

so, over two thirds of the catch is taken in the southern part of the province. In 1964-65, Lake Winnipeg produced 9,706,200 lb., Lake Manitoba 5,196,800 lb., Lake Winnipegosis 3,562,200 lb., and other southern lakes 387,500 lb. The northern lakes produced 9,780,000 lb. The total value to the fishermen in 1964-65 was \$3,719,566 and the value as marketed was \$6,408,116. The average marketed catch for the past five years was 32,600,000 lb., worth \$3,900,000 to the fishermen and \$7,000,000 at the wholesale level after processing. About half the catch is taken during open water and the remainder through the ice in winter.

There are 15 kinds of fish caught commercially in Manitoba but those of highest annual value to the fishermen are pickerel, whitefish, sauger and pike. Over 90 p.c. of the catch is exported, mostly to the United States. A quantity of the less valuable kinds and some processing waste are used as food on mink ranches and for the making of meal; a small industry to process white whales (beluga) for oil and animal food has been established on Hudson Bay. Capital investment in gear, boats, warehouses, etc., approaches \$5,000,000.

Supervision of commercial fishing operations and the enforcement of the Manitoba Fishery Regulations occupy a staff of Conservation Officers who patrol the province using diesel boats during the open water season, snowmobiles and light trucks during the winter and aircraft in remote areas. The Fisheries Branch of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, in co-operation with the Department of Health, conducts a systematic program of plant inspection to raise the standard of sanitation and improve the processed product.

A continuing program of biological research is conducted by the Fisheries Branch to provide management information in the interest of a sustained annual yield and a program has been established to test and prove new improved netting and gear which will increase production and lower operating costs. Close liaison is maintained with the federal Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Board in the effort to develop new fish products and effect more complete utilization of the province's fishery resources.

Fish culture activities include two pickerel hatcheries (Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis), a whitefish hatchery (Lake Winnipeg), a trout hatchery (Whiteshell Provincial Park) and two spawn-taking camps. Fish to replenish the commercial fishing waters are raised in the pickerel and whitefish hatcheries and several kinds of trout as well as splake and sockeye salmon are raised in the Whiteshell hatchery to be planted in sport fishing waters.

Sport Fisheries.—Angling continues to be one of the most popular and most rapidly growing forms of outdoor recreation in Manitoba, and since ice-fishing has come into vogue many anglers are now fishing over the entire year. About 100,000 licensed fishermen, 15,000 of them from outside the province, spent an estimated \$11,000,000 in pursuit of this sport. Although their catch of about 5,000,000 lb. a year is considerably less than the commercial fishing yield, the monetary value to the province of the sport fisheries is higher. Extensive water areas are reserved for sport fishing only but others are managed for both types of use. Walleye (pickerel), northern pike and the various trout species are the main species taken. Either or both of the first two species occur in nearly every body of water in the province but trout require a more specialized habitat and occur only in select lakes and rivers.

Saskatchewan.—Approximately 32,000 sq. miles of water, about one eighth of the province's area, provide the basis for Saskatchewan's fishery resource, a resource that contributes much to the economic and recreational activity of the province. Administration of the fisheries is the responsibility of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Natural Resources; its head office is located in Prince Albert. The Branch has three