

*By Mr. Green:*

Q. Could you tell us something about the fishing that takes place off Cape Flattery. I understand that the American catch is greater than ours. These are the fish caught in open waters before they reach our side of the line?—A. That is quite true.

Q. The Americans do make extensive catches off Cape Flattery?—A. They do fish off here (indicating) and there is another point off Vancouver Island here (indicating), an area known as the Swiftsure banks. The sockeye feed around that area, and purse seining has been extended quite largely, particularly from the United States side for sockeye. That was particularly true some years ago, but I am not prepared to state the extent of it as of last year.

*By Mr. Reid:*

Q. Do you mind answering this question? Can you tell us whether or not the Swiftsure banks are within the area outlined in the sockeye salmon treaty?—A. Yes. I have not got a copy of that treaty with me, but I am quite certain. Yes. I speak subject to correction.

*By Mr. Green:*

Q. Do Canadians do any purse seining off the Swiftsure banks?—A. They might, but they have not been doing much.

Q. That is almost entirely salmon fishing?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. MacNeil:*

Q. What is the reason for that? Is it because the Americans have larger boats?—A. That I suppose is one of the trends of the industry. It is pretty difficult to determine what things influence operations in certain directions. Turn to the point about the method of catch. Is it not true that with the close season applied to the trap the leads still intercept a large proportion of the fish moving along the shore?—A. Yes.

Mr. MACNEIL: Even though the apron is down and the fish not exactly admitted to the trap, they wait there until the end of the close season and upon the aprons being moved they immediately enter the trap in large numbers?—A. That may be quite true.

Q. The regulation applying to the close season operates to the disadvantage of the gill net and very much to the advantage of the trap?—A. That would depend. Of course there are several ways that a trap may be closed. At the present time the regulations require the trap to have an apron such as we are speaking of. Then there is also an opening in the lead which would guard against a situation such as that.

*By Mr. Neill:*

Q. Is the lead open?—A. No.

Q. So they hang around in that V-shaped net formed by the lead and the piece of trap, mill around there for 48 hours and when the traps are open, in they go? (No audible answer.)

*By Hon. Mr. Tolmie:*

Q. What evidence have you that these fish are waiting around there for 48 hours, hankering to be caught?

Mr. NEILL: Look at the picture on the map.

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. It is conceded everywhere that they will hang around when they strike an obstruction.—A. Well, sir, fish are peculiar animals. Sometimes you

[Dr. Wm. A. Found.]