the fishing alongside of American mackerel vessels don't lessen in my opinion the catch of mackerel by Provincial vessels I think they catch quite as many when fishing side by side of American vessels — of late years I have heard that more mackerel are caught in-shore but when I went fishing the heft of mackerel that were caught were caught outside a line three (3) miles from shore — I have also often been codfishing in the Bay — the codfish is all caught outside a line three miles from shore — the bait used for codfishing is herring mackerel, squid and clams in the spring — the American Codfishers in the Bay procure their bait in the spring at the Magdalen Islands from the shore fishermen and in summer they catch their own bait wherever they may happen to be fishing — I think that the presence of American fishing vessels on our coasts is a pecuniary advantage to our people as they spend much money and give employment to many of our people And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

Dated at Lower Milford August 8th 1877.

ANDREW LAURIE

In presence of:
OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named Andrew Lowrie voluntarily declared to and Subscribed the foregoing Solemn declaration before me

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Lower Milford in the County Guysborough. Province of Nova Scotia this 8th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 194.

I Thomas England do Solemnly declare that I am living at Middle Milford, Guysborough County Nova Scotia, I am about 29 Years old — during the last 10 Years I have been out Mackerel fishing and during one of those 10 Seasons I have been also Codfishing in the Gulf of St Lawrence — I have mostly been netfishing in the Spring and hookfishing during the summer — I suppose that Provincial vessels fishing alongside of American Mackerel Catchers would not on that account catch a smaller quantity of Mackerel that they would do otherwise — Porgies and Clams are the bait used by Mackerel vessels — occasionally a Provincial vessel may use a little herring as bait. — My own experience is that more Mackerel are caught outside a line 3 miles from shore than inside that line — the Americans don't dry their nets on the British Coasts or cure their fish there as far as I am aware — the American fishing fleet especially when Mackerel are plenty leave considerable Money on Our Coasts and I think that their presence on these Coasts are of great pecuniary advantage to our people

And I make this Solemn declaration Conscientiously beleiving the same to be true and by Virtue of an Act passed during the 37th Year of Her Majestys Reign entitled An Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extrajudicial Oaths

Dated at Middle Milford in the County of Guysborough N S. August 7, 1877

THOMAS ^{his} X ENGLAND
mark

In presence of:
OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named Thomas England declared to and subscribed the foregoing solemn declaration before me

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Middle Milford in the County of Guysborough N. S. this 7th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 195.

I am forty six years of age and a fisherman by occupation, I am living at Lower Milford Guysboro County Nova Scotia I have been fishing in the North Bay about 14 years up to and inclusive of the season of 1873 whenever I was not out fishing in vessels I have been boatfishing I have never seen American fishermen dry their nets or cure fish on the shores of the British Provinces — I do not think that a Provincial vessel if well fitted out will catch a less quantity of mackerel on account of fishing alongside of an American mackerel fleet — I should think that fully one third of the crew of the American fishing fleet fishing off the Coasts of the British North American Provinces is composed of natives who are residents of these Provinces — the bait used for mackerel catching is clams and porgies and these all come from the United States — herring is but rarely used as a bait for mackerel — the codfish caught by the American vessels is all caught in the deep seas more than 3 miles from land their bait consists in fresh herring or mackerel — in the spring they buy it from Provincial boat fishers on the coasts of the British Provinces and during the rest of the season they mostly catch their bait in nets on the deep seas where they happen to be for cod-fishing — the American Mackerel fleet begins to arrive in the North Bay about the middle of June but the greatest number of the American Mackerel fleet do not leave home for the Bay until after the 4th day of July — About 7 or 8 years ago the mackerel fishery in the North Bay began to fall off and the last two years were particularly bad — ten years ago and upwards the average catch of mackerel consisted in about 2 full fares for each vessel but during the last 6 or 7 years I don't think that mackerel vessels averaged one full fare during the season — I think that the presence of American fishermen on our coasts has pecuniarily benefited our people as they spend considerable money and give employment to many of our men And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majestys reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths. Dated Lower Milford August 8th 1877.

RUFUS CARRIGAN

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named Rufus Carrigan voluntarily declared to and subscribed before me the foregoing solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Lower Milford in the County of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia this 8th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 196.

I Edward Walsh do solemnly declare that I am living at Lower Milford Guysboro County, Nova Scotia, I am by occupation a fisherman — for ten or twelve years I have been fishing in American vessels from about 1853 to 1865 since that time I have been net-fishing except one season 5 years ago when I was out fishing in a Nova Scotia vessel in the North Bay — the mackerel fishers from the United States begin to arrive in the North Bay about the 15th of June but the greater number of American Mackerel catchers don't arrive until after the 4th of July. — during late years the mackerel runs closer into the land but formerly when mackerel were still plenty say 10 to 15 years ago about as many mackerel were caught both by Provincials and Americans outside a line 3 miles from shore as there were in-shore — the American Codfishers in the North Bay get their bait in the spring from the fishermen on the coasts of Nova Scotia and the Magdalen Islands; during the summer the American Codfishers in the Bay catch their own bait on the deep seas wherever they may happen to fish — I think on an average an American Codfisher in the North Bay buys about 30

barrels of herring on the coasts of the Provinces for bait — I think that the presence of American fishermen on our coasts of considerable pecuniary advantage to our people as they spend much money and employ many of our men. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths Dated at Lower Milford Guysboro County N. S. August 8th, 1877

EDWARD WELSH

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH

I hereby Certify that the above named Edward Walsh voluntarily declared to and subscribed before the foregoing Solemn declaration

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Lower Milford in the County of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia this 8th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 197.

I, Charles Lowrie do solemnly declare that I am living at Middle Milford County of Guysboro Province of Nova Scotia — I am a fisherman by occupation, I am 45 years old; about 20 years ago I went first fishing in vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence and since that time I have been out in the Bay in vessels fishing for Cod and mackerel 10 or 11 seasons — the last season I was Bay fishing was that of the great August storm of 1873 when I was not fishing in vessels I have been boat fishing and I follow that now Some of the American Mackerel vessels come to the North Bay as early as about the 10th of June but the greater number of them don't leave home for the North Bay until after the 4th of July — I should think that the average size of an American Mackerel is about 60 to 65 tons new measurement — the crew of a mackerel vessel of say 60 tons is about from 15 to 17 hands — during the years previous to the last 10 years the American mackerel vessels in the Bay averaged I think 2 trips a season landing one trip in the Strait of Canso for shipment to the States sometimes however the American vessels went home with their fare and then returned to the North Bay for a second trip — On an average I should say that during seasons when mackerel were plenty as many of them were caught outside a line 3 miles from shore as inside that line both by Provincial and American vessels — Porgies & clams are the bait used for mackerel, some Provincial vessels occasionally use however herring but this is not considered as so good a bait — I do think that Provincial mackerel vessels catch as many mackerel when fishing alongside of an American Mackerel fleet as they do when fishing by themselves provided they are as well fitted out in every respect and have as good bait as the American vessels; this is however often not the case — the American codfishers in the North Bay use herring and mackerel as bait, the trawlers buy most of their bait from shore fishermen but the hook codfishers catch their own bait on the deep sea wherever they may be fishing — the codfish is all caught by the American vessels outside a line 3 miles from shore — the codfishers going to the grand banks of Newfoundland buy nearly all the bait they use of Provincial fishermen they run in usually 2 or 3 times to bait up — some of their bait, especially squid, they catch themselves on the grand banks — it pays the boatfishers better to sell their herring and mackerel to the American Codfishers in the North Bay and on the Grand Banks than to salt and pack their herring and mackerel because the price they get is usually the same and they save packing, salting and the barrels — I don't think that the mackerel vessels in the North Bay during the last 5 or 6 years have averaged per season one full fare the mackerel fishery in the Bay having fallen off so much — The fleet of American herring vessels going to the Magdalene Islands averages I should say 15 to 16 vessels each spring, these hire on an average three men and three boats each in this Province for their trip to the Magdalens' lasting about 3 weeks paying for a man and his boat from \$30 to \$35⁰⁰/₁₀₀ — one spring while I was there, there were hardly any herring, last season when I was there they averaged about 200 barrels a vessels and during good seasons they will average fully 1000 barrels of herring each — the other seasons while I was there that is about 5 besides the 3 mentioned the catch of herring was good — I think that about one half of the Crew of American fishing vessels fishing off the coasts of the British North American Provinces consist of men who have their homes in these Provinces. I think the presence of American fishing vessels on our coasts and in our harbors a great pecuniary advantage to our people; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act passed during the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign entitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths.

Dated Middle Milford August 9th 1877.

CHARLES LOWRIE

In presence of:

OSCAR MALMROS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH N. S.

I hereby Certify that the above named Charles Lowrie declared to and subscribed the foregoing Solemn declaration before me

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Middle Milford in the County of Guysborough, Nova Scotia this 9th day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 198.

Nicholas Nicholson says and deposes on oath as follows: I am living at Port Hastings, Strait of Canso, am by trade a fisherman, have during the last six years been out fishing in American fishing vessels — my age is 30 years, I was codfishing I meant to say six years besides having been fishing for mackerel during two seasons, that is, last summer and the summer of four years ago — the codfish that is caught by the Americans is all caught outside a line 3 miles from shore and of the mackerel, as far as my experience goes, fully two thirds is caught by the Americans outside a line 3 miles from shore and about one third inside that line — towards the latter part of the season it is that mackerel is caught more inshore — the Americans do not dry their nets on our coasts but preserve them by salting them in hogsheads — I have often seen American mackerel fishing vessels and Provincial fishing side by side and my experience is that the vessels of the Provinces catch quite as many mackerel when fishing side by side with an American fleet as they do when not alongside of them — codfishers (American) in the Gulf of St Lawrence catch most of their bait, herring principally, and mackerel in the bay, in nets, much more than 3 miles from shore — the codfishers going to the banks of Newfoundland partly buy their bait at Provincial Ports, about enough to last them three weeks, partly they catch it on the banks, if they can get squids, they prefer it — I think that fully one half of the fishermen of the American vessels fishing off the Coasts of the British Provinces are natives of the British Provinces who continue to live in the Provinces — I think that the American fishing vessels on our coasts is a great benefit to our people because they spend much money among us and give employment to many of our men.

NICHOLAS NICHOLSON

PORT HASTINGS Aug 1st 1877.

Sworn to & subscribed before me }
this 1st day of Aug 1877 }

OSCAR MALMROS *U. S. Consul*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PORT HASTINGS COUNTY OF INVERNESS

I hereby Certify that the above named Nicholas Nicholson voluntarily made and in my presence subscribed the foregoing affidavit

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Port Hastings aforesaid this 1st day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 199.

Duncan McEachren being duly sworn says: I am living at Craignish County of Inverness C. B. — I am about 45 years old — this is the 3d summer that I am at home not fishing, 3 years ago I was fishing for mackerel and ever since 1853 up to 3 years ago I have been mackerel fishing every summer mostly in American vessels, the Americans do not as far as I know dry their nets on our coasts nor do they cure their fish on the coasts of the Provinces — take one year with another and I should say that on an average the American mackerel fishing vessels take more mackerel outside a line 3 miles from shore than inside — all the vessels I ever was in got their bait from the States — when I was out fishing I always saw the Americans raise the mackerel first, they, the mackerel often seemed to follow the American fleet because they throw out much bait — I think that the Provincial fishing vessels catch as much mackerel when fishing side by side with an American fleet than they would or than they do when not fishing along side of the Americans — I suppose that all of two thousand men from the British Provinces that is men who have their homes in the Provinces are annually employed as fishermen in American fishing vessels — it is a benefit to the people of the Provinces that the American

vessels visit our coasts because they expend much money in the coasts and give employment to many people.

DUNCAN McEACHERN

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of August 1877

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF INVERNESS

I hereby Certify that the above named Duncan McEachren voluntarily made and subscribed in my presence the foregoing affidavit at Creignish in the said County this 2nd day of August 1877
Given under my hand and Notarial Seal at Cregnish aforesaid this 2d day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 200.

George Laidlaw, being duly sworn says: I am 39 years old; am by occupation a fisherman; I was out fishing in vessels, mostly American, from 1851 to 1872 inclusive—if fishing were good I would still go out fishing and may do so next season in case mackerel are plenty—two seasons or part of them I fished on the American shore—during the time I was out fishing the American fleet in the Gulf of St Lawrence fishing for mackerel would average per year I think nearly 300 vessels—during the first year I was out the fleet of Provincial mackerel vessels in the Gulf was larger than during any of the ten following years—I don't think that during that entire time the Provincial vessels would average per year more than fifty sails in the Gulf—the mackerel fisheries fell off much during the last 6 or 8 years—I don't think that during the last 6 or 7 years more than one quarter of the mackerel have been caught of the quantity caught per season say 10 years ago—during the last 3 years there were not any mackerel in the Gulf of St Lawrence worth going for—A long time ago, about 18 years, the American mackerel vessels began to come to the Gulf as early as the 5th of June and would come thick about the middle of June—during the last 10 years the big American mackerel fleet did not leave home until after the 4th of July—during some seasons mackerel will keep more in-shore during other seasons more off-shore—American and Provincial vessels, when the former have the privilege, fish equally much in-shore and off-shore—I think that when the Americans are kept outside a line 3 miles from shore that most mackerel perhaps $\frac{2}{3}$ are caught outside by Provincial vessels because the Americans have a heavy fleet and heave over much bait and the mackerel follow them—I don't think it hurts the Americans much to be kept outside the 3 mile limits,—they catch during the time they are kept *in* limits about as many mackerel as when they are allowed to fish in-shore—I think about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the mackerel I ever caught were caught outside of the 3 mile line—I think that an American mackerel vessel averages about 70 tons or 75 tons old measurement—the bait for mackerel is Porgies and clam—it is used alike by Provincials and Americans although occasionally the former use also herring but this is an exception—fishing alongside an American fleet does not lessen the catch of mackerel by Provincial vessels, on the contrary the more vessels the more bait and mackerel—I have been codfishing during two seasons or rather part of two seasons fishing for mackerel afterwards—American codfish vessels average a crew of from 10 to 12 hands—the codfishers going to the grand banks of Newfoundland buy from Provincial people about 40 barrels of fresh herring on going to the banks and afterwards catch a small portion of their supply of bait on the grand banks going again to the British coasts to buy bait as they need it—codfish is caught outside the 3 mile line except once in a while when cod is caught inshore—the Americans as far as mackerel catching goes have according to my estimate at all seasons, when allowed to fish in-shore, caught about $\frac{2}{3}$ d of their entire catch outside of the 3 mile line—the codfishers don't catch any of their bait inside 3 miles from shore except once in a while and not worth speaking of—the American fishermen don't dry their nets on the British Coasts, they pickle their nets on their vessels in order to preserve them, nor do they cure their fish on our coasts—the best two seasons I have ever been mackerel fishing were on the American shore and it is my opinion that if the Provincial vessels were as well fitted out as the American and if they employed as many of our most experienced fishermen as the Americans do and had as good bait that the fishery on the American Coasts north of the Chesapeake Bay would be as valuable to Provincials as the British Atlantic shores to the Americans—I think the presence of American fishing vessels on our coasts a considerable advantage to our people because they leave a good deal of money

Dated Near Low Point Inverness County Aug 4th 1877

GEORGE LAIDLAW

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of August 1877

OSCAR MALMROS

U S Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF INVERNESS

I hereby Certify that the above named George Laidlaw voluntarily made and Subscribed in my presence the foregoing affidavit at Low Point in said County this 4th day of August 1877

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 4th August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 201.

I, Roderick McDonald of Low Point, N. S. do declare and say on oath as follows: I am living at Low Point Inverness Co. Nova Scotia, am over thirty years old, have been fishing for about 12 years until three years ago, when I knocked off because mackerel was scarce in the Bay and it did not pay — the mackerel fishing has much fallen off during the last 6 or 7 years — during these 6 or 7 years the average yearly catch has not been over $\frac{1}{2}$ of what it was 8 or ten years ago — during some seasons they will be much more off shore at other seasons more inshore — during hot weather they will work more off-shore — the best place for mackerel I have ever seen is on Bradley Bank about twenty miles from North Cape P. E. I. — sometimes the Americans when mackerel is plenty will catch about $\frac{2}{3}$ of their entire catch outside a line three miles from shore but striking an average I think that during season when mackerel is plenty Americans will catch about one half outside and the other half inside a line three miles from shore — the only bait American Mackerel vessels use is Porgies and clam and that is the bait nearly always used by Provincial vessels but sometimes the latter use herring which is not a good bait and would not do at all to use as bait in fishing alongside of vessels throwing out Porgies & clam — All the Porgies and clam used as bait in the Gulf of St Lawrence comes from the United States — I think the Provincial fishermen catch as many mackerel fishing alongside of an American fleet as they would do if no Americans were in the Gulf because a large fleet heaves over much bait and raises mackerel better than a small number of vessels could do — I think that about half of our fishermen from Cape Breton and on the Nova Scotia side of the Strait of Canso find employment in American fishing vessels and if they were not so employed they would have very hard times. I think the coming of American fishermen to our coasts is a great benefit to our people especially when the American fleet in these waters is large. So help me God.

RODERICK ^{his} + McDONALD
_{mark}

Sworn to & subscribed in presence of

JAMES G. McKEEN

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
LOW POINT INVERNESS COUNTY

I hereby certify that on this 3d day of August 1877 personally appeared before me the above named Roderick McDonald and was by me duly sworn to the above and foregoing Declaration which he subscribed by affixing his mark at the foot of said declaration

Attested:

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF INVERNESS

I hereby Certify That the above named Roderick McDonald voluntarily made and subscribed in my prence the foregoing affidavit at Low Point in said County

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this 3rd day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 202.

I, Daniel McDonald do say on oath that: I am living at Low Point Inverness County Nova Scotia, am a fisherman by occupation, I have been fishing mostly in American but partly also in Nova Scotia fishing vessels I knocked off fishing about 4 years ago because the fisheries that is mackerel fishing had so much fallen off that it did not pay to go fishing; ever since the last 6 or 7 years the mackerel fisheries have been getting worse — 10 or 12 years or longer there were about

400 or 500 American mackerel vessels in the bay of St Lawrence, during the same time there were about a hundred Provincial fishing vessels in the Bay — the only bait used for mackerel, or almost the only, consists in Porgies and clam and these all come from the United States whether used by Provincials or Americans; a few English vessels use also a little fat herring but this is used in quantities hardly worth mentioning the Americans neither dry their nets nor cure their fish on the British coasts — I don't think there were over fifty mackerel fishing vessels either Provincials or Americans in the Bay of St Lawrence — I have also been codfishing and know that the codfish caught by Americans is all caught more than 3 miles three miles from shore — during most of the seasons I went fishing by far the greater portion of mackerel caught by the American fishing vessels were caught outside a line 3 miles from shore, in some years the mackerel keep more outside in the deep sea at other seasons they are found in greater numbers in-shore — of late years the mackerel have kept close to the shore — ten years ago and for many years before that mackerel were much more plenty off-shore, say from 4 to 10 miles from shore and a large proportion were caught still farther off from land — I think that the Provincial vessels in case they are as good and well fitted out as the American would catch as much mackerel and I don't think that fishing alongside of American fishing vessels interferes with the catch of Provincial vessels, I think they catch quite as many mackerel fishing side by side with the Americans as they would do otherwise — I think that about one half of the crew of the American vessels visiting the Gulf of St Lawrence is composed of Natives of the Provinces who have their homes in these Provinces. The American fishing vessels buy large quantities of vegetables, meal, and many other articles, they spend much money among our people and when the American fishing fleet on our coasts is small money is scarce when there are plenty of American fishing vessels on our coasts there is plenty of money among the people; and I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statements now made by me are true according to the best of my belief and knowledge; so help me God.

Dated Low Point Inverness Co. August 3d 1877.

DANIEL ^{his} + McDONALD
mark

Subscribed & sworn to before me Aug 3d 1877

OSCAR MALMROS
U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
COUNTY OF INVERNESS

I hereby Certify that the above namd Daniel McDonald voluntarily made and Subscribed in my presence the foregoing affidavit at Low Point in said County

Given under my hand & notarial Seal this 3rd day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN
Notary Public

No. 203.

I, Dougald Mc Kinnon of Long Point, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, say and depose on oath that: I am living at Long Point, Inverness County Nova Scotia — I have been fishing for about the last twenty years partly in American partly in Provincial vessels, mostly in the former and fishing for mackerel; for part of seven or 8 seasons I have been codfishing in the Bay or on the banks of Newfoundland and afterwards fishing for mackerel — the crew of a mackerel fishing vessel averages 13 or 14 hands — the crew of American codfishing vessels averages now from 10 to 12 hands — the average wages on codfishing vessels are from twenty five to fifty dollars a hand per month according to the experience of each person in a crew — of late years most men go on shares — I should think that about from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crew of American fishing vessels is composed of fishermen who are british subjects and living in the British Provinces — during the last 5 or 6 years mackerel fishing has very much fallen off — in this Bay i. e. the Bay of St Lawrence the catch has fallen off in my opinion over fifty per cent last year it was almost an entire failure — during the times that mackerel were plenty that is before the last ten years much the greater quantity taken by Americans were taken outside a line 3 miles from shore — but since they have become scarce they have mostly been taken inside that line — I don't think that Provincial vessels catch any smaller quantity of mackerel on account of fishing along side of an American fleet — a large fleet of vessels has a much better chance of finding the mackerel than a few vessels by themselves would have — I would rather take my chance in the Bay mackerel fishing when there were 200 vessels in the Bay than when there are only twenty vessels — according to my estimate the average expenditure of an American fishing vessel in the several ports of the British Provinces during the season would amount to about \$200 or over, that is of a vessel making only one trip during the season — in case a vessel lands her cargo on these coasts for re-shipment to the States I should think that all her

expenses including a complete re-outfit would average a thousand dollars or over — I think the coming of American fishing vessels to our coasts a great advantage to our people, especially when the American fishing vessels come in great numbers. the American fishermen do not dry their nets or cure their fish on the coasts of the British Provinces — All the codfish caught by Americans is caught outside a line 3 miles from shore — there are about on an average, taking the last 10 years, from three to four American halibut fishers off the Coasts of the British waters, they, the halibut are as a rule caught outside a line three miles from shore; it is an exception when they are caught inside that line — The bait for mackerel mostly comes from the States — there is no bait in the Dominion for mackerel fishers — The American codfishers bring their bait partly from home, partly they buy it in the Provinces or catch outside the 3 miles from shore. And I do solemnly declare on oath that according to the best of my knowledge and belief the above and foregoing statements made by me are true. So help me God.

Dated Long Point, Inverness Co. August 2nd 1877.

DOUGALD MCKINNON

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of August 1877

OSCAR MALMROS

U. S. Consul

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

COUNTY OF INVERNESS

I hereby Certify that the above named Dougald McKinnon voluntarily made and subscribed in my presence the foregoing affidavit

Given under my hand & Notarial Seal at Long Point County of Inverness this 2nd day of August 1877

(Seal.)

JAMES G. McKEEN

Notary Public

No. 204.

DOMINION OF CANADA

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX SS

I Moses C. Morgan of Halifax in the County of Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia Merchant being solemnly sworn do make oath and say as follows :

1st I say that I am at present a fish dealer in the City of Halifax engaged in buying fish for export — and have been so engaged in the said City for about eight years. I am intimately acquainted with the fish trade and generally with all matters relating to the fisheries of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

I was formerly of Gloucester in the State of Massachusetts, where I was connected with the fishery business aforesaid.

2nd. I say that it has for several years been the practice for the Colonial fishermen, who have been engaged in the mackerel fishery along the shores of Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton to procure a portion of their bait for so fishing from United States Fishermen the said bait consisting of pogies or manhaden being brought from the United States by the fishermen of that Country.

3rd The boat fisheries of Colonial fishermen are prosecuted for the taking of Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, herrings, lobsters and mackerel. Of the fish so taken in boats by Colonial fishermen, the largest portion is codfish, as is shewn by the fact that the product of the Codfishery of Nova Scotia in 1876 amounted to Two Millions five hundred and forty nine thousand dollars while the other descriptions of fish taken in the same year, exclusive of mackerel, amounted to two millions three hundred and forty two thousand dollars more. The in-shore mackerel fishery of Nova Scotia amounted that year, as appears by the Report of the Canadian Fishery Commissioner, only to about seven hundred and fourteen thousand dollars constituting not more than about one eighth of the aggregate product of the inshore Colonial boat fishery of Nova Scotia.

4th Of the Mackerel caught inshore, that is to say, within three miles of the shore in boats by the fishermen of this Province not more than one twentieth part of the aggregate catch is taken on that part of the Nova Scotia or Cape Breton Coast which is frequented by mackerel fishermen from the United States and which is that part of the coast lying on the Northern side of the Island of Cape Breton and stretching between the Strait of Causo and Sydney in said Island.

5th Cod and hallibut are caught by United States fishermen only in the deep sea or on the several off-shore fishing banks outside of the three Mile limit.

6th The Mackerel taken by United States Fishermen in-shore are caught only around the shores of the Magdalen Islands around the shores of Prince Edward Island on the east coast of New

Brunswick lying in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the North Coast of Cape Breton extending from the Strait of Canso to Sydney. All other mackeral caught by United States fishermen off the Coasts of British North America are taken outside of the three mile limit in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

7th The inshore fisheries are prosecuted by United States fishermen on the Coasts of the British North American Provinces solely for mackeral and not in boats, but in vessels which only approach the shore to fish during the months of July August, September and October. At other seasons they prosecute the mackeral fishery in the deep sea fisheries of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence outside of the three mile limit.

8th The whole mackeral catch by United States fishermen in British North American waters in the year 1876 I believe will not exceed in value thirty thousand dollars, the reason for the catch being so small was that for some years past the Mackeral fishery could be prosecuted more advantageously along the Coasts of the United States than on the coasts of British North America. Last year was one of the most profitable and productive years on record for the mackeral fisheries on the United States Coast.

9th. The in-shore fisheries, that is to say: the fisheries within the three mile limit on the British North American Coast are only prosecuted by United States fishermen for mackeral and in vessels; not in boats —

10th. The catch of Mackeral both inshore and offshore by Provincial fishermen constitutes only about one sixth of the aggregate catch of fish. Of the Mackeral caught by United States fishermen on the British North American Coast not more than one fourth are caught inshore or within the three mile limit. The rest are caught outside the three mile limit. All other descriptions of fish caught by United States fishermen are caught on the banks and constitute the great bulk of the fisheries.

The proportions which I have mentioned in this section of my affidavit are arrived at by taking an average of the results of fishing seasons, through several years.

But little injury if any in my opinion can result to Colonial fishermen from United States fishermen coming inshore to fish for mackeral. The large quantity of bait thrown from United States fishing vessels attracts the fish in large numbers and enables the Colonial fishermen in boats to prosecute the fishery much more successfully than they could otherwise do; and experience has shewn that the free access of United States fishermen to the inshore fishery has not diminished the Colonial boat fisheries, but that such boat fisheries have been steadily increasing since such free access was given and so far from its being found disadvantageous to fishermen to have a number of vessels fishing in company. It is quite usual and customary for large numbers of such vessels to be engaged fishing for a length of time side by side and the practical result of such a mode of fishing is that the fish are attracted by the bait thrown in large quantities from the vessels as aforesaid and the fishing of Colonial fishermen in boats is greatly facilitated thereby.

11th Another advantage which Colonial fishermen derive from United States fishermen having access to the British North American fisheries, is by the former procuring bait from the latter as deposed to in the second paragraph of this affidavit. A further advantage to the Colonial fishermen is that United States fishermen buy from the Colonial fishermen herrings for bait to prosecute the Bank codfishery. The United States fishermen do not catch herring in British North American waters but buy such quantities as they require for bait for the Cod fishery from the Colonial fishermen. And another advantage accruing to the Provinces from the United States fishermen having access to the British North American fisheries arises from the fact that the United States fishermen purchase from traders in the Colonies supplies, not only of bait, but of ice, provisions, clothing, barrels salt, nets, twines and many other articles. The purchases of bait and such other articles as are herein mentioned give employment to large numbers of persons and give a very important trade to a number of settlements along the coast, such as Prospect, Canso, Port Mulgrave and Louisburg. At Prospect alone about one thousand nets were set to catch herring for bait to be sold to United States fishermen last season. Ice to the quantity of seven hundred or eight hundred tons is usually bought there by the United States fishermen and in that place alone last season the purchases by the last named fishermen amounted from ten thousand dollars to fifteen thousand dollars.

The procuring of bait on the coasts of the Colonies by the United States fishermen is quite as beneficial to the Colonists as to those fishermen and the herring so supplied to them as bait is not used for mackeral nor for any fishery inshore, but for the Bank fishery. During the last ten or fifteen years very few of the United States fishermen use salt bait they formerly brought salt bait with them and caught fresh fish, as they could for fresh bait, but now most of them procure their fresh bait from the Coast and keep it in the ice houses, with which most of their vessels are furnished.

12th. During the last few years the mackeral fishery in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence has been almost abandoned by Colonial and United States fishing vessels and is being almost entirely prosecuted in boats by Colonial fishermen. The fishery on the American Coast has been so much more productive of late years as to attract many of those, who formerly came to the Gulf; And the decline of that fishery in the Gulf being such as to cause many of the Colonial fishing vessels that formerly resorted there to be employed in other ways.

At the time of the treaty the mackerel fishery along the British North American coast was considered valuable and important to the United States fishermen, but at the present time the deep sea fisheries and the fisheries on their own Coasts are principally relied on by them.

13th. A very large quantity of fresh fish, consisting of Salmon and halibut and in the winter of frozen herrings caught by Colonial fishermen find a market in the United States probably from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of fresh Salmon alone being exported annually from the British Provinces of North America to the United States. A large number of vessels load annually at Fortune Bay in the Island of Newfoundland with frozen herrings there caught by Colonial fishermen for the United States Market and employment is thereby given and benefits received by large numbers of Colonial fishermen who are engaged in that branch of the fisheries, which is the principal means of support of a large part of the local population during the winter season. At Grand Manaan and vicinity also large quantities of herring are caught by Colonial fishermen for the United States Market and these are largely shipped to the United States in Colonial vessels, and the same statement herein deposed to, as regards the benefits accruing to the population at Fortune Bay applies to that at Grand Manaan.

Although previous to the Washington Treaty fresh fish as herein enumerated were admitted to the United States Markets free of duty, yet their admission was subject to changes in legislation from time to time instead of the Markets being permanently open as at present.

14th. The United States afford the only markets for mackerel of number one and number two grade all fat herring not consumed in the Dominion and of number one Salmon caught by Colonial fishermen. Such descriptions of fish find a market in the United States alone.

15th In this affidavit the statements which I have made in the present tense apply to the state of things which has existed for the last seven years except where I have expressed a different meaning.

M. C. MORGAN.

Sworn to before me at Halifax in the County of Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia this 16th day of August A D 1877

(Seal.)

W. D. HARRINGTON. *J. P.*

No. 205.

I Richard Beazley of Halifax in the County of Halifax fisherman being solemnly sworn do make oath and say as follows :—

1st I say that for forty years last past, I have been engaged in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, Labrador, Newfoundland Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Gulf of St Lawrence and Baie des Chaleurs besides the deep sea fisheries as a fisherman and dealer in fish and have been for that time intimately acquainted with the condition of the said fisheries and the manner in which fishing has been carried on by Colonial and United States fishermen.

2nd The same kinds and descriptions of fish that are found on the coasts and shores of the British North American Provinces are to be found on the coasts and shores of the United States which are now made available to Colonial fishermen by the Treaty of Washington and on the coasts and shores of the United States several kinds of fish are procured which cannot be found on the coasts and shores of the British North American Provinces such as bass, porgies and other kinds,

3rd Nearly all the bait for mackerel used by Colonial fishermen is and must be procured by them from the United States fishermen who come to the coast of British North America under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. The bait chiefly used for mackerel and the best bait are porgies which are all taken on the coast of the United States and generally within three miles of the shore. It is a great benefit to Colonial fishermen to be able to procure such bait from the United States fishermen.

4th The United States fishermen who come to the fisheries off the coast of British North America principally pursue the deep sea fisheries outside the three mile limit. About five sixths of the fish taken by United States fishermen off the British North American coast are taken outside the three mile limit

5th The fish taken inshore by United States fishermen is almost wholly mackerel and not more than one fourth of the mackerel taken by them in the vicinity of the British North American coast is taken inside the three mile limit while about three fourths, taking the average of seasons is procured outside the three mile limit. The fishery in British North American waters is not carried on in boats by the United States fishermen but in vessels and when they are fishing inshore for mackerel it is principally around the shores of the Magdalen Islands and of Prince Edward Island and on the coast of New Brunswick, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the north coast of Cape Breton. The Colonial fishermen fish principally in boats,

6th Colonial fishermen are benefitted and not injured in the prosecution of the fisheries by United States fishermen being allowed to fish within the inshore limits. By such permission being

given the Colonial fishermen are enabled to purchase their bait from the United States fishermen which is a great advantage to the former and besides that the throwing of bait by United States fishing vessels attracts the fish and enables the Colonial fishermen fishing in boats to fish much more successfully than they could otherwise do. For this reason it is quite common for a large number of fishing vessels and boats to be seen engaged in fishing for a length of time side by side such a mode of fishing being found advantageous to all but especially to those who are fishing in boats.

7th The cost of fishing vessels and of the outfits for the same in the British Provinces is at least twenty-five per cent lower than the cost thereof in the United States and as a consequence of this difference in prices a large number of United States fishing vessels procure their outfits in the British North American Provinces.

8th The United States fishermen use herring almost entirely for bait in the codfishery which they prosecute on the Banks and in the deep sea fishery outside the three mile limit and they procure almost all the herring and other bait which they use for that purpose from Colonial fishermen. In addition to bait the United States fishermen purchase from the people of the British Provinces large quantities of ice, salt, barrels, provisions, clothing nets, twines and other articles used in the prosecution of the fisheries. The trade with the United States fishermen for such articles is of great benefit to the people of the British Provinces and is the principal trade of some of the ports of Nova Scotia. Large quantities of fresh fish are also purchased by Americans in some parts of the British Provinces for shipment to the United States and such shipments are mostly made in Colonial vessels.

9th Of late years the drying and curing of fish by the United States fishermen is principally done on the decks of their vessels and they seldom land to dry nets or to cure fish or to repack them or to transship cargoes.

10th The Treaty of Washington so far as the privileges of the fisheries are concerned I verily believe as beneficial to the people of the British Provinces as to the people of the United States, both will be equally benefitted by its provisions being carried out.

11th For all number one and number two mackerel, for all fat herring not consumed at home and for all number one salmon from the British Provinces the United States afford the only market and the duties paid on the exportation of such fish from the British Provinces before the Treaty of Washington amounted to a very large sum of money annually and the opening of the United States markets by said Treaty to such exportations has been a very great benefit to the people of the British Provinces.

12th For several years past the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces have not been so much resorted to by United States fishermen as they were formerly and they are being less and less resorted to every year by such fishermen, one reason for this fact is the change in the modes of fishing pursued by such fishermen and another is the fact that the mackerel fishery on the coasts of the British Provinces has for several years past been declining while it has been improving during the same period on the coasts of the United States.

13th The fisheries on the coasts of the United States would be very nearly as valuable to Colonial fishermen as to the United States fishermen if the former chose to avail themselves of the concession of the Washington Treaty in that particular, and latterly they are beginning to avail themselves of that fishery which is annually becoming more valuable.

14th In this affidavit the statements which I have made in the present tense apply to the state of things which has existed for the past six years except where I have expressed a different meaning.

RICHARD BEAZLEY

Sworn to before me at Halifax in the County of Halifax this Thirteenth day of June A D 1877

(Seal.)

WM McKERRON
Notary Public

No. 206.

I John Glazebrook of Halifax in the County of Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia Fisherman being solemnly sworn do make oath and say as follows :

1st I say that for forty five years last past I have been engaged in the fisheries of British North America and have been for that time intimately acquainted with the condition of the said fisheries and the manner in which fishing has been carried on by the Colonial and United States fishermen.

2nd The same kinds and descriptions of fish that are found in the fisheries mentioned in the last paragraph are to be found on the coasts and shores of the United States which are now thrown open to Colonial fishermen by the Treaty of Washington and also several other kinds such as Bass and pogies which are not to be found on the coasts and shores of British North America.

3rd The greater part of the bait used by Colonial fishermen in the mackerel fishery is procured from the United States and is furnished to said fishermen by United States fishermen who

come to the coasts of the Provinces under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. The best and most commonly used bait for mackerel are pogies which are taken from the coasts of the United States and generally inshore and the procuring of such bait is a great benefit to Colonial fishermen.

4th Much the larger proportion of the fisheries pursued by United States fishermen off the Atlantic Coast of British North America consists of the deep sea fisheries outside the three mile limit. I believe that at least three fourths if not five sixths of the fish taken by United States fishermen off the shores of the British Provinces are taken outside the three mile limit.

5th The United States fishermen pursue the inshore fisheries almost solely for mackerel and of the mackerel taken by such fishermen on the coasts of British North America much the smaller part — in fact only about one fourth is taken inside while about three fourths are taken outside the three mile limit taking the average of seasons. The United States fishermen do not fish in boats when in British North American waters but in vessels. The Colonial fishermen fish principally in boats. The United States fishermen procure the mackerel which they catch in shore chiefly around the shores of the Magdalen Islands around the shores of Prince Edward Island — on the east coast of New Brunswick in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and on the north coast of Cape Breton.

6th Colonial fishermen are benefitted and not injured in the prosecution of the fisheries by the United States fishermen being allowed to fish within the inshore limit — they are benefitted by being enabled to purchase bait as before mentioned and are enabled to take larger quantities of fish than they could do if fishing alone by reason of the fish being attracted by the quantities of bait thrown from the United States fishing vessels.

7th The cost of fishing vessels and of outfits therefor in the British Provinces is at least twenty five per cent lower than the cost thereof in the United States and as a consequence of this difference in prices a large number of United States fishing vessels procure their outfits in the British Provinces yearly.

8th The United States fishermen procure the herring which is almost the only bait which they use for the deep sea codfishery by purchase from Colonial fishermen—they make such purchases in large quantities buying all or nearly all the bait they need for that fishery from Colonial fishermen and they buy in addition from the inhabitants along the coasts of the British Provinces large quantities of ice salt barrels provisions nets twines cables clothing and all other articles used in the prosecution of the fisheries. This is the principal trade of some of the ports of Nova Scotia and is a great benefit to the inhabitants. Large quantities of fresh fish are also purchased by Americans in some parts of the British Provinces for shipment to the United States and such shipments are chiefly made in Colonial vessels.

9th Of late years the drying and curing of fish by United States fishermen is principally done on the decks of their vessels and they seldom land to dry nets or to cure fish or to repack them or to trans-ship cargoes.

10th The Treaty of Washington so far as the privileges of the fisheries are concerned is I verily believe as beneficial to the people of the British Provinces as to the people of the United States.

11th The United States afford the only market for all number one and number two mackerel for all fat herring not consumed at home and for all number one salmon from the British Provinces and the duties paid on the exportation of such fish from the British Provinces before the Treaty of Washington amounted to a very large sum of money annually. The provisions of the Treaty of Washington by which said market is made free are a very great benefit to the people of the British Provinces.

12th For several years past the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces have not been so much resorted to by United States fishermen as they were formerly and they are being less and less resorted to every year by such fishermen. The change in the mode of fishing pursued by such fishermen is one reason for this circumstance and another reason is that the mackerel fishery on the coasts of British North America has for several years past been declining while it has been improving during the same period on the coasts of the United States. The fisheries on the coasts of the United States would be as valuable to Colonial fishermen as to United States fishermen if the former chose to avail themselves of the concessions of the Treaty of Washington in that particular.

13th In this affidavit the statements which I have made in the present tense apply to the state of things existing for the last six or seven years except where I have expressed a different meaning.

JOHN ^{his} + GLAZEBROOK
mark

Sworn to before me at Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia this 20th day of June A D 1877 being first read and explained to deponent.

(Seal.)

WM McKERRON
Notary Public.

No. 207.

I William Hays of Halifax in the County of Halifax fisherman being solemnly sworn do make oath and say as follows :

1st I say that for forty years last past I have been engaged in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and have been for that time intimately acquainted with the condition of the said fisheries and the manner in which fishing has been carried on by the Colonial and United States fishermen

2nd The same kinds and descriptions of fish that are found on the coasts and shores of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are to be found on the coasts and shores of the United States which are now made available to Colonial fishermen by the Treaty of Washington, and on the coasts and shores of the United States several descriptions of fish are procured which cannot be found on the coasts and shores of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, namely, Bass, porgies, and other kinds,

3rd The greater part of the bait used by Colonial fishermen in the mackerel fishery is and must be procured from the United States and is furnished to them by United States fishermen who come to the coasts of the Provinces under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, The best and most commonly used bait for mackerel are porgies which are all taken from the coasts of the United States and generally inshore, and the procuring of such bait in this way is a great benefit to the Colonial fishermen,

4th Of the fisheries pursued by United States fishermen off the Atlantic coast of British North America much the larger proportion consists of the deep sea fisheries outside the three mile limit. I believe that at least three fourths if not five sixths of the fish taken by United States fishermen off the said coast last mentioned are taken outside the three mile limit,

5th The United States fishermen pursue the inshore fisheries chiefly for mackerel and of the mackerel taken by such fishermen on the Coasts of British North America about one fourth is taken inside and about three fourths outside the three mile limit, taking the average of seasons. The United States fishermen do not fish in boats when in British North American waters but in vessels, the Colonial fishermen fish principally in boats, The United States fishermen procure the mackerel which they catch inshore principally around the shores of the Magdalen Islands, around the shores of Prince Edward Island, the East coast of New Brunswick and the North coast of Cape Breton.

6th Colonial fishermen are not injured in the prosecution of the fisheries but benefitted by the United States fishermen being allowed to fish within the inshore limits, the facility thus given for the purchase of bait is a great advantage to Colonial fishermen and in consequence of the large quantities of bait thrown from a fleet of United States fishing vessels the Colonial fishermen fishing in the vicinity of such a fleet are enabled to take much larger quantities of fish than they could if fishing alone, —

7th The cost of fishing vessels and of the outfits for the same in the British Provinces is at least twenty five per cent lower than the cost thereof in the United States and as a consequence of this difference in prices a large number of United States fishing vessels procure their outfits in the British North American Provinces

8th The United States fishermen procure the bait which they use for the deep sea codfishery which bait consists of herring by purchasing the same from Colonial fishermen, they purchase herring for such purpose in large quantities and in fact obtain all or nearly all they need in that way from Colonial fishermen and in addition to their purchases of bait the United States fishermen purchase from traders along the coasts of the British Provinces large quantities of ice, salt, barrels, provisions, nets, twines, clothing and all other articles used in the prosecution of the fisheries. The trade with the United States fishermen for such articles is of great benefit to the people of the British Provinces and is the principal trade of some of the ports of Nova Scotia, Large quantities of fresh fish are also purchased by Americans in some parts of the British Provinces for shipment to the United States and such shipments are mostly made in Colonial vessels.

9th Of late years the drying and curing of fish by United States fishermen is principally done on the decks of their vessels and they seldom land to dry nets or to cure fish or to repack them or to trans-ship cargoes, —

10th The Treaty of Washington so far as the privileges of the fisheries are concerned is, I verily believe as beneficial to the people of the British Provinces as to the people of the United States, both will be equally benefitted by such privileges being given.

11th For all number one and number two mackerel for all fat herring not consumed at home and for all number one Salmon from the British Provinces the United States afford the only market and the duties paid on the exportation of such fish from the British Provinces before the Treaty of Washington amounted to a very large sum of money annually, and the opening of the United States Market by the Treaty of Washington to such exportation has been a very great benefit to the people of the British Provinces,

12th For several years past the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces have not been so much resorted to by United States fishermen as they were formerly and they are being less and less

resorted to every year by such fishermen — one reason for this fact is the change in the modes of fishing pursued by such fishermen, Another is the fact that the mackerel fishery on the coasts of the British Provinces has for several years past been declining while it has been improving during the same period on the coasts of the United States

13th The fisheries on the coast of the United States would be as valuable to Colonial fishermen as to United States fishermen if the Colonial fishermen chose to avail themselves of the concessions of the Washington Treaty in that particular and latterly they are beginning to avail themselves of that fishery which is annually becoming more valuable.

14th In this affidavit the statements which I have made in the present tense apply to the state of things which has existed for the past six years except where I have expressed a different meaning.

WILLIAM HAYES

Sworn to before me at Halifax in the County of Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia this 13th day of June A D 1877

(Seal.)

WM McKERRON
Notary Public

No. 208.

The Examination of Captain William A. Molloy of Great St. Lawrence Newfoundland taken before George Henry Emerson Attorney at Law. Examiner

The said witness being sworn saith — I am a native of Newfoundland and am 27 years of age. I have been engaged in the Fishery-business all my life. There is very little inshore-fishing done by American Fisherman within three miles of the Coast of Newfoundland except bait-taking. There is no mackerel-fishing done on the Coast of Newfoundland by either American or British fisherman There is no boat-fishing done on the inshore by American fisherman. I was eight years fishing out of Gloucester six years of which I was Master — I am therefore perfectly acquainted with the American fishing in the Maritime Provinces. I have never known the American Fisherman avail themselves of the privilege of landing to dry nets, cure fish or use the shore for any other purpose in this Colony except for obtaining Water The fisherman of Newfoundland benefit very materially by intercourse with American fisherman both by traffic in bait, ice and fishing-stores and the selling by American-fisherman within the Colony, of their small-fish and oil. I think that the importance of the intercourse of American fisherman with British fisherman cannot at present be estimated. Every American Fishing vessel that comes to Newfoundland cannot get out under an outlay of from sixty to seventy dollars for bait and ice. The British fisheries for the past few years have been less productive and remunerative to those engaged in them, than formerly. The shore fisheries on the inshore have been of very little value to those prosecuting them either from the States or Newfoundland for the past four years. The fishing by American fisherman in the Waters of the Provinces does not lessen the catch of American or British fisherman; and the presence of American Fisherman in the Provincial Waters improves the Status of the Provincial fisherman, who are much inferior to the American fisherman, and are at least a century behind the age in the manner of catching fish. If the British fishermen employed as much capital and had as much energy and enterprise as the American Fisherman I believe that the American Fishermen cannot compete on the Newfoundland coast in catching fish. The only advantage derived by American Fisherman from the Treaty of Washington 1871, is the advantage of catching bait and obtaining ice which is also of great advantage to Newfoundlanders in the way of Traffic.

WILLIAM MOLLOY

Taken before me at Saint Johns Newfoundland this 1st day of June A D 1877

GEO H.Y EMERSON JR
Examiner —

No. 209.

The examination of Levi Griffin of Boston United States of America but at present of Saint John's Newfoundland taken before me George Henry Emerson Jr Examiner —

This Witness being sworn, saith : —

I am a native of the State of Maine but at present am fishing in Newfoundland I am thirty four years of age, and have been engaged in the fishery-business about twenty years. The

American fisherman do not use and have never used the inshore fisheries for cod fishing. There is no mackerel fishing on the Coast of Newfoundland. There is no boat-fishing done by Americans on the Coast of Newfoundland. Even the Bank fishing has become less lucrative and important within the past ten years than it formerly was. To my knowledge there has been no use made by the Americans of the privilege of landing on the Coast of Newfoundland for curing the fish, drying the nets, obtaining their wood. There is no object whatever to be obtained by such landing. American fisherman generally purchase whatever they require from the people of the Island. The value to all provincial fisherman especially to Newfoundlanders cannot be too highly estimated (and will no doubt be of greater value in the future) of their intercourse with Americans. Every Fishing vessel that enters the ports of Newfoundland, belonging to Americans leaves at least Eighty dollars. Nearly all the American fisherman purchase ice, bait and stores and supplies in large quantities in Newfoundland and this trade is increasing very largely every year. I have repeatedly heard the fisherman of Newfoundland assert that it was a great benefit to them to have constant intercourse with Americans. Thousands of Barrels of bait would pass the shores of Newfoundland every year if the Americans did not come down to purchase them. This trade with the fisherman of Newfoundland for bait and ice is of great benefit to the Island and generally recognized to be so except by the large Merchants of the Island. A great impetus has been given to the fishing-business in Newfoundland since the passing of the Washington Treaty 1871. The trade of Americans with Newfoundlanders has increased at least *One hundred per. cent. per annum*, since the passing of the Treaty and is steadily increasing with great advantage to all concerned. It is the real opinion of the Inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces especially Newfoundland that the incidental advantages to be derived from the presence of American fisherman in British Waters is of great value to British Fisherman is very great, and that the fisheries on the Coast of Newfoundland do not suffer to any extent, and does not lessen in any way the catch of British fisherman. If the British fisherman employed as much capital and had as much energy and enterprise as American fisherman the American Waters would be of more importance to Newfoundlanders than the British Waters are to Americans especially as there are no mackerel to be caught on the Newfoundland coast

The fishing-business as a rule does not make very large returns compared with other businesses, considering the Amount of Capital and time employed in its prosecution. It is a very precarious means of living — and the "fisherman's luck" is almost as proverbial as the "Miners luck."

LEVI GRIFFIN

Taken before me at Saint John's this 2nd day of July A D 1877

GEO. H. Y. EMERSON JR

Examiner —

No. 210.

The examination of Henry A. Cobb a native Province Town Massa: but at present of Saint John's Newfoundland taken before me George Henry Emerson, Examiner.

This witness being sworn saith: My name is Henry A. Cobb. I am 26 years of age and have been engaged in the cod and other fisheries all my life. I have been fishing on the Grand Bank for a period of ten years. It is not true that American Fishermen use the inshore fishery within three miles for cod-fishing. There are no mackerel on the Coast of Newfoundland. There is not any boat-fishing done by American fishermen on the inshore fisheries except bait-taking, which is seldom done, as American Fishermen are rarely equipped for bait-catching of any kind, and are consequently driven to purchase from the Newfoundland. The inshore fishing is of no value to American fisherman and has to my knowledge been of very little value to British-fishermen for the past ten years. I have never known, in all my experience, extending over ten years of American fisherman availing themselves of the privilege of landing on the Coast of Newfoundland to dry nets, cure fish or for any other purpose. Since the Treaty of Washington the number of American fishing-vessels has not increased on the coast of Newfoundland and the only advantage derived by American fisherman is the privilege of obtaining fresh-bait from Newfoundland fishermen. The advantage derived from intercourse with American fisherman, is very great to Newfoundlanders. American fishing vessels call at the different ports on the South East and West of Newfoundland and buy bait, ice, and fishing stores to large amounts and sell their small-fish and oil. Every fishing vessel entering a Newfoundland port expends at least Seventy five dollars every trip before she leaves. This is of great advantage to the Newfoundland people especially in the outports where the fisherman is generally very poor and very destitute. It is true that the British fisheries are much less productive and less valuable than they formerly were and the inshore fishery's on the coast of Newfoundland has been reduced about fifty per cent. in quantity and value within the past ten years. It is the opinion of most maritime provincial fishermen that the incidental advantages derived by them from intercourse with American fishermen are very great; and that the presence of

American fisherman in British Waters is not detrimental to the interests of British fishermen, either by depreciating the value of the fish by competition, or decreasing the Catch of fish in the provinces. If the British fishermen were more energetic and put more capital into their fisheries and had the same class of vessels prosecuting the fishery that the Americans have, the Mackerel fishing of the United States would be of inestimable value to them as they have no mackerel fishing in Newfoundland.

I do not think there has been any advantage obtained by American fishermen by the Treaty of Washington except taking bait. The only Mackerel fishing that the Americans prosecuted in British Waters before the passing of the Treaty was at Bay Chaleur, and that has failed from natural causes.

HENRY A COBB.

Taken before me at Saint Johns Newfoundland this 2nd day of June A D 1877.

GEO. H.Y EMERSON JR

Examiner

No. 211.

The examination of Cyrenius Brown of Trepassey in the Island of Newfoundland (formerly of the State of Maine U. S.) taken before me at Saint John's Newfoundland,

This Witness being sworn saith:—

I am a native of Bucksport in the State of Maine United States of America but at present residing in Trepassey in the Island of Newfoundland. I am sixty nine years of age. I have been engaged in the Fishery business about forty years. It is not true that American fisherman use the inshore fisheries within three miles of the Coast of Newfoundland for cod or other fishing. American fisherman fish either on the Grand Bank, St. Peters Bank or Banquero. There is no mackerel on the Coast of Newfoundland. The inshore fishery is of little or no value to American fisherman. It is never prosecuted by American fishermen. I never knew American fishermen to land on the coast of Newfoundland for the purpose of drying their nets curing their fish. This privilege is never availed of by American fishermen because they bring their fish to the States in a "green" condition, which is more profitable than drying and curing in Newfoundland, where the weather is much less suited for the cure of fish than the climate of the United States.

I think the value of American "Bankers" visiting Newfoundland is of great value to Newfoundlands. The American "Bankers" purchase large quantities of Bait and ice in Newfoundland. This practice of visiting Newfoundland for the purpose of obtaining Bait, which was hardly known ten years ago, is increasing rapidly and will be of more value to Newfoundlanders in the future. This practice increases about *twenty per. cent.* every year. Each American "Banker" spends about sixty to Seventy dollars for Bait on her visit to Newfoundland. This Traffic is of great value to Newfoundland. and the people of the country think it a great blessing to be able to sell the Bait to the Americans, which would otherwise be useless and unprofitable to any one. Newfoundlanders generally acknowledge that they receive a great deal more by free intercourse with Americans in their fishery business than they do with either Canadian or Nova Scotian fisherman.

CYRENIUS BROWN

Taken before me at Saint Johns Newfoundland this 2nd day of July 1877.

GEO. H.Y EMERSON JR

Examiner

No. 212.

The Examination of William Fitzgerald of St John's Newfoundland taken before me George Henry Emerson Examiner

This witness being sworn saith:—I am thirty nine years of age. I have been engaged in the Fishery-business over twenty years. I have been fishing out of the Port of Gloucester, United States, for the past ten years. I am well acquainted with the American fishing on the Coast of Newfoundland. The Americans never did not do they now use the inshore-fishery within three miles for the purposes of cod or any other fishing except the taking of bait. There is not any mackerel fishing on the coast of Newfoundland by either American or British Fishermen. There is no boat fishing by the Americans on the Coast of Newfoundland at all. American fishermen do not come prepared for inshore fishing. Inshore fishing would not be profitable to Americans as the inshore

fish would not find a market in the United States owing to the smallness of the fish. Americans do not make use in any way of the privilege granted under the Treaty of Washington of landing on the coast of Newfoundland to cure fish, dry nets or procure wood and water. Americans buy their wood and water from the Newfoundlanders. The only advantage derived by Americans under the Above Treaty is the privilege of procuring fresh-bait and ice which they always, with few exceptions, purchase in the different ports of Newfoundland. I think that the presence of American fishermen in the ports of Newfoundland purchasing stores bait ice &c is of great advantage to the people of the Colony and is of great value to the fishermen of the provinces in the way of increased traffic and will be of more importance to the people in the future. I paid last year fifty cents per hundred to Newfoundlanders for Squids for bait and I purchased about 15,000 at that price. I consider that number of Squids small for a vessel to take. I have paid as high as ninety cents per hundred for squids on the Western Coast of Newfoundland

I think great advantages will be obtained by Newfoundland in the future by the intercourse of American fishermen with Newfoundland fishermen, quite as much as the benefits derived by American fishermen by privileges granted under the Washington Treaty. The Mutual intercourse will improve the habits and customs of the Newfoundland fishermen especially in the manner of taking and curing fish and also in giving labour to Newfoundland fishermen; which they are not at all times able to obtain. Half the population of Newfoundland are thrown out of employment when the inshore fishery fails.

WILLIAM ^{his} FITZGERALD
mark

Taken before me at Saint Johns this 5th day of June A D 1877 _____

GEO H.Y EMERSON JR

No. 213.

I, Charles H Nute Master of Sch Edward E. Webster of Gloucester and formerly Master of Sch's Ben Perley Poore, Lightfoot, Ontario & C. B. Manning—all of Gloucester, was born in Gloucester, am 32 years of age & have been engaged in the fisheries for 20 years & continuously engaged in the Grand Bank fishery for the past twelve (12) years taking Cod & Halibut for the first nine years obtained my bait upon the Banks—usually carrying from home a few barrels of Pogie Slivers to procure the first fish & afterwards fishes-peas & other refuse parts of fish, also using Bird-meat,—a large quantity being obtained by catching the Hagdon with a hook—for the last three years I have bought my bait of the inhabitants of Newfoundland paying cash for the same. the holding of bait by traps and pounds by the people of N.F. enables us to obtain our bait readily & is a source of income to them and convenience to us—the people will often chase us for miles for an opportunity to bait an American fisherman,—we meet their boats off St. Peters seeking for American vessels to sell them bait,—there being a very active competition in selling bait and supplies the Newfoundlanders carry this bait to St Peters to sell to the French vessels & we could easily procure this bait there, as there are thousands of barrels annually thrown overboard for want of a market & the only object in going to Newfoundland is to obtain the bait in its freshest state—I never have caught any bait at N.F. but have purchased it when I have got any at N.F.—I have never known any American vessel to catch bait at Newfoundland having uniformly purchased the same.

I paid on this last voyage, ending Aug 10. 1877, \$271 to the inhabitants of N.F. for bait

I know that this trade is of great advantage to the inhabitants of Newfoundland, as our vessels leave from one to two thousand dollars some days, in some of the little Coves of the Coast—the Squid are entirely useless except for the purposes of bait, and the American and French fleet provide the only market—there is about 250 American vessels engaged in the Bank fishery—a portion—say one half—purchase bait at Newfoundland I have never caught any Halibut or Cod within one hundred & fifty miles of the British shores the american Cod & Halibut fishery being entirely a deep-sea or ocean fishery and I knew of no American vessels taking Cod or Halibut within three miles of the shore—there is no American vessel engaged in the Codfishery that carries seines or nets to procure bait

CHARLES H NUTE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss.

August 13th 1877

Then personally appeared the above named Charles H. Nute and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge & belief before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 214.

I, Joseph Oakley, Master of the Schooner Sarah P. Ayer of Gloucester do depose and say that I was born in Nova Scotia, am 29 years of age, have been continuously engaged in the fisheries — the last eight years of which being out of Gloucester & always to the Grand Banks. I have read the statement of Captain Charles H. Nute of Sch Edward R. Webster, and in all its features and statements it accords with my own experience & is perfectly true — on my last trip to Grand Bank I took my bait at Newfoundland and paid \$209,76 cash for the same — have never caught fish or halibut while in an American vessel within 3 miles of the shore — the American Cod & halibut fishery is entirely a deep-sea or ocean fishery. I consider the bait business of Newfoundland of vastly more profit to the inhabitants than convenience or profit to the Americans and I believe that were it not for this trade of bait & supplies to the American fleet; the inhabitants would suffer great distress & poverty. as their stock in trade would be entirely useless, were it not for our fleet to purchase them,

JOSEPH OAKLEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss.

GLOUCESTER Aug. 13th 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Joseph Oakley and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 215.

I, Mathew McDonald Master of the Sch Clara B. Chapman, and subsequently of the Sch Webster Sanborn was born in Prince Edward Island am twenty six years of age, have been engaged in the fisheries from Gloucester for the past eight years — principally on the Grand Banks, taking Codfish & halibut. I have used for bait principally herring & squid in all cases purchasing the same of the inhabitants of Newfoundland & paying Cash for the same at the rate of \$2. per Bbl. for Herring and 50 Cts per 100 for Squid — the people there being anxious to sell the same to the American fishermen — I have never attempted to catch any bait on the Coast of N. F. — am well acquainted with the manner in which bait is obtained by the American fishermen & I know that all with which I am acquainted buy their bait — paying cash for the same, — have never known of but one case in which the bait was caught — one vessel taking a few Bbls of Squid at Conception Bay, N. F. I have never fished for, Cod or Halibut on the British shores, nor do I know of any American vessel ever taking these fish within the limit of three miles from the shore, the Cod & Halibut fisheries, as prosecuted by the American fishermen, is entirely a deep-sea fishery.

MATHEW McDONALD

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss.

GLOUCESTER Aug 13th 1877.

Then personally appeared the within named Mathew McDonald, Master of Sch. Clara B. Chapman, and made oath that the within statement by him subscribed is true

Before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 216.

The Examination of Patrick Walsh of St. John's Newfoundland taken before me George Henry Emerson jr Examiner —

This witness being sworn saith —

I am forty three years of age and have been engaged in the Fishery since I was fourteen years old. I am Master of a Newfoundland Steam Bait Skiff, a vessel belonging to the Honourable Am-brose Shea of St John's Newfoundland, and used by him for procuring bait for the Fishermen of Newfoundland.

I never knew the American fishermen use the inshore shore fishery for Cod or other fishing. We have no mackerel on the Coast of this Island. The American fisherman frequent our Harbors for the purpose of procuring bait to prosecute the fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland. They purchase always and do not catch it themselves. The fishermen of Newfoundland benefit by this traffic with the American fishermen in bait and ice. The Newfoundland fishermen can procure plenty of bait when it is impossible to catch fish, which bait the Americans purchase from him at the rate of 40 to 50 cents per hundred. This is of inestimable value to Newfoundlanders as the inshore fishery on this Coast for the past ten years has been very unproductive while there has been a great quantity of bait, which if it were not for the purchase by the American fishermen would be perfectly useless to any one.

PATRICK ^{his} X WALSH
mark

Taken before me at Saint Johns Newfoundland this 4th day of June A D 1877

GEO. H.Y EMERSON JR

No. 217.

Examination of Captain James Brown of Boston, Mass: at present of Saint John's taken before me George Henry Emerson, Examiner.

This witness being sworn saith:—

I am thirty two years of age and have been engaged in the Bank fishery on the Coast of Newfoundland for the past fifteen years. The American fisherman do not use the inshore fisheries within three miles of the Coast of Newfoundland for either Cod or other fishing, except for taking bait. American fishermen always buy their bait on the coast of Newfoundland from the Newfoundland fishermen. There is no mackerel fishing on the Coast of Newfoundland. There is no boat-fishing by the Americans on the Coast of Newfoundland. I have never known American fishermen land on the Coast of Newfoundland to dry nets, cure fish or for any other purpose. There is no necessity of American Fishermen landing in Newfoundland except for the purpose of purchasing bait, Ice, and fishing stores. American fishermen always purchase bait. They never catch their own bait. The Americans never come prepared, and find it cheaper to purchase bait, than to bring nets and gear from the States, to catch it with, An American fishing vessel would want about fifty barrels of Herring for bait, or about twenty thousand squids. Herring average about forty dollars for fifty barrels of Herring, and about forty cents per Hundred for squids— I think that the traffic between the American fisherman and the Newfoundland fisherman is of great importance to the Newfoundlander, in putting in circulation among the people of the Western Coast a great deal of money and the facility of obtaining by the Newfoundlander from the Americans provisions at a cheaper rate than can be obtained from the Newfoundland Merchant, whose prices are exceedingly high. The intercourse of American and Newfoundland fisherman is also of great importance in improving the manners and habits of the Newfoundlander especially in the manner of catching fish and in improving generally the status of the Newfoundland fisherman who is at least half a century behind the age even in obtaining and curing fish which is his only means of support. I think the American fishermen leave about sixty thousand dollars a years in Newfoundland and all this money is spent among the fishermen and not among the merchants. This must be of inestimable value to the people of Newfoundland who are a very people and have very little money among them —

JAMES BROWN

Taken before me at Saint Johns aforesaid this 4th day of June AD 1877 —

GEO. H.Y EMERSON JR
Examiner

No. 218.

I. John H. McKinnon a native of Cape Breton N. S. aged 28 years. Master of Schooner Rutherford B. Hayes of Gloucester, Mass. on oath deposes and says that in 1875 he was Master of Schooner Mary Low of Gloucester Mass. and was engaged in the Grand Bank Fishing for Cod and Halibut, catching them with Trawls baited mostly with Herring purchased in Hermitage Bay Newfoundland, that I have never caught any bait myself but they the Newfoundlanders have asked my Crew to help them catch the bait, but I did not get it any cheaper on that account. My experience has been that no American Vessel has caught their own bait but occasionally as a favor or to get their bait quicker have aided the Newfoundland fishermen in catching it. paying in full for

it. American fishermen do not carry Nets or anything to take bait with, except a few Squid jigs — I never took any Codfish or Halibut within three miles of the coast of Newfoundland or British Provinces while I have been in an American Vessel. and do not believe an American Vessel does it, except to get a fresh fish to eat. All their Cod & Halibut Fisheries are deep Sea fisheries. I have purchased Ice in Newfoundland for which nearly double was paid for it more than Ice sold for in Gloucester. All the supplies wanted for Vessel use is a great deal higher in Newfoundland and the Inhabitants are making money from their trade with American Vessels — In selling to American Vessels I consider it is worth much more to *them* than the privilege of buying is, to us, as the markets of the French Islands are open to us. and the bait would seek that Market were the Ports of Newfoundland closed to American Fishermen, and I think it is made a market for their bait now, to considerable extent.

I have been engaged in the Cod & Halibut fisheries for the past five years having been four years Skipper or Master.

JOHN McKINNON

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS }
COUNTY OF ESSEX } ss

GLOUCESTER Aug. 13th 1877

Then personally appeared the above named John McKinnon and subscribed and made oath that the foregoing statement is true. Before me
(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 219.

I. John Curzon a native of Pictou Nova Scotia. Master of Schooner Mist of Gloucester Massachusetts Aged 35 years on oath depose and say that I have been engaged in the fishing business, nine years, Cod & Halibut Fishing wholly, with exception of one trip after Mackerel, have fished on Grand Bank. and Georges Banks. In fishing on the Grand Banks I have bought my bait, paying cash have procured them in Fortune, Tar and Conception Bays in Newfoundland, paying from 20c to 75c per hundred for Squid and from \$25 to \$30 for baiting our Schooner for the voyage. I have purchased Ship Stores and Ice in Newfoundland always paying more than I could have bought for at home, they asking the highest prices for everything — I have never carried Nets or anything to catch bait and know of no vessel (American) that has. the trade with American Vessels has been for three or four years past and they make money out of it I do not know what they would do without us for their Squid would be worthless without our trade. and their Herring would be almost worthless to them except what few they could sell at the French Islands. If prevented from purchasing bait and supplies in Newfoundland, American fishermen could go to the French Islands and get plenty, and their other supplies much cheaper.

That I consider that their chance to sell to American Fishermen is worth a great deal more to them than our privilege to go there and purchase. for dozens are running after you to sell bait and if they think you want supplies and ice the Merchants or Traders solicit your trade.

JOHN CURZON

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss.

GLOUCESTER Aug 13th 1877

Then personally appeared John Curzon, above named, and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true. before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 220.

I. John G. Dennis of Gloucester in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say that I am forty years old and have been engaged in the fishing business both as fishermen and in sending out vessels. for the last fifteen years I am now a member of the firm of Dennis and Ayer. I send on an average two vessels each winter to Fortune Bay Newfoundland for herring — Herring are purchased from the inhabitants of Newfoundland and are never caught by the Americans — The vessels that go to Newfoundland for herring are not prepared for fishing they purchase herring paying from one to two dollars per barrel partly in money and partly in goods, provisions, &c these vessels all make entry at the Custom House and pay duties upon the

goods with which they purchase the herring — American vessels leave from (\$25000,00) twenty five thousand dollars to (\$40,000 00) forty thousand dollars Each year in the region of Fortune Bay — This is the only business the inhabitants of Fortune Bay have during the winter, and the only market for their herring and without it they would not be able to live — American vessels have never been ordered off or forbidden to purchase herring on the coast of Newfoundland —

I am also engaged in the cod-fishery on the Grand Banks and my vessels purchase bait on the Coast of Newfoundland herring is the bait principally used, my vessels bring some bait from the United States but when they are out of it they call at the various bays of Newfoundland and purchase it there, No objection has ever been made to purchasing bait and supplies on the Newfoundland coast, the inhabitants are glad enough to sell it to us as it is a very profitable trade for them — The Newfoundland traders in bait and ice advertise in the Gloucester newspapers and send circulars to the various fishing firms asking their custom — Bait is also purchased at the French Islands from the Newfoundland jacks which come there to sell the herring bait to the French and American fishing vessels — I consider the herring fishery of Newfoundland of no value to Americans, they never catch but only purchase the fish and pay the full value for them — American vessels never fish for cod or any other fish within three miles of the Coast of Newfoundland

JOHN G. DENNIS

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss

GLoucester July 28th 1877

Then personally appeared the above named John G. Dennis and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed were true to the best of his knowledge and belief

before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 221.

I Andrew Leighton of Gloucester in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being duly sworn do depose and say that I am fifty four years old and have been engaged in the fishing business both as fishermen and dealer for over thirty years, I have been engaged in the Newfoundland herring trade for eighteen years during the winter principally at Fortune Bay, The Method of doing business is to send vessels from here to purchase cargoes of frozen herring from the fishermen on that coast, which are then carried to the United States and there sold — I have never caught any herring on the coast of Newfoundland and I have never known of any American vessel doing so. as it is much cheaper to buy them from the inhabitants who catch them in small boats, than to catch them ourselves — No objection has ever been made by the Government of Newfoundland to our purchasing herring there to my knowledge. the inhabitants are glad enough to sell to us as they depend for their living entirely during the winter upon the trade with the American vessels —

ANDREW LEIGHTON

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss

GLoucester July 1877

Then personally appeared the abovenamed Andrew Leighton and made oath that all the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 222.

I Robert J. Reeves of Gloucester in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being duly sworn do depose and say that I am thirty-nine years of age and am the Captain of the three-masted schooner William I. Shepard of 475 tons burden, that I have been engaged in the Newfoundland herring trade for about eight years and during that time I made a voyage each winter to the coast of Newfoundland usually to Fortune Bay for the purpose of purchasing cargoes of frozen herrings of the inhabitants, that I have never fished for herring on that coast and have never known of any American vessels catching herring there. the usual course is for the American vessels

to purchase their cargo from the fishermen paying them in gold from one to two dollars per barrel for the herring fresh, sometimes they pay for them in provisions but at the same rate as in money — Our vessels are not furnished for fishing and do not carry nets, they enter regularly at the Custom-house and when they carry goods with which to purchase the herring, they pay the duties — It is much cheaper for us to purchase the herring from the Newfoundland fishermen than to catch them ourselves, the inhabitants of the country around Fortune Bay depend during the winter for their living entirely upon the trade with American vessels and without it they would soon starve; the American vessels pay on an average each from six hundred to one thousand dollars for the herring — No objection has ever been made to the Americans purchasing herring, to my knowledge, the inhabitants are glad to have Americans come as it is the only market they have for their herring during the winter —

ROBERT J. REEVES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX SS

GLOUCESTER July 1877

Then personally appeared the abovenamed Robert J. Reeves and made oath that — all the foregoing facts were true to the best of his knowledge and belief before me —

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 223.

GLOUCESTER, Aug 18, 1877

I Wm H Kirby was born in Reddington, Berkshire, England, and am 37 years of age and on oath do depose and say that I have been engaged in the American Fisheries 19 years I have been Master of the Schooners Eliza K Parker, B D Haskins Amos, Cutter, Ocean Lodge Right Bower, Chas A Ropes Cornelius Stokem, of Gloucester & Salem State of Mass.

I have been engaged in the Bank fisheries for Cod & Halibut & Gulf of St Lawrence for Mackerel & Newfoundland and Magdalen Island Herring fishery. The American Cod & Halibut fishery is entirely a deep sea fishery I always carried Clams and Porgie slivers and obtained the rest of my bait on the Banks viz (fishes peas & squid) I never took any Codfish or Halibut within three miles of the shore and none within 30 miles of land I went fifteen seasons in the Gulf of St Lawrence, occupying about 5 months each season My highest stock from the Gulf of St Lawrence was \$6,400,00 and my lowest \$2300,00

An American vessel manned and equipped for a season of five months in the Gulf of St Lawrence must stock at least \$6,000,00 to pay her bills. Very few vessels have paid their bills for the last 4 years in the Bay I carried no Seine but depended upon the hook & line I did not catch one fifth of my Mackerel within three miles. A purse seine as now used cannot well be used inshore I dressed most of my Mackerel outside, whenever we dress inshore the fishing boats from shore come off for the Mackerel Gills and offal to bait their trawls with. Most of the shore boats use trawls for fish. The Nova Scotia North Cape fishermen, that is Schooners, get all the Mackerel offal they can to bait their trawls. This bait is the best for Cod fishing Mackerel fit for the Market are worth too much to use for bait for Cod fish to any extent

I have been Ten Winters to Newfoundland for Herring. I carried nets only one voyage and that was last winter. I set my nets two nights the second night they were stolen. I had ever before bought my Herring from the Newfoundland fishermen, paying at the rate of one Dollar per Bbl in gold When I first went to Newfoundland the Inhabitants were very poor hardly owning a boat or net. They had no market for their Herring years ago except the Nova Scotia fishermen but upon the advent of the Americans fleet the prices rose from 3 shillings up to Ten Shilling per Barrel. The Merchants on the west side of Newfoundland send vessels to Fortune Bay for Herring and once had them at their own price. Now the American fishermen having raised the price paid to the poor operative the British traders cannot have them at their own price and pay for them in trade consequently they they the traders are jealous of the Americans and would do anything to keep them away. The Americans have absolutely raised up this population of poor operative fishermen from poverty and made them independent in their business and of the grinding and debasing influence of the trading capitalist, if the fishermen were in the hands of the traders they would keep them at the Codfishery entirely and make them dependent on the traders. but now the fishermen can supply the American fleet with Herring and be independent and prosperous, there has long been this state of feeling there and it has culminated in various acts of violence Many of the operative fishermen now have good houses and own boats and nets where formerly they had neither, except a log hut, and all this is derived from the trade with Americans.

The Magdalen Island fishery for Herring is carried on in the following manner. The American vessels do not go prepared to catch Herring. They go from Gloucester with 3 or 4 men and

at Canso hire a Seine & Boats and men enough to handle it They pay for use of Seine 100 Dollars for a boat & man 40 Dollars for the trip generally hire 3 boats to each vessel and about six men The English fishermen haul the seine on shore with the Herring and the Americans, hire the herring brought of in boats by the people of the Island and in case of packing hire women to dress and pack, The whole operative portion of the voyage being done by the inhabitants and they being paid for it. It is the general and universal custom to pack them on the vessel as there are no wharves and it would be very unhandy to do the work on the beach I never knew of Americans being denied the right to seine Herring at the Magdalen Islands I have never paid any Port Charges at these Islands or Customs duties

At Fortune Bay Newfoundland they make us pay duties on Barrels and salt whether they are landed or not.

W. H. KIRBY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

COUNTY OF ESSEX ss.

GLOUCESTER Aug. 18th 1877

Then personally appeared the above named William H. Kirby and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 224.

GLOUCESTER Aug 17, 1877

I, Byron Hines do depose and say that I was born in Pubnico, N, S, and am 40 years of age am now masteer of the Sch Grand Mastee of Pubnico N, S, am now engaged in fishing on the Grand Banks and delivering my fish at Gloucester Mass, have been engaged continously in the Bank fishery mostly, for the past 25 years am thoroughly acquainted with the manner of obtaining bait at Newfoundland & Nova Scotia my experience has been that all vessels American English and French have bought their bait and paid for it in Cash — a large part of the fishing business of New Foundland is engaged in supplying this bait and is very profitable to those engaged in it, more so than any other fishery pursued by them — the American fleet have not taken bait only within the last three years at Newfoundland — I have never caught any bait there neither have I ever known any American vessel to catch bait at Newfoundland — there are 50 vessels of from 25 to 40 tons each constantly carrying bait from Newfoundland to the French Islands (St Perre & Mequelon) and the American fleet buy their bait largely at these places We pay more for the bait, as such, than in other form in which it can be used, and other supplies in the same ratio. I have paid \$3, per Bbl for sound Herring this spring at N, F, if we could not obtain this bait we could supply its place with porgies & clam, & I think to our advantage — the Newfoundland vessels board American vessels miles from the Coast for the purpose of obtaining their trade and whole comminties have been built up and are in a prosperous condition wholly by this trade, — in going in to these places for bait the vessel will often lose a fortnights time — with my experience as a Bank fisherman I should say that it would be better to go without this bait, if *all* would do so — the American Cod and helibut fishery is wholly a Bank or deep sea fishery and not a shore fishery in any sense

BYRON HINES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss.

GLOUCESTER Aug 17th 1877

Then personally appeared the above named Byron Hines and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true, to the best of his knowledge & belief — before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 225.

I William Greenleaf, Master of the Sch Chester R. Lawrence of Gloucester, & formerly master of Schr's John S Presson, F. W. Homans, Polar Wave, & Phoenix of said Gloucestee, born at Westport, Me. am 29 years of age do depose & say that I have been engaged in the fisheries for the past 18 years & master for the past 10 years. have been continously in the Grand Bank fishery for

the last eight years. I have read the statement of Capt C. H. Nute* of Sch Edward R. Webster and according to my experience is true in every respect — the last voyage I made to Newfoundland I paid \$286, for bait the practice of buying bait at Newfoundland has only existed about three years — the inhabitants affording every facility and anxious for the trade, — & have never known any American vessel to catch Cod or Halibut within three miles of the shore.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF

(*See page 221.)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX SS.

GLOUCESTER Aug 13th 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named William Greenleaf and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW
Notary Public

No. 226.

GLOUCESTER Aug 18 1877

I Harvey C Knowlton, born in Gloucester am 47 years of age and have been engaged in the fisheries, 25 years I was engaged in buying Herring at Newfoundland in the four successive winters of 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868.

These Herring were frozen for bait and for the fresh fish trade of New York and other American cities, I paid from one Dollar to One Dollar & seventy five cents per Barrel in gold, I bought the herring of the fishermen direct who were very glad to sell them. I have seen over 50 American vessels at one time taking Herring at Fortune Bay averageing \$1200,00 each for the Herring bought When I first visited Fortune Bay the people were very poor this was the first commencement of the Herring trade by the Americans most of them living in log huts and subsisting on Herring and some potatoes. The prices of Herring has been increased largely by the American trade and at the rates now asked there can be no money made by buying them for the American market. The American demand for Herring can be supplied from the Eastern shores of Maine and the Bay of Fundy the voyage is not so dangerous and can be made more profitable. At the present time our winter & spring fleet is largely supplied with Herring from Maine it being brought fresh by rail direct and at about the same cost. The American fleet is not dependent on Newfoundland for bait but use it as a convenience which they vastly overpay in the price paid for Herring at the present time Last Winter the Herring from Maine and Grand Menan completely glutted our Market and large quantities were thrown overboard in the Harbor of Gloucester, being spoilt for want of customers

HARVEY KNOWLTON JR

MASS }
ESSEX S.S. }

Personally appeared said Knowlton, and made oath to the truth of the above Statement.

Before me

AARON PARSONS
Justice of the Peace.

No. 227.

GLOUCESTER Aug 17, 1877

I Dennis C Murphy was born at St Johns Newfoundland am 39 years of age and on oath do depose and say that I have been engaged in the fisheries 10 years from Gloucester on the Grand Banks and St peirre Bank I am thoroughly acquainted with the fisheries of Newfoundland. The universal practice of the American Fishermen is to buy bait of the Inhabitants and pay cash for it I have paid as low as one Dollar and as high as three Dollars in gold per Barrel for Herring bait at Newfoundland and from eighty cents to two Dollars per Hundred for Squid. It is only about 3 years since we have bought bait at Newfoundland I could buy bait at St peirres. I was the first Captain that bought bait at Conception Bay when I was in the Carrie T Dagle The Inhabitants of Newfoundland asked Ten Dollars a Ton for Ice and I would not pay it and went up to 47° north and took some from an Iceberg. The Customs authorities make us pay Water taxes, heavy pilotage, all the supplies are charged at the highest rates. This trade with the Americans has made

whole communities prosperous there is no other market for this bait except the fishing vessels, and Herring and Squid are so plenty that they are washed a shore on the beaches, there is a jealousy of the American fishermen because they are more successful than their people I have never caught any fish within three miles of the British shores. The American Cod and Halibut fisheries are exclusively a deep sea fishery within no national jurisdiction. I never knew of any American vessel selling fish at Newfoundland the small Codfish are just as good to strip up as the large, I never fished for bait on the British coast and I know that every American Vessel that takes bait at Newfoundland buys and pays for it in cash. If we did not take bait at Newfoundland we could use Porgie and clams, taking them from the United States and at no greater cost, I have been Master of the Schooners, James Bliss, Harvey C Mackey Lizzie A Tarr, Frank A Williams Wachusetts, Lizzie K Clark, Carrie T Dagle, Centennial, all are engaged in the bank fisheries. I have stocked as high as \$17,000,00 a year in this business and as low a \$9,000,00 a year

D C MURPHY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX ss.

AUGUST 18th 1877

Then personally appeared the above named Dennis C. Murphy and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. before me

(Seal.)

DAVID W. LOW

Notary Public

No. 228.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DISTRICT AND COUNTY OF GASPÉ

GASPÉ BASIN

August 1st 1877

I, the undersigned, John S. Ascah,—of Gaspé Bay,—North—Master of the schooner "Sea-flower" of Gaspé Basin,—do hereby solemnly declare as follows viz—

That for thirty five years I have been engaged in the Whale—Cod—and Mackerel fisheries—of the waters of the Gulf of St Lawrence and the Coast of Labrador, in charge of a fishing schooner,—Whaling in the Straits of Belle Isle and to the Northwards—Codfishing in the gulf and on the coast of Labrador—And taking Mackerel in the Bay de Chaleur—In the years 1850 to 1856—I fished in company with American fishermen—and often had the use of their Seines to draw my bait—without charge—willingly granted—and moreover always kindly assisted when required—and I know personally of valuable services rendered freely by them to a number of our Gaspé fishermen—I do not hesitate to say that I believe candidly—speaking—and unprejudiced Gaspé fishermen, firmly believe that the greater their intercourse—and dealings with American fishermen in Canadian waters—the greater they profit by the intercourse: which is the experience of former years, for, Comparatively, but few American fishermen have been seen in these waters for the last ten years—I have not seen Americans curing fish or drying nets on the shores of the Gulf waters.—Mackerel fishing—was their chief fishery—but for the last ten years—this fish has been disappearing;—and to such an extent—that *now* I would consider—it, undoubtedly—a very risky enterprise to fit out a schooner, even from here,—to engage in that branch of the fisheries.

If Canadian fishermen had the means—or were independent—they could take their fish and oil to markets in the United States and make greater profits than American fishermen in their own ports.—That is obvious. Our fishing and coasting schooners are about—from forty to seventy five tons burthen;—the larger size costing about four thousand dollars:—wages to men are \$16. @ \$20 per month—and provisions are much lower in price than in the United States.—It seems as if enterprise—was wanting, that more fish is not taken to the United States by Canadians—while it is exempt from duty.

JOHN S ASCAH

Declared and Subscribed to before me, this first day of August 1877, at Gaspé Basin

GEO: H. HOLT

(Seal.)

U. S. Consul

No. 229.

PORT OF GASPÉ
 COUNTY AND DISTRICT OF GASPÉ
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

I — Benjamin Asselin, Master of the British schooner "Speedy," of Gaspé, do hereby solemnly declare, that I have been connected with the fishery business of the Gulf of St Laurence for about twenty four years and that for the greater period of that time — the transportation of fish has been my chief employment; — between the fishery stations and the shipping ports; — that my vocation has afforded me an experience of the fisheries in the gulf, which is not excelled — if equalled — by others; — that from my own personal knowledge, I am aware that the mackerel fishery has been declining for several years past and I consider that it has now become so reduced and precarious as to offer no encouragement for the pursuit of that enterprise in these waters.

My occupation brings me annually, — during the fishing season, — in the close vicinity of many of the principal fishery stations in the Gulf — and I am enabled to say that American fishermen have not been accustomed to land on the shores to dry nets, cure fish &c — as a practice — so far as I have been able to observe; — in accordance with the privilege granted to them by the Treaty of Washington of 1871. —

I am positive that the inhabitants of the coasts have derived much benefit from the visits and intercourse of American fishermen formerly — by the improvement in their trade — by selling supplies and bait.

I further declare that I have given this subject much reflection and deem it right to freely express my belief as herein noted. The words "twenty-four years" added on the margin before signing

Gaspé June 18th 1877

BENJAMIN ASSELIN

Declared and subscribed to, this eighteenth day of June 1877. before me at Gaspé

(Seal.)

GEO : H. HOLT
U. S. Consul

No. 230.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
 DISTRICT OF GASPÉ
 DOUGLASTOWN August 6th 1877

I, the undersigned, — Luke M'Auley of Douglastown — in the Bay of Gaspé do hereby solemnly declare as follows. viz —

That I have been fishing in and about the Bay of Gaspé for about forty years — without intermission — during the fishing seasons — taking principally codfish and mackerel — That from the year 1866 — until the present time, the Mackerel fishery has been very poor — I have had intercourse with a great many American fishermen during my life time, — in the Bay of Gaspé — previous to the year 1866. — and very frequently have sold them supplies — and often have received valuable assistance from them on the fishing grounds, and I know of many of my neighbors who have also received benefits — without charge, at their hands — And my firm opinion is that they are of far more benefit to our fishermen — in these waters — than detrimental to our successful pursuit of the fisheries — In fact they were always ready and willing to render assistance to us fishermen when we needed — and I have heard many of my neighbors express themselves to this effect —

I have never seen American fishermen cure fish or dry their nets on shore —

My experience with American fishermen has been such that I would be pleased to see them at all times in our waters — Many years and many times they have been to my house and spent hours with my family — and I have never seen them misbehave themselves —

Our vessels cost so much less than American vessels — and sailing them at so much less expense — there is no reason why Canadian fishermen could not sell fish and oil at a greater profit in the markets of the United States than American fishermen in their own ports —

There is no fishermen, now here, who has fished in the Bay of Gaspé — longer than I have — or as long.

LUKE MCAULEY

Subscribed and declared before me this sixth day of August 1877 at Douglastown

(Seal.)

GEO : H HOLT
U. S. Consul

No. 231.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT AND COUNTY OF GASPÉ
GASPÉ BASIN July 9th 1877

I, the undersigned, — John Howell — of Sandy Beach — Gaspé, — Master — (and part owner) of the Schooner "Undaunted" — of the Port of Gaspé; do — hereby declare solemnly that — I am now about forty-eight years of age — that since the age of eleven years, I have been constantly engaged in the business of the fisheries, — both in fishing and transporting fish. — in the gulf of St Lawrence along the North shore from Natashquan to the Moisie river, — and off the North side of Anticosti, — taking Codfish — only. — excepting Halibut when caught on the lines. — (but we do not fish for the latter purposely. —) We do not catch one half of the quantity of fish we caught about eighteen years ago — on an average — The fisheries have evidently declined for a number of years past — from what cause — it is impossible to say —

Mackerel fish are disappearing from their former usual haunts. — About eleven years ago — on the North side of Anticosti — we seined in our boats — about two hundred barrels in one fishing season — but since that time the Mackerel have appeared there but once in numbers — and we have had no other opportunity to make a haul of them — as they clear right away again — immediately after showing themselves — and we cannot tell where they go to. — American fishing vessels used to be seen by us in large numbers about fifteen years ago — but since that time they are only rarely seen — in our fishing waters — excepting near the Magdalen Islands, — & Prince Edward Island. In my experience of about thirty seven years *on the water* — and coast, I cannot remember to have seen American fishermen curing fish or drying nets on shore, — with the exception of one summer at Grande Grave, Gaspé Bay, — many years ago. I consider that it is a great advantage to the people of the shores — for American fishermen to buy bait, — supplies — &c from them — for they profit by the transactions — and get money — which they would not otherwise get. — In the days when the Mackerel fishing was good — the people did well — for Americans spent a good deal of money on the coast. For the last twelve or fourteen years I have been fishing regularly off the coast of Anticosti, — during the fishing seasons, with my own vessel and crew, and am intimately acquainted with the fisheries around that island — my opinion is that Mackerel will never appear again at Anticosti as in former years — they are too long gone now.

I believe that from the less cost of building, — equipping, and manning our fishing vessels, and being upon the spot — that we could take our fish *into* American ports — and undersell American fishermen in their own markets — if we possessed the energy to make the attempt —

I declare solemnly to my belief in the truth of the foregoing statement which I have made with deliberation.

JOHN HOWELL

Declared and subscribed to before me, this ninth day of July 1877, at Gaspé Basin :

(Seal.)

GEO : H HOLT —

U. S. Consul

No. 232.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
GASPÉ BASIN June 23rd. 1877

I. — William Howell — of Sandy Beach — Gaspé Bay, — do hereby solemnly declare — that my occupation is that of a fisherman — that. I have fished in the bay of Gaspé; — off Island of Anticosti, and Straits off Labrador — for Mackerel — Codfish and Whales — Herring &c — for the past twenty six years — on the best fishing grounds of the Gulf of St Lawrence and adjacent waters. — In former years — say from 1854 — to 1865 — I have been accustomed to take during the fishing season — from fifteen to thirty barrels of Mackerel per boat with two men : — that previous to that time the catch was about one third larger — but since the year 1865 the Mackerel fishery has been declining so that I have not been able to catch more than from one to five barrels per boat — in the fishing seasons — in the bay of Gaspé — which in former years was considered the best fishing bay in northern waters — My catch for the last two years was one half barrel of mackerel each year — I live on the shore of the fishing ground and pay particular attention to the movements of mackerel especially, — I believe the fish come in about two thirds less than formerly to the bay — but only to spawn — they won't bite and go out again — & I am well aware that they do spawn in our bay, — When we can catch any — it is only in stormy weather. — Up to the year 1855. I have seen as many as Sixty five sail of American fishing vessels — in the bay of Gaspé

— filling rapidly with Mackerel — at the same time. — Since then — the number of American vessels fishing in the bay has been annually decreasing — For the last few years — they have rarely appeared — Last year two American fishing vessels came in but did not succeed in finding fish — I have conversed with my neighbors — who are also fishermen, frequently, and they agree with me in the opinion that the American fishermen in our waters have been of no detriment to our fisheries — but on the contrary have been beneficial to us by their intercourse in purchasing bait and supplies — besides it is a known fact that we have caught more Mackerel when they have been in our proximity — Unfortunately for us — since they have acquired the right by the Treaty to the inshore fisheries — we have seen less of them than before —

The honest and candid belief and expression of the fishermen of the coast is that the American fishermen have done no damage to the Canadian fisheries —

The Fishery of the Mackerel in the Province of Quebec is only pursued by catching by boats — and nets — No vessels fitted out for this fishery — Canadian fishermen — in the Gulf do not fish for Halibut — but occasionally they are taken on the Cod lines —

My experience in the fisheries has been — as I have observed — of many years — and there are but few men on the Coast who do not know me as a fisherman —

I Subscribe to this with a full knowledge of its Contents —

WILLIAM HOWELL

Declared and subscribed to before me this twenty third day of June 1877, at Gaspé Basin

(Seal.)

GEO: H HOLT

U. S. Consul

No. 233.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DISTRICT AND COUNTY OF GASPÉ —

GASPÉ BASIN July 28th 1877

I — the Undersigned, Charles Stewart — of New Carlisle — Gaspé — Now — Master of the Schooner "IP. Palmer" of Gaspé — do hereby solemnly declare — as follows — I am about fifty seven years of age, — for about thirty years I have been in command of a vessel employed in the business of the fisheries of the Gulf of St Lawrence — and have had ample opportunities to observe the yield of the various fisheries along the Coasts and shoals of the Gulf for many years past. — It is many years since I have seen American fishermen — fishing for Cod fish near the shore and in all my experience on the waters of the Gulf I have never observed them (American fishermen) Curing fish, or drying their nets on shore — I have seen them buying bait and Supplies from the residents of the Coasts — in former years; — and know of no Case — where, in these dealings they have given dissatisfaction — but on the contrary — I believe that their presence in the vicinity of the fishing people has been of advantage to the latter — and to be desirable — Since the Mackerel have disappeared from their usual haunts, within a few years past, American fishermen have been rarely seen in the bay of Gaspé — formerly one of the finest fishing grounds for Mackerel —

It is a well known fact that Canadians can build vessels cheaper and sail them at a lower cost, than Americans — and the fish being at their very doors — as it were — it is plain that Canadian fishermen should be able to carry their fish to American ports. — and make better sales as to profit — the duty being off, — than American fishermen who have to come so far from their own ports —

CHARLES STEWART

Declared and Subscribed to before me this twenty eighth day of July 1877

(Seal.)

GEO: H HOLT

U. S. Consul

No. 234.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 21, 1877.

I, Christopher C. Poole, Master of the American schooner *John Wesley*, do on oath depose and say, that I was born in Rockport, Mass.; have been engaged in the fisheries for over 30 years. I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackereling 30 seasons. My highest stock there was 3,500 dollars for a season. Last year was my poorest season, stocking only 200 dollars. I bought the *John Wesley* in 1866; during that time she has been six years mackereling, and five years coasting. Previous to this she was owned at Cape Cod. She is 42 tons new measurement, will carry 300 barrels. I always fished at the Magdalen Islands, which is the principal American fishing ground. I have taken a good many mackerel on Banks Orphan and Bradley, and in my experience, I have never taken one barrel of mackerel in ten within the three-mile limit. I have just arrived from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and brought home 190 barrels that I bought from the English boat fishermen. I went prepared to fish with my own vessel, but finding the prospect so poor, I bought these mackerel and came home.

I bought my mackerel for two cents apiece out of the boats, averaging 300 to a barrel.

I cannot save myself a dollar by this trip. I left the Gulf the 5th of September. I saw many American vessels at Port Hood and at Canso, and none of them had done anything. Some vessels left the Bay without having been able to take a single mackerel. This is about as poor a season as I have ever witnessed in the Bay, and with few exceptions, every vessel there will fail to pay their expenses.

CHRISTOPHER C. POOLE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ESSEX SS., GLOUCESTER, Sept. 21st, 1877.

Subscribed and sworn to by above named Christopher C. Poole, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 235.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 17, 1877.

I, Russell D. Terry, born in Nova Scotia, master of the American schooner *Addie R. Terry*, do on oath depose and say that I have just returned from a trip to the coast of Maine for mackerel, having been absent four weeks.

I landed 20 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,

“ “ 130 “ “ 2 “

“ “ 62 “ “ 3 “

worth and sold for 2,376 dollars. The average catch during the time I was there was 100 bbls. to each vessel.

I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 17 seasons. My best stock there for a full season was 8000 dollars. My poorest stock for a full season was 500 dollars.

I caught the most of my mackerel around the Magdalens and some at P. E. Island. I think including the years previous to 1870 that one fifth of the mackerel I took were taken within the three mile limit including the Magdalen Islands.

I consider that to be a fair estimate for the other American vessels that were in company with me.

CAPT. RUSSELL D. TERRY.

ESSEX, S. S.,
GLOUCESTER, Sept. 17, 1877. }

Personally appeared the above named Russell D. Terry who subscribed and made oath that the above statement is true, before me.

ADDISON CARTER,
Justice of the Peace and Spec. Dep. Collector of Customs for
DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER.

No. 236.

I, William Herrick, of Swan's Island, Me., on oath, depose and say, that I am master of Schooner *Cyane*, of Salem, Mass. That I have just arrived from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from a mackerel voyage. The said schooner went through the Strait of Canso the 11th day of July, 1877. Between Cape George and Port Hood, we caught our first fish, 25 wash barrels, from 8 to 10 miles from shore. On the North side of East Point, of Prince Edward Island, we took 200 wash barrels, caught in four schools, the one nearest the land was over 3 miles off, the others, 6 or more miles off. This was the 17th or 18th of July. Two days afterwards, at same place, took 90 wash barrels, 60 of them from one school, over 4 miles from land, and 30 in another school within 3 miles from the land or shore. Took 15 wash barrels off Kildare, within three miles from shore, (about two and-a-half miles). The balance of my trip, I picked up on the hook, scattering from 4 to 10 miles from shore, cruising in Bay of Chaleur, down along the Island, and to Port Hood. Found no mackerel in Bay Chaleur, and very few anywhere. Spoke 25 sail of vessels in my cruise, who all reported mackerel very scarce. Finding nothing to stop for, and no prospect ahead of finding mackerel, I left for home, and arrived at Gloucester. Aug. 30th, 1877, with 320 sea barrels, and packed out about 300.

That I chartered my vessel for \$225 per month, of Charles E. Fabens, of Salem, finding my own Seines and Gear.

Charter of Vessel, 2 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$450
Seines, (2), Boat's Value, \$2,000, 2 months use,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Outfits of Provisions, Lines, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
16 Hands @ \$30 per Month, 2 Months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960
Captain's Wages, 2 Months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Insurance of Seines and Seine Boats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Salt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
									<u>\$2,430</u>

RECEIPTS.

10 bbls. No. 1's @ \$ 16,	\$160	
170 " No. 2's @ 10½,	1,785	
120 " No. 3's @ 7½,	900	
		<u>\$2,845</u>

STOCK EXPENSE.

25 bbls Pogie bait,	\$162.50	
Packing 300 bbls., and Barrels, &c.,	525,00	687,50
	<u>\$2,157.50</u>	<u>2,157.50</u>

Actual loss by the voyage, \$ 272.50

That this trip is the *best* one brought home from the Gulf of St. Lawrence this season. That my men were hired on shares, but in the above estimate of the voyage, I have charged as wages what is paid to the crew of the schooner *John Gerard*, of Newburyport, whose whole crew are on wages, instead of shares.

I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ten seasons, five of which as master. Have fished in all parts of the Gulf, and consider myself well posted in its fisheries. I was master of schr *Amos Cutter* the last year previous to this. That I was in the Gulf four years ago. We took 40 barrels, not one fish of which, do I believe, we caught within the three mile limit from shore. Was gone two and a-half months, and tried everywhere that mackerel are likely to be found in the Fall of the year without success. Six years ago, I was in the Gulf, in the schr *Wm. J. Dale*, and took 260 barrels in a two months voyage, all of which, with exception of 20 barrels, were caught at the Magdalene Islands—the 20 barrels were caught 20 miles from shore of Cape Miscou. This trip sold for six dollars and fifty cents per barrel, and was a losing voyage. During the five seasons in the Gulf as master, I have brought home 1300 barrels of mackerel, not over 250 barrels were caught within three miles from the shore.

In all my experience, during the ten years I have fished in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the vessel I was in myself, nor any vessel I ever saw or heard of, ever interfered with the boat fishermen in any manner, the best of feeling always existing between the American and English fishermen. When anchored inshore, they always come aboard, and got a little bait; and I never knew, or heard of a fleet of American fishermen running in among boat fishermen for mackerel, but have seen British boats a great many times run out among the fleet while fishing.

I have trans-shipped mackerel twice, the first time from Canso. The vessel was so long coming

(four weeks) that we gained by it, mackerel rising in value. I was then in the *Barbara Fritchie*, and sent home 260 barrels. The second time, from Charlottetown, by steamer, sending home 150 barrels from same schooner, costing \$1.00 per barrel to get them home. In the six weeks following, I only took 40 barrels of mackerel, which was all I did take for that trip, besides what had been sent home, and would have made money not to have trans-shipped any mackerel home, but have taken them home in the schooner.

All the years I have been to the Gulf, \$100, in gold, each year, on an average, was paid to British traders for goods, for which we paid more than we could have procured them for at home.

The last three years I have been fishing off our American shores in schrs *Glad Tidings* and *Rebecca M. Atwood*. In the schr. *Glad Tidings* we landed 1750 barrels of mackerel, stocking \$13,600—*net stock*. In the *Atwood*, two years ago, we landed 900 barrels of mackerel, stocking \$10,300, *net*. Last year, in same schooner, (*Rebecca M. Atwood*), we landed 2700 barrels of mackerel, *net stock*, being \$11,000.

That the mackerel being small here, the first of the season, and hearing of large quantities of mackerel being in the Bay, I was induced to go there, much to my sorrow and regret now, for I found that I had been deceived by the stories told, and despatches published in the papers, to draw American fishermen to the Gulf of St. Lawrence this year. I feel satisfied, that had I remained on our own shores, I should have done much better. Our shore mackerel are better in quality than Bay.

WILLIAM HERRICK.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, ss.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 4th, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named William Herrick, and made oath that all his statements above subscribed are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief before me,

(L.S.)

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 237.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 28, 1877.

I, Thomas H. White, master of the schooner *Hyperion*, of Gloucester, Mass., do on oath depose and say:—

I was born in Margaree, Cape Breton; am 29 years of age; have been engaged in the fisheries for the past 17 years. I have been master of the schooners *John T. Tyler*, *Finance*, and my present vessel, the *Hyperion*.

I have just returned from a trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for mackerel. I brought home 225 sea-barrels of mackerel, mostly twos. I commenced to fit my vessel on the 1st of July, and sailed from Gloucester on the 5th; arrived in the Bay on the 12th of July. My first mackerel I took off East Point on the hook, (I had no seine) about 15 wash barrels 2 miles from the shore, and of the remainder of the trip of mackerel we took certainly one-half inside of the three mile limit and the rest outside.

The charter of my vessel is worth for two months	- - - - -	\$500.00
My men's time is worth \$30 per month; 14 men at \$30, 2 months each	- - - - -	900.00
Outfits	- - - - -	600.00
Insurance	- - - - -	100.00
41 Bbls. Bait, \$4 per bbl.	- - - - -	164.00
Packing	- - - - -	154.00
Lines, &c.,	- - - - -	25.00
		<hr/>
		\$1943.00
Receipts:		
205 packed bbls. at \$11½	- - - - -	\$2300.00
		<hr/>
Net profit	- - - - -	\$357.00

When I first arrived in the Bay I thought the prospect was good for a large catch, when I came away it looked altogether different. There was about 100 sail of American vessels there and those that we spoke would average from 25 to 50 barrels each. I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackereling four seasons. My highest stock for a whole season was \$4,500. My lowest stock was \$3,000. Any American vessel as they are now fitted must stock \$4,500 for a seasons mackereling in the Gulf to pay their bills.

I have fished part of two seasons off the American coast for mackerel. I made on one trip 52

dollars in 3 weeks. I also made three trips taking two months time and made over 100 dollars. I have been boat fishing from Margaree and it is the general practice to throw offal overboard. I never heard of such a thing as injury to the fish from this source. If this had been an injury there would not be any fish in the Gulf now. The American cod and halibut fishery is a deep sea fishery entirely. From my experience in the mackerel fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence the American vessels do not take more than one-third of their mackerel within three miles of the shore, that is not including the Magdalen Islands. There has been a good deal of trading by American vessels which is an advantage to the people. I am of the opinion that from my knowledge of the people there is a strong prejudice against the American fishermen. I should say this sentiment has been fostered for a purpose. As a general thing heretofore the people on the coast have been very friendly and never before have I heard any complaints by the boat fishermen or traders of the American fishermen. The people were always glad to have them come to trade with them and it has been a great help in many ways to the people living near the shore to have the American fleet down there giving employment to the men and buying of the farmers and traders. Any other ideas I think must be born of prejudice as any one disposed to be fair will say.

I know that the average catch of American vessels for the last 15 years in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is not over 350 barrels each. I have been one trip to Newfoundland for herring. I bought my herring of the people and paid for it mostly in cash. It is of great advantage to the people of Newfoundland to have the Americans buy their herring. They would almost be in a starving condition if it was not for this trade.

THOMAS H. WHITE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS., GLOUCESTER, August 28th, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Thomas H. White and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true, before me,

(L. S.)

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 238.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 28, 1877.

I, Charles Lee, Master of the schooner *I. L. Clark*, of Gloucester, on oath do depose and say, that I was born in New York, am 40 years of age, and have been engaged in the fisheries 20 years.

I have just returned from a trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I commenced to fit my vessel for this trip on the 1st of July, sailed from Gloucester on the 5th of July, arrived in the Bay on the 12th of July. I caught my first mackerel off the east point P. E. Island, taking one hundred barrels in the seine. This was outside of the three-mile limit; caught the rest of my trip—130 barrels—on the hook, about 12 to 15 miles from the shore of Prince Edward Island. We set our seine about 20 times to take what mackerel we got in it. The entire time consumed in this trip is just two months. My vessel is nearly new; cost \$9,000. She is 70 tons new measurement, carries 14 men. My two seines and boat cost me \$1,500.

The charter of my vessel is worth \$250 per month,	- - - - -	\$500 00
The wear and tear of seines, boats, &c.,	- - - - -	200 00
Wages of 14 men two months, at \$30 per month,	- - - - -	900 00
Outfits, including provisions, brls. salt, etc.,	- - - - -	600 00
Insurance,	- - - - -	100 00
Packing,	- - - - -	173 00
Lines, hooks, etc.,	- - - - -	25 00
Total cost of trip,	- - - - -	\$2,498 00

RECEIPTS.

230 barrels of mackerel, at \$11½,	- - - - -	2,645 00
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Net profit,	- - - - -	\$147 00
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With one exception, this is the best trip taken that I know of in the Bay this year. I spoke a number of American vessels when I came out of the Bay, and they would not average 25 brls. each.

I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 13 seasons mackereling; about 10 years as master of the vessel.

During that time it was necessary to stock 5,000 dollars in a season, in the Bay, to pay the bills. I have, as a general thing, done much better than the average of American vessels in the Bay. Most of the time I have owned my vessel. I have also fished for mackerel on the American shore, and I have always done better there than in the Bay; take ten consecutive years, and I have landed double the amount of mackerel from shore mackereling than from Bay mackereling, and the American shore mackerel are of better quality and sell for more money. In all the mackereling I have done in the Bay I

have not taken one barrel in ten within three miles of the shore. The boat fishing from the shore is seldom, or ever, interfered with by the schooners, and I never knew of any boat being injured by our vessels. I have always found the people anxious for us to trade with them, and in the trans-shipment of mackerel a large portion used to be in British bottoms, before the steamer run.

I have been to the Magdalens this Spring for herring, in the schooner *Orient*, 94 tons. Took 652 brls. of herring for Boston. We calculated to take 1,400. We bought all our herring from the English seiners. We hired boats at Canso to take the herring from the seine to our vessel; this is the universal custom of American vessels. All the labor and profits of the taking is with the British subjects. There was over 50 sail of American vessels there, and some got no herring at all; and no vessel while I was there got fully loaded. Both the herring and mackerel fisheries are very uncertain.

In the Newfoundland herring fishery I have always bought and paid for the herring in cash. The Newfoundland Customs Officers oblige American vessels to pay duties on barrels in which the herring are packed, although the barrels are never landed or leave the vessels, but are carried down there and brought away without touching the shore. They also charge light dues, averaging 25 dollars to each American vessel; in fact, there are no fees neglected. The American cod and halibut fishery is purely a deep-sea fishery. The few American vessels that go into the Gulf of St. Lawrence for codfish, take them 12 to 15 miles from the shore, or on Banks Bradley or Orphan. The throwing overboard of mackerel cleanings never injured the mackerel or fish. I never heard of such a thing.

CHARLES LEE.

I, John F. Peeples, having been on this trip, this last two months, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, hereby on oath declare that the statement is true in every particular.

JOHN F. PEEPLES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, ss.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 28, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Charles Lee and John F. Peeples, and made oath that all the statements subscribed to by said Lee are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me,

DAVID W. LOW.

Notary Public.

(L.S.)

No. 239.

I, Joseph McPhee, of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, ship carpenter, on oath, depose and say, that I was born in Prince Edward Island; that in the year 1860 I was with my brother Capt. Daniel McPhee (now deceased) in sch. *Daniel McPhee*, of Gloucester, that said schooner fitted at the firm of Sinclair and Low, that on our first trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the summer of 1860, we took dories, that we tried for mackerel at Seven Island's, found none, got a few off Bartlett's Cove, tried off Mount Louis and Madeline River and went home in September with sixteen or seventeen barrels of mackerel. That Joseph Campbell was not in said schooner the trip above mentioned, nor was he one of the crew the fall trip of said schooner in which we caught most of our trip of 125 bbls. of mackerel off Magdalen Islands, between 10 and 15 miles south east from Entry Island. Some were caught off Malpeque and some off Margaree. That of said catch less than one-tenth of them were caught within three miles from the shore; that we took no dories on our second trip and did not go to the Seven Islands.

JOSEPH MCPHEE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
COUNTY OF ESSEX, s. s., CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

Personally appeared before me, this twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1877, the above-named Joseph McPhee, to me well known, and made solemn oath to the truth of the foregoing statement by him subscribed.

CYRUS STORY,

Notary Public in and for said County.

No. 240.

I, William Parsons, 2nd, of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, on oath depose and say, that I am senior member of the firm of William Parsons, 2nd, & Co., owners and fitters of schooner *Gen'l Burnside*, that said schooner went to the Gulf of St. Lawrence from said firm only two seasons 1864 and 1865; that in 1864 I find in the crew list of said schooner the name of J. McDonald whose share of the trip in said schooner was \$121.60; the vessels share was \$2,242.84; that said vessel was engaged in making her one voyage in 1864, from August 1st to November 10th, and packed out 462 barrels of mackerel.

WM. PARSONS, 2nd.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ESSEX, SS., GLOUCESTER, Sept. 21st, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named William Parsons, 2nd, and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 241.

I, Solomon Pool, a resident of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, on oath, depose and say, that I was formerly of the firm of Pool and Cunningham and part owner and fitter of the schooner *Daniel Webster*, that I have examined the books of said firm and find that said schooner in the year 1859 made two trips to the Gulf of St. Lawrence after mackerel, that she was engaged from the last of June till November 23rd; that from her first trip was packed two hundred and fifty-one and one-half barrels (251½) only. Her net stock amounting to \$1,936.72, one half of which was shared among her crew. That from her second trip to the Bay, was packed twenty (20) barrels of mackerel only. Her net stock amounting to \$164.10, one half of which was shared among her crew.

That I have looked for the name of James or Joseph Campbell on my books, and cannot find it, neither name appearing on them.

SOLOMON POOL,

Subscribed and sworn to by above named Solomon Pool, this day of September, A. D., 1877,
before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 242.

GLOUCESTER, October 10th, 1877.

I, Benjamin Swim of Gloucester, Mass., on oath depose and say, that I was born at Barrington, Nova Scotia, am 27 years of age, and am now Master of schooner *Sarah C. Pyle*, of Gloucester, and have been since April of this year—have been engaged in codfishing during that time, have landed 150,000 lbs. of codfish and about 3,000 lbs. of halibut; and caught them all, both codfish and halibut, on Western Banks. The nearest to the shore that I have caught fish of any kind this year is at least forty miles.

BENJAMIN SWIM,
Master of schr. *Sarah C. Pyle*.

ESSEX SS.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 10, 1877.

Personally appeared the above named Benj. Swim, Master of schr. *Sarah C. Pyle*, who subscribed and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

(L. S.)

ADDISON CARTER,
Justice of the Peace and Deputy Collector of Customs.

No. 243.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 29, 1877.

I, Charles F. Carter, Master of the schr. *Falcon*, of Gloucester, Mass., do on oath depose and say, that I was born at Steep Creek, in the Strait of Canso, Nova Scotia, am 39 years of age, have been engaged in the fisheries 28 years. I have just returned from a trip from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I commenced to fit my vessel on the 1st of July, 1877, sailed from Gloucester on the 9th, arrived in the Bay on the 14th. Got 30 barrels on the first day; caught them with the hook in Antigonish Bay. We caught them all of five miles from the shore. Went down to the East Point, P. E. Island; 10 miles from East Point took a small school in the seine; took 20 brls. Afterward, cruised up the Gulf into the Bay of Chaleurs, to Bathurst; never got a mackerel, and never saw one; then run down to the Magdalen Islands; took 75 brls. on the hook, 5 miles from Brine Island. The remainder of my trip, or fare, I took in various places south of P. E. Island. Took about five barrels inshore, not-half mile off. I brought home 132 sea barrels, mostly No. 2's.

The whole time employed in this trip is just two months. I carried a seine-boat and two seines.

The Charter of my vessel is worth \$250 per month,	- - - - -	\$500 00
Crew of 14 Men—wages at \$30 per month,	- - - - -	700 00
Outfits,	- - - - -	600 00
Two Seines and Boat—use and wear,	- - - - -	200 00
Insurance,	- - - - -	100 00
Lines, &c.,	- - - - -	25 00
		<hr/>
Total cost,	- - - - -	\$2,125 00
Inspection and Packing 115 barrels,	- - - - -	86 25

RECEIPTS.

115 packed barrels Mackerel, at \$11.50,	- - - - -	\$1,322 50
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Actual loss,	- - - - -	\$888 75
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I have been seven seasons in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackereling. The highest stock I ever made there in a season was \$4,200.00. My lowest stock is this year (that is so far), and I consider the prospect there hopeless for the rest of the year. I have fished four years from Canso, in the shore boat—fishing, principally for codfish.

I never knew of any interference or injury from American vessels to the English boats. We always, in these boats, dressed our fish going in, throwing the offal overboard. I never heard of such a thing as injury to the fish, in throwing over fresh offal. In all my experience in American vessels, I never knew of any collisions with the boat fishermen; on the contrary, the best of feeling has ever been manifested, the boat fishermen coming on board the American vessels for bait, and also to grind their bait in our mills. This last trip I gave away more than three barrels of bait to the boat fishermen. I know that there is less than one-fourth of the mackerel taken by the American fleet, taken within three miles. Distance on the water is very deceptive, and looking from the shore any one would be liable to be deceived in the distance a vessel was from the shore, especially when the water is smooth. I have often to settle a question among the crew, put over the patent log, and run, and invariably the distance supposed to be three miles would tally over five miles. This will account for much of the mistaken statements of people on shore, as to distance on the water, especially off high lands. I have been mackereling more or less on the American shore for nearly 20 years. I have stocked on one year's mackereling, off the American shore, \$13,600.00, and my lowest stock in any one year was \$7,200.00. I stocked on the American shore mackereling, last year, \$11,000.00.

This year I have seen many of the fish called albigores in the Gulf, in the Bay of Chaleur, and all along the coast. I consider this fish as fatal to the mackerel and menhadden, as wolves would be among sheep. I have seen none of these fish for a number of years before this year, and I am of the opinion, firmly, that the scarcity of mackerel in the Gulf, and on all the Atlantic coasts, is owing to their presence. There is a mutual convenience in the trading of the American fleet in the Gulf and along the shore. There is really a great benefit derived by the inhabitants by this trade, and the absence of the American fleet makes a decay in business that is universally felt. The mackerel fishery at the best is a very uncertain business, and the causes of their being plenty or scarce are beyond the computation of any man.

And there is no such thing as making a safe estimate of value from one year to another, and all calculations based on so-called certainties as to where the mackerel will be this year, or next, are chimerical.

I have been master of the following vessels:—*Golden Eagle, Farragut, Sea Foam, Falcon.*

CHARLES F. CARTER.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX SS.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 22th, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above names Charles F. Carter and made oath, that all the above statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

(L. S.)

No. 244.

I, Winthrop Thurston, of Rockport, Mass., on oath, depose and say, that I have been accustomed to reside at Grand Manan, N. B., every summer for the past fifteen years, and am personally cognizant with the mode and manner by which American vessels obtain their bait, which is done to great extent; and they uniformly buy their herring for bait of the inhabitants, paying the cash. Therefore, this custom is of great advantage to the inhabitants, who are very desirous of securing this trade.

WINTHROP THURSTON.

CUSTOM HOUSE, GLOUCESTER, }
Oct. 3, 1877. }

Personally appeared the above named Winthrop Thurston, who made oath, that the above statement subscribed by him is true, before me,

ADDISON CARTER,
Deputy Collector of Customs and Justice of the Peace.

No. 245.

I, James A. Colson, of Gloucester, Mass., on oath, depose and say, that I have been engaged in fishing for the past six years, and for the past 3 years in the Bank fishery. Have been one of the crew of the following vessels, all of Gloucester, which vessels have been into Grand Manan or vicinity for bait:—*Schr. D. D. Geyer, Schr. Schuyler Colfax, Schr. George S. Boutwell, Schr. Hyperion.* Five or six times I have been there, and have usually taken about 50 bbls. of herring at each baiting, paying, therefor, from \$1 to \$2 per barrel. Have never caught any herring, but have uniformly bought them. Have never known any American vessel to catch their herring.

JAMES A. COLSON.

CUSTOM HOUSE, }
GLOUCESTER, Oct. 2, 1877. }

Personally appeared the above named James A. Colson, who subscribed, and made oath, that the above statement is true.

(Seal).

ADDISON CARTER,
Deputy Collector and Justice of the Peace.

No. 246.

Henry G. Coas, of Gloucester, Mass., on oath, depose and say that, was born in Gloucester, am thirty-six years of age, am now master of schr. *John S. McQuin*, of Gloucester, have been master for nine years of the schr. *Charles H. Hildreth*, of said Gloucester, have been in Gulf of St. Lawrence seven years of that time mackereling; 1867 I was in the Bay the whole season, took 200 bbls in all, caught them off Bradley and Bonaventure, caught none of them within 3 miles of the shore; in 1868, was in the Bay, and caught 220 bbls on the first trip, (the second trip we caught only 6 bbls)—I caught the 220 bbls about 8 miles from shore off Muscow, none within 3 miles; in 1869, was in the Bay of St. Lawrence, was there the whole season, and caught 130 bbls mackerel, caught them all over the Gulf, not 10 bbls, however, were caught within three miles of the shore; in 1870, was not in the Bay, went on Georges Bank until August, then went off our own shore mackereling, and caught 375 bbls on coast of Maine, Middle Bank, and off Cape Cod, we caught them in 4 trips—the quality of these mackerel was very good, and we got twice as much for them as for Bay mackerel, and we made a good year's work; in 1871, I was engaged in fishing on Georges Bank the whole year; in 1872, was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for mackerel, 2 trips, and caught 270 bbls the first trip, and 240 bbls the second trip, caught them all but 30 bbls at Madeline Islands, (both trips), the 30 bbls we caught around the Island of P. E., about half of these 30 bbls, I caught within 3 miles of the shore—we got for these mackerel \$13 per bbl., and were all mostly No. 1s, our shore mackerel were worth then, I recollect, \$20 for ones; in 1874, was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for mackerel, and caught 260 bbls. the first trip, and 220 bbls on the second trip (sea bbls.), the first trip we caught off P. E. Island, and should judge that we caught half of them within 3 miles of the shore—the second trip we caught 75 bbls. at Madeline Island, and the rest at P. E. Island, 6 or 8 miles from the shore, (none within 3 miles); in 1875, was in the Bay of St. Lawrence, and caught 175 bbls, all of which were caught within 3 miles of shore at Madeline Islands, and was all

our season's work ; in 1876, was at Georges all the year. All the above years I have been master of the schr *Charles H. Hildreth*—this year, 1877, I have been master of the schr *John S. McQuin*, and have just returned from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and off our own shore, with 107 barrels of mackerel, 3 barrels of which we caught in the Bay, after being there a week, trying for mackerel, off Cape George, P. E. I., etc., caught 104 of the 107 off the coast of Maine, for which we got \$9.50, the 3 barrels caught in the Bay sold for \$10 per bbl. In the winter time, I have been accustomed to go to Grand Manan for herring, have been there for last seven winters, with exception of 1873, when I was at Newfoundland for herring, generally making two trips to Grand Manan. I have always bought my herring, paying the cash at from 50 to 75 cents per 100—last year, for my two trips, I paid \$1,875, for I averaged about \$1000 for each cargo.

All of the herring brought from Grand Manan by the Americans have been bought of the inhabitants, have never known anything to the contrary in my experience. In my trip to Newfoundland, in 1873, I was in the *Membrino Chief*, we bought 2200 barrels of herring, for which we gave \$2200, gold ; never knew of any American vessels to get herring at Newfoundland, except by buying them of the inhabitants, they being always very anxious to sell to you, and the inhabitants depend on this traffic with Americans as the principal means of support, and must be of incalculable advantage to them.

HENRY G. COAS.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 2d, 1877.

Personally appeared the above named Henry G. Coas, who subscribed, and made oath, that the foregoing statement is true, before me,

(Seal).

ADDISON CARTER,

Justice of the Peace, and Special Deputy Collector of Customs.

No. 247.

I, Joseph J. Tupper, of Gloucester, Mass., on oath depose and say, that I was born in Liverpool, N.S., am thirty-seven years of age, have been fishing over twenty years, am now master of schooner *Madawaska Maid*, of Gloucester, and have been master of said vessel for the past nine years ; have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackereling, with exception of the past three years, every season. The past three years have been engaged in fishing on the American shore,—seining for mackerel during the summers, and in the past seven winters have been to New Brunswick for herring. I have now just returned from the Gulf of St. Lawrence on a mackerel voyage,—sailing from Gloucester about the 8th of August, and seined 30 barrels of pogie slivers for bait, on the coast of Maine,—arrived at Prince Edward Island about the 18th of August, having tried unsuccessfully at Margaree ; and not finding mackerel at Prince Edward Island, I went to the Magdalen Islands, and tried hard for one week, with pleasant weather, catching only 10 barrels altogether. Spoke many vessels, both American and British, all telling the same story, “ that mackerel was very scarce.” Being dissatisfied with the prospect, I sailed for home, with a number of others equally disgusted. I omitted to state that previous to going to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I caught thirty-five barrels of shore mackerel off Block Island, which I sold for \$24 per barrel ; the 10 barrels of Bay mackerel I sold for \$13 per barrel, which is one dollar more than the regular price, as they gave me one dollar more for them, in order to secure the shore mackerel. I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackereling thirteen seasons, and averaged 300 barrels each year ; and I have no hesitation in saying, that not one-tenth part were caught within three miles from the shore, except those I caught at Magdalen Islands. I did not take a license during the years of exclusion. I never knew or heard of any injury to any shore boats by the American fleet, and this very trip I have given away to these boats bait, which they solicit. I never heard that mackerel cleanings were injurious in any way to the fishery ; on the contrary, we often grind it with the other bait. I have known of times when I have been solicited by farmers in St. Mary's Bay to save my offal for them, and they would send a boat for it,—they wanting it for their farms as a fertilizer, and not on account of any injury to the fishery by being thrown overboard. The reason I did not take out a license during the years of exclusion was because I did not fish within the three-mile limit, and therefore was of no value to me. The cost of my late fishing was as follows :—

Charter of my Vessel, per month,	\$250,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$250
13 Men at \$30 per month,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390
Captain's Wages,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Seine and Boat, use of,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Outfits, Provisions, Bbls. Salt Bait,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350
Insurance, Packing and Inspection,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

\$1,265

RECEIPTS.

35 Bbls. Block Island Mackerel, @ \$24	\$ 840
10 " taken in Gulf of St. Lawrence @ \$13	130
	<hr/>
	\$970

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of Voyage,	\$1,265
Receipts from Voyage	970
	<hr/>
Amount lost by Voyage	\$295

During the winters for the past seven years, I have been to New Brunswick for herring, averaging 2 trips during the winter. I have uniformly bought my herring, paying the cash, and have paid on an average, \$2500 a year, with the exception of last winter, when I made three trips, and paid them \$3600. I usually pay from thirty-five to ninety cents per hundred, taking 500 to the barrel. The herring fishermen there have often told me that they could not realize 12 cents per 100, if it were not for the American vessels coming for them, and they have no other market for them to any extent.

While I was engaged in the Bay fishing, my highest stock was \$4,000 for any one season, while my lowest was \$2,000. On this American shore, the highest stock I ever made was \$10,000 for any one season, and my lowest, including this year, so far, including the 12 barrels caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is \$3500.

I went one trip to Newfoundland for salt herring, in, I think, 1869, and also one trip in 1870, both of which trips we bought our herring, paying one dollar in gold per barrel. The first voyage, we bought 850 barrels, and the second voyage, we paid for 2,000 barrels. I never knew of any American vessels catching herring in nets or seines at Newfoundland or New Brunswick.

JOSEPH J. TUPPER,
Master of Schr. Madawaska Maid.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 3d, 1877

Then personally appeared the above named Joseph J. Tupper, and made oath, that all the above statements by him subscribed, are true, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 248.

I, Hanson B. Joyce, of Swan's Island, Maine, on oath, depose and say, that I am Master of Schooner *Alice*, of Portland, have been engaged in the Fisheries eighteen years, and have been master for the last seven years—have been master of the *Alice* the past two years—have been mackereling the whole of this season, first going south on our shore up to the 20th June, and caught 900 barrels, and netted \$4,000.

I went into the Bay of St. Lawrence, arriving at Canso, July 10th, and fished midway between Cape George and Port Hood, and caught in two days 140 bbls. with seine, not less than five miles from the shore, and one day fished off the north-end of P. E. Island, and caught 30 bbls. with seine, catching them not less than seven miles from the shore. We then fished between Cape George and P. E. Island, and about the east end of the Island, and caught 37 bbls. altogether; one-half of these 37 with seine, and not any within four miles from the shore. After the prospect not being favorable enough, we started for home, and arrived Aug. 14th, having been in the Bay about a month, and getting what packed out, 188 bbls., which sold for \$1,917. We were gone, considering the going and coming, a month and a-half, and the owners of the vessel received three hundred and forty-two dollars, which is less than I would be willing to charter the vessel for that length of time at this season of the year by \$200. After packing out from the Bay, went mackereling on this (the American) shore and caught up to this time, 365 barrels, which will average at least \$9 per barrel, \$3,285. Having caught, during the whole season, on this shore, 1,265 barrels, and in the Bay 207. (The above are sea-barrels).

I chartered the schr. *G. W. Reed*, in the Winter of 1872, and went into Grand Manan, or rather Point Lepreau, N. B., for herring, and loaded her with 150,000 frozen herring, for which I paid \$375. At this time, there were at least 30 sail of American vessels at this place, and in the vicinity, engaged in the same business, and they all invariably bought their herring. I have never known of but four instances in which they attempted to catch them.

In the season of 1868 and 1869, I was engaged in a small vessel of 20 tons for about a month of each season, in catching herring, on the coast of Maine, and caught 250 barrels each season. This business would be very extensive, were it profitable enough to induce the inhabitants to engage in it, as the herring are very numerous on the shore of Maine and Massachusetts, so much so, that they interfere with our mackerel fishing considerably.

HANSON B. JOYCE,
Master of *Schr. Alice*.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 10, 1877.

Personally appeared the above named Hanson B. Joyce, master of the *schr. Alice*, who made oath, that the above statement is true, before me,

(L. S.)

ADDISON CARTER,
Justice of the Peace, and Special Deputy Collector of Customs.

No. 249.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Oct. 15, 1877.

I certify that I have this day personally visited the several firms enumerated below and have ascertained from them and their books the vessels belonging to Gloucester engaged in the mackerel fishery that have arrived from the Bay of St. Lawrence or British waters, during the year and up to this date (Oct. 15th, 1877) and the number of barrels of mackerel caught by each while in the Bay, or British waters,—where they were caught, whether within three miles of the shore,—and the amount of money realized from the sale of said mackerel. I also certify that the following list of vessels are all the vessels belonging to Gloucester engaged in the mackerel fishery that have as yet returned from the Bay of St. Lawrence or British waters.

ADDISON CARTER,
Spec. Dep. Collector for District of Gloucester.

N A M E L Y :

Sidney Friend & Bro.—*Schr. Hyperion*, packed out 215½ barrels; sold for \$2400—supposed to be caught off East Point, P. E. I. *Schr. J. J. Clark* packed 229½ barrels; sold for \$2250—don't know where caught.

Leonard Walen—*Schr. Martha C.*, packed 159 barrels; sold for \$1719—caught about one-half of them at Madeline Islands, one-third off Margaree, one-sixth up north.

Dennis and Ayer—*Schr. Mary Fernald*, packed out 130 barrels; not sold but will average \$15; total \$1950—don't know where caught.

Wonson Brothers—*Schr. Madawaska Maid*, packed 9 barrels; averaging \$16 per barrel, caught at Madeline Islands. *Schr. John S. McQuinn*, caught no mackerel in the Bay.

James G. Tarr & Bro.—*Schr. Amos Cutter*, packed 150 barrels—\$1950; caught off St. George Bay. *Schr. Flash*, packed 150 barrels—\$2,100; caught at Madeline Islands all but 20 barrels, caught at St. George Bay.

Harvey Knowlton—*Schr. Edward A. Horton*, packed 186 barrels—\$2534.50; caught off West Cape; about 20 barrels supposed to be caught inside of 3 miles.

George Dennis & Co.—*Schr. Helen M. Dennis*, packed 91 barrels, not sold; average \$13 per barrel; caught off Madeline Islands. *Schr. Fred P. Frye*, caught nothing in the Bay. *Schr. Seth Stockbridge*, 80 barrels, averaging \$10 per barrel; don't know where caught.

Rowe & Jordan—*Schr. Ellen M. Crosby*, packed 8 barrels, at \$10—\$80. *Schr. Golden Hind*, packed 70; not sold; where caught not known.

John Pew & Son—*Schr. Eastern Queen*, packed 210 barrels—\$2,145; where caught not known.

Samuel Lane—Schr. *Moses Adams*, packed 85 barrels, average at \$11—\$935; where caught not known.

Leighton & Co.—Schr. *Falcon*, packed 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ barrels—\$1,250.93; caught at Madeline Islands—40 barrels at East Point.

Joseph Friend—Schr. *William S. Baker*, packed 10 barrels, at \$11—\$110.

McKenzie, Hardy & Co.—Schr. *Vidette*, packed 133 barrels—\$1,629.25; caught principally at Madeline Islands.

D. C. & H. Babson—Schr. *Marion Grimes*, packed 137 barrels—\$1,635; caught at Madeline Islands.

Clark & Somes—Schr. *Frederic Gerring, Jr.*, packed 343 barrels—\$3,531; don't know where caught—vessel is away.

Benj. Haskell & Son—Schr. *Colorado*, pickled 85 barrels—\$860; caught off Rustico—about quarter within 3 miles of shore.

James Mansfield & Son—Schr. *William A. Pew*, packed 140 barrels—\$1,800.75; not known where caught—vessel out.

John H. Gale—Schr. *Alice M. Lewis*, packed out 199 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels; sold for \$2,476; seined 10 miles off the Island.

I certify that the foregoing statement is true.

ADDISON CARTER,
Spec. Dy. Collector.

James G. Tarr & Bro.—Schr. *Davy Crocket*, Capt. Charles Osier, will pack out 218 barrels mackerel, caught one-half at Madeline Islands, and one-half off Prince Edward Island; did not catch one-eighth of whole amount within the three-mile limit. The foregoing is the statement of Capt. Charles Osier. (Arrived the 16th Oct., 1877.)

Pettingell & Cunningham—Schr. *David M. Hilton*, Capt. Daniels, with 200 sea-barrels of mackerel, from the Bay; caught 90 barrels at Madeline Islands, and 110 barrels off Prince Edward Island; not more than 50 barrels of the whole were caught within three miles of the shore. The foregoing is the statement of Capt. Daniels.

Cunningham & Thompson—Schr. *Gwendolen*, Capt. William T. Gray, arrived from Bay of St. Lawrence on the 16th inst. Packed 225 barrels of mackerel, one-third of which were number ones, the remainder number twos. About one-half were caught at Madeline Islands, the remainder off and around P. E. Island; not more than one-eighth were caught within the three-mile limit. This is the statement of Mr. Thompson, of the above firm.

Henry Friend, owner—Schr. *David J. Adams*, Capt. Danl. Rackliff, from Bay of St. Lawrence, arrived on the 18th inst. (having been in the Bay over two months), with 50 barrels of mackerel,—one-third ones, and the rest twos; 40 barrels were caught around P. E. Island, and 10 barrels caught near Port Hood; nearly all caught within three miles of the shore.

CUSTOM HOUSE, GLOUCESTER, Oct. 19, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing statement concerning schooners *David Crockett*, *David M. Hilton*, *Gwendolen*, and *David J. Adams*, have been reported to me as true, by the master or owner of the said vessels; and that these, together with a former certified list, sent to Capt. F. J. Babson, at Halifax, are all the vessels belonging to Gloucester that have arrived from the Bay of St. Lawrence with mackerel this season, up to the evening of Oct. 19, 1877.

(L.S.)

ADDISON CARTER,
Dy. Collector.

No. 250.

I, Joseph McLean, a naturalized citizen of the United States, now residing at Cape Negro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that I am the Captain of the schooner *Champion*, of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, and that I have been engaged in fishing for mackerel in the Gulf of St. Lawrence since the 17th of August, 1877; and I came out of the Gulf the 20th of October. That during that time, my vessel took seventy sea-barrels of mackerel; that I came into the Harbour of Halifax last evening for shelter, and expect to leave this morning. As nearly as I can learn, the other vessels in the Bay did not average more than half a trip, and the mackerel fishery in the Gulf for the present year, as regards United States, has been a complete failure. I have heard of two vessels only, which took three hundred barrels—the *George S. Low*, and the *Etta Gott*. I also heard that the *Herbert M. Rogers* took two hundred, and the *Ellen M. Crosby* six barrels—the *William S. Baker*, three barrels. All these which I have named have left the Bay, except the *Etta Gott*.

JOSEPH McLEAN.

Sworn at Halifax, this 23d day of October, A. D., 1877, before me,

L. W. DESBARRES.
Notary Public.

No. 251.

Statement of the number of barrels of mackerel inspected by A. E. Goodwin, Deputy Inspector of Fish, Port of Newburyport, Mass., during the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870,—

Date.	AMERICAN WATERS. Number of Barrels.	BRITISH WATERS. Number of Barrels.
1865	1,500	5,200
1866	2,045	5,405
1867	3,918	3,694
1868	2,561	1,969
1869	3,272	1,930
1870	4,263	1,806
	<hr/> 17,558	<hr/> 20,004

A. E. GOODWIN.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

Before me, E. F. Bartlett, a Notary Public, within and for said County of Essex, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came the above named A. E. Goodwin, well known to me as an Inspector of Fish, and whom I believe to be a man of truth and veracity, and subscribed the foregoing statement, and made oath that the same was true and correct to his best knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand and Notarial Seal at Newburyport, in said County of Essex, this Twenty-Fourth day of September, A. D., 1877.

E. F. BARTLETT,
Notary Public.

(L.S.)

No. 252.

Statement of the Number of Barrels of Mackerel Inspected by George D. Thurlow, Inspector of Fish, for the Port of Newburyport, Mass., during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 :

Date.	AMERICAN WATERS. Number of Barrels.	BRITISH WATERS. Number of Barrels.
1873	948	2,130
1874	2,687	2,371
1875	1,347	843
1876	2,005	.....
	<hr/> 6,987	<hr/> 5,344

GEORGE D. THURLOW.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

Before me, E. F. Bartlett, Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared the above named George D. Thurlow, personally known to me to be an inspector of fish, and whom I believe to be a man of truth and veracity, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed was true and correct, to his best knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand and Notarial Seal, this Twenty-Fourth day of September, A. D., 1877.

(L. S.)

E. F. BARTLETT.
Notary Public.

No. 253.

The following is a statement of the number of barrels of herring bought by the several firms in Gloucester during the year 1876; said herring having been caught by the inhabitants on the shores of the United States:—

Number of Barrels.	Name of Firm.
15,733	D. C. & H. Babson.
7,500	Gloucester Fish Co.
450	James H. Stetson.
2,000	Geo. P. Trigg & Co.
2,500	Geo. Perkins.
1,500	Simon Merchant.
6,000	Proctor, Trask & Co.,
1,492	John Pew & Son.
700	Clark & Somes.
<hr/> 37,975	

GLoucester, Oct. 15, 1877.

I certify that the above figures are a true statement of the firms above enumerated, as stated to me by them.

BENJ. F. COOK,
Inspector of Customs.

No. 254.

AUGUST 7, 1877.

Arrived at Gloucester British schooner *Harriet*, Capt. E. R. Perry, from Shelburne, N. S.

British schooner *Gertie*, from Lockeport, N. S., arrived May 5th and July 11th, 1877.

British schooner *Avon*, from fishing, arrived May 24th, June 11th, and July 23rd, 1877.

I certify that the British schooner *Harriet* and *Gertie* arrived at this Port as above stated, and fitted for seining. Also, that the schooner (British) *Avon*, has been engaged in fishing on this coast, and selling the fish at this place since May 5th, 1877.

BENJ. F. BLATCHFORD,
Boarding Officer, Gloucester, Mass.

No. 255.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 10, 1877.

I, Thomas E. Roberts, Master of the British schooner *M. E. McLean*, on oath do depose and say that I was born in Guysborough, Nova Scotia, am 31 years of age, have been engaged in freighting from Nova Scotia to Boston 4 years. I have brought up this trip 620 bbls of mackerel, 503 of these are English mackerel. I get 50 cents per barrel freight from Canso to Boston.

Last trip before this, I bought herring at 50 cents per barrel. I know that the expense on a barrel of mackerel or herring brought by steamer is at least one dollar per barrel to Gloucester. I have brought in the last four years 700 barrels of American mackerel. The freight has been about the same.

It is the universal fact, that one dollar is no more than a fair freight. I was part owner, and master of the schr. *Dusky Lake*, of Canso. I was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackereling in 1869—got 180 bbls. in four weeks; and not doing so well as I ought to, I abandoned this fishery, and went onto the ocean Banks for fish. I have never been mackereling since, but I now go freighting.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 10th, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Thomas Roberts, and made oath that the above statements by him subscribed are true, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 256.

I, J. Warren Wonson, of Gloucester, in the County of Essex, State of Massachusetts, on oath, depose and say, that I was part owner and agent of schr. *Tragabigzanda*, of Gloucester, of which vessel William Molloy was master, that in the season of 1876 said vessel made only one trip to the Grand Banks for cod-fish, the first trip said vessel was fitted for sea March 21st, 1876, and returned Aug. 23rd, 1876, having been absent 4 months and 28 days. Said vessel's trip was weighed off, and accounted for as follows:—

65,300 lbs Large Cod, @ 2½c	\$1,632.50
7,440 " Small " @ 1¼	95.00
110 Gals. Oil @ 45	49.50
108 " " @ 50	54.00
20 " " @ 40	8.00
Fish sold by master,	239.68
620 lbs, Flichted Halibut, @ 2c.,	12.40
	<hr/>
	\$2,091.08
Less Stock Expenses,	296.31
	<hr/>
	2)1,794.77
Vessels,	897.38½
Crew,	897.38½
	<hr/>
	\$1,794.77

Stock Expenses as follows:—

Bait,	\$230.20
Ice,	11.60
Water,	3.20
Port. Charges,	38.81
Towing,	8.00
6 Barrels,	4.50
	<hr/>
	296.31

12)897.38

Crew's Share, 74.78 each for 4 month and 28 days.

I further depose, and say, that on her second trip, she went to the Western Bank and Cape Sable. Sailed on or about the 28th day of August, and returned Nov. 24th.—absent about 2 months and 26 days. She weighed off as follows:—

21,743 lbs Large Cod, @ 3 c	\$652.29
3,625 " Small " @ 1½	54.37
Fish sold by Master in Prospect,	280.50
220 Gals. Slivers, @ 15c.,	33.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,020.16
Stock Expenses,	256.43
	<hr/>
	2)763.73
	381.86½
	381.86½
	<hr/>
	\$763.73

Stock Expenses as follows:—

Bait,	\$184.22
Ice,	47.55
Water,	7.22
Custom House,	4.46
Pilot,	8.88
Telegram,	1.10
Towing,	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$256.43

Crew's Share, (12 men), for 2 months and 26 days, \$31.82.

I further depose and say, that said schr. *Tragabigzanda* did not pay her running expenses during the year 1876 by Two Thousand dollars.

That said Molloy was discharged from our employ as being entirely untrustworthy, and to the best of my belief, is now a resident of Newfoundland, where he came from.

(In presence of CYRUS STORY.)

J. WARREN WONSON.

I, Joseph Adams, a resident of Gloucester, County of Essex, State of Massachusetts, on oath depose and say, that I was one of the crew of schr. *Tragabigzanda*, of Gloucester, in 1876, on her second trip to the Banks. That we fished on the Western Banks and off Cape Sable, and that said schooner did not go near Newfoundland. All her fresh bait having been bought at Shelburne and Prospect, Nova Scotia.

his
JOSEPH X ADAMS.
mark.

(In presence of FRANK E. SMOTHER & CYRUS STORY.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX ss.

CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

Know all men by these present,—that on this twentieth day of October, A. D., 1877, before me, Cyrus Story, a Notary Public, duly appointed and sworn in and for the County of Essex, aforesaid, personally appeared J. Warren Wonson and Joseph Adams, before named, who made oath to the truth of the foregoing statements by them signed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the day and year last above written.

(L. S.)

CYRUS STORY,
Notary Public.

No. 257.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 3, 1877.

I, Charles Martin, Master of the schr *Martha C.*, of Gloucester, do on oath depose and say, that I was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, am 40 years of age, have been engaged in the fisheries for 30 years. I have just returned from a trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for mackerel. I commenced to fit my vessel for this trip July 3rd, 1877, and sailed from Gloucester the 9th, arrived in the Bay on the 17th; took my bait on the coast of Maine. Took my first mackerel in Antigonish Bay, about 15 barrels on the hook, within three miles of the shore. We fished between Cape George and East Point, went around Prince Edward Island, could not find any mackerel; tried in the middle of the Bay, between Cape George and East Point again; caught 80 barrels on the hook, from six to eight miles from shore. Afterward went to Margaree and Chittigong; took 80 barrels there, close into the shore. This was all we got. We then cruised all around the Island and up off Cape North, and did not find any mackerel. We then went to Pirate Cove and refitted, and then went into the Bay again, and found no mackerel, neither could I find any vessel that had seen any. I got entirely discouraged and left the Bay, and came up on the Nova Scotia shore and found no prospect of mackerel there, and came home; found no vessels doing anything. I arrived home the 1st of September. I packed out 40 barrels number ones, and 110 barrels of number twos, and 10 barrels threes. My mackerel are worth \$1,920.00.

My vessel is a new, first-class one, 79 tons.

I carried a seinc-boat and seinc.

The charter of my vessel is worth \$250 per month,	\$500 00
Wages of 14 men, at \$30 per month,	840 00
Captain's wages, two months,	140 00
Outfits,	600 00
Packing and inspection,	120 00
Insurance,	100 00
Use of seinc and boat,	150 00
	<hr/>
Cost of trip,	\$2,450 00
	<hr/>
Receipts—160 barrels mackerel, at \$12,	\$1,920 00
	<hr/>
Loss,	\$530 00

I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 14 seasons for mackerel. I was there in 1875, and brought home 70 barrels; was gone over two months. The mackerel fishery in the Bay is a failure, compared with former years. The mackerel do not stay there as formerly. I do think that the large amount of bait, thrown by American vessels, formerly kept the mackerel in the Bay. There is no feed at all for the mackerel in the Bay now. I have seen no brit or shrimp there this year. Some of the mackerel I took had small smelt in them; this is unusual. I never saw any smelt in mackerel in the Bay before. I have never caught many mackerel inshore, except at the Magdalen Islands. I have caught more inshore this trip than any I have been. My best judgment, from my experience, as fair and candid, is, that not more than one-sixth of the mackerel taken by American vessels, are taken within three miles of the shore.

I have taken many whole trips without going inside of five miles. When a large fleet of vessels are throwing bait, they can keep the mackerel off shore five miles without any trouble.

I have trans-shipped my fare of mackerel once, from Canso. The expense, landed in Gloucester, was one dollar per barrel. I never heard of boats being injured, nor any complaint whatever. Never heard or knew of mackerel gurry hurting the fisheries; in dressing mackerel the fish will follow the vessel to get the gurry thrown over.

I have seined off the American shore for mackerel two seasons. The American shore mackerel are much better than the Bay mackerel in quality and price.

I have stocked as high as \$7,000 in one season in the Bay, eight years ago.

My lowest stock for one season in the Bay was \$600.

An American vessel, as they are now fitted, must stock \$5,000 in a season in the Bay, to pay her bills. I have been the two last winters to Newfoundland for herring. Bought all of my herring of the people on shore. Paid on an average eight shillings per barrel, or \$1.60; paid for some \$2. There is no way that the people there can realize so much for their herring as this sale to American vessels. The American trade there for herring is the chief support of the people, and is a source of great profit to them.

I have been master of the schooners *Quickstep*, *Belvidere*, *Seaman's Pride*, *Enterprise*, *D. A. Bunham*, *Fred Gerring*, *Charlotte Augusta*, *Mary E. Daniels*, *Joseph Chandler*, *Martha C.*

CHARLES MARTIN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 3d, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Charles Martin, and made oath, that all the statements by him above made, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

(L. S.)

No. 258.

I, William Parsons, 2nd, senior member of the firm of William Parsons 2nd & Co., on oath depose and say, that I am part owner and fitter, with others of said firm, of the schooner *Pescadore* (*Pescador*); that I have examined the books of said firm and find that James Howlett made two trips in said schooner, in the year 1867; that said schooner packed out 463½ barrels of mackerel; that the shares of said vessel was \$2,701; that said Howlett's shares was \$224.37.

I further depose and say that I have also examined the books of said firm in regard to Daniel McPhee, in schooner *Messina*, and find his name as one of the crew, in 1865 only, he not having been in her in 1863. Said schooner packed out in 1865, when said McPhee was in her, two hundred and sixty barrels of mackerel (260 bbls.), his share amounting to \$98.21; the vessels' share was \$1,745.19.

WM. PARSONS 2ND.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX SS.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 14, 1877.

Subscribed and sworn to by above named William Parsons 2nd, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

(L. S.)

No. 259.

I, Solomon Jacobs, of Gloucester, Mass., on oath, depose and say, that I am Master of the schr. *Moses Adams*, of Gloucester, and have just arrived from a mackerel voyage to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having caught 190 bbls. of mackerel on the trip, one-third of them we caught on Bank Orphan, the rest at different places, and about 20 barrels within the three mile limit. I am very sure that the number caught within three mile limit will not exceed 25 barrels. I should judge that 150 of the 190 bbls. are number ones, as they are good-sized mackerel, having caught the most of them well up north in the Gulf—have not yet sold, but expect to get \$16 for 1's, \$10.50, and \$7.00 for them. I have been two months on the trip.

The cost of the trip is as follows:—

Charter, @ \$500 per Month.....	\$1,000
Provisions, &c.....	300
Barrels, Inspection, &c., @ \$1.75.....	330
Captain's Commissions, @ 4.00 per cwt.....	106

 \$1,736.00

Owner's Profit..... 1,278.25

 \$457.75 lost by the voyage.

150 bbls No. 1s @ \$16.00.....	\$2,400.00
25 " " 2s @ 10.50.....	262.50

 \$2,662.50

Captain's Commissions..... 106.00

 \$2,556.50

Crew's Half..... 1,278.25

 Owner's Share..... \$1,278.25

This is my first trip to the Bay for mackereling, and I think it will be the last, and would have done a great deal better on our own shore. I have, for the five years previous, fished on our own shore, and always done a great deal better than I have this year. In the year 1872, I was master of the schr *Sabine*, and fished off this shore, starting late in the season, and caught 650 bbls., which sold for \$18 and \$20 per barrel; and in 1873, I was master of the schooner *S. R. Lane*, of Gloucester, and caught 1,600 barrels off this shore (the American); in 1874, I was master of same vessel, and caught 1,200 barrels, averaging \$10 a barrel; in 1875, I was master of same vessel, and caught 1,800 barrels of mackerel off the American shore, and stocked \$11,000.

I would state that previous to going into the Bay this year, I was mackereling on this shore, and caught 800 bbls., for which we stocked \$5,200.

SOLOMON JACOBS,
Master of Schr. Moses Adams.

CUSTOM HOUSE, GLOUCESTER, }
Oct. 4th, 1877. }

Personally appeared the above named Solomon Jacobs, master of schr. *Moses Adams*, who subscribed, and made oath, that the above statement is true, before me,

ADDISON CARTER,
Special Deputy Collector and Justice of the Peace.

No. 260.

I, Albion K. Pierce of Gloucester, Mass., on oath depose and say that I am master of schooner *Wm. S. Baker* of Gloucester, and have been engaged in mackereling during this season, and fished off the American shore the first two months of the season, and caught 350 barrels, by which we stocked \$1,950. From dispatches and favorable reports I was induced to go to the Bay of St. Lawrence, and sailed for Bay Chaleur the 18th July, and was in the Bay 14 days, and tried for mackerel all the way from P. E. Island to Gaspé and other places, inshore and out, and caught three barrels only. I then came home and fished on the coast of Maine, and caught 160 barrels at that place, from which the net stock amounted to \$1,455. I consider in my trip to the Bay this year I lost \$2,000. Last year, 1876 I was master of the same vessel, and fished on the American coast, and caught 1,420 barrels, and stocked \$11,000 net. In 1875 I was master of the same vessel. I fished on this shore and landed 1,000 barrels of mackerel up to middle of July; and on 16th July we started for the Bay and tried hard at P. E. Island and Madeline Islands for ten days, but finding no mackerel of any consequence, we started for home, having caught nine barrels of No. 2's during all the time in the Bay. We then fished on the American shore and caught 600 barrels, making 1,600 barrels of good mackerel caught on this shore during the year, from which we stocked \$13,300. In 1874 I was master of same vessel, and fished for mackerel during the season on this (the American) shore, and caught over 1,100 barrels, from which we stocked \$9,000. Previous to 1874, I had been in the habit of going to the Bay mackereling, and some years we did well and others poorly. Over one-half of all the mackerel caught there these years were caught off Madeline Islands, and, excepting at Madeline Islands, not one-tenth part were caught within the three-mile limit.

I have been employed during the winter for the past seven years in going to Newfoundland after herring, and for the past three winters I loaded ten vessels at that place. I hired the inhabitants to fish for us, and left with the inhabitants \$24,000, for 20,300 barrels of herring, loaded into the ten vessels which I superintended. During the last two winters the owners of this enterprise have lost \$8,000 by the prosecution of this business. Previous to the last three winters I was accustomed to go there for herring for myself alone, and was there four winters in succession, and always got a cargo, paying \$1 per barrel for them. This business is very extensive and of great importance to the inhabitants. I have seen at one time over twenty sail of American vessels there buy herring, and all of them buy their herring; and have never known an American vessel to catch their herring at this place, always invariably buying them of the inhabitants. At Boone Bay, the inhabitants rely almost entirely upon this trade with our vessels, and without which they would be very destitute. In the winter of 1875, when I was there, the herring were very scarce,—almost a failure,—and occasioned great destitution and suffering among the inhabitants of Boone Bay; so much so, that I was obliged to give away five barrels of flour to them,—and Mr. Curling, minister at that place, bought of me as many more, and other stores, which he distributed among the poor people.

ALBION K. PIERCE.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 5, 1877.

Personally appeared the above named Albion K. Pierce, who made oath that the above statement, by him subscribed, is true, before me.

ADDISON CARTER,
Justice of the Peace, Spec. Dep. Collector of District of Gloucester.

No. 260 A.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 17, 1877.

I, William Elwell, master of schr. *Isabella*, born in Gloucester, have been engaged in the fisheries 20 years. I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 12 seasons for mackerel. My best stock in the Bay was \$2000, my poorest \$1200. I left off going there 8 years ago because I could do so much better on the American coast. I have fished for mackerel on the American coast the past 8 years—5 years using a seine. My best stock mackereling on the American coast was \$7,500 for 5 months fishing.

My poorest stock in any season was \$4,500.

When in the Gulf of St. Lawrence I took the most of my mackerel at the Magdalens. The American fleet usually fish the most there. I did not get more than one barrel in ten inside of three miles. Mackerel in the Bay when in large bodies or masses are most always off shore from 6 to 20 miles, and when we find them there we get large decks of them. The mackerel on the American coast are from the rocks to thirty miles off.

I consider the American fishermen are not at all compensated by free fishing within three miles of the British coasts in lieu of the imposed duty of \$2 per barrel on British mackerel.

WILLIAM ELWELL.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.,)
ESSEX, s. s., Sept. 17, 1877.)

Personally appeared the above named Wm. Elwell, who subscribed to and made oath that the foregoing statement was true before me.

(L. S.)

ADDISON CARTER.

*Justice of the Peace, and Special Deputy Collector of Customs,
For District of Gloucester.*

No. 261.

I, Peter Sinclair, master and owner of the American schooner *C. B. Manning*, was born in the Orkney Islands, am 58 years of age, and have been engaged in the fisheries nearly 50 years. I am now seining off the American shore for mackerel.

I have been seven seasons mackereling in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I have not been there since 1873. The highest stock I ever made in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackereling was \$7,000.00 (1859.) My poorest year I stocked \$150.00 (one hundred and fifty dollars), gone six weeks; this was in 1860. Any American vessel, over 50 tons, with 12 or 14 men, must stock at least \$5,000 for a full season's work in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackereling, to pay her bills. Of all the mackerel I have taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, not more than one-third were taken within three miles of the shore, including the Magdalen Islands; and the larger the fleet of vessels in the Bay, throwing bait, the longer the mackerel will stop in one place. The action of the mackerel is largely influenced by the movements of the fleet. Four years ago, when I was in the Bay, the mackerel fishery there was a partial failure, and since then the American shore mackereling has been much more successful and profitable.

For the last six years the American shore mackerel have been of much finer quality, and brought better prices than Bay mackerel of the same brand.

The mackerel feed on shrimp and a red seed that floats on the water; wherever we find them we usually find mackerel. This food is generally more plenty on the American coast than in the Gulf, and I have found mackerel with young mackerel inside of them, having eaten them for food.

I never knew that throwing over mackerel cleanings would hurt the live mackerel: on the contrary, I have always noticed the mackerel to follow the vessel while we were dressing, and eat all we threw overboard. I never knew of any American vessels interfering with the shore boats in any way, except in cases where the boats got blowed off, to pick them up and tow them in, and in some cases to take men from the bottom of the boats that had been upset, and save their lives; and I have often given the boat fishermen bait and also lines and hooks. I do not consider the privilege to fish inshore of any real value whatever, and the duties remitted on Canadian fish and mackerel is vastly in excess of compensation for what is of little value to our fishermen. The only advantage gained by the inshore concession is security from annoyance, heretofore practiced by the Canadian marine force, the object of seizure being stimulated by one-half of the prize money being divided among the crews of the cutters. The inshore fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence for cod and halibut is a matter belonging to the past. No American fisherman now fishes inshore for either. I have fished out of Gloucester for cod and halibut 27 seasons, and I never took either fish inside of three miles of the English shore. The American fishery now is absolutely and purely a deep-sea fishery for cod and halibut.

The first fresh bait bought in Newfoundland by American fishermen was about 22 years ago, and brought to Gloucester to bait the Georges men. It is about 8 or 9 years since the Grand Bankers and Western Bankers began to buy bait at Newfoundland; for centuries before they had used salt bait and the other bait and refuse fish taken on the Banks; they also used to buy bait at St. Peirre. Now they go up Fortune Bay for it; they pay cash for this bait. It costs \$150 to a vessel for a Grand Bank fare. The people there have got well off by the sale of this bait; they are rich, and every dollar left there by American vessels is clear gain to them, as there is no other use or market where they would use these herring they sell to American vessels.

I have owned and run more than thirty vessels, and in the different branches of the fisheries pursued by American fishermen, I have had as much experience as any person now living; and I know the value of the different fisheries by actual experience, in practical fishing, in each department, and the scale of values by actual sales. In the herring trade for the first eleven years, it was profitable to those engaged in it, but for the past eleven years there has been more lost than gained, on a fair average.

I have lost myself \$1,500 on one voyage, and \$1,100 on another. I never made over one thousand dollars on any one herring voyage. I have known vessel after vessel to throw overboard her cargo of herring in the harbor of Gloucester, and to have given them away in New York for manure.

PETER SINCLAIR.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX ss.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 3, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Peter Sinclair, and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true, before me,

(L. S.)

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 262.

GLOUCESTER, September 1, 1877.

I, Wm. T. Rowe, Master of the schr. *B. D. Haskins*, of Gloucester, do, on oath, depose and say, that I was born in Gloucester, am 39 years of age, have been engaged in the fisheries 25 years.

I have just returned from a trip to Block Island, and the last week, off Monhegan, Maine.

The mackerel taken off Block Island are very large and fat, taking 90 mackerel to a barrel. We set our seine once off Monhegan, and took 20 barrels No. 1s and 2s. We came home to refit, and are going immediately to the Eastern shore. There is now a great body of mackerel there, from close into the rocks to 25 miles off. The *Maud Muller* took 230 bbls in her seine at one haul. The *Fairy Queen*, of Portland, took 60 bbls. at one haul. The *Volunteer* took 100 barrels in 3 hauls. All the vessels the day we left, took all the way from 20 to 60 bbls. The *Corporal Trim*, of Swan's Island, is in with 210 barrels No. 1 and 2 mackerel, taken on the hook. She took from 10 to 15 barrels each day. This is the best prospect we have had this year, and it indicates a good fall catch on our shores. The owners of some of the vessels now in the Bay of St. Lawrence have sent by telegraph for them to come home and go for these shore mackerel. I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 7 seasons, mackereling. The early trips in the Bay the mackerel were taken offshore, later in the Fall the mackerel were inshore.

In 1851, we took all our mackerel inshore, that is, from one mile to ten; in 1854, we never took a mackerel within ten miles of the shore; have not been there since 1864. I have been shore seining for mackerel since, every season. I have shared \$241 to a share in six weeks' mackereling in the Bay of St. Lawrence; I have shared \$241 to a share in one day's fishing on our own shores. The average difference in the two mackerel fisheries is, as two dollars for the Bay to five dollars for our own shores. I have been master of the schr. *Mary Elizabeth*, 4 years; *Bloomfield*, 2 years; *David Osier*, 2 years; *Farragut*, 5 years; *Belle*, 2 years; *Elihu Burritt*, 1 year; *A. M. Dodd*, 1 year; *B. D. Haskins*, 1 year.

WILLIAM T. ROWE.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 1, 1877.

Sworn and subscribed before me.

(L. S.)

ADDISON CARTER,
Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Collector of Port of Gloucester.

No. 263.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 29, 1877.

I, Oliver F. Howard, master of the late schooner *Coll Ellsworth*, of Gloucester, do on oath depose and say that I was born in Deer Isle, Maine, am 53 years of age, have been engaged in the fisheries 32 years.

I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 28 seasons mackereling, and am thoroughly acquainted with all the fisheries. The highest stock I ever made in the Bay mackereling was \$5,000, and my lowest stock was \$1400, and an American vessel must stock certainly \$4,500 in the Bay mackerel fishery to pay her bills. I have mostly fished for mackerel off the Magdalen Islands, and of all the mackerel I have taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, not one-fourth were taken within 3 miles. I never have seen any interference with the shore boats, never heard any complaints of throwing over offal or mackerel gibbs. My experience in this respect is that the mackerel cleanings is first-rate food for codfish, as they swarm around the vessel and eat it voraciously. As master and owner of my own vessel I have not made any money in the Bay mackereling. I have made a living and that is all. I should say that a fair average during the last 20 years would be 300 sail of American vessels in the Gulf, and with a full knowledge of the facts, I should say that 300 barrels is a full average catch for each vessel. I have been in the herring business 15 seasons. Invariably the herring are bought from the British fishermen and paid for in cash. The only demand for these herring is from Americans or for the American market, or for bait. Without this market the herring would be entirely useless to the British people.

I know that this herring trade has been of great advantage to the inhabitants of the English coasts. The Winter trade supplies them with the only fishing they have at that season, and they would have no other employment if it were not for the herring trade. The American cod and halibut fishery is entirely a deep sea fishery, and there is no fish of this kind taken less than 12 miles from the shore, and most all of them are taken on the ocean banks. I have just returned from Gulf of St. Lawrence in the yacht *America*. The prospect there is not good for a large catch of mackerel. Last year I was in the Bay of St. Lawrence mackereling, and it was the poorest year I had ever known there. I observed a great many Albecores, sometimes called Baracoutas and Benitos, which are deadly foes to the mackerel, driving them away from every locality where these fish are found. In coming along the British coast and the American shores in the yacht *America*, we saw immense quantities of these fish, and in my opinion the presence of these fish is fatal to the mackerel fishery while they remain in any locality.

The albecore is a fish about 3 feet long, formed like a shark with a large fin erect on the back. They are extremely voracious and very smart. I have not seen any before for 8 years, and their presence is to my mind the reason of the mackerel being so scarce in the Gulf and along the British and American shores. The vessels I have commanded are as follows: *Pocahontas*, *E. P. Howard*, *C. C. Davis*, *Typhoon*, *Catalina*, *Coll Ellsworth*.

OLIVER F. HOWARD,
Master Schooner *Coll Ellsworth*.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 29, 1877.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

Then personally appeared the above-named Oliver F. Howard, and made oath that the above statements by him subscribed are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me,

DAVID W. LOW, *Notary Public*.

No. 264.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 25, 1877.

I, Joseph W. Collins, master of the American schr. *Howard*, of Gloucester, on oath do depose and say:—That I was born in Islesboro, Maine, 38 years of age, have been engaged in the fisheries 28 years. I have just returned from a fishing voyage to the Western Banks. Have fished nearly every year partially on the Grand and Western Banks, since 1864. Have purchased bait at Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. There are two modes of keeping fish taken on these Banks: One method is the use of ice for a fresh halibut trip; the other we use salt for a fresh fish trip, we carry some bait from home. We also take a few barrels of fresh herring from Nova Scotia and after the first set of our trawls we use the refuse fish taken on our trawls for bait for halibut, which is all sufficient for the purpose. I never caught any bait inshore and I never knew an American vessel to get bait there other than by purchase.

The average amount of fresh bait taken at Nova Scotia is about 4 barrels of herring to each vessel for a fresh trip for halibut. For a salt trip for codfish we buy bait along the coast of Nova Scotia and at Newfoundland. From 20 to 40 barrels baiting each on the long summer trips to the Grand Banks. We bait from 3 to 4 times usually at Newfoundland, averaging about 200 dollars for the whole trip.

I have taken several whole fares without leaving the Bank, using for bait squid, taken on the Banks and refuse fish. The buying of bait on the shores of Newfoundland is a convenience rather than a necessity, the whole profit of the transaction resting with the Newfoundlanders. We also buy ice of the people, paying \$2½ to \$3 per ton in gold for it. We also use ice from the icebergs. The only market for their ice is the ice used by American fishermen to preserve the bait fresh and it is only within three years since this manner has been adopted by them. For centuries this fishery has been pursued successfully without this convenience of iced bait.

When our vessels go into Newfoundland for bait they are delayed often a fortnight, which of course is a loss to them. My trip in July, 1876, I was delayed a fortnight. The inhabitants are very eager for our trade, coming out to meet us in boats to solicit our patronage. The men who furnish bait are operative fishermen. Since the advent of the American fleet these men have become independent of the coast traders and there is some feeling on the part of the traders on that account. The operative fishermen were formerly employed by the traders and paid out of the store mostly, but the American trade in herring paying money for them, has changed the relations largely.

There is no fishery on the shores of the Dominion, or Newfoundland, used as a shore fishery for halibut and codfish by American fishermen. Their fisheries are wholly and purely deep sea fisheries.

I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for mackerel part of 22 seasons.

My highest stock was \$8000 whole season.

“ lowest “ “ \$1800 “ “

An American vessel manned and equipped as the Bay-men are, must at the least stock \$5000 for a season to pay her bills. In my experience not more than one-fourth of the mackerel taken were taken within 3 miles of the shore. I never heard such a thing as mackerel cleanings or offal affecting the fish unfavorably, when thrown overboard. Often times after dressing and throwing the fresh offal overboard, we have found the mackerel attracted by it and caught good decks of mackerel that had apparently come in to this as in to our throw bait. We use it often to extend our bait. The British boat fishery is pursued near the shore and the schooners will not venture in where they are, especially if the wind is on shore owing to the shallowness of the water. The boat fishery is one thing, the schooner fishery another and different thing. I never knew of but one boat injured by the fleet and that was done by accident. The boat fishermen often come on board our vessels for favors which are cheerfully granted, and in the case of injury, above mentioned, the owners were well remunerated for the loss. The idea that fish offal thrown overboard can be detected by the smell after it has sunk is nonsense. I have trans-shipped my mackerel in one instance, putting them on board a British vessel for freight home. The advantage of trans-shipment at present is of no value whatever, as few or none of our vessels obtain a full trip, and the Bay mackerelling has been a losing business the past 4 years and this year bids fair to be worse than any.

JOS. W. COLLINS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
COUNTY OF ESSEX, s. s. }
GLOUCESTER, Aug. 28th, 1877. }

Then personally appeared the above named Joseph W. Collins and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me.

[L. S.]

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 265.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 25, 1877.

I, John Glenn, was born in York, Maine; am 39 years of age, and on oath do depose and say, that I have been engaged in the fishing business twenty years. I have been mackereling in Gulf St. Lawrence for 10 seasons, mostly from Gloucester. The best stock I ever made was \$5,000 in any season; was in the *Abba H. Swasey*, of Gloucester, buying a license for fishing inshore. We fished mostly around the Magdalen Islands, and about all our mackerel were taken there. \$5,000 was the highest stock I ever made in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, mackerel fishing in the *Abba H. Swasey*. We did not have occasion to use our license. We were also on Bank Bradley. My lowest stock was \$2,000, in 1871. An American schooner for a full season's fishing from June to last of October in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, must stock \$5,000 to pay her bills. I never knew of any American vessel damaging the British boats, but, on the contrary, have often had them come to us to grind bait, and other favors.

This present season we went from York, Maine, to Gulf of St. Lawrence, codfishing, in schooner *Anna P. Mason*, 30 tons, carries 9 men. Commenced to fit the 1st of July; took no bait from home; bought ice in the Gut of Canso; paid \$3 per ton for it; went up off Point Miscou; caught our bait on the grounds,—*i. e.*, that is, 15 miles off the shore,—in nets; the bait was herring, and commenced fishing with trawls; was there a fortnight; took 25,000 lbs. split fish; threw most of the offal overboard. There were 10 other American vessels fishing at the same place; saw 20 Nova Scotia vessels up and down P. E. Island, fishing for codfish using hand lines. They throw over the offal as we do. Never knew of over 30 sail of American vessels in the Gulf codfishing. I should say there were 100 sail of American vessels mackereling. I know that while I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence that not one-tenth part of the whole American catch of mackerel is taken within three miles of the shore. We have always thrown overboard the fish gurry, and I never have noticed any diminution of fish on that account. The American fleet fish in 20 fathoms of water, and they throw over their gurry in this deep water. We bought some supplies on our way home. I know of no inshore fishery for codfish now pursued by American vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The vessels in Maine can obtain any quantity of porgie slivers and clams for bait at home, but it is cheaper to catch the bait on the Banks. Bait was scarce on this trip on the fishing grounds. We could have obtained bait from the British shore fishermen at about the same price as it would cost to take it from home; but we prefer to take the chance of getting it on the fishing ground. There used to be quite a number of vessels from Maine pursue the codfishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but of late years this has fallen off greatly.

The fishermen have put their vessels into the American shore mackerel fishery, which has been very much more profitable of late years. This present trip my crew shared \$30 each; time employed, six weeks. I have been master of the schooners *Joe Hooker*, *Metacom*, *Iris*, *A. H. Mason*.

JOHN GLENN,
Master of Schooner A. H. Mason, York, Me.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 25, 1877.

Personally appeared the above named John Glenn, and swore that the above statement by him subscribed, is true, before me.

ADDISON CARTER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 266.

GLOUCESTER, August 31, 1877.

I, John P. Hutchinson, master of the schr. *Robert T. Clark*, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, do, on oath, depose and say, that I was born in New York, am 54 years of age, and have just returned from a voyage to Gottenburg, Sweden. I started from Gloucester, the 21st of April, 1877, and went to the Magdalen Islands for herring. I carried no nets from Gloucester, but in the Straits of Canso. I hired one seine and two boats, and 4 men, all British subjects. At the Island, the seine, manned by the owners, and some 6 others that I hired there, took about 400 barrels of herring. All the labor of taking, packing, etc., was done by British subjects, and their service paid for in cash. I also bought 200 barrels of herring from other British fishermen, paying about 25 cents per barrel, landed on board my vessel. Not being able to get as many herring as I wanted at the Magdalens, I started on the 20th of May for Fortune Bay. There were 30 American vessels at the Magdalen Islands after herring, buying and hiring the herring caught, the same as I was. Arrived at Fortune Bay on the 25th of May, and bought 1,300 barrels of herring from the people on shore, paid 80 cents per barrel in gold.

Left Fortune Bay the 18th of June, and arrived at Gottenburg on the 5th of July, herring in good order, and sold slow, and at prices that will not more than pay the expenses of the voyage. I found the people at Fortune Bay very desirous to sell.

My voyage was as much a commercial voyage, as if I were buying potatoes or any other product of the Dominion; and all of the herring taken by other vessels, so far as I could observe, were bought and paid for in the same manner as I bought. I carried 2,000 bbls from Eastport which were never landed at Fortune Bay, but I was obliged to pay duties on them. I also paid light dues, \$45.

I have never been in the fishing business, and as far as my observation goes, the trade with the American vessels at Newfoundland and the Magdalens is a source of profit, and large gains to the people there.

The *Joseph Wilder*, an American vessel, was at Gottenburg when I was, and her cargo of herring was half rotten. Taking the whole of the European trade in herring, sent from this side, I should say, on the whole, that there has been no money made in it by Americans. This trade is experimental, and the full results are, so far, not very satisfactory.

JOHN P. HUTCHINSON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 1st, 1877.

Then personally appeared John P. Hutchinson, above named, who made oath, that all the above statements by him subscribed are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,

(L.S.)

Notary Public.

No. 267.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 31, 1877.

I, James McIsaac, Master of the schooner *Lais*, of Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, on oath do depose and say, that I was born in Port Hastings, Strait of Canso, am 42 years of age, that I have been engaged in the fisheries for 18 years, just arrived from Grand Banks and Gulf of St. Lawrence from a codfish trip. I brought in 80,000 lbs. codfish; we took 50,000 lbs. on Grand Banks; the vessel sprung a leak, and we had to run in home. I, after my vessel was repaired, went on to bank Bradelle, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where I took 20,000 more of codfish, 25 miles from shore. I caught my bait for this trip off Prince Edward Island, about three miles off from shore; the bait I used was mackerel. It is the usual custom of the vessels from Nova Scotia, bound to the Banks codfishing, to buy bait from the shore people of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; the average price of herring is about \$2 per barrel. I have paid as high as \$3.50 per barrel.

The market of the fishing vessels buying bait of the shore people is a very profitable one for the shoresmen, as they get more for their herring, selling them fresh, than any other way they can dispose of them. I have been to Newfoundland, to buy fresh herring, seven seasons, and when I first went there the people hardly had a net or a boat, and they were living very poorly; but now, owing to the herring trade with the American and other vessels, they are prosperous and are living in good style. They own boats and nets, and all of this prosperity is directly owing to this trade. There is no other market for these herring, and they would be useless if it were not for the market this trade affords. On the Banks, for a fresh trip, we first use herring to start us, and then, after the first fish are caught, we use the refuse fish for bait. I have caught four trips on the Banks without having any herring, and took squid on the Banks, and these squid, with the refuse, was all I used. I should say that if all the vessels would carry salt bait they would do full as well as they do now with herring. I think using fresh bait makes the fish dainty. The Provincetown vessels this year have done as well as any vessels with fresh bait; they using clams. I have never heard of any boats in the Bay being injured before the talk this year; but I have known the boats to flock around the American vessels to get the benefit of their bait, so that the vessels could not get a line into the water.

I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 10 seasons mackereling, in American vessels; never with seines; always with the hook. The best season's work I ever made in the Bay was \$400 to a share. The poorest season was \$200. I have not been in the Bay for four years. Some years we get more inshore; some years get more offshore. I should say that one-half of the mackerel are, in my experience of hooking, taken inshore, viz.: within three miles. I never heard or knew of such a thing as fish cleanings hurting the fish; this is a new idea.

The American seiners have made a great deal of money in seining mackerel off their own coast; this I know, being where I could ascertain this fact.

The American cod and halibut fishery is a deep-sea fishery entirely.

Years ago a few trips were made up around Anticosti, but it is nothing to the great sea-fishing. Now they take all their fish on the Banks, off shore; none less than 12 miles off, and some 300 miles off.

JAMES McISAAC.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX SS.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 31, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named James McIsaac, and made oath that the above statement, by him subscribed, is true. Before me,

DAVID W. LOW,

(L. S.)

Notary Public.

No. 268.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 28, 1877.

I, John S. Jameson, master of the schr. *Henry Wilson*, of Gloucester, on oath, do depose and say : That I was born in Guysboro, Nova Scotia, am 46 years of age, have been engaged in the fisheries for 30 years.

I have just arrived from a trip to Greenland for halibut. I brought home 120,000 lbs. of halibut and 30,000 lbs. of codfish. We caught our fish 25 miles from land. I have been 10 years in the Western and Grand Bank fisheries. We usually take 15 bbls. of porgie slivers for a trip from Gloucester, and either go to Nova Scotia or Newfoundland for fresh bait. We always buy this fresh bait and pay cash for it. We pay on an average about 1½ dollars per barrel for this bait, taking 45 bbls. to a trip, usually two trips a year. Sometimes we go in for bait 4 times to a trip, taking 45 bbls. each time. The bait costs us about 200 dollars for the full trip. If there was no demand for these herring the people would not catch them at all. The American fisheries on the Banks has absolutely created a new business for these people. I have caught a number of trips of fish without getting any fresh bait from the shore, using my slivers and refuse fish. The Grand Bank fisheries has been pursued for centuries, the first beginning of this shore fresh bait business is within 10 years. It is entirely to the advantage of the shore people of Newfoundland and other places to sell this bait, as they realize large sums from what would otherwise be of no value whatever to them.

There is nearly a half million dollars paid to the English people for herring by Americans, including the winter fresh herring trade. This would be entirely worthless to them except for the American trade. The American cod and halibut fishery is entirely a deep sea fishery. With centuries of fishing on the sea Banks and for centuries throwing over offal there is no real diminution of fish there. The use of fresh bait has made the fish dainty and on the whole it has been an injury to our fishing there using this bait. If all the Bank fishermen would use salt bait it would be better for the whole.

I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for mackerel 10 years or seasons. Not more than one-fourth of the mackerel are taken within three miles of the shore by the Americans. American vessels in the Bay will not average more than three hundred barrels of mackerel each for a seasons mackereling there, this is a fair average for 10 years.

JOHN S. JAMESON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, s. s.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 28, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named James S. Jameson and made oath that all the statements by him subscribed are true before me.

(L. S.)

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 269.

GLOUCESTER, September 3, 1877.

I, James L. Anderson, Master of the American schr. *Seth Stockbridge*, of Gloucester, Mass., do, on oath, depose and say, that I was born in Middle Millford, Straits of Canso, am 37 years of age. I have been engaged in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery for 24 seasons.

I have just returned from a trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for mackerel.

I began to fit my vessel for this trip on the 11th of July, 1877, sailed from Gloucester on the 14th; went down to the coast of Maine, and seined porgies for bait; took 30 bbls of slivers; I arrived in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 28th of July; caught our first mackerel off East Point, 4 miles from shore; took 15 barrels; then went up the east side of Prince Edward Island, as far as New London, tried all the way up, and got no mackerel. We then ran down the Island to Second Chapel, and took 10 barrels of mackerel there, inside of three miles. Then run down to the Magdalen Islands, and took 45 barrels in four days on the hook, off Brine Island, over three miles from shore. I then went back to P. E. Island, fished there for a week, and did not get 10 barrels of mackerel. We then went to the whole northern side of Cape Breton, tried all the way for mackerel, and got nothing. Again went to the Magdalen Islands, tried there 4 days, and got 5 barrels of mackerel; went back to P. E. Island again, tried all round the north, east, and south sides, and found nothing. I then fished off Port Hood, and Cape George, took 10 barrels of mackerel, and being completely discouraged, I left the Bay on the 24th of August. We could find no mackerel, neither had any vessels we saw, seen any mackerel to speak of for

a fortnight. I know that the mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is a thorough and complete failure this year, and cannot help being a great loss to American owners and fishermen, in having their vessels go there at all. I think the mackerel went out of the Bay, for the reason that there was nothing in the water for them to eat. I consider that the large amount of bait formerly thrown by the American fleet, when fishing with hooks, had a great effect in keeping the mackerel in the Bay. Since the vessels have ceased to go there in large numbers, this bait has not been there to keep them in. Each American vessel used to throw, on an average, 90 barrels of bait in a season, costing from 4 to 6 dollars per barrel.

My present trip from the Gulf of St. Lawrence packed out 90 barrels of mackerel, mostly No. 2s, a few No. 1s and No. 3s.

The time consumed from the date of fitting, to final settlement, will be just two months.

My vessel is a new, first-class vessel, rating 90 tons, new measurement. I had a seine boat and seine, partly used, worth 750 dollars.

My vessel's charter is worth \$300 per Month, for 2 months	\$ 600 00
The use of seine and boat for 2 months,	150 00
Sixteen Men's Wages, at \$30 per Month, for 2 Months,	960 00
Captain's Wages at \$75 per Month,	150 00
Outfits, including Provisions, Bait, Salt Barrels, &c.,	500 00
Packing and Inspection,	70 00
Insurance,	100 00
	<hr/>
Total Cost,	\$2,530 00

RECEIPTS.

Ninety Barrels of Mackerel, at \$12,	\$1,080 00
	<hr/>
Actual Loss,	\$1,450 00

In 1875, I was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and cruised all over it, and found no mackerel at all. I have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the last 20 years, every year, except 1873, 1874, 1876. I did not go there last year, as all the reports showed that there was no mackerel there.

In all my experience in taking mackerel in the Gulf, not more than one-fourth are taken within three miles of the shore. I have taken whole entire trips with not a single mackerel of them taken within five miles of the shore.

I have seined off the American shore parts of five years. I have stocked in a single season, seining mackerel there alone, reckoning no other fish, seven thousand six hundred dollars in a season.

The best stock I ever made in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery in one whole season, was six thousand seven hundred dollars. These figures are taken from my books, and are correct. My poorest stock in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery was in 1875, when I tried all over the Gulf, and could not raise a mackerel. Of course, I stocked nothing.

During the past 10 years, the American shore mackerel have been greatly superior to the Bay mackerel of the same brand in texture, quality, and price.

On the American shore, we take mackerel sometimes close in, and they are sometimes taken on Georges Banks 100 miles off.

I have been some trips to the Western Banks for cod-fish, and we bought our fresh bait of the shore people of the Dominion of Canada, always paying cash for it.

The people make more than double the profit selling herring to the American fishermen, than in any other manner that they can dispose of them. I have caught a whole trip on the Banks, entirely by the use of salt bait, carried from the United States.

Fish offal, when thrown overboard in very shoal water, has a tendency to keep fish away until the water clears; but in deep water, there is no perceptible effect on the fish. I never knew of the shore boats being interfered with, or injured by the vessels. The American schooners are very particular not to trouble the boats; and it is a universal fact that the schooners never can get any mackerel on the grounds inshore, in shoal water, where the boats usually fish. I never took 10 barrels of mackerel on the boat's fishing grounds in all my fishing in the Bay.

I have "hove to" this year near where the boats were fishing and getting some mackerel, and we could not catch a mackerel. In most of the places where the boats fish, my vessel could not go in, as they fish in from two to four fathoms of water, and my vessel draws 12 feet of water; and this fact applies to most of the American schooners.

I have been to Grand Manan for herring, to carry to Gloucester, to bait Georges men, and paid from 65 cents to one dollar per hundred for fresh herring, and the same herring for any other purpose or market was not worth to the people who took them 25 cents a hundred to salt. The shore people always catch the herring.

I have had but one trip of mackerel sent home from the Bay by trans-shipment, and that trip cost just one dollar per barrel to get them to Gloucester by a sailing vessel. This was in 1861.

I have been master of the following schooners:—The *Morning Light*, *Pescador*, *Ida Thurlow*, *Benj. Haskell*, *George S. Low*, *Seth Stockbridge*.

CAPT. JAMES L. ANDERSON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 4, 1877.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

Then personally appeared the above named James L. Anderson, Captain, and made oath, that all the statements by him subscribed, are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me,

(L. S.)

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 270.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 27, 1877.

I, Jesse Lewis, Master of the American schr. *Alice M. Lewis*, of Gloucester, on oath do depose and say, that I was born in Kittery, Maine, am 48 years age, and have been engaged in the fisheries 35 years. I have just arrived from the Gulf of St. Lawrence from a mackereling trip. I commenced to fit my vessel for this trip the 1st of July, 1877. I sailed from Gloucester the 5th of July, arrived in the Gulf of St. Lawrence about the 14th of July. Was fitted with a purse seine and boat, and one small seine. The first mackerel I took two miles off East Point, in the seine,—about 100 brls., mostly twos; from there went off Point Miscou and Gaspe; got no mackerel there; came back to Prince Edward Island; caught 50 brls. on the hook near the shore. We afterward went to the Magdalen Islands, and caught about 50 brls. on the hook, along the shore. The average of these mackerel were twos, worth 12 dollars per bbl. Our trip packed out 175 bbls., and brought 2,100 dollars.

My trip will consume just two months' time, for vessel and crew.

The charter of my vessel, at \$250 per month,	\$500 00
Wages of 15 men, at \$30 per month,	900 00
Outfits, viz., provisions, salt, barrels, etc.,	500 00
Insurance,	100 00
Packing,	131 25
Expense of seines, wear and mending and use,	200 00
Hooks and lines,	25 00
	<hr/>
Total cost,	\$2,356 25
	<hr/>
Total receipts,	\$2,100 00
	<hr/>
Actual and real loss,	\$256 25

I have been in the Bay 28 seasons,—24 mackereling and 4 codfishing. My average stock for the whole of the seasons in the Bay is \$4,500 a season. Not over one-third of the mackerel I have taken there were taken within three miles of the shore. We always throw overboard the cleanings of the mackerel, except what we save to use as throw-bait. The fish come eagerly after this offal. I never heard of any being poisoned by it; but they swarm to get it. I never heard any fishermen complain, as I have seen them this year, the British boats throwing all their offal overboard. This is the universal practice of all fishermen, American and English.

The practice of lee-bowing is universal, both by English and American vessels. I never knew of any British boats being injured by the American schooners. The American and British mode of fishing are entirely different, as the boat fishing is a shore fishery, and the large American schooners cannot, on account of the depth of water, fish where the boats generally resort. The boats obtain many favors from the American vessels, such as using their mills to grind bait, and often giving them salt and bait. The boat fishermen, as a class, have always been jealous of the American fishermen. I have this year given bait to a number of their boats. The years that our fishermen were totally excluded from the inshore mackerel fishing by the cutters, they made the best fares. That is my personal experience. I know of no inshore codfishery pursued by American vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I never caught a codfish there inside of 15 miles from the shore, nor ever knew of any American vessels so doing.

There are more British than American vessels engaged in the codfishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; they all throw their offal overboard, including the shore boats. I went to Newfoundland 19 years ago, for herring; have been 15 trips since. I never caught a herring there, but invariably bought them, and paid the inhabitants for them. When I first went there I paid one dollar per bbl.; they are now worth from \$1.50 to \$2. The American trade in herring has kept the people from starvation, and raised whole communities from poverty to comparative affluence. I have known \$60,000 to be paid for herring in Fortune Bay alone, by the American fleet, in one single winter, and there would have been none sold otherwise, as there is not any demand for these herring, except by Americans, for the American market. I think there are about 100 sail of Americans in the Bay this year. The average number of

American vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the past 20 years is not over 250 vessels, taking one year with another. Out of the fleet this year there is not over a dozen that have taken as many mackerel as I have, and a large proportion of the fleet are leaving the Bay entirely discouraged. The *Wm. S. Baker* has arrived in Gloucester, within two hours, from the Bay of St. Lawrence with only five barrels of mackerel.

I have been master of the schooners *Susan E. Brown*, *Hattie Lewis*, *Ida May*, *Two-Forty*, *Theron F. Dale*, *Alice M. Lewis*.

JESSE LEWIS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 27, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Jesse Lewis, and made oath, that all the above statements by him subscribed, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

(L. S.)

No. 271.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 3, 1877.

I, Samuel M. Farmer, master of the schooner *Maud Muller*, of Gloucester, on oath do depose and say, that I was born in Booth Bay, Me. I have just returned from a trip to the coast of Maine. I have been absent five weeks. I brought home 230 barrels of mackerel, making 40 barrels No. 1's and 190 barrels No. 2's. The No. 1's are worth \$24 per barrel, the No. 2's are worth \$15 per barrel. My whole trip is worth \$3,810.

The charter of my vessel is worth \$100 per month.....	\$125 00
Thirteen men.....	390 00
Bait.....	30 00
Outfits.....	150 00
Insurance.....	50 00
Packing and Inspection.....	172 00
Use of Seine and Boat.....	75 00
	<hr/>
Cost of trip.....	\$992 00
Receipts 230 barrels mackerel.....	3,810 00
	<hr/>
Profit.....	\$2,818 00

My vessel is only 45 tons. She took these mackerel 8 miles from Mount Desert Rock. The mackerel are schooling in every direction there. I am going back immediately. I think the prospect is good for a large Fall catch on our shores. I have been in the Bay of St. Lawrence three seasons for mackerel, in 1868, 1869, 1870—three years. 1870 I made \$66 for the season, the two years previous we shared \$270, each man for 5 months fishing. These were extra good years in the Bay.

Of all the mackerel we took during the three years amounting to nearly 1,800 barrels, only 90 wash barrels were taken on Sudick shoals within three miles of the shore.

I have on the American shore made \$500 to a share in a season, the least I ever made on this shore mackereling was \$400, a season of five months. The Bay mackerel fishery for this and the two last years has been an entire failure. I have been to Grand Manan one Winter for herring. I bought my herring of the people on shore, paying cash for them. I paid from 60 to 90 cents per hundred. There is no market, and no use to which these herring can be put that will begin to pay the people the amount of profit that this sale to American vessels produces. I have also been to the Western Banks fishing for cod. We took one baiting at New Brunswick and one at Cape Breton, paying 50 cents per hundred at New Brunswick, and \$1 per barrel at Cape Breton in cash. At Cape Breton the herring remaining on hand were thrown overboard after we were baited, as there was no vessels there to take them, they were worthless for any purpose for which the people could use them.

SAMUEL M. FARMER.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 3d, 1877.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.

Then personally appeared the above-named Samuel M. Farmer, and made oath that all the above statements by him subscribed, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me,

DAVID W. LOW, Notary Public.

No. 272.

I, Alexander McDonald, of Provincetown, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being duly sworn, do depose and say that I am thirty years of age and am the captain of the schooner *Willie A. Jewell*, engaged in fishing for cod upon the Grand Banks and I have returned with one thousand quintals of fish—all taken on trawls. I have been trawling for cod for nine years and until this year have always used salt clams for bait which I carried from home. This year I went to Newfoundland to purchase fresh bait for the first time. I arrived at the Bay of Bulls about the eighteenth day of July to get fresh bait, with seven hundred quintals on board, taken previously with salt clams and squid caught on the Banks. I found no bait at Bay of Bulls and left for Cape Royal finding no bait there either. Then went to Portugal Cove, Conception Bay, where I had to wait five days before I could purchase any bait at all. I then returned to the Banks with twenty barrels of squid for which I paid about thirty cents per hundred, having been absent from the fishing grounds about two weeks. I caught one hundred quintals with the squid I had purchased at Newfoundland, the remainder of the trip I caught with salt bait and what squid I could find on the Banks. I consider it of no advantage to be permitted to purchase bait at Newfoundland, and if I had not wasted so much time in going to Newfoundland after fresh bait I should have caught more fish on the Banks and have come home earlier. I have never fished for bait at Newfoundland but have always purchased it and if excluded from purchasing I certainly should not go to Newfoundland to catch it myself. I consider the trade in bait to be of great advantage to the inhabitants of Newfoundland. While at Portugal Cove I paid William Talk, the collector, sixteen 80-100 dollars (\$16.80) for light dues, being at the rate of twenty four cents per ton, and this due is collected from all American fishing vessels visiting Newfoundland.

ALEX. McDONALD.

Sworn before me at Halifax, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1877.

N. H. MEAGHER,

Notary Public for the Province of Nova Scotia.

No. 273.

I, Alonzo Covey, of Swampscott, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being duly sworn, do depose and say that I am fifty-three years old, and am the captain of the *A. C. Newhall*, a fishing vessel of twenty-nine (29) tons, at present in Halifax, Nova Scotia. I have been engaged in the fishing business, both as captain and hand, for twenty-five years. I have just returned from a trip to the Bay of St. Lawrence, mackerel fishing. I left Swampscott the 28th day of last July, and arrived in the Bay the 7th of August. I first fished near Port Hood, and took four barrels of mackerel six miles from the shore. I then took twenty-five barrels twelve miles broad off Mimmigash. Then fished off Skinneack from 5 to 15 miles from the land, and took the balance of my trip there, with the exception of 14 barrels, which were taken between East Cape and Port Hood. I took one hundred and twenty-five barrels in the Bay, all of which were taken more than three miles from land, except five barrels at North Cape taken inshore. This trip has not been successful. The share of the vessel will not more than pay the cost of the outfit. Before this season I have been engaged in fishing on the United States coast, and my trips there have been much more remunerative than my present trip to the Bay. I do not consider the privilege of fishing within three miles of the Canadian coast of any value to American fishermen, and I should much prefer to be entirely excluded therefrom, and the former duty of two dollars per barrel to be imposed on the Canadian fish.

ALONZO COVEY.

Sworn before me in the City of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, this 29th day of September, A. D., 1877.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, *Notary Public.*

No. 274.

I, Edward N. Wilkins, of Swampscott, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being duly sworn, do depose and say that I am forty-two years old. I have been a fisherman for twenty-five years, and am now one of the crew of the schooner *A. C. Newhall*, Captain Covey, and have just returned from the Bay of St. Lawrence. We caught 125 barrels of mackerel, all of which were taken more than three miles from the shore with the exception of five barrels taken inshore between North Cape and Mimmigash, Prince Edward Island. Previous to this year I have been in the Bay mackerel fishing twelve seasons, the last trip was in 1873 in the schooner *Knight Templar*, of Gloucester, we took 450 barrels of mackerel, all of which were taken more than 3 miles from the shore except about 50 barrels taken inshore near Rustico. In all my trips to the Bay I do not think that one-fifth of all the mackerel taken were caught within three miles of the shore.

EDWARD N. WILKINS.

Sworn before me, at the City of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1877.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, *Notary Public.*

No. 275.

I, John S. Staples, of Swans Island, Maine, on oath depose and say that I am master of the schr. *John Somes*, of Portland, Me., and have been engaged in catching mackerel during this season, commenced by fishing off the American shore, and caught 450 barrels which averaged \$10 per barrel. The favorable reports from Canso induced me to go down the Bay of St. Lawrence and I accordingly sailed about the 25th of July. I was on the trip a little over a month, tried for mackerel all the way from Port Hood to New London Head, and from there to Magdalene Islands and from there to Margaree Island, and succeeded in getting only eleven barrels which are worth \$8 per barrel. I lost on this trip to the Bay \$1500, at the least calculation. At Canso I was visited by the officer who exacted one dollar from me for the support of buoys—this is collected of all American vessels. I arrived home from the Bay about the 3rd Sept. and since that time I have caught 150 barrels of mackerel on this shore, which are worth \$1400. In year 1872 I was master of schr. *Joseph Story*, of Gloucester, was in the Bay mackereling and caught 250 barrels, not over 10 barrels of which were caught within three miles of the shore. In the year 1873 I was captain of the same schooner and fished for mackerel off the American shore and took 900 barrels, from which we stocked \$8,000. In 1874 I was in the said schooner up to July 25th, when I left her on account of sickness, up to that time we took 650 barrels, from which we stocked \$3,500, all this year the said schooner fished on the American shore. After I left her the said schooner took 600 barrels. In 1875 I was in schooner *Rushlight* and fished for mackerel on the American coast, and took during the season 900 barrels and stocked about \$7,000. In 1876 (last year) I was in the schooner *John Somes*, and fished for mackerel the whole season on the American shore and took 1,600 barrels and stocked \$9,500. I would state that previous to the years enumerated above, I was in the Bay mackereling for 15 years and am confident that not one-twentieth part of the mackerel caught were caught within the three-mile limit. I consider and regard the mackerel fishery on the American shore as far more superior and valuable than the British Bay fishery.

In the Winter of 1870 I was in the schooner *Annie E. Friend*, and went to Grand Manan for cargo of frozen herring, and bought 300,000 at the rate of 45 cents per 100. There was at the time 20 sail of vessels there after herring, all of which loaded with herring and bought them of the inhabitants—they carrying all the way from 150,000 to 400,000, at from 40 to 60 cents per 100. This trade with the American is of great importance to the inhabitants, as they would undoubtedly suffer were it not for this trade as they get a great deal of money from this source, which is all clear gain to them, as they have no other market for their herring.

JOHN S. STAPLES,
Master of Schooner John Somes.

CUSTOM HOUSE, GLOUCESTER, Oct. 4, 1877.

Personally appeared Capt. John S. Staples, who subscribed to the foregoing statement, and made oath that the foregoing statement was true, before me.

ADDISON CARTER,
Special Deputy Collector and Justice of the Peace.

No. 276.

GLOUCESTER, August 25, 1877.

I, Daniel McNeil, on oath depose and say, that I was born on Cape Breton; am 34 years of age; have been engaged in the fisheries for 21 years, principally in the Bank fishing on Grand Bank, Western and Quero; have been master for five years; am now master of the schooner *Eben Parsons*, of Gloucester. Arrived from the Grand Banks this week. Have always bought my bait of the inhabitants of Newfoundland. I paid \$80 for my bait on the last trip, and I did not get a full baiting. I have never fished for bait at Newfoundland, neither have I ever known any of the American fishermen to do so at Newfoundland,—always invariably buying what they needed,—and, in fact, if they wished to catch their bait they could not, for they are fitted with no appliances for the purpose. The inhabitants of Newfoundland are very anxious for this trade, always coming on board, even before I can come to anchor, soliciting the sale of this bait; and though the American fishermen pay the highest price for their bait, ice and supplies, still I regard it as cheaper to do so. This bait supply to the fishermen furnishes occupation to a large part of the inhabitants, and is quite lucrative to those engaged in it. This trade has been patronized by the Americans (engaged in the Bank fishery) very generally for the last seven years. Previous to that time, it was the custom to catch our bait on the Banks. Fish-peas, fish cut up, birds and squid constituted our bait. The inhabitants of Newfoundland find the only market for their bait in the French and American Bank fleet. I regard this traffic of vastly more importance to the inhabitants of Newfoundland than to the American fishermen, as we could procure our bait, as heretofore,

on the Banks. I have seen 20 sail of American vessels in a small cove at Newfoundland for bait, which they uniformly purchased. If prevented from purchasing bait at Newfoundland, the Americans could procure this bait at the French Islands, where the French fleet of Bankers get their bait and supplies.

DANIEL McNEIL.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 25, 1877.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

ADDISON CARTER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 277.

I, Charles E. Parkhurst, of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, book-keeper, on oath depose and say, that schooner *Energy* was built and owned by my father, Charles Parkhurst, and run by him in the fishing business until she was sold to go to California. That in 1868 she was engaged in the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery; that she sailed July 18th, and returned Nov. 14th, 1868; was absent three months and twenty-six days, making but one voyage. She brought home and packed out one hundred and thirty-three (133) barrels of mackerel, which was all her catch for that season. The vessel's share was \$1,085. That James Howlett was one of the crew of said vessel on said voyage, which was the only voyage he made in her after mackerel. That his share of said voyage was eighty-seven dollars and 71-100, which was trusted and paid to Lawyer Perrin.

CHARLES E. PARKHURST.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
Essex, s. s., }
Sept. 21st, 1877. }

Then personally appeared the above named Charles E. Parkhurst and made oath that the above statement, by him subscribed, is true, before me,

DAVID W. LOW,
Notary Public.

No. 278.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Essex, SS.

I, Zebulon Tarr, of Gloucester, in said County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that I have been engaged in the herring business somewhat extensively in the Province of New Brunswick, in the harbors of Deer Isle, St. Andrew's, Blics Island, and other harbors at which herring are to be bought or obtained. Within the last ten years I have bought fifteen trips of herring, averaging two hundred and twenty thousand each, at a cost of four dollars and fifty cents a thousand, amounting to fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Two trips, three hundred thousand each, at five dollars a thousand, amounting to three thousand dollars.

Witness my hand, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

ZEBULON TARR.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Essex, SS.

Rockport, October 17th, 1877.

Then personally appeared the above named Zebulon Tarr, and made solemn oath to the truth of the foregoing statement by him subscribed, before me,

NATHANIEL F. S. YORK,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 279.

We have been asked to make a statement of the number of barrels of herring caught in American waters on the coast of the United States, and the number of barrels of herring caught in Foreign waters during the last year handled by us, and to state the relative value of each barrel in its green state as it is when taken from the water.

We find upon examination of our books that we have taken in our business during the last year (28,208) twenty-eight thousand two hundred and eight barrels of herring.

(16,063) sixteen thousand and sixty-three barrels were caught on the coast of the United States, between Eastport, Maine, and Provincetown, Massachusetts.

The herring cost us for those caught on the coast of the United States from two dollars and twenty-five cents to two dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel; that is for the herring, not including the barrel, salt, labor, etc., etc.

(12,145) twelve thousand one hundred and forty-five barrels were caught on the coast of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, as follows:—

	Barrels.	
Caught at Fortune Bay, Nfld.....	8,587	}
“ “ Port Hood, C. B.....	200	
“ “ Nova Scotia (coast).....	348	
“ “ Magdalens.....	510	
“ “ Bay of Islands, Nfld.....	2,500	
		12,145

Those caught at Fortune Bay in-paid seventy-five cents, gold, per barrel; at Port Hood, one dollar per barrel; Nova Scotia, one dollar per barrel; Magdalens, seventy-five cents per barrel; and at Bay of Islands, Nfld., two dollars per barrel. These prices include what is paid for the fish, and does not include the barrels, salt, labor, etc., etc.

All the herring which we put up in the Provinces as stated herein, we bought from the fishermen and paid them at prices as stated; and in no case whatever did we ever catch any in nets or seines, but always purchased the fish from the natives.

The above number of barrels does not include any herring which our vessels brought in the Provinces during the year, for bait.

We have taken from our books the number of barrels packed.

GLoucester, Mass., U. S. A., October 17th, 1877.

D. C. & H. BABSON.

WITNESS—CHAS. H. BROWN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, SS.

October 17th, 1877.

Then personally appeared the within named Horatio Babson, and made oath to the truth of the within statement by him subscribed, in behalf of said firm of D. C. & H. Babson, before me.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year last above written.

JAMES DAVIS,
Notary Public.

[L. S.]

No. 280.

William Cogswell, of Salem, County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on oath, deposes and says, that since August 24th, A.D., 1866, he has held, and does now, hold the office of Inspector-General of Fish, within and for the said Commonwealth; the duties of which said office, among other things, are to supervise, either personally or by deputy, the packing and inspecting of all pickled fish put up within said Commonwealth, to keep an accurate account of the same, and to report thereon in detail, as to the number of barrels, the quality and kind of such fish, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, that he is under bonds to the Treasurer of the said Commonwealth, in the sum of ten thousand dollars; that in the discharge of his duties, he is assisted by some one hundred deputies, more or less, in the different seaport towns of said Commonwealth, each of whom are under bonds to him in the sum of six thousand dollars; that he has given especial attention to informing himself from all possible sources of information, in what waters, and what coasts the fish, which has passed under his supervision since he came into his said office, were caught; that he has also required and received sworn returns or affidavits from a large number of his deputies, many of whom are owners of the fishing vessels; many of whom have been engaged in the fishing itself, and all of whom have as accurate knowledge on the subject as is possible to be obtained, showing the number of barrels of fish caught within the three mile line of the coast of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions in North America, during the fishing seasons of 1867 and 1876, inclusive, upon which said returns or affidavits, and upon his own best knowledge and belief, and upon his own reports as aforesaid, he says as follows:—That in the year ending December 20th, 1867, there were inspected in said Commonwealth, two hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and ten barrels of mackerel, and no more; that he has affidavits as aforesaid, covering some ninety-seven thousand barrels of said mackerel, of which only some two thousand were caught within said three mile line, or in other words, about two and one-sixteenth per cent., which applied to the whole catch of that year, would give some forty-three hundred and sixty barrels of mackerel only that were caught within said line, in said year of 1867.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1868, there were inspected in said Commonwealth, one hundred and eighty thousand and fifty-six barrels of mackerel and no more. That of this number he has affidavits as aforesaid covering some one hundred and two thousand barrels of said mackerel and no more of which only some sixteen hundred barrels were caught within said three mile line, or in other words some one and one-half per cent. which applied to the whole catch of that year would give some twenty-seven hundred barrels of mackerel only that were caught within said three mile line in said year of 1868.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1869, there were inspected in said Commonwealth, two hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred barrels of mackerel and no more, and that of this number he has affidavits as aforesaid covering some one hundred and thirty-two thousand barrels and no more of said mackerel, of which only eighteen hundred barrels were caught within said three-mile line, or in other words some one and one-third per cent which applied to the whole catch of that year, would give some thirty-one hundred barrels of mackerel only that were caught within said three-mile line in said year of 1869.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1870, there were inspected in said Commonwealth three hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-one barrels of mackerel and no more, and that of this number he has affidavits as aforesaid, covering some one hundred and ninety-eight thousand barrels and no more of said mackerel, of which only some twenty-five hundred barrels were caught within said three mile line, or in other words some one and one-eight per cent. which applied to the whole catch of that year would give some thirty-five hundred barrels of mackerel only that were caught within said three mile line in said year of 1870.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1871, there were inspected in said Commonwealth, two hundred and fifty-nine thousand, four hundred and sixteen barrels and no more, of mackerel, and that of this number he has affidavits as aforesaid, covering some one hundred and eighty-five thousand barrels and no more of said mackerel, of which only some eighteen hundred barrels were caught within said three mile line, or in other words some one per cent., which applied to the whole catch of that year, would give some twenty-five hundred barrels mackerel, only that were caught within said three-mile line in said year of 1871.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1872, there were inspected in this Commonwealth one hundred and eighty one-thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven barrels of mackerel, and no more; and that of this number he has affidavits as aforesaid, covering some one hundred and twenty-eight thousand barrels, and no more, of said mackerel,—of which only some sixteen hundred barrels were caught within said three-mile line. or, in other words, some one and one-sixth per cent., which applied to the whole catch of that year, would give some two thousand one hundred and twenty-three barrels of mackerel only that were caught within said three-mile line in said year of 1872.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1873, there were inspected in said Commonwealth, one hundred eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight barrels of mackerel, and no more; and that of this number he has affidavits as aforesaid, covering some one hundred and forty-one thousand barrels, and no more, of said mackerel, of which only some twenty-four hundred barrels were caught within said three-mile line,—or, in other words, some one and three-eighths per cent.,—which, applied to the whole catch of that year, would give some twenty-eight hundred barrels of mackerel only that were caught within said three-mile line in said year of 1873.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1874, there were inspected in said Commonwealth, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty barrels of mackerel, and no more; and that of this number he has affidavits as aforesaid, covering some one hundred and eighty-four thousand barrels, and no more, of said mackerel, of which only some eight hundred barrels were caught within said three-mile line,—or, in other words, some three-sixteenths of one per cent.,—which, applied to the whole catch of that year, would give some eleven hundred barrels of mackerel only that were caught within said three-mile line in said year of 1874.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1875, there were inspected in said Commonwealth, one hundred and thirty thousand and fourteen barrels of mackerel, and no more; and that he has affidavits covering some ninety thousand barrels, and no more, of said mackerel, of which only some three hundred barrels were caught within said three-mile line, or in other words, some one-third of one per cent., which applied to the whole catch of that year, would give some four hundred and thirty-three barrels of mackerel only that were caught within the said three-mile line in said year of 1875.

That in the year ending December 20th, 1876, there were inspected in said Commonwealth, two hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-one barrels of mackerel, and no more; and that he has affidavits as aforesaid, covering some one hundred and ninety thousand barrels, and no more of said mackerel, of which only some three hundred barrels were caught within said three mile line, or in other words, some one-sixth of one per cent., which, applied to the whole catch of that year, would give some three hundred and seventy-six barrels of mackerel only that were caught within said three mile line in said year of 1876. And said deponent doth further depose and say, upon his best judgment, information and belief, that of the whole number of barrels of mackerel inspected in said Commonwealth, from 1867 to 1876, inclusive, amounting to nearly two million two hundred thousand barrels, not more than some twenty-three thousand barrels were caught within the said three mile line. That of the whole number of barrels of mackerel inspected in said Commonwealth from 1873 to 1876, inclusive, amounting to some eight hundred thousand barrels, not more than some forty-seven hundred and nine barrels were

caught within said three mile line. And that for the last four or five years preceding the date hereof, the catch of mackerel within said three mile line, and off the coasts, or in the Bays along the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominion in North America has been rapidly decreasing, the catch within the three mile line as aforesaid, decreasing from twenty-eight hundred barrels in 1873 to eleven hundred barrels in 1874, to four hundred and thirty-three barrels in 1875, to three hundred and seventy-six barrels in 1876. That from his own personal knowledge, the fishing firms of said Commonwealth, during the last four or five years as aforesaid, have substantially given up as of but little or no profit what is known as the "Bay fishing," and have confined their fishing vessels substantially to the shores, bays, and coasts within the jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Witness my hand, at Boston, County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, this _____ day of August, A. D., 1877.

WM. COGSWELL,
Inspector-General of Fish for Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

SUFFOLK, S. S.

This may certify that William Cogswell, of Salem, County of Essex and Commonwealth aforesaid, has held the office of Inspector General of fish within and for this Commonwealth since Aug. 24, A. D. 1866, and does now hold the said office, and that on this twentieth day of August, 1877, said Cogswell personally appeared before me and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed was true, according to his best judgement, information and belief. Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the year and date above written.

(L. S.)

HENRY B. PEIRCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.