

the 90's. The off years were being overdone, but regardless of the attack that was being made on the fish in the big years, the numbers were so great that notwithstanding the great catch made there was no diminution of the runs indicated. That is evidenced by the facts. For instance, in 1901 and 1905 the pack of sockeye salmon on both sides was 1,662,942 cases; four years later, in 1909, it was 1,640,152; in 1913, it was 2,357,695.

*By Hon. Mr. Sinclair (Queens):*

Q. Have you a record of each year?—A. I have.

Q. Could that be incorporated in the report?—A. I intended to give you that a little later on.

*By Mr. McRae:*

Q. Does that statement include 1928?—A. That includes 1928.

Q. The figures I have here are rather illuminating. My report is—and you will correct me if it is not right—is that Canada got 26,000, the United States got 60,000, a total of 86,000—A. That is right, in round figures.

*By Mr. Neill:*

Q. What was the largest in any year?—A. 2,357,695 in 1913. Negotiations to try to offset what was going to be the evident result of excessive fishing in the small years began. Speaking from memory, as long ago as 1904 or 1905, a special commission was appointed to go into the matter, and endeavoured to arrange regulations with the State of Washington, which would apply to these off-years only. In 1913, which was a big year, there was a disaster, international in its effect, in that owing to railroad construction deposits of the rock which was blasted out fell into Great Canyon and so obstructed that canyon as to make it impossible for the fish to go to their spawning areas and get up. No one, either engineer or fishery expert, had any idea that the effects of these comparatively small portions of rock going into the Great Canyon, would be what they were, but the result became evident when the fish got into the canyon and tried to get out again. Then it became evident that disaster was facing us. Immediate action was taken to have the obstruction removed. They were commonly said to be at Hell's Gate, but the fact is that they were above Hell's Gate in the canyon at three different places. Every possible effort was made to have the fish of that year pass up, but it could not be done. The result was that the spawning of that year, like that of the off-years, was practically restricted to the area below Hell's Gate, and from that time on the big years ceased to exist.

*By Mr. Dickie:*

Q. Four years after that there was a pack of 500,000 cases, so some fish must have escaped?—A. Yes, a considerable number escaped. There were some that got up, but nothing like the big year's pack, and not anything like a run which could stand the onslaught which was being made on it from every side.

*By Mr. McRae:*

Q. Was that the year of the 500,000?—A. 1917.

Q. Then, in the cycle year of 1921—what was it then?—A. It was considerably less, 138,867; then in 1925 it was 137,587.

Q. That would be the last big year?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Brady:*

Q. In your report of the Fisheries Commission you mention that in 1917 the pack was only 148,000 cases.—A. Yes, on the Canadian side.