

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. It is not a full-time industry?—A. Practically so—it is seasonal, true, but it lasts—

*By Mr. Moyer:*

Q. I am glad Mr. Kinley brought that up now, because I think it is a proper time to ask the witness to explain how the employees worked and how many employees there were who worked. Can you do that?—A. Yes, I will. The first of our operations have already started, they started in on the 8th of February this year, I believe. Possibly ten or twelve of them will start in at about this time of the year making up the wire netting and the cotton webbing which will later on be installed upon the fishing nets, the cotton web installed being such as is not new, or has to be carefully overhauled, mended and tarred, and new web tarred as well, and the gear all made up. Very shortly thereafter men, additional men, are put on to the pile driver. Their business is to first haul the piles from the web spit where they are stored for the winter. We store them as to lengths, make them up in convenient form to be got out in booms, and then the driver, the pile driver, starts out with probably ten to twelve men. They drive the piles which form the frame work for the trap as shown on your sketch here and then following them another number of men go out and cap the trap and hang the web upon it.

Q. What do you mean by capping the trap?—A. These piles that are indicated here on your sketch are driven, approximately, ten feet apart and at the top of these in that manner would be lashed by heavy wire strands three-eighths of an inch in diameter. These capping piles, I say, are lashed to the upright piles and they are called cap piles.

Q. That sketch is obviously not drawn to scale?—A. I presume not. I do not know as to that. I could not say.

Q. When you are speaking of piles, and the distance between them, how many piles do you use in a lead of one thousand feet, say?—A. Well, you would have approximately one hundred upright piles, and the number of capping piles you would use would depend upon the length of the capping piles. They do not have to be any specific length. They simply form the top diameter.

*By Mr. Neill:*

Q. They are braced near the top?—A. The lash for the web hung there.

*By Mr. Moyer:*

Q. One of the members of the committee, Mr. Goodrich, has asked me to ask you how long your leads are; how far are the traps from the fore shore?—A. That depends on the contour of the ground and the character of the driving and the depth of water. There are no rigid regulations, I believe, in regard to that, but, as you know, shores usually drop off more or less sharply. In some cases the lead might be and is only about 600 feet; in other cases it is much longer. I think about 2,000 feet is the maximum limit of any one trap that we operate. I think the shortest one is about 600 feet.

Q. Now, reverting to the operation of your labour; you got up to the point where they are getting the traps installed?—A. Yes. After your trap is capped and hung and everything is complete then you leave from three to four men—sometimes more—usually, not more than four—in charge of the trap to act as watchmen. It is their duty to see that the kelp and seaweed is cleaned away from this wire netting, otherwise you would have a solid bank of it which, with the oncoming tide, would probably take your trap entirely out. There is always that danger and they have to watch for that. And then also

[Mr. Chas. F. Goodrich.]