

significantly and much of the catch is now prepared ready to cook and attractively packed in cartons. Lakes producing whitefish are surveyed annually to ascertain the quality of fish therein. Catch limits on most of the commercially fished lakes are set and rigidly enforced but an experiment is now in progress in a commercially fished lake to improve quality by intensive fishing. In two of the larger summer fishing operations, individual catch limits were set and have been found satisfactory.

The Province of Manitoba operates four fish hatcheries and two spawn-taking camps on commercially fished lakes. In the Provincial Park areas one sport-fish hatchery is in operation and one egg-collecting camp. From these hatcheries 81,550,000 whitefish eyed eggs and fry were planted on natural spawning grounds in Lake St. Martin and Lake Winnipeg. In Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis 107,300,000 pickerel eyed eggs and fry were distributed. In 1951, 616,660 trout fingerlings from the Whiteshell Trout Hatchery were liberated in sport-fishing waters of the Whiteshell Provincial Park and in the Duck Mountain area and lakes north of The Pas. A program of introducing adult fish into lakes is being carried out. Emphasis is also being placed on the poisoning of lakes and restocking with rainbow trout.

Sport fishing in Manitoba is increasing in importance, judging by the annual demand for non-resident angling licences in summer, and for resident and non-resident angling licences in winter.

Saskatchewan.—The administration of fisheries in the Province of Saskatchewan comes under the Fisheries Branch of the Provincial Department of Natural Resources with its head office at Prince Albert. Most of the fisheries resources are concentrated in the northern half of the Province, where the lakes have always been a source of food to the fur trader, trapper, prospector and the Cree and Chipewyan Indians who inhabit the area, and also provide food and supplementary income to the settler and homesteader on the agricultural fringe.

The Province of Saskatchewan has 13,725 sq. miles of water and the principal species of fish include lake trout, whitefish, pickerel, northern pike, sturgeon, cisco, Arctic grayling, goldeye, mullet, perch and burbot.

There are approximately 110 commercially fished lakes in the Province. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1951, the total commercial production of fish of all species amounted to 8,731,292 lb. with a railhead value of \$1,360,114. Since 1945 the growth of the filleting industry has been of particular significance and 15 filleting plants have been established. Annual production of filets is now over 1,000,000 lb. Total sales of fish in the Province in 1950-51 were 1,986,776 lb., which represents a considerable increase over the past number of years. The fishery resources are also important to domestic fishermen and to mink ranchers in the Province. In 1950-51, 65 fur-farm fishing licences were issued and a total of 25,774 mink were fed under these licences; 637 domestic licences and 1,463 free licences to Indians were also issued.

There has been marked development recently in sport fishing. For the fiscal year 1950-51 there were 33,336 resident and 5,366 non-resident angling licences sold, compared with 6,000 resident and 1,500 non-resident licences sold in 1945. The recreational value of sport fishing in the Province has a great potential.

The main endeavour in the fish cultural activities in the Province in recent years has been to extend the range of the Arctic grayling species from the Far North into the Churchill River area, and the introduction of Eastern brook