

The WITNESS: In 1935, reducing it to a percentage basis, the American pack was approximately 47½ per cent of the total combined pack of British Columbia and the Sooke traps. The Canadian pack was approximately 47½ per cent, and the Sooke trap pack had approximately 5 per cent; that is, of the B.C. pack.

Mr. TOMLINSON: In other words, you doubled your catch?

The WITNESS: No, I would not say that. It was not the first time, it has happened before. That is a thing which fluctuates more or less from year to year. In any event we could not have doubled our catch for the simple reason that our traps intercept the salmon before they get to the American side; so that they could not be affected to any degree by what the Americans did nor did not do after they had passed our traps. Also, I may say in regard to 1935, that the effectiveness of the American catch was somewhat impaired by the fact that there was a strike during the early part of the run.

*By Mr. Moyer:*

Q. What about 1936?—A. In 1936 our catch was very much less than normal; I think it was about 44,000. I am not sure that your figures will indicate that. The average catch is something over 50,000, and in 1936 our catch was somewhat less than normal; corroborating the theory that a large proportion of the run did go around the north end of the island and through Johnstone strait, as Dr. Found has stated.

Q. I want to take you back for a moment, Mr. Goodrich, to a matter you were discussing a while ago about the termination of the fishing season. What happens to your equipment when fishing ceases?—A. When the fishing season is over the cotton web which is used in the construction of the pot and spiller, and the ropes, are taken in. All the wire is cut down and falls to the bottom where it disintegrates in the salt water.

Q. What happens to the piles?—A. The piles are pulled by what we call pile pullers. There are two scows each of which has a donkey engine installed and they are placed one on each side of the pile and a chain is dropped down and the pile is pulled out of the water, so that when the fishing season is over there is no trap whatever in existence. The piles then are all piled up on the beach and stored for the winter. If the piles were left during the winter season they would become eaten by toredoes and sand fleas so that they would be not to be depended upon and they could be used for a very short time.

Q. So that in the course of preparing the gear, fishing, and taking the gear down and storing it, how many months of the year are your men employed?—A. I would say from 9½ to 10 months.

Mr. KINLEY: That is the period of your whole operation?

Mr. MOYER: Yes.

Mr. KINLEY: And you employ maintenance men during part of the time?

Mr. MOYER: Quite.

The WITNESS: There is no very considerable lay-off during the season. The men whom I have described as making up the web later on go out to the trap itself; these men all do different kinds of work at different times during the season.

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. So that your maintenance men are kept busy throughout the season?—

A. Yes.

Q. What as a rule is the season for actual fishing?—A. The actual fishing season—the first trap might be lifted, as I say, about the first of May; and the last trap would be discontinued about the end of October.

[Mr. Chas. F. Goodrich.]