

ment features, the latter to be activated particularly by natives of northern isolated areas. The northern fur conservation program in Saskatchewan has served as an important vehicle to encourage these people to plan and carry out other programs vital to their own well-being.

During the two decades of the province's fur program, security of trappers has been strengthened; fur bearer population has reached a higher general level, particularly of beaver; quotas have put trapping on a sustained-yield basis; poaching has been almost eliminated; higher water levels resulting from the comeback of beaver have improved the habitat for other wildlife; and Indian, metis and white trappers are sharing alike in the self-government of trapping areas and in fur management programs.

Alberta.—Plans have been formulated for the reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Division of the provincial Department of Lands and Forests. Under the new set-up, a fur management section will be established to work strictly on the fur resources of the province. More meetings will be held with registered trappers to increase the exchange of information between them and the Division's officers and a more intensive program is being initiated to eliminate as far as possible the misuse of trapping areas by certain trappers and, by amalgamation, to form trapping areas into better economic units. The Alberta Government submits pelts to the main fur exhibits in Canada and Europe, a policy that has increased the interest of foreign and Canadian buyers in Alberta furs.

British Columbia.—The British Columbia wild fur resource is administered by the Fish and Wildlife Branch of the Department of Recreation and Conservation. Regulations are derived under authority of the Wildlife Act and resource use is controlled under the registered trapline system, in effect since 1926. Registered traplines are areas of Crown land allotted, for the purpose of trapping wild fur, to trappers who are resident in the province. Registration of a specific trapline is renewable on an annual basis by the trapper, subject to certain requirements of tenure aimed at conservation and sustained yield of fur species. Approximately 3,000 trappers are involved in provincial wild fur production, of whom one half are Indians.

The market value of wild fur produced during the fur harvest of 1965-66 was \$889,332, with beaver, lynx, muskrat and mink together comprising 79 p.c. of this total value. The 1965-66 beaver harvest numbered 28,751 pelts.
