

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).

The output of commercially caught fish in Alberta's 6,485 sq. miles of freshwater fluctuates considerably from year to year. Total production in 1963-64 amounted to 8,900,012 lb., which yielded the fishermen \$703,667 and had a marketed value of \$1,174,477. Whitefish is by far the most valuable of the commercial species taken, accounting in 1963-64 for 48 p.c. of the total value but only 24 p.c. of the quantity. By quantity, tullibee, a low-priced animal food fish, is in first place, accounting for 48 p.c. of the total but only 22 p.c. of the marketed value. Other important species taken in 1963-64, in order of marketed value, were pickerel, pike, perch and lake trout. Of the total quantity taken, 1,898,015 lb. were marketed outside the province, 1,525,160 lb. in the United States.

Sport fishing is particularly popular in the lakes and rivers throughout the province. In 1963-64, 129,244 angling licences were issued, continuing the high level of the past seven or eight years. The provincial fish culture and stocking program is aimed at keeping these waters prolific. During 1963-64, the Calgary hatchery and the Raven rearing station produced 2,401,000 trout, grayling and kokanee for stocking purposes and the majority of plantings were made in lakes and reservoirs throughout the settled areas. In addition, 3,653,000 walleye eggs, 550 adult pike and 60,750 perch were introduced into selected lakes.

Research into the survival of hatchery trout in streams was continued at the Alberta Biological Station at Gorge Creek, supplemented by investigations on recovery by anglers of stream-stocked trout at Jumping Pound creek. Continued evaluation of lake management practices was carried out through three fisheries checking stations, and biological surveys and management projects were conducted at fifteen lakes, rivers or creeks.

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work, building and operating fish hatcheries and instituting scientific research into various fishery problems, was superseded in 1947 by the Department of Fisheries which in turn was superseded in 1957 by the Department of Recreation and Conservation.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 re-stocking 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,