

The work of the Great Lakes Commission has been that of working together jointly between Canada and the United States, first of all to make a survey of the streams where the lamprey spawn in the Great Lakes. The work of the commission has been concentrated on the erection of barriers, particularly electrical barriers, in the streams going into Lake Superior. The view of the scientists and all those engaged in this work was that the concentration of effort should be made in Lake Superior, because that is where the remaining stock is, particularly of lake trout. And it was felt, that by concentrating in Lake Superior, and if we were successful in controlling this menace, we could then move into other lakes and start a program of rehabilitation. The work has been going on. There are a number of these electrical barriers which are quite successful and all of the streams have been surveyed on both sides of the line, with Canada and the United States, and also many of the lamprey spawning streams in Lake Huron have been surveyed so that we know now where these areas are. When we are ready to move into lake Huron there will be no time lost.

The commission Mr. Murphy referred to is composed of three representatives from each country, Canada and the United States. The head of the Canadian section of the Great Lakes Commission is Dr. Pritchard, of the department, assisted by Dr. Harkness of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and Dr. Blackhurst, representing the industry generally of Ontario.

There are three counterparts from the United States side, one from the federal government, one from industry generally and one state man, representing the various states bordering on the Great Lakes.

I do not know whether that is sufficient at the moment, Mr. Murphy, or whether I can add anything to it.

Mr. MURPHY: Is Dr. Harkness one of the members of the commission? Ontario is the only province on the Great Lakes.

Mr. CLARK: That is correct.

Mr. MURPHY: Was he recommended by the Ontario government?

Mr. CLARK: He was.

Mr. MURPHY: And these three members are the ones who were originally appointed?

Mr. CLARK: That is correct.

Mr. MURPHY: What salary do they get?

Mr. CLARK: They get no salary, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MURPHY: How often do they meet?

Mr. CLARK: There is an annual meeting of the commission set up in the rules of procedure and under the convention itself; but they do meet at least on two or three occasions at other times during the year.

Mr. MURPHY: How many of these streams—let us take Lake Superior first—are spawning grounds for the lamprey?

Mr. CLARK: The actual number in lake Superior?

Mr. MURPHY: Yes.

Mr. MACLEAN (*Queens*): I might say perhaps while we are looking this up, Mr. Chairman, that the original program as far as attempting to control the lamprey is concerned, and its effects on the fishery, was what you saw in the film the other night, in the form of electrical barriers in the mouths of the streams, into which the lamprey migrate to spawn.

There has also been a program of testing of chemicals, in the hope that a selective chemical might be found which would be poisonous to the lamprey and harmless to other forms of life. In the last year some success has been made in this field. A number of promising chemicals have been found and