

Trout culture in Manitoba is of recent origin and it is as yet too soon to have results therefrom but many gratifying reports have been received, recording results from the older-established pickerel fry distribution.

In addition to fish-cultural work, the Department is endeavouring to bring commercial fishing under better control so that the number of fishermen operating upon a lake may be limited by law and their individual production limited to a set poundage. In this way it is hoped to ensure adequate escapement of parent fish for the propagation of the species. So far, such control has necessarily been limited by shortage of personnel but three major fishing operations are at the present time so controlled. These are Lake Winnipeg summer whitefish fishing, Lake Winnipeg summer pickerel and Lake Winnipegosis autumn pickerel fishing.

At its inception this control was not well received by fishermen. However, the system has been in operation for 6 seasons on Lake Winnipeg and its advantages to the primary producer have now become apparent. The fisherman now finds that, with competition removed, he can fish steadily with fewer nets, and that over-production is avoided. He thus saves on equipment, feeds the market in quantities that are readily absorbed and realizes more for his catch than at any other time in the history of the industry. Needless to say, the fishermen themselves are now strong advocates of Manitoba's controlled commercial fishing.

*Saskatchewan.*—Administration of the Fisheries Act and Regulations comes within the purview of the Department of Natural Resources, under the immediate charge of the Supervisor of Fisheries. Sport fishing for such varieties as trout, pike, perch, pickerel and gold-eye accounts for the issue of about 6,000 resident and 1,500 non-resident angling licences annually. Black bass have also been introduced.

Commercial net-fishing returns over one million dollars annually to the fishermen. The Department assists by the operation of egg-collecting stations and a fish hatchery, whence the fry are distributed. In the spring of 1943 over 16,500,000 whitefish fry were placed in 20 lakes and 43,750,000 pickerel fry were placed in 59 waters. Nearly 5,000 perch were transplanted from the more heavily stocked lakes to rivers and lakes where their introduction was desirable.

In addition to the ordinary commercial net licences, special licences were issued for domestic use (506), for fur-farmers (28) and for Indians (1,313). The estimated catch made under these special licences was valued at over \$175,000.

Besides the collection of the usual fishery statistics relating to weight and value of catch, Saskatchewan compiles figures showing the additional values of the industry to the Province in connection with the transportation of fish from the fishing grounds to the railway. These statistics are compiled on a man-day, etc., basis and show that the existence of this industry was responsible for the distribution of over \$150,000 to teamsters, truck-drivers, fishermen's and dealers' helpers, manufacturers of boxes, etc.

A fish hatchery, located at B-Say-Tah Point, Fort Qu'Appelle, was in operation during the autumn and spring seasons of 1943-44 and 17,620,000 whitefish eggs were collected in the autumn of 1942-43 at the Cochin Egg-Collecting Station, situated on the creek which connects Jackfish and Murray Lakes, 22 miles north of Battleford. These eggs were shipped to the hatchery and 16,520,000 fry were hatched and distributed to 26 lakes in the Province. Pickerel eggs to the number of 66,550,000 were collected in the spring of 1944 at the Makwa Lake Collecting Station, near Loon Lake, and shipped to the hatchery where 43,750,000 fry were hatched and distributed to 60 lakes.