

other provinces may fish in Ontario for an annual fee of \$3. The management of this resource is administered by a field staff of conservation officers and biologists.

Ontario operates 16 fish hatcheries and rearing stations; notably for brook, rainbow and lake trout, splake, smallmouth and largemouth bass and maskinonge. The basic aim of the hatcheries is the economic production of high-quality species to sustain and develop recreational fishing throughout the province. Studies are conducted on the improvement of transportation and planting techniques to improve survival and returns to the angler including the use of aircraft and trucks. The marking of hatchery fish by removal of a single fin is providing valuable information on survival of fish stocks and angler success; 150 fish sanctuaries provide protection during spawning. Research programs are directed toward specific fisheries management problems in the Great Lakes and in the smaller inland waters.

Manitoba. Manitoba's interior location belies the importance of its fisheries resources which stem from an abundance of fresh water in about 40,000 sq miles of lakes and streams covering 16% of the area of the province.

In the year ended March 31, 1974, the commercial fishery produced 21.6 million lb. of fish, an 8.0% increase from the 20.0 million lb. of the previous year. The value to the fishermen increased \$4.7 million to \$5.2 million. Lake Winnipeg contributed 7.7 million lb. (36%), followed by northern waters with 4.8 million lb. (22%), Lake Winnipegosis with 4.1 million lb. (19%), Lake Manitoba with 3.1 million lb. (14%), and other southern lakes with 1.9 million lb. (9%). Sixteen species or groups of species normally enter into the commercial catch but only a few species predominate. In 1973-74, whitefish contributed 5.3 million lb., pike 3.1 million lb., walleye (pickerel) 3.7 million lb. and sauger 3.2 million lb. A miscellany of species, primarily suckers and carp, contributed 6.3 million lb. All of the commercial catch is marketed by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, a federal Crown agency, and is exported mainly to the United States. Gill-nets are the main fishing gear. About 2,030 fishermen were employed during the open-water fishing and 1,774 took part in winter fishing.

Fisheries administration is under the control of the Minister responsible for Lands, Forests and Wildlife Resources and is divided into research, program development and field operations sectors. Field operations are divided among four regional units. Conservation officers enforce both the commercial and the angling regulations and carry out numerous other duties in connection with fisheries management. Professional biologists carry out a continuing program of studies which not only monitor the resource but also extend the knowledge of it. Fish culture plays an important role in fisheries management. Pickerel hatcheries are located on Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. A hatchery is located at Grand Rapids on Lake Winnipeg. A trout hatchery is located in the Whiteshell Provincial Park. Two temporary facilities for collection of spawn are also used.

The sport fishery is an important use of the fishery resource, with walleye, pike, perch and several kinds of trout being the principal sport species. A total of 161,528 angling licences were sold in 1973-74 of which 127,440 were purchased by Canadian residents.

Saskatchewan. Fisheries resources of the province are administered by the Fisheries and Wildlife Branch of the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources and by the Resource Development Branch of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. The latter administers the northern Saskatchewan commercial fishery and the former administers the southern Saskatchewan commercial fishery and the provincial sport fishery. The fisheries sections of both departments have head offices in Prince Albert. The management objective is to plan and develop policies and programs to encourage efficient multi-use of the fishery in relation to the interests of various resource-user groups.

During 1973, 2,157 commercial fishing licences were issued to fish 179 lakes. The resulting harvest of 11.1 million lb. was worth \$2.0 million to the fishermen. The industry, although widely scattered, is centred chiefly in the northern half of the province; approximately 75% of the production came from northern waters. In order of market value, the species composition of the catch was whitefish, walleye, pike, lake trout and tullibee.

One shallow saline lake in southern Saskatchewan produced 49,000 lb. of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs. These are processed for sale to fish hobbyists. Over 1 million lb. of rough fish harvested from the Qu'Appelle drainage was mostly shipped to Manitoba for animal food. Interest continues to grow in fish farming. In 1973, 1,264 fish farming enterprises