

also preys upon important food and game-fish. It is the only relative of the cod in fresh water and attempts are being made by research to evaluate its importance as food, the supply available and the development of useful by-products.

Provincial Hatcheries.—Artificial replenishment is supplementary to natural replenishment. This phase of the Department's work is carried out in hatcheries and in rearing stations (where fry are carried to yearling grade or longer) located at strategic points throughout the Province. The 26 establishments, classified on the basis of the species propagated, are:—

<i>Species</i>	<i>Hatcheries</i> No.	<i>Species</i>	<i>Rearing Stations</i> No.
Whitefish fry.....	10	Speckled trout.....	14
Herring fry.....	4	Brown trout.....	6
Yellow pickerel or pike-perch fry.....	8	Rainbow trout.....	1
Blue pickerel fry.....	1	Kamloops trout.....	2
Perch fry.....	1	Lake trout.....	3
Lake trout fry and fingerlings.....	8	Small-mouth black bass ¹	7
		Large-mouth black bass ¹	1
		Maskinonge ¹	1

¹ Fry and fingerlings.

During a normal year the total distribution from all the hatcheries of all species, sizes, and ages is approximately 800,000,000. Long-term investigations have been undertaken to determine the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of planting artificially reared whitefish fry in Lake Ontario and also the possibility of re-populating that Lake with Atlantic salmon by planting artificially reared fry.

Life-history studies of fish, and laboratory experimentation are undertaken by research workers in the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory of the University of Toronto. Studies of this nature are of immense value in the management of the fisheries. The closest co-operation exists between the Department and the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory.

The Prairie Provinces.—The administration of the fisheries of the Prairie Provinces, being inland fisheries, comes mainly within the purview of the Provincial Governments concerned, each of which maintains an organization for the work under a Provincial Minister. The Dominion Government exercises an indirect influence only in so far as national interests are concerned. The following outlines show for each of these Provinces the progress made during the past year.

Manitoba.—The Department of Mines and Natural Resources is responsible for the administration of the fisheries of Manitoba. During the year 1944 one whitefish hatchery at Dauphin River on Lake Winnipeg and 3 pickerel hatcheries, one on Lake Winnipegosis and 2 on Lake Manitoba, were operated by that Department. From these 4 hatcheries 53,400,000 whitefish fry and 197,496,000 pickerel fry were liberated in the commercially fished waters of the Province. In addition 17 sport-fishing lakes received allotments of pickerel fry amounting to 8,110,000 in the aggregate.

The Whiteshell Trout Hatchery at the north end of West Hawk Lake in the Whiteshell Provincial Park was operated for the propagation of lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout and speckled trout. In the 1943 season no rainbow eggs were available but three species of trout fingerlings were distributed in 10 lakes judged to be suitable for trout, as follows: lake trout, 83,357; brown trout, 45,063; speckled trout, 44,678.