

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA**

**HON. THOMAS G. MURPHY, Minister**

**H. H. ROWATT, Deputy Minister**

**NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH**

**J. B. HARKIN, Commissioner**

# **National Parks of Canada**

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## **Report of the Commissioner**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31**

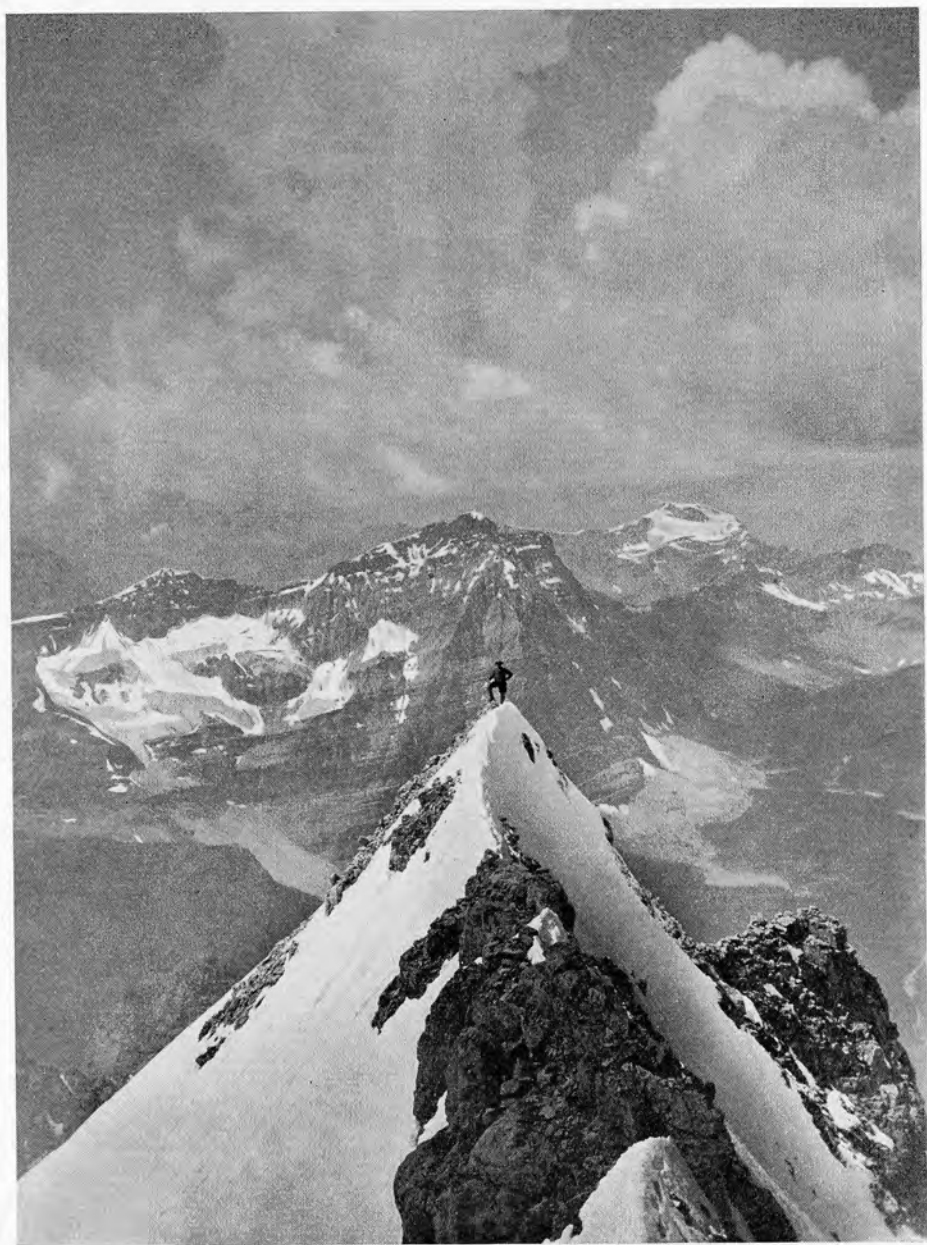
**1931**

**OTTAWA**

**F. A. ACLAND**

**PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY**

**1932**



On the West Peak of Mount Victoria—Banff National Park.

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# NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, J. B. HARKIN

## National Parks

### GENERAL

The year 1930-31 was an epochal one in the progress and development of the National Parks of Canada. Of outstanding importance was the passing of the National Parks Act on May 30, 1930, and certain other Acts confirming agreements entered into between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the western provinces relating to the transfer of natural resources.

During the period under review, travel to the National Parks assumed gratifying proportions. While long distance travel was affected by the general business depression there was a large increase in the numbers of campers, cottagers, and picnickers availing themselves of the use of the parks. The total number of visitors during the year was 541,350.

General activities of the Parks Branch included: the maintenance and construction of roads and bridges by the Engineering Division as well as the continuance of construction operations on the Big Bend highway, and the establishment of camps in furtherance of unemployment relief work; the care and protection of the buffalo and antelope herds and wild life generally, together with the investigation of breeding conditions of waterfowl by the Migratory Birds Division, particularly those affecting the duck situation in the western provinces where the continued drought caused a serious reduction in hatch during 1930; the acquisition and marking of new sites of national historic interest, and preservation and restoration work; the detection and suppression of forest fires within the parks; the supervision of architectural work in the parks in order that it may harmonize with the scenic surroundings; and the preparation and distribution of literature, pictures, and other publicity matter to extend the knowledge of the advantages and attractions of the national parks.

Development work during the year embraced many improvements in the recently acquired Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba, and Georgian Bay Islands Park in Ontario, providing readier means of access and extending camp areas to accommodate the large numbers of visitors who now make use of these resorts.

### NATIONAL PARKS ACT

The National Parks Act emphasizes the inviolable nature of the parks of Canada, and confirms to the people absolute ownership in the eighteen scenic reservations and wild life sanctuaries comprising over 12,000 square miles of territory which constitute the national park domain of Canada. Section 4 of the National Parks Act reads:—

The parks are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, subject to the provisions of this Act and Regulations, and such parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Acts confirming agreements made between the Dominion Government and the western provinces define jurisdiction and further safeguard the National



Parks. In substance the clauses in the agreements with the various provinces, relating to the parks, are the same. The agreement with the province of Alberta, in part, reads:—

The parks mentioned in the schedule hereto shall continue as national parks and the lands included therein, as the same are described in the Orders in Council in the said schedule referred to (except such of the said lands as may be hereafter excluded therefrom), together with the mines and minerals (precious and base) in each of the said parks and the royalties incident thereto, shall continue to be vested in and administered by the Government of Canada as national parks, but in the event of the Parliament of Canada at any time declaring that the said lands or any part thereof are no longer required for park purposes, the lands, mines, minerals (precious and base) and the royalties incident thereto, specified in any such declaration, shall forthwith upon the making thereof belong to the province, and the provisions of paragraph three of this agreement shall apply thereto as from the date of such declaration.

The Parliament of Canada shall have exclusive legislative jurisdiction within the whole area included within the outer boundaries of each of the said parks notwithstanding that portions of such area may not form part of the park proper; the laws now in force within the said area shall continue in force only until changed by the Parliament of Canada or under its authority, provided, however, that all laws of the province now or hereafter in force, which are not repugnant to any law or regulation made applicable within the said area by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, shall extend to and be enforceable within the same, and that all general taxing acts passed by the province shall apply within the same unless expressly excluded from application therein by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

The Government of Canada will introduce into the Parliament of Canada such legislation as may be necessary to exclude from the parks aforesaid certain areas forming part of certain of the said parks which have been delimited as including the lands now forming part thereof which are of substantial commercial value, the boundaries of the areas to be so excluded having been heretofore agreed upon by representatives of Canada and of the province, and the province agrees that upon the exclusion of the said areas as so agreed upon, it will not, by works outside the boundaries of any of the said parks, reduce the flow of water in any of the rivers or streams within the same to less than that which the Minister of the Interior may deem necessary adequately to preserve the scenic beauties of the said parks.

The agreements also provide:—

The province will not dispose of any historic site which is notified to it by Canada as such and which Canada undertakes to maintain as an historic site. The province will further continue and preserve as such the bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds which have been already established and will set aside such additional bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds as may hereafter be established by agreement between the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Secretary or such other minister of the province as may be specified under the laws thereof.

#### VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS

There was a slight decrease in the number of visitors to the National Parks last year. This represented a falling off in numbers as compared with the previous year of approximately three per cent. The total for 1930-31 was 541,350 persons, as compared with 559,329 persons in 1929-30. The following table shows, by parks, decreases and increases in the numbers of visitors for the two years.

National Park	1930-31	1929-30	National Park	1930-31	1929-30
Banff.....	188,443	217,781	Prince Albert.....	17,164	10,131
Buffalo.....	12,537	18,853	Revelstoke.....	5,000	8,000
Elk Island.....	30,138	22,611	Riding Mountain.....	12,028	.....
Fort Anne.....	18,000	18,000	St. Lawrence Islands.....	15,000	20,000
Fort Beauséjour.....	11,972	.....	Waterton Lakes.....	44,827	48,592
Georgian Bay Islands.....	1,000	.....	Yoho.....	23,291	26,431
Glacier.....	1,000	1,000	Vidal's Point.....	Transferred to Province	17,400
Jasper.....	13,783	15,458			
Kootenay.....	43,125	51,772			
Nemiskam.....	42	100			
Point Pelee.....	104,000	83,200	Totals.....	541,350	559,329

Decrease, 17,979.

## THE BIG BEND HIGHWAY

Construction work on the Big Bend highway was continued by the Engineering Service of the National Parks of Canada. This road when completed will connect Revelstoke with Golden and form the last link in the western section of a trans-Canada motor route. The Department of the Interior, through the National Parks Branch, is engaged in building the east leg of the road from Donald, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway eighteen miles west



Pavilion and Camp-Grounds—Point Pelee National Park.

of Golden, to the Canoe river, a distance of eighty-one miles. The west leg of the road from the Canoe river to Revelstoke is being built by the province of British Columbia.

During the period under review twenty-nine miles of new road were constructed and an additional mile opened up and partially completed. A large truss bridge 109½ feet in length with curved upper chord was built over the Bluewater river and a three-span truss bridge with spans of ninety-five feet was constructed over the Bush river. An interesting feature in the bridge work was that the dimension timbers required for the trusses and decks were provided by the sawmill owned and operated for this work by the National Parks Branch where the construction work was carried out. This arrangement meant a great economy of labour and money by obviating the necessity of a long haul from outside mills. The Bluewater River bridge was completed by the middle of June and the Bush River bridge the first week in January. Both bridges provide for a clear wheel-way of seventeen feet three inches and are designed to carry a live load of eighteen tons weight. Several bridges were also constructed with spans varying from fifteen to twenty-four feet in length.

The heaviest grading encountered in building the road was in the vicinity of Bluewater River bridge where the road dropped in elevation some 400 feet along the side-hill in a distance of a mile, and on the other side of the river through wooded slopes where it climbed 410 feet in about the same distance.

Extensive surveying was done during the season. In addition to the usual construction engineering parties, a location party worked to a point three and a half miles north of Middle river, approximately sixty-three miles from Donald. This work was essential as no survey had been made of the proposed road from Mile 40, north of Donald, to the end of the Department of the Interior section. An important revision was made in the vicinity of Bush lakes where two miles of line were eliminated and an easier route chosen than that originally planned.

## ROADS, TRAILS, AND TELEPHONE LINES

During 1930-31 there were 449 miles of motor highways, 100 miles of other roads, 2,492 miles of trails, and 1,039 miles of telephone lines under maintenance in the National Parks. The following table shows the mileage by parks:—

National Park	Roads			Trails	Telephone Lines
	Motor	Other	Total		
	(miles)	(miles)	(miles)	(miles)	(miles)
Banff.....	105	18	123	621	197.2
Buffalo.....	1	20	21		35
Elk Island.....	13	2	15		
Glacier.....	9		9	105.5	7
Jasper.....	73	33	106	754.5	353
Kootenay.....	63	8	71	115.5	61.2
Mount Revelstoke.....	19		19	35.5	17
Point Pelee.....	7		7		
Prince Albert.....	39		39	267.7	129
Riding Mountain.....	50		50	200	135
Waterton Lakes.....	20	14	34	222.3	57.1
Yoho.....	50	5	55	170	47.7
Total.....	449	100	549	2,492	1,039.2

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF OPERATIONS

Since the coming into force of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, large numbers of men, in addition to the regular Parks' crews, have been engaged in programs of work in Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Prince Albert, and Riding Mountain National Parks. The following table shows the number of individuals employed, the man-days worked, and the average number of days per worker in four of the parks:—

National Park	Number of men employed	Number of man-days worked	Average number of days per man
Banff.....	242	4,179.9	17.3
Jasper.....	186	4,110	22.1
Waterton Lakes.....	35	511.5	14.6
Riding Mountain.....	346	7,087.7	20.5

The nature of the work undertaken consisted in the main of grading and gravelling streets and roads about the townsites; underbrushing and clearing; constructing new roads, and building and maintaining bridges, wharves, trails, and cabins. In Prince Albert Park, crews of men, acting under the supervision of the Park Superintendent, were employed by the provincial Government in clearing deadfall and debris along the main highway 160 feet on each side of the road for a distance of thirty-four miles; and in clearing seventy-seven miles of the boundary to a width of twenty feet.

## PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE

There has been a gratifying increase of wild life in the National Parks. Native species have re-established their numbers, and in no case is this more noticeable than among the bighorn sheep which now range the mountain parks in thousands. In all the national wild life sanctuaries patrols are systematically carried out and the protective regulations strictly enforced. The National Parks are recognized as the wild-life reservoirs of the country.



Young Elk—Riding Mountain National Park.

*Government Buffalo Herds.*—The Government buffalo herds are in excellent condition. There was very little snow until the end of March and grazing conditions were good, which contributed in no small degree to the satisfactory state of the animals. The main problem now is to keep the numbers of buffalo within the forage limit of the reservations.

A census taken in March, 1931, showed 6,231 buffalo in Buffalo National Park and 863 in Elk Island National Park. With the exception of 70 buffalo and 7 yak carcasses donated by the Government for Eskimo relief purposes, no slaughtering was carried out in the animal parks during the period under review.

*Antelope Herd.*—The antelope herd at Nemiskam National Park is doing well. Climatic conditions were favourable to the animals, there being but a slight snowfall. Forage conditions were good and the antelope came through the cold season with no loss. In the spring the natural increase was normal. There are now in the herd at Nemiskam, 300 antelope. Coyotes, which are regarded as the chief menace to the antelope, are, as in other parks, less numerous than heretofore.

## FIRE PROTECTION

The season of 1930-31 was a particularly hazardous one for forest fires owing to the light snowfall during the winter and a comparatively dry summer. Outlying park areas were patrolled continuously by the wardens, and fire observances



required of tourists and campers strictly enforced. Lookout towers, a good forest telephone system, and up-to-date fire-fighting equipment aided in the location and suppression of forest fires with a minimum of damage.

Fire-fighting equipment now in use in the parks includes 148 portable fire-engines, one heavy duty engine, two auto and five trailer engines, five auto front-end engines, two centrifugal attachments, 9,000 feet of 2½-inch hose and 232,000 feet of 1½-inch hose; five motor boats, nine rowboats, two pack-up boats, six canoes, eight outboard motors; three railway motor speeders, and three railway hand-speeders.

## RAILWAY FIRES DURING 1930-31

National Park	Number of fires	Areas burned Acres	Cost of Extinguishing \$ cts.
Banff.....	4	.....	.....
Jasper.....	1	.....	.....
Yoho.....	2	.....	2 00
	7	.....	2 00

## GENERAL FIRES DURING 1930-31

Banff.....	46	60.7	2,763 94
Elk Island.....	1	0.3	7 50
Glacier.....	1	242.0	1,470 34
Jasper.....	5	50.0	423 65
Kootenay.....	4	.....	67 25
Mount Revelstoke.....	10	491.0	3,641 40
Prince Albert.....	13	5,119.5	3,812 25
Point Pelee.....	2	506.0	.....
Riding Mountain.....	35	9,751.0	6,763 42
St. Lawrence Islands.....	1	2.5	26 85
Waterton Lakes.....	10	0.5	19 45
Yoho.....	8	6.0	891 55
Totals.....	136	16,229.5	19,887 61
Grand total all fires.....	143	16,229.5	19,889 61

## LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURAL WORK

Plans of a large number of buildings proposed to be erected in the various National Parks were examined and, where necessary, drawings, showing suggested revisions to elevations, were prepared with a view to improving the external appearance of buildings without adding to the cost. Comprehensive drawings were made for the development of the residential and business sections in Riding Mountain National Park, as well as drawings of the proposed auto camp grounds. Plans were furnished for the auto camp ground at Jasper townsite; for an extension of the business section of Waskesiu townsite in Prince Albert National Park; and for the development of various historic sites throughout the Dominion.

Detail drawings and specifications were prepared for the following buildings:—

*Banff Park.*—Registration office, public comfort station, and staff quarters, eastern entrance; new bathhouse, Upper Hot Springs.

*Jasper Park.*—Several buildings including caretaker's cottage and comfort station at auto camp; blacksmith shop; Royal Canadian Mounted Police garage.

*Waterton Lakes Park.*—Additions to community building, stores building, and golf club-house.

*Elk Island Park.*—Garage, caretaker's cabin.

*Riding Mountain Park.*—Administration building and other new buildings including wardens' cabins.

*Point Pelee Park, Georgian Bay Islands Park, and St. Lawrence Islands Park.*—Stores buildings.

*Fort Chambly.*—Museum building.

Standard types of buildings were designed for auto bungalow camps in the various National Parks.

#### TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAUS

From the first of May to the middle of September, tourist information bureaus were maintained in Banff and Waterton Lakes National Parks for the convenience of visitors. The services afforded included the mapping of routes for motorists and the distribution of informative publications relative to the parks. The information bureau at Banff was made use of by 12,309 visitors; that at Waterton Lakes by 2,608.

#### PUBLICITY

The Publicity Division continued to direct the attention of recreation seekers throughout the world to the great advantages of a holiday spent in Canada's national playgrounds. The great beauty of scenery, the interesting wild life, and the health-giving qualities of the parks were strongly emphasized. During the year, motion pictures of merit were taken in the parks of beaver and other forms of wild life, showing the results of the Government's policy of wild life protection. The publicity campaign was carried on by the use of high grade and unique motion picture films, lectures, radio broadcasts, illustrated newspaper stories, magazine articles, and booklets.

During the year, 232 lectures were delivered; motion picture films shown totalled 3,115; motion picture films loaned, 591; prepared articles sent out, 197; framed pictures loaned for exhibition purposes, 741; enlarged photographs distributed, 808; lantern slides loaned, 4,939; photographic prints distributed, 12,259; prepared lantern slide sets loaned, 97; half-tone cuts loaned, 383.

To meet the demand for publications, 228,925 copies of different pamphlets were printed. These included:—

First edition—*Jasper Trails*, 25,200.

Reprints—*Banff, Kootenay and Yoho Parks*, 50,000; *Prince Albert National Park*, 25,000; *Waterton Lakes National Park*, 25,225; *Livery Tariff, Banff National Park*, 5,000; *Livery Tariff, Jasper National Park*, 5,000; *Livery Tariff, Waterton Lakes National Park*, 5,000; *Livery Tariff, Yoho National Park*, 5,000; *Waterton Lakes National Park Pocket Guide*, 50,050; *Guide to Fort Anne*, 25,450; *Guide to Fort Lennox*, 8,000.

Of the above publications 213,105 copies were distributed.

#### REVENUE

Direct revenue collected by the National Parks of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, was \$221,916.64.

## BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Banff National Park had a successful year. Tourist travel remained at a high level, the total number of cars eastbound and westbound being 80,976, with 163,443 occupants. Of the passengers entering the park by the eastern gateway 124,766 were from Canada and 6,746 from the United States. The grand total of visitors to the park by motor and rail was 188,443.

Tunnel Mountain motor campsite was, as usual, popular with the travelling public. During the season 5,985 cars and 21,636 persons were accommodated on the grounds. The Government Hot Springs were made use of by 90,214 people. Records at the Cave and Basin bathing house showed 54,391 visitors; at the Upper Hot Springs, 35,823. The number of registered visitors to the Cave, adjacent to the Hot Springs, was 45,165.

*Museum, Zoo, and Animal Paddocks.*—The Banff museum was a centre of attraction for visitors interested in the study of specimens appertaining to the wild life of the region, geological formations, and relics of early Indian days. Approximately 14,000 visitors registered at the museum during the year. The Banff zoo also attracted thousands of tourists. Animals and birds on display include: 1 polar bear, 2 grizzly bear, 1 black bear, 1 cinnamon bear, 1 mountain lion, 1 Canada lynx, 1 bobcat, 1 timber wolf, 4 coyote, 1 badger, 3 marten, 3 porcupine, 1 ermine, 1 muskrat, 3 great horned owl, 2 golden eagle, 1 crow and 4 Canada geese. The exhibition herds at the paddocks were in good condition. These comprised 15 buffalo, 28 elk, 2 Angora goat, 8 bighorn sheep, 6 four-horned sheep, 5 Rocky Mountain goat, and 6 yak.

*Permits and Licences.*—Permits and licences issued during the year totalled 17,819. Of this number 16,043 were motor licences for transients. Motor licences for park residents numbered 560; chauffeur licences, 250; guide licences, 62; auto livery licences, 121; hotel and rooming house licences, 100; restaurant and tea room licences, 37.

*Fires.*—During the season there were reported four railway fires and forty-six fires of a general nature. These fires covered an area of 60½ acres and were extinguished at a total cost of \$2,763.94.

*Roads.*—The roads in and about Banff and throughout the park were maintained in excellent condition. During the tourist season oil was used in laying the dust.

*Trails.*—New trails were constructed from Shadow lake to Ball pass, a distance of five miles; and from the mouth of the north fork of the Saskatchewan river upstream a distance of twenty miles.

*Cabins.*—Two new wardens' cabins (No. 2 type) were constructed at the following points: At the mouth of the Alexandra river, and at Clearwater lake.

*Forest Telephone Lines.*—New telephone lines were constructed from Bow pass to the Saskatchewan river, a distance of twenty-five miles; from Scotch camp to Ya-ha-Tinda ranch, a distance of sixteen miles.

*Wild Life.*—Wild life in Banff Park is on the increase and the animals appear well nourished and healthy. There are estimated to be in the park 250 bear (grizzly, brown, and black), 150 moose, 3,000 mule deer, 2,000 Rocky Mountain goat, 4,000 bighorn sheep, 1,500 elk, and numbers of lynx, marten, mink, and muskrat.

*Public Health.*—Few cases of sickness were reported in Banff last year. Every precaution was taken to ensure healthy living conditions. Sanitary meas-

ures were strictly observed relating to the collection and disposition of garbage. Samples of milk and water were periodically tested. The dairy herds were subjected to the intradermal test for tuberculosis and found to be absolutely free from any signs of disease.

*Sports.*—The Annual Indian Days' pageant and sports were held from July 22 to 25, and were well attended.

The activities of the Mount Norquay Ski Club, which were started Christmas week, provided much enjoyment to members and visiting winter tourists. The winter carnival, held during the week February 7-14, was well attended. The events participated in were racing, swimming, and diving, hockey matches, sleighing, skiing, tobogganing, ski-joring, trap-shooting, and dancing.

#### JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Jasper National Park of recent years has become very popular with tourists who combine a love for the sublime in mountain scenery with a liking for the amenities of social life. During the season the total number of visitors registered in the park was 13,783. Many of these were accommodated at the Jasper Park Lodge, which during the year was enlarged to house 650 guests. The golf links—among the finest on the continent—were well maintained and proved a great attraction. The annual Jasper Park Lodge Totem Pole Tournament was held in September. Over 200 golfers took part in the event.



Mount Unwin from Maligne Lake—Jasper National Park.

Extensive improvements were made in Jasper townsite. The boulevards and grounds were improved and a great deal of transplanting successfully undertaken. The streets were graded and gravelled and kept free from dust by the application of oil. Many new sidewalks were constructed, the electric and water services enlarged, and the sewerage system extended.



*New Buildings.*—Several buildings were constructed in Jasper during the year. These included 3 residences, 1 store, 1 filling station, and a number of garages, small buildings, and extensions. In addition to these buildings, construction work at outside points in the park included: 1 store-house near Jasper Park Lodge; 1 bungalow and 3 garages at lake Edith; 1 garage at Pyramid lake; and a bungalow extension at Trefoil lake.

*Roads and Bridges.*—The Maligne highway from Mile 3 to Mile 9 was, where necessary, widened and gravelled and kept in a good state of repair throughout the season. At the Athabaska bridge the eastern approach was widened by the removal of approximately 118 cubic yards of rock from the face of Old Fort point. A new road of standard width was built and gravelled from the Maligne Canyon road to the beach at lake Annette. The Edith Cavell road was widened at several points along the flats, and guard-rails erected at the south approach to Miette River bridge. Repairs were made to the Pyramid Lake road. At the lake itself a log crib was constructed to withstand the encroachments of water, which threatened to undermine the beach and trees along the drive.

The Medicine Lake and Athabaska Falls tote roads were graded and gravelled where necessary. The Medicine Lake road is used increasingly by cars from Jasper bearing parties to Medicine lake, the point at which visitors leave the motor cars for ponies on expeditions to the wonderful Maligne Lake district.

*Trails.*—The Rocky River trail was continued from Mile 36 to the trail at the Southesk river at Mile 53. A new trail was constructed from the Athabaska river to the Miette river bridge and continued to meet the Whistler Mountain trail. Trails were also constructed from Jasper Park Lodge to the east of lake Mildred down to the river flats, and to Old Fort point, providing better approaches for saddle ponies. A substantial trail bridge was built across the Southesk river in the extreme southeast portion of the park. There are now 415½ miles of standard trails in Jasper park, 242 miles of pack or second class trails, and 97 miles of Indian trails.

*Forest Telephone Lines.*—A new telephone line was constructed from Mile 15 on the Rocky River trail to Rocky Forks cabin, a distance of 13 miles.

*Sanitation.*—The drainage system was extended and the routine of garbage collection, cleaning of lanes, and other sanitary measures continued.

*Fires.*—There were no town fires and only one railway fire during the season. Five general fires in the park were extinguished at a cost of \$423.65.

*Wild Life.*—All species of wild life were in excellent condition, owing to the good weather conditions during the winter.

Elk are increasing rapidly in numbers. The largest herds range between Pyramid mountain and Cabin creek, and many frequent the Athabaska and Miette valleys. From fifty to eighty of these animals may be seen nightly about the golf course of Jasper Park Lodge. The number of elk now in the reservation is placed at 3,500.

Bighorn sheep are becoming more numerous and may be seen on practically all the ranges in the Athabaska valley. Throughout the park they are spreading to wherever they can find suitable feeding grounds. There are now approximately 22,000 sheep in the park.

Rocky Mountain goat are plentiful and are spreading to the more remote parts of the park. The largest herds range about the shale banks on the Snake Indian river, Smoky river, Cabin range, Whistler mountain, and Maligne lake. There are estimated to be at least 7,000 goat in the park.

Black, cinnamon, and grizzly bear are increasing rapidly, especially in the Snake Indian, Moose Horn, and Rocky River valleys. The Supervising Game Warden places their number at 4,000.

Moose have noticeably increased during recent years. The animals are in splendid condition and may be seen in most of the valleys in the park. The largest numbers appear in the Snake Indian, Moose Horn, Rocky River, and Brazeau valleys. There are at least 10,000 moose in the reservation.

Deer are very numerous and appear in every valley in the park. They have shown a marked increase, and are in fine condition. It is estimated they now number 22,000.

Caribou are steadily increasing in number and are in good condition. The main herds range along the northern boundary of the park about Byng pass, Twin Tree lake, and in the Tonquin Circus, Smoky River, and Brazeau valleys. Many are also seen in the Snaring and Miette valleys. There are about 10,000 of these animals in the park.

Beaver, marten, and lynx are increasing in numbers. Many new beaver houses and dams were noticed on creeks and lakes which had been abandoned by these animals years ago.

*Conventions.*—Several conventions were held in Jasper Park during the year. Notable among these was the meeting of the Alpine Club of Canada, which held its summer camp at Maligne lake with 160 members in attendance. The Masonic Grand Lodge of Alberta; the Sun Life Assurance Company, with 400 delegates from the United States and 450 from Canada; the Alberta Law Society; and several financial companies held their conventions at Jasper. The Ministers of Education and their deputies from the western provinces also met at Jasper Park Lodge to consider educational matters.

*Sports.*—The fishing was particularly good. Fine catches were reported from Jacques lake, Buffalo prairie, Caledonia lake, and Brazeau river. The speckled trout placed in Maligne lake are doing well. A specimen caught in the fall measured 17 inches in length and weighed 2½ pounds. A further lot of 250,000 speckled trout fry was placed in Maligne lake. This makes a total of 750,000 trout fry placed in these waters during 1928, 1929, and 1930. A satisfactory improvement in trout fishing in Cabin lake is expected as a result of the distribution of 50,000 rainbow trout fry in this lake last year.

Trail riding was extremely popular with visitors during the season. One of the most delightful trail journeys taken was that to Maligne lake via Maligne canyon and Medicine lake. Another popular objective to trail riders was the Tonquin valley, which is reached by way of the Cavell road to Portal creek, along Portal creek and valley and over Maccarib pass. Outstanding places of interest along this route are Amethyst lake, The Ramparts, Moat lake, and mount Geikie.

#### WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

The weather was ideal for tourists and Waterton Lakes National Park again had a successful year. The total number of registered visitors was 44,827. Of these 33,555 were from Canada, and 11,235 from the United States. The number of motor cars entering the park was 11,478.

Improvements were made in the townsite by laying out attractive flower beds, and grading, gravelling, and oiling the streets. All the sidewalks were conditioned, and extensions were made from the Anglican church to the Roman Catholic church, and from the police barracks to the camp-site.

*New Buildings.*—Fifteen new buildings were erected by residents. Construction work on the Roman Catholic church was completed.

*Sports.*—The golf links, tennis courts, and bathing beaches were well patronized during the season. The fairways and greens of the golf course were in splendid condition and accommodated a larger number of players than last season. There was also an increase in the number of people making use of the tennis courts. At Linnet lake the bathing beach was improved, and a boom of logs thrown across the lower end of the lake for the convenience and safety of non-swimmers and juveniles.

Fishing proved one of the favoured pastimes. Many good catches were made in the lakes and streams, especially in Pass creek, Cameron creek, Belly river, Cameron lake, and Waterton lake. Trout fry to the number of 260,000 were placed in the following streams: Lee creek, 25,000; Tough creek, 25,000; Dungarvon creek, 20,000; Cottonwood creek, 20,000; Sofa creek, 10,000; Pass creek and tributaries, 54,000; Boundary creek, 16,000; Galway creek, 10,000; Belly river and tributaries, 40,000; Indian creek, 10,000; and Cameron lake, 30,000.



Waterton Townsite from Bertha Trail—Waterton Lakes National Park.

*Roads and Bridges.*—Work was continued on the Akamina highway. The road was widened at different points and kept in a good state of repair. The Pass Creek road was widened and graded as far as the upper bridge, and in places relocated. A sharp bend near the Fish Hatchery was straightened out, and a new bridge constructed across Spring creek. All culverts and ditches were cleaned and repaired. During the season the roads leading into Waterton Lakes Park were maintained in good condition.

An important engineering work was the construction of a new bridge over the Waterton river on the main entrance road of the park to replace the old pile

trestle bridge built in 1916. The total length of the new bridge is 342 feet. It consists of three wooden Howe truss spans, each 109 feet 6 inches long, supported by two concrete piers and two concrete abutments. Maintenance work on the other bridges in the park was continued.

*Telephone Lines.*—Telephone lines were maintained in good working order. One new line was constructed from Little Prairie to Cameron Cabin.

*Trails.*—The trails throughout the park were well kept. The Carthew trail—one of the most beautiful in the park—was completed. Work was also done on the Bertha, Lakeshore, Pass Creek, and Cameron trails. A pony trail was constructed from headquarters to the townsite for the convenience of equestrians.

*Fires.*—Eight fires of a general nature were reported during the season, all of which were quickly controlled.

*Wild Life.*—Wild life of all kinds appeared in good condition and on the increase. Mule deer, beaver, rabbit, and coyote were seen in large numbers about the park. There was a noticeable increase in mountain goat, while elk and bighorn sheep remained about the same. Whitetail deer, moose, marten, lynx, and fox were scarce.

#### YOHO NATIONAL PARK

The number of visitors to Yoho National Park assumed gratifying proportions during the season. Weather conditions were particularly suitable to tourists during the summer, owing to dry weather, the absence of fires, and the good condition of roads and trails. Eastbound and westbound motor cars totalled 7,485, carrying 23,291 persons. The heaviest traffic to the park was from the east, entries by the Kicking Horse pass showing 4,724 cars and 14,850 persons. Of these 3,721 cars were Canadian and 1,003 foreign. Eastbound cars totalled 2,761; 2,404 Canadian and 357 foreign.



Natural Bridge at Field—Yoho National Park.



Improvement work was started in April. The townsite of Field was thoroughly renovated, trees pruned, sidewalks repaired, and streets graded. Construction work on the Park Superintendent's residence was continued. Two private residences and several garages were erected, and construction work started on a combined garage and stores building.

The campsites throughout the park were maintained and improved. At the Kicking Horse campsite another half-acre was cleared, to extend accommodation, and all shelters were put in good order and repainted. Registrations at this campground showed 1,245 cars and 3,774 people. The camps on the roads to the Yoho valley and to Emerald lake and those at Field and Chancellor peak were made use of by a large number of tourists.

*Roads.*—The main and subsidiary roads were kept in an excellent state of repair. A number of permanent improvements were made on the main highway from Stephen to the west gateway near Leancoil. These consisted of reducing the curvature at numerous points, widening a 2½-mile section of the road near Misko, and building additional guard-rail. The whole highway was kept graded and oiled during the season. On the Yoho road, widening and grading work was done and the bridge at Mileage 4½ was renewed. At the Switchback, the road was conditioned and new guard-rail built. The Emerald Lake road was widened in places and the Ottetail road improved. No serious accidents were reported during the season. The roads were regularly patrolled by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

*Trails.*—A new trail was located which will, when completed, be one of the outstanding scenic routes in the park. The way will lie between the Wapta bungalow camp and the Yoho camp. The trail will wind a distance of ten miles by Sherbrooke lake and creek to the summit, and thence over into Yoho valley, crossing the Yoho river at a point near Takakkaw falls. A great deal of work was done on the Ottetail trail, improving the old trail and making a diversion to eliminate a faulty section which necessitated a great deal of climbing. In the Yoho valley at the foot of Takakkaw falls a bridge of the cantilever type resting on concrete piers was constructed over the Yoho river. All trails throughout the park were cleared and maintained in good condition.

*Wild Life.*—Wild life in the park appears in splendid condition and is on the increase.

*Sports.*—Fishing in the lakes and streams was better than ever before. Many good catches were reported, particularly from lakes Wapta and O'Hara. Rainbow trout fry to the number of 40,000 were distributed in the following waters:—Emerald lake, 10,000; Kendel creek, 5,000; Ross lake, 5,000; lake O'Hara 10,000; Cataract creek, 10,000.

*Fires.*—Eight general fires and two railway fires occurred during the year, burning over an area of about six acres. The damage done was small. The total cost of extinguishing the fires was \$891.55.

#### GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

The year just concluded was a quiet one at Glacier National Park. Registrations showed 1,000 visitors. Travel to this area was restricted owing to the lack of tourist accommodation. No new hotel has as yet been erected to replace the old Canadian Pacific Railway hostelry at Glacier, which had been dismantled.

*Roads.*—Work was begun early on the roads, cleaning up the debris deposited by snowslides. The road from Glacier station to the site of the old hotel was cleared and repaired, as were the roads to Roger's pass and the Nakimu caves. All trails throughout the park were put in good condition. On the

Beaver River trail a diversion of four miles was constructed to avoid swampy, low-lying land. Repairs were also made to the Grizzly Creek and Caribou trails.

*Nakimu Caves.*—A great deal of repair work was done in the caves. Wooden stairways and platforms were renewed. Wherever possible the woodwork was replaced with concrete, and iron railings substituted for wooden ones. During the season over 300 visitors registered at the caves.

*Wild Life.*—Wild life in the park included caribou, deer, Rocky Mountain goat, and bear.

*Fires.*—There were no railway fires during the year and only one bush fire. This was caused by lightning striking high up on the mountain near the headwaters of Grizzly creek. A large area was burned over. The total cost of extinguishing the fire was \$1,470.34.

#### KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

Kootenay National Park was opened to tourists on May 15, and a good year was reported. A slight decrease in travel from the Prairie Provinces and the United States was attributable to the widespread business depression. During the season 14,299 cars carrying a total of 43,125 passengers, registered in the park. Of the visitors 32,366 were from Canada, and 10,759 from the United States.

The Sinclair Radium Hot Springs were popular with visitors. During the season 22,094 bathers made use of the baths. Two new double bungalow cabins were erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on their property at Radium Hot Springs. A new warden's cabin was built, a septic tank and chlorinating system installed at the townsite, and construction work on the Gateway hotel and on the Superintendent's residence, completed.

*Roads and Trails.*—The highway was maintained in excellent condition. The road was oiled, considerable widening done, and hub rails constructed at points along the embankments. The trail up Hawk creek to Ball pass was completed, also the trail leading from Floe lake to the Wolverine Pass trail. These trails provide a direct route from Banff to Yoho National Park, and open up some of the loveliest scenery in the region. A new trail was constructed from the highway at the mouth of Numa creek to the head of the creek, meeting the trail from Floe lake to Wolverine pass. A new bridge was constructed across the Vermilion river.

*Campsites.*—The campsites were repaired and kept in good condition. At Sinclair canyon the campground was taxed to capacity during the season.

*Fires.*—The season was a good one as regards freedom from fires, only four outbreaks being reported. All of these were extinguished before spreading at a total cost of \$67.25.

*Wild Life.*—All species of wild life are on the increase. Many moose and elk ranged about the Kootenay valley. Moose, elk, and mule deer, Rocky Mountain goat, bighorn sheep, and bear were numerous in the park. The smaller fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, marten, mink, lynx, and coyote were plentiful.

#### REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK

Travel to Revelstoke National Park was about the same as the previous year. Approximately 5,000 tourists visited the reservation during the season. It is anticipated that with the completion of the Big Bend highway from Golden to Revelstoke there will be a marked increase in the number of visitors to this unique mountain-top park. The campsite at Balsam lake was made use of

during the season by a large number of motor tourists. The grounds were improved and an additional shelter erected and equipped with cook-stove, tables, and benches.

*Roads and Trails.*—Work was begun on the lower slopes of Mount Revelstoke highway the last week in April. As the snows receded the road was repaired and put in good condition. Early in July the road to the Summit was open for traffic. Between Mile-post 1 and Mile-post 12 the road at points was widened and the curves moderated. All ditches and culverts were cleaned out and repaired. The branch road from the main highway to Balsam Lake camp was surfaced and put in good shape.

New trails constructed during the year were extensions of the Clach-na-Cuddin trail and the Two-mile Cabin fire trail. Repairs and improvements were made to the Lindmark trail and to the trail from the Summit to Eva and Millar lakes. The sectionmen's cabins at Miles 4, 6, 8, 10, and 14 were repaired, and the runway at the foot of the big jump on the ski hill improved. Observation points near the big jump were constructed for the convenience of spectators. The annual ski tournament was held in February and was well attended.

*Fires.*—Ten general fires were reported in the park during the year. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred on the Clach-na-Cuddin range in heavy timber. The fire burned over approximately 400 acres of land. The cost of extinguishing the ten fires was \$3,641.40.

#### PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK

Prince Albert National Park is rapidly increasing in popularity as a summer resort. During the season the reservation was visited by 17,164 people, the majority of whom were campers. The first Boy Scout jamboree for Saskatchewan was held in the park with over 600 Boy Scouts present from all parts of the province. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan and Miss Newlands were in camp while the convention was in progress.

*Building.*—Building operations were extensive during the year. A new administration building was constructed and a filling station and an incinerator built. In addition to these, six kitchens and a caretaker's cabin were constructed on the campground. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks were practically completed. Five new cabins were erected and a kitchen provided at Halkett Lake campground. Other construction work included improvements to the new tennis court, a breakwater 370 feet in length, a light railway across Hanging Heart Lake portage, and another along Kingsmere river. A transmission line and distributing system for the electric light plant were completed. Building activities were started on six of the lots taken up during the season.

*Campsites.*—Careful supervision of all campsites was made and the areas kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Twenty-five acres of land were cleared and drained at Waskesiu lake with a view to extending the camp area. Extensions were also made to the Halkett Lake and Kingsmere Lake campgrounds. The erection of open-air kitchens and other camping conveniences has proved a pleasing factor in camp life.

*Roads.*—The road from the southern boundary of the park to Waskesiu lake was gravelled and maintained in good condition throughout the season. Five and a half miles of the road to the Narrows were graded, and further clearing and underbrushing done. This road when completed will open up some of the most attractive portions of Waskesiu lake. The highway between Prince Albert and the park was gravelled throughout its length by the provincial authorities, thus providing an all-weather motor route connecting Waskesiu lake with the main highways of the province.

*Telephone Lines.*—New telephone lines were constructed from Waskesiu lake to Crean and Kingsmere lakes, and from Meridian cabin to Rabbit cabin. All other lines in the park were repaired and maintained in good working condition.

*Permits and Licences.*—During the year 107 permits, licences, and agreements to lease, were issued. These included:—

Permits: 35 timber, 3 building, 18 hay.

Agreements to lease: 15 business lots, 9 residential lots, 2 livery lots.

Licences: 14 chauffeur, 8 boatman, 3 boat livery.



Sunset on Waskesiu Lake—Prince Albert National Park.

*Fires.*—The season was dry and the wardens kept a sharp look-out for fires. Thirteen outbreaks in all occurred, burning over an area of 5,119½ acres. The total cost of fighting fire was \$3,812.25. The largest fire, which occurred in the northwest portion of the park about Lavallee lake, started outside the boundary. With the co-operation of the Department of National Defence, whose planes are located at Big River, the fire was brought under control before it had done any great damage. Fire protection work in the park was greatly facilitated by the use of the Meridian-Rabbit trail, which was maintained in good condition throughout its entire length to permit motor transportation of men and fire-fighting equipment. A large amount of work was done on other fire trails throughout the park.

*Wild Life.*—There was a noticeable increase in wild life in the park including moose, deer, elk, caribou and bear. In addition to these the smaller furbearing animals are plentiful. Birds, particularly waterfowl, are numerous.

Special study of park waters was continued with a view to ascertaining game fish possibilities. Recommendations of the Biological Board of Canada,



through whose assistance the investigations were made, include the introduction of the Kamloops trout into Kingsmere lake and speckled trout in the MacLennan river. Special study was made of the waters of Waskesiu lake (with comparative data of Crean and Kingsmere lakes) and of Lavallee, Tibiska, and Wassegam lakes, and their tributary streams in the northern part of the park.

#### RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

During the season 6,000 cars and 12,028 visitors were registered at Riding Mountain National Park.

This delightful recreational area and wild life sanctuary in Manitoba which became part of the system of Canada's National Parks in 1930, proved very popular with the public. The park, which was formerly the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, covers an area of 1,148 square miles. It presents a typical example of Manitoba's mountain country. Rough, broken terraces on the east rise to a wide, wooded tableland, set with beautiful little lakes. The terrain then slopes gently on the west in broad steps to the Assiniboine. The eastern part of the park particularly is well wooded with poplar, birch, spruce, balsam, and jack pine. Towards the west the forest thins out and green glades appear, where wild flowers grow in luxurious profusion. In places eastern hardwoods, such as oak and elm, may also be found.



Canoeing on Clear Lake—Riding Mountain National Park.

The lakes undoubtedly form one of the chief attractions of the park. Their spring-fed waters are clear and pure like true mountain lakes, and their colours possess the same jewel-like brilliance.

The park is accessible by motor highway from all parts of the province and is within easy reach of both the transcontinental railway lines. The distance from Winnipeg is approximately 175 miles. The approach is by way of Dauphin

on the north and by Brandon, Neepawa, and Minnedosa on the south. A new motor highway, being constructed by the Department from Clear lake to Norgate Station, a distance of approximately twenty miles, ties up with a good road running north and south along the east boundary of the park, thus connecting with the provincial road system.

To accommodate the large number of campers at Clear lake—where the townsite is located—an area of five acres was cleared, a new kitchen shelter built, and other improvements made. In addition in the townsite two new wells were sunk and three wells conditioned. Work was continued on the extension to the golf course at the east end of Clear lake.

*Road Construction.*—Road construction included the work on the Norgate-Clear Lake highway, the regrading of the greater portion of the Lake Audy-Strathelair road, and the gravelling of eighteen miles of the same.

*Subdivisions.*—The subdivisions of the townsite are being redesigned. There are at present on the subdivisions ninety cottages of various types and designs. Many improvements were made by cottagers to their bungalows.

*Permits.*—Thirty-two permits were issued covering the grazing of 451 head of cattle and 45 horses. In addition to these, 103 permits were granted for the cutting of 1,371 tons of hay.

*Fires.*—The season was a bad one in respect to fires. In all thirty-five outbreaks occurred, covering an area of 9,751 acres. The total cost of fire-fighting was \$6,763.43.

*Unemployment Relief.*—Four relief camps were established in the park for the purpose of carrying on unemployment relief work. In all 346 individuals were employed. The number of days worked was 7,087.7, an average of 20.5 days per man. Every town and municipality surrounding the reservation was represented in the working force. Work done included continuation of construction on the Norgate-Clear Lake road, underbrushing on Clear Lake townsite, right-of-way cutting on the Norgate road, survey and right-of-way cutting of the Dauphin-Clear Lake road.

*Wild Life.*—The Superintendent of the park estimates there are in the reservation, 2,000 elk, 500 moose, 600 deer, 250 bear, and many muskrat and mink.

Bird life is on the increase and prairie chicken and ruffed grouse are numerous. Migratory birds rest on the waters of the park in large numbers, and some of them stay to nest. Of particular interest last season was the large number of mountain bluebirds which nested in the vicinity of the golf course at the east end of Clear lake.

#### BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

Grazing conditions in the park were excellent. There was very little snow until the month of March and all the animals came through the winter in the best of condition. The following table shows the animals in the park on March 31, 1931.—

Buffalo .....	6,231	Antelope .....	1
Elk .....	766	Yak .....	26
Moose .....	76	Hybrid stock .....	23
Mule deer .....	2,172	Domestic cattle .....	11

The usual operations were carried on about the farm. Approximately 500 acres were seeded down to oats and 100 acres to grass. Owing to bad weather conditions the crops were small. Some 2,200 bushels of grain and 150 tons of green feed were harvested. The hay crop yielded 828 tons of which 794 tons were from the Ribstone meadow and 34 tons from the Home Paddock enclosure.

*Fencing.*—Approximately 100 miles of fence were repaired. A change was made in the location of the fence on the west boundary to include the south half

of section 30, township 43, range 8, and the south half of section 25, township 43, range 9, both west of the Fourth Meridian. This alteration provides additional pasturage and access for the animals to a supply of good spring water. A new gateway, consisting of square stone pillars with cement caps and two strongly built iron gates, was provided at the Wainwright entrance to the park.

*Fire Protection.*—A 60-foot tower with a 6,000-gallon tank was installed near the farm buildings. A new water main was laid from the tank to hydrants located at suitable points and 1,000 feet of new hose supplied. Fireguards both inside and outside the main fence and in other parts of the park were ploughed. Most of the work was done by park teams.



Buffalo Fording Shallow Lake—Buffalo National Park.

*Roads.*—The road from Wainwright to the Home Paddock entrance gate was graded and gravelled. About two miles of the main Wainwright-Hughenden road, which runs through the park hay meadow, were graded. Approximately twenty miles of old prairie trails, which had worn into deep ruts, were improved to accommodate motor cars. Other trails were maintained in good condition including those in the Home Paddock enclosure.

*Buildings and Improvements.*—A new stable was constructed at Rocky Ford to accommodate riders' horses when on the round-up. The roof of the boarding house at the farm was reshingled, and a veranda built on the warden's cottage at Rocky Ford. Repairs were also made to the warden's cottage and teamsters' cabin at the Home Paddock. New wells were bored at the Home Paddock, Ribstone Meadow, and Mott Lake recreation grounds.

*Permits.*—Dry wood permits were issued to settlers living in the vicinity of the park for 400 cords, also for 3,000 green willow pickets.

*Predatory Animals.*—There was a marked decrease in the number of coyote in the park. Fifteen of these animals were killed during the year. Only six of the hides were of value, the others being affected with mange.

*Visitors.*—The total number of visitors during the year was 12,537. Entries recorded at the three gates were as follows: Wainwright gate (Home Paddock), 10,832; Hardisty gate, 1,178; Farm gate, 527.

## ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Visitors to Elk Island National Park totalled 30,138. The weather was ideal for picnickers and tourists who, in addition to viewing with interest the herds of animals in the park, found a wide diversity of entertainment about the bathing beaches and recreation grounds. The animals were in splendid condition and the wardens reported increases in buffalo and moose. There are now in the park 863 buffalo, 400 moose, 467 elk, and 199 deer.

Repair work was carried on as usual. All fences were put in good shape, the corral at the south end of the preserve enlarged, and fireguards conditioned. New fireguards were ploughed as follows: four miles on the east side of the park, and seven miles from the southern boundary to the west of Tawayik lake. There were no serious fires during the year. The season was a good one for hay. Over 400 tons were secured, which, with the supply carried over from the previous year, will provide amply for feeding needs. Nine hundred and fifty bushels of oats were harvested.

*Roads and Improvements.*—The roads were maintained in good condition throughout the season. Three and a half miles of the road to Astotin lake were reconstructed and improvements made to the Sandy Beach road by widening at points and lessening curves. Grading was done and new culverts constructed on the road north of Tawayik lake. From headquarters to the junction of the Sandy Beach and South End roads, a distance of two miles, was surfaced with gravel. A new cabin was built at the north entrance to the park for the use of the gate-keeper.

*Wild Life.*—Birds are numerous in the park. Blue heron nested on the islands in large numbers and waterfowl generally showed an increase. Prairie chicken were plentiful and their enemies, the coyote, were reported on the decrease.

## GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Georgian Bay Islands National Park, comprising twenty-nine islands in Georgian bay, which were set aside by the Government of Canada in 1929, as a National Park, were visited during the summer months by approximately 1,000 campers and picnickers.

Beausoleil island, the largest of the group, some five square miles in area, was extremely popular with campers. The beautiful groves and bathing beaches of white sand, the varied plant and bird life, and the good fishing in the surrounding waters, are outstanding attractions.

Many improvements were made on the island during the year. Six new campsites were cleared; and rustic shelters with conveniences were provided at Lost bay, and at the Indian village on the shores of Beausoleil bay. Work done also included the building of a fence around the cemetery, and the filling-in with rock of two wharves.

## POINT PELEE NATIONAL PARK

A new record in tourist travel was established at Point Pelee National Park. During the season 26,000 cars entered the park, carrying a total of 104,000 passengers. This was an increase over the previous year of 5,200 cars and 20,800 visitors. The number of campers who took out permits for less than a four days' stay was 853. Of these 182 were from Ontario and 671 from the United States. Camping permits for more than four days numbered 142—58 from Ontario and 84 from the United States.

The increasing popularity of this unique area for tourists is easily explained. Situated on the north shore of lake Erie, the reservation—the most southerly mainland point in Canada—may be reached by motor car in from





Flower Pot Island—Georgian Bay Islands National Park.



Cedar Island—St. Lawrence Islands National Park.

one to two hours from Detroit, and from other thickly populated areas both in Ontario and Michigan. The bathing beaches are free and in summer the park is colourful with flowers, and semi-tropical vegetation. Nature has lavishly endowed this resort with features acceptable to picnickers and campers.

*Wild Life.*—There was a marked increase in wild life during the season. Squirrel, racoon, and rabbit were plentiful while muskrat were in greater numbers than for some years. Quail and ring-necked English pheasant showed a marked increase and during the spring and fall migrations thousands of ducks and geese rested on the lake waters. Many whistling swan were also seen in the marshes during the migratory periods.

#### ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

This unique National Park consisting of thirteen islands and a mainland reservation among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence river, was made use of by some 15,000 people, including a large number of excursion, picnic, and fishing parties.

On most of the islands, attractively designed pavilions have been erected and open-air kitchens and other conveniences supplied. In the most favourable locations wharves and landing places have been built for steamers and other water-craft. In addition to the maintenance of the grounds in good condition, a new bathing house was erected at Mallorytown, Ontario, on the mainland.

#### FORT ANNE NATIONAL PARK

Fort Anne National Park at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was visited by large numbers of tourists during the season. This historic site proved a centre of interest to 18,000 people, 13,327 of whom signed their names in the register at the museum. Among the distinguished visitors to the park were Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Willingdon; M. Coursier, Charge d'Affaires of the French Legation at Ottawa; and the Abbe Couillard-Depréz, a direct descendant of Louis Hebert, pioneer apothecary of Acadia.

Parties also visiting the site were the teachers and pupils of the Granville public school and from the County Academy; 200 Dominion Atlantic Railway employees; the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists; the American Agricultural Editors Association; and the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

Several interesting additions were made to the museum and library. Outstanding among these was a tablet unveiled to Louis Hebert by the Abbe Couillard-Depréz. A tablet was also unveiled to commemorate the New England expeditions of 1654 and 1710 against Port Royal. A volume of almanacs dated 1707, a personal memento of Queen Anne, was obtained from the Trustees of the London Museum through the efforts of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal.

#### FORT BEAUSEJOUR NATIONAL PARK

This historic area overlooking Chignecto bay in Westmorland county, New Brunswick, which contains the remains of fortifications erected by the French, 1751-1755, to offset the strategic importance of a fort erected by the British at Beaubassin, was visited by 11,972 tourists during the season.

The travelling public evinced a keen interest in this spot associated with early Acadian days where, in 1755, the French and Indian forces capitulated to the heavily armed New England troops under the command of General Robert Monckton. Upon the occupation of the fortress by the British its name was changed to Fort Cumberland, in honour of the Duke of Cumberland, son of King George III.

Improvements to the grounds during the year included widening and grading 600 feet of road from the entrance gate to the parking area; rebuilding the walls of the powder magazine; placing guns on the northeast and northwest bastions; and erecting markers at Butte a Mirande, Portage Hill, and Butte a Charles.

### Protection of Migratory Birds

An amendment to the Regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, based upon suggestions from the different provincial officers and the district migratory bird officers, was made last June. The only change affecting all Canada was a minor one in connection with the marking of carcasses of birds of pure wild stock, reared in captivity and sold for food purposes. The following changes were made in the Regulations:—

*New Brunswick.*—The daily bag limit on ducks was reduced from 25 to 15, and a seasonal bag limit, which was new, of 150 ducks established. Also a minor change respecting restrictions for the use of boxes.

*Ontario.*—The daily bag limit for ducks was reduced from 25 to 15 and the seasonal bag limit reduced from 200 to 150.

*Saskatchewan.*—The daily bag limit on Wilson's snipe was reduced from 25 to 15, and a seasonal bag limit of 150 birds, which was new, established. The seasonal bag limit for ducks and geese was reduced from 200 to 150.

*Manitoba.*—The daily bag limit for ducks, prior to October 1 in any season, was reduced from 20 to 15, and the daily bag limit for ducks for the remainder of the open season was reduced from 40 to 30. The seasonal bag limit for ducks was reduced from 200 to 150 and a seasonal bag limit for geese was established at 50 birds.

*British Columbia.*—The boundaries of the season zone known as the "Western District" were altered; the season for ducks, geese, brant, and coot in the Provincial Electoral Division of Creston in the Eastern District was made one month shorter; the season for band-tailed pigeon was extended for two weeks; and the use of decoys, except live decoys, in the hunting of band-tailed pigeon was permitted.

The staff enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act was maintained at approximately the same strength as during the previous year. One slight change made was the discontinuance of the services of six part-time sanctuary caretakers in Alberta, owing to the control of the sanctuaries having been transferred to the province. In accordance with the original plan, the enforcement of bird protection measures was left largely in the hands of the provincial authorities. Under this arrangement duplication of staff is avoided. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dominion fishery officers, the provincial game officers of many provinces, and some hundreds of honorary game officers co-operated with the Department in enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and in providing information respecting bird conditions throughout Canada. A staff of officers under the direction of a chief federal migratory bird officer is maintained in the Maritime Provinces for the enforcement of the law.

The usual patrols were made by the Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to inspect the bird sanctuaries on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and the work of the sanctuary caretakers and the staff of temporary assistants. This patrol serves to protect especially the sea-bird life of the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Western Provinces in addition to his regular work in co-operating with all conservation agencies in his district made an inspection of sanctuaries on the prairies, and spent some time in scientific work.

The drought which affected the breeding of waterfowl in Western Canada in 1929 continued, and caused a serious reduction in hatch during 1930. The seriousness of the situation was first reported by our officers who had been at work in the Prairie Provinces in the fall of 1929. At that time, many of the sloughs in the important prairie nesting ground for ducks were dry. As soon as it was seen that this drought was continuing in 1930, a special questionnaire was sent to all the waterfowl observers of the Dominion. The seriousness of the situation was made public in Canada and also brought to the attention of the United States game conservation authorities at the meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, which was held at Toronto late in August, 1930.

*Prosecutions.*—In connection with the enforcement of the Act, 71 prosecutions were instituted by Dominion officers and 70 convictions secured.

*Oil Pollution.*—Regarding the pollution of waters, the Department has continued to advise the Department of Marine respecting reports of losses of bird life caused by oil floating on navigable waters.

*Statistics and Censuses.*—The Department has continued to co-operate with the United States Biological Survey in gathering statistics, particularly relating to waterfowl. A large number of voluntary observers co-operate with the Department in this connection. Naturalists throughout Canada and in the United States have continued to take Christmas bird censuses, which are valuable in that they place on record the distribution of bird life on the continent at that season.

*Permits and Licences.*—Permits and licences issued during the year were: for the collection of birds for scientific purposes, 226; possession of birds for propagating purposes, 576; capturing of birds for propagating purposes, 23; destruction of birds when found to be seriously damaging agricultural, fishery, or other products, 128; collection of eider-down, 2; special permits, 5; taking birds for banding purposes, 116; practising taxidermy, 74; shooting of geese and brant in Shelburne, Queens, and Halifax counties, Nova Scotia, in the open season, 911.

*Investigations.*—The Chief Migratory Bird Officer for the Western Provinces co-operated with the Biological Board of Canada in investigating waterfowl in relation to spawning of herring. The findings of this investigation have been published by the Biological Board. Birds are often blamed for doing serious damage to fisheries. The true relationship and the extent of the damage, if any, caused in such cases can only be determined by painstaking scientific investigation.

The Chief Migratory Bird Officer for Ontario and Quebec is studying the possibilities of the area included in the Pre-Cambrian Shield as a breeding ground for waterfowl. It becomes necessary to know, in view of the increasing invasion of the very important prairie nesting grounds by agriculture, whether conditions in areas such as those included in the Pre-Cambrian Shield are suitable for duck breeding. In addition, this officer prepared, and the Department distributed, a report on the relation of Canada geese and brant to commercial gathering of eelgrass in the St. Lawrence estuary. He also presented a progress report on the bird sanctuaries of the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence during the past five years.

*Bird Banding.*—The study of bird migration through the ringing or banding method was continued. The Department worked in close co-operation with the United States Biological Survey in this investigation. In this work—through the co-operation of persons interested in this study, as well as provincial game



departments—migration routes, details of life histories, and other vital statistics of bird life are being secured. Some species of birds are of very great economic importance, and the voluntary workers who conduct bird banding observations are contributing in no small measure to the advance of bird conservation. Records received during the year 1930 numbered 18,654, exceeding by 2,020 those of the previous year.

*Bird Sanctuaries and Public Shooting Grounds.*—The bird sanctuaries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, which were on Crown lands, and all public shooting grounds in these three provinces were transferred to the respective provinces under the various Acts for the transfer of natural resources. As shown in the extracts from these Acts in the introduction to this report, responsibility is now on these provinces to continue and preserve bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds as such.

Bird sanctuaries were established during the year at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa (an extension of the existing sanctuary); and at St. Andrews East, Quebec. General interest has also been shown in the establishment of small sanctuaries throughout Canada.

*Co-operation with the Department of National Defence.*—The attention of the Department of National Defence was called to the danger to wild life caused by aircraft. As a result, circular letters were sent to all air pilots, aircraft operators, airport owners, light aeroplane clubs, inspectors, and stations throughout Canada urging their co-operation with provincial and Dominion officers to see that game law violations do not occur.

*Educational.*—Officers of the Department attended camps for young people and gave instructions in bird protection and general natural history. Departmental distribution of pamphlets during the year amounted to 68,506. To acquaint the public with the shooting seasons and related bird protection information, 45,691 posters, 21,975 copies of the Act, and 23,458 abstracts of the Act and Regulations were distributed. Following the change in the Regulations, circular letters were distributed to the press throughout Canada, and these received wide publicity and editorial comment. Generally the press and the public are strongly in favour of bird protection.

Radio stations throughout Canada co-operated in making known to the public changes in the hunting seasons. With children, bird-house competitions continued to be popular.

*Lectures.*—There was as usual a great demand for lectures on bird protection subjects. Many of these were delivered by officers of the Department. In other cases lantern slides were furnished and assistance given to private lecturers. Slides lent free of charge to lecturers numbered 5,054.

*Game Conferences.*—The biennial conference of provincial and Dominion game officers was held at Ottawa during August. Conservation subjects were discussed and several resolutions adopted to aid provincial and Dominion game administrations in working along uniform lines. The conference was called in advance of the 24th annual meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, at Toronto, thus all provinces represented at the game conference were able to attend the meeting of the International Association where discussions covered the wider field of North American game conservation.

During the year the Department was represented at the following other national and international meetings which dealt with scientific and conservation questions: the Forty-Eighth Stated Meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union at Salem, Massachusetts, October, 1930; the Seventeenth National Game Conference, held under the auspices of the American Game Protective Asso-

ciation, New York, N.Y., December, 1930; a joint meeting of the Northeastern Bird Banding Association and the Federation of Bird Clubs of New England, at Boston, Massachusetts, January, 1931.

The departmental representative at the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union conveyed an invitation from the Provencher Society of Natural History, Quebec, and from the Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, Province of Quebec, asking that the Union meet in Quebec city at an early date. The invitations were accepted and the 50th Stated Meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union will be held in the city of Quebec in the fall of 1932.

### Historic Sites and Monuments

The close of the fiscal year shows good progress made by the Department of the Interior in erecting suitable memorials to mark national historic sites and to commemorate the public services of outstanding personages associated with the early history of Canada. These sites were recommended for attention by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, which acts in an advisory capacity to the Department in this work.



Site of Wolfe's Landing, Kennington Cove, Nova Scotia.

A notable development in connection with historic sites is that of tourist travel. Visitors in greater numbers than ever before had as their objective the landmarks which are being preserved to perpetuate the memory of important events which have influenced the course of Canada's growth as a nation.

*Sites Marked*

During 1930-31 the following memorials were erected:—

*First Atlantic Cable, North Sydney, N.S.*—A bronze tablet was affixed to the outer wall of the Cable Building, to commemorate the laying of the first American section of the Atlantic submarine telegraph cable laid in 1856,

*St. Anne, Englishtown, N.S.*—A rubble stone cairn with tablet was erected on a plot of land donated by Mr. George E. Fader, adjacent to the Baddeck-Cape North highway, to commemorate the events associated with that place, which was settled in 1629 by Captain Charles Daniel and later became an early Jesuit mission. In 1713 it was selected as a naval base, named Port Dauphin, and strongly fortified.

*Wolfe's Landing, Kennington Cove, N.S.*—A cairn with tablet was erected on a plot of land donated by Mr. Dan A. McInnis, to mark the site where the men of Brigadier-General James Wolfe's brigade landed, on June 8, 1758, in the movement which resulted in the capture of Louisbourg.

*Canada's Coal Industry, Port Morien, N.S.*—A cairn with tablet was erected on the plot of land donated by the Dominion Coal Company, adjacent to the Morien-Long Beach road, to mark the site where the first regular coal-mining operations in America were established by the French, in 1720.

*First Export of Coal, Minto, N.B.*—A cut-stone monument with tablet was erected near the railway station at Minto, to commemorate the events connected with the discovery and mining of the first coal for export in Canada.

*Benjamin Sulte, Three Rivers, P.Q.*—A tablet was affixed to the outer wall at the entrance to the City Hall to commemorate the public services of Benjamin Sulte, historian and poet, 1841-1923.

*Opening of St. Lawrence River to All Nations, Quebec, P.Q.*—A tablet was affixed to the outer wall of the passengers' waiting room at the Princess Louise docks, to commemorate the events which led up to the opening of the St. Lawrence river to all nations, on January 1, 1850.

*First Geodetic Survey Station, King Mountain, Kingsmere, P.Q.*—A cairn with tablet was erected on a plot of land donated by Mr. M. P. Mulvihill, to mark the site where the triangulation system of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, was commenced in 1905.

*Quebec Seminary, Quebec, P.Q.*—A tablet was affixed to the outer wall of Laval University to mark the site of the seminary established on March 26, 1663, by Mgr. de Laval, first Bishop of Quebec. This seminary is the oldest educational house for boys in Canada.

*Chambly Canal, Chambly, P.Q.*—A cairn with tablet was erected on the canal reserve adjacent to the Longueuil-St. Jean highway, to commemorate the events associated with the construction of this canal, begun in 1831.

*Mattawa Portage, Mattawa, Ont.*—A cairn with tablet was erected in Memorial Park to mark the site of one of the chief portages on the main canoe route from Montreal to the Great Lakes, and beyond, in fur-trading days.

*Southwold Earthworks, near St. Thomas, Ont.*—A stone gateway was built at the entrance and a tablet affixed to it to mark the site of this unique example of a double-walled aboriginal fort, the origin and age of which remain unknown

*Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.*—A cairn with tablet was erected on the military reserve, to mark the site of the fort which was built there in 1801, and strengthened and enlarged by General Brock in 1812. The fort was maintained as a military post until 1845.

*Early Fur Trade, Wawanesa, Man.*—A cairn with tablet was erected in the town park, adjacent to the Sunshine Highway, to commemorate the events associated with the seven fur trading posts, built in that vicinity between 1785 and 1828 by the North West, Hudson's Bay, and X.Y. companies.

*Dominion Lands Survey System, near Headingly, Man.*—A cairn with tablet was erected adjacent to the main highway on a plot of land donated by Mr. John T. Haig and Hon. A. Benard, to mark the site where the first monument of the Dominion Lands Survey System was placed July 10, 1871. The system then inaugurated now extends across the prairies and to the Pacific coast.

*Indian Treaty No. 6, Fort Carlton, Sask.*—A cairn with tablet was erected on a plot of land, donated by Mr. W. A. Urton, to mark the site where in 1876 Treaty No. 6 was negotiated between Commissioners of the Crown and the Crees.

*Henry House, Jasper Park, Alberta.*—A cairn with tablet was erected near the bridge over the Athabaska river to mark the site of Henry House, founded by the North West Company in 1811. This post became an important point in the transportation system of the North West Company and later of the Hudson's Bay Company.

*David Thompson, Jasper Park, Alberta.*—A cairn with tablet was erected on a rocky eminence, immediately adjacent to the east end of the Athabaska River bridge, to commemorate the public services of David Thompson, who in 1810-11 discovered the Athabaska pass. This immediately became a regular route across the mountains in this region and so continued until the advent of railway communication.

*Pacific Cable, Bamfield, B.C.*—A tablet was affixed to the Pacific Cable Building to mark one terminus of this British state-owned cable which was completed and officially opened on October 31, 1902.

*Simon Fraser, Musqueam, B.C.*—A monument with tablet was erected adjacent to Marine Drive, near the west boundary of the Musqueam Indian Reserve, to mark the place where Simon Fraser ended his exploration of the Fraser river from Fort George on July 2, 1808.

### *Preservation Work*

Preservation and other work was carried out at several of the larger sites as follows:—

*Louisbourg Fortress, Cape Breton Island.*—Through recent excavation and restoration work carried out at Louisbourg, the massive foundations of the old fortress are emerging from the grassy mounds which have hidden them for the past century. Several of the original streets of the fortress town have been re-located through the use of old plans obtained from Paris. Rue d'Orleans has been surfaced from Rue St. Louis to the east gate, and a bridge constructed over the moat at the latter point to provide an entrance to the old French and English cemeteries. The roof of the bomb-proof casemates at the southern end of the King's bastion has been repaired in concrete, preserving the old French masonry effect. The gateway between the chapel and the barracks has been opened, and the walls of the Governor's house and the southern side of the barracks exposed. The walls of the hospital are showing for a short distance, and in several places about the fortress the arches of the doors and windows of the basement storerooms can be seen.

*Fort Monckton, Port Elgin, N.B.*—The grounds were cleared and levelled and the old trenches cleaned out and reshaped. A sea wall was constructed to prevent further erosion.



*Fort Chambly, Chambly, P.Q.*—An iron picket fence was erected around a portion of the fort property and repairs made to the dungeon, northwest bastion, powder magazine, and northeast bastion. A section of the north dry stone wall was substantially reconstructed.

*Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, P.Q.*—The old bridge over the moat at the south entrance of the fort was demolished and a new bridge constructed in its place. A temporary wharf was erected at the west side of the island, and repairs made to the wharf at the east side.

*Fort Cathcart, Cedar Island, Kingston, Ont.*—The interior and exterior walls were repaired and pointed, the iron casements placed in position, and three large guns mounted on separate stone drums. The whole tower was thoroughly cleaned.

### *Acquisition of Sites*

Arrangements were made for sites or locations on which to erect memorials or place tablets in connection with the following:—

*St. John, N.B., Mallard House.*—To mark the place where the first Legislature of New Brunswick assembled in February, 1786.

*Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.*—To commemorate the valiant services of the officers and soldiers of Butler's Corps of Rangers, 1777-1784.

*Carrying Place, Bay of Quinte, Ont.*—To mark one end of the portage from the bay of Quinte to lake Ontario.

*Ottawa, Ont.*—To affix a tablet bearing an appropriate inscription relative to the work of Samuel Champlain, to the Champlain monument, Nepean point, Ottawa.

*Fort Erie, Ont.*—To commemorate the capture of the United States schooners *Ohio* and *Somers*, during the war of 1812-14.

*Toronto, Ont.*—To affix a tablet to the wall of the main corridor of the first floor of the Parliament Buildings to commemorate the public services of General Sir Gordon Drummond.

*Normandale, Ont.*—To mark the site of the Normandale Furnace, founded in 1818, by Samuel Mason.

*Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.*—A plot of land twenty-five feet square was donated to the Department by Mrs. Mabel A. Brierly of Rocky Mountain House, on which to erect a memorial to mark the site of Rocky Mountain House, built by the North West Company in 1799.

*Quesnel, B.C.*—To erect a cairn with tablet to commemorate the construction of Collin's Overland Telegraph Line in 1865-66. This was the first unit in the telegraph system of the West Coast.

*Dawson, Y.T.*—To affix a tablet on the wall of the main corridor of the Administration Building, Dawson, to commemorate the Yukon gold discovery, 1896.

Markers will be erected in connection with the opening of the following canals: *Cascades and Soulanges Canal, Cascades Point, Que., 1783; Lachine Canal, Lachine, Que., 1824; Carillon Canal, Carillon, Que., 1833; Grenville Canal, Grenville, Que., 1833; Cornwall Canal, near Cornwall, Ont., 1842; Farran's Point Canal, Farran's Point, Ont., 1847; Rapide Plat Canal, near Morrisburg, Ont., 1847; Galops Canal, Iroquois, Ont., 1846.*

## APPENDIX

## Alpine Club of Canada

*Report of the Secretary—Banff Club-House, 1930*

During the year the club-house was a centre of information for people interested in mountain climbing. This branch of sport is becoming increasingly popular at Banff as good motor roads and well kept trails bring some of the most attractive mountain districts within easy reach of climbers. The club-house was open earlier than in previous years and this with the special camp arrangements added greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors who made the club-house their headquarters for climbs and expeditions in the neighbourhood.

Many improvements were made about the premises during the year. Construction work on staff quarters was proceeded with and the management committee approved the building of a new cabin. For the convenience of members visiting out of the regular season two double cabins were left equipped with all necessities except food. The innovation proved a great success. Nineteen parties, totalling 119 persons, availed themselves of the accommodation provided.

The attendance of members was extremely gratifying, 428 visitors being reported from various points throughout the British Empire, the United States, China, Holland, Denmark, and France.

*Report of the Secretary—Maligne Lake Camp*

The twenty-fifth annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada was held at Maligne lake, Jasper National Park, from July 28 to August 16, 1930. The magnificent scenery, perfect weather conditions, and attractive camp grounds, with an unexcelled field for climbers combined to make the camp one of the most successful yet held. About the campfire extremely interesting talks were given, including those by Prof. A. P. Coleman, Prof. C. Fay, the Hon. R. Bruce, Dr. W. Boyd, and two members of the Mount Everest expeditions, N. E. Odell and C. G. Crawford.

From the main camp at Maligne lake subsidiary camps were established at Coronet creek, southeast a distance of six miles, and at Sandpiper creek near the Narrows. Operating from the main camp, climbs made included those to mount Llysyfran—a first ascent—by a party led by C. G. Crawford; mount Julian—a first ascent by way of the northeast couloir—by a party under the leadership of T. B. Moffatt; an unnamed peak via the wall between mounts Julian and Moffatt, under the leadership of T. B. Moffatt. Other climbs made were the Thumb, mount Warren by the easterly snowfield, and mounts Charlton, Unwin and Sampson. Trips were also made to lake Ultra-Maligne, thence to mounts Julian and Moffatt; to Canyon creek and snowfield; and to the glacier between mounts Mary Vaux and Llysyfran.

From Coronet Creek camp a first ascent was made by members under the leadership of S. B. Hendricks and H. E. Sampson of mount Coronet; mount Brazeau by way of the west face of the col between mounts Brazeau and Henry McLeod, under the leadership of Dr. Sharpe, B. Jefferson, A. A. McCoubrey, and Hans Fuhrer. Additional climbs undertaken included those of mounts Warren, Replica, and Henry McLeod.

Climbs made from Sandpiper camp were first ascents of the Wedge; mount Southesk under the leadership of D. M. Woods; mount Maligne peaks.

Those in attendance at the annual camp were drawn from England, the United States, Sweden, and Canada.

## THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

(Eighteen in number with a total area of 12,059 square miles)

Park	Location	Date established	Area in square miles	Characteristics
Banff.....	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2,585.00	Mountain playground containing the two famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Massive ranges, upper slopes bare and worn, or glacier crowned; lower slopes covered with luxuriant forests and flowered alplands; glacier-fed lakes. Wild deer, goat, sheep, elk, etc. Recreations—alpine climbing, riding, swimming, golf, tennis, motoring, skiing, tobogganing, snow-shoeing, skating, curling.
Buffalo.....	Eastern Alberta, near Wainwright.	1908	197.50	Fenced enclosure; home of the Federal government buffalo herd. Over 6,000 buffalo, also moose, deer, elk, yak and hybrids.
Elk Island.....	Central Alberta near Lamont.	1911	51.00	Fenced enclosure, containing over 800 buffalo, also moose, elk, and deer.
Fort Anne.....	Nova Scotia..... (Annapolis Royal).	1917	31 (acres)	National Historic Park.
Fort Beausejour.....	New Brunswick near Sackville.	1926	59 (acres)	National Historic Park.
Georgian Bay Islands	In Georgian Bay near Midland Ontario.	1929	4.63	Twenty-nine islands in Georgian Bay. Beausoleil, largest of the group, is an ideal summer resort. Fine bathing beaches, beautiful groves of trees, varied bird and plant life.
Glacier.....	Southeastern British Columbia on summit of the Selkirk range.	1886	521.00	More massive formation of the old Selkirk range; luxuriant forests, alpine flower gardens. Centre for alpine climbers. Illecillewaet and Asulkan glaciers and valleys; Nakimu caves, Marion lake, Rogers and Baloo passes.
Jasper.....	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1907	4,200.00	Immense mountain wilderness, rich in historical associations. Numbers of unclimbed peaks, glaciers, snow-fields, canyons, lakes of wonderful colouring; Athabaska valley, Maligne lake, Mount Edith Cavell; Miette hot springs, Largest big game sanctuary in America. One of the finest golf courses on the continent.
Kootenay.....	Southeastern British Columbia along Banff-Windermere highway.	1920	587.00	Park extends five miles on each side of Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere highway. Deep canyons, Iron Gates, Briscoe range, Sinclair canyon, famed Radium Hot Springs. Bear, deer caribou, and mountain sheep.
Mount Revelstoke...	Southeastern British Columbia on the summit of Mount Revelstoke.	1914	100.00	Nineteen mile drive up Mt. Revelstoke affording panoramic views of the Columbia and Illecillewaet valleys. Clach-na-Cuddin ice-field, lakes Eva and Millar. Game preserve and winter sports resort.
Nemiskam.....	Southern Alberta near Foremost.	1922	8.50	Fenced animal reserve, the home of 300 antelope.
Point Pelee.....	Southern Ontario on lake Erie.	1918	6.01	Most southerly mainland point in Canada. Northern limit of many migratory birds; summer resort and bird reserve; unique flora. Recreational area.

Park	Location	Date established	Area in square miles	Characteristics
Prince Albert.....	Central Saskatchewan, north of Prince Albert	1927	1,869.00	Forest country of northwestern Canada, birch, spruce, jack-pine poplar; lakes and streams; moose, deer, bear, beaver and interesting bird life. Excellent fishing, northern pike, pickerel and lake trout; fine white sand beaches, ideal camping grounds.
Riding Mountain.....	Southwestern Manitoba west of lake Winnipeg.	1929	1,148.04	Rolling woodland country in western Manitoba dotted with several beautiful lakes. Natural home for big game including largest herd of wild elk in Canada. Fine bathing and camping, summer resort.
St. Lawrence Islands	In St. Lawrence river between Morrisburg and Kingston, Ontario.	1904	180.8 (acres)	Thirteen Islands among the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence river. Recreational area, camping, fishing.
Waterton Lakes.....	Southern Alberta adjoining Glacier park in Montana, U.S.A.	1895	220.00	Mountains noted for beauty of colouring; lovely lakes, picturesque trails; waterfalls, snowpeaks trout fishing, camping resort; government golf course.
Wawaskesy.....	Southeastern Alberta...	1922	54.00	Antelope reserve, as yet undeveloped.
Yoho.....	Eastern British Columbia, on west slope of Rockies.	1886	507.00	Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies; Kicking Horse valley, lofty peaks, large number with permanent ice-caps or glaciers; famous Yoho valley with numerous waterfalls, one over 1,200 feet in height. Natural bridge, Emerald lake, lakes O'Hara and McArthur.

Reqn. 5530.



