

A primary task of the Commission is to carry out the railway relocation program strongly advocated in the Master Plan. At the very beginning of his study of Ottawa and Hull, Jacques Gréber discovered that little could be done for the National Capital unless unsightly railway lines and adjoining roundhouses and sheds were removed from the urban areas. The Commission has begun the large-scale program of relocating trackage and yards with the co-operation of the railway companies. The abandoned rights-of-way are destined to become planned roadways which will relieve traffic bottlenecks within the heart of the city; the Queensway, now under construction, runs on a former railway bed. This program is ahead of schedule and is now expected to be complete by 1965. It involves the removal of 35 miles of track, the elimination of 70 railway crossings and the consequent acquisition of 449 acres of land for redevelopment.

The Master Plan also includes the establishment and development of the beautiful and impressive Gatineau Park, a 75,000-acre forest and lake area in the shape of a triangle stretching from its apex in the city of Hull northwestward for 35 miles into the Laurentian Hills. By the end of March 1962, the National Capital Commission will own more than 62,000 acres of the projected area. The parkways through this area now measure about 20 miles and extensions are under construction. Camping and picnic sites are being improved by the installation of drinking fountains, barbecues and outdoor ovens, and well-designed restrooms, and by the addition of fishing and swimming facilities. At Lac Philippe and Lac Lapêche, two of the four big lakes in Gatineau Park, the Commission has developed or is planning large-scale public recreation facilities with easy road access.

In addition to these major development projects, the National Capital Commission, through its Historical Advisory Committee, plans to conserve historic buildings and sites as mementoes of the past. Such sites are carefully studied and their preservation and suitable marking is an important part of the over-all program.

Planning aid to municipalities in the National Capital Region is given in the form of grants in special circumstances and advice on establishing areas of subdivision control, preparation of basic plans and maps, master plans for communities and zoning legislation. This advice is available upon request and the Commission, having no planning powers, must seek to persuade rather than impose its proposals. Its planning staff has served a score of local municipalities in this capacity with varied success, and advice to many of them is continuing.

Estimated expenditures on Commission projects for the year ending Mar. 31, 1962 total \$17,810,255 which includes \$2,557,470 for administration, operation and maintenance, \$4,152,785 for construction, and \$11,100,000 for property acquisition.

Section 3.—Wildlife Resources and Conservation

A series of special articles relating to the wildlife resources of Canada has 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. A short article on the fur industry appears in the 1959 edition at pp. 603-604.

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

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