

By Mr. Taylor:

Q. But your figures have no relation to the Rivers Inlet catch?—A. None whatever. Excepting that one statement I made that the catch by the traps was between 1 and 2 per cent of the total catch of British Columbia. To that extent it has. I made two statements. One was that the catch of sockeyes taken by these traps was between 2 and 3 per cent in that run.

Mr. GOODRICH: The Fraser river run.

The WITNESS: Yes; but the catch of those traps as related to the whole catch of British Columbia was only between 1 and 2 per cent.

Mr. WHITMORE: Not 1 per cent.

Mr. NEILL: You said between 1 and 2 per cent.

The WITNESS: I did.

Hon. Mr. MICHAUD: Half of one per cent.

The WITNESS: I stand corrected.

Hon. Mr. MICHAUD: Two per cent was the total run on the Fraser and the total run includes Canadian as well as American.

Mr. NEILL: You said between 1 and 2 per cent of the B.C.

The WITNESS: I am glad to be corrected. I spoke from memory.

To come to this other point which I think would be of interest and value to the committee, bear in mind that we are not dealing with the trap situation generally, we are dealing with something that has been developed on this portion of the coast during a period of years. It was started there in 1904, and in the very nature of things where an industry starts you have other conditions centring around that industry. To come back to the taking of fish, I think it may safely be taken as an indication that 80 per cent of the fish that were taken by these traps if those traps were not there would have passed on to the United States side and would have been taken on the United States side. These traps took from 1905 to 1934 sockeyes that made a pack of 289,363 cases. If you put these at \$13 a case, that would mean a total earning to that part of Canada of \$3,761,719. If you take 89.7 per cent off that it would have given to the United States side, if these traps had not been there—it would have meant that \$374,261 worth of goods were put up on the Canadian side that would not have been put up on the Canadian side but that would have been put up on the United States side, if those traps had not been there. Now, that is that.

The other thing which, it seems to me, needs to be taken into consideration in dealing with these particular traps is what happens when we have an industry started there. In searching back over this matter, apart altogether from the question of investment that has been built up there over a period of time, it is the human element that I wish to stress. There were, according to the statement by the people themselves—and this is a copy of that statement—forty-one persons employed last year—

Mr. NEILL: What people?

The WITNESS: People of Sooke—forty-one persons employed last year at these traps.

By Mr. MacNeil:

Q. Does that include those employed on the scows and barges?—A. These will be employed in connection with these traps. These are people living at Sooke, who have established their homes there because this industry was built up there. The average age of these people is forty-two and a half years. Now, I am afraid that that fact indicates that a good many of them are more than forty-two and a half years of age.