

individual projects, and notes containing interim data. Pamphlets on topics of interest to persons concerned about the wildlife around them are issued as the need arises or demand dictates. The Service has sponsored a number of feature films on wildlife, and has produced a series of short television clips on species native to Canada. These clips are keyed to a popular publication series entitled *Hinterland Who's Who*, for which there are over 100,000 requests annually.

The CWS staff of over 80 biologists includes mammalogists, ornithologists, limnologists, pathologists, toxic-chemical biologists and biometricians. About a quarter are assigned exclusively to research in Northern Canada and the rest are distributed among research projects in other parts of the country. The ornithologists work in close association with the provincial governments, with Ducks Unlimited (Canada) and with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The mammalogists concentrate on the mammals of the national parks and northern territories, in co-operation with the territorial governments and other agencies. Because sport fishing is such an important activity in the national parks, limnologists carry out research on fish-management programs. Pathologists, working with other CWS staff and wildlife agencies, investigate disease problems in wildlife and develop, and frequently implement, measures for disease prevention and control. The effects of pesticides in Canada are studied by the toxic-chemical biologists, while the biometricians provide a link between the computer and the biologists, analysing data from the field and studying the means to improve the statistical design and analysis of the migratory-birds hunter permit and survey system.

The Canadian Wildlife Service operates 80 sanctuaries for migratory birds, frequented largely by waterfowl that may be hunted elsewhere in season. Three wildlife centres have also been established. In addition, the Service administers a program aimed at preserving waterfowl resources by maintaining and developing suitable habitat.

Other wildlife agencies

The provinces carry the chief responsibility for the management of wildlife resources. They develop and enforce the regulations that affect the majority of hunters, trappers and fresh-water fishermen. This involves difficult problems of balancing the interest of sportsmen, naturalists, farmers and stockmen and other groups with special concerns.

Each province has established a department responsible for the administration of wildlife resources, often in association with other renewable resources, such as forests. The progress made in wildlife management reflects the efficiency of these agencies and of their personnel engaged in research, enforcement, and education.