

experimental work is being done in that regard on both sides of the international boundary. If complete success is met with, this might prove to be the most feasible way of controlling the lamprey if they can be poisoned in the larvae stage.

Dr. Sprules, who I do not think was introduced to the committee, will have some more specific information on this matter, and I would like at this moment to introduce him.

I think perhaps the specific information that was asked for is now available. There is nothing more I want to say.

Mr. MURPHY: I might say, Mr. Chairman, that today I received from the Dow Chemical Company of Canada Limited some releases, and information. One, is on Dowlap—the poison to which the minister just referred. The other is from the United States Department of the Interior fish and wildlife service. This article I think is very interesting. Perhaps the Clerk would pass these around as far as they will go. Have you that information, Mr. Clark?

Mr. CLARK: I think I can give the information, Mr. Chairman. First of all may I say in 1958-59 in lake Superior, the current fiscal year, a total of 69 electrical barriers will be operated, 22 in Canada and 47 in the United States. The specific number of lamprey streams actually in the lake Superior area is in the order of 104.

Mr. MURPHY: And how many in lake Huron, including the Georgian Bay area?

Mr. CLARK: Approximately 117.

Mr. MURPHY: How many of those streams have these barriers?

Mr. CLARK: At the moment in lake Huron none of the streams has any of the electrical barriers for the reason that I stated, that the concentration by the commission has been first of all to do this work in lake Superior where there is still a stock of lake trout.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. Clark, that is an interesting statement. I think the committee would like to know why there is not a joint attack. Is it because of a lack of money—appropriation of money—to meet this menace?

Mr. CLARK: Well, Mr. Chairman, that is partly it, but the main part from the point of view of the investigation is that it is considered better to concentrate the effort where there are known stocks of lake trout left, so that once we can control the lamprey in lake Superior and save the remains of that lake trout stock, then we will move down into the other lakes, lake Huron, for example, where there are no trout left to any appreciable extent, and then control the lamprey or eliminate them if it is possible by this combination of electrical barriers plus the poisons to which the minister referred, and then commence a rehabilitation program of restocking the lakes where there are now no lake trout. In other words, the remains of the stock could be used from lake Superior to restock the other lakes, once the lamprey is under control.

Mr. MURPHY: I think you tabled the figures before, either you or Dr. Sprules, that the estimated annual loss to the commercial industry—I am not speaking about the inland sport fishing, but the commercial fishing—is in the neighbourhood of \$5 million a year.

Mr. CLARK: That was at the time the value to Canadian fishermen of the lake trout fishery.

Mr. MURPHY: And it is more than that now due to the increased menace in lake Superior.

Mr. CLARK: Well this is a very difficult question to answer, Mr. Chairman, because there are still very large stocks of other species of fish in the lakes.