

In order to maintain Ontario's reputation for excellent game-fishing, the management of this renewable resource is a prime factor, and a well-trained field staff of conservation officers and biologists is located in the 22 forestry districts of the Province.

Fisheries Research.—In 1947, the South Bay Experiment, under an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, the Ontario Government, the Ontario Federation of Commercial Fishermen, the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters and the Northern Ontario Outfitters Association, was begun on Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron to determine the benefits to the yield of the more valuable fish by exerting equal fishing pressure on the less valuable or worthless fish.

The increase in the sea lamprey and the drastic drop in production of lake trout in recent years in Lake Huron (including Georgian Bay and North Channel) are believed by many authorities to be directly related and have led to considerable joint research by the Ontario Government and by Federal and State Governments in the United States. Co-operation is maintained in the exchange of biological findings and, where practicable and feasible, the results are applied in an attempt to control this menace.

Other fields of fishery research include those carried out at the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory in Algonquin Park and at the Southern Research Station at Maple which was established in 1948 by the Provincial Government in co-operation with the University of Toronto.

Established fish-management principles are applied by biologists in the various forestry districts. Their program includes such projects as biological surveys and investigations, bass harvesting, coarse fish removal, sea lamprey control, creel census studies, fish tagging and other related subjects.

Provincial Hatcheries.—In order to supplement natural restocking, Ontario has 28 hatcheries and rearing stations. Excellent results have been produced in the culture and distribution of the various species of both commercial and game fish. The distribution for the year ended Mar. 31, 1950, numbered 583,368,799, comprising whitefish, herring, pickerel, trout (including lake, speckled, brown and Kamloops), maskinonge, bass and ouananiche.

Two of the finest trout-rearing stations on the Continent are found in Ontario at Dorian, near Port Arthur and at Hill Lake, near Englehart.

Manitoba.—The commercial fisheries of Manitoba, where there are 26,789 sq. miles of lakes and rivers, yield an annual harvest of fish in excess of 30,000,000 lb. This huge catch is worth approximately \$5,000,000 annually and the greater part is shared by the commercial fishermen who number over 7,000. About 90 p.c. of the Manitoba fishery production is exported to the United States, assisting materially the national balance of trade. In recent years the main efforts of the industry have been directed toward improvement in quality. Adequate cold storage facilities are available in the large centres; freighting boats are equipped with mechanical refrigeration, packing sheds are provided with cooling rooms and fishermen are allowed an unlimited amount of crushed ice so that the catch may be placed in ice as soon as removed from the nets. During the winter fishing seasons the fish is rushed to railhead by modern rapid transportation, including aeroplane, bombardier-snowmobile and tractor trains. The filleting industry has expanded