

time came—and all I am leading up to is this—what I am stating there is not very important to my story—the time came when the purse seines became such an important branch of the industry, and so many people were engaged in the industry, that those engaging in purse seining began to raise an agitation against the traps. Now that is the point I am trying to make. That agitation went on in growth; it extended to the people who were not interested in the commercial fishery at all, and who were the people who largely decided the matter on the state of Washington side; that is, the sports fishermen. The sports fishermen took up the cudgels from the standpoint that these traps were reputed as taking sport fish in large quantities. In the state of Washington the law provides for initiative, as you know, by petition. Certain questions can be submitted to the people for a popular vote. That was done in the state of Washington. The result of that popular vote was a large majority voted against the traps. That law became effective in 1935, and must remain the law of the state for two years, 1935 and 1936, when the matter can be reopened by the state legislature. That is the situation at the present time; so that now there are no traps on the Washington state side. Whether there will be or will not be will depend on the action that may be taken by the State of Washington.

Q. And by us?—A. Well, so far as the State of Washington is concerned, it is by the legislature of the State of Washington. Now, as to what these traps were doing, this may be of interest and value to the committee. In 1918 an international commission was appointed to see what could be done to settle all outstanding fishery difficulties between Canada and the United States. That commission had submitted to it, amongst other things, the question of the protection of the Fraser river by international action. It arranged to try to get as definite information as was possible as to just how these fish were moving after they struck the Canadian side along here (indicating on map). In order to do that they arranged for the tagging of quite a number of fish from those so-called Todd traps. Mr. Todd was the main operator there, and they are spoken of generally as Todd traps, though he, as I say, operates only part of them. When we arranged—by we I mean Canada and United States—for the tagging of quite a number of sockeye salmon, I think something like eight hundred were tagged and let go.

Q. In what year was that?—A. 1918—it may have been done in 1919 but it was in 1918 we made the arrangements. I have figures here; of these fish that were tagged 136 were taken in the commercial fishing area of Canada and the United States. There were two that went astray. One was caught away up in Burrard Inlet, and one was taken somewhere else away out of the fishing area altogether. Three were taken away in the upper waters of the Fraser river. So five of them escaped both the Canadian and United States nets.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. What proportion was taken in Canadian and American waters?—A. Of the fish that were tagged 136 were taken in the commercial fishing nets on the United States and Canadian side; 14 in the Canadian nets and 122 in the United States nets, or about 89 per cent.

*By Mr. Reid:*

Q. Would that be seine nets?—A. These would be the seines and the traps.

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. That is, the tagged fish?—A. The tagged fish.

Q. May I ask you, of the yearly run what percentage is taken by the Americans and what percentage is taken by the Canadians?—A. Well, in recent years—I am speaking now of sockeyes alone—and those on the Pacific coast know

[Dr. Wm. A. Found.]