

**Gatineau Park.**—Gatineau Park is situated in the Laurentian Mountains of Quebec, north of the city of Hull and about eight miles from Ottawa. It was established by the Federal District Commission in 1938 for the enjoyment of the public in perpetuity. Known as the summer and winter playground of the National Capital, it is well provided with hiking trails, picnic and camping spots. Swimming, boating and fishing are enjoyed in its many lakes, and in the winter it is the skiing centre of the Capital District. The large country estate bequeathed to the nation by The Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, and placed in the care of the Commission, is located on Kingsmere Lake in the southern section of the Park. The area of the Park was increased from about 28,000 to 32,000 acres in 1951 with the acquisition of the Edwards-Herridge property surrounding Mousseau (Harrington) Lake. Plans call for its ultimate development to about 80,000 acres. The Park is administered by a Superintendent and a small force of rangers who also act as game wardens, police constables and fire wardens. Facilities for its use by the public are added each year as funds permit.

### Section 3.—Wildlife Resources and Conservation

**The Canadian Wildlife Service.\***—The Canadian Wildlife Service of the National Parks Branch, Department of Resources and Development, is responsible for attending to wildlife matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, except those within the purview of the National Museum and certain activities closely related to Indian Affairs.

Its functions include acting in an advisory capacity with regard to conservation and management of wildlife in the Northwest Territories; advising and co-operating with the National Parks and Historic Sites Division regarding fish and wildlife problems in the National Parks; and administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and in co-operation with the provincial game authorities. The Canadian Wildlife Service also handles national and international problems relating to Canada's wildlife resources, and co-operates with governmental and other agencies having similar interests and problems in Canada and elsewhere.

The Service issues permits for bird-banding in Canada, and is the Canadian clearing-house for bird-banding information. It issues permits to qualified persons to take migratory birds for scientific purposes; to take and possess migratory birds for propagating purposes; to collect eiderdown; to use firearms or other equipment for the control of migratory birds causing damage to agricultural, fishing or other interests; and to engage in the business of taxidermy.

The Canadian Wildlife Service plans and carries out scientific investigations concerning numbers, food, shelter, migration, reproduction, diseases, parasites, predators, competitors and uses of wild creatures in Canada. In certain of such investigations, e.g., the mid-winter waterfowl inventory, it works in close co-operation with United States authorities conducting parallel studies.

The Service is responsible for establishment and administration of bird sanctuaries under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. On Sept. 30, 1951, there were 80 bird sanctuaries, with a total area of 1,800 sq. miles.

\* Revised by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Resources and Development.