

**Alberta.**—Commercial and game fishing is administered by the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests under authority of the Fisheries Act (Canada) and the Fishery Act (Alberta).

Commercial production of fish from Alberta waters in the year ended Mar. 31, 1961 amounted to 16,700,000 lb., 33 p.c. higher than the harvest of the previous year. About 67 p.c. of the 1960-61 production was exported to the United States. Whitefish accounted for about one-third of the take and over one-half of the total market value of \$2,178,000. Other commercially utilized fishes, in order of market value, were: tullibee, walleye, northern pike, lake trout, yellow perch, burbot, suckers and goldeye. Although tullibee represented over 45 p.c. of the total catch, they were used primarily as animal food and so had a relatively low market value. Research and management activities were continued in the fields of basic lake productivity and of population structure and harvest of the more important commercial species. Preliminary biological surveys of watersheds and inventorying of their sport fish resources were continued during 1961 with emphasis on headwater streams in the Athabasca drainage basin. Eleven lakes previously devoid of game fish were stocked with trout and two lakes in which fishing success had deteriorated to a marked degree were treated with chemicals to remove undesirable fish. Golden trout were introduced in two high-altitude lakes in an effort to provide added variety to the province's sport fisheries.

Several stream rehabilitation projects were undertaken. Management of smaller east-slope trout streams continued on the open-alternate-year basis and larger rivers were open to fishing the entire year.

Studies to evaluate trout-stocking policies on lakes were carried out for the third year. Experiments to determine hatchery trout survival in streams were continued at the Gorge Creek biological station, and the rate of recovery of hatchery trout by anglers was studied at two locations in the province. Renovation of the trout-rearing facilities during the year is expected to increase production of hatchery yearling trout by approximately 50 p.c.

**British Columbia.**—A Fisheries Office, which was organized in 1901-02 and became very active in fish culture work, building and operating fish hatcheries and instituting scientific research into various fishery problems, was superseded in 1947 by the Department of Fisheries which in turn was superseded in 1957 by the Department of Recreation and Conservation. Commercial fisheries are represented today as the Commercial Fisheries Branch of the Department of Recreation and Conservation. Broadly speaking, the administrative and regulative jurisdiction over the fisheries of British Columbia rests with the federal authority. 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 tidal waters. The province administers these fisheries although the regulations covering them are made under federal Order in Council on the advice and recommendation of the province.

The provincial Fisheries 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 for 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.

Regulation and administration of net fishing in the non-tidal waters of the province, including commercial fishing and authority for regulation of the game fisheries in non-tidal waters, is vested in the Fish and Game Branch which operates a number of trout hatcheries and egg-taking stations for restocking purposes.

The Branch co-operates closely with the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. The biological research into those species of shellfish over which the province has control, principally oysters and clams as well as marine plants, is conducted by the Fisheries