9th September 1919.

Dr Chas. H. Gilbert,

Leland Stanford University,

Palo Alto, Cal.

Dear Dr Gilbert;-

During one or two of your visits to our Namu plant you were kind enough to show great interest in our sockeye hatching operations there, and expressed a wish to be informed of the result of our experiments. This is the first year in which we could expect any returns - 1915 being the year the first eggs were secured - and consequently my first opportunity of complying with your wishes.

The Namu cannery was built in 1893, since which year fishing operations there have been steady and continuous. Under the tribal rights as to fishing and hunting certain Indians have had the exclusive fishing priviledges at specific locations, and the Namu river fish have been taken by the same family ever since the cannery was erected. At least one of the men employed has fished these waters each of the seasons of the past 26 years.

I mention this to show that any difference in the appearance of the sockeyes taken would be readily noticed, it being more likely that such differences would be apparent to men made familiar with the type they caught season after season, than if a change of fishermen had been made from time to time. The old hands noticing a change of type would be more entitled to credence than men who had only been occasionally employed.

Nothing was said to the Indians about looking

out for two distinctive types this season; in fact unfortunately the instructions I had given the manager about taking scales and measurements from the commencement of the run had been forgotten, and I am afraid this one method of detirmining the presence of Rivers Inlet type sockeye may be lacking. Mr Babcock stopping off at Namu for a few hours suggested to Mr Bauer, our surveyor, the advisability of taking some scales, and it is due to this gentleman that I am able to send you the samples enclosed herewith. Mr Bauer - who has taken a very keen interest in this work - tells me that at the time he secured these scales the Rivers Inlet type had been almost entirely supplanted by the Namu type and he is doubtful if any of the samples sent are Rivers Inlet sockeye. However this is something you can readily detirmine.

All three of Mr Bauer's samples were taken on the 1st August, which is a date when the Rivers Inlet fishing is practically over. The Inlet's heaviest run as a rule is early in July, and the appearance of the Inlet type sockeye at Namu was synchronous with the fishing season in the Inlet itself. The Indians were quick to note the presence of a strange type in the take of their seine, and immediately pronounced it "Rivers Inlet fish". They were quite emphatic that they were neither Namu nor Bella Coola sockeye, and indeed the difference in size, weight, and general appearances were quite as apparent to the white people as they were to the Indians.

At this time Mr Bauer knew nothing about securing sample scales, but he did take note of the difference in the fish. On 28th June the seine took 86 sockeyes; practically all of them

Rivers Inlet type fish. He weighed the two largest fish and they went 7¾# and 8# respectively - weights greatly in excess of what Namu type sockeye attain.

On 1st July the seine took 177 sockeye, of which approximately 80% were of the Rivers Inlet type. He weighed two of them that he considered fair average samples of the whole and found tem to go 7# each. This would mean less than 11 fish to the case, whereas the regular Namu sockeye go nearly 16 fish to the case.

On 19th July the seine caught fish totalled 549 sockeyes. Mr Bauer took 4 of the Rivers Inlet type, fish he considered were a fair average of the whole and found the weight 26½#. He then took 4 sockeyes caught <u>in Rivers Inlet</u> with gill nets, and these weighed 24¾#, or slightly less than the seine caught fish. He also had the Indians pick out of the seine fish 4 sockeyes which they were satisfied were fair average fish of the Namu type, and the weight of these four was only 16 #. At this date the Namu type constituted approximately 50% of the total catch.

You will note by the notes Mr Bauer made on the envelopes enclosing scales at No.1 sample was from a sockeye 26¼" long, a male, weighing 6½#, milt not fully ripened. This is judges is probably a Rivers Inlet type sockeye.

Sample No. 2, a male, not matured, 20- 7/8" long weight 5¼", he also considers is probably Rivers Inlet type.

Sample No. 3, a male, not matured, 22 " long, weight 3½#. This he thinks is probably the Namu type sockeye.

C. H. G. #4.

I would esteem it a favour if you could let me know at your earliest convenience what you make of these scales. As you are aware, the Rivers Inlet pack is a failure this season, as it was last year, and it is improbable we can secure any eggs from the hatchery there. At the same time if we can show that we are successfully propagating sockeyes at Namu we can reasonably expect to have Skeena sockeye eggs given us, and I am anxious to hear from you in time to make application to the Government for a supply from there.

Under separate cover I send you a marked copy of the Vancouver Province, containing an article I wrote for them re sockeye hatchery operations. There are some parties here who are making detirmined efforts to have all the hatcheries in the province closed down and dismantled, on the grounds that they are ruining the fishery instead of benifiting it, and it was primarily to counteract their efforts I made public my views of the question.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely

HD/P.