

species composition of the catch was whitefish, walleye, pike, lake trout and tullibee.

Three shallow saline lakes in southern Saskatchewan produced 172,212 lb. of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs. These are processed for sale to fish hobbyists. An estimated 1 million lb. of rough fish were utilized by nine mink ranches; another 940,000 lb. were shipped to Manitoba for mink ranch use. Interest continues to grow in fish farming. In 1972, 934 fish farming enterprises were licensed to raise rainbow trout. The majority of operations, however, were intended for the private use of the owner. In spite of an estimated 115,000 lb. harvest, this form of aqua-culture is still in the experimental stages in the prairie region.

In 1972, 152,073 angling licences were sold. Northern pike, walleye, lake trout, perch, arctic grayling, rainbow trout and goldeye continued to be the principal species taken. A continuous program of inventory of sport fishing stocks is maintained to provide up-to-date information for management purposes. During 1972, 228 waters were examined. Expansion of the exotic species program continued with varying combinations of brook, rainbow, and splake trout released in three new waters in 1972. About 120 lakes and streams have been stocked with trout and salmon to date.

The provincial hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle reared 21.1 million fish of nine species for distribution in 127 waters. Whitefish and walleye were the species most widely distributed, being stocked in three and 22 waters, respectively. Rainbow and brook trout were stocked in 39 waters each.

The limnological and fisheries research program is designed to provide basic information on the productivity of water bodies, to secure information on the abundance and relationship of fish species and to investigate and assess factors affecting fish populations. This information is subsequently used to develop fishery management policies and programs.

Alberta. Commercial and sport fishing are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests, under the authority of the Fisheries Act (Canada) and the Fish Marketing Act (Alberta).

Production of commercial fish from Alberta's 6,485 sq miles of fresh water for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1973 was 4.8 million lb., a decrease from that of the previous year. The landed value of the catch was \$727,082 compared to \$729,931 in 1971-72 and the market value \$1.47 million compared to \$1.4 million. Lake whitefish is the most valuable species caught commercially and accounted for 72% of the total value but represented only 45% of the total landings. Pike remained in second place in market value. Tullibee, used primarily for animal food, stayed in third place and other species taken in order of market value were walleye, perch, ling, suckers, lake trout and goldeye. A major part of the quantity of fish taken is marketed outside the province, mainly in the United States, by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

There were 175,253 angling licences sold in Alberta in 1972-73 of which 171,863 were to residents and non-resident Canadians and 3,390 to non-resident non-Canadians. There were 806 Trophy Lake licences and 438 spear fishing licences sold during the same time period. In 1972 a total of 184 lakes were stocked with nearly 5.2 million fish and fish eggs: 63% rainbow trout, 19% eyed walleye eggs, 7% eastern brook trout, 5% walleye fry, 2% kokanee, 1% coho salmon and the remainder in brown and cutthroat trout. There were 465 private and 23 commercial game fish farm licences issued in 1972-73 and these operations handled 300,000 rainbow trout.

Fisheries in Alberta are administered on a regional basis, with six fisheries biologists located in various centres of the province and responsible for a specific geographical area. In addition to the regional staff, there is a research group located in Edmonton consisting of two biologists and a technician, as well as an Aquatic Habitat Protection Group consisting of one biologist and one technician.

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. This was replaced in 1957 by the Department of Recreation and Conservation, with the Commercial Fisheries Branch now being the provincial organization concerned with commercial fisheries. Administrative and regulatory 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 cover-