

Ontario Fishery Commission.

"Do not like the small mesh, uses 6-inch mesh; the 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh is injurious to fishermen and fish dealers, and destroys too many small fish before maturity." (p. 227, pt. I.)

"There should not be less than 5-inch mesh, the decline is caused by too small meshes." (p. 230, pt. I.)

"The regulation mesh should not be less than 5-inch; the falling off is caused by too small meshes." (p. 233, pt. I.)

"The size of the mesh for salmon-trout and whitefish should be $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches." (p. 236, pt. I.)

"The $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh takes too many small fish, should be 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$." (p. 241, pt. I.)

"Uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-inch mesh, the 6-inch mesh pays best." (p. 257, pt. I.)

"Uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh for small fishing, and 6-inch for fall fishing." (p. 259, pt. I.)

"The $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh is used, but it should be 5-inch, a less size will take immature fish, both trout and whitefish; less than 5 inches takes a great many No. 2 fish, which sells for half the price of No. 1 fish." (p. 261, part I.)

"A 5-inch mesh should be used to keep up the fishing, under that will kill immature fish." (p. 262, pt. I.)

"Quantities of small fish are brought to the market caught with too small meshes in nets." (p. 290, pt. I.)

"The $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh is too small, it catches half grown fish before they are mature; $4\frac{7}{8}$ or 5-inch is right size mesh." (p. 293, pt. I.)

"The mesh should be nothing less than 5 inches, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch meshes catches too small fish to be marketable." (p. 298, pt. I.)

"The mesh is too small, many small fish come from Lake Superior fishermen." (p. 316, part I.)

"The mesh was reduced from 5 inches to $4\frac{1}{2}$ and now takes the smaller fish. (p. 97, pt. II.)

"Fishes a large 5-inch mesh for trout in the fall, and a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh for smaller fish." (p. 124, pt. II.)

"The fish have fallen off in size; used a $4\frac{5}{8}$ -inch mesh formerly, now uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh. (p. 126, pt. II.)

"In former years used 5-inch meshes, since using the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, catch more fish but smaller ones; the fish have greatly fallen off." (p. 126, pt. II.)

CONDENSED EVIDENCE REGARDING SIZE OF MESH IN GILL-NETS.

H. E. Ansley, Port Dover.—Says fishes $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 4-inch mesh herrings. (p. 3, pt. I.)

W. D. Bates, Rondeau.—Says uses 3-inch mesh in gill-nets; catch whitefish $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and herring. (p. 34, pt. I.)

C. W. Gauthier, Windsor.—Uses 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh for salmon-trout; $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5-inch mesh for whitefish. (p. 74, pt. I.)

Sarnia.

John Laing, Port Huron, uses $4\frac{3}{4}$ and 5-inch and $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh for trout (p. 85, pt. II.)

Goderich.

Capt. John Craigie, Goderich.—Uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, for whitefish and salmon-trout; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh for herring; a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch whitefish mesh go through $4\frac{1}{2}$ mesh. (p. 89, pt. I.)

James Clark, Goderich—Uses now $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, formerly used 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh in September and October—trout and whitefish. (p. 97, pt. I.)

Gill-nets, Goderich.

James Inkster, Goderich.—Last year or two used $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh before that time used 5 and $4\frac{3}{4}$ for salmon-trout and whitefish; fish 2 pounds and under will pass through $4\frac{3}{4}$ mesh; use $2\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{5}{8}$ mesh for herring. (p. 106, pt. I.)

Q