

start this way to get around that obstruction, and following along the leader they come into what is called finally the heart or pound or spiller of the trap. First they get into what is called the outer heart. There is nothing to prevent them, as you will see. There is the entrance there (indicating). If they were coming from this side, there is an entrance there as well. They could swim around there and come out if they want to; the same thing here (indicating). Then they move around. Of course, the inclination would be for them to go this way (indicating) owing to the shape of the trap guiding them, as it were, always in that direction. They come in here into what is called the heart of the trap, where they could go out this way if they wanted to. But as a usual thing, in their nature they follow on to go into what is called the pot. From the pot they go into each side of the spiller, and it is from the spillers that the fish are taken. I think that is clear enough without going into any detail. That entrance to the pot is that shape (indicating) and sticking out that way. Once the fish gets into that pot, he is not likely to find a way out again; for swimming around, he strikes that (indicating) and comes right around that thing, and so on the other way. So that once they are in the pot the capture is fairly complete. Then to take them from the spiller is a matter of detail that I do not think I need take up the time of the committee on.

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. Mr. Found, may I ask if the depth is the only thing that controls the length of the leader?—A. The depth of the water is the main factor in the control of the leader.

Q. The length of the leader is important. You say the fish are stopped by the leader?—A. Quite so.

Q. And the longer the leader—A. The more fish which are intercepted.

Q. Yes. Is there any restriction of the length of the leader from the trap?—A. With us, no.

Q. No restriction?—A. With us, no. And the reason for that is that it is not necessary. Water conditions usually get off so abruptly, when you go out a certain distance, that it would be impracticable.

Q. What is the depth for practical use?—A. Some of these outside piles—Mr. Goodrich would be able to tell you that easiest. Mine would be a guess.

Mr. GOODRICH: The longest piles we would use would be probably 120 or 125 feet, ordinarily; and I think there would be probably in the neighbourhood of 80 or 90 feet of water.

*By Mr. Kinley:*

Q. What is the depth of the Fraser River along there?—A. Oh, well, you are away from the Fraser River altogether.

Q. Eighty feet is a lot of water.—A. You get into depth there beyond this. These are a comparatively short distance from shore when you are standing looking at them, although they are fairly long. You have very different conditions here to what you have on the Atlantic coast. On the whole Pacific coast it is a matter of getting an anchorage rather than keeping off shallows.

*By Mr. MacNeil:*

Q. What is the size of the mesh?—A. The size in the leader, you mean?

Q. Yes.—A. Six inches in this leader. Most salmon, most fish could get through—a lot of fish, at least could get through the leaders; but that is not so important as it sometimes would seem to be, as fish seeing an obstruction will usually follow along to go past that obstruction unless they are cornered.