

value of \$1,243,481. Lake whitefish, the most valuable of commercially caught fish, accounted for 38 p.c. of the total marketed value but represented only 12 p.c. of the total landings. Tullibee, a low-priced fish used primarily for animal food, accounted for 71 p.c. of the total quantity and 43 p.c. of the marketed value. Other species taken in order of marketed value were pickerel (walleye), pike, perch, burbot (ling) and lake trout. Of the total quantity taken, 1,365,664 lb. were marketed outside the province and of that amount 1,272,300 lb. were exported to the United States.

Sport Fisheries.—Angling licence sales number about 125,000 each year. The province operated fish culture facilities for stocking angling waters at Calgary and Raven where 1,913,980 trout, grayling and kokanee (land-locked salmon) were produced in 1965. Trout plantings are made in lakes and reservoirs but warm water stockings are limited to the transfer of adult walleye, pike and perch to a few selected lakes for the purpose of introducing these species.

A staff of four district biologists, two assistant biologists and several student employees carried out biological surveys and management projects during 1965. For the first time, surveys were extended to lakes on the Canadian shield in extreme northeastern Alberta, an area offering considerable potential for sport fishing for lake trout. Reclamation of lakes by chemical treatment and habitat destruction problems also received attention.

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work, building and operating fish hatcheries and instituting scientific research into various fishery problems, was superseded in 1947 by the Department of Fisheries which in turn was superseded in 1957 by the Department of Recreation and Conservation.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, principally oysters and clams as well as marine plants, is conducted by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada at the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C., under agreement with the federal and provincial authorities. The object of this research is to encourage the industry to produce better products more economically and to enable the Commercial Fisheries Branch to regulate the various species so that maximum exploitation may be obtained on a sustained-yield basis.