

off years, as well as in the big years. Some few years later the State of Washington came into the field. Their fishing conditions, their coastal conditions being different, they had to adopt the different method of fishing, and they started out with the method of fishing, but building large traps. The fish in coming in from the ocean—I should say here that the sockeye salmon goes to sea when it is in its second year, and remains there until it matures. In coming back they come in mainly through Juan de Fuca Strait to the Gulf of Georgia, but unfortunately they are few in Juan de Fuca Strait, reaching to about the southern end of Vancouver Island, when they pass over to the United States side and come along on the United States side, and do not emerge in any numbers there until they reach the Canadian boundary above Point Robert.

*By Mr. McQuarrie:*

Q. Could you point that out on the map?—A. Now, Mr. Chairman, what I was trying to explain was this; that the young sockeyes are hatched in the streams usually which flow into the lakes; that is, they come up the main river and go up the tributaries, through the lakes and into the streams which flow into the lakes. They remain in the lakes until they are in their second year when they come down toward the sea and go out to the Pacific Ocean where they remain until they reach maturity, and nature bids them go back to spawn. In doing so, while there is a small number come down from the North, the vast majority come in from the Pacific Ocean through Juan de Fuca Straits. While they go on both sides of this Strait, when they get down to about the southwestern end of Vancouver Island, they pass over to the United States side and follow along that side through these torturous channels and islands, and emerge again, in some instances going into Boundary Bay and out again, and then on to Point Robert, and on up into the Fraser River. That is possibly due to the fact—and those who are familiar with that territory will understand me—that the waters of the Fraser River, after emerging from the river, come along this United States side of the Gulf of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait. The cause for that I am not prepared to say, but the fact is there.

*By Mr. Chairman:*

Q. Probably due to the current of the tide?—A. Yes, and possibly the swirl of the earth.

*By Mr. McQuarrie:*

Q. Mr. Found, will you mark with a blue pencil the most southerly limit of the course taken by the sockeye?—A. They come in both sides there, largely through these various channels. They do not go into Puget Sound. It is impossible for me, offhand, to tell you all these channels they go through, but they do not go down into Puget Sound.

Q. Where is the southern line?—A. Right here. (Indicating.) If you will refer to the treaty which is before you, the south line is indicated in the first article there. It is well defined in article 1.

Q. With what you have before you, we can follow it without any difficulty?—A. Yes. I was leading up to the fishery conditions. In the United States they have different conditions than we have; instead of using long drift gill nets, they build traps. Later on they went in for purse seining, which became more important than trap fishing within this area amongst the islands.

*By Mr. Brady:*

Q. That is American water?—A. Yes. The first big chance at that run of fish was in the State of Washington. When the fisheries on both sides of the line became intensive the off years began to go down. That developed in