

Sport fishing is one of the main recreational attractions in the province during the summer and angling through the ice in winter is becoming increasingly popular. The "roads to resources" and "forest access roads" programs have made several new water areas more accessible to the angler. In 1959, 104,889 angling licences were sold compared with 31,640 in 1949; in the same period the number of licences purchased by Saskatchewan residents increased from about 26,000 to 100,000.

The continued expansion of commercial and recreational fishing emphasizes the importance of the research program initiated in 1948, a program that has provided the basis for the development of fisheries management programs and policies. The main objective has been to encourage multi-utilization of the fishery, keeping in mind the interests of the various groups particularly concerned with the resource—commercial fishermen, mink ranchers and anglers. The main phases of the program are: (1) the undertaking of surveys to determine productivity of lakes; (2) the securing of information on the relationship of the fish species so that multi-purpose harvests may be developed on scientific bases; and (3) the undertaking of projects to assess factors, such as pollution, which may affect fish environment.

During the 1958-59 fiscal year, biological and fisheries investigation was made of 12 lakes, the life history of lake trout population at Lac la Ronge was studied, two small lakes were rehabilitated and pollution studies were made of the Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan Rivers. The staff consists of five permanent biologists and one consultant, and usually 12 university students are employed during the summer on the surveys.

Operations at the new fish culture station commenced with the hatching of 43,000,000 pickerel fry in the spring, which were released in 61 lakes. At the Arctic grayling spawn camp on Black Lake at the east end of Lake Athabaska about 1,250,000 grayling fry were hatched. Some 182,500 eastern brook trout fingerlings were stocked in 26 streams, 130,000 rainbow trout were released in 13 water areas and 500,000 rainbow trout eggs were hatched for stocking in Thomson Lake, a 2,000-acre reservoir in the southern part of the province. In addition, some 16,000,000 whitefish eggs were incubated at the station for distribution to a number of saline lakes.

**Alberta.**—The Commercial Fisheries Branch and the Fish and Wildlife Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests administer commercial and game fishing respectively under authority of the Fisheries Act (Canada) and the Fishery Act (Alberta).

Regulations under the Fishery Act (Alberta), designed to improve the packing, handling, processing, storage and quality of commercial fish, have been well received and supported by the Alberta industry. In line with a policy for producing good-quality fish, lakes in which whitefish are infected with pike-tapeworm and do not meet the quality standard are commercially fished for animal food production only.

About 55 p.c. of the whitefish taken is exported to the United States. Exports have dropped considerably in recent years mainly because domestic markets have increased. Mink farmers of the province utilize almost the entire catch of tullibee.

The management of trout streams of the North and South Saskatchewan River systems is being continued on an alternate year, open and closed, basis. Surveys have shown that adequate harvests of trout are being realized by this type of management, while protection of breeding stocks, sufficient for natural reproduction, is afforded. Hatchery trout are being utilized almost exclusively for stocking lakes and beaver dams where natural reproduction is limited or non-existent. There is no closed season on trout with the exception of streams which require special regulations for management purposes. Minimum size limits have been removed on all game fish species in the province. Eradication of undesirable fish species by chemical treatment of lakes and subsequent restocking with trout is being carried out on a limited scale.

**British Columbia.**—A Fisheries Office, which was organized in 1901-02 and became very active in fish culture work, building and operating fish hatcheries and instituting scientific research into various fishery problems, was superseded in 1947 by the Department of Fisheries which in turn was superseded in 1957 by the Department of Recreation and