

Macchio said about the prison: "It's not a place where you want to be for long. Most of the inmates have seen my stuff, and they were yelling out these remarks about me. A lot of it I can't repeat --it was intense." By the way they were at the prison for five days of shooting.

My comments - Go see the movie. It was very funny and light hearted. The acting was great. The chemistry was terrific. To be honest I did not know what to expect, but it was definitely worth the money. Out of ten, I personally, would give it an 8.

## Having Problems ?



The office  
of the  
Ombudsperson  
may be able  
to help!

- If you need help and do not know where to go,  
- Try the Ombudsperson!
- If other attempts to solve problems have failed,  
- Try the Ombudsperson!
- If you just need to discuss your problem,  
- Try the Umbudsperson!

**OFFICE HOURS**  
Monday  
9:00am - 12:00pm

Nici Carbone  
Ombudsperson  
566-0530

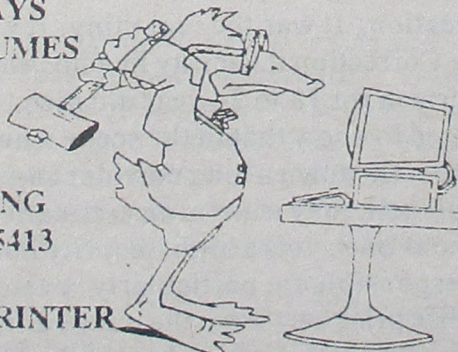


1st floor Marion Hall

ESSAYS  
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LASER PRINTER



## Cannibalism—Such a nuisance

(NC)—Cannibalism is never an attractive trait, even among fish. In the case of walleye, it's a downright nuisance—especially for the people who want to raise the species artificially.

Walleye is one of Canada's most popular freshwater species. It's worth \$8 million a year to commercial fishermen and is next only to trout and smelt as a recreational catch.

Unfortunately its numbers are dwindling from a peak of 10,000 tonnes caught in the commercial fishery in the mid 1950s to less than half that in the 1990s.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) wants to restore the walleye population to historical levels and is looking to fish-farming as one way to do it.

This is where the cannibalism becomes a problem. It seems that walleye at the larval stage prey upon each other if they're packed in too tightly, as could be the case in rearing tanks. Between that and various unknowns associated with feeding levels and water temperatures, young walleye have a 93-per-cent mortality rate under artificial rearing conditions.

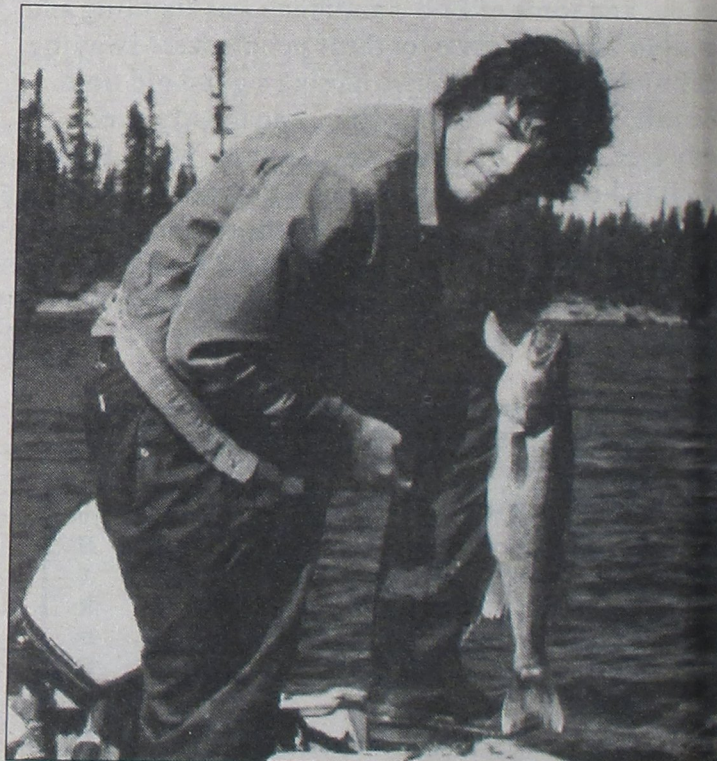
To address these problems, DFO conducts a number of scientific projects

and, in conjunction with the Sciences and Engineering Council (NSERC), has sponsored others at universities, most notably in the case of walleye, at the University of Winnipeg.

What they have learned is that walleye larvae tend to cluster together or disperse according to conditions of lighting. Clumped together and they start munching on each other. The task now is to determine how many is too many, and design the lighting to encourage them to spread out. Scientists also find that young walleye detect prey by their colour and contrast of roundings. The colour of the prey therefore becomes an important factor.

Fisheries scientists have made great strides in learning how to raise walleye, but questions remain. What is the best water temperature? What are the best food rations and regimes? What causes inflated swim bladder, a problem that affects many species?

DFO continues its search for those answers in its efforts to improve sport and commercial demand for this delectable species.



Walleye is a popular sport fish in central and other parts of Canada. Anglers usually bring them in at 0.5 to 1.5 kg. The walleye is necessarily a spectacular fighter when hooked but is a steady battle that tends to bore to the bottom. Problems associated with artificial rearing of this species are being addressed by Canada's scientists.