

*Alberta.*—The Fish and Game Administration forms part of the Department of Lands and Mines, and the Fisheries Branch controls both commercial and game fishing. Provincial hatcheries replenish the natural stocks of both commercial and game fish, 72,850,000 whitefish eggs being distributed in the fiscal year 1942-43, while trout fingerlings and yearlings were distributed to lakes and to rearing ponds maintained in co-operation with fish and game associations and public-spirited individuals. In addition, 242,800 adult perch were distributed in 8 lakes of the Province. Fishing permits and licences issued during 1942-43 numbered 7,832.

Biological research is carried out in co-operation with the University of Alberta. The most important project under way is an investigation of the infestation of commercial whitefish in Lesser Slave Lake by the pike tapeworm. This parasite has caused considerable concern to exporters of whitefish, as infected whitefish are refused entry to the United States.

*British Columbia.*—The Provincial Department of Fisheries was organized in 1901-02. Previous to that time there was no provincial office responsible to the Provincial Government in matters relating to fisheries, although the Provincial Government considered its fisheries largely a provincial affair. Shortly after organization the Provincial Department became very active in fish cultural work, building and operating fish hatcheries and instituting scientific research into various fishery problems.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the administrative and regulative jurisdiction of British Columbia's fisheries in tidal waters rests with the Federal authority. When British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871 the Dominion Government undertook to protect, conserve and promote the fisheries of the Province. It is a most important function of the Provincial Department to observe how this undertaking is being carried out and to report to the Provincial Government through the Commissioner of Fisheries.

The ownership of the fisheries in the non-tidal waters of the Province is vested in the Crown in the right of the Province as are the shell-fisheries, such as oyster fishing and clam fishing in the tidal waters and, generally speaking, the authority to administer and regulate these fisheries is vested in the Province although the regulations covering these fisheries are made under Federal Order in Council on the advice and recommendation of the Province.

In British Columbia the non-tidal fisheries are of two kinds, namely, commercial and sport. The sport fisheries are regulated and administered by the Provincial Game Commission, while authority for administration and regulation of the non-tidal commercial fisheries is the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Fisheries.

The Department of Fisheries is charged with the administration of the Fisheries Act and with such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Act provides for the taxation of the fisheries and, under civil and property rights, for the regulation and control of the various fish-processing plants under a system of licensing. Provision is also made in the Act for the settlement by arbitration of disputes regarding fish prices which may arise between the fishermen and operators of the various licensed plants. The administration of the Act under these headings involves the collection of revenue and the supervision of plant operations in conformity with regulations made under the Act, the collection and publication of certain statistics, and other pertinent data relative to the industry.