

River. Originally known as Bytown, after Col. John By, R.E., builder of the canal, the settlement prospered with the development of the lumber trade. The Act of Incorporation, changing Bytown to the City of Ottawa, was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1855.

The city, situated in an area of great natural beauty, has remained a self-governing municipality and, although throughout the years the Federal Government co-operated with the municipal authorities in the development of a system of driveways and parks, the city expanded without the benefit of any planned direction. In 1946, however, a Master Plan was approved, designed to guide the development of the Capital's urban area over the next half-century and to protect the beauty of the surrounding National Capital District. That District covers an area of about 1,800 sq. miles, half of which lies in the Province of Ontario and half in the province of Quebec. The co-operation of the Cities of Ottawa and Hull, sixty-four other autonomous municipalities and the two provincial governments is essential to the successful implementation of the Plan. The federal agency responsible for its fulfilment is the National Capital Commission (*see p. 109*).

Projects under the Master Plan fall into four main categories: those for which the NCC is responsible, such as development of the Capital's parkway and parks system, including Gatineau Park and the relocation of the Capital's railway system; the federal building program, carried out by the Department of Public Works or other federal agencies, with the locations and exterior design of buildings subject to NCC approval; joint projects with the local municipalities in which the NCC is the federal planning and financial agency; and, finally, entirely municipal projects.

Details of the Plan are given in the 1956 Year Book at pp. 30-34, and a review of progress up to mid-1957 appears in the 1957-58 edition at pp. 26-27.

Section 3.—Wildlife Resources and Conservation

A series of special articles relating to the wildlife resources of Canada have been carried in previous editions of the Year Book. Articles on Migratory Bird Protection in Canada, Game Fish in Canada's National Parks, The Barren-Ground Caribou, Migratory Bird Legislation, Scientific Management of Game Fish in Canada's National Parks, and The Musk-ox were carried in the 1951, 1952-53, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957-58 editions, respectively. Reference may be made in the present edition to a short article on the fur industry that appears in Chapter XIII on Fisheries and Furs.

The Canadian Wildlife Service.*—The Canadian Wildlife Service deals with most wildlife problems coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Service was organized in 1947 to meet the growing need for scientific research in wildlife management and is a division of the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Its functions include the administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and in co-operation with the provincial game authorities. It conducts scientific research into wildlife problems in the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, and the National Parks of Canada, advises the administrative agencies concerned on wildlife management and co-operates in the application of such advice. It provides co-ordination and advice in connection with the administration of the Game Export Act in the provinces; deals with national and international problems relating to Canada's wildlife resources; and co-operates with other agencies having similar interests and problems in Canada and elsewhere.

The Migratory Birds Convention Act was passed in 1917 to give effect to the Migratory Birds Treaty signed at Washington in 1916. It provides a measure of protection for numerous species of birds that migrate between the two countries. The Canadian Wildlife Service is the federal agency responsible for administration of the Act and for the annual revision of the Migratory Bird Regulations, which govern such matters as open seasons and other waterfowl hunting details, taking and possession of migratory birds for scientific

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