

by the Alberta industry. In line with a policy for producing good quality fish, lakes in which whitefish are infected with pike tapeworm and that do not meet the quality standard have been closed to commercial fishing.

Biological surveys of many lakes and streams taken over the last 12 years have provided an opportunity to observe the result of former management policies. It was found that traditional practices of trout-stream management, including close seasons, legal minimum, feeder streams closure and hatchery plants, were inadequate or incorrect.

A new management plan has been given several years trial on the South Saskatchewan river watershed. The main streams are continuously open; the smaller streams are opened and closed in alternate years. The plan appeared to provide satisfactory angling and was extended in 1955 to include the North Saskatchewan River and Red Deer River drainages.

The minimum size limit has been removed on all trout except lake trout. Close seasons for pike, walleye and perch have been abolished. The trout rearing facilities are used largely to produce fish for planting in small lakes and reservoirs previously barren of fish. It has been found that such waters produce very fast-growing trout and that a large proportion of the planted trout survives.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Department of Fisheries was organized in 1901-02 and soon became very active in fish cultural work, building and operating fish hatcheries and instituting scientific research into various fishery problems.

Broadly speaking the administrative and regulative jurisdiction over the fisheries in British Columbia rests with the federal authority. When British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871 the Government of Canada undertook to protect, conserve and promote the fisheries of the province, and one of the important functions of the Provincial Department of Fisheries is to observe these aspects and to keep the Provincial Government informed through the appropriate Minister.

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 the tidal waters. The authority to administer and regulate these fisheries is vested in the Province 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.

Net-fishing in the non-tidal waters of the Province, including commercial fishing, is regulated and administered by the Provincial Department of Fisheries, and authority for regulation of the game fisheries in the non-tidal waters is vested in the Game Commission, a branch of the Provincial Government administration. The Game Commission operates a number of trout hatcheries and egg taking stations for restocking purposes.

The harvesting of marine plants of commercial importance in British Columbia, including the kelps, has recently been placed under the Provincial Department of Fisheries for regulation and control. Some research has been done on a few of the important species and more will be undertaken as required.

The Provincial Department of Fisheries has established a marine laboratory at Ladysmith on Vancouver Island for the purpose of conducting biological research into those species over which the Province has control, principally oysters, clams and other forms of shellfish as well as marine plants. This research is conducted with the object of encouraging the industry to produce better products more economically and of enabling the Department to regulate the various species so that maximum exploitation may be obtained on a sustained yield basis. The Department co-operates closely with the research work done by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, particularly on the Pacific Coast.