Mr. MURPHY: That is very encouraging.

There is one point, Mr. Chairman, I wish we could get some more information on. We have not heard much about the inland lakes and streams of northern Ontario where we have a great tourist industry.

I know for a fact that some of these lakes and streams that empty into Lake Huron and Lake Superior have now been contaminated with this curse. Is there any data in that regard as to the extent to which the lampreys have contaminated these streams?

Mr. CLARK: We have no information in that regard because the responsibility of the international Great Lakes fishery commission is confined to the Great Lakes under the convention between Canada and the United States.

It may be possible or probable, that the Ontario department of lands and forests have this type of information. I do not think we have any information at all in regard to the inland lakes to which you refer, Mr. Murphy.

Mr. MURPHY: All you are concerned with are the streams emptying into the Great Lakes from inland?

Mr. CLARK: That is correct.

Mr. MURPHY: Those are the streams you are treating?

Mr. CLARK: That is right.

Mr. ANDERSON: I would like to ask Dr. Sprules a question. How is this poison introduced to the waters? Is it introduced in a liquid form? I understand that this is so because of the fact that it is heavier than water and settles to the bottom of the streams, being very effective because it does not bother the other fish. Is this in a liquid form or is it used in powder form?

Dr. SPRULES: Mr. Chairman, I will have to obtain this information. There have been two methods of introducing these chemicals.

One method is by using a powder compound, and one method is by using an aqueous solution, where the salt is put into a solution. Whether the salt is put into a solution before introduction into a stream or not, I am not sure.

Mr. CLARK: I think Mr. Chairman I might be able to answer that question. I have not personally seen the application, but in a paper which was produced in regard to the technical side aspects it mentions that there is a pumping system, and it is a solution. I understand it is in the powder form but is mixed into a solution and then introduced in a liquid form, and because of its specific gravity goes to the bottom.

Mr. MURPHY: I am only speaking from memory, but I saw an item in a newspaper not too long ago which said that the lamprey kill in the United States was something in the neighbourhood of 300,000 to 600,000 and that ours was only about 5,000 or 6,000. Do you know anything about that report?

Mr. CLARK: I do not know the actual figures, Mr. Chairman. I did not see that report, but we have found that the lamprey streams on the American side carry more lampreys than the streams on the Canadian side. Apparently the lamprey like the streams on the American side better than those streams on the Canadian side because they are located in flatter areas and apparently are more conducive to the spawning habits of the lamprey.

Mr. MURPHY: Do employees of the Department of Fisheries attend these weirs in order to count these lamprey after they are dead? How do you make the count?

Mr. CLARK: Yes, a count is made. I am sorry we do not have the figures readily available.

Mr. MURPHY: Perhaps you could table those figures?

Mr. CLARK: Those figures could be obtained, I think, without too much difficulty. It involves going through the reports.