

There may be other competing agencies in the same water. Certainly we would never pass up any opportunity for enhancing runs of fish if we can do so economically.

Mr. CARTER: I have one question on this subject, Mr. Chairman, and then I would like to ask some questions regarding the east coast. I understand that, two or three years ago, some Pacific salmon were transplanted to the Atlantic coast off the east coast of Newfoundland. Has that experiment developed to the point where any evaluation can be made?

Mr. LUCAS: Mr. Carter is referring to an experiment in trying to transplant Pacific salmon species into the Atlantic ocean. This is very similar to the experiment the Soviets tried, a few years ago, of moving pink salmon from the North Pacific over to the White sea. In our experiment, pink salmon eggs were taken from a stream in British Columbia and taken to a small incubating channel in a stream on the southern shore of Newfoundland. There have been some returns from the spawning but, again, as I was pointing out to Mr. Barnett earlier, these returns have been of a low order and not at the rate these fish would reproduce themselves and build extensive runs. But the experiment has been a success, I suppose, from a scientific point of view, in the fact that the fish have come back.

One of the objects of the experiment, in the first place, was to see if the fish could be incubated, would survive and migrate to sea, and secondly, to find out whether the fish which went to sea would come back to their spawning stream, and they have done this. But they have not come back in the numbers which would indicate the possibility of commercially sized runs there.

The experiment, I believe, is not yet over. This experiment is being conducted by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and I believe they hope to have further findings of pink salmon there, if they can produce a stock of eggs to continue the experiment.

Mr. CARTER: I note what Mr. Lucas has said about the experimental salmon stocking in the Newfoundland area. Could he tell us if there is any method of checking on the numbers of these salmon which may have returned but were caught, for example, off the coast of Greenland. Have you any method of determining this, from countries fishing extensively in the Greenland area?

Mr. LUCAS: Mr. Chairman, I could perhaps start to answer the question, then I might defer to Dr. Logie. I was in Newfoundland all last week and the scientists there were telling us that many fishermen, all around the island, had been giving them reports of pink salmon being caught, which they attributed to this planting of eggs in the south. Apparently our biologists have checked many of these reports and have found that most of the fishermen do not recognize a pink salmon when they see one and that they are calling sea trout and every other darned thing pink salmon, and they think we have been wrong in our assessment of this program. Our strength has been that these fish are homing very exactly to their stream of origin and that we do not think there has been any substantial straying. So I think there are some exaggerated ideas in Newfoundland regarding the success of this finding.

The CHAIRMAN: That is an incredible fish story to have to believe, is it not?

Mr. KEAYS: Mr. Chairman, what about the pink salmon?