I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. MacLean will tell me this is not my business, and it really is not; but I merely wanted to say that the solution to the dyking problem is here.

Mr. CROUSE: You still have not said how you get the fish up over this storage water.

Dr. PRITCHARD: In the case of system A, we feel that the dams will be low enough, where it is necessary to get them up. On the basis of present knowledge, we could get them through with fishways and also bring them down again.

Mr. MACLEAN (*Queens*): If I might add this, Mr. Chairman: a number of these dams are restricted to tributaries upstream, where there are no fish runs anyway. None of these dams in system A are on the main stem of the Fraser; they are on the tributaries of the Fraser.

Mr. NOBLE: Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that it has been brought out here this morning that production of valuable sockeye will be curtailed in this flood control development in the Fraser river, I was wondering if Dr. Pritchard, or the person in charge in the department, has ever thought of bringing these fish to the Great Lakes? I am interested in the production of fish in the Great Lakes, and I have in mind the fact that sockeye have withstood the attack of lamprey from the ocean. We have trouble with sea lamprey killing our lake trout, and if we had the sockeye salmon in the Great Lakes we would beat this problem.

Dr. PRITCHARD: This happens to be a problem with which we are now confronted, the moving of Pacific salmon one area to another. I might say, Mr. Chairman, for Mr. Noble's benefit, that I am aware that I am about to "burst his bulble". The sockeye salmon are not as pure as you think they are. In certain areas in Alaska they do have triaenophorous, which is something you have to cope with. I would say, however, that it is highly unlikely they could be established in sufficient runs. There were at one time transplantations of spring salmon made to Lake Ontario, and I suppose I was one of the last people ever to see a spawning spring salmon run up the Port Credit river. But the run never established itself. I would say that there is very little chance of that.

Mr. NOBLE: What would be the possibility of developing a cross between the sockeye and the lake trout?

Dr. PRITCHARD: I think this is possible. But crosses between two types of fish that are in the lake, will probably have a much better effect. I am talking now of the cross called the "splake", which is a cross between the lake and the speckled trouts. It looks as if this might be very helpful to us, because it grows very quickly.

Mr. LEGERE: In view of what has just been said concerning the cost of this project, the building of the dam, and taking into consideration that if those dams went through we could be losing about $4 million worth of fish a year—

Dr. PRITCHARD: It would be $34 million.

Mr. LEGERE: That makes it that much more.

Mr. HOWARD: It makes it nine times worse.

Mr. LEGERE: In view of that, would it not be preferable if the power urgency could be solved in that district by thermo-power? It would kill two birds with one stone.

Mr. BROWNE (*Vancouver-Kingsway*): Mr. Chairman, there is one point in connection with the value of the fishery up the Fraser river. Perhaps some of the members might not have considered this. That $34½ million is just the