

Affecting many waterfront municipalities in the District is the problem of pollution of the Ottawa River by the discharge of raw sewage and industrial waste by communities along its shores. A solution for this and other problems is being sought by federal, provincial and municipal authorities concerned.

*Municipal Projects.*—In the purely municipal category, Ottawa and Hull have had to meet the demands for very costly services, schools and roads for new residential areas rapidly developing under the pressure of increasing population. Ottawa annexed 21,000 acres of the adjoining municipalities in 1950, and considerable progress has been made on a sewage and waterworks extension program to service the new areas.

### Section 3.—Wildlife Resources and Conservation\*

**The Canadian Wildlife Service.**—The Canadian Wildlife Service of the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources 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; and to engage in the business of taxidermy.

The Canadian Wildlife Service plans and carries out research into the ecology, numbers, food, shelter, migration, reproduction, diseases, parasites, predators, competitors and uses of wild creatures in Canada. In certain of these investigations, e.g., the mid-winter waterfowl inventory, it works in close co-operation with United States Fish and Wildlife Service and with federal, provincial and private agencies in Canada. The Service is responsible for the establishment and administration of bird sanctuaries under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. On Dec. 31, 1954 there were 88 bird sanctuaries with a total area of more than 1,800 sq. miles.

The Limnology Section of the Service concerns itself with research leading to the maintenance and improvement of sport fishing, the control of aquatic and semi-aquatic insects, the control of algæ, and with other biological problems that arise in regard to water areas in the National Parks. It also acts in an advisory capacity to the Northern Administration and Lands Branch in connection with aquatic biological matters.

A series of special articles relating to the wildlife resources of Canada are being carried in the Year Book. Articles on Migratory Bird Protection in Canada, Game Fish in Canada's National Parks, The Barren-Ground Caribou and Migratory Bird Legislation

\* Prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.