

streams, abolition of the legal size minimum, except in the case of lake trout, and a continuous open season on large streams and rivers, is being conducted. In addition, there is no close-season angling for pike, pickerel and perch. Trout rearing stations and a provincial trout hatchery support trout stream populations whenever required in cases of natural disaster, severe winter kill, introduction of new species or areas that have no spawning grounds.

A long-term experiment to test the effectiveness of the Canyon Creek whitefish hatchery was begun in 1941 by planting "eyed" eggs in a series of lakes in alternate years. The evidence gathered from a series of five lakes, 12 to 462 sq. miles in area indicated that the hatchery-supported year classes were no stronger than those not supported. Observations on the efficiency of natural reproduction indicated that about 10 p.c. of the eggs survive to become fry, which is sufficient to produce about one hundred times the number of adult fish a lake can support. Thus, although eyed eggs introduced by the hatchery also survived and produced fry, as evidenced by the successful re-stocking of several lakes formerly without whitefish, natural reproduction was found to be sufficient and can provide more than additional stock from the hatchery and thus, would not change the ultimate result. The whitefish hatchery was, therefore, closed.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Department of Fisheries was organized in 1901-02 and shortly became very active in fish-cultural work, building and operating fish hatcheries and instituting scientific research into various fishery problems.

Broadly speaking, the administrative and regulative jurisdiction over the fisheries in British Columbia rests with the Federal authority. When British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871, the Government of Canada undertook to protect, conserve and promote the fisheries of the Province, and one of the important functions of the Provincial Department of Fisheries is to observe these aspects and to keep the Provincial Government informed through the appropriate Minister.

The ownership of the fisheries in the non-tidal waters 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. The authority to administer and regulate these fisheries is vested in the Province, although the regulations covering them are made under federal Order in Council on the advice and recommendation of the Province.

The Provincial 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 Provincial Fisheries Act for the settlement by arbitration of disputes regarding fish prices that may arise between the fishermen and operators of the various licensed plants. The administration of the Act 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 are also the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Fisheries.

Net-fishing in the non-tidal waters of the Province, including commercial fishing, is regulated and administered by the Provincial Department of Fisheries, while authority for regulation of the game fisheries in the non-tidal waters is vested