

and numbers would be lost that are at present used in the canneries; in the poorer seasons the fish are usually larger, but will always gill in a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh. I might mention that the run of oolachans which generally takes place in May was an entire failure in this locality, not sufficient having been caught to supply the local demand. I think the reason is that when they are not very plentiful they swim too deep on first entering the river to be caught with the usual appliances.

In conclusion, I would state, I always find the cannery proprietors anxious and willing to abide by the fishery regulations, and I don't consider that they are to blame when their Indians are fined for fishing during close time as it is impossible for them to control their outlying camps. The camp managers often allow their boats to leave the camps too early in the afternoons.

LAKES AND TRIBUTARIES OF THE FRASER RIVER.

(By MAX MOWAT, FISHERY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF HATCHERY.)

I have the honor to make the following report *re* the lakes and streams tributaries of the Fraser River, which I was ordered to examine and report upon last season.

Leaving New Westminster on the 11th of June, I arrived at Kamloops on the 13th. This town is at the confluence of the North and South Thompson Rivers.

The surrounding country is rolling hills, scrubby timber, sage brush and bunch grass. The South Thompson which drains Shuswap Lake and empties into Kamloops Lake is the stream into which the greater body of the sawquai salmon of the Fraser River find their way and its many tributaries furnish spawning beds for these valuable fish, the clear water and clear gravelly bottom especially adapting it to them as being most suitable for the reproduction of their species. On my arrival I found the water very high in both of the Thompson Rivers. Kamloops Lake which is five miles west of Kamloops, is about 23 miles long and from one to one and a half mile wide. The principal fish to be found in it are aguassa, silver and speckled trout. The fishing, however, is not at all remarkable, Savona at the lower end of the lake being the only place where even angling is indulged in. Quite a number stop off here each season and have good sport.

This fine sheet of water should, in my opinion, supply an immense quantity of trout.

On the 18th of June I made a trip to Fish Lake, twenty-two miles south of Kamloops. This is the largest of a series of small lakes in a very rough part of the country. This lake is two miles long and half a mile wide. Trout fishing in this lake is simply magnificent, and if they were not so far out of the way of ordinary travel, quite a lucrative business might be made here in the summer fishing.

I stayed in the neighborhood of Kamloops examining the different streams entering the North and South Thompson, until the 17th of July, when I started for Nicola Lake, arriving at Stump Lake that evening.

This lake is five and a half miles long, and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide. It is covered with a green scum of vegetable matter the whole year round, and although trout have been introduced they do not seem to thrive. Small fish from two to six inches in length are about the size that are obtainable here, and even those are very scarce. Messrs. Patterson and Henderson, who are interested in the Comet and Star mines and have quite a force of men at work here, thought if carp or bass were put in the lake they would do well and be a great benefit to people who would eventually settle here to develop the mines of the neighborhood.

A stream about two miles long connects this with Nicola Lake. It has a fall of about seven feet, which prevents the myriads of red fish from the Nicola Lake ascending into and stocking Stump Lake. A slight outlay would remove this obstruction sufficient to allow the fish to get up.