REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31.

1922
ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Sinclair Canyon, the western portal of the Banff-Windermere motor highway, Kootenay National Park.
2. Red section of road near Canmore, Banff-Windermere motor highway.
3. Vermilion Crossing, the Banff-Windermere motor highway, Kootenay National Park.
5. Fort Champlain, Que., in 1812.
6. Starting out on the three-mile hike to Maligne Lake, Maligne National Park.
7. Nearing Canmore on the Banff-Calgary motor highway.
8. On the Moraine Lake road, Valley of the Ten Peaks, Banff National Park.
9. The Bow Valley from Tunnel Mountain, Banff National Park.
10. Looking down Valley, Yoho National Park.
13. Loe Bend and Peyto mountain, Jasper National Park.
16. A section of the great herd of 8,000 buffalo in Buffalo Park, Waterton, Alta.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, J. B. HARKIN

The steady increase in travel to nearly all of the Canadian National parks has been the most gratifying feature of the past fiscal year (1921-22) and a matter for great satisfaction to all who are concerned with their administration. It indicates more clearly than words the great and increasing service these reservations are capable of rendering and, both from the economic and social aspect, justifies their creation, maintenance and development. A few years ago, Dr. T. G. Langstaff, the eminent alpinist, writing of the Canadian Rockies and the National parks in the "London Field," remarked that it seemed to him that Canadians scarcely realized the value of their unique possessions, and it must be admitted there appeared to be good grounds for his indictment. For many years the name of the Canadian Rockies was better known abroad than at home but there is now noticeable on the part of Canadians themselves a growing interest in the beauty of their own country and an appreciation of the rich possibilities for enjoyment and recreation offered by the National parks, and each year sees a steady gain in the number of Canadian visitors.

Owing to the high cost of railway travel this traffic has not yet reached the high value mark set in 1915, the year of the Panama-Pacific exposition, but it is noted with a great deal of satisfaction that people tend each year to remain an increasing length of time in the parks. While the total registrations are necessarily lower the use that is being made of the parks is a much better use and one that is more consistent with the ideals lying behind their creation. Few will describe travel through the Canadian Rockies or spend even a few hours among the wonders of the National parks without gaining a new conception of the greatness and beauty of Canada and of the possibilities of national life, still the mountains yield their real riches only to those who come and live among them, absorbing through days and weeks their strength and health and beauty. These are the things the parks were created to give and they cannot be gained by the visitor who rushes through them in a few hours either by railway train or motor car. The fact that so many Canadians are making the parks the objective for their annual holiday is, therefore, a matter for much satisfaction. The total travel to the parks during the past fiscal year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banff National Park</td>
<td>27,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoho National Park</td>
<td>1,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper National Park</td>
<td>4,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Revelstoke Park (estimated)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterton National Park (estimated)</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterton Lakes National Park (estimated)</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banff National Park (estimated)</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoho National Park (estimated)</td>
<td>5,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper National Park (estimated)</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoho National Park (estimated)</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 69,284

THE YEAR’S TRAVEL ANALYZED

An analysis of the year’s travel shows that 88,765 people went to the large parks along the main railway lines, of whom approximately 65,000 were from foreign countries. Estimated on the basis of expenditure used in this report in former years, namely, $300 for each foreign visitor, which is admitted to be a conservative figure, it means that the national parks are responsible for an indirect revenue of approximately $19,500,000.

The total appropriations for the National parks during the past year were $206,000. According to the last census the population of Canada numbers 8,775,850 so
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

that the National parks last year cost the people of Canada about 12 cents per capita. As shown above, however, they bring in an indirect revenue of $19,000,000, or a per capita return of approximately $2.92. That is indirect revenue. But it must be remembered that this $19,000,000 is divided among the people and increases their incomes to that extent. A good part of it, therefore, taxable under the business and income tax acts. A considerable percentage of it comes back again directly to the Dominion treasury by way of this tax. There are also other revenues from the parks, the sale of timber and from various concessions and leases, which amounted last year to $75,000.

In addition there were approximately 27,000 foreign visitors to the smaller parks and while these are in some instances, as at Point Pelee park or the St. Lawrence Islands park, might represent an expenditure of only a few dollars, in the other cases and in the aggregate, it would amount to a considerable sum. It must be remembered, too, that the parks performed a direct service, which cannot be calculated in dollars and cents, but serving as a means of recreation for nearly 75,000 Canadians.

A considerable part of the increase in Canadian travel must be credited to the increasing use of the automobile. An analysis of the registrations of cars at Point Pelee shows that a very large percentage come from points on the prairies although there are cars from as far east as Winnipeg and from practically every section of the United States. The gratifying feature of this class of travel is that it also indicates that these great reservations are becoming each year more truly "people's parks". It means that they are no longer a luxury within reach only of the rich. Any one from Vancouver to Winnipeg who owns a car can now enjoy the delights and benefits of a holiday among the mountains at a slight expenditure of both time and money.

As was the case last year the greatest comparative gain has been in the smaller parks, Waterton Lakes park, which is becoming deservedly popular, again showing a very large increase. Elk Island park, which serves not only for a buffalo reserve but for a general park, also shows reports on increase of income. The superintendent reports that travel was the largest yet experienced. A growing interest in the historic parks is also noticeable. Each year the honorary superintendent of Fort Anne park, Annapolis Royal, reports a steady gain. This year he estimates the number of visitors, including people from the town itself, would total 3,000, the largest yet recorded in the history of the park.

The increasing number of demands for information of various kinds about the parks and requests for illustrated lectures on the part of schools, clubs, and other organizations, as well as for material for articles from newspapers and magazines evidences also a much livelier interest in the parks on the part of the general public and indicates the formation of a public sentiment out of which we may confidently expect to draw a large tourist travel in the future.

POSSIBILITIES OF TOURIST TRAVEL

For some years there has been pointed out in this report the tremendous undeveloped possibilities that lie within Canada's reach with respect to tourist travel. It is increasing year by year to an extent that is not yet recognized. The experience of those provinces which have undertaken special publicity campaigns and the prosperity that has followed the building of major highways have convinced everyone that tourist travel pays, and that it can be developed like any other industry. Herbert Cumpbert, Secretary of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, at the Annual Conference of the organization in Tacoma in April, 1922, stated that the tourist traffic into the Pacific Coast was estimated at $7,000,000. In 1921, as a result of organized publicity, it reached $40,000,000 and was expected it would total $60,000,000 in 1922. An industry that can be developed from $7,000,000 to $90,000,000 in five years by an expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars must be taken into consideration by every economist. The total dividends from the gold and silver mines of Ontario up to 1921, according to figures recently published in the daily press, have amounted approximately to only $15,000,000, or a little less than double what the Pacific Northwest States, including British Columbia, expects to receive this year.

From reports received from the different sections of Canada, and from railway, steamship, and motor travel figures, there is good reason to believe that a conservative estimate of the value of tourist traffic into Canada for the past year would total not less than $190,000,000. That means that it has already become one of our most important sources of revenue. A study has been made in previous reports when we bring money into the country by tourist travel it is just as true of us as it is of all other tourist and commercial goods we sell. We have been using the amount and received money in return with this exception that we have sent nothing out of the country that leaves our capital stock diminished. Now compare the value of our four highest exports during the fiscal year 1921-22 with our export of scenery and you will see to rank as follows:

| Agricultural and vegetable products | $111,751,547 |
| Wood and wood products | $15,575,789 |
| Animal products | $12,735,290 |
| Foreign tourist travel | $213,272 |

That means that what we may call our export of scenery must already take fourth place in our foreign trade. It will be observed, too, that its total value amounted to only a little less one-third of the value of our farm and garden products, while it is considerably more than half the value of our total forest products both raw and manufactured.

In the twelve months ending March 31, 1922, Canada's total exports amounted to $74,102,580, as against $118,188,701 in 1921, and $1,232,485,098 in 1920. That is a decrease in foreign business of approximately $940,000,000 in one year. This is an enormous sum but it is less than the annual revenue of France from tourist travel in the years immediately preceding the war, and is approximately equal to the amount formerly spent by Americans in foreign travel each year. If under these circumstances we are now receiving the export goods we are now receiving, it is clear that we should have achieved the same result so far as our national prosperity is concerned. And probably no one would deny that there is no part of Canada which is not capable of attracting four times as many tourists as it had last year. Organized publicity has brought about such results already in special districts. The growth of travel to the Pacific Coast States, as mentioned above, is now eight times what it was five years ago and similar results have been secured in California and other places that have turned their attention to an organized development of the industry. It is reported that at the present time from 30 to 40 per cent of all the gold in the world is stored in New York vaults. Part of surplus wealth of this kind can be drawn into circulation only through the purchase of luxury goods. How Canada manufactures few luxuries which she can export but she possesses other things that are equally valuable. Her scenery, her resorts, her summer, and even her winter climate, her big game and wilderness areas can all be made to serve as a magnet for foreign gold. It is impossible, too, to say to what limits an industry, that caters to a universally desired pleasure, may be developed. Twenty years ago the motor-car was practically unknown. To-day one out of every twenty dollars of private property invested in cars in the United States alone and the annual upkeep must amount to hundreds of millions. The desire for travel is almost equally universal and in fact it is often one of the reasons behind the desire to own a car.

GROWTH OF MOTOR TRAVEL

The astonishing growth of motor travel into Canada has been one of the surprising features of the past year. According to figures collected by the Department of Customs the number of cars entering Canada during the calendar year has jumped from 91,300 in 1920 to 617,241 in 1921; of these 615,074 registered for less than one month, 2,211 for more than one month and less than six months. The
entries by province were: Nova Scotia, 223; Prince Edward Island, 22; New Brunswick, 1,826; Quebec, 43,364; Ontario, 557,183; Manitoba, 8,020; Saskatchewan, 977; Alberta, 305; and British Columbia, 22,957. This shows that we have entered upon a new phase of the tourist industry. The wide distribution of profits from high prices during the war brought the automobile within reach of thousands of skilled workers, farmers, and small tradesmen, and with it came the possibilities of travel. The thousand-mile journey has now become a commonplace. It is only necessary to build good roads, to provide adequate accommodation and to advertise the attractions of any district sufficiently and the travel will come.

There is one other consideration with respect to tourist travel that is not always recognized and that is its value as a forerunner of permanent settlement and financial investment. In an undeveloped country like Canada it is of inestimable advantage to have people from foreign countries touring through it and gaining an idea of its rich undeveloped possibilities, its great resources and its attractiveness as a place in which to live. Tourist travel, in fact, is one of the best immigration agencies, as it is also one of the methods of attracting foreign capital, and a policy looking towards its development appears worthy of consideration along with policies of immigration or trade.

**Verdant Section of Road**

(See opposite, Bantiff-Windermere Bridge)

It is increasingly evident that other countries are coming to regard tourist travel seriously as an industry and are taking official steps to encourage it. Reference has been made before to the French Office of Touring and to the attitude of Italy in this regard. A pamphlet received from the Information Office for Tourists located at the Hague shows that action is also being taken by Holland. The bureau in question is supported by the Government and under its direct supervision. It plans tours throughout Holland, helps lovers of art to see the wonderful Dutch galleries, takes the artist to the picturesque villages near inland lakes, procures sailing vessels or motor boats for those who wish to undertake a yachting cruise, engages reservations in hotels and trains, and provides maps, charts, and guides, all absolutely free of cost. The traveller is thus relieved of all the petty worries of travel and knows in advance just how much his trip will cost. Service of this kind is of inestimable value to a tourist and it will probably not be many years until it will come to be adopted by all countries that are seeking to attract foreign travel.

**Bantiff-Windermere Road**

Construction operations on the Bantiff-Windermere highway were carried on throughout the year and the early completion of the road is now in sight. During the spring clearing was continued along the Kootenay and Vermilion divisions and grading was started in June. During the summer about 11 miles were graded from the north end, the road being completed to within a mile of Vermilion crossing. From the south, grading was carried out from the end of the old British Columbia construction to Kootenay crossing, a distance of about 17 miles, so that during this season a total of about 28 miles of graded road was completed. The log bridges

**Vermilion Crossing**

The Bantiff-Windermere motor highway, Kootenay National park

at Vermilion crossing and Hawk creek, which had been partially completed the previous year, were finished. Clearing of the surveyed line was completed during the winter of 1921-22 and extra clearing of burnt-over timber carried out on the south end of the Kootenay division. On the Sinclair divisions portions of the road built by the Government of British Columbia through solid rock were widened. It is expected that this road will be ready for travel by June, 1923, or a year sooner than called for by the contract made with the British Columbia Government. The commission went over the road during the past summer by motor and horseback and was much impressed with the wonderful scenic attractions and the judgment shown in its location. The grandeur and beauty of this section of the Rockies can scarcely be surpassed, particularly as one approaches the beautiful Sinclair canyon where the road winds between towering walls of red rock. The area is rich in game of many kinds; sheep, goats, moose, elk, and bear are numerous and rapidly increasing. Indeed, the wild life along this road will undoubtedly prove one of its greatest attractions.
attractions. To see these beautiful creatures moving fearlessly about, often feeding within exchange shot of a motor car, is a unique and delightful experience.

As no hotel accommodation exists between Banff and Invermere, camp sites will be located at suitable points and equipped with stoves and other conveniences. The erection of specially designed warden’s cabins, adapted also as shelter homes and social rooms will probably be considered later.

OTHER ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION WORK

Rocky Mountains Park.—The most important work in the Rocky Mountains park was the completion of the new steel and concrete bridge over the Bow River at Banff. This is a very artistic structure that adds greatly to the appearance of the town and provides better facilities for the rapidly increasing motor traffic in the park. Several other bridges were constructed at different points, including a highway bridge over the Cascade river and trail bridges over the Spray river at two points.

Work was continued on the construction of the new 18-hole golf links at Banff and by the close of the year good progress had been made towards its completion.

The new water-mains have been of great service in keeping the fairways in good condition.

Jasper Park.—A concrete floor was laid on the new steel highway bridge over the Athabasca river near Jasper, and the “fill” for the approaches to the bridge was completed. A new trail was constructed from Sunwapta to Southwest via Brazeau lake, work being carried out from each end towards the centre. At the end of the year only some eight miles remain unfinished. The old bridge over the Athabasca was dismantled.

Wetland Lake Park.—Two timber bridges were constructed one over Cameron creek and one over Pass creek. Winter work was carried out on the Waterton-Athabasca pass road, essentially clearing and solid rock excavation. An ice-house with cold storage rooms was erected in the townsite. The construction of a new nine-hole golf course was commenced and good progress made, so that the course will be in a playable condition during the summer of 1922.

Yoho Park.—The approach to the new bridge over the Kicking Horse river at Field were completed and the bridge painted. As the old Canadian Pacific railway grade in the vicinity of the Ottertail river had been abandoned as a highway, the old high trestle crossing the river was dismantled and the timber salvaged for use in construction purposes at various points in the park. Construction of a new bridge over the Kicking Horse river on the Lowell trail was also commenced before the end of the year.

Revelstoke Park.—The maintenance of the motor road up Mount Revelstoke involves each year considerable repair work owing to the damage done on the mountain side by melting snows. By keeping the ditches and culverts well open while the snow is melting it is found that washouts can be averted and as soon as spring opens these are at once cleared. It is hoped to complete construction work on the motor road to the summit during the coming summer. As soon as the west road from Revelstoke to Wagon and Vermilion is completed connection with the greater part of interior and southern British Columbia, which will result in very much increased motor traffic to this park.

The erection of a shelter house on the ski hill provided a much needed convenience. The ski tournament held at this park each year is among the most notable on the continent and attracts professionals and amateurs from all parts of America.

Kootenay Park.—Arrangements were made during the year for the topographical survey of the new Kootenay park. Much of this territory is virgin country and the geographical data in connection with it are very incomplete.

Canadian National Parks

The bungalow camp established last year at Watpa lake by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proved very popular. It is becoming increasingly evident that this class of accommodation meets the ever increasing demands of a large part of the travelling public, providing as it does pleasant and comfortable sleeping quarters and an excellent table. This simple accommodation, in touch as it is with the actual out of doors, is preferred by many genuine nature lovers and people of refinement. It is expected in the near future similar accommodation will be provided in Jasper and Waterton Lakes parks.

Mosquito Control at Banff

The interesting work, which was begun last year, looking towards the extermination of mosquitoes in the vicinity of Banff, was continued during the summer. In view of the extraordinary differences in the breeding habits of these insects it was seen that in making any attempt at a complete control it was necessary to have an expert and intimate knowledge of the species concerned and of the local conditions. The services of three young entomologists, university students, were secured, and they began work on May 15 under the direction of Mr. R. B. Samson, curator of the Banff museum. From that date to the end of June they kept watch on the breeding areas, spying upon flies wherever larvae were found and collecting specimens for identification. It was found that the most important species to combat in the neighborhood of Banff is the aedea, members of which breed in flooded areas and when hatched out into adults may travel as far as four or five miles. The eggs are laid in the water and when the latter evaporates or drains off they are left on the sod. Before hatching they have to become dry and then, on the land being reseeded, will hatch out. Experiments show that eggs will remain fertile for as long as six years. During the larva and pupal stages the insects must breathe through the surface of the water and a thin film of oil spread upon the surface will cause suffocation inside of a maximum time of four hours. The areas flooded by the Bow and Echo rivers and Vermilion lakes were given attention during the first week following the rise of water, and systematic oiling operations carried out. Later a foreman and three men were set to work clearing out the heavy willow growth to make trails to and around the sloughs, some filling in and draining, as well as dyking on a small scale, were undertaken.

In June Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, and Mr. Eric Hearne, who is in charge of the mosquito laboratory in the Fraser River valley, came to the park and inspected conditions both at Banff and Lake Louise, and made a number of valuable recommendations. The marked decrease in the number of mosquitoes during the tourist season brought very favorable comments from visitors and it is the intention to carry on the work more extensively next season.

Fishing

Thanks to the excellent work being done by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the maintenance of hatcheries, the fishing in park lakes and streams continues good, and, particularly in the parks on the east slope of the Rockies, forms one of our most important tourist attractions. Waterton Lakes park probably ranks first as a fishing resort, the lake itself and practically all its tributary streams abounding in trout of a good size and quality. Take trout, too, the largest game fish found in the parks, specimens of which are sometimes taken weighing as much as 90 pounds, are found in Waterton Lakes park. As is well known, the lower Waterton lake extends across the boundary into the United States Glacier National park, so that it becomes an international fishing water. Last year try were again received from the United States park and deposited in the upper waters of the lake, thus benefitting the fishing in both parks.
About half a million fry were liberated in the waters of Rocky Mountains from the Banff hatcheries during the season: 900,000 rainbow and cutthroat trout in July and 900,000 of the same varieties in August. The Spray Lake hatchery had one of the best seasons in its history, the return of spawning cutthroat being greater than ever before.

RECREATIONAL AREAS

An interesting phase of recent development is the creation of so called "recreational areas." These are reservations of Crown lands which are adapted for public use and enjoyment for summer resort and recreational purposes but which do not possess scarcity of sufficient importance to justify their creation as national parks. They are usually lands about a lake, which are unfit for agriculture and so have remained unpatented, but which are adapted for summer cottage sites and recreational purposes. In response to strong local demands investigations have been made of several such lakes in the Prairie Provinces and their reservation is now under consideration.

REVENUE

The total revenue for 1921-22 was $78,907.21. While this was $9,214.89 less than the previous year, the apparent decrease is accounted for by the fact that the revenue for 1920-21 contained two unusual items: the $3,437.35 which resulted from the sale of mulekits at Point Pelee park and $8,975.70 derived from the sale of buffalo hides and robes at the Montreal for sales. If these two items were omitted from the previous year's returns the past year would show a gain of $5,009.96.

FOREST PROTECTION

The betterment of the patrol system, increased telephone communication, improvement of the mechanical fire-fighting apparatus, and the detailed instructions given the warden service in the use of the portable fire-engines developed by this branch, had a good deal to do with the lower acreage of timber destroyed by the season's fires. A comparative statement of the season of 1921 with that of 1920 shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Acres Damaged</th>
<th>Cost of Extinguishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>94 acres</td>
<td>$1,050.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>79 acres</td>
<td>$8,975.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average number of warden for the year was 52, compared with 48 in 1920, and their patrol covered 1,185 miles compared with approximately 1,170 miles in 1920.

A new and improved model of the small portable gasoline fire-pump, designed by the Canadian National Parks Branch for fighting forest fires in the parks, has recently been developed. These units, which were introduced a few years ago, have proved themselves so successful that they have been adopted by practically all organizations engaged in forest protection work in Canada and many in the United States as well. Seven of these units were recently used in one of the parks in fighting fires passing through one to the other from a mountain stream situated a mile and a quarter from the scene of the fire and excellent results were secured.

The forests of the National parks are now protected by thirty of these engines, which are located along the lines of the gasoline waiting motor but so reduced in bulk and weight as to be readily portable on pony back over the mountain trails, by gasoline speeders along the railways or over the 400 miles of motor highways in the parks by automobiles.

Construction work during the year included 228 miles of trails, 109 miles of telephone lines, and 8 cabins. The telephone line from the city of Revelstoke to the cabin at the top of the mountain was completed. An important inauguration also was the construction of the telephone line running from the Red Deer cabin No. 15 in District 10, Rocky Mountains park, to the Forestry cabin on Red Deer river.

No direct acerelated patrol work has been carried out in the Canadian national parks except in Waterton Lakes park, but during the season of 1921 a number of fine photographs were taken of the different main valleys to show the water and timber areas in Jasper park.

Twelve sets of fire lookout telephonic system were installed among the parks.

The fire protection work included the phrasing of 139 miles of fireguard at Buffalo park and 10 miles at Elk Island park. A volunteer fire brigade was organized in Field, making the third of such bodies now in the parks. Brigades at Jasper and Banff have already been established. Thirty camp stoves of one type and concrete body were distributed among Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes and Yoho parks to meet the outdoor cooking requirements of tourists and campers.

STATEMENT OF FIRES IN CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS SEASONS, 1920, 1921

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Park</th>
<th>Area Damaged</th>
<th>Cost of Extinguishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Rocky Mountains</td>
<td>2,313 acres</td>
<td>$1,050.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>23 acres</td>
<td>$80.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waterton</td>
<td>20 acres</td>
<td>$10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glacier</td>
<td>15 acres</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yoho</td>
<td>10 acres</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kingsley</td>
<td>3 acres</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banff</td>
<td>9 acres</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elk Island</td>
<td>10 acres</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>10 acres</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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</tbody>
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TOWN PLANNING

In 1921 the town planning office, previously a part of the Division of Conservation was transferred to the Canadian National Parks Branch. By this transfer the services of the town planning division were more intimately available for the planning of community life within the limits of the national parks and for the better provision for the needs of tourists, while at the same time the educational work of the division could proceed as in the past.

The educational work of the branch which has been carried on in Canada during the past seven years with such good results was also continued. Lectures were given by members of the staff at the universities of Montreal and Toronto and at various places where civic authorities are contemplating town planning improvement. Exhibits of town planning material were provided for various conferences and public meetings and lantern slides and lectures were sent to distant parts of the Dominion from coast to coast. Where there is no provincial town planning executive or no provincial town planning act, private citizens who are desirous of improving the methods of town development usually write to Ottawa, and advice and literature are sent to them. Much assistance has been given to the Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, both in preparation of literary material and in the provision of plans illustrating the movement and advantages of town planning methods.
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Projects

Among other projects are the following:

Rocky Mountain Park.—Plans for the improvement of the general layout, street system, and buildings; designs for the grounds of the various public buildings and general planning at Canmore; plans for the general improvement of Banff and detailed studies for the improvement of Banff avenue; layout of an automobile camp on a fairly large scale for Banff, with the buildings that will be required, lighting, water, and drainage systems; layout of automobile camps at Lake Louise and on the road from Lake Louise to Banff.

Jasper Park.—Layout of automobile camps on the Banff-Windermere road; layout of townsite at Radio Hot Springs together with plans of buildings that may be required there, e.g. swimming pool, etc.

Jasper Park.—Layout of townsite at lac Beauregard together with designs for buildings required—golf club house, bath house, etc.; plans of a layout scheme for the various government buildings at Jasper, some of which are already erected, e.g. garage, stores, stables, etc.; layout of a townsite in connection with Miette Hot Springs.

Waterton Lakes Park.—Revised layout for business section, new residential area, auto camp, plans for community building, etc.

Elk Island Park.—Layout of lots for summer cottages with plans for buildings that may be required.

Browns and Kootenay Lakes.—Layout of lots for summer cottages.

Historic Sites.—Plans for the improvement of the various historic sites.

Protection of Animal Life in the Parks

There is perhaps nothing in connection with the work of National parks that is a cause for more satisfaction than the steadily increasing abundance of practically every form of wild life. It offers a demonstration of the value of sanctuaries more impressive than any arguments, and shows how quickly a species will re-establish itself under adequate protection as well as how readily wild animals will accustom themselves to the presence of man, once they are convinced there is nothing to fear.

The decrease of larger game mammals throughout much of the continent makes the abundance and fearlessness of the larger mammals in the National parks an increasing attraction to tourists; and this attraction is bound to increase as the game in unprotected portions of the country diminishes or is driven off to more remote sections. Indeed the time may not be very far distant when it will be only in such protected reserves that some of our larger mammals will be known to future generations. In this connection it is interesting to note the observations of Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, at a meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists in New York City in May last. Mr. Osborn is reported as saying that we are now witnessing the close of the age of mammals, an elimination which was begun by man about 400,000 years ago but which has become acute in recent years. "Nothing in the history of creation," said Dr. Osborn, "has paralleled the ravages of the fur and hide trade which now, with the bone fertilizer trade, threatens the entire vertebrate kingdom."

Other distinguished mammalogists present predicted that it will be only a matter of years when wild game will be seen only in museums and picture books. In view of these gloomy predictions it is doubly gratifying to witness the steady increase of wild life in the parks and to note that the natural overflow is gradually re-stocking the adjacent districts. These areas seem likely to be in the future the most important museums and schools of natural history, and it is a matter for satisfaction to realize that they must become as time goes on increasing sources of delight and interest to the student of nature in general.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

The increase in big horn sheep and Rocky Mountain goat in all of the mountain parks is everywhere apparent. While it is obviously impossible to form an accurate estimate of their numbers without a careful survey, it is interesting to note that the superintendent of Jasper Park estimates that there are now 10,000 bighorn and 5,000 goat in that park where ten years ago these animals had been almost exterminated. The numbers in Banff park must also reach a large figure. The elk herd procured from Yellowstone park in 1929 has done splendidly and practically doubled in numbers. Deer are found everywhere in abundance and moose are steadily increasing.

A MEAL-TIME VISITOR

AT ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Buffalo.—At the close of the fiscal year the total number of buffalo in the parks was 1,939; of these 614 are in Buffalo park, 280 in Elk Island and 15 in the small exhibition herd at Banff. The increase for the year was 1,162. The proposed slaughter of surplus males has not yet been undertaken, but it has become imperative that action should be taken in this connection in the immediate future as the present range is overstocked.

The addition of 19 square miles to Elk Island park brings the present area of this fenced animal reservation up to 55 square miles. The extension takes in all that portion of the Cooking lake forest reserve lying north of the Edmonton-Tofield highway. The new area will not only provide additional grazing grounds for the
marked increase in bird life of many kinds. In some localities, it is true, misapprehension concerning the fundamental principle underlying the treaty still exists. It has been said that it favours the United States because, a belief which can arise only from an erroneous conception of the Act. In some cases it has been necessary to point out that no season for migratory waterfowl in the United States extends beyond January 31 in any year which means that the treaty has effectively stopped the destructive practice of spring shooting. To stop the sportive of this practice and to encourage the use of migratory game birds is forbidden throughout most of the continent, the general increase in migratory waterfowl is undoubtedly due.

In the summer of 1921 an amendment was made to the regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act which brought into effect certain minor changes in open seasons, added some provinces to those in which the sale of migratory game birds was forbidden, and altered slightly the restrictions placed upon certain methods for capturing these birds.

The permanent organization for the enforcement of the Act throughout Canada has been kept at approximately the same strength and, in addition to the enforcement of the Act, the staff has engaged in continuous efforts through lectures, publicity, and in other ways to extend information concerning the value of birds and the need for their protection. In carrying on this work throughout Canada, the staff has enjoyed the fullest cooperation with the provincial game departments and, except in provinces where the provincial law does not conform to the treaty, the actual enforcement of bird protection measures has been left largely in the hands of the provincial authorities.

One hundred and thirteen honorary game officers were appointed during the year, bringing the number of our honorary staff up to 1,528. Through the cooperation of the Forest and Fish Culture officers throughout the Dominion were also appointed honorary game officers and they are furnishing this office with important information concerning the value of various reserves as breeding grounds for migratory waterfowl. The officers of the Marine and Fisheries Department stationed along the Atlantic coast and the officers of the Ontario Provincial Fisheries Department throughout Canada have also cooperated in the bird protection work. As a result, too, a negotiation with the province of Alberta, the provincial authorities agreed to have their provincial officers act as honorary game officers under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Educational

Educational work with regard to the meaning and value of the treaty was again carried on. Further editions of previous pamphlets on bird protection were published during the year, the total distribution of pamphlets of all kinds amounting to 73,543. Publicity concerning the shooting season and other bird protection matters was obtained through the distribution of 37,061 posters. The Post Office Department cooperated with the bureau by having one of the posters regarding open seasons under the Migratory Birds Convention Act placed in each post office in Canada.

The most important bird publication of the year was a pamphlet entitled "Lessons in Bird Protection". Eighty thousand copies of this pamphlet, sufficient to supply each school teacher in Canada with one copy, were published and distributed. This publication has now been authorized for use in every school in Canada.

Eighty-five lectures on bird protection were given by members of the permanent staff during the year and lantern slides and other material were furnished to honorary officers and others so that they might deliver lectures on this subject. Moving picture films of bird life were also distributed and proved an excellent publicity medium.

Short articles in connection with the work were also written by many of the game officers of the branch as well as by the honorary game officers. Mr. A. G. Lawrence,
The bird sanctuary at East Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan, which has been under protection since 1927, was brought under the Migratory Birds Convention Act by an Order in Council during the summer of 1921. A recommendation was also made in the province of Manitoba, and the report on the matter is at present before the department.

It is interesting to note that the existence of the bird sanctuary on Bonaventure Island near Percé, Gaspé county, Quebec, is proving a noticeable attraction to tourists. During the summer of 1921 numbers of prospective guests had to be turned away because of lack of accommodation, although the principal hotel in Percé was considerably enlarged last spring. The residents regard the sanctuary as very desirable and it is the source of considerable income to those living in the vicinity, because of the money spent there each summer by visitors attracted by the bird colonies.

As the public learn the necessity for the creation of bird sanctuaries various objections to them became less frequent. The sportmen are already fairly well acquainted with the necessity of providing breeding grounds for game birds, but this necessity is not so generally understood by the communities. With a view to acquainting persons in Western Canada, who may apply for permission to use sanctuary lands for various purposes, with the need for bird sanctuaries, a circular was drafted and a copy sent to all such applicants, making it clear that without these sanctuaries the supply of migratory waterfowl in the future would be seriously reduced. The continued reduction of the marsh and lake areas in the western provinces of Canada, because of the extension of agriculture and drainage operations, cannot but have a serious effect upon the supply of waterfowl in the future.

Arrangements have been completed with the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the creation of a bird sanctuary on the property of the railway at Lake Newell, Alberta.

Public Shooting Grounds

While the policy of the branch is to use every effort to secure the protection of migratory wild-fowl and to set aside for this purpose available sanctuaries for breeding grounds, it is also of the opinion the public should have access to a fair and reasonable use of the game. It is, therefore, recommending the creation of public shooting grounds where any citizen of Canada may have the right to hunt. Several of the provincial governments have made recommendations concerning areas which they consider should be set aside as shooting grounds of this kind, and already certain of these areas have been inspected by officers of the branch. In this connection the province of Alberta recommended the setting aside of 57 lakes, while the province of Saskatchewan recommended the setting aside of 15 lakes. The recommendation that has received the almost unanimous support of sportmen, who recognize that if the two policies are carried out—(1) adequate protection by sanctuaries, and (2) public shooting grounds where hunting is permitted under whatever restrictions the game supply warrants—there will be permanent shooting for every one.

**Prosecutions**

During the year the branch took court action in 86 cases for violation of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Convictions were registered in 79 cases, in 6 of which the fine was imposed; 2 cases were dismissed; 6 were withdrawn. The total fines imposed amounted to $865, while 6 guns, 1 coat, 54 bird specimens and 7 pieces of miscellaneous equipment were confiscated.

At the request of the Association for the Protection of Fish and Game in the province of Quebec the supervisor of wild life protection spent two days in Montreal attending court and giving expert evidence as to the identification of some thirty shore birds that had been seized by the officers of the association in carrying out the provisions of the provincial game laws.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Permits and Licences

One hundred and sixty-three permits were issued allowing the holders to take birds for scientific purposes and 21 permits allowing the capture of protected birds for banding purposes. The following numbers of permits allowing the capture and possession of migratory birds for propagating purposes were issued during the year:

1. Allowing the possession of migratory birds in British Columbia, 23 allowing the possession of migratory birds in Ontario, and 22 allowing the capture and 176 allowing the possession of migratory birds in the other provinces of Canada. Four permits allowing the killing of migratory birds found injured to fishing interests and 4 allowing the killing of migratory birds found injured to agricultural interests were issued from this office during the year. In addition, 91 taxidermist's licenses were issued.

Copies of the permit principles which form part of each of the scientific permits issued by this branch are being distributed as a circular with such scientific permits issued by the state of California, due credit being given to the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection

During the year this board held five meetings. It now includes representatives from seven departments, the membership having been increased during the year by the addition of the following persons: Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture; Colonel A. B. Perry, C.M.G., Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Dr. E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Department of Marine and Fisheries; and Mr. O. S. Flante, B.S., D.L.S., Director of the Northwest Territories Branch, Department of the Interior. The Supervisor of Wild Life Protection, who had been acting secretary of the board, was appointed secretary.

Importation of Foreign Species

At the instance of the branch the Customs Tariff respecting the importation of birds and mammals was revised by the addition of the following to the prohibited list:

1. Aigrettes, egret plumes, or so-called egret plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins of wild birds either raw or manufactured.

2. This provision does not apply to:

(a) the feathers or plumage of ostriches;
(b) the plumage of the English pheasant and the Indian pheasant;
(c) the plumage of wild birds ordinarily used as articles of diet;
(d) the plumage of birds imported alive, nor to

(e) specimens imported under regulations of the Minister of Customs for any natural history or other museum or for educational purposes.

3. Common mongoose or mongoose of any kind; common mynah, Chinese mynah, crested mynah, or any other species of the starling family; Java sparrow, paddy-bird, nutmeg shrike, or other species of the weaver bird family; European chaffinch; and great titmouse.

General

A number of petitions were received from different parts of Canada including Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, asking for the suspension or modification of regulations under different Acts, federal or provincial, respecting bird sanctuaries, protected birds, open seasons, or the whole or partial opening or closing of certain areas to hunting and fishing. In every case the petition was given the most careful consideration and the reasons for the decision arrived at explained to the petitioners. Some matters were still under advisement at the end of the year.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

NORTHWEST GAME ACT

On 1st January, 1932, the administration of the Northwest Game Act passed from the National Parks Branch to the newly created Northwest Territories Branch. The transfer included the administration of the Wood Buffalo herd near Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, and the reindeer herd at Fort Macleod, Alberta, a herd which is to be used for developing the Northwest Territories. Assistance was given the new staff in handling the work and acquainting them with procedure.

Licences and Permits.—Licences under the Northwest Game Act have been issued during the year as follows:

Hunting and Trapping: Residents, 113; non-residents, British, 17; non-residents, non-British, 10.

Trading and Trafficking: Residents, 160; non-resident, British, 2; non-resident, non-British, 1. The revenue received from these licences amounted to $3,151.

The following is a statement of the game taken in the Northwest Territories under the Northwest Game Act licenses as shown by returns received during the fiscal year 1931-32, with the average value and approximate total value of the furs secured:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Hunting and Trapping</th>
<th>Trading and Trafficking</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Approximate value of furs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>$ c.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain sheep</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain goat</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>7,876</td>
<td>79,941</td>
<td>87,817</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White fox</td>
<td>3,601</td>
<td>12,664</td>
<td>16,265</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walrus</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverines</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>24.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lynx</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemming</td>
<td>21,518</td>
<td>6,184</td>
<td>27,702</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beavers</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunks</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foxes</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>24.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue fox</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red fox</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross foxes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The wolf bounty paid during the year amounted to $3,329, covering payments of $50 each for 166 wolves.

There have been two convictions for violation of the Northwest Game Act during the year. Fines amounting to $150 were imposed and 5 white fox skins seized.

Reindeer Herd.—The reindeer herd at Old Fort, in the province of Quebec, has been cared for by a staff consisting of a supervisor and three men. The herd according to the latest returns consists of about 357 animals all of which, the supervisor reports, are in good condition.
The great benefits accruing from the National parks make it seem more and more desirable that these should be established more generally throughout Canada. As has been pointed out in previous reports it is especially important that reservations for public enjoyment should be made within reach of our large centres of population. These would be undeniably of great benefit now but they are bound to be of immense value later as our population increases and the great hinterland of Canada disappears. Throughout Ontario and the eastern provinces there are still wilderness areas that are specially adapted for recreational purposes and that could be acquired now and set aside at slight expense. If considered only as an attraction for foreign tourists a means of dissimulating tourist revenue more widely throughout the country they would be eminently worth while. But their greatest value and the most important reason for setting them aside must be their benefit to Canadians themselves. Deep down in every man is the craving for the beauty of nature and for the freedom of life in the out of doors. The cramped life of city workers, their insufficient opportunities for vigorous play in the open are resulting in a lowering of vitality that must in the end weaken the fibre of the race. Mr. Herbert Hoover in a report to the Federation of American Engineers, recently pointed out the immense waste due to preventable diseases. He estimated the economic loss on this continent at over three billions, three hundred millions, approximately two billions of which is among those painfully employed. The chief source of this loss arises from what is known as degenerative diseases, or diseases that are fundamentally due to a lack of vitality. The changes in human environment since the introduction of machinery have been so rapid and so sweeping that the human organism has not yet learned how to adapt itself to the new conditions. Yet the long history of the preservation of nature shows that the species which fails to adapt itself to a changing environment inevitably goes under. There is no question of more fundamental national importance than the maintenance of the vitality and virility of the race and everything that contributes to that end must constitute a sound national policy.

As a first step in the program of extension of national parks to the East it has been suggested that an area of sufficient size in the Laurentian region within reach of the large centres of population of Eastern Canada should be devoted to this purpose. The commercial benefit to the country would be very considerable on account of the tourist revenue that would result but the benefit to city workers who could reach a reservation of this kind in a few hours time would be of far greater importance.

It is also very desirable that areas should be set aside in the Maritime Provinces at an early date including some part of the beautiful sea coast and the original forest if any area where this remains can be secured.

For the first time since the outbreak of the war it was possible to devote part of the appropriation to publicity. This was most necessary because of the appearance of literature of every kind was generally exhausted. A new and enlarged edition of the "Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirks," by Prof. A. P. Colman, was issued and distributed and an attractive descriptive guide to the parks along the Canadian Pacific main line entitled, "Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks," was published. Material was also collected for other necessary publications including a small pocket information folder on the Banff park, intended chiefly for motorists. During the Winter Carnival at Ottawa in January a large exhibit was prepared and placed in the entrance hall of the Central Station. It consisted of a large painted drop of Mount Edith Cavell, Jasper park, with a miniature forest in the foreground disclosing a scene beside a camp-fire which by an ingenious arrangement of chemicals appeared to give off real smoke. The reverse side of the exhibit was filled in by a large panel in which was inserted a beautifully painted transparency of the globe with the words "Canada's National Parks, the Playground of the World." This was flanked by two columns in which transparencies of striking park scenes were inserted. A fine specimen of a mounted buffalo completed the exhibit, which attracted a constant stream of visitors throughout the carnival and elicited much favourable comment.

A somewhat similar exhibit on a smaller scale was also sent to California and was shown in several of the principal coast cities as well as in Vancouver. The interest in the Canadian National Parks created by this exhibit led to many inquiries and requests for literature and a number of parties including the Seattle Alpine Club arranged for a trip to Jasper National Park as a result. Arrangements were also made whereby moving picture films of some of the mountain parks were shown at several of the Pacific coast theatres and the co-ordination of the officers of a number of local national organizations, such as the California Audubon Society and the universities of California and Southern California, who arranged to show slides and plans of the Canadian parks in connection with their work, was secured.

Through the courtesy of the Exhibition Branch, Department of Agriculture, a special display of National Park scenes was also shown in connection with the Southern Florida Exposition at Tampa, thereby reaching another large section of the travelling class.

A series of illustrated lectures on the national parks was given in western Ontario during the late winter and spring months by Capt. G. Forster, B.A., whose services were loaned to this Branch by the Soldiers Settlement Board. Capt. Forster appeared before numerous educational and other organizations and showed films of the scenery, the wild life, the government buffalo herd at Wainwright and the bird sanctuaries, reaching, it is estimated, about 50,000 persons.

Several thousand lantern slides, with accompanying lecture notes, were set out in response to requests for prepared lectures from Canada, England, the United States and even Australia.

HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITES

In connection with the work of marking and preserving historic and prehistoric sites of national importance, very satisfactory progress was made. One general meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, which acts in an advisory capacity to the department in connection with this work, was held at which all sites under consideration were reviewed with the object of defining their importance from a national point of view. Requests for the co-operation of provincial and local historical societies and associations which are interested in the preservation of Dominion landmarks met with favourable response and 40 of these are at present assisting in the national work.

An artistic design for a tablet, emblematic of Canadian history, has been purchased from the well known Canadian artist, Major Ernest Fossbury, R.C.A. These tablets are now being cast in bronze and will be used in connection with the marking of sites.

Cairns of attractive design, constructed of rough field stones, will be erected on several sites, to carry the standard bronze tablet. Where these are not suitable it is proposed to erect monuments. A competition for designs for suitable types of landmarks has been organized and is at present being carried out.

An educational campaign is being carried on relative to the various sites selected for action. As a means of stimulating public interest and creating a national consciousness with respect to the important events connected with Canadian history, small pamphlets have been published and are available for distribution containing a history
of the sites of Fort Anne, Fort Lennox, Fort Chambly, and Fort Dover. Others will be prepared and published as the work progresses. Copies may be had upon application to the Commissioner, Canadian National Parks, Ottawa.

The attention of the department has already been called to 810 sites and 82 have been selected to receive immediate attention. In the last report the steps that had been taken with regard to a number of these were reviewed. The following shows the additional action taken this year—

Maritime Provinces

Louisburg, N.S.—Area approximately 30 acres. Ruins of old French fort, built in 1720-40, once the stronghold of France at the threshold of the continent, played an important part in the events which led to withdrawal of French rule from Canada. A survey of the site has been undertaken by the Department of Railways and Canals which has furnished this department with the returns and plans and has promised to transfer to the control of this department an area of approximately 60 acres which is at present under their control.

Fort Edward, Windsor, N.S.—Area 27 acres. Transferred by Order in Council from the Department of Militia and Defence for preservation and restoration. The remains include the original blockhouse still intact and the ruins of the officers' quarters, recently partially destroyed by fire. A part-time caretaker has been appointed.

Fort Moncton, about one and a half miles from Fort Elgin, N.B.—The site is privately owned but as the proprietor is averse to disposing of it, it has been decided to place the memorial on the property owned by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, permission to this end having been secured.

De la Varenne, Three Rivers, P.Q.—Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, son of the Governor of Three Rivers, was born at that place November 18, 1655, and saw service in France during the war of the Spanish Succession. He returned to Canada in 1725 under the name of la Varenne, and established a fur trade on the St. Maurice river. In 1727, he was sent to take charge of a trading post at Lake Nipigon and later undertook an expedition to discover what he called the "Pacific Ocean." In 1732 he built a fort at Portage la Prairie (Monitebo), from which several campaigns of exploration were carried out as far as the Rocky Mountains. He was recalled in 1744 and died at Montreal in 1747, while preparing another expedition to the Northwest. The remains of his foundations of his birthplace, situated in a beautiful park overlooking the St. Lawrence river, in the city of Three Rivers, are still visible and an appropriate tablet has been placed on one of the pillars supporting the iron railing which surrounds the park.

Fort Lennox, Lévis-Notre, P.Q.—One of the forts which formed the line of defence in the Richelieu valley. Remains consist of earthworks and a number of well preserved buildings. This was a massive old fortress situated about 12 miles below the outfall of Lake Champlain in the Richelieu river and 10 miles from the Canada-United States border. It was built in 1690 by the French and famous in the conflicts of 1749, 1753, and 1756. It continued to be garrisoned until the withdrawal of the Imperial troops in 1852. On May 15, 1921, the site, comprising 6 islands and covering an area of approximately 210 acres, together with the buildings thereon, was transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to the Department of the Interior for preservation and restoration. A custodian has been appointed to keep the property in order, and a museum has been opened in the fort where the remains of the barracks have been placed, Indian relics, military buttons, bayonets, canteens, badges, and plates, etc., silver and copper coins, etc. A pamphlet recently published containing a full history of the fort may be obtained upon application.

*Where historical details of site were given last year these are not repeated.

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Fort Chambly, Chambly, P.Q.—One of the most venerable and picturesque ruins on the American continent. Built of palisades in 1665; burnt by Iroquois in 1702. Rebuilt of stone 1709-1711. Taken by the Americans in 1775, and interior buildings burnt in 1776. Restored in 1777; abandoned definitely in 1850. The site was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1921. Steps have been taken to arrest the disintegration of the massive walls, and to replant the cemetery from neglect and decay. A valuable museum containing articles of rare interest has been added to the fort. A pamphlet has been prepared containing complete data and information relative to the fort which may be secured upon application.

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Fort Lauer, Lauer, Quebec.—Built in 1697, the scene of an unsuccessful attack by New England States Militia troops in 1721. The fort was a refuge for the inhabitants during the wars of 1689-1713. It is proposed to erect a monument and tablet in a public park known as Fort Park, the necessary lease of occupation having been executed with the municipal authorities for the required area.

Dalhousie's Birthplace, Montreal, P.Q.—Corner of St. Paul Street and Place Jacques Cartier, Montreal. Site of residence of Daniel Greyson Dalhousie, who died February 23, 1710. One of the explorers of the Upper Missouri, after whom the city of Dalhousie was named. A marble tablet has already been erected in commemoration of his services to the Dominion on the building at the intersection of the above streets.

Eastern Ontario

Blengarry House, Ont.—Site of the residence of J.C. Col. J. McDouall, a noted pioneer in the settlement of the province, first speaker of the Legislature Assembly of Upper Canada and commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Volunteers 1796-1804. Situated some 200 yards from the main highway, near Cornwall. Only ruins of walls remain. A caisson with a commemorative tablet is to be erected on the site, which has been donated for this purpose by Mrs. Annie J. Craig, the present owner.
Battle of Cook's Mills.—A monument and tablet, enclosed by an appropriately designed fence, will be erected on the site which has been donated by Mr. Roy Matthews.

Battlefield of Fort George.—Situated outside the town of Niagara. Landing place of invading United States troops and battle of May 27, 1813, resulting in the capture of Fort George. A plot of land 25 feet square on the military property at Fort Mississauga has been transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to the control of this department. A monument and commemorative tablet will be erected.

Battlefield of Beechworth or Beaver Dam.—Situated on the Mountain road near Thorold. Site of the battle of June 24, 1813, between the invading United States troops and Canadian troops, the former being dispersed with heavy losses. A site has been donated by Mr. R. L. Peck, and a monument and tablet will be erected.

Site of Teku du Pont Battery.—Situated on Hog island at the mouth of the Chippewa river. Permission for the erection of a stone marker has been secured from the council of Chippewa, but action was deferred until the completion of the Hydro-Electric power canal on the island.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (Lock Site).—Conducted by the Northwest Fur Company in 1797 and destroyed in July, 1814, by a force of United States troops. A portion of the old lock was uncovered in 1889 and later it was rebuilt of stone. A monument and tablet will be placed on the site, which is owned by the Lake Superior Paper Company, who have executed a lease of occupation covering the land.

Turkey Point.—Situated about 2.5 miles east of Fort Rowan. To commemorate the encampment of Dullier and Galinee in March, 1770; the passage of Major Gladwin and Sir William Johnson to obtain a treaty with the Indians in 1762; and permission by the British in war of 1812-14. A site for a monument and tablet has been selected on the reserve of Ordnance lands near the lakeside.

Glengarry Landing.—Situated between Mineages and Eldanvale. Here Lt.-Col. Robert McDouall built the flotilla of boats with which he effected the relief of the British garrison at Fort Macinnis in May, 1814. Owing to its remote location, permission has been secured from the county council of Simcoe for the erection of a suitably inscribed stone marker near Eldanvale bridge on the main travelled road.

**Work for the Future**

The following historic sites have been transferred to the jurisdiction of this branch and will be suitably marked during coming seasons:

**Maritime Provinces**

- **Fort Cumberland**
  - Battle Ground of Grand Pré

**Québec**

- **Battle Ground of Lévis (2nd battle)**
  - Fort Rolland
  - Fort Verdun
- **Battle Ground of Three Rivers**
  - Fort Senneville
- **Fort Lévis**
  - Fort Charletsbourg
  - Arthuro-aux-Croix
- **Jacques Cartier Landing**
  - Tadoussac
  - Battle Ground of Riviere des Prairies
  - Site of Three Rivers Massacre
- **Fort George**
  - Three Rivers Platan and Fort
- **Fort Chambly**
  - Fort St. John
The following animals were donated to other parks during the past season: City of Calgary, Alberta, 1 buck mule deer; Department of Agriculture, Dixon, Montana, U.S.A., 4 Rocky Mountain rams, 8 Rocky Mountain ewes; Buffalo Park, Wantwight, Alberta, 19 yaks; National Zoological Park, Washington, U.S.A., 1 bull yak; Zoological gardens, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A., 1 Rocky Mountain cow.

Government Baths.—The Government baths of the Upper Hot Springs and the Cave and Basin, still maintain their position as one of the most important attractions. Many times during the summer season the accommodation at the Cave and Basin was taxed to its limit. The total attendance was less than the previous year but this is partially explained by the extremely cold weather experienced this winter (1921-22) which cut down the number of winter bathers. The attendance at the Upper Hot Springs also dropped off a little owing to the severe weather, whereas during the summer the number of bathers showed an increase.

![Starting out on the eighteen-mile boat trip up the Missouri, basal National Park](image-url)