

British Columbia and in the mountains of Alberta, while in the Northwest and the Far North there still exist herds of buffalo and musk-ox, which are given absolute protection by the Dominion Government.

Ruffed and spruce grouse are found in the wooded areas of Canada from coast to coast. Prairie chicken and Hungarian partridge inhabit the open prairies and the partly timbered areas of the three mid-western provinces. Franklin grouse are native to the mountains of the West and the ptarmigan, an Arctic grouse, lives in the treeless northern plains and is also found in the high mountains of Alberta and British Columbia.

Canada is the natural habitat of many kinds of waterfowl which abound in the myriad lakes that form so large a feature of Canadian scenery. This is particularly true of the three mid-western provinces, where the lakes are of the shallow, surface type that furnishes the most abundant feed for waterfowl.

The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake-country of northern Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia and Alberta, offer a variety of attractions including innumerable game preserves that have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers that form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, facilities for winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate, have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season. In both Dominion and provincial parks, while angling is permitted, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild-life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S REINDEER EXPERIMENT *

Events Leading to Present Government Policy.—The establishment of herds of reindeer in Northern Canada has not only supplemented the wild life resources of the region but has also laid the foundations for an industry that is intended to improve the economic condition of the native Eskimos. For centuries, barren-ground caribou, together with seals, whales, walrus, and fish, formed the principal basis of subsistence of these people. The caribou, ranging the northern tundras in great herds, provided hides for the manufacture of clothing and sleeping bags, sinew for thread, and bones and antlers from which were made many useful implements. The meat formed an important part of the Eskimo's food supply.

The arrival of traders and the subsequent introduction of firearms into the Arctic resulted in a great reduction in the numbers of caribou, and herds that escaped decimation changed their routes of migration to the more isolated regions. The consequent scarcity of caribou and the encroachment of civilization on what once was the exclusive domain of the Eskimos, brought about a revolutionary change in the habits of the natives. In some areas they became entirely dependent on trapping in order to obtain a medium of exchange with which to purchase food and clothing, and their economic condition varied with fluctuations in the supply of fur-bearing animals and the price of furs.

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