

American side up to 1904 was greater than it was on the Canadian side; was that so?—A. It may have been.

Q. Up to 1904; I am not speaking of from 1904 on now, I am speaking about up to 1904?—A. The change over came about 1900. I do not know the proportion. It was considerably greater. Mr. Whitmore tells me that the balance changed to the United States side about 1900. If I had attempted to answer that myself I would have said that it was before that, speaking from memory.

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. Do the Americans use traps or gill nets?—A. On the American side they use traps and purse seines in their fishing generally; they use gill nets where gill nets are feasible—are you speaking of the American side?

Q. I thought in this competitive area they had been using traps?—A. In this competitive area they fished entirely with traps. That was the only method known at that time.

Q. And they are still using traps?—A. They have not been using traps in this area for the past two years.

Q. Do they use purse seines?—A. They use purse seines in practically all of that area. There is the Skagit river which comes in up there the estuary of which affords a very limited drift net fishing area, but the drift net fishing area on the United States side is limited to such an extent that it may be considered negligible.

Q. The drift net is a gill net?—A. It is a drift gill net, it is quite similar to the drift net used in the Bay of Fundy; that is the catching method, one of its ramifications, it is known as the drift net in the Bay of Fundy. In certain waters of the United States the drift net is the main method of fishing. That is the method used to a large extent in Alaskan waters, but on the United States' side generally these gill nets are the bottom end of production; purse seines and traps are pretty well equal.

*By Mr. Taylor:*

Q. I would like to ask what induced the United States fishermen to forsake their traps?—A. I will come to that in a moment. Have I made the story clear to you up to this point?

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. I would just like to ask Dr. Found if there is any convention or treaty operative in this area which restricts Canadian fishermen from entering American waters, or which restricts American fishermen from entering Canadian waters?—A. No. These are national waters; that is, the three-mile limit does not apply. Ever since the treaty of 1846, which laid down the definitive boundary between the waters of each of the countries, this boundary line has been regarded as separating the territory of both by water and land; therefore, even if it is more than three miles from shore they are what are known as national waters; all the water from the boundary to the Canadian shore is known as Canadian water. These are possibly what is referred to as national waters, rather than territorial waters.

Hon. Mr. MICHAUD: That was following the convention of 1846.

*By Mr. Pottier:*

Q. Do you have purse seines on the Canadian side, or is it not suitable?—A. I should have also said that the commission of 1904, recommended allowing purse seines as well, so that these two methods of fishing came into use; but these trap nets were restricted for many years to that immediately competitive

[Dr. Wm. A. Found.]