

were licensed to raise rainbow trout. The majority of operations were intended for the private use of the owner. About 809,000 rainbow fingerlings stocked in the spring resulted in an estimated 130,000-lb. harvest.

In 1973, 156,197 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 1973, 222 waters were examined. Expansion of the exotic species program continued with rainbow trout released in two new waters in 1973. About 100 lakes and streams have established populations of trout and salmon to date.

The provincial hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle reared 18.8 million fish of eight species for distribution in 158 waters. Walleye was the species most widely distributed, being stocked in 52 waters. Rainbow trout was stocked in 49 waters, brook trout in 32 waters, and lake trout and splake in nine waters.

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, 1974 was 4.6 million lb., a decrease from that of the previous year. The landed value of the catch was \$801,722 compared to \$727,082 in 1972-73 and the market value \$1.43 million compared to \$1.47 million. Lake whitefish is the most valuable species caught commercially and accounted for 75% of the total value but represented only 47% of the total landings. Pike dropped to third place in market value. Tullibee, used primarily for animal food, rose to second place and other species taken in order of market value were walleye, lake trout, ling and perch. 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 184,745 angling licences sold in Alberta in 1973-74 of which 180,847 were to residents and non-resident Canadians and 3,898 to non-resident non-Canadians. There were 1,017 Trophy Lake licences and 504 spear fishing licences sold during the same time period. In 1974 a total of 185 lakes were stocked with nearly 7.7 million fish and fish eggs: 75.2% rainbow trout, 19.6% eyed walleye eggs, 2.6% walleye fry, 1.2% lake trout, 1.0% brown trout and 0.4% cutthroat trout. There were 687 private and 24 commercial game fish farm licences issued in 1973-74 and these operations handled 330,000 rainbow trout.

Fisheries in Alberta are administered regionally, with seven 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 and Development Group consisting of four biologists 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 Marine Resources Branch now being the provincial organization concerned with all marine commercial and recreational 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 shell fisheries and marine plant management in tidal waters. The province administers non-tidal 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. The commercial harvesting of oysters and marine aquatic plants is regulated by provincial permits and licences. Provision is also made for arbitration of disputes