

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Generally speaking, what percentage of the lakes are found to be barren?

Mr. FOUND: Excepting in the alkaline areas, not very many.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Of course, in alkaline lakes you cannot grow fish.

Mr. FOUND: Nothing of very much importance, only low classes of fish. But there are a number of lakes—for instance, Maligne lake in Jasper Park—which the Department found, while fish were not there originally, food was there, and the results of their work have been simply marvellous. That is indicative of what can be done.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Generally speaking, our lakes outside the alkaline area will support fish?

Mr. FOUND: Yes.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: What success has been attained in ridding lakes of objectionable fish?

Mr. FOUND: I would suggest again, Mr. Chairman, that you get the information from the Director of Fish Culture, Mr. J. A. Rodd. He has made a special study of it and can answer more intelligently than I can.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall be very glad to hear from him.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Mr. Rodd, with regard to lakes that are barren now—you heard my conversation with Mr. Found—generally those lakes will support fish?

Mr. RODD: Most of these lakes will. Take the lakes throughout the dry belt of British Columbia, in our experience most of those will support fish life. We have met with what we believe is excellent success in stocking those lakes. I have a list of some 18 of them. We knew they were barren before we undertook to stock them. The 18 lakes are only a small proportion of those from which we feel we are going to get equally good results.

Take the Medicine-Maligne Lake system—you are interested in that, Senator. It is a comparatively large body of water. Angling in the park before that was limited; in fact the lakes near the Lodge were poor. On the initiative of the Department a biological survey was undertaken in 1925 and 1926, and in 1927 the first eggs were secured. They were planted in 1928. You know the results. I do not believe the angling there for speckled trout has ever been excelled.

Then Paul lake, near Kamloops.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: That is a popular lake.

Mr. RODD: Yes. That was barren prior to 1909. There are several lakes near there. Fish lake was always a good angling lake. Paul lake, Pinantan lake and Knouff lake were barren. As I say, we stocked Paul lake in 1909; the others almost immediately afterwards. All four lakes now support excellent sport fish. We are what you might call farming those waters. All eggs of the spawning run are collected and distributed in them or in other lakes. As they were outstanding lakes we asked the Biological Board to make a survey some years after we introduced the fish.

Hon. Mr. KING: You patrol the streams and lakes?

Mr. RODD: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you an agreement with the provinces?

Mr. RODD: No, we just go ahead and do the work. We are seeding those lakes. One lake is getting 150,000 fry a year, and it runs up to as many as 250,000 a year.

Hon. Mr. McRAE: Where do you get those fry?

Mr. RODD: From the collection we make in the respective lakes. We have a small hatchery at Lloyds Creek just north of Kamloops. We make our allotment of 150,000 or 250,000, and we use the balance of the eggs, upwards