

that there is a certain movement of young salmon and other species—spring salmon, cod and herring?—A. No; not in quantities that are of any importance.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. Is there any destruction of other fish?—A. As a matter of fact while trap fishing is a machine method of fishing and as a consequence has obvious objections—but I am not speaking about trap fishing on the coast as a whole, I am speaking of this particular situation there—from the administrative standpoint the trap is about the easiest implement that you have to handle because it cannot be taken up and moved away. Purse seining is about the most difficult.

*By Mr. MacNeil:*

Q. Now, I understand that cohoes are caught in the traps, and spring salmon as well as other varieties?—A. These are all mature fish.

Q. And herring are caught?—A. I do not imagine that the catches of herring would be important. There certainly would be herring caught when herring are running, but that would not be a factor of importance in the industry.

Q. Very often certain fish on their way to the spawning ground, fish of other species not as active as the sockeye, get into the trap and I am informed that they are often injured in the milling around of the fish there. In so far as it has come under the observation of the department can you say whether or not there is any mutilation or destruction of fish caused by this milling around of some of the stronger fish seeking to escape?—A. No, I would not think so. The fish are taken from the trap alive and if the trap were lifted at any time I am of the opinion that the quantity of fish injured in the manner to which you refer would be unimportant.

Q. These are definite complaints sent to me by responsible officers of representative fishermen's organizations?—A. Lots of these statements would not be made if the people would go and watch the operations themselves. You see, statements like that grow as they pass from place to place. There is not very much doubt about it, the trap is an easy enough implement to handle so far as that end of it is concerned; and they are not as destructive relatively as for instance is the purse seine. The purse seine would take all the fish that come within its purview.

An hon. MEMBER: While it is in the water.

The WITNESS: When it is pursed.

An hon. MEMBER: They throw it around a school of fish. It is not there all the time.

The WITNESS: Quite so; but it can be used anywhere, all over the coast; they are met all over, and they can just get right up into the mouth of a river. It is possibly the most difficult fishing appliance that we have to regulate.

*By Mr. Reid:*

Q. Where any representations made by Canada against the United States fishing traps to the number of some 219 or 220; do you know?—A. I cannot say that I recall anything of that particular nature. It was recognized that certain methods of fishing existed on the one side, and certain methods on the other. There certainly have been plenty of representations that there were too many fish being caught on the United States side of the Fraser river to enable the people who fish in the Fraser to do very much.

Q. So that one might infer from the statement you made a little while ago that no representations had been made with respect to the use of traps on the American side, but there have been representations made with respect to the methods used in catching fish?—A. I think that is a proper statement, Mr. Chairman.