

*By Hon. Mr. Tolmie:*

Q. What is the length of the leader?—A. That would vary according to—as I said a moment ago—where it is placed. Sometimes there is quite a short leader; sometimes quite a long leader.

Q. Would it be one thousand feet or two thousand feet?—A. It might be 100 feet and it might be 3,000 or 4,000 feet. I don't know but possibly that is too far—

Mr. GOODRICH: I think 2,000 feet would be the maximum that you would possibly expect to get.

The WITNESS: Yes. I am just more or less speaking from my mind's eye in this case, and I am not just sure.

*By Hon. Mr. Tolmie:*

Q. Say it was 2,000 feet. What is the width of the straits at that point over to the American side; how many miles of water?—A. Twenty—sixteen.

Mr. GOODRICH: I think about sixteen miles wide at the narrowest point.

The WITNESS: Yes. I would judge along here (indicating on map) it would be about 16 miles wide. It goes to over 20 miles in further, but at no place are the straits less than about 9 miles. That is speaking again from memory.

*By Mr. MacNeil:*

Q. Is it not true that the fish in their movements hug the shore in around that headland where the traps are placed?—A. The fish, to some extent, do. Coming in here (indicating) there is no doubt in the light of experience that fish come in on both sides of the boundary. But the movement of fish is too intricate to make any broad statement of that kind.

You may place a trap here (indicating) and spend \$20,000 or \$15,000, as a good many people on the Pacific Coast have done, and you may find that it is a failure; and then you may go a few hundred yards and strike a point where you will have successful fishing.

The CHAIRMAN: Just on that point, Dr. Found; a net could only be set in the location granted in the licence.

Mr. FOUND: The location granted in the licence, yes.

The CHAIRMAN: These licences specify where the trap net shall be set.

Mr. FOUND: That is true, so far as these British Columbia licences are concerned; the fore shore privilege.

*By Mr. Reid:*

Q. How long have these traps been located in their present position?—A. I was just coming to that, I am glad to give any useful information, but you gentlemen asked for this picture, and how it was going, and I was just leading up to that when this discussion arose.

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. What size of mesh is used in the pot, and in the trap itself?—A. That net is three and a half inches in mesh. You see, a trap must be a trap. The leader is big enough to allow smaller fish to get through, but the trap as its very name contemplates is intended to insure that the fish are going to be caught alive without gilling, and if you have a big enough mesh in your trap to gill the fish you are not gaining the advantages of the trap and not doing anything that is valuable from the standpoint of the protection of the fisheries, and fish will become gilled in the trap.

[Dr. Wm. A. Found.]