

Hon. Mr. KING: You are familiar with the work of the Cranbrook Rod & Gun Club?

Mr. RODD: The work they have done is outstanding, in so far as our records are concerned. In 1923 the Cranbrook Rod & Gun Club, with associated organizations, built a small hatchery, and that year it produced approximately half a million eggs of cutthroat trout. In 1933 it produced over two and a half million trout eggs. I have a record of the early operations and the cost to the Department. The Department in the first few years loaned an experienced man and some equipment to them, and now we buy surplus eggs from them. This plant is paying all expenses, and we are buying eggs from it.

Hon. Mr. KING: I know they have done very good work, but could not that be repeated with the assistance of the Department, in other sections? It has brought about a very fine spirit among the people of that section; they are all interested in the hatchery.

Mr. RODD: For some years now we have been trying to promote what we call co-operative fish culture. Of course, the Cranbrook example is an outstanding one of what may be accomplished. I think every man in that district is a conservationist. If he lends his car or gives half a day, or pays a dollar a year, he is going to see that the fish have a fair show. So we have been trying to get other clubs and organizations interested.

In 1933-34 there was the Cranbrook plant, the Kelowna Rod & Gun Club, the Princeton Rod & Gun Club, and the Revelstoke Angling Club.

We offered to give the organizations biological, fish-cultural and engineering advice. Then, after they have built their ponds they look after the ponds and pay all expenses in connection with the operation. We will allot them eggs or fry up to their ability to look after them. Last year the Kelowna people got 75,000 Kamloops trout eggs; Princeton got 3,000 fry, and Revelstoke received 100,000 Kamloops trout eggs. They are also co-operating with the Provincial Game Department. I do not know how far they (the Provincial Game Department) have gone, but we know that they are operating ponds at Stanley Park, Qualicum possibly other places, and this year at Sooke. We are giving them free such eggs and fry as they can handle. They rear these fry, which go into public waters. There may be others, but that is all in regard to which we have definite information.

I may say that work has made further advances in the Maritime Provinces, perhaps, than in British Columbia. The New Brunswick association last year built a fifteen-acre pond, and the Nova Scotia association built ponds which cost about \$8,000, and the latter is ready to double that this year.

That offer is open to all organizations, and they are showing a great deal of interest lately.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: What can be done with the Prairie lakes?

Mr. RODD: With the transfer of the natural resources our hatcheries went to the provinces; but I can give you three or four outstanding examples, and there are many others.

In Southwestern Saskatchewan, in the Cypress Hills district—an alkali district—no trout of any kind, had ever been recorded. We stocked the streams flowing into the Cypress Lake with European brown trout, and they have taken hold beyond our fondest expectations. Last year they had trout at Regina weighing nine and a half or ten pounds, taken from waters that had never had a trout in them before they were stocked.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Is the lake alkali?

Mr. RODD: The streams, the tributaries where we put the fish, are very nice streams, something like you find around here, and in the middle of the lake there is a deeper channel with colder water; but the shallows have been covered with this green paint, as they call it. But notwithstanding the trout have done very