

main Divisions—Management, Research and Fish Culture—which are responsible for planning policies; developing programs to ensure the proper management and utilization of the fishery resource; interpreting and explaining policies, programs and regulations; administering the Acts and Regulations (both federal and provincial); and adapting regulations to meet changing conditions. Its objective is to encourage efficient multi-use of the fishery, taking into consideration the interests of the various groups concerned—commercial fishermen, mink ranchers, anglers and the public generally.

The commercial fishery in Saskatchewan averages about 14,500,000 lb. annually and consists mainly of whitefish, lake trout and walleye. In 1964 the total catch of 14,306,000 lb. had a market value of \$3,080,000, of which \$1,490,000 was received by the fishermen. This was a slight increase over the previous year, the result of a better harvest of northern pike and tullibee. Eighteen local fishermen co-operatives, representing 1,350 fishermen, marketed 66 p.c. of the total harvest in 1964.

During the year, 324 free Indian permits and 896 domestic fishing licences were issued, resulting in a catch of about 1,200,000 lb. of fish of all species; the 62 mink ranchers licensed to fish for 9,888 breeders produced an estimated 5,800,000 lb. of rough fish (suckers, burbot and ciscoes).

The Fish Research Division conducts biological surveys on most of the large lakes and on many smaller water bodies and streams in the province to provide information for the development of fisheries management policies and programs. The current program is designed to: determine productivity of water bodies; secure information on abundance and relationship of fish species; investigate ecology and assess factors affecting environment of fish; develop techniques to achieve maximum harvest of fish populations without prejudice to continued production; and develop techniques to facilitate rehabilitation and stocking of small water bodies. Continuing limnological and fisheries surveys are conducted on lakes along the Lac la Ronge highway; along highway 106; on the Saskatchewan River Delta; and on Jackfish, Murray, Green and Turtle Lakes. A long-term creel census is being taken on Lac la Ronge and studies have been conducted to test survival of young northern pike.

Spawn camps are operated in northern Saskatchewan to collect lake trout, whitefish, northern pike, walleye and arctic grayling eggs. These, along with rainbow and eastern brook trout eggs received from the United States and alpine char from France, have been incubated and hatched at the Fish Culture Station at Fort Qu'Appelle. Millions of fry are stocked in many water bodies in the province.

Sport Fishing.—Saskatchewan has some of the finest sport fishing waters in Canada, about 100,000 angling licences being issued annually. To meet recreational demands, a study of 84 water bodies was undertaken recently and seven small lakes along the Churchill River road have been rehabilitated. The survival of kokanee (land-locked salmon) in a rehabilitated lake marked the first successful stocking of this species in provincial history. A new Saskatchewan Anglers' Derby record was set in the goldeye division by a 3-lb.2-oz. specimen taken in the Saskatchewan River. Other top prizes went to anglers for a 33-lb. 9-oz. northern pike, a 12-lb. 3-oz. walleye, a 3-lb. 12.5-oz. brook trout, and a 3-lb. 9.5-oz. arctic grayling.

Alberta.—Commercial and sport fishing is administered by the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests under the authority of the Fisheries Act (Canada) and the Fishery Act (Alberta). Production of commercial fish for the year ended Mar. 31, 1965 was 12,296,600 lb., with a landed value of \$791,044 and a marketed