I do not think any of the individual states are doing anything in the way of restocking in so far as trout is concerned. I think they are restocking pike, pickerel and some of the other fish on the American side, which are really, now, sports fish.

Mr. MURPHY: I thought Michigan was restocking on trout?

Mr. MACLEAN: Perhaps Dr. Sprules could add something to this.

Mr. MURPHY: I would like to complete my questioning of Mr. Clark first. How many of these lampreys were caught by these electrical barriers in the last three years, year by year?

Mr. CLARK: I think we could find that information, Mr. Chairman. I do not think we have it readily available, the actual number of lampreys killed by either the electrical barrier method or by the poisoning system which is only under testing at the present time, but I think we could probably obtain the information.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. Clark, can you give evidence on this chemical?

Mr. CLARK: I think Dr. Sprules, Mr. Chairman, is more familiar with the technical aspects of the chemical.

Mr. MURPHY: Perhaps other members of the committee would like to ask Mr. Clark some questions before we come to Dr. Sprules.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Browne?

Mr. BROWNE (*Vancouver-Kingsway*): There is one point I find interesting there.

We have heard they practically wiped out certain stocks of fish in the Great Lakes. What do the lampreys do then; do they attack other species of fish, do they live off these fish?

Mr. CLARK: Yes, Mr. Chairman. After they have cleaned out the lake trout they have attacked the whitefish, and now there is evidence that they are attacking other fish, for example, bass. They are predators and they are out for food. Once the stock they like best, or the feed they like best, is gone, they will immediately turn and attack other fish and there is evidence they are doing so.

Mr. MURPHY: I wonder. Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the committee, those who did not see the picture, if the minister or Dr. Sprules could briefly outline the life of a lamprey, how it sits in the mud for four years after it is spawned and goes out for one year and then comes back?

Mr. MACLEAN (*Queens*): I think perhaps Dr. Sprules would be better qualified to do that.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sprules?

Dr. WILLIAM M. SPRULES (*Special assistant to the Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries*): Mr. Chairman, the life history of the lamprey is rather a fascinating one and can be quite simply told.

The adult lamprey run from the lakes up into the small spawning streams which are tributary to the lakes. There they deposit eggs on the gravel riffles, areas of fairly fast water where there is gravel about the size of an egg or a little larger. The female averages about 80,000 eggs, so a pair are potentially producing 80,000 young lamprey in the nests in the river.

The hatching of the egg takes place in just a few weeks time and a small transparent organism emerges from the egg, which is the larva lamprey. This does not have the features of the adult; it does not look anything like the adult lamprey; it is a small transparent organism without any grasping mouth parts.

This larva drifts downstream and takes up residence in the mud. From the mud they can move on occasion under their own steam. As they grow they can move back upstream to more suitable areas. But in general they are moving downstream with the current as they are dislodged occasionally.