

Mr. REID: Yes. The argument put up to me by the fishermen was: "Why should we propagate the fish here and have the Americans take seventy per cent of them on their way back?", and in their haste or in their anger or anythink you like, they say: "If there is to be no reciprocity, let us fish and fish and fish and we will soon bring the Americans to time." That is the viewpoint of many of our fishermen.

Hon. Mr. KING: I guess that is what would bring the Americans to their senses.

The CHAIRMAN: It would be destructive to both.

Mr. REID: I am not advocating that; I am merely giving the viewpoint of the fishermen, with whom I am in close contact. Many felt that perhaps allowing the seines to operate was only the thin end of the wedge for a demand for traps. After listening to the depreciated revenues down to 1926, I would suggest that we just double the fees for seines and traps.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: We haven't any traps, except on the south end of Vancouver Island.

Mr. REID: We have one or two operating.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: That would be at the south end of Vancouver Island.

Mr. REID: Yes. If you were to tax a man on his gain, the seiner and the trap man should pay a tax out of all proportion to, or greater than the tax paid by the gill netter.

Hon. Mr. McCORMICK: What do they do with the immature fish that are taken in the trap or the seine?

Mr. REID: I do not know, but my information is that they are destroyed.

Hon. Mr. McCORMICK: The same thing is happening down in the Maritimes, and in the opinion of the fishermen down there it is very destructive.

Mr. REID: Of course there are two sides to the question, as Senator McRae points out. You have the fishermen on the one side and the cannery men on the other. If we could in some way bring them closer together it would be beneficial to the industry. I may say that the policy followed of having either the Minister or his Deputy go out to British Columbia and see the fishermen on the one hand and the cannery men on the other tends to keep the two bodies apart. The view of the fishermen is that the cannery men are out to get control of the fishing; so they view the seines with alarm. Of course, from the cannery man's point of view the seines is a wonderful way of catching the fish. It is mobile and can be moved around, where as the gill net fishing is confined more or less to one area. With a view to the greatest good for the greatest number, I think every encouragement should be given to the gill matter. The price to one is the same as the price to the other.

I am sorry I had to differ with the senator in regard to the treaty; but one must put on record his views as he sees them.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Mr. Found, as far as I am concerned personally, I am satisfied, but the Chairman thinks we might clear up the point of the supervision of the Biological Board.

The CHAIRMAN: As to whether it should be independent or under the Department.

Mr. FOUND:—As conditions have been for the last number of years, I am doubtful if it could work more effectively than it does now. It possesses definite advantages that a scientific division does not possess, and the relationship with the Department, and the consultations that take place between the Board and the Department result in a unanimity of thought and action that I think is effective.