By Mr. Neill:

Q. How many months a year would he average?—A. About, as a rule, nine and a half I should say, Mr. Neill.

Mr. KINLEY: About $600, according to your statement as to payroll, in addition to board?

By Mr. Moyer:

Q. What did you say about the $80 and board?—A. $80 and board.

By Mr. Reid:

Q. Have you ever worked out the average—suppose the price of fish was 50 cents to the fisherman. Have you ever worked out the average cost?—A. No, I have not. I do not know exactly how you could work it out. I will tell you what I have worked out, which may be of interest.

Mr. MOYER: I think he has what you want.

The WITNESS: I have here a statement that was made by Mr. Robert R. Payne before the hearings at Washington on January 15 and 16 last on the subject of Alaska fish traps, and in that he made this statement, that according to their records the actual number of man-days required in British Columbia to catch 1,000 cases of salmon by seine, was 76.

By Mr. Moyer:

Q. 76 man-days?—A. Yes. He also made the statement that according to their records at Ketchikan, Alaska, the average number of men required to catch a thousand cases of salmon by traps was from 100 to 150. I did have curiosity enough to work it from our own records—this was for 1935—to check up on that and I have these figures, which unfortunately is only in a rough memorandum or rather in the form of a letter. But I will give you the figures. Our own records from Sooke show that during the year 1935 we employed 11,110 man-days. This does not include office help, and other men actually engaged in the work, but it does include, of course, foremen. The following is our statement of catch translated into cases: Sockeye 73,244; fish required for case, according to the records of our Empire cannery, $12\frac{1}{10}$. That would be equivalent to 6,058 cases; pings, 397,595, translated at $16\frac{1}{2}$ to the case, 23,923 cases; cohoes, 50,117, at 9·1 fish to the case, 5,497; chums, 4,583 at 8·64, 529 cases; springs, 479,774 pounds at 80 pounds, 5,998.

By Mr. Neill:

Q. At what?—A. Eighty pounds.

Q. Eighty pounds?—A. Yes.

Q. How many fish are there to a case of spring?—A. That would depend upon the size. We are taking pounds instead of number of fish.

Q. Eighty pounds to the case?—A. Yes.

Q. Eighty pounds to the case?—A. Yes.

Q. Why, there is only forty-eight pounds in the case?—A. We are dealing with round weight, Mr. Neill.

Q. I do not get it. You were telling us the different weight for cases and then you said how many fish there were to the case?—A. Exactly.

Q. Now, you come to springs and you seem to have given a different basis?—A. Because springs vary much in size that the most accurate way is to get the weight rather than the number.

Q. How do you do it?—A. Eighty pounds of round fish.

Q. Will make——A. Forty-eight cans, forty-eight pounds.

Q. Eighty pound of round fish will make forty-eight?—A. Yes.

[Mr. Chas. F. Goodrich.]