

matter a pin so far as the future of the fishery is concerned whether a fish is taken out of the water by a trap or a gill net; a fish is not going to reproduce if it is caught; and the Commission will be given power to limit the quantity of fish to an extent to enable such escapement of fish to the spawning grounds as it deems necessary.

*By Mr. Brady:*

Q. I am not sure whether it is limiting the size of meshes. Does that really mean that the present size of meshes can be changed, altered, as soon as this Commission starts in; that there will be a radical change made?—A. How can I say what a Commission that has not yet been appointed is going to do?

Q. Of course, it specifically states here that the Commission may prescribe the size of the meshes in order to allow this escapement of salmon. Naturally, if that is true, I want to know if there will not be quite a big change in the present nets and meshes, or would there be some change?—A. Now, let us be clear on that. The method of fishing on the United States side, it has been said, is largely trap fishing. Now, our method of fishing is largely gill-net fishing.

Q. Would a change be made in the meshes?—A. Not likely. Our fishermen are fishing for spring salmon and use nets with which they may catch spring salmon to the best advantage.

Q. Really, then a change in the nets would refer more particularly to the United States waters?—A. That would be the effect of it.

*By Mr. McQuarrie:*

Q. As to other varieties of fish—the Pinks, for instance—will they be covered by the size of the mesh? Or will fish like Chums and Pinks be also prohibited when the fishing for Sockeye is prohibited?—A. If the prohibition in the fishing of Sockeye necessitates the removal of nets from the water, then, of course, the catch of other kinds of fish will be affected to that extent.

Q. So, it may be that all fishing—all salmon fishing will be prevented during those prohibited times?—A. That was the reason for limiting the control of the Commission to the period that is mainly affected by this run.

Q. So you would have the Chums and the Pinks and the Cohoes in the same class as the sockeyes so far as prohibition is concerned during the period that the Commission decides shall be a close season for Sockeyes?—A. But the fact is that they are not there at that time in any considerable number.

Q. It will be so with those fish which are there?—A. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Clause Six.

*By Mr. McRae:*

Q. I think we have discussed this fully. It is not necessary to do much more with it. This clause protects 4 and 5 which entirely occupy the consideration of the state of Washington. Now, I want to call the attention of the Committee and call the attention of Mr. Found to this point, and I want to ask him if this is correct: that it will require two from each country to change Articles 4 and 5; but so far as Article 3 is concerned a majority rules; is that correct?—A. Oh, yes. There is no regulation.

Q. That being the case, I want to point out to this Committee that three Americans on the Commission and one Canadian Commissioner make four, and they can determine definitely every development that is going to be carried on in the Fraser River watershed. I leave it to this Committee to say whether that is a reasonable distribution, and whether this clause should not be enlarged to include clause three as well as clauses four and five which our American friends have taken care to see shall well protect themselves?—A. I do not know what answer I can give.