

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION PARKS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1913

PART V. ANNUAL REPORT 1913.

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1914

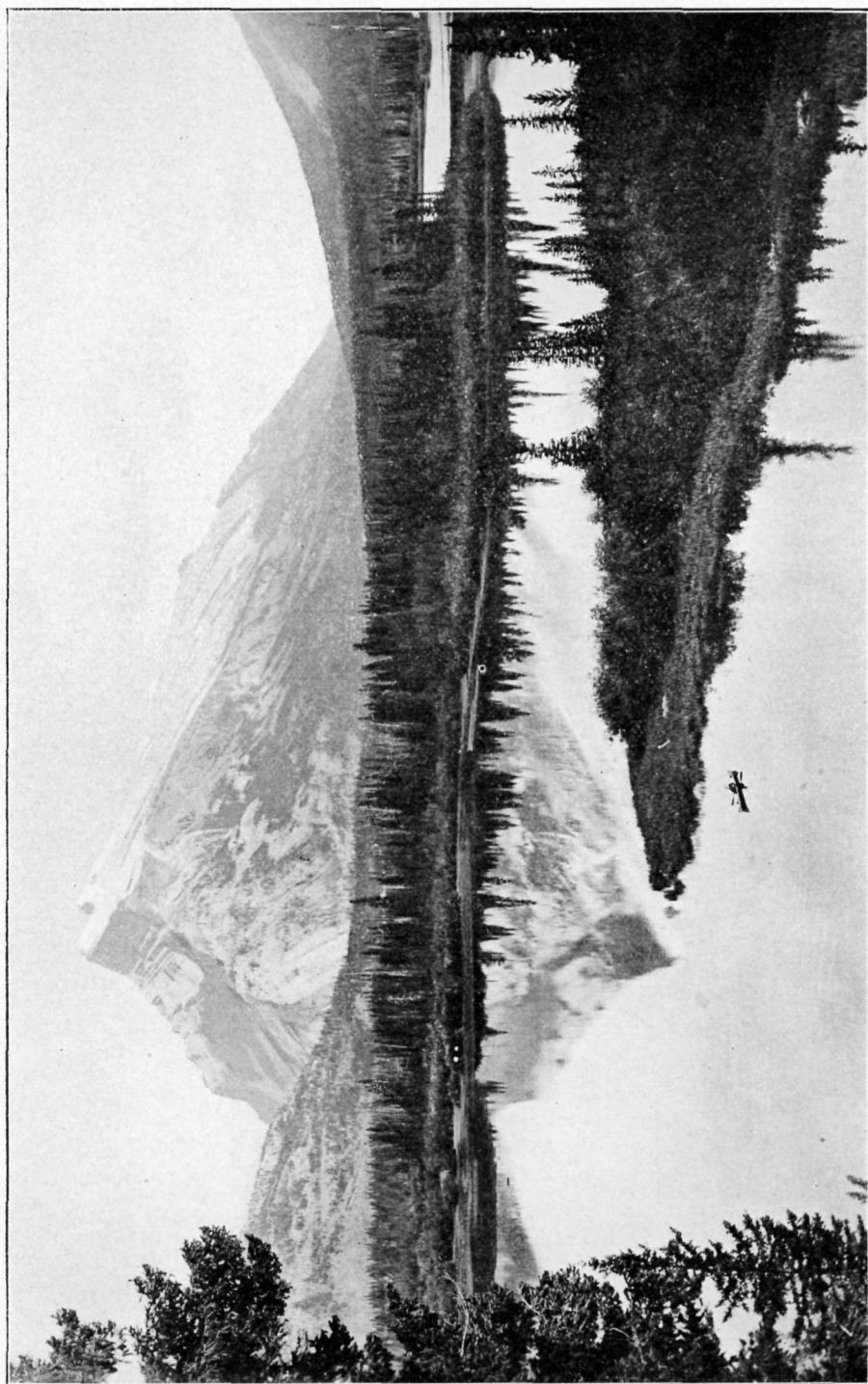


Photo by John Woodruff.

Reflection of Mt. Rundle in Vermilion Lakes, Banff.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION PARKS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1913

PART V., ANNUAL REPORT, 1913

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1914

DOMINION PARKS

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION PARKS.

DOMINION PARKS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 30, 1913.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I beg to submit my second annual report as Commissioner of Dominion Parks, covering the fiscal year 1912-13. Appended to it are reports from the Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks and from the Superintendents of the various Parks. These reports show in detail the substantial progress made during the year in the matter of development work. My own report, therefore, is confined largely to a statement concerning the purposes served by National Parks and the useful development work that such purposes suggest.

CANADA'S PARKS.

Extract from an address delivered at Ottawa, March 12, 1913, by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, before the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis:—

‘I feel that some apology is necessary for referring to the subject on which I now desire to touch, but the fact that this is the last opportunity I shall have for public speaking before I go to England on leave must be my excuse. Also, the subject is allied with public health, which is one more reason for me to request your indulgence.

‘I desire to refer shortly to the question of your Dominion Parks. I do not think that Canada realizes what an asset the nation possesses in the parks. These areas have been preserved from the vandal hand of the builder for the use and enjoyment of the public, who may take their holidays there and keep close to nature under the most comfortable conditions, amassing a store of health which will make them the better able to cope with the strenuous life to which they return after their vacation.

‘When deciding on where to take their holidays, Canadians might well consider the claims of places within their own frontier, and spend their money in the Dominion instead of carrying it away to swell the millions annually spent in Maine, in Florida, and in California. For I do not believe that any place presents natural attractions greater than those of the Parks of Banff, Glacier and Jasper. The time may come when it will be found desirable to establish a national sanatorium at or near one of these reserves, and this would interest your Association directly in the success of the Parks.’

COMMERCIAL SIDE OF PARKS.

In my report last year I called attention to the commercial side of National Parks. I pointed out that each year hundreds of millions of dollars were spent by tourists in France, Switzerland, Italy and other old World countries; that hundreds of millions of dollars were also spent annually on this continent by tourists. The figures indicated that Canada—with incomparable scenic attractions—can reasonably

expect an annual revenue from the tourist traffic which will bulk far into the millions, and justify the expenditure of large sums of public money upon development work to render its scenic attractions easily, comfortably and safely accessible.

That this aspect of National Parks being valuable as a commercial asset is recognized in countries where these national playgrounds are not matters of recent development is shown by the attention given to the nursing of tourist traffic in such countries as Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany and elsewhere on the continent of Europe, where facilities and comforts are lavishly provided to attract and encourage tourists from all over the world.

The potentialities of the field even for countries already garnering millions each year from the tourists is indicated by the following item published last winter in the newspapers:—

'Department for Tourists.'

'ROME, January 18, 1913.—A State Tourist Department is advocated by Signor Feraris, one of the most prominent members of the Chamber of Deputies, as the easiest means of increasing Italy's wealth. The state revenue benefits considerably from the present tourist traffic in the matter of customs, railway tickets and entrance fees to museums and galleries.

'Signor Feraris has in view the doubling of the present tourist revenue, and advocates direct intervention of the state to promote tourist traffic.

"The industry of the Foreigner" he says, "has been sadly neglected by the State. Italy's many advantages are not sufficiently advertised, and while the efforts of the hotelkeepers and others are praiseworthy, they lack the support of the Government." Therefore he wants sufficient backing for his boom.

'Italy's increased political importance has rendered unanimous reforms indispensable, and also an improvement of the sanitary conditions of the workingmen. To pay for this he suggests the establishment of a State Tourist Department, with agents throughout the world, who will urge foreigners to visit Italy and spend their money.

'Signor Feraris has the support of a number of powerful institutions and may succeed in his scheme.'

CANADIAN TRAVEL ASSOCIATION.

It is significant that an association has been organized in Canada during the present year for the purpose of promoting tourist traffic in the Dominion. It is called the Canadian National Travel and Immigration Association, and publishes a magazine *Travel in Canada*. The initial number of the magazine points out that already over three million tourists from the United States annually visit Canada. It submits statements indicating that foreign tourists spend over \$2,000,000 each year in Montreal, that even a larger sum is spent in Toronto annually, and that Winnipeg, Vancouver, and other Canadian cities reap, each year, a harvest of over a million dollars each from foreign travellers.

VALUE OF AUTOMOBILE ROADS.

In connection with the commercial side of National Parks, automobile traffic appears to provide a means of immensely increasing the revenue to be derived by the people of Canada from the tourist. The Parks Branch is shaping its development work on lines calculated to make the unrivalled scenery of the Rockies accessible to automobile traffic. Consideration of the expansion of recent years with respect to motors and motoring cannot fail to convince one that adequate trunk roads through the mountains will inevitably mean a huge automobile traffic, and consequently a large expenditure of money by the autoists. Statistics indicate that in the United States alone there are about a million motor cars—a car for every hundred of population.

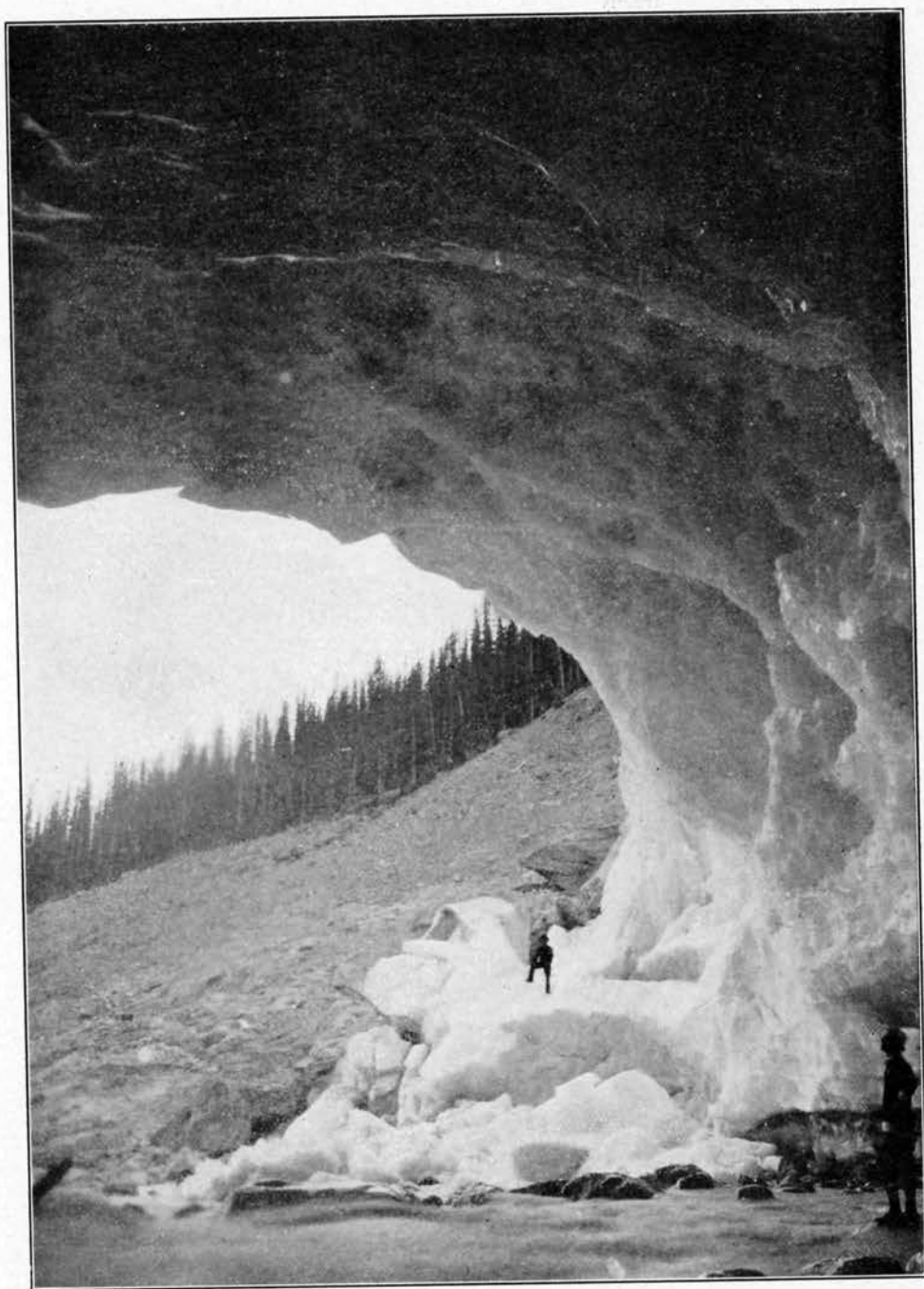


Photo by Harmon.

Ice Cave, Yoho Glacier, Yoho Park.

It is a well established fact that most motorists spend their holidays in their cars. Many facilities already exist which will bring the motorist to the foot-hills of the Rockies. What motorist will be able to resist the call of the Canadian Rockies when it is known that he can go through them on first-class motor roads. And what a revenue this country will obtain when thousands of automobiles are traversing the Parks.

THE CHIEF PURPOSE OF PARKS.

However, the commercial side of National Parks is only an incident, though indeed a very important one. National Parks exist primarily to serve the needs of the Dominion's own people.

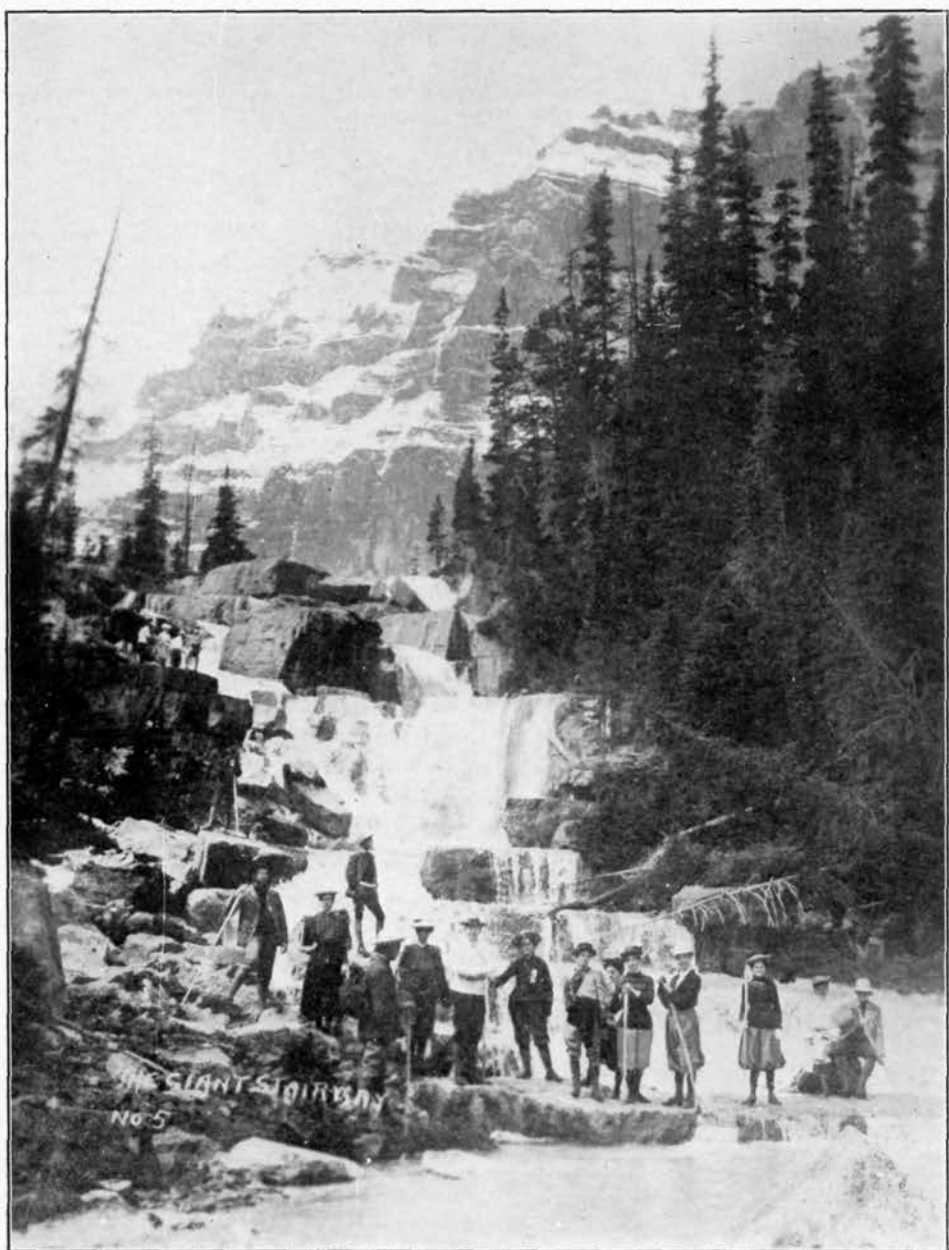
National Parks are in reality national recreation grounds. They are set aside because it is being recognized more and more that recreation where fresh air, sunshine, beautiful natural scenery are combined, means an uplifting of spirit, a renewal of strength of body, a stimulation of mind. National Parks provide the means of recreation in the great out-of-doors for all who wish to take advantage of them; they stand out as a national recognition that recreation in the out-of-doors is essential for the physical, mental, moral health of the people, and consequently emphasize to the public the suggestion of such recreation, even if it has to be sought elsewhere than in the National Parks. The spirit of the National Park idea cannot be more effectively crystallized than by the following extract from John Muir, the American writer, known throughout the continent as the lover of the mountain, the wilderness and all nature:—

‘The tendency nowadays to wander in wildernesses is delightful to see. Thousands of tired, nerve-shaken, over-civilized people are beginning to find out that going to the mountains is going home; that wildness is a necessity and that mountain parks and reservations are useful, not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life. Awakening from the stupefying effects of the vice of over-industry and the deadly apathy of luxury, they are trying as best they can to mix and enrich their own little outings with those of nature, and to get rid of rust and disease.’

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE.

A presentation of the influence of parks—of the influence of nature—upon the individual is made by Chas. Mulford Robinson, author of ‘Modern Civic Art,’ in the following words:—

‘Education gained from the parks is that which makes for broader public sympathies and wider interests, for finer appreciation of the good things of life; it is that education which opens the public's eyes to the beauty that surrounds them, which makes us less of the animal and more of the man, richer through development of the resources within ourselves. The song of a bird, the scent of a flower, the glory of a sunset sky, are parts of our common heritage. The sense impression that they make is dependent only on ability to perceive and faculty to enjoy; and this ability and this faculty are susceptible of education. If the park can cultivate these in large numbers of people, as an incident of its service as a public pleasure ground, it will bestow great benefit; it will vastly increase its usefulness to the community; it will not only heighten the enjoyment of its own attractions, but it will put into hearts and minds a faculty of enjoyment that will be of service in daily life. To such extent the investment which has been made in parks will be paying daily dividends on the common stock of human experience.’



The Giant Stairway, Paradise Valley, Rocky Mountains Park.

The name park appears to create some confusion in the public mind in regard to National Parks. The quotation from Muir suggests the difference between parks as ordinarily understood and National Parks. The city park is a breathing space which the public demand as a necessity for their well-being, but for the most part it is artificial in appearance and small in area. The national park on the other hand is huge in area and in reality is a wilderness in its natural state. A city breathing spot can in a small way provide refreshment of mind and body, but adequate relaxation and recuperation is realized only from the influence of nature—the nature of the wilderness.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PARKS.

The significance of National Parks is perhaps best illustrated by a comparison with city parks. Cities everywhere are multiplying their civic parks. This is done in response to an insistent public demand. The city tax-payers pay for these parks because they feel such recreation facilities pay them ample dividends in humanity by promoting the health and happiness of the people. The ultra-wealthy in a city can and do have their own private grounds or parks, but the masses can enjoy fresh air and the beauties of nature only in the public parks. But the masses cannot live in city parks, they cannot camp in them, fish in them, study nature in its wild state in them. As yet in Canada the people for the most part can reach, without great difficulty, many places where nature is still in its wild state, but Europe and the United States teach the lesson that time will soon change this unless precautions are taken now.

NECESSITY OF RESERVATIONS.

The necessity of National Park areas being set aside is emphasized by a review of conditions in other countries. Take the United States, a country very little older than Canada. In 1892 the following petition was addressed to the State Legislature of Massachusetts:—

‘The undersigned petitioners respectfully represent that the seashores, the river banks, the mountain tops, and almost all the finest parts of the natural scenery of Massachusetts are possessed by private persons, whose private interests often dictate the destruction of said scenery or the exclusion of the public from the enjoyment thereof. In the opinion of the undersigned, the scenes of natural beauty to which the people of the Commonwealth are to-day of right entitled to resort to for pleasure and refreshment are both too few in number and too small in area; and therefore, respectfully ask that an inquiry be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining what action, if any, may be advisable in the circumstances.’

An investigation followed, and the facts brought out are most significant. The agent appointed to investigate, to quote his own words, ‘found everywhere recent changes in the ownership of land, and a movement of people of means from the cities and the interior of the county to the shore regions of the states. I found leagues and leagues together of the shore line to be all private holdings, without the intervention, in these long reaches, of a rod of space on the shore to which the public had a right to go. I walked across the domain of one man who owns about six miles of shore line. I found a great population inland hedged away from the beach, and all conditions pointing to a time, not remote, when nobody can walk by the ocean in Massachusetts without payment of a fee, as we formerly had to pay for a glimpse of Niagara. I could see that the movement for more open spaces of public resort—for use and enjoyment of the people—has most vital relations to civilization, and that it has been instituted in response to a pressing need.’

AMBASSADOR BRYCE'S TESTIMONY.

Ambassador Bryce, in an address on National Parks, at a meeting of the American Civic Association in Baltimore, November 20, 1912, said in part:—

‘Europe is a populous, overcrowded continent; you will some day be a populous and ultimately perhaps even an overcrowded continent, and it is well to take thought at once, before the overcrowding comes on, as to how you will deal with the difficulties which we have had to deal with in Europe, so that you may learn as much as possible from our experience, and not find too late that the beauty and solitude of nature have been snatched from you by private individuals.’

‘Now let us remember that the quantity of natural beauty in the world, the number of spots calculated to give enjoyment in the highest forms, are limited, and are being constantly encroached upon. We, in England and Scotland, have lost some of the most beautiful scenery we possess, because it has been taken into private estates. A great deal of the finest scenery in Scotland is now practically unapproachable by the pedestrian or artist or naturalist because people have appropriated it to their private purposes and keep the people out.’

‘I beg you to consider that, although your country is vast and has scope of natural beauty far greater than we can boast in little countries like England, or Scotland, even your scenery is not inexhaustible, and with your great population and the growing desire to enjoy the beauties of nature you have not any more than you need.’

While Ambassador Bryce's words were addressed to Americans, it is obvious that they apply with equal force to Canadians. In this connection it may be added that Mr. Bryce, in the course of an address before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, spoke as follows:—

‘I know that you have been doing that in Canada (establishing national parks) and I hope that if you need any further encouragement to do it, you will find it in the example of the Australians, and that you too will set apart more and more of those magnificent areas of scenery which you possess in the Rocky mountains for the enjoyment of the people, looking forward to a day when the population of Canada will be tenfold what it is now and when the value of places where the pleasures of nature can be cultivated, and where the wild animals can be preserved, and where the charm of solitude can be enjoyed—when the value of all these things will be even greater than it is at this moment.’

OBJECT LESSONS.

To emphasize the lesson to be learned from the United States the following quotations from John Muir are given:—

‘Only thirty years ago, the great Central Valley of California, five hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, was one bed of golden and purple flowers. Now it is ploughed and pastured out of existence, gone forever—scarce a memory of it left in fence corners and along the bluffs of the streams. The gardens of the Sierra also, and the noble forests in both the reserved and unreserved portions are sadly hacked and trampled, notwithstanding the ruggedness of the topography—all excepting those of the parks guarded by a few soldiers. In the noblest forests of the world, the ground, once divinely beautiful, is desolate and repulsive, like a face ravaged by disease. This is true also of many other Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain valleys and forests. The same fate, sooner or later, is awaiting them all, unless awakening public opinion comes forward to stop it.’

'Most of the wild plant wealth of the East also has vanished—gone into dusty history. Only vestiges of its glorious prairie and woodland wealth remain to bless humanity in boggy, rocky, unploughable places.'

National Parks, moreover, have a real patriotic mission. One side of this was touched upon by J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Federation, in the course of an address upon the subject 'Are National Parks worth while?' His remarks, of course, referred to American parks but change the word 'American' to 'Canadian,' and the concluding portion of his address crystalizes a thought of equal application to Canada. He said:—

'Consider what it is that inspires us as we sing the National hymn. Is it our wonder of mining, showing in the hideous ore dumps of the sordid mining village? Is it in the burned-over waste that has followed the cutting of much of our forest wealth? Is it the power house in which is harnessed the beauty of Niagara? Is it the smoking factory chimneys, the houses of the grimy mill town, the malodorous wharfs along our navigable rivers. Is it even the lofty metropolitan sky scraper, or the great transcontinental steel highway?

'No, not one of these produces patriotism. Listen to the most sordid materialist who is American in birth or residence, as he boasts: it is always of the beauty of his town, his state, his country. Our devotion to the flag begins in that love of country which its beauty has begotten; it may end, at the last supreme test, in the beauty of soul that makes the patriot ready to die for his country in battle—if just battle there may ever again be.

'So I hold that in stimulating and safeguarding the essential virtue of patriotism, the beauty of the American park stands forth as most of all worth while.'

WORTH-WHILE PARKS.

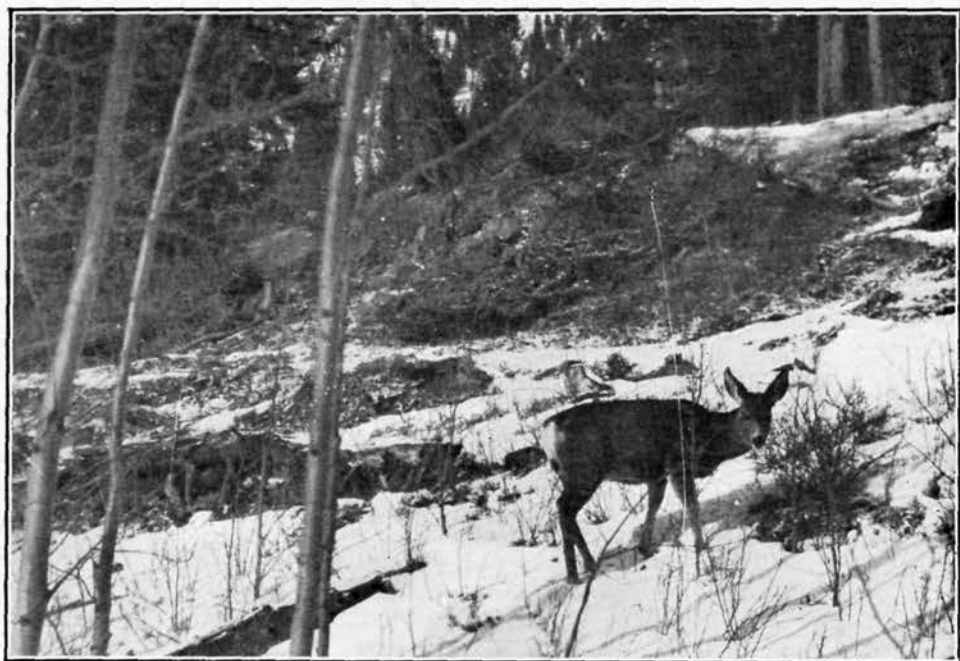
In its parks and, for that matter, outside its parks, Canada has the impressive scenery and the other natural attractions to justify and compel pride of country. Most of the Dominion Parks so far established are in the Rocky mountains. To show that their outstanding charm and attractiveness are recognized by those whom the world recognizes as having the right to speak with authority upon the subject of mountains and scenic attractions, the following extracts are given:—

The Reverend James Outram, a well-known English climber, and author of 'The Heart of the Canadian Rockies':—

'But the wondrous glacial fields, the massing of majestic ranges, the striking individuality of each great peak, the forest areas, green pasture lands, clear lake and peaceful valley are nowhere found harmoniously blended on the western continent until the traveller visits that section of the Rocky mountains which lies within the wide domain of Canada.'

Extract from 'Climbs and Explorations in the Canadian Rockies,' by Prof. J. Norman Collie and H. E. M. Stutfield, of London, England, pioneer climbers and explorers:—

'On the other hand, they have a very remarkable individuality and character in addition to special beauties of their own which Switzerland cannot rival. The picturesque landscapes in the valleys; the magnificence of the vast forests, with their inextricable tangle of luxuriant undergrowth, and the wreck and ruin of the fallen treetrunks; the size, number and exquisite colouring of the mountain lakes; in these things the new Switzerland stands pre-eminent. In the Alps we can recall only one lake of any size surrounded by high glacier-clad mountains, namely, the Oeschinen See; in the Rockies, they may be counted by the score—gems of purest turquoise blue, in matchless settings of crag and forest scenery, glacier and snow, storm-riven peak, and gloomy, mysterious canyon.'



Wild Deer near Banff.



Wild Deer in Game Warden's Garden, Banff.

W. D. Wilcox, the American author, who was one of the first to explore the Mount Assiniboine district, says in his charmingly illustrated book, 'The Rockies of Canada':—

'It is becoming more and more apparent every year that this part of the Rockies is not only a great field for Alpine climbing in its strictest meaning, but undoubtedly the most extensive and interesting field presented by any readily accessible range in the world. That such men as Collie, Stutfield, Woolley, and Whymper have come over from England several seasons to climb here, that the Appalachian Mountain Club, represented by Abbot (who lost his life on Mount Lefroy), Fay, Weed, Thompson, and others, and expert climbers such as Outram and Eggers have found climbs that tested their powers to the utmost, or repelled all attacks, even under the leadership of expert Swiss guides, tells much about the real nature of the climbing.'

T. G. Longstaff, the distinguished English alpinist, in an article in the *London Field* recently, said:—

'In the Canadian Rockies and the Selkirks there is a country waiting for recognition which I believe is destined to become the *playground of the world*, just as the Alps have been for one short century the playground of Europe. In no other mountain region of the globe do peak and cliff, snowfield and glacier, alpland and forest, lake, cataract, and stream form such a perfect combination as is to be found, not in one, but in hundreds of places in these glorious ranges. Mere questions of altitude are beside the mark. Though I hold that no one can fully appreciate mountain scenery who has not actually come to grips with the peaks themselves, yet the fascination of the Canadian mountains is such that merely to travel through them and camp amongst them is sufficient reward for any one who is not blind. On the whole it must be admitted that the average difficulty of the climbing does not attain the European standard, but there are many peaks whose ascent has only been accomplished with great difficulty, and there are certainly a far larger number of such peaks which have never been seen by any mountaineer.'

Prof. Coleman, of Toronto University, author of 'The Canadian Rockies,' and ex-president of the Canadian Alpine Club, says:—

'None of the mountains of North America can be measured against the Himalayas or the higher Andes in altitude, and to climbers familiar with these giant peaks the Canadian Rockies may seem quite insignificant; and yet some of the most famous workers among the Himalayas, the Andes, the Caucasus, the Alps, have later become so enamoured of the Canadian Rockies as to come back season after season. To draw experienced British climbers from the French or Swiss Alps, only a few hours' journey from home, to Banff or Laggan or Glacier, five thousand miles away, implies rather potent charm.

'Much the same is true of the skilful American climbers, who flock to British Columbia instead of spending their summers a few hundred miles to the south among the mountains of Colorado, which are thousands of feet higher. Why should the Canadian Rockies prove more fascinating than Pike's Peak or Mount Whitney? It is evident that the cause is not to be found in altitude alone.

'The beauty and attractiveness of mountains depend, of course, on various factors, of which absolute height is only one. Relative height above the surrounding plains or valleys counts for more, and permanent snowfields and glaciers are needed to give the true Alpine charm and these may be found on peaks of only nine thousand feet among the Selkirks. . . . On the other hand, the much higher mountains of Colorado rise from a plain seven thousand feet above the sea and have so feeble a snowfall that they are bare before the end of the summer.

'Except in the short extension of the Canadian Rockies into Washington and Montana, there are scarcely any glaciers to be found south of the international boundary. The dryness of the air and the strong and more nearly vertical sun of summer prevent the formation of glaciers on most of the high American mountains and on all those of Mexico, robbing them of the most thrilling and seductive features of the Alpine peaks, the gleam of snow, the blue of crevassed glacier tongues, the wildly heaped moraines, and the white glacial torrents in flood on a sunny afternoon.

'The famous canyon of the Colorado three hundred miles long and five thousand feet in depth, with a breadth of ten or fifteen miles, is out of the running as compared with the valley of the Upper Columbia at Surprise rapids, which is more than eight thousand feet below the nearer Rockies and Selkirks, the opposite summits standing fifteen or twenty miles apart. Probably five times as many cubic miles of rock have been carved from this valley and disposed of as in the Colorado canyon.'

NEW LINES OF DEVELOPMENT.

A study of the mission of National Parks has suggested many new lines of development. If recreational facilities are important for a nation, it is obvious such facilities should be made available for all the people.

At present most of Canada's national recreation grounds are in the west. Geography places them beyond the reach of thousands in the East. Canada's rapidly-growing cities in the East have two great needs—playgrounds in the cities and resorts in the country where the people, especially the poorer children, can have summer outings. The establishment of city playgrounds is in general a matter for the cities to deal with. But much advantage would follow if the services of some properly qualified Government officer were available for any city taking up the playgrounds movement, to help on the work by way of suggestion, advice, direction.

'The present need,' says a magazine article on the playgrounds movement in Canada, 'is a national basis on which to rest the playgrounds superstructure. Some of the playgrounds are under church control; some are special associations' peculiar enterprises; some are municipal concerns; school boards run others. There is no entirety, no common headquarters, no possible way of making concerted progress, as things exist. Developments are therefore more or less haphazard.'

It is suggested that a specially qualified officer should be associated with the Parks organization to carry out the obvious duties in this connection.

FOR CITY NEEDS.

The Parks organization can properly assist the playgrounds movement as indicated because the purpose of the Parks organization is to provide for adequate recreation for the people, but it has, in the matter of camp sites or recreation resorts near the large centres of population, a much more important duty.

Apart altogether from the consideration that certain districts, notable for their scenic attractions, should be reserved for posterity from the hand of the vandal and speculator, it seems that for the National Parks to serve their highest function they should be places of rest and recreation for those in Canada most needing their revivifying influences; that is, for the city toilers.

Modern life tendencies are more and more towards the cities and towns; in Canada, during the last ten years, there has been an increase in the rural population of 16.48 per cent and in the urban of 63.83 per cent.

As the years progress this difference will undoubtedly grow more and more; whereas Canada's rural population at present is 55 per cent and the urban 45 per cent—that of the United States is 21 per cent for rural and 79 per cent for urban.

CAMPING SITES.

There are few matters of more importance to the well-being of the city dwellers than facilities for getting close to nature in the great out-of-doors. If all Canada's city dwellers are to be ensured of such facilities—and all require them—the time has arrived for making provision. What is required is quite distinct from the park areas that a city can itself provide, namely, breathing spots in the city or picnic parks of 100 or 200 acres in the suburbs. What is required is an area in its natural state large enough to constitute a small wilderness—an area measured in square miles—where all who wish may camp and roam and holiday. A place which may not provide as spectacular scenery as the Mountain Parks of the West but which, like them, will belong to and be free to all the people and will be preserved for them from the exploiter and the vandal for all time. To be of real value such parks must be within comparatively easy access to the cities. Each year's delay in the creation of such parks will increase the difficulties in the way of their establishment. If action is taken now, the poor of Canada's cities, and the public in general, will for all time be sure of a place where they can secure the advantages of recreation in the out-of-doors.

Playgrounds and camp-sites such as suggested would mean much for the country because of their uplifting effect upon city children. A concrete illustration of this is the condition reported in 1909 from Chicago. It was found there that within a half mile radius of her twelve playgrounds, juvenile delinquency had decreased 44 per cent, while the same year it had increased 11 per cent in the city as a whole. If it is right for the country to spend millions on charitable and penal institutions, it is surely wise to spend something on measures which will help to make better citizens and thus render penal and charitable institutions less necessary.

HISTORIC PLACES.

In connection with the camp site proposal it has been suggested that some might be located at points of historic interest.

There are many places of historic interest, poorly marked or unmarked at all. While it is somewhat out of the sphere of National Parks to deal with the marking of battlefields, it is most desirable, from a national standpoint, that such should be set aside as national reserves and that the ruins, old forts, old towers and such, holding historic associations, should be preserved. Canada has much in her history to inspire the rising generation with pride of their forbears and pride of country.

It would be doubly beneficial if these historic spots were not only properly restored and marked but they should be used as places of resort by Canadian children who, while gaining the benefit of outdoor recreation, would at the same time have opportunities of absorbing historical knowledge under conditions that could not fail to make them better Canadians.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

The policy followed during the year in connection with the work in the various parks was to improve existing roads, trails and other works rather than to undertake very much new work.

Perhaps the work of more importance in the parks is the road work and it was determined to bring up all the roads to a satisfactory standard before undertaking the construction of new roads. Of course, an exception has to be made from this in so far as the automobile cross-mountain highway is concerned. A substantial amount of new work was done upon it and the policy is to press it through as rapidly as possible.

On this automobile road a steel bridge was erected across the Bow river at Castle and about 10 miles of road constructed from there to Vermilion pass on the Continental Divide. The automobile road westward to Vancouver from Vermilion is being constructed by the Government of British Columbia. The unit in the Park from Castle to Vermilion was built during the year in order that British Columbia officers might have access to the eastern end of their work and thus be in a position to carry on construction from the east as well as from the west.



Cutting the New Automobile Road through Rocky Mountains Park.

New plans for the proposed bath-house at the Cave and Basin, Banff, were prepared by Messrs. Painter and Swales, architects. Mr. Painter has designed, or remodelled, many important buildings in Canada, including Windsor station, Montreal, Canadians Pacific Railway hotels at Banff and lake Louise, and the Russell Theatre, Ottawa. He prepared bath-house plans of very attractive design. Excavation work in connection with the bath-house was commenced on September 1, and the foundation practically completed by the end of January, when work was stopped.

The increasing popularity of Banff is well illustrated by the demand for lots there during the past year. So great was this demand that by the middle of July there were no lots in the townsite available, and a survey of additional lots had to be undertaken.

It is interesting to note that despite the unfavourable weather of the summer of 1912 there was a considerable increase in the number of visitors to Rocky Mountains Park. The figures are:—

1911-12..	73,725
1912-13..	75,882
Increase..	2,157

ROYAL VISIT.

A notable event in the history of the parks was the visit to Rocky Mountains Park and Yoho Park during the summer, of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and

Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. At Banff the Royal party spent a week. In reply to an address of welcome presented on behalf of the citizens of Banff, His Royal Highness spoke as follows:—

‘Gentlemen, I beg you to accept my very best thanks for your loyal address of welcome to myself, to the Duchess, and to my daughter.

‘Although my present journey is devoted almost entirely to the duties connected with my office as Governor General, I could not have passed Banff without making a short stay, devoted entirely to pleasure. I have the most pleasant recollections of a former visit here and my memory has often flown back to the views of the great Rocky mountains frowning down upon the beautiful valley of the Bow river.

‘In a country where so much is constantly changing, it is pleasant to find a National Park such as this, which has been set aside by the wisdom of your legislators, where nature may be felt in all her splendour, where the hand of man will never be allowed to mar the scenery. I can assure you that it gives me great pleasure to renew my acquaintance with the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada and my only regret is that I have so short a time to enjoy the many attractions which are presented by Banff and its vicinity.’

SEEING THE PARKS ON FOOT.

There is every year an increasing number of visitors who wish to explore the parks on foot, in many ways the best means of becoming acquainted with the beauties of the mountains. To meet the needs of this class of tourists it is proposed to open up foot-paths to points of scenic beauty and to build rest-houses at suitable places along the trails.

THE PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE.

All parks are game preserves and the protection which has been afforded within park boundaries has already resulted in a noticeable increase in wild life. The success which has followed these efforts towards protection has led to a consideration of an extension of the preserve idea.

For the preservation of bird life it is felt that small sanctuaries at suitable places should be established throughout the country to ensure the birds protection during the breeding season.

It also appears that with the great demand for fur and the rapidly increasing prices it brings, breeding preserves for animals should be established in the far north—the home of the best fur-bearing animals.

A proposal is now under consideration to establish a protected area for the preservation of the herd of wild buffalo in the Fort Smith country and it is considered that if this area were somewhat enlarged and adequately protected it would become a natural breeding ground for fur-bearing animals. These animals would soon learn they were protected in this area and as they would breed there under the most favourable conditions the overflow should in a short time serve to supply a very large contiguous district.

Reverting to the question of bird protection it should be pointed out that at the last session of the recent United States Congress a Bill was passed providing for federal protection for migratory birds. It was shown that the United States producers sustained an annual loss of \$800,000,000 through the disturbance of nature's balance consequent upon the destruction of insectivorous birds. Officers of the Geological Survey, who are authorities on bird life, calculate that the annual loss sustained in Canada from this cause is probably \$80,000,000.

In view of these facts the question arises whether Canada should not follow the example of the United States and deal with these matters from the Dominion standpoint.

HOT SPRINGS.

A matter of much interest is the fact that tests of the thermal springs at Banff show these waters to be radio-active. The tests were made by officers of the Geological Survey at the request of the Parks Branch. It is now generally admitted that the curative value of thermal springs depends primarily upon radio-activity and it is therefore very satisfactory to know that the springs at Banff possess this property.

POWER RESERVATION.

It was noted in last year's report that the privilege of constructing a conservation dam at lake Minnewanka had been given to the Calgary Power Company on certain conditions, one of which was that a thimble should be inserted to provide for the development by the Parks Branch of electric power at Banff.

In this connection arrangements have been made with a firm of electrical engineers for the preparation of plans and it is expected the branch will shortly be in a position to ask for an appropriation for the carrying out of the enterprise. I may say that the engineers were instructed to make their report as though it were for a private party dealing with the scheme purely as a commercial proposition. The report indicated that the enterprise should prove a paying one almost from the first.

REINDEER.

A question of considerable importance has been raised in consequence of a petition forwarded by the Yukon Council requesting that the Federal authorities establish reindeer farms in the Yukon. Experiments of the United States Government in the matter of reindeer farms in Alaska have been very successful. There are now 30,000 or 40,000 reindeer in Alaska and they furnish the natives with food, clothing and means of transportation.

It is well known that horses cannot be satisfactorily used in the north on account of the lack of food. Dogs, which now constitute the means of transport, are of comparatively little use because food for them has to be carried and on a long trip the food necessarily constitutes the bulk of the load.

Reindeer, on the other hand, can live on the moss of the country they traverse, and, moreover, in case of shortage of food provide good meat for man.

It is believed that the Canadian hinterland is rich in minerals. It is doubtful whether prospecting and development work can ever be carried on successfully until reindeer are available for transportation purposes.

Therefore the Parks Branch has been making careful inquiries in regard to the subject.

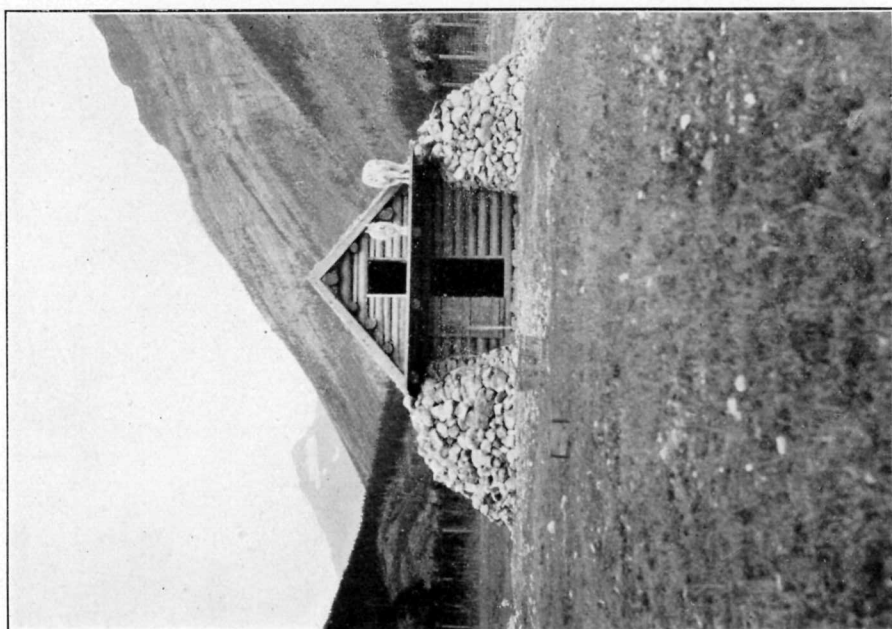
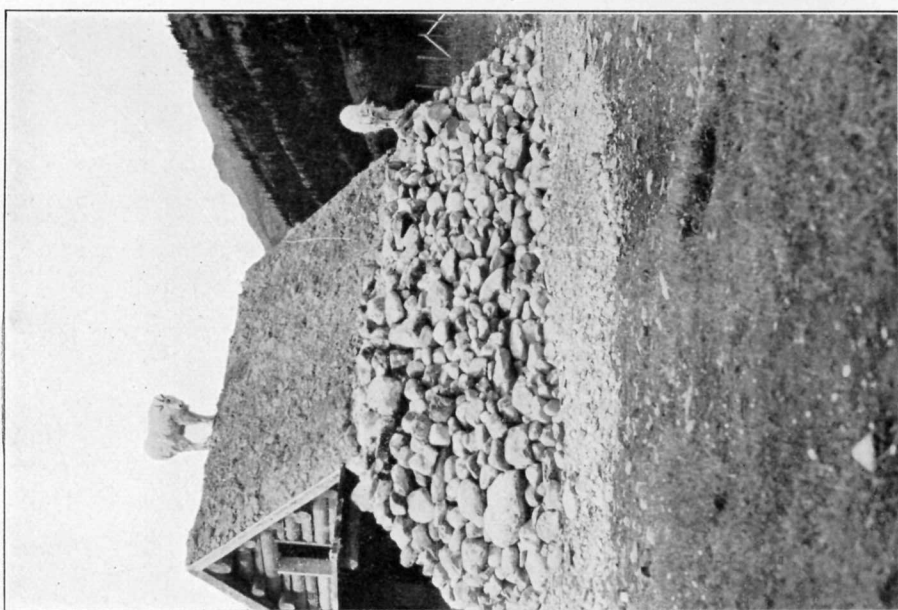
MILITARY PATROL.

The number of visitors to the Parks is now becoming so large that the necessity of patrolling the roads and trails is becoming a matter of pressing importance. Patrol is desirable for the purpose of securing the safety of the public against slides, and such dangers peculiar to mountain districts and also against hold-ups by highwaymen. So far, Canadian parks have been free from the latter, but there is no certainty of a continuation of this immunity unless adequate measures are taken in that regard.

It is felt that this could best be done by having a body of Mounted Police or Dominion Police permanently stationed in the parks. In this connection it has also been suggested that the parks might be used as training stations for recruits for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The Parks would provide ideal training grounds and, in addition, the presence of the recruits would be of material assistance to the parks' administration in the maintenance of law and order.

ARTISTIC PLANS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Parks are being developed for the future as well as for the present and it is felt that work should be carried out on comprehensive and carefully matured plans.



Rocky Mountain Goats in captivity, Banff.

Arrangements have therefore been made for securing artistic plans of development, especially as regards townsites.

THE BANFF ZOO.

At present the branch maintains at Banff an attractive, though not very large, Zoo. While it now contains some animals that are not native it is felt that it should contain specimens of all Canadian animals and that eventually none others should be kept. It is also intended that as complete as possible a collection of native birds should be added to it. There is very little room for expansion where the present Zoo is located, but a new site on Tunnel mountain has been selected which will meet all requirements.

PARKS LITERATURE.

At present there is a great lack of literature containing adequate information regarding the Parks. Not only should Parks literature contain the usual descriptive material but it should also contain information relating to the flora, the fauna, the geology and other features. Steps have been taken to secure such.

In this connection it may be added that it is intended to erect pointers and guide boards indicating, for the benefit of the tourist, the various points of interest or routes of special attraction.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN PARK.

It is hoped to finally establish during the year the new Buffalo Park at Moose Mountain, near Arcola and Carlyle, Saskatchewan. Right of way for the fence was cleared and fireguard ploughed, but in view of the many arguments for an extension of the area or a change to a more suitable location, action regarding the construction of a fence was postponed.

EXTENSION OF AREAS.

Reference was made last year to the desirability of an extension of the areas of existing parks. No final action has yet been taken in that connection. From the Parks' point of view this is a matter of the greatest importance. There are many extraordinary scenic attractions—for instance, Mahgne lake—which are now outside Parks' boundaries. The sooner they are given the protection afforded by incorporation in the Parks system the more certain is their preservation from the fate of the sea-shore areas of Massachusetts and beauty spots of Scotland referred to in the beginning of this report.

TOWNSITE LOTS.

A strict compliance with building conditions in regard to lots in Banff and other townsites in the Parks has been insisted upon. This policy was adopted because it was found that speculators were taking up all the desirable lots under agreement and simply holding them for speculation, to the disadvantage of the towns concerned and to the bona fide parties who were anxious to secure building sites. Failure to comply with building conditions is promptly followed by cancellation and the result has been that about sixty lots were thus made available for the public. I may add that it was decided to dispose of the right to lease these lots by public competition in order that all might have an equal opportunity to secure them.

ALPINE CLUB.

The 1912 camp of the Canadian Alpine Club was held at Vermilion pass in Rocky Mountains Park. The camp was largely attended and was a great success in every respect. The club is doing most valuable work for the parks and for Canada.

Thanks to its efforts it appears mountaineering in Canada will ere long become a sport and recreation of the many.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HARKIN,
Commissioner.

SUMMARY REGARDING DOMINION PARKS AND CHIEF OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

In October, 1912, Mr. P. C. Barnard-Hervey, of Calgary, was appointed Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks, with headquarters at Edmonton, succeeding Mr. Howard Douglas.

Rocky Mountains Parks, province of Alberta (area, 1,800 square miles); Superintendent, A. B. Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald's services terminated on March 31, 1913, and he was succeeded by Mr. S. J. Clarke, of Calgary.

Yoho and Glacier Parks, British Columbia (areas, 560 square miles and 468 square miles respectively); Superintendent, George Hunter. Mr. Hunter was transferred to the office at Banff and subsequently resigned. He was succeeded as Superintendent of Yoho and Glacier Parks by Mr. F. E. Maunder, of Field, B.C.

Jasper Park, Alberta (area, 1,000 square miles). Mr. Byron E. Burton, of Edmonton, was Superintendent of this park during the summer season and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Rogers, of Ottawa.

Elk Island Park, Alberta (area, 16 square miles), Superintendent, Archibald Coxford.

Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta (area, 162 square miles); Edward Ellis, Superintendent, succeeded during the year by W. E. D. McTaggart, Wainwright, Alberta.

Waterton Lake Park, Alberta (area, 13.50 square miles), Forest Ranger, in charge, John George Brown.

Moose Mountain Buffalo Park (area, 28 square miles); Superintendent, Lowry Hanna, Arcola, Saskatchewan.

The St. Lawrence Islands Park consists of eleven islands and one reservation on the mainland with a combined area of about 140 acres.

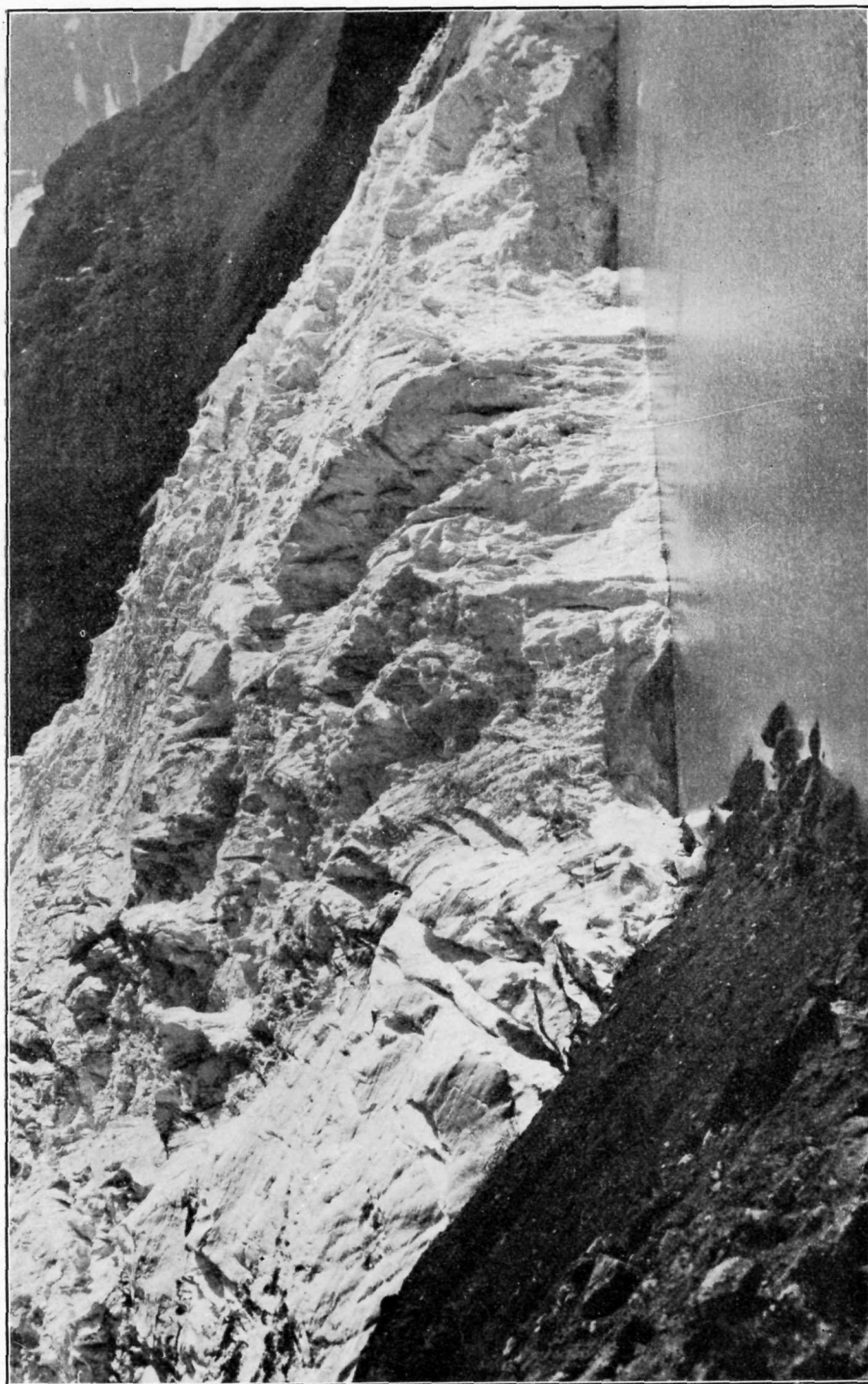


Photo by Harmon.

Glacier flowing into Berg lake, Mt. Robson district.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOMINION PARKS.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, April 1, 1913.

J. B. HARKIN, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Parks,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the fifth annual report of the Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that on taking over the duties of my predecessor, Mr. Howard Douglas, on October 20, 1912, I visited the various parks placed under my jurisdiction where development work was in progress.



Fresh and Hot Sulphur Water Swimming Pools at Banff Springs Hotel.

The parks visited were:—

1. The Rocky Mountains Park,
2. The Yoho Park and Glacier Park,
3. The Buffalo Park,
4. The Elk Island Park,
5. The Jasper Park.

The reports from the various superintendents are appended hereto. I have arranged them for convenience of reference as has been done in previous years, as follows:—

1. Report of Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks.
2. Report of Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park.
- 2a. Report of Curator of Banff Museum.
- 2b. Analysis of Nationalities of Visitors to the hotels.
- 2c. Report of the Alpine Club.
3. Report of the Superintendent of Yoho and Glacier Parks.
4. Report of the Superintendent of Buffalo Park.
5. Report of the Superintendent of Elk Island Park.
6. Report of the Forest Ranger of Waterton Lake Park.

As Jasper Park was virtually without a superintendent for the greater part of the year, details of the work done will be included in my report under the heading of Jasper Park.

As in previous years the increasing popularity of our National Parks is proved by the annual increase of visitors to the various parks.



Cave Avenue, Banff. Mt. Rundle in distance.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, paid a visit to the Rocky Mountains Park during their tour through the Dominion; they remained a week and expressed themselves delighted with the reception accorded them and were loud in their praises of the wonderful beauties of Banff.

The number of visitors to Rocky Mountains Park for the year ending March, 1912, was 73,725; those for the year just closed, 75,882, an increase of 2,157. In addition to this there were thousands who were unable to find accommodation and had to con-

tinue their journey, much to their regret. Many additions are being made to the various hotels which will no doubt considerably help to relieve the congestion during the rush period, May to September. My report must necessarily be condensed, as it was practically the end of the working season, November, when I took over the duties of my predecessor. The reports submitted by the various superintendents fully cover the ground.

The principal work under progress was the placing of the foundations for the new bath-house at the site of the Cave and Basin. Considerably difficulty was encountered in the foundation work owing to the unusual formation of the subsoil which consisted of a honey-combed sulphur formation. This necessitated piling to safely carry the reinforced concrete foundations and superstructure. The building, when completed, will without doubt be the most up-to-date bathing institution of its kind on the continent and will add considerably to the revenue of the Parks.



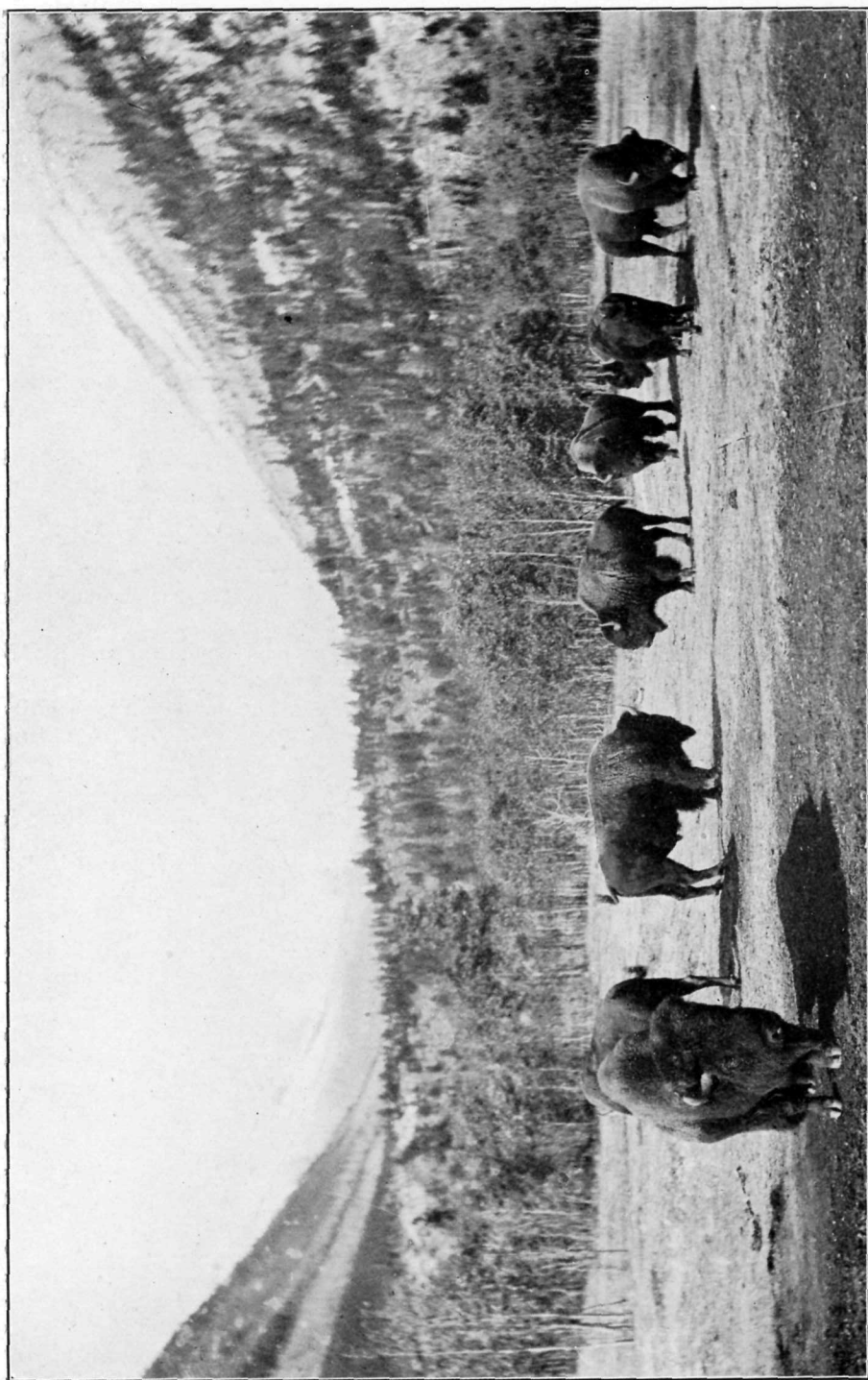
Club House at Banff Golf Links.

Considerable trouble was experienced with the sewer and waterworks system, but I trust there will be no re-occurrence of these conditions, as steps are being taken to remedy all defects and thoroughly overhaul the whole system.

The Castle-Vermilion road has been partially completed for a distance of some nine miles. A steel bridge of two ninety-feet spans was built across the Bow river at Castle. Considerable work remains to be completed before this road will be available for motor traffic. It is proposed to complete this link of the Banff and Windermere road during the coming season.

A number of new roads have been constructed in Banff townsite, yet there still remains considerable work to be done to make it what it should be, 'the most perfect playground for future generations.'

The Calgary to Banff coach road would have been well patronized but for the unusually wet season which rendered impassable a few portions of the present road which are too narrow for safety. It is the intention to have this road placed in first-class condition for the coming season's traffic.



Buffalo in Banff Paddock.

YOHO AND GLACIER PARKS.

As the winter had set in and the snow was very deep, I was unable to personally inspect any of the work undertaken during the past season, but the report of the superintendent fully goes into all details. For the coming season a considerable amount of work has been planned to improve existing roads and trails.

That portion of the townsite of Field owned by this department should be provided with a sewerage and waterworks system; at present the water supply of some of the inhabitants is procured by tapping springs whilst others derive their supply from the Canadian Pacific Railway water mains. There is no sewerage system whatever.

As the Kicking Horse river is continually changing its course, considerable river protection work will be necessary to prevent the washing away of the athletic ground and several portions of the Yoho road.

BUFFALO PARK.

The report of the Superintendent of Buffalo Park deals in detail with the season's farming operations, which were a decided improvement in the right direction. Where it is at all possible to cultivate land in our parks, a sufficient area should be placed under cultivation to supply the necessary feed for all the animals within the enclosure. The season being so wet the grain did not ripen, but it was cut and used for feed, which answered admirably.

It will be necessary to thoroughly drain the hay meadows to ensure a plentiful supply of hay for the increasing buffalo herd. The work must be undertaken this year.

There is no accommodation for the men employed at winter quarters and it will be necessary to erect a suitable building and also additional stabling.

The loading and handling corral situated on the edge of a swamp will necessarily have to be removed to a higher location. This will be done when this large park is subdivided into a number of pastures for the better care and supervision of the buffalo, wapiti, moose and deer contained therein.

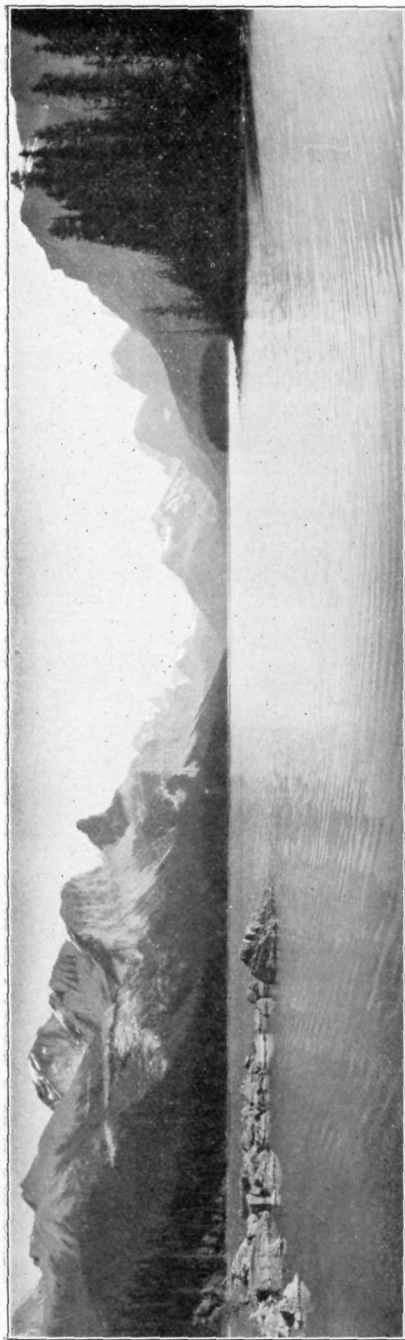
As the park is at present laid out it is impossible to pay attention to the proper care and breeding which are so necessary in producing the very highest standard of excellence.

Considerable difficulty and danger were encountered in securing the exact number of buffalo in the herd. After several months of painstaking work the exact number of males, females and young stock was ascertained to be: Bulls over seven years and aged, 243; cows, 187; yearlings and calves, 787. The loss was very small indeed. The sex of the younger stock will be ascertained at a later date.

The number of visitors passing into the park to view the largest buffalo herd in the world is on the increase. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will soon be operating a double service and I have every expectation of seeing this year's figures more than doubled.

It may be interesting to give an account of a little incident which occurred on the 18th November last, whilst driving with Mr. McTaggart and a party of taxidermists through the park to secure the head and hide of a lame buffalo which had been given by the department to the museum at Calgary.

As we came across a herd of wapiti they scattered through the timber. We stopped to admire their grace and beauty and in the hope of securing a closer view I commenced calling them. At the end of a few minutes, we were rewarded by a portion of the herd returning in answer to the call. One beautiful doe about six years of age came slowly towards us until she reached the conveyance. We made overtures of friendship, all the while calling. She came within reach and one of our party, Mr. Chisholm, touched the point of her nose. She then advanced closer and



Maligne Lake.



Natural Bridge near Field, B. C., Yoho Park.

it ended with my finally placing my arms round her neck, stroking her, while Mr. Chisholm, who occupied the rear seat with me, busied himself in securing a photograph of the animal's eye, a subject he had long wished to obtain.

All the animals in this park are in excellent condition with the exception of the antelope, which, I grieve to report, have decreased out of all proportion owing, no doubt, to the want of proper fodder for their maintenance. I have procured samples of all the weeds and grasses found on the antelope ranges south of the Red Deer and will compare them with the pasturage provided for those in captivity.

ELK ISLAND PARK.

This park is a very picturesque spot for spending the week end; a number of visitors, some fourteen hundred and sixty-four, spent many days in seeing the buffalo, moose, wapiti and deer grazing amongst their natural surroundings. The moose and wapiti can be seen at times swimming from the mainland to the beautifully wooded islands with which the lake is studded. In spite of the very wet season the fact that such a very large number visited the park when there were practically no roads is a sure indication that as this park is better known it will be more widely patronized. As there are practically no roads within the park except one to the superintendent's house, it will be necessary to lay out a number of drives and paths in various directions and also to lay out a camping and picnic ground at one end of the lake for the accommodation of the many visitors. The underbrush and fallen timber will be cleared off the larger islands. Boating facilities should also be provided. When these matters are attended to, I have no doubt that Elk Island Park will become one of the summer lake resorts of northern Alberta. It is only some thirty miles north-east of the city of Edmonton, a pleasant run by motor.

The animals in the park are in excellent condition.

WATERTON LAKE PARK.

This park will become the popular rendezvous of the people of southern Alberta. Practically no development work was done last year, but the present year will see many improvements and I sincerely hope steps will be taken to extend the boundaries so as to include a large portion of the Forest Reserve, which is lying dormant and adjacent to the United States Glacier National park, thus converting the whole forest and park area into a game and bird sanctuary.

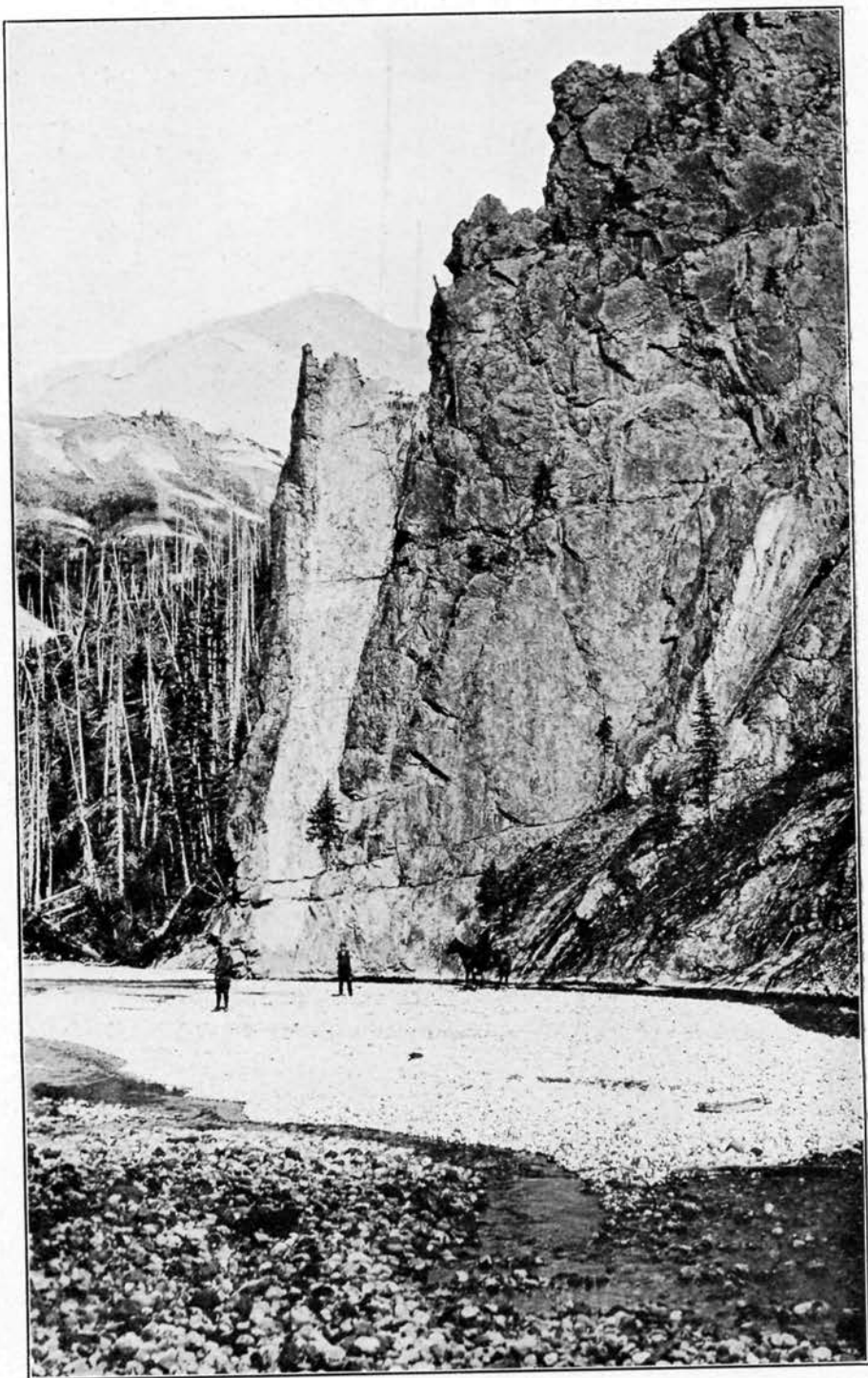
JASPER PARK.

This is destined to rank with the Rocky Mountains Park. The various scenic points are now within easy reach owing to the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific through the park limits. Its possibilities are unlimited. There is a very good road through the length of the park, with many bridle paths taking one to the various scenic points.

The Canadian Northern railway has completed the greater portion of their road-bed, and when that line is finished, Jasper Park will be unique in having two trunk lines passing through the centre of it thus affording an excellent service to the tourist traffic.

The townsites within the park limits have been selected, the principal of which will be Fitzhugh. The townsitc has been partially cleared and is awaiting the advent of the surveyors. The Grand Trunk Pacific propose erecting a magnificent hotel at Fitzhugh and one at Miette Hot Springs in the near future. The sites have been selected.

The Jasper Park collieries which are located at Pocahontas have completed their new tippie and are working a force of some two hundred and fifty men. They have



Fiddle Creek Canyon, Jasper Park.

also commenced to develop their coal seams on the north side of the Athabaska river to supply the Canadian Northern railway.

The Punch Bowl falls are but 3,500 feet from the Grand Trunk Pacific station of Pocaahontas, and can be easily reached by a bridle path which takes one to the mouth of the canyon, to take the tourist opposite the falls to obtain the finest view. From here the trail will wind upwards to reach the tableland above the fold of the road from the mines to the townsite in the fold of the hills nestling near the base of majestic Roche Miette. The panoramic view is magnificent, taking in a wide stretch of snow capped peaks with the majestic Athabaska flowing onward to the Arctic regions.

From Fitzhugh.

A bridle path has been partially cut out to reach Pyramid lake which, with its consort, Bear lake, lies at the foot of a wonderful vari-coloured mountain from its shape called Pyramid mountain. A number of goats can be seen frolicking on its rocky shores. This is a beautiful location for the erection of a chalet. There are boat-



Yellowhead Pass from Pyramid Lake, Jasper Park.

Photo. B. W. Mitchell.

ing facilities obtainable in addition to the healthful exercises of climbing the lesser mountains lying to the south of Pyramid. A climb of some twenty minutes brings one to the summit from which a magnificent panorama is obtainable. Temporary administration buildings have been erected in order to carry on the preliminary work incident to the development of the park.

A ferry which was in operation during the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway was taken over and operated by the department. It is now out of commission, having served its purpose. A new ferry will be built at a point above and opposite Fitzhugh to give access to the trail leading to Maligne lake, the praises of which have already been sung. Lieut.-Col. S. Maynard Rogers has been appointed superintendent of Jasper Park and is now installed there and has already commenced to carry out the various improvements planned. I am pleased to see the revenue shows a substantial increase in Rocky Mountains Park, Jasper and Yoho Parks for the past year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. A. B. Macdonald, late superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park, for the able and valuable assistance rendered me in becoming familiar with the work which was being done under his supervision. I have also to thank Mr. H. E. Sibbald, chief fire and game warden, for his untiring efforts in carrying out his many onerous duties.

I also wish to convey to the various superintendents and the men engaged under them, my heartiest thanks for the way in which they have one and all, from the highest to the lowest, carried out the work entrusted to them in a painstaking and economical manner.

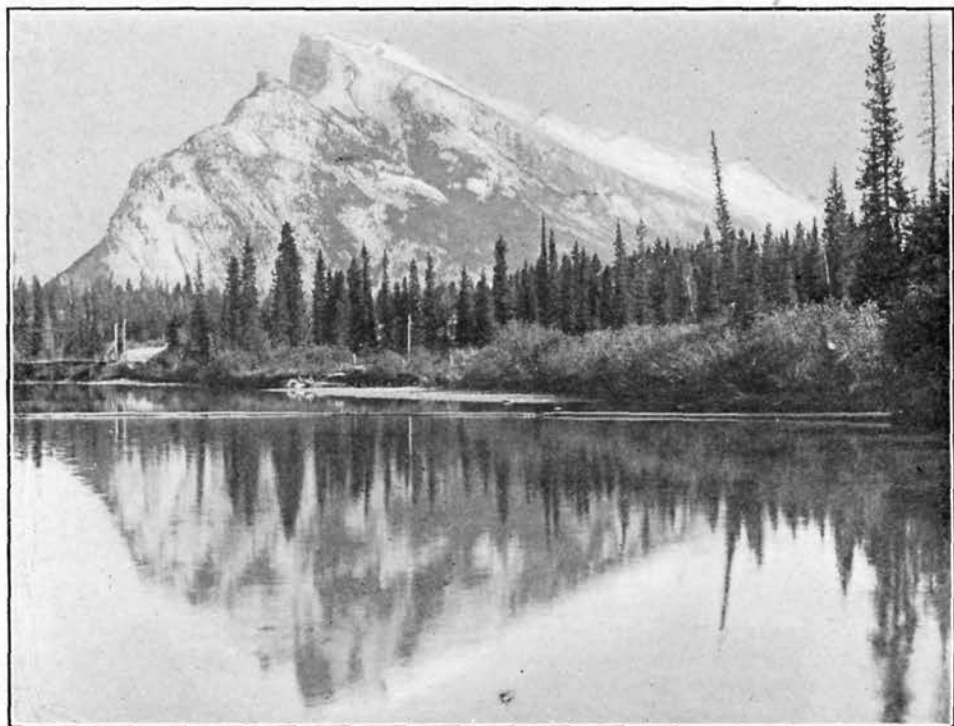
I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. C. BARNARD HERVEY,
Chief Superintendent Dominion Parks.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Rocky Mountains Park is the oldest as well as the largest of the Dominion National Parks. It was established by Act of Parliament in 1887, two years after



Vermilion Lake and Mt. Rundle, Rocky Mountains Park.

the last spike in the Canadian Pacific railway was driven at Craigellachie and the wonderful scenic area of the Canadian Rockies opened for the first time to the world. For centuries before, the beautiful Bow valley had lain behind its ramparts of rock,

unknown and almost unvisited. Stray bands of Indians from the plains, it is true, had wandered thither from time to time in search of the game with which the mountains abounded and with some appreciation of their beauty called them the Shining mountains, but the early explorers had for the most part traversed the passes to the north.

Almost co-incident with the completion of the line was the discovery of the Hot Springs. Trappers who had penetrated the Bow valley in search of game brought back stories of remarkable hot sulphur springs in the neighbourhood of Banff which they had been told by the Indians had great power in curing diseases. It was found upon investigation that these springs had undoubtedly marked curative qualities and the Government decided to retain both the springs and the region surrounding them under its own control and, by creating a National Park, to provide a pleasure ground and health resort for the people of Canada for all time.

The Bill passed the House in the session of 1887 and the park was called the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada. It originally covered 26 by 10 miles and included the whole of the valley lying between the Bourgeau and Sulphur mountains. In 1902 this area was enlarged to about 5,000 square miles but was reduced under the Forest Reserves and Parks Act of 1911 to 1,800 square miles.



Lake Minnewanka, eight miles from Banff, Rocky Mountains Park.

The park, as it stands at present, is in the form of an irregular isosceles triangle inclined to the northwest with its base at the foot of the Kananaskis range and having one side along the height of land. The Bow river takes its rise at Stephen at the ridge of the Divide and flows down through the centre of the park, dividing it roughly into two equal parts. To the northeast are the Sawback, Vermilion and Palliser ranges, to the east side the Kananaskis range and to the southwest the many snow-capped peaks crowded along the Divide. Banff and Laggan are the chief headquarters for the tourist. They differ widely in general character. At Banff one has the restful,

quiet scenery of a lovely mountain valley through which the Bow river winds on its way down to the plains. Although there are no true snow-peaks, several of the mountains which stand guard over the valley, Rundle, Cascade, and Edith, rise to over 9,000 feet, their bare, rocky summits towering over the darkly green forests which cling to their sides. Just below Tunnel mountain the Bow leaps in a fall of about 25 feet and, joining the turbulent Spray, swerves around the base of Mount Rundle towards the Gap.

About two miles to the west of the townsite up the Bow river, lie the Vermilion lakes, so called from their ruddy colour. These little lakes, which are a favourite resort for canoeists, are noted for their beautiful reflections, with picturesque mount Edith and the Sawback outlined in their mirror-like surface.

There are over 100 miles of carriage roads now completed throughout the park, making a large number of places of interest accessible in an easy and delightful way. A favourite excursion which requires but little time is the Spiral Drive up Tunnell mountain. The view from the summit is one of the finest to be obtained in the district. Another delightful drive is to lake Minnewanka. This beautiful sheet of water, which some one has said looks like a transplanted bit of the Mediterranean, has for a background majestic mount Aylmer, 10,335 feet in height. In this neighbourhood are a number of places of interest, including Aylmer canyon, the Devil's canyon and Ghost river. About thirty miles to the south is mount Assiniboine, familiarly known as the 'Matterhorn of the Rockies' on account of its striking resemblance to the famous Swiss mountain.

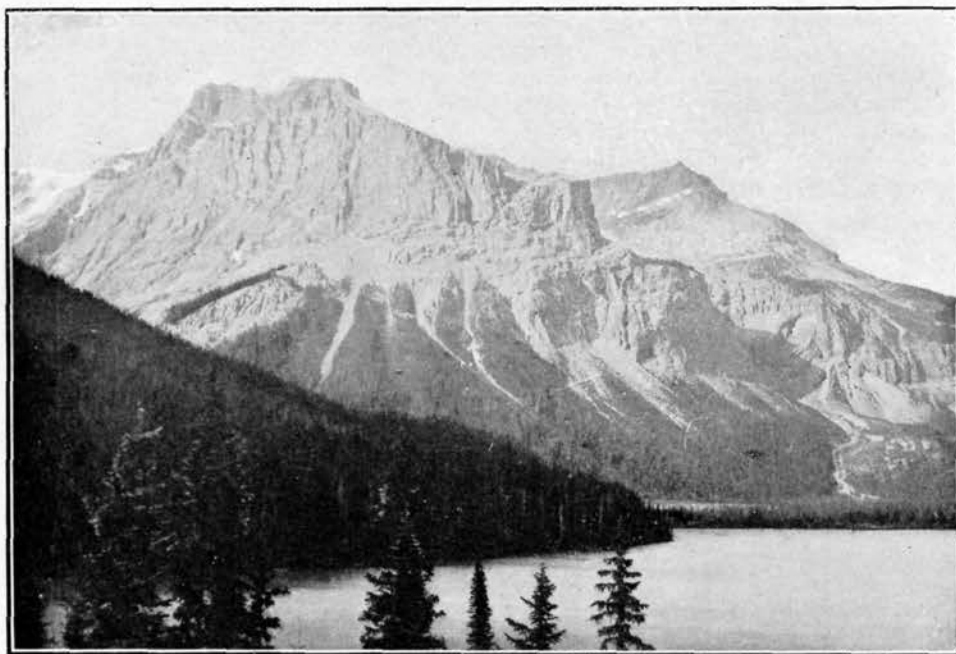
In the immediate vicinity of Banff the Hot Springs are one of the chief attractions. The water in these pools is warm even in the depths of winter and it is a common sight to see visitors enjoying a comfortable swim when the surrounding rocks are covered with icicles. Other items of interest are the Government museum, which contains a collection of specimens of the native fauna and flora, the zoo, the animal paddock containing buffalo, moose, elk, mountain sheep and goat and many other animals.

Laggan is the station for the Lake Louise district, reached by tramway or a three-mile drive through the forest. The scenery here is truly alpine, and the wildness and loneliness contrast sharply with the peaceful serenity of the Bow valley. Snow-capped peaks stand crowded thickly together, flanked by buttresses of jagged rock. Countless streams tumble down the mountain sides or leap in shining waterfalls hundreds of feet to the valleys below. High among the mountains lie numerous beautiful lakes, brilliant blue or emerald in colour, chief of which is the famous lake Louise. The fairy-like loveliness of this lake gives it a place among the masterpieces of nature. It has a unique beauty of setting with wild and lonely mountains shutting it in on three sides and snow-topped Victoria and Lefroy at its foot. In the brilliant blues and greens of its waters are reflected the white snows of Victoria glacier. To the right of lake Louise, reached by an easy trail from the Chalet, is a quaintly-shaped peak known as the Little Beehive and a little higher up mount St. Piran, both of which command fine views of the surrounding district and of the two little lakes in the clouds, lake Agnes and Mirror lake.

There are, perhaps, more points of interest to be reached from Laggan than from any other point in the mountains. One of the most delightful excursions is to Paradise valley, reached by a trail from the Chalet which crosses Saddle mountain, skirts mount Sheol and leads along the floor of the valley to little Mitre mountain, so-called from its resemblance to a bishop's hat. The eastern wall of the valley is formed by the gigantic cliffs of mount Temple which rise in steep precipices of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet in height. At their base, a sheer 5,000 feet from the overhanging summits, lies little lake Annette. The floor of the valley is carpeted with brilliant verdure through which run little shining streams which have come from the snow-peaks above and the sound of falling waters and the sight of meadows brilliant with flowers, complete a scene of idyllic beauty.

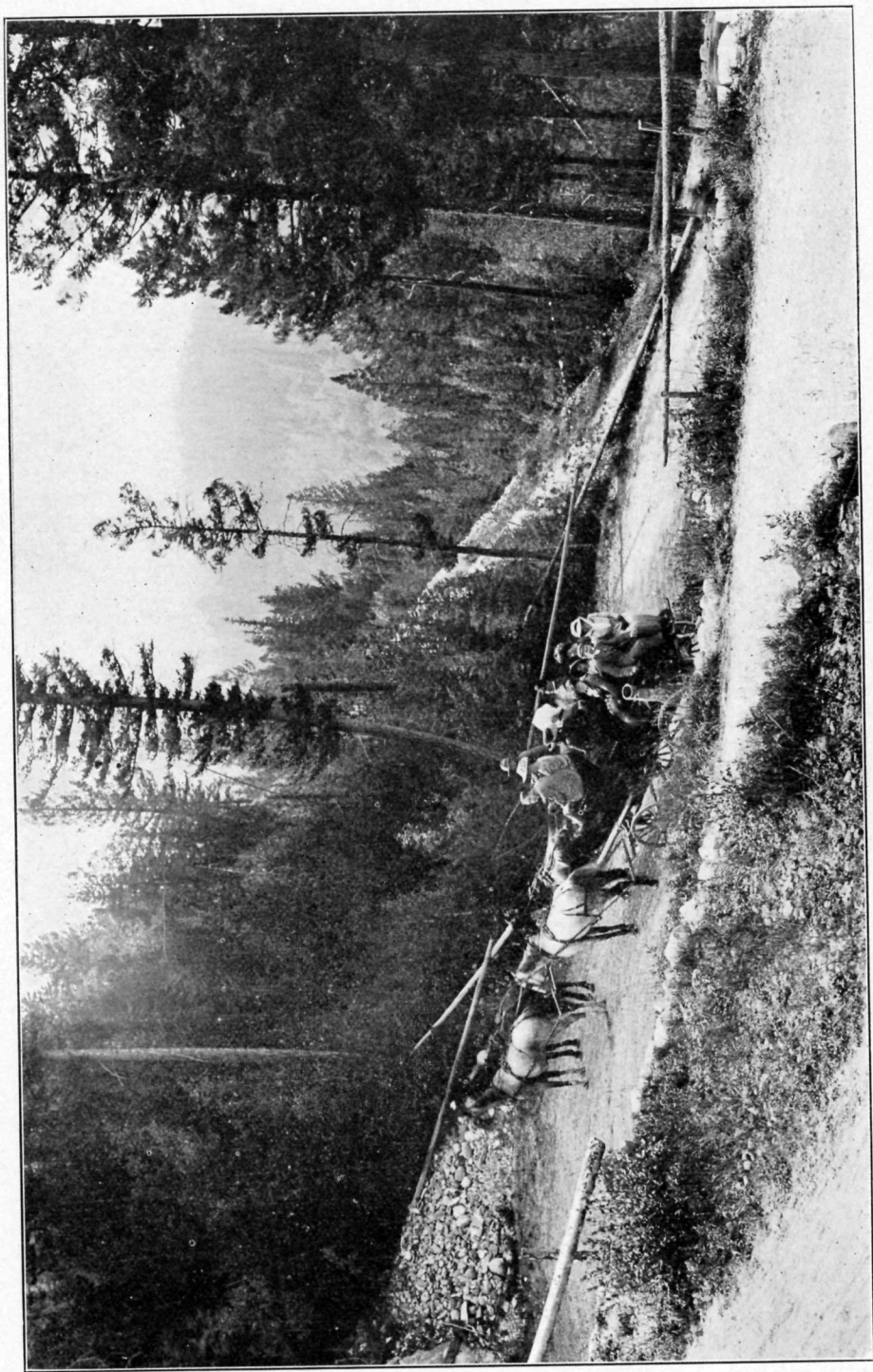
Parallel to Paradise valley lie Moraine lake and the valley of the Ten Peaks. Moraine lake has a grandeur of setting which, once seen, makes it unforgettable. The Ten Peaks, named for the ten numerals of the Stoney language, rise in a precipitous semi-circle from its shores. At the end of the lake lies a huge pile of glacial debris which gives its name to the lake. At the eastern end is a curiously-shaped peak, appropriately named the Tower of Babel, around which the trail leads to beautiful Consolation valley which lies at right angles to the valley of the Ten Peaks.

From Laggan, trails also lead to Pipestone river, to the Howse and Bow passes and, via Hector, to lovely Cataract valley, and lakes O'Hara and McArthur.



Moraine Lake, Valley of the Ten Peaks, near Laggan.

Among the charms of this region, and indeed of the whole park, the lover of nature will count the wild flowers. Strange as it may seem the flora of high mountain altitudes is the most beautiful and varied in the world, and in some of the Alpine meadows, lying almost at the snow line, one may find great gardens of fragrant blossoms massed together in such abundance that it is impossible to step without crushing them—flowers of every hue under heaven, violets, arnicas, adder's tongues, the delicate twin-flowers, lady's slippers, veronicas, which the Dutch call 'faithful and true,' the flaming devil's paint brush setting the hills on fire, the splendid red and gold columbine, and great masses of mountain heather, red, pink and white. It is impossible to describe the luxuriant profusion of these gardens which bloom above the clouds in the brief life of an Alpine summer.



Spiral Drive on Tunnel Mountain, Banff.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS
PARK.

BANFF, ALTA., March 31, 1913.

The Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks.
Edmonton, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report as Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

With the increased appropriation which we were fortunate enough to obtain, the work of developing the park has advanced at a rapid rate in all directions.

NEW BATH HOUSE AT THE CAVE AND BASIN.

Owing to an unavoidable delay caused by a modification of plans, and consequent change of architects, this work was not commenced until September 1. It proceeded uninterruptedly until the end of January, by which time the excavation and foundations were practically completed, together with the retaining wall of the pool.

The work was further delayed and rendered far more difficult, by the fact that, on the excavation reaching the proper depth, it was discovered that it would be necessary to support the entire building on piles. This was caused by an unusual formation of the subsoil which could not have been foreseen.

The pile-driving was satisfactorily completed and the concrete installed, but the season being far advanced, great care had to be exercised in protecting it from frost. This was successfully accomplished, and the work is now ready to receive the superstructure.

On completion, this magnificent bath-house, which promises to be the finest on the continent, will add greatly to the attractions of the park and should prove an important source of revenue.

In this connection I would respectfully recommend that, in the near future, improvements or rebuilding should be arranged for, in the bath-house at the upper Hot Springs. The buildings and appointments there are hopelessly out of date and inadequate, and are the cause of much adverse comment on the part of visitors.

SEWER AND WATER SYSTEMS.

Both sewer and water systems have been kept in good repair and upwards of fifty new connections applied for and made.

The water has been frequently tested by the Public Analyst at Ottawa and found to be constantly at a high state of purity.

Considerable trouble occurred during the very severe weather experienced this winter, in the freezing of the water mains and connections, but these were promptly dealt with by the electrical thawing machine. These difficulties point to the fact that in some places the pipes have been laid above the frost line, and this should be remedied in the ensuing year.

ROADS TRAILS AND BRIDGES.

Castle-Vermilion Road.—A large amount of work was completed on this road which will eventually reach from Calgary to Vancouver via the Windermere road in British Columbia, and the Banff-Laggan and Banff-Calgary roads in the park.

Preliminary and location surveys were run and the most advantageous location selected for the road. The right of way was cleared for the total length of the road, i. e., 9.05 miles. Somewhat over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road were graded to a width of 16 feet and the balance of the road to the Vermilion Summit was roughly graded to allow the passage of teams.

The bridges and culverts installed were of a permanent nature for an ultimate 16 feet width of road bed.

A steel bridge (two pony truss spans) was installed at Castle over the Bow river.

Throughout the length of the road all the heaviest work has been done and at the end of the season there was built at the Vermilion Summit a road which can readily and easily be completed to specifications. The greatest difficulties of building have been overcome and where the road bed is not completed the grading will greatly facilitate later work making camp sites accessible, and rendering easy the hauling of supplies.

On the Banff-Laggan road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of heavy rock were practically completed near Sawback, thus extending this road $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Banff.

In the Banff townsite, new roads totalling 1,000 feet by 40 feet wide have been constructed on Squirrel and Rabbit streets, and a new one about 300 feet long between Bear and Lynx streets.

Seven hundred and fifty feet of new road, 26 feet wide, and 498 feet, fifteen feet wide, have also been completed in Minnewanka townsite.

In addition to the above, a large quantity of necessary repair work was carried out, amounting in some cases to the practical remaking of the road. Included in this was the entire length of the road from Laggan station to lake Louise, and from Banff station to the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel.

Sufficient rock to metal the road from the station to the Bridge was quarried and carted to a convenient spot where the rock crusher can be installed so that early next summer this stretch may be rockmacked. This should be a great improvement.

This new rock crusher is turning out excellent work and the more important sidewalks have been remade with a finely crushed stone which is a great advance on the cinders previously used. I had some complaints of the dirtiness of the latter in dry weather, but next summer I hope to have them all replaced by the crushed rock walks. The total length of the sidewalks constructed was 4,500 feet, six feet wide.

TRAILS.

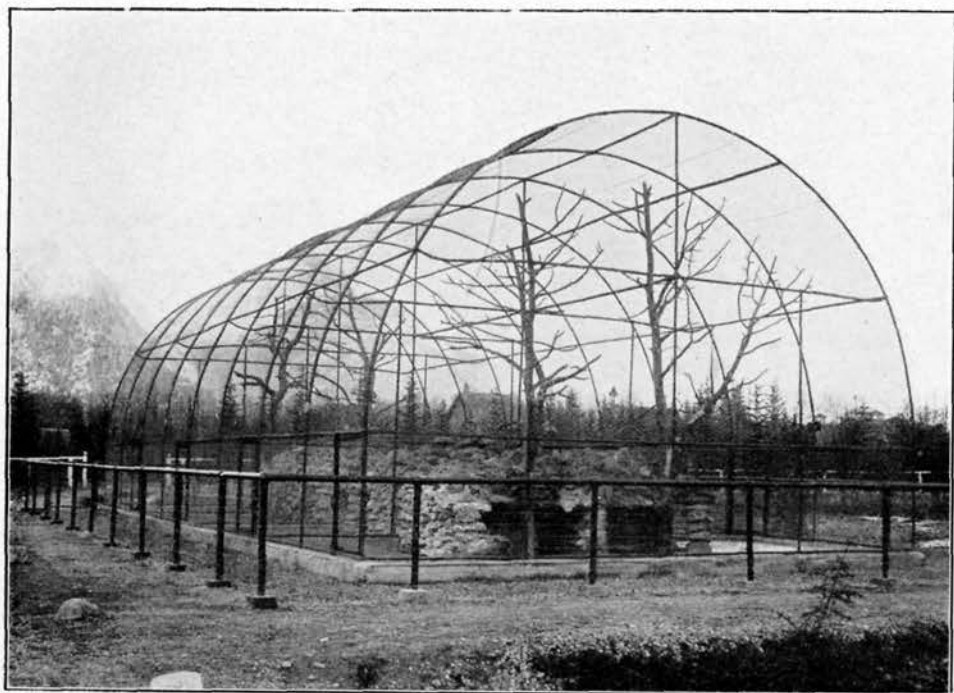
All the existing trails were cleared of fallen timber and repaired by the wardens while on their patrols.

A new trail was cut from Canmore to Whiteman's pass, a distance of 4 miles, at a cost of \$150.

The west end of Spray lake was connected with the Eau Claire wagon road by a new trail of 12 miles at a cost of \$300, and the Brewster Creek trail was extended to the head of Fatigue creek, a distance of 3 miles, at a cost of \$100. The latter trail opens up one of the most beautiful trips in the park from the summit of Simpson's pass over 20 miles of open country, at an elevation of between seven and eight thousand feet to the foot of mount Assiniboine..

TOTAL MILEAGE OF TRAILS IN PARK.

	Miles.
Spray to mount Assiniboine.	18
Banff to Spray lakes and Eau Claire wagon road.	42
Bow summit.	30
Banff to Fatigue creek.	19
Simpson to Pipestone trail.	6
Cascade (Sawback to Bankhead)	28



Animal cages, Banff 'Zoo.'



Mountain Lion in Banff 'Zoo'.

	Miles.
Mount Edith trail.	11
Lake Minnewanka trail.	14
Simpson pass to Simpson summit.	14
Canmore to Whiteman's pass.	4
Tunnel Mountain trail.	1½
Sulphur Mountain trail.	3½
	<hr/> 191

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Twenty-six new telephones were installed which is a satisfactory increase in proportion to the expansion of the town, and the service given appears to meet with general approval. I am still of the opinion expressed in my last report, that the wires of this system should be carried underground and thus do away with an eyesore and a danger to the beautiful trees on the townsite.

LOTS AND BUILDINGS.

With the restricted area open for allotment, the number of applications for lots has necessarily been smaller, but we have accepted 115 of these during the year, in the Banff townsite. Until the newly surveyed portion is thrown open to the public, we have now no lots that are not taken up.

Building operations have again been active, a large number of residences have been erected, and the Banff Springs hotel, Lake Louise Chalet, and the King Edward hotels have all added large additions to the previously existing buildings.

The following table shows the lot applications, and gives an approximate value of improvements during this and the two preceding years:—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Lot applications, Banff.	50	170	115
" " Minnewanka.	13	8	.....
" " Canmore.	46	37	22
Improvements—			
Banff.	\$212,000	\$640,000	\$750,000
Lake Louise		425,000	200,000

THE ZOO.

This has proved one of the most popular attractions to visitors. A considerable number of additions have been made during the year. Among these are included:

2 ring-tailed monkeys,	1 Reeves pheasant,
1 coyote,	1 Lady Amherst pheasant,
1 pair of pea-fowl,	1 pair golden pheasants,
1 " racoons,	1 pair swans,
1 " black neck pheasants,	1 polar bear,
1 " common pheasants.	1 black bear.

The polar bear was obtained by exchange for two of our moose; the black bear is a cub which was captured at Laggan when his mother was shot by one of the game wardens. The coyote was presented, and the remaining specimens were purchased.

With one or two exceptions, all the animals and birds under my care have done well this year. The few losses sustained being attributable to old age or from natural causes which it was not in my power to obviate.

ANIMAL PADDOCKS.

The buffalo are in excellent condition, and I have to report an increase of three, making a total of twenty-eight now in the herd.

The moose have also done well, though one bull was found dead from unexplained causes, probably old age. There was an increase of one calf.

Among other increases were three elk, two male deer, two Persian sheep and five Angora goats.

Though one of the Rocky Mountain sheep died, from what an autopsy showed to be pneumonia, three more fine specimens were captured in a trap corral made by the game wardens. There are two adult ewes and one ewe lamb which have rapidly become used to their new surroundings and are active and healthy.

One of the elk bucks which had become too old and was losing its teeth, though still a fine specimen, was killed and presented to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa.

A pair of Rocky Mountain goat kids were obtained at the same time as the polar bear in exchange for one Rocky Mountain ram. They are charming, playful little creatures and should be a great acquisition.



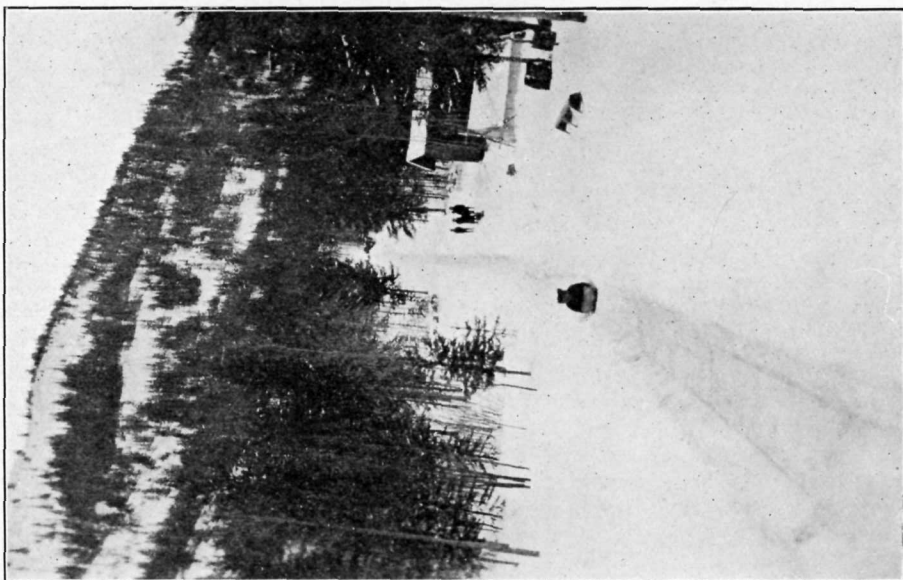
Bears hunting for food near Banff.

Six yak, originally presented to the Dominion Government by the Duke of Bedford, were presented by the former to this park. They were safely conveyed here from the Experimental Farm at Brandon and are now in a healthy and flourishing condition. Their quaint appearance causes them to be objects of much interest to visitors.

I would suggest that it would be an interesting experiment to attempt to cross one of our Buffalo bulls with one of these yak cows.

FIRE AND GAME PROTECTION.

The system now in vogue has developed satisfactorily and shown excellent results. During the month of June, which was very dry and hot, twenty-one fires occurred. The most important one started immediately behind the new Cottage hotel at Laggan and was probably caused by a workman throwing down a lighted match or cigarette end. The brush being very dry and a great deal having been left on the ground from clearings it was found to be impossible to get control of this fire until



Toboggan Slide at Banff.



Curling Rink, Banff.

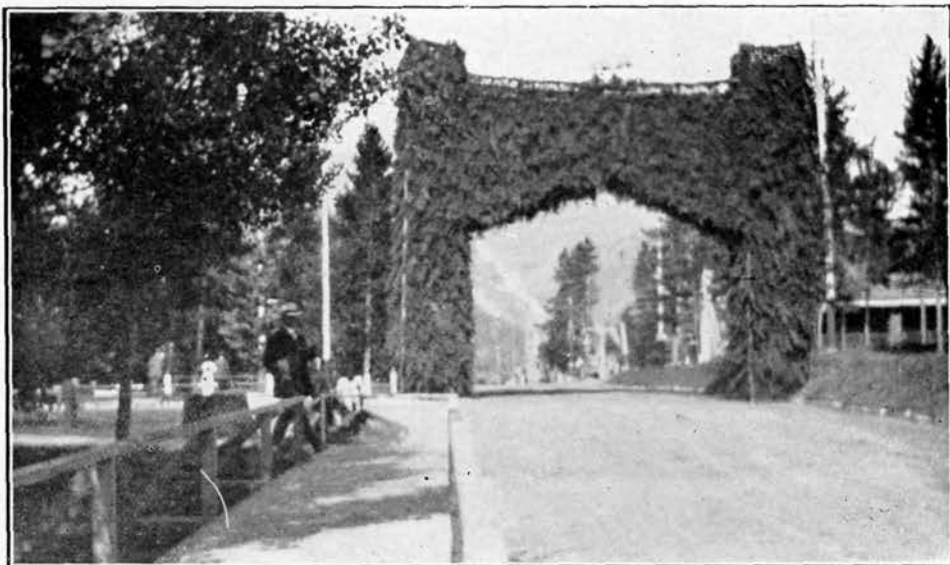
the wind and sun went down. An area of between 200 and 300 acres was burnt, but fortunately in such a situation that it cannot be seen from the hotel or from the carriage road. In fighting this fire, we had the assistance of over 400 men from the construction works of the Banff and Laggan hotels, who worked during the whole afternoon and all night.

Of the other fires, fifteen were started along the Canadian Pacific railway right of way and, with the exception of two, were extinguished before much damage was done. These were all attributed to sparks from engines and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have now taken the work of patrolling their lines to watch for fires. This will relieve our men of considerable work.

Four fires got beyond control of the Calgary Power Company while they were engaged in clearing at lake Minnewanka, one burning ten acres and the others about one acre.

Considering the very large amount of ground to be covered, the preservation of the game was carried on most successfully, as is evidenced by the increasing numbers and fearlessness of all wild life in the park.

Large numbers of sheep and goats may now be seen at any time grazing close to the roads. Partridges are plentiful and it was a common sight this winter to see deer wandering through the outlying streets of Banff.



Arch Erected for Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, to Banff, 1912.

A great many coyotes were killed by the wardens and, apart from the Bow valley where they seem to congregate along the right of way and around the towns, they are practically extinct.

With the exception of one case, in which the guilty party was convicted and fined, there has been very little poaching, but in three instances guns were confiscated when their owners were found carrying them unsealed.

BANFF AS A WINTER RESORT.

The development of Banff as a winter resort should now receive the earnest attention of the department. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have announced their intention of keeping their hotel open the whole year round in future, and I am informed will co-operate with the Government in this direction.

The facilities for winter sports, such as skating, snow-shoeing, curling, skiing and tobogganing are equal, if not superior, to those at such places as St. Moritz and Davos Platz, and there seems to be no reason why the number of our visitors during the winter should not approach the summer record.

There is a magnificent site for a bob-sleigh run, starting from the Hot Springs, and I would strongly recommend that this should be constructed this autumn. This would be a source of revenue.

There is already a Winter Sports Club and a Curling Club in town, and these should be assisted by the Government. The erection of a large covered rink (from which a fair revenue would be obtained) would be the best form that this assistance would take.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The park was honoured by a visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, during their tour through the Dominion in September. The Royal party's arrangements being suddenly altered only 24 hours' notice of their arrival was received; nevertheless, the town of Banff was prettily decorated and illuminated in that time. On leaving, Their Royal Highnesses signified that they had derived great pleasure from their stay which extended over a week.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the loyalty and enthusiasm which all the members of my staff have displayed in their work, and of the ready help and guidance afforded me by yourself and the Commissioner.

I would also mention that the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have supported my efforts to maintain law and order within my jurisdiction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. MACDONALD,

Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park.

No. 2a.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, BANFF, ALTA.

BANFF, ALTA., April 1, 1913.

The Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park,
Banff, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my eighth annual report of the Rocky Mountains Park Museum for the year ending March 31, 1913.

The number of visitors shows an increase over the previous year. Many did not register.

During the summer of 1912 I spent some time collecting specimens, making additions to the birds and mammals. I also attended to visitors at the museum.

The following additions were made to the exhibits during 1912:—

A remarkable concretion discovered and brought in over rough ground by W. Peyto, game guardian. It weighs 233 pounds, and is almost symmetrically round, with well marked rings or grooves encircling it.

An exhibit of grains and grasses artistically arranged was received from the Immigration Branch at Winnipeg.

I kept up my fortnightly visits in connection with the Meteorological Station on Sulphur mountain, both summer and winter, taking the opportunity on these trips during the summer of collecting insects, etc.

During the past winter, I arranged some material for the museum and did considerable work on making up a return of the rain and snowfall and other data for Banff, during the past twenty years or so.

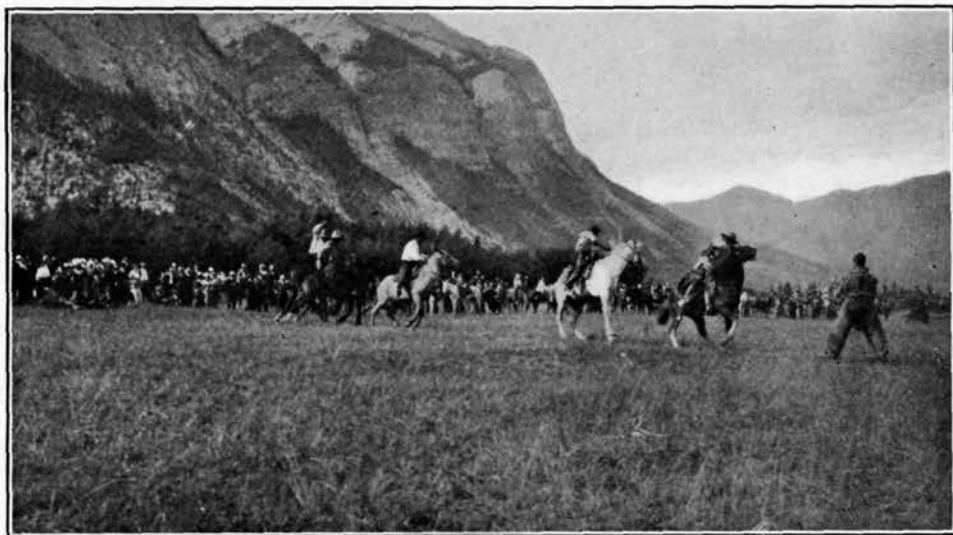
I would like to again call your attention to the fact that the number of visitors to the museum and the interest they take in the exhibits is steadily increasing, so that I think something more ought to be done (outside of the Curator collecting) in getting together a more representative collection, or in expending more money on the museum work than heretofore.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. B. SANSON,

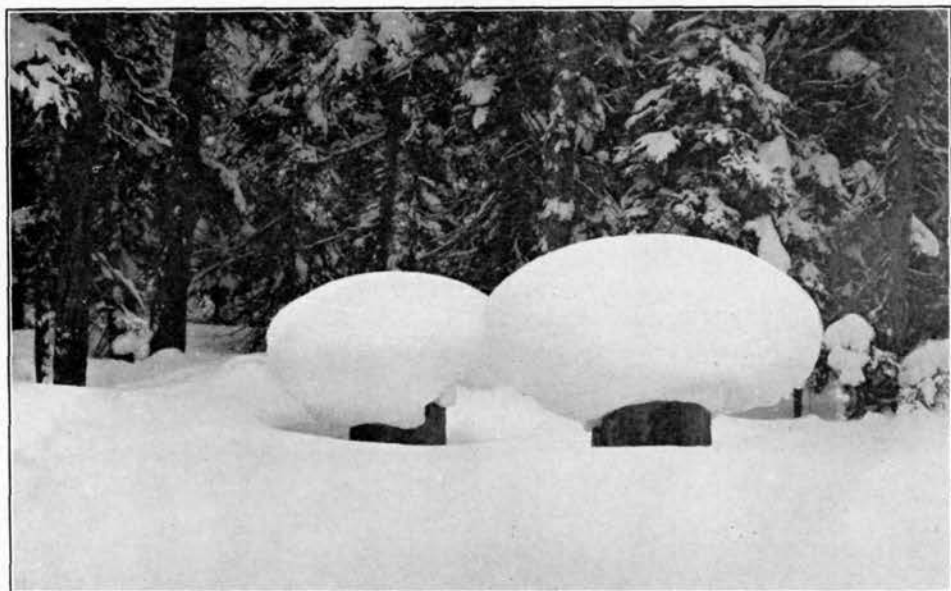
Curator, Rocky Mountains Park Museum.



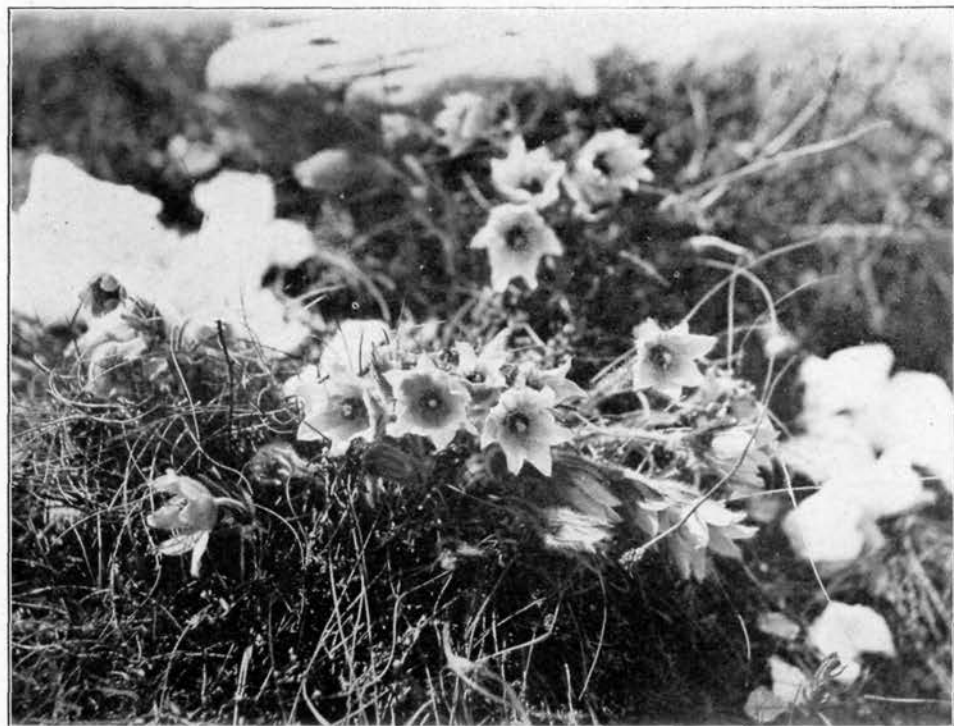
Annual Indian Sports Day at Banff.

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Government Museum, Banff, Alta., from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

Canada	9,463	France	23
Newfoundland.....	3	China.....	10
Alaska	2	Japan.....	7
United States.....	3,474	Italy.....	8
Buenos Ayres.....	2	Silicia.....	5
Rio Janeiro (Argentine Republic) ..	4	Galicia.....	1
Phillipine Islands	1	Russia.....	4
Haiwaiian Islands.....	11	Finland.....	8
Mexico.....	3	Hungary.....	2
England.....	640	Persia.....	1
Scotland.....	191	Joppa.....	2
Ireland.....	64	Botavia	1
Wales.....	12	Egypt.....	3
Isle of Man.....	1	Norway	6
Australia	80	Sweden.....	8
New Zealand	49	Denmark.....	6
South Africa.....	18	Bulgaria.....	2
Africa (Bulawayo).....	3	Servia.....	1
India.....	7	South Pacific Islands	1
Bermuda	3	Switzerland.....	6
Jamaica.....	1	Austria.....	5
Ceylon.....	2	Budapest.....	1
Fiji.....	1		
Straits Settlements.....	1		14,189
Germany.....	34	Not registered	1,000
Holland.....	4		
Belgium.....	3	Total.....	15,189



Winter in the Rocky Mountains Park. Snow Mushrooms.



Anemones in the snow, April 20, 1912, on Tunnel Mt., Rocky Mountains Park.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

MAXIMUM and Minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1912, and March 31, 1913.

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.		Weather, etc.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1912			
April 1....	48.7	35.4	Cloudy, fine day.
" 2....	55.6	40.0	Fair, squally, very fine day and night.
" 3....	47.2	36.2	Cloudy, light rain, fine day.
" 4....	42.3	29.4	Cloudy, snow.
" 5....	36.0	25.2	Fair, light snow.
" 6....	45.1	17.0	Cloudy, gale, fine sunrise, Juncos.
" 7....	46.3	30.9	Cloudy, fine day.
" 8....	55.5	28.7	Fair, very fine day, ground bees.
" 9....	56.1	28.3	Fair, very fine day.
" 10....	59.1	27.9	Fair, very fine day, geese flying NW.
" 11....	34.3	32.2	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 12....	40.8	30.8	Cloudy.
" 13....	44.4	30.9	Cloudy, snow flurries, ducks flying NW
" 14....	52.9	27.2	Fair, very fine day.
" 15....	48.7	27.2	Cloudy.
" 16....	39.7	29.5	Cloudy, frogs piping, grouse drumming.
" 17....	46.1	25.2	Cloudy.
" 18....	49.2	29.0	Cloudy, light rain.
" 19....	49.2	27.0	Fair.
" 20....	48.0	23.5	Cloudy, fine day, snow flurries.
" 21....	53.3	24.8	Fair, fine day.
" 22....	51.0	22.0	Fair.
" 23....	49.2	32.0	Fair, cloudy, snow flurries, Vireo.
" 24....	50.6	32.0	Fair, fine day, mountain bluebirds.
" 25....	52.6	28.0	Fair, snow flurries, hail.
" 26....	49.2	28.5	Cloudy, light snow.
" 27....	51.2	28.5	Fair, hail.
" 28....	49.6	29.8	Cloudy.
" 29....	51.9	29.0	Cloudy, light rain.
" 30....	38.8	33.5	Cloudy, rain and snow
May 1....	41.0	31.8	Cloudy, light snow.
" 2....	46.0	30.0	Cloudy, snow.
" 3....	51.4	29.2	Fair, light rain and snow; horned grebe, mountain gopher out.
" 4....	52.4	26.2	Fair, fine day.
" 5....	56.0	27.0	Fair, ruby-crowned kinglet.
" 6....	62.1	31.3	Fair, perfect day; kingfisher, moths.
" 7....	67.2	32.3	Fair, perfect day; blueberry in flower.
" 8....	67.5	45.8	Fair, very fine day, strong wind.
" 9....	52.4	33.8	Fair, rain and snow, thunder.
" 10....	56.2	26.6	Fair, very fine day.
" 11....	61.2	24.4	Fair, perfect day; white-crowned sparrows, buffalo berry in flower
" 12....	68.2	26.2	Fair, perfect day.
" 13....	74.5	28.9	Fair, perfect day, calypso borealis in flower, large black ants.
" 14....	76.9	31.9	Fair, perfect day, rivers muddy.
" 15....	74.1	31.4	Fair, perfect day.
" 16....	66.1	46.4	Fair, evening a gale, very fine day, light rain.
" 17....	61.2	36.8	Fair, strong wind, fine day.
" 18....	56.3	35.6	Cloudy, fine day.
" 19....	45.7	36.2	Cloudy, rain.
" 20....	45.6	38.7	Cloudy, Audubon's warbler.
" 21....	58.0	34.2	Cloudy, fine day, rain at night.
" 22....	48.3	40.0	Cloudy, rain.
" 23....	58.7	36.9	Cloudy.
" 24....	63.2	40.5	Fair, very fine day.
" 25....	67.7	31.9	Fair, very fine day.
" 26....	63.4	42.2	Cloudy, rain.
" 27....	60.1	46.7	Cloudy, very fine day.
" 28....	55.9	34.3	Fair, gale evening, rain.
" 29....	57.3	33.4	Cloudy, rain.
" 30....	55.4	30.1	Fair.
" 31....	56.8	29.6	Fair.

MAXIMUM and Minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1912, and March 31, 1913.—*Continued.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.		Weather, &c.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1912.			
June 1....	56·7	32·0	Fair, fine day.
" 2....	52·1	39·7	Fair.
" 3....	54·7	32·8	Fair.
" 4....	55·9	33·3	Fair, rain and snow.
" 5....	58·4	33·2	Fair, fine day.
" 6....	68·2	27·4	Fair, perfect day.
" 7....	78·0	30·2	Fair, perfect day ; many plants in flower, swallows.
" 8....	78·2	36·8	Fair.
" 9....	72·0	43·9	Fair, very fine day ; smoke.
" 10....	73·4	31·8	Fair, very fine day ; smoke.
" 11....	77·5	39·8	Fair, perfect day.
" 12....	78·3	45·7	Fair, thunder in afternoon.
" 13....	62·1	48·3	Cloudy, rain.
" 14....	63·5	39·4	Cloudy, rain.
" 15....	48·7	37·3	Cloudy, heavy rain, thunder.
" 16....	66·3	44·3	Fair, fine day, rain.
" 17....	74·0	39·0	Fair, very fine day, thunder.
" 18....	80·3	40·2	Fair, perfect day.
" 19....	81·4	42·2	Fair, perfect day.
" 20....	83·4	44·7	Fair, perfect day.
" 21....	84·5	44·2	Fair, rain, thunder, fine day.
" 22....	84·1	47·6	Fair, very fine day, thunder and light rain.
" 23....	84·7	50·8	Fair, perfect day.
" 24....	85·7	52·3	Fair, very fine day.
" 25....	84·2	49·6	Fair, fine day, rain.
" 26....	83·1	46·4	Fair, very fine day, rain.
" 27....	73·4	47·5	Cloudy, thunder, rain.
" 28....	62·4	44·0	Cloudy.
" 29....	60·3	31·8	Cloudy, rain.
" 30....	51·0	44·2	Cloudy, rain.
July 1....	58·5	43·2	Cloudy.
" 2....	47·6	41·5	Cloudy, rain.
" 3....	61·4	37·9	Cloudy.
" 4....	69·2	42·0	Cloudy, light rain.
" 5....	58·1	45·6	Cloudy, rain.
" 6....	57·0	42·3	Cloudy, rain.
" 7....	54·1	45·2	Cloudy, rain.
" 8....	58·3	40·3	Cloudy, rain.
" 9....	63·7	43·8	Cloudy, rain.
" 10....	63·3	42·2	Cloudy, fine day, rain.
" 11....	61·6	45·7	Cloudy, rain.
" 12....	64·3	40·3	Cloudy.
" 13....	46·5	40·2	Cloudy, rain.
" 14....	59·9	33·8	Cloudy, fine day.
" 15....	69·7	44·2	Fair, fine day.
" 16....	59·0	43·9	Cloudy, rain.
" 17....	63·5	43·2	Fair, very fine day.
" 18....	74·4	35·3	Fair, perfect day.
" 19....	73·3	40·8	Fair, very fine day, thunder.
" 20....	60·4	47·9	Cloudy, fine day, rain.
" 21....	71·6	41·3	Fair, very fine day, thunder and lightning.
" 22....	65·0	44·0	Cloudy, thunderstorm.
" 23....	60·3	44·6	Cloudy, rain.
" 24....	48·9	45·4	Cloudy, rain.
" 25....	66·3	38·2	Fair, fine day.
" 26....	66·1	36·9	Cloudy, rain.
" 27....	64·4	37·0	Fair, very fine day.
" 28....	72·4	38·6	Fair, perfect day.
" 29....	77·5	38·2	Fair, perfect day.
" 30....	82·9	39·3	Fair, perfect day.
" 31....	76·0	44·3	Fair, thunderstorm.
Aug. 1....	75·0	46·9	Cloudy, rain.
" 2....	68·2	45·0	Fair.
" 3....	69·9	46·5	Cloudy.

MAXIMUM and Minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1912, and March 31, 1913.—*Continued.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.		Weather, &c.
	Maximum for day	Minimum for day.	
1912.			
Aug. 4. . .	67.7	52.0	Fair, fine day.
" 5. . . .	56.3	40.5	Cloudy, rain.
" 6. . . .	58.5	34.0	Cloudy.
" 7. . . .	67.5	44.0	Fair; very fine day.
" 8. . . .	76.1	39.9	Fair, very fine day.
" 9. . . .	74.4	45.6	Fair, very fine day.
" 10. . . .	65.2	49.4	Cloudy, fine day and very light rain.
" 11. . . .	56.1	44.8	Cloudy, rain.
" 12. . . .	61.4	41.7	Fair, very fine day.
" 13. . . .	65.5	32.0	Fair, very fine day.
" 14. . . .	73.1	34.2	Fair, perfect day.
" 15. . . .	71.4	37.9	Fair, rain thunder and lightning.
" 16. . . .	49.1	42.3	Cloudy, rain.
" 17. . . .	48.0	35.1	Cloudy, rain, thunder.
" 18. . . .	63.2	36.7	Fair, fine day.
" 19. . . .	68.6	36.3	Fair, very fine day.
" 20. . . .	73.4	39.5	Fair, very fine day.
" 21. . . .	76.3	46.5	Fair, very fine day.
" 22. . . .	79.1	46.2	Fair, very fine day.
" 23. . . .	73.8	52.2	Fair, fine day.
" 24. . . .	62.4	47.9	Cloudy, rain.
" 25. . . .	53.3	40.8	Fair, fine day, rain.
" 26. . . .	59.1	42.0	Cloudy, fine day.
" 27. . . .	62.0	43.3	Cloudy, rain.
" 28. . . .	52.0	39.3	Cloudy, fine day, rain.
" 29. . . .	48.9	33.0	Cloudy, fine day, rain.
" 30. . . .	49.9	35.5	Cloudy.
" 31. . . .	50.1	38.2	Cloudy, rain.
Sept. 1. . . .	48.9	35.2	Cloudy, rain.
" 2. . . .	45.0	32.0	Cloudy, light rain.
" 3. . . .	46.0	34.8	Cloudy, rain.
" 4. . . .	53.3	28.0	Fair, fine day.
" 5. . . .	45.2	37.5	Cloudy, rain.
" 6. . . .	55.9	33.8	Fair, fine day.
" 7. . . .	59.9	41.0	Fair, fine day.
" 8. . . .	54.3	41.9	Cloudy, rain.
" 9. . . .	58.8	32.3	Fair, very fine day.
" 10. . . .	68.5	30.9	Fair, perfect day, leaves on trees turning.
" 11. . . .	73.1	33.3	Fair, perfect day.
" 12. . . .	65.2	37.8	Fair, fine day.
" 13. . . .	52.9	35.4	Cloudy, light, rain.
" 14. . . .	55.6	24.8	Fair, perfect day.
" 15. . . .	63.3	24.8	Fair, perfect day.
" 16. . . .	67.8	30.1	Fair, perfect day.
" 17. . . .	64.2	32.9	Fair, perfect day.
" 18. . . .	56.1	40.7	Cloudy, rain.
" 19. . . .	49.9	30.8	Cloudy.
" 20. . . .	58.3	26.9	Fair, perfect day.
" 21. . . .	65.4	28.3	Fair.
" 22. . . .	38.0	32.2	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 23. . . .	36.8	28.8	Cloudy, light rain and snow.
" 24. . . .	43.4	25.8	Cloudy.
" 25. . . .	40.0	32.9	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 26. . . .	46.9	30.0	Cloudy.
" 27. . . .	47.0	30.9	Cloudy.
" 28. . . .	56.3	23.4	Fair, perfect day.
" 29. . . .	64.8	27.8	Fair, perfect day.
" 30. . . .	58.8	33.8	Cloudy, fine day.
Oct. 1. . . .	55.1	38.8	Cloudy, rain.
" 2. . . .	55.3	41.7	Fair, very fine day.
" 3. . . .	52.1	43.8	Cloudy, rain, strong wind early morning.
" 4. . . .	40.3	31.2	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 5. . . .	39.1	29.3	Cloudy.
" 6. . . .	49.4	20.4	Fair, perfect day.

MAXIMUM and Minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1912, and March 31, 1913.—*Continued.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.		Weather, &c.
	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	
1912.			
Oct. 7 ..	50.9	29.6	Fair.
" 8...	37.0	32.2	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 9...	41.9	25.8	Fair, very fine day.
" 10....	46.0	33.7	Cloudy, strong wind evening.
" 11....	48.0	28.2	Fair, very fine day.
" 12....	52.3	25.8	Fair, perfect day.
" 13....	55.3	33.2	Fair, perfect day.
" 14....	58.0	27.3	Fair, very fine day.
" 15....	56.8	31.2	Fair, very fine day.
" 16....	44.8	39.6	Cloudy, rain.
" 17....	40.0	33.8	Cloudy, thunder and lightning, light rain and snow.
" 18....	39.0	30.5	Cloudy, fine day.
" 19....	34.7	26.2	Cloudy, snow.
" 20....	34.8	20.2	Fair, light snow.
" 21....	33.0	15.8	Fair, fine day.
" 22....	37.2	27.6	Cloudy.
" 23....	35.3	24.8	Fair, fine day, snow.
" 24....	36.6	26.0	Fair.
" 25....	42.0	24.8	Cloudy.
" 26....	39.8	29.8	Fair, snow.
" 27....	38.2	18.9	Fair, perfect day.
" 28....	35.3	25.3	Cloudy, snow, good sleighing on Hot Springs road.
" 29....	31.1	8.2	Fair, fine day.
" 30....	34.8	4.9	Fair, perfect day.
" 31....	37.8	7.2	Fair.
Nov. 1....	33.0	20.9	Cloudy, strong wind.
" 2....	38.2	17.3	Fair, fine day.
" 3....	38.2	26.7	Cloudy.
" 4....	36.0	19.3	Fair, fine day.
" 5....	38.9	24.0	Fair, fine day.
" 6....	37.4	24.3	Fair.
" 7....	36.0	26.8	Fair, fine day.
" 8....	31.2	24.9	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 9....	34.1	26.5	Cloudy, first sleighing, but indifferent.
" 10....	34.0	19.2	Cloudy, good sleighing, snow.
" 11....	36.9	25.7	Cloudy.
" 12....	38.0	28.2	Fair, fine day, chinooking.
" 13....	47.8	30.2	Cloudy, light rain and snow, strong wind, sleighing indifferent.
" 14....	32.2	25.2	Fair, perfect day.
" 15....	26.7	4.7	Fair, perfect day.
" 16....	28.0	15.0	Fair, gale.
" 17....	43.0	25.0	Fair, gale.
" 18....	45.0	36.2	Cloudy, gale morning, no sleighing.
" 19....	38.2	33.0	Cloudy, rain.
" 20....	34.1	27.0	Cloudy.
" 21....	37.7	28.7	Cloudy, light snow.
" 22....	40.4	29.2	Cloudy.
" 23....	44.7	32.6	Cloudy, evening, gale.
" 24....	32.2	22.8	Fair, snow, sleighing, but indifferent.
" 25....	25.2	5.1	Fair.
" 26....	21.9	- 3.7	Fair.
" 27....	33.0	14.4	Cloudy, strong wind.
" 28....	28.0	12.7	Fair, fine day.
" 29....	24.3	14.2	Fair.
" 30....	27.0	12.8	Fair.
Dec. 1....	23.6	2.2	Fair.
" 2....	30.3	20.1	Cloudy.
" 3....	27.7	23.9	Cloudy, light snow.
" 4....	22.1	13.0	Fair, fine day.
" 5....	27.2	8.2	Fair, very fine day.
" 6....	34.2	19.9	Fair, very fine sunset.
" 7....	32.2	23.4	Fair, fine day.
" 8....	27.3	17.8	Fair, gale.
" 9....	30.0	17.0	Fair, no sleighing.

MAXIMUM and Minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1912, and March 31, 1913.—*Continued.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.		Weather, &c.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1912.			
Dec. 10 ..	12.2	- 4.0	Fair, fine day.
" 11....	20.0	0.2	Fair, gale by evening.
" 12....	26.8	17.3	Fair, very fine day.
" 13....	33.8	18.0	Fair, very fine mild day.
" 14....	30.7	25.5	Fair, light snow, very fine day.
" 15....	13.8	- 1.2	Cloudy.
" 16....	25.5	5.0	Fair, fine day.
" 17....	27.0	11.5	Fair, fine day.
" 18....	31.9	20.3	Cloudy, light snow, strong wind.
" 19....	24.9	20.0	Fair, fine day.
" 20....	21.5	14.0	Fair.
" 21....	23.0	0.0	Fair.
" 22....	27.8	18.8	Fair, very fine day.
" 23....	32.7	20.2	Cloudy.
" 24....	25.6	15.0	Fair.
" 25....	23.2	- 0.5	Cloudy.
" 26....	37.1	22.0	Cloudy, gale evening.
" 27....	29.9	25.2	Cloudy, snow, sleighing, but indifferent.
" 28....	23.2	16.9	Cloudy.
" 29....	23.4	20.3	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 30....	27.0	17.2	Cloudy.
" 31....	29.6	23.9	Cloudy, snow.
1913.			
Jan. 1....	15.0	8.8	Fair, strong wind evening.
" 2....	29.2	13.2	Cloudy, snow.
" 3....	20.8	11.0	Cloudy, snow, good sleighing, 7 to 16 inches on ground.
" 4....	5.2	-10.5	Fair, ice on Bow about 18 inches.
" 5....	- 3.0	-31.4	Fair, lake Minnewanka frozen over.
" 6....	2.2	-18.1	Fair, strong wind.
" 7....	12.1	- 1.9	Fair; gale, snow drifting.
" 8....	21.3	6.2	Fair.
" 9....	- 6.0	-15.1	Fair.
" 10....	- 3.6	-15.2	Fair, light snow.
" 11....	- 9.1	-33.4	Fair, ice on Bow about 20 inches.
" 12....	- 6.0	-31.2	Fair.
" 13....	10.0	-11.2	Cloudy, light snow, strong wind, snow drifting.
" 14....	22.2	5.3	Fair, snow flurries, fine day.
" 15....	11.0	-15.1	Cloudy, snow, strong wind evening.
" 16....	- 6.0	-18.8	Fair, snow.
" 17....	17.2	-20.4	Cloudy, light snow, fine day.
" 18....	-10.5	-21.1	Fair, ice on Bow about 23 inches, average 11 inches snow on ground.
" 19....	- 8.8	-33.4	Fair, very cold.
" 20....	12.0	-16.5	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 21....	16.6	7.2	Fair, very fine day, ice on Bow 27½ inches.
" 22....	21.4	- 8.2	Fair, very fine day.
" 23....	25.1	16.3	Cloudy, very fine day.
" 24....	32.1	19.2	Cloudy, fine day, strong wind.
" 25....	37.0	27.9	Cloudy, fine day.
" 26....	35.3	23.9	Fair, very fine day.
" 27....	40.1	30.1	Cloudy, very fine mild day.
" 28....	40.8	31.1	Fair, fine day, gale.
" 29....	40.2	23.2	Fair, fine day, snow.
" 30....	27.1	6.9	Fair, very fine day.
" 31....	34.3	19.5	Fair, very fine day.
Feb. 1....	28.9	14.4	Fair, fine day.
" 2....	24.2	13.5	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 3....	- 1.0	- 9.1	Fair.
" 4....	- 3.0	-34.0	Fair, calm, clear.
" 5....	8.9	-23.3	Fair, clear.
" 6....	9.3	-26.7	Fair, clear, very fine, calm.
" 7....	16.3	-22.2	Fair, calm and clear.
" 8....	25.0	-11.0	Fair, very fine day.
" 9....	28.0	11.9	Fair, fine day, strong wind.
" 10....	25.4	-10.0	Fair, perfect day.
" 11....	28.2	0.4	Fair, perfect day.

MAXIMUM and Minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1912, and March 31, 1913.—*Continued.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.		Weather, &c.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1913.			
" 12....	36.0	18.2	Cloudy.
" 13....	41.1	27.2	Fair, sleighing becomes bad.
" 14....	39.5	29.8	Cloudy.
" 15....	41.0	35.3	Cloudy, chinook, light rain.
" 16....	39.8	32.8	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 17....	31.1	25.6	Cloudy, snow.
" 18....	30.0	15.2	Fair.
" 19....	23.3	1.2	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 20....	22.2	- 0.3	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 21....	23.1	5.5	Cloudy.
" 22....	22.3	-11.2	Fair, very fine day, ice on Bow river 32 inches thick.
" 23....	19.2	8.0	Cloudy.
" 24....	21.2	- 8.9	Fair, fine day.
" 25....	11.0	-14.5	Fair, perfect day.
" 26....	7.9	-25.8	Fair, perfect day.
" 27....	15.0	-21.5	Fair, very fine day.
" 28....	21.8	- 3.8	Fair.
Mar. 1....	37.4	3.2	Fair, very fine day.
" 2....	37.2	24.0	Cloudy.
" 3....	39.0	26.7	Cloudy, fine day.
" 4....	39.8	22.0	Fair, very fine day.
" 5....	40.2	24.4	Cloudy.
" 6....	45.0	24.4	Fair, very fine day, flies about outside.
" 7....	47.3	23.2	Fair, very fine day, sleighing only on sheltered roads.
" 8....	42.2	27.3	Fair, snow, very fine day.
" 9....	39.9	23.4	Fair, very fine day, snow about 8 inches on ground.
" 10....	36.2	21.2	Cloudy, light snow, no sleighing.
" 11....	34.8	15.8	Cloudy, fine day.
" 12....	19.2	15.0	Cloudy, light snow, 1 day's sleighing.
" 13....	21.3	0.2	Fair, fine bright day.
" 14....	29.2	2.3	Fair.
" 15....	30.6	16.8	Cloudy, snow flurries.
" 16....	37.0	6.0	Cloudy, snow drifting, gale at night.
" 17....	1.0	3.0	Cloudy, snow, poor sleighing, 7 to 14 inches snow on ground.
" 18....	1.8	8.8	Cloudy, snow, snow drifting.
" 19....	6.1	19.5	Fair, sleighing good.
" 20....	15.2	31.9	Fair, very fine bright day.
" 21....	21.8	23.6	Fair, very fine day.
" 22....	13.0	16.3	Fair.
" 23....	11.2	15.5	Fair.
" 24....	5.2	7.1	Cloudy.
" 25....	17.0	28.7	Fair, very fine clear day, sleighing bad except on sheltered roads.
" 26....	29.6	0.8	Fair, fine mild day.
" 27....	36.0	16.2	Cloudy, squally wind.
" 28....	34.0	23.2	Cloudy, light snow.
" 29....	36.2	24.2	Cloudy, snow.
" 30....	35.2	25.0	Cloudy, 1 day's good sleighing.
" 31....	37.2	21.3	Fair, sleighing poor and going, except on sheltered roads, 0 to 14 inches snow on ground.

Maximum temperature for the 12 months,—

June 24, 1912.... 85.7
January 11 and 19, 1913... 33.4

N. B. SANSON,

Observer.

No. 2b.

ANALYSIS OF NATIONALITIES OF VISITORS TO ROCKY MOUNTAINS
PARK.

BATHERS at the Upper Hot Springs from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

United States.. . . .	1,008	India.. . . .	3
England.. . . .	145	New Zealand.. . . .	11
Scotland.. . . .	27	Japan.. . . .	1
Australia.. . . .	17	France.. . . .	3
Ireland.. . . .	9	Austria.. . . .	1
Germany.. . . .	6	South Africa.. . . .	2
China.. . . .	7	Canada.. . . .	20,578
Denmark.. . . .	2		
Switzerland.. . . .	3	Total for year.. . . .	21,823

VISITORS at the Cave and Basin from April 1, 1912.

Canada.. . . .	5,231	China.. . . .	18
England.. . . .	502	Japan.. . . .	21
Scotland.. . . .	293	France.. . . .	25
Ireland.. . . .	51	Austria.. . . .	6
Australia.. . . .	54	Germany.. . . .	33
New Zealand.. . . .	43	Sweden.. . . .	41
New South Wales.. . . .	21	Switzerland.. . . .	27
South Africa.. . . .	18	Norway.. . . .	5
India.. . . .	15	Denmark.. . . .	3
Ceylon.. . . .	7	Belgium.. . . .	4
Honolulu.. . . .	8		
United States.. . . .	9,200	Total.. . . .	15,631
Argentina.. . . .	5		

N.B.—No record has been kept of visitors to the cave since September 18, 1912, owing to the work going on for new bath-house, blasting, pile-driving, etc., Up to date of March 31, 1913, would approximate a few hundred more.

From June 11, 1912, to March 31, 1913, the turnstile record of bathers showed.. . . .	16,047
From April 1, 1912, to June 11, 1913.. . . .	2,701
Total.. . . .	18,748

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Banff Springs hotel from May 15, 1912 to October 15, 1912.

United States.. . . .	8,441	Straits Settlements.. . . .	2
Canada.. . . .	6,261	France.. . . .	44
England.. . . .	695	Algeria.. . . .	4
Scotland.. . . .	146	Germany.. . . .	41
Ireland.. . . .	45	Holland.. . . .	27
Australia.. . . .	105	Belgium.. . . .	3
New Zealand.. . . .	79	Netherlands.. . . .	1
Tasmania.. . . .	2	Austria.. . . .	6
India.. . . .	9	Hungary.. . . .	4
South Africa.. . . .	7	China.. . . .	19
Fiji Islands.. . . .	3	Hawaiian Islands.. . . .	14
Samoa.. . . .	5	Cuba, Havana.. . . .	1
Jamaica.. . . .	1	Phillipine Islands.. . . .	4
Bermuda.. . . .	1	Buenos Ayres.. . . .	1
Bahama Islands.. . . .	4	Mexico.. . . .	6

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Banff Springs hotel, &c.—*Continued.*

Switzerland..	13	Java..	1
Japan..	10	Greece	1
Turkey..	9	Batavia..	2
Russia	3		
Norway..	4		16,030
Sweden..	2	Not registered..	1,500
Denmark..	1		
Spain..	1	Total..	17,530
Italy..	2		

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Chateau (Sanitarium hotel) from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

Canada..	6,013	South Wales..	2
Alaska..	1	India..	6
United States..	1,551	New South Wales..	1
Hawaiian Islands	3	Germany	11
Peru..	2	Holland..	3
Rio Janeiro (Argentine Republic)	2	Belgium..	2
England..	162	France	2
Scotland..	36	Norway..	2
Ireland	5	Japan	5
Australia..	74	China..	5
New Zealand	36		
Isle of Man..	2	Total..	7,926

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Alberta hotel, from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

Canada..	6,935	Belgium..	1
United States..	672	Austria..	2
England..	49	Italy..	6
Scotland..	13	France..	7
Ireland..	2	Switzerland..	2
Australia..	9	Finland..	1
New Zealand	3		
Bermuda, W. I.	2	Total..	7,724
Germany..	20		

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Grand View Villa (Hot Springs) from May 11, 1912, to September 29, 1912.

Canada	3,230
Alaska	1
United States	1,088
England	11
Channel Islands..	2
Total	4,332

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Mount Royal hotel, Banff, from May 1, 1912, to September 30, 1912.

Canada..	3,381	Australia..	5
United States..	1,089	South Africa..	7
England..	61	Hawaiian Islands..	2
Scotland..	15	France..	1
Ireland..	1	Denmark..	1
Wales..	3	Austria..	1
New Zealand	7		
Tasmania..	1	Total..	4,575

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Upper Hot Springs hotel (Hydropathic hotel)
from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913

Canada	2,506
United States	641
Ireland	1
Australia	1
New Zealand	1
Total	3,250

NUMBER of visitors registered at the King Edward hotel from April 1, 1912, to
March 31, 1913.

Canada.. ..	4,628	China	3
United States.. ..	499	Italy.. ..	3
England.. ..	64	South Africa	2
Scotland.. ..	21	India.. ..	2
Germany.. ..	19		
New Zealand	14		5,284
Sweden.. ..	9	Not registered	1,750
Australia.. ..	8		
France.. ..	7	Total.. ..	7,034
Ireland.. ..	5		

NUMBER of visitors registered at the Homestead hotel (Temperance) from April 1,
1912, to March 31, 1913.

Canada	1,795
England	100
United States	100
New Zealand	5
Total	2,000

STATEMENT of persons registered at the Chalet, Lake Louise, Laggan, Alta.—Season,
1912.

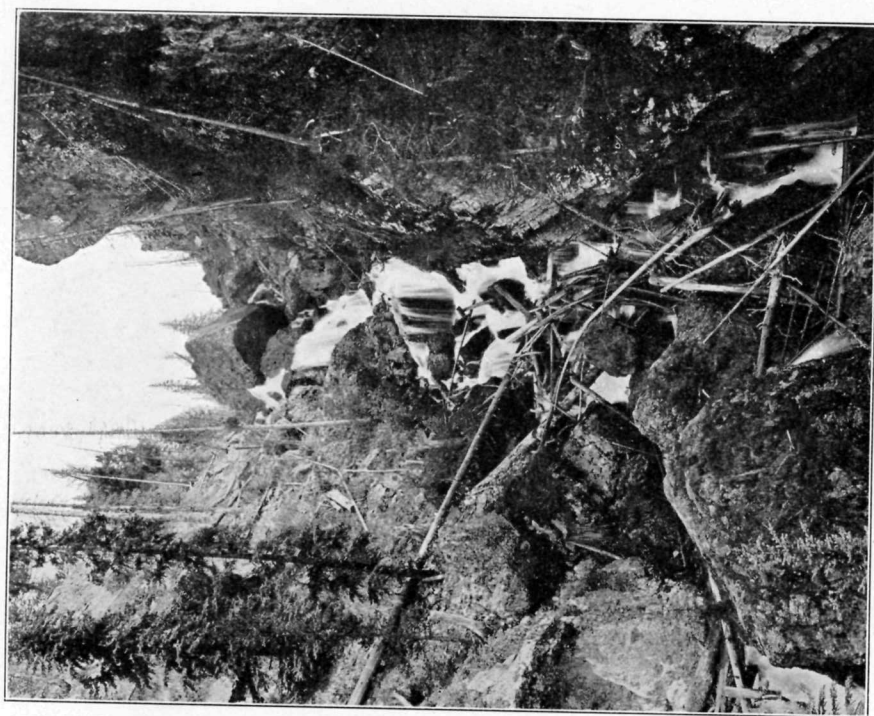
Alberta.. ..	784	Alaska.. ..	2
British Columbia.. ..	283	Arizona.. ..	9
Manitoba.. ..	49	California	391
Saskatchewan.. ..	228	Colorado.. ..	11
Winnipeg.. ..	338	Idaho.. ..	20
Total	1,682	Los Angeles.. ..	299
		Montana.. ..	89
New Brunswick.. ..	16	Nevada.. ..	12
Newfoundland.. ..	3	New Mexico.. ..	9
Nova Scotia.. ..	37	Oregon.. ..	198
Ontario.. ..	977	San Francisco.. ..	405
Prince Edward Island.. ..	7	Dist. Columbia.. ..	418
Quebec	238	Total	1,863
Total.. ..	1,278		
		Arkansas.. ..	11
Alabama.. ..	17	Kansas.. ..	45
Florida.. ..	9	Kansas City.. ..	94
Georgia.. ..	17	Missouri.. ..	47
Kentucky.. ..	66	Nebraska.. ..	40
Louisiana.. ..	27	Oklahoma.. ..	16
Mississippi.. ..	12	Omaha	28
N. Carolina.. ..	7	Texas.. ..	337
S. Carolina.. ..	15	Total	718
Tennessee.. ..	46		
Total	216	Chicago.. ..	854
		Cincinnati.. ..	87

STATEMENT of persons registered at the Chalet, Lake Louise, Laggan, Alta.—Season, 1912—*Continued.*

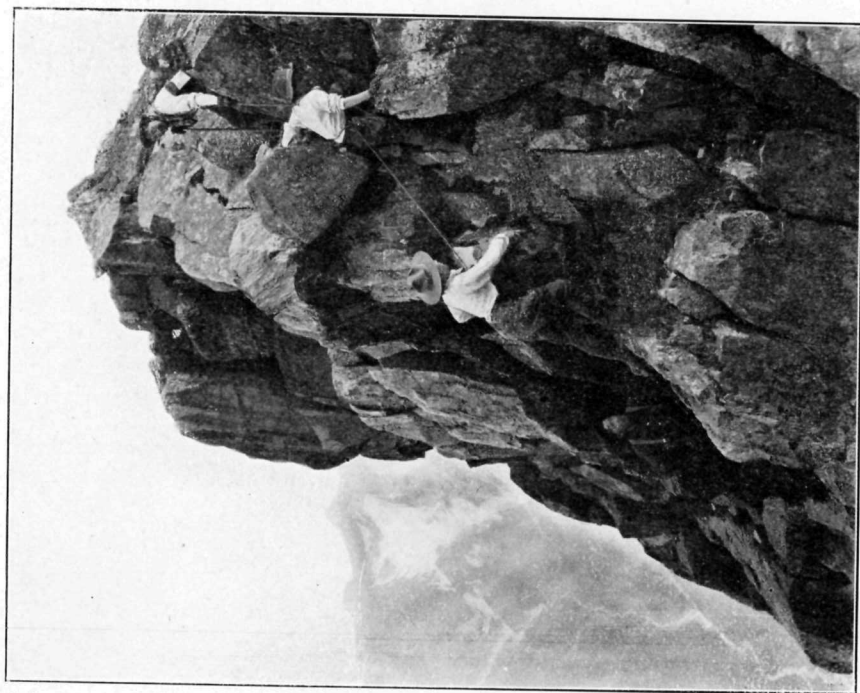
Cleveland.. . . .	83	Africa	13
Detroit.. . . .	119	Australia.. . . .	75
Illinois.. . . .	372	Austria.. . . .	5
Indiana.. . . .	141	Belgium.. . . .	12
Indianapolis.. . . .	58	China.. . . .	..
Iowa	276	Culebra, C. Z.. . . .	..
Michigan.. . . .	151	Denmark.. . . .	..
Ohio.. . . .	219	Cuba.. . . .	2
Pittsburg.. . . .	67	England.. . . .	532
St. Louis.. . . .	225	Egypt.. . . .	1
Total	2,652	France.. . . .	32
Milwaukee.. . . .	117	Germany.. . . .	25
Minnesota.. . . .	105	Hawaii.. . . .	50
Minneapolis.. . . .	230	Holland.. . . .	11
N. Dakota.. . . .	50	India.. . . .	22
S. Dakota.. . . .	19	Ireland.. . . .	24
St. Paul.. . . .	102	Japan.. . . .	2
Wisconsin.. . . .	136	New Zealand	35
Total	759	Norway.. . . .	2
Connecticut.. . . .	66	Phillipine Isles.. . . .	2
Delaware.. . . .	17	Russia.. . . .	3
Utah.. . . .	4	South America.. . . .	..
Maine.. . . .	20	Switzerland.. . . .	11
Maryland.. . . .	47	Spain.. . . .	1
Massachusetts.. . . .	393	Siam.. . . .	..
New Hampshire.. . . .	12	Sweden.. . . .	..
New Jersey.. . . .	138	Yukon.. . . .	..
New York State	1,138	Total	939
Pennsylvania	360	Italy.. . . .	1
Rhode Island	12	Fiji Islands.. . . .	2
Vermont.. . . .	5	Bahamas.. . . .	1
Virginia.. . . .	17	Straits Settlements.. . . .	1
W. Virginia.. . . .	9	Netherlands.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	2,238	Argentine Republic	1
		Unlocated.. . . .	559
		Total.. . . .	12,511

SUMMARY.

Banff Springs hotel	17,530
Chateau (Sanitarium hotel)	7,926
Alberta hotel	7,724
King Edward hotel	7,034
Mount Royal hotel	4,575
Grand View villa	4,332
Hot Springs (Hydropathic)	3,250
Homestead (Temperance hotel)	2,000
Summer cottagers	3,500
Estimated excursionists, not registered.....	5,500
Lake Louise Chalet	12,511
Total	75,882
Season 1911-12	73,725
Increase	2,157



Sundance Canyon, near Banff.



Climbing in the Canadian Rockies, — A difficult piece of rock-work.

No. 2c.

THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA.

The Alpine Club House was open all the season, from the first week in June to the end of September. The tourists all hurry away at the end of August, few realizing that Banff is at its loveliest at the time of the turning of the leaves.

As usual, the Club acted as a bureau of general information to very many of the visitors to the mountains, even going so far as planning out tours for them. Owing to the constant changes in the hotel staffs, they have no real knowledge of the neighbourhood, and make strange assertions as to the names of the mountains, their height and geography generally.

A Club party made an expedition up the Ptarmigan valley and did some little climbing, but the weather was unfavourable for anything original. Another Club party journeyed to mount Assiniboine, but again the weather prevented mountaineering. Various ascents were made of Cascade, Rundle and mount Edith.

The members staying at the Club House were drawn from the following places:—

IN CANADA.

British Columbia.—Ferne, Kelowna, Sidney, Vancouver, Victoria.

Alberta.—Calgary, Edson, Edmonton, High River, Innisfail, Macleod, Ponoka.

Saskatchewan.—Prince Albert.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg.

Ontario.—Ottawa, Toronto, Woodstock.

Quebec.—Montreal.

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

North Carolina.—Ashboro.

Indiana.—LaFayette.

Massachusetts.—Boston.

New York.—Brooklyn, New York.

It may be of interest to add that on February 23, 1912, a member of the Club, Mr. Chas. E. Field, accompanied by Mr. F. Ravenscroft, made the ascent of mount Cascade by the southern, or crag face, most of the climb being made over the snow. It is believed that this is the first time this ascent has been made in winter.

The Alpine Club of Canada held its seventh annual summer camp in Vermilion pass on the surveyed route of the motor road being built from Banff to Windermere. As usual the Club managed to attract people of importance and distinction from many parts. The Dominion Government officers present were Mr. J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Dominion Parks, and Mr. R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry. The Government of British Columbia deputed Mr. W. W. Foster, the Deputy Minister of Public Works, to act as its representative. Mr. Wilcox, of Washington, D.C., the well-known author and explorer of the Canadian Rockies, was also present, and other well-known people. Prominent among these was Professor Coleman, R.R.S., the famous geologist and the president of the Club. The opinion was expressed by all those who visited the camp for the first time that only by actual presence was it possible to realize the invaluable work the Club was doing for the mountain regions of Canada.

A subsidiary camp was placed some little distance up Prospector's valley to which parties went daily from the main camp to visit the canyons of Tokumm creek and climb the mountains of the Ten Peaks rising above Moraine lake. Most of the surrounding mountains were climbed and the second ascent of mount Ball recorded.

Fifty-six passed the graduation test for full membership upon Storm mountain, mount Ball, mount Little, mount Fay and No. 3 of the Ten Peaks.

The following mountaineering clubs were represented: The Alpine Club, Eng^land; the Swiss Alpine club, the American Alpine Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Mountaineers of Seattle.

One hundred and sixty-eight people were placed under canvas, nearly all of whom stayed for the existence of the camp. A synopsis of places represented, by provinces, states and countries, is given below:—

CANADA.

British Columbia.—Ferne, Kaslo, Kelowna, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Vernon and Victoria.

Alberta.—Banff, Calgary, Cowley, Edson, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Lundbreck, Macleod, Okotoks, Ponoka and Red Deer.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatoon.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg.

Ontario.—Braeside, Kingston, Ottawa, St. Mary's, Toronto and Woodstock

Quebec.—Montreal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England.—London, Nettingham, Wimbledon.

Scotland.—Aberdeen.

SWITZERLAND.

Interlaken.

UNITED STATES.

District of Columbia.—Washington.

Illinois.—Chicago, Galesburg.

Indiana.—LaFayette.

New York.—Brooklyn, New York.

New Jersey.—Summit.

North Carolina.—Ashboro.

Pennsylvania.—Bryn Mawr.

No. 2d.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION *RE* ROADS, TRAILS, SIDE-
WALKS, WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM, ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

MILEAGE OF ROADS AND TRAILS.

	Miles.
<i>Roads.</i>	
Castle to Vermilion.....	9
Kananaskis to Banff.....	35
Banff to Hot Springs.....	3
Banff to Sundance canyon.....	4
Banff to lumber camp on Spray river.....	8
Tunnel Mountain drive.....	5
To lake Minnewanka.....	9
Banff to Laggan coach road.....	6.5
Laggan to lake Louise.....	3
Lake Louise to Moraine lake.....	9
Bankhead road to Buffalo paddock.....	1
Loop drive.....	7
Canmore station to mines.....	1.5
Town streets.....	6
Total.....	107
<i>Trails.</i>	
Spray to Mount Assiniboine.....	18
Banff to Spray lakes and Eau Clair wagon road.....	42
Bow Summit trail.....	30
Banff to Fatigue creek, <i>via</i> Sundance.....	19
Simpson-Pipestone trail.....	6
Cascade trail (Sawback to Bankhead).....	28
Mount Edith trail.....	11
To lake Minnewanka.....	14
Simpson to Simpson summit.....	14
Canmore to White Man's pass.....	4
Tunnel Mountain trail.....	1.5
Sulphur Mountain trail.....	3.5
Total.....	191

TELEPHONE SYSTEM AT BANFF.

The telephone system at Banff was installed in 1907. It comprised originally 27 miles of lines built at a total cost of \$5,582. Since that date a number of extensions have been made, bringing the number of lines now constructed up to 34.75 miles. This includes the following lines:—

To Bankhead.....	5 miles connecting 3 phones.
To lake Minnewanka.....	8 " " 3 "
To the Observatory, Sulphur mountain.....	4 " " 1 "
To Upper Hot Springs.....	3 " " 1 "
To Hydropathic hotel.....	3 " " 1 "
To Grand View villa and Alpine club.....	2 " " 2 "
To Cave and Basin.....	1 " " 2 "

Business phones, 52.

Private phones, 28.

The Banff system is also connected with the Alberta long distance system.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER MAINS—BANFF (TOWN.)

Street.	Mains.	Hydrants.	Valves.
	Feet.	No.	No.
Banff avenue.....	4,800	11	11
Beaver.....	1,700	5	3
Muskrat.....	1,475	3	2
Otter.....	1,475	3	2
Bear.....	1,475	3	2
Buffalo.....	1,400	2	5
Cariboo.....	1,475	4	7
Lynx.....	1,300	5	4
Squirrel.....	650	2	2
Elk.....	325	1	.....
Marten.....	600	1	1
Wolf.....	1,850	6	8
Totals.....	18,525	46	47

WATER MAINS—BANFF (VILLA.)

Avenue.	Mains.	Hydrants.	Valves.
	Feet.	No.	No.
Cave.....	1,200	2	4
Spray.....	2,925	7	7
Totals.....	4,125	9	11

SEWERS—BANFF (TOWN.)

Street.	Mains.	Manholes.
	Feet.	No.
Banff avenue.....	1,400	5
Beaver.....	1,400	6
Muskrat.....	1,650	7
Otter.....	1,400	3
Bear.....	1,050	5
Buffalo.....	1,400	.....
Cariboo.....	1,575	3
Lynx.....	825	3
Squirrel.....	675	2
Marten.....	600	3
Wolf.....	1,755	.....
Totals.....	12,150	37

SEWERS—BANFF (VILLA.)

Avenue.	Mains.	Manholes.
	Feet.	Number.
River—From point opposite Sanitarium hotel to manhole where trunk sewer crossed Bow river.....	500	1
Trunk sewer (concrete) from Bow river opposite Muskrat street to outlet above falls.....	1,450	6
Total.....	1,950	7

GRAVEL WALKS—BANFF—(TOWN.)

Street.	From	To	Side.	Length.	Width.
				Feet.	Feet.
Muskrat.....	Cariboo.....	Buffalo.....	East.....	710	.....
Elk.....	Banff ave.....	Marten.....	East.....	282	.....
Otte.....	Buffalo.....	Moose.....	East and west..	3,344	6
Muskrat.....	Buffalo.....	Wolf.....	West.....	1,344	6
Beaver.....	Buffalo.....	Cariboo.....	East and west..	3,133	6
Buffalo.....	Bear.....	Otter.....	North.....	1,216	6
Bear.....	Buffalo.....	Cariboo.....	East.....	725	4.5
Bear.....	Cariboo.....	Wolf.....	East and west..	800	4.5
Lynx.....	Cariboo.....	C. P. R. station.	East.....	1,800	6
Squirrel.....	Lynx.....	Elk.....	Southeast.....	627	4.5
Banff avenue.....	Cariboo.....	Buffalo paddock.	Northwest.....	1½ miles	6
Beaver.....	Wolf.....	Moose.....	East.....	752 ft.	.....
Total.....				4 miles 708 yards.	.....

GRAVEL WALKS—BANFF (VILLA.)

Avenue.	From	To	Side.	Length.	Width.
					Feet.
Cave.....	Bow Bridge.	Cave and Basin	East.....	1 mile.	6
Spray.....	Bow Bridge.	C. P. R. hotel..	East.....	3,600 ft.	6
Total.....				1 mile 1,200 yards.	.....

STATEMENT OF PLANK WALKS.

Avenue or Street.	From	To	Side.	Length.	Width.
				Feet.	Feet.
Banff avenue.....	Cariboo.....	Wolf.....	East.....	600	6
Cariboo.....	Banff ave.....	Beaver.....	South.....	260	4.5
Banff avenue.....	Buffalo.....	Bow bridge.....	East and west..	700	4.5
Total.....				320 yards	.....

STATEMENT OF CEMENT WALKS.

Avenue or Street.	From	To	Side.	Length.	Width.
				Feet.	Feet.
Banff avenue.....	Buffalo.....	Wolf.....	East and west..	1,425	12
Total.....				475 yards	.....

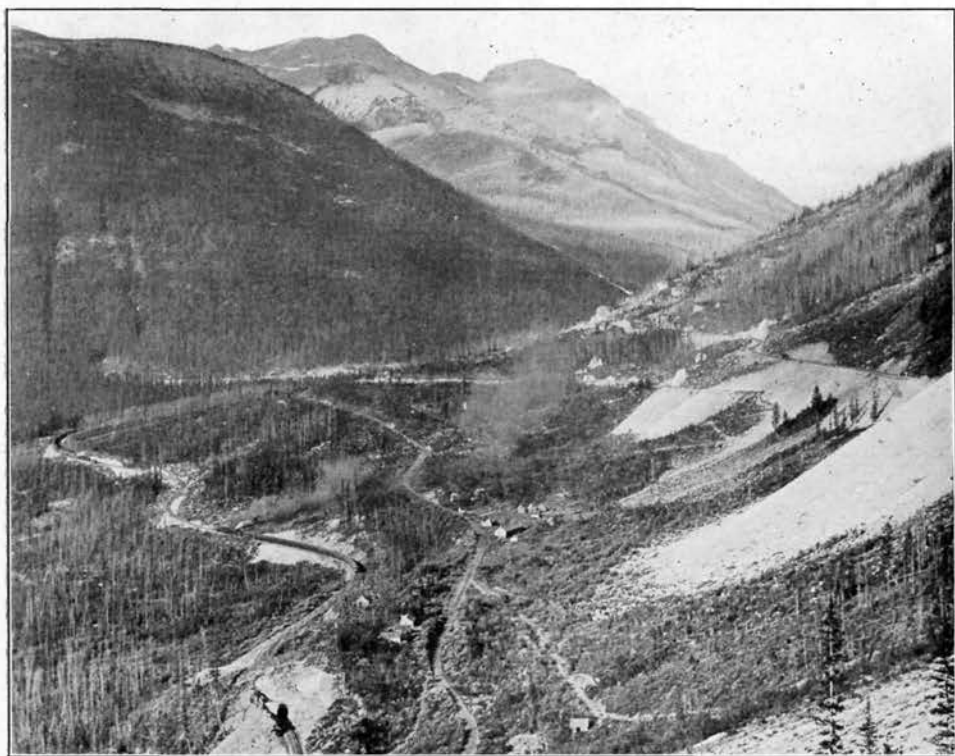


Road to Emerald Lake, Yoho Park.

YOHO PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Yoho Park comprises an area of about 560 square miles, situated on the western slope of the main chain of the Rocky mountains. The Kicking Horse river—which runs in a southwesterly direction—divides this area into almost equal parts. The tributaries of the Kicking Horse, Cataract creek, Ottertail and Beaverfoot rivers from the southeast, and the Yoho, Emerald, Amiskwi and Otterhead from the northwest—furnish the channels by which the visitor may reach the remoter places of interest. A trail leads from Hector, up Cataract creek to lakes O'Hara and Oesa, then over the ridge two miles further to lake McArthur. These lakes are surrounded by huge peaks, varying in height from eight to ten thousand feet, having their usual complement of glaciers and snowfields. Lake McArthur is also reached by trail up the Ottertail river, which flows to the northeast side of the Ottertail range. Along the southwest side of this same range flows the Beaverfoot river, from the southern boundary of the park.



Grade Reduction near Field, B. C.

Among the conspicuous peaks in this range are mounts Hanbury, Vaux, Chancellor and Goodsir, all giants over 10,000 feet. A carriage drive from Field to Ottertail and trails from there to the southern boundary of the park enables the visitor to reach these points of interest.

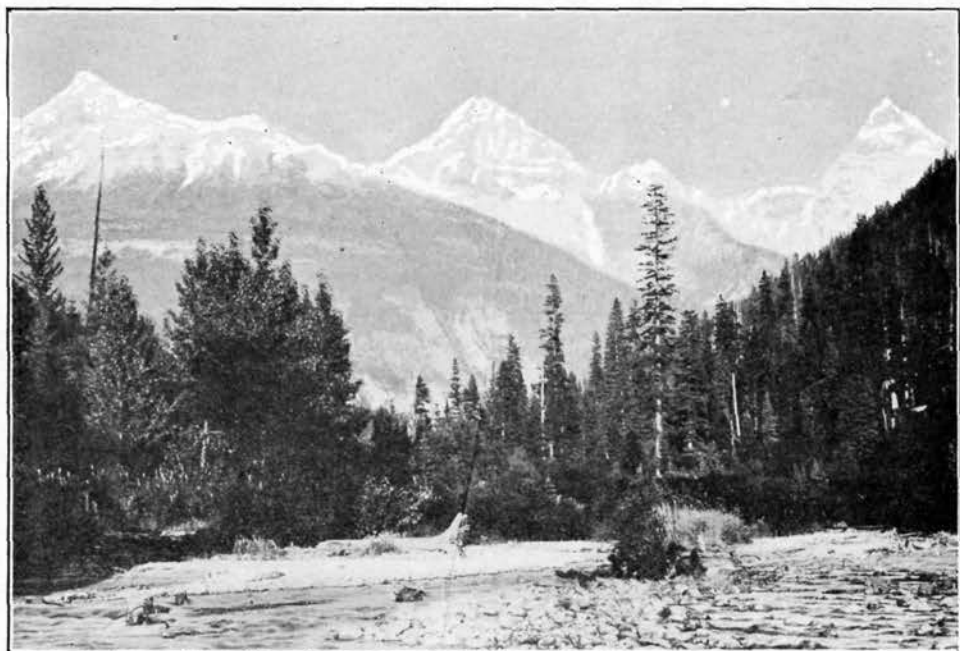
From the north, through the valley between the President and Rocky ranges, flows the Yoho river, fed by the great Habel, Waputik and Daly glaciers, which lie in valleys surrounding mounts Habel, Collie, Gordon, Balfour and Daley, peaks all over 10,000 feet. Near the head of this valley are found Twin falls, 500 feet, and Takakkaw falls, 1,150 feet in height, two of the most beautiful falls in the Dominion. Hundreds of travellers enjoy the trip to this valley by way of carriage road and trails each season.

To the west the President range forms a great basin, in which lies Emerald lake, a beautiful sheet of water almost surrounded by lofty peaks such as mounts Burgess, Carnarvon and Marpole, the President and the Vice-president. The Amiskwi and the Otterhead rivers flow through the valleys between the President and the Van Horne ranges and no wooded valleys in the mountains are more beautiful than these two and the basin of Emerald lake.

Carriage drives or trails diverge from Field to these places of beauty and grandeur, where giant snow-capped peaks, placid blue lakes and dashing torrents have been lavishly congregated by nature.

GLACIER PARK.

Glacier park is situated at the summit of the Selkirks and covers an area of 468 square miles. These mountains are ages older than the Rockies and their physical characteristics are markedly different. The rocks are composed of gray, pink, green and white quartzites and their colouring adds greatly to the beauty of the mountains.



On the Way to the Nakimu Cave, Glacier Park.

The annual precipitation, which is very heavy—there is a 36-foot snowfall at Glacier with an additional 13 inches rain—results in the formation of fields of snow and ice. These accumulations lie upon the caps of the mountains throughout the year and when seen from a distance give the whole district the appearance of a frozen sea stretching away farther than the eye can reach. From these are formed innumerable glaciers of great beauty and variety.

The valleys are deep and narrow, clothed with dense forests of Giant cedar—often 10 feet in diameter—cottonwood, spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir and the beautiful Lyall's larch. The flowers and shrubs also grow in great profusion, over 500 varieties having been discovered by Professor Macoun.

From the summit of Rogers pass—altitude, 4,309 feet—Bear Creek valley slopes to the east and the Illecillewaet to the west, and it is through these valleys that the railway passes over the range. Unlike Yoho Park, Glacier Park has few lakes or

waterfalls of importance, but has instead a sea of mountain peaks and glaciers, with the great valley of the Illecillewaet stretching to the western boundary. Of the great glaciers, the Illecillewaet and the Asulkan are very easy of access, the former being less than two miles from the depot and the latter seven miles distant. Trails lead to both.

The largest mountain peaks close at hand are: Sir Donald, Avalanche, Tupper and Macdonald to the east, Hermit, Rogers, Grant and Swiss peaks to the north, and Cheops, Cougar, Bonney and Ross peaks to the west.

The trail from Glacier to Roger's pass and thence over Baloo pass, leads to the famous Nakimu Caves, which were discovered some six years ago. The view from Baloo pass cannot be equalled on the continent on account of the diversity of scenery presented. The Caves themselves are a wonder, on account of the diversity of size and shape of the underground chambers, while the roar of the cataracts rushing through some, the strong air currents in others, and the florescent calcium ornamentalations on the walls and roof in many, produce an impression of weird grandeur. Lookout point, Goat falls and the Upper Cougar valley are the chief points of interest in the vicinity of the Caves.

With the completion of the carriage drive from Glacier to the Caves, hundreds who cannot endure the fatigue of the pony ride, will be able to reach this point in carriages. Good trout fishing may be had in the Illecillewaet river at certain seasons of the year.

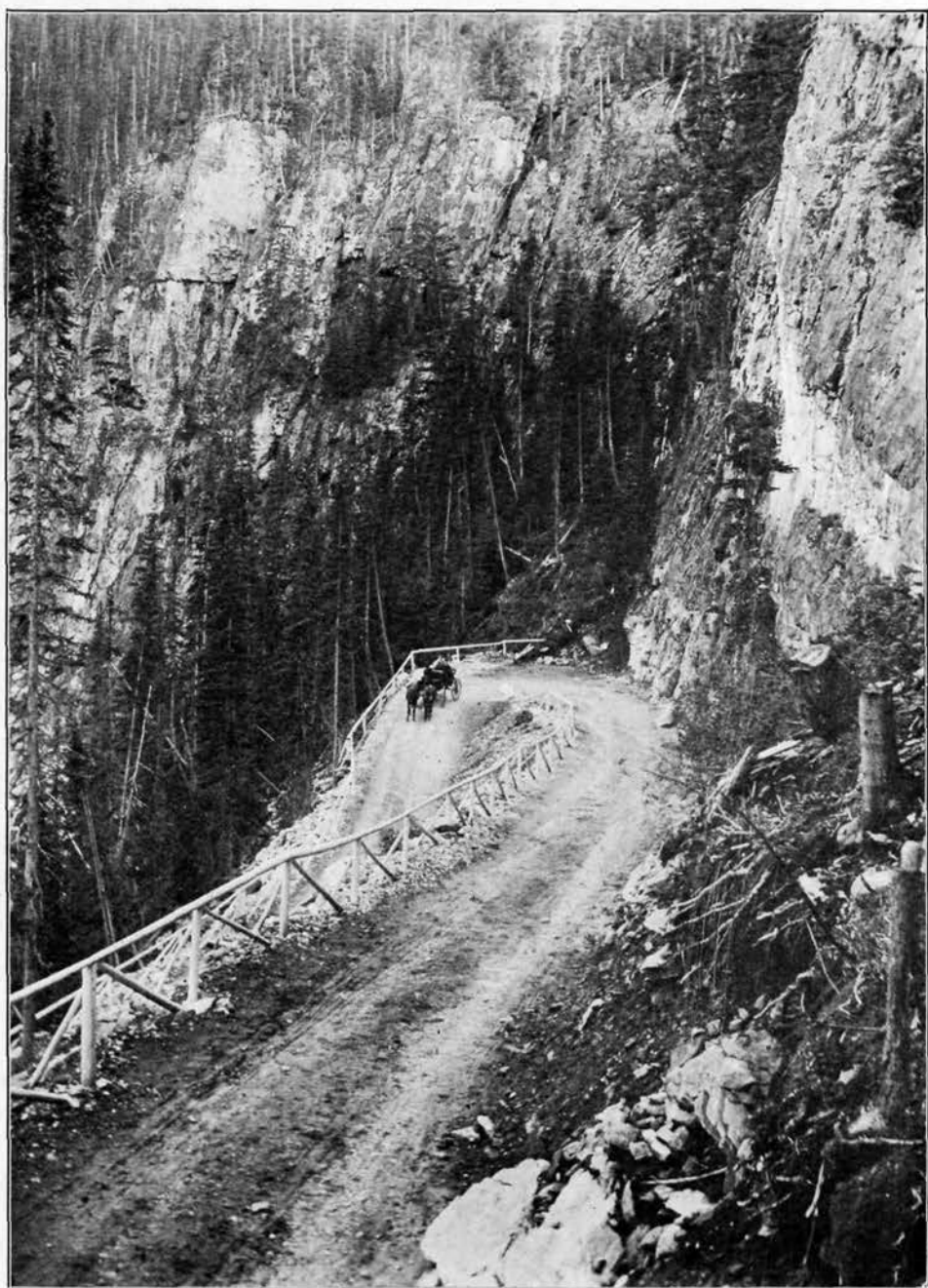


Photo G. R. Clark.
The "Switch-back" in Yoho Drive, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Field, Yoho Park.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF YOHO AND GLACIER PARKS.

FIELD B.C., April 1, 1913.

The Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my first annual report as Superintendent of Yoho and Glacier Parks, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

As I did not receive my appointment until after the middle of May, the work of cleaning up the usual collection of debris on the streets of Field, and making light repairs to the Emerald lake and Natural Bridge drives, was not begun until about the 20th. On these roads the fallen timber was cut out and the ruts were patched up with gravel. After this was completed we went over the Yoho road as far as the switch-back, raking off loose rocks, cutting out fallen timber and repairing and gravelling. On account of snowslides having crossed the road beyond this, we moved camp to the Ottertail drive, to make similar repairs there. This drive which is built on the Canadian Pacific Railway grade and extends west of Field a distance of eight miles, was much used this season, as many began to realize that some of the finest views in the mountains may be obtained from it. Most conspicuous are the high peaks of the Ottertail range on the left and the Van Horne range on the right. In the Ottertail, mounts Vaux, Hanbury and Goodsir tower over 10,000 feet, while those of the Van Horne rise to altitudes of over 9,500 feet. From this drive can be seen the prettiest green wooded valleys in the mountains, viz., the Otterhead and the Amiskwi valleys, situated between the Van Horne and the President ranges.

The view also includes—looking north—all the peaks visible from Emerald lake, excepting mount Wapta, this being hidden by mount Burgess in the foreground. This drive has the further distinction of having probably the highest and longest wooden bridge in the world, which is used solely for carriage traffic, it being 120 feet from the water to the roadway, and 700 feet long.

From the east end of this bridge a pony trail leads to beautiful lake McArthur, which is about 14 miles distant.

On this trail the necessary timber was cleared out, and otherwise repaired for a distance of six miles, until the snow rendered it necessary to stop work.

The trail from Ottertail to Leancoil along the south side of the Kickinghorse river was also cleared and repaired.

Owing to the timber in some of the large fills on the Ottertail drive falling in, it was necessary to bridge one gap, and to fill in others. The coarse rocks were raked off the entire distance, small washouts filled up and some side ditching done. While working here, the men were called to Leancoil to fight a forest fire in the Beaverfoot valley.

This fire had assumed large proportions by the time the men got to it, they having to walk 14 miles to the scene. Fortunately this was extinguished, but it meant hard work for almost two weeks. A very small amount of marketable timber was destroyed as the fire was kept confined to the old slashings.

Work was then started on the Yoho drive, and repairing and gravelling done between mileage 4 and 6. Then the arrival of the tourist season called for the opening of the drive through to the Takakkaw falls and the upper Yoho. Large quantities of rocks and earth had come down on the road through the canyons, so we moved camp close to the work. Considerable portions of the road through those canyons had also fallen away, which made it necessary to undertake the widening of these rock cuts, the road being only about 8 feet wide all through, in order to put the road on solid foundation. Solid rock had to be removed from 6 to 11 feet in width, and from 5 to 12 feet

in depth throughout the distance. The blasting destroyed the existing railings, which were replaced by new and much heavier ones. About four miles of gravelling was done on this road altogether and one mile of widening between mileage 3 and mileage 5. The bridge at mile $3\frac{1}{2}$ was taken out by a freshet during July and a new one 28 feet long had to be put in its place. About one-half mile of clearing and burning of old trees and logs for 30 feet each side of the roadway was completed between mile 2 and 3; also a short distance on the Hector drive where it branches from the Yoho drive.

The traffic on this drive was very heavy this season, which goes to prove how fine is the scenery of the Yoho valley. With your approval, it is my intention the coming season to construct a foot-bridge across the Yoho stream, and a trail to Takakkaw falls; also a new location of the trail to Twin falls should be looked into, as this trail is in a very poor location at present and very hard to keep in repair.

It is also desired to widen this road from Field east for the first three miles, making it standard width.

On the Emerald Lake drive, widening was undertaken by the Glacier crew, and about one and a half miles were gone over although much of it has to be regravelled. There remain about two miles yet to be widened, and the greater part of the Emerald Lake and the Natural Bridge roads needs to be regravelled. The old trees and brush alongside the road for a distance of three and a half miles were cleared and burnt which added much to the appearance of the road. We hope to be able to complete this clearing, the remainder of the distance, next season.

On the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Patricia to Field, this was the route taken and we understand they were much pleased with the trip.

During the year a small crew was kept repairing the trails in different parts of this Park; about forty-eight miles altogether having received attention. The following have been given necessary repairs: Field to Twin falls over Burgess pass, Field to the Fossil beds, Hector to Stephen, Hector to lake O'Hara, Hector to Sherbrooke lake, Ottertail to Leancoil, Ottertail drive towards lake McArthur, six miles. The only trail not receiving any attention was that up the Amiskwi valley.

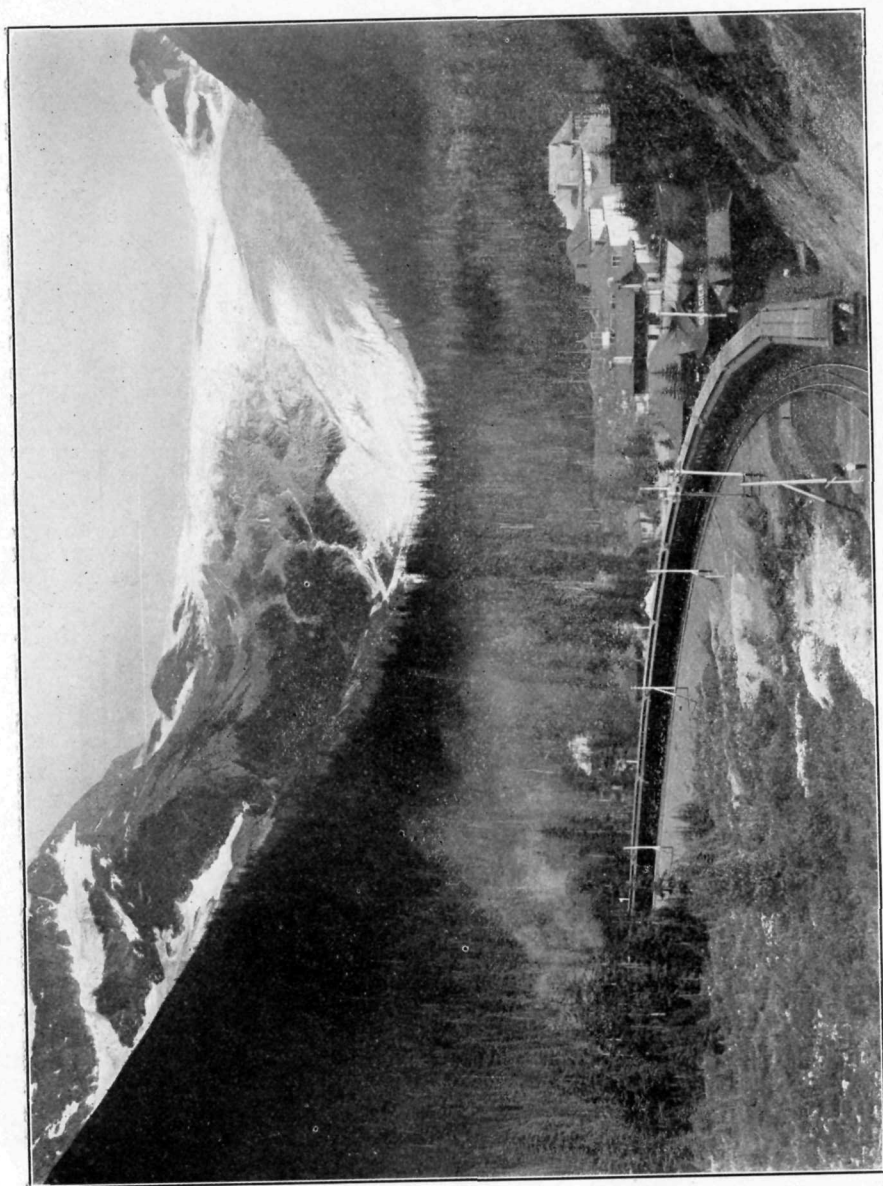
GLACIER PARK.

Work in this park was not started until about the last of the month of June, when we began clearing the vast amount of trees, rocks and earth—which had been carried down by the snowslides—from the part of the road constructed during the previous summer. This done, new construction was begun on the extension of the road to the Cougar valley. This construction is both slow and expensive, on account of the steep mountain side where horses cannot be used to do the grading. Large trees and stumps have to be removed, besides much drilling and blasting of the rock. When another half mile has been finished there will not be either as steep a slope nor any timber to be removed, so that cost of construction should be less and more progress made. Every effort should be made to have this drive completed to the Caves, as it will not be possible to get material to the Caves for improvements there, except at great cost, until this road is completed.

During the short time the crew was working here about one mile of new road was built.

The services of Mr. C. H. Deutschman, the discoverer of these Caves were again secured for the season at the Caves in the capacity of caretaker. He has shown both care and courtesy, all visitors praising his efficiency both as guide and host.

With the assistance of one man for ten days, he installed some 250 feet of iron railings inside the Caves, to replace the wooden railings. These pipes were given a good coat of enamel, which was dried thoroughly before being put in position. This was quite an undertaking, considering the conditions under which these men had to work.



Great Glacier from Glacier Station.

Nothing was undertaken with improvements at the larger Cave because the water remained high until too late in the season. We are pleased to report having received a large Union Jack, to be floated from the fine flagpole erected by the caretaker, at the Caves.

Two heating stoves were purchased and placed in the Government cabin at the Caves, and parties staying over night appreciate very much the increased comfort.

The caretaker's register shows a very substantial increase in the number of visitors, and we believe that as soon as the road reaches the Caves, the necessity will arise for much increased accommodation at this point.

Many pleasure-seekers made the trip from Glacier House to Rogers' pass, up Bear creek trail over Baloo pass, to the Caves. There is such a diversity of scenery on this trip, that all thought of fatigue is forgotten, especially when the panorama from the summit of Baloo pass is beheld. On both the east and west slopes on this trail we did considerable ditching, brushing and removing of rocks, to make the travelling better.

This work was done early in July, but later in the season several washouts occurred and had to be repaired again at these places. Our opinion is that there can be found a much better location for part of this trail between Glacier and Rogers' pass, where repairs to snowsheds will not interfere with the trail. On the trail to the Great Glacier, considerable repair work will be required in order to make it possible for pedestrians to reach the glacier dryshod. As it is now, the streams from the different glaciers keep changing their courses somewhat, oft-times running down the trail.

It has been suggested by some well-known tourists that some trail work be undertaken in the future. Some of the proposed routes I will be pleased to look over with you during the coming season.

The question of adequate fire patrol in both these parks must always be taken into consideration, for once our green timber is destroyed, parks will lose much of their attractiveness. I am pleased to report that the service rendered by the fire-wardens in the Yoho Park is in every way satisfactory. Despite all notices, it appears many people carelessly throw burning matches or cigar ends into the bush and start fires, without thinking what may be the result of their carelessness. We had three instances of fires started in this way during the past season.

I am also pleased to report excellent results from the several foremen in charge of the work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

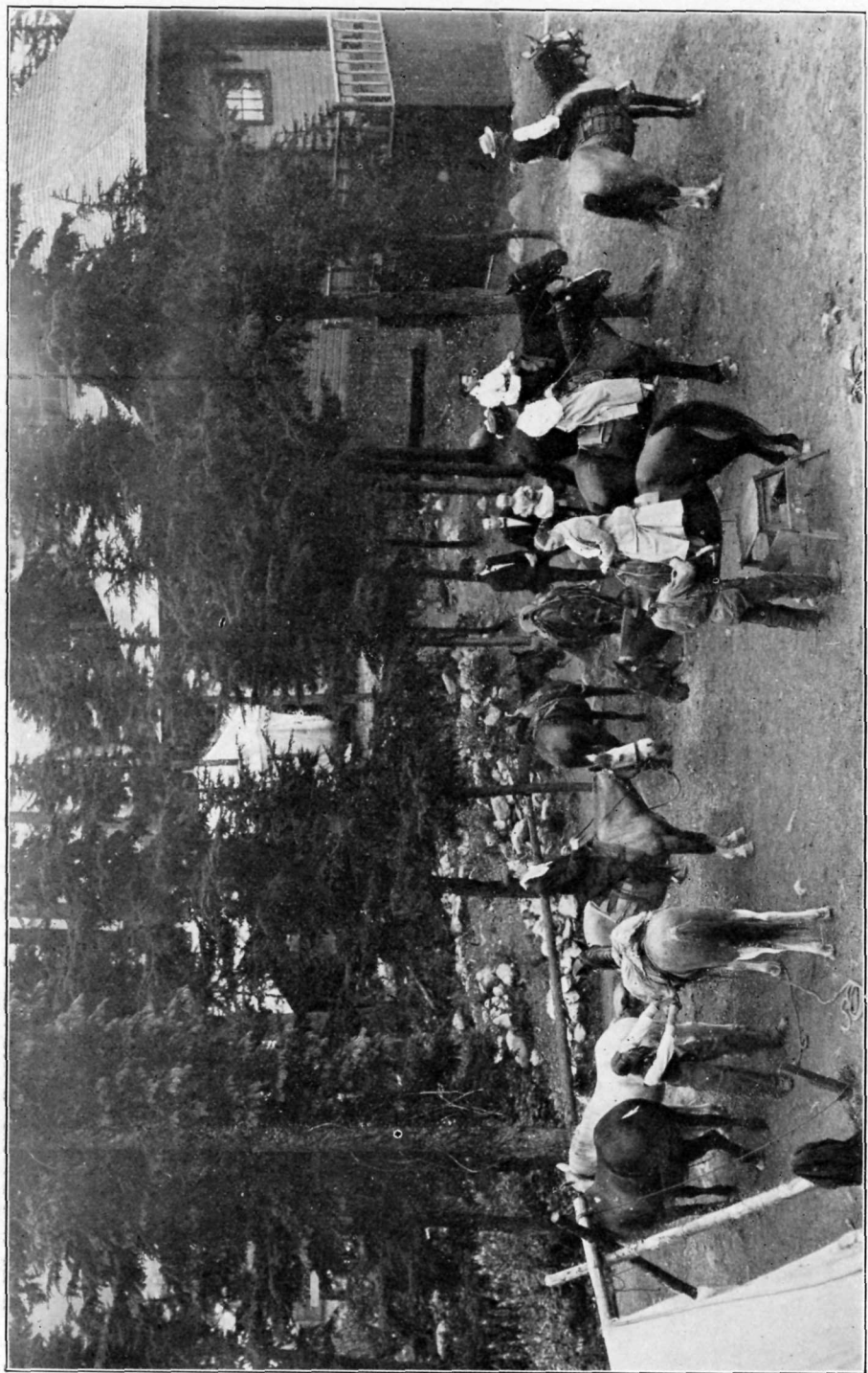
Your obedient servant,

F. E. MAUNDER,

Superintendent.

STATEMENT of persons registered at the Mount Stephen House, Field Station, B.C.—
Season, 1912.

Alberta.. . . .	1,562	Indiana.. . . .	87
British Columbia.. . . .	1,959	Indianapolis.. . . .	2
Manitoba.. . . .	16	Iowa.. . . .	118
Saskatchewan.. . . .	127	Michigan.. . . .	108
Winnipeg.. . . .	314	Ohio.. . . .	138
	<hr/>	Pittsburg.. . . .	19
	3,978	St. Louis.. . . .	58
	<hr/>		<hr/>
New Brunswick.. . . .	17		1,121
Newfoundland.. . . .	0		<hr/>
Nova Scotia.. . . .	16	Milwaukee.. . . .	11
Ontario.. . . .	396	Minnesota.. . . .	125
Quebec.. . . .	121	Minneapolis.. . . .	27
	<hr/>	N. Dakota.. . . .	25
	550	S. Dakota.. . . .	5
	<hr/>	St. Paul.. . . .	16
Alabama.. . . .	15	Wisconsin.. . . .	119
Florida.. . . .	2		<hr/>
Georgia.. . . .	2		328
Kentucky.. . . .	15		<hr/>
Louisiana.. . . .	2	Connecticut.. . . .	48
Louisville.. . . .	1	Delaware.. . . .	3
Mississippi.. . . .	4	Dis. Columbia.. . . .	63
N. Carolina.. . . .	2	Maine.. . . .	6
S. Carolina.. . . .	2	Maryland.. . . .	17
Tennessee.. . . .	11	Massachusetts.. . . .	179
	<hr/>	New Hampshire.. . . .	8
	56	New Jersey.. . . .	48
	<hr/>	New York.. . . .	379
Alaska.. . . .	3	Pennsylvania.. . . .	220
Arizona.. . . .	6	Rhode Island.. . . .	18
California.. . . .	180	Vermont.. . . .	13
Colorado.. . . .	11	Virginia.. . . .	8
Idaho.. . . .	6	W. Virginia.. . . .	5
Los Angeles.. . . .	92		<hr/>
Montana.. . . .	6		1,015
Nevada.. . . .	0		<hr/>
New Mexico.. . . .	1	Africa.. . . .	2
Oregon.. . . .	46	Australia.. . . .	41
San Francisco.. . . .	102	Austria.. . . .	3
Washington.. . . .	75	Belgium.. . . .	3
	<hr/>	China.. . . .	9
	528	England.. . . .	258
	<hr/>	Cuba.. . . .	3
Arkansas.. . . .	4	France.. . . .	6
Kansas.. . . .	15	Germany.. . . .	12
Kansas City.. . . .	2	Hawaii.. . . .	11
Missouri.. . . .	105	Holland.. . . .	5
Nebraska.. . . .	24	India.. . . .	9
Oklahoma.. . . .	4	Ireland.. . . .	10
Omaha.. . . .	0	Japan.. . . .	2
Texas.. . . .	17	New Zealand.. . . .	37
	<hr/>	Norway.. . . .	2
	171	Scotland.. . . .	44
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Chicago.. . . .	199		457
Cincinnati.. . . .	20		<hr/>
Cleveland.. . . .	43	Unlocated.. . . .	239
Detroit.. . . .	12	Total.. . . .	8,413
Illinois.. . . .	317		



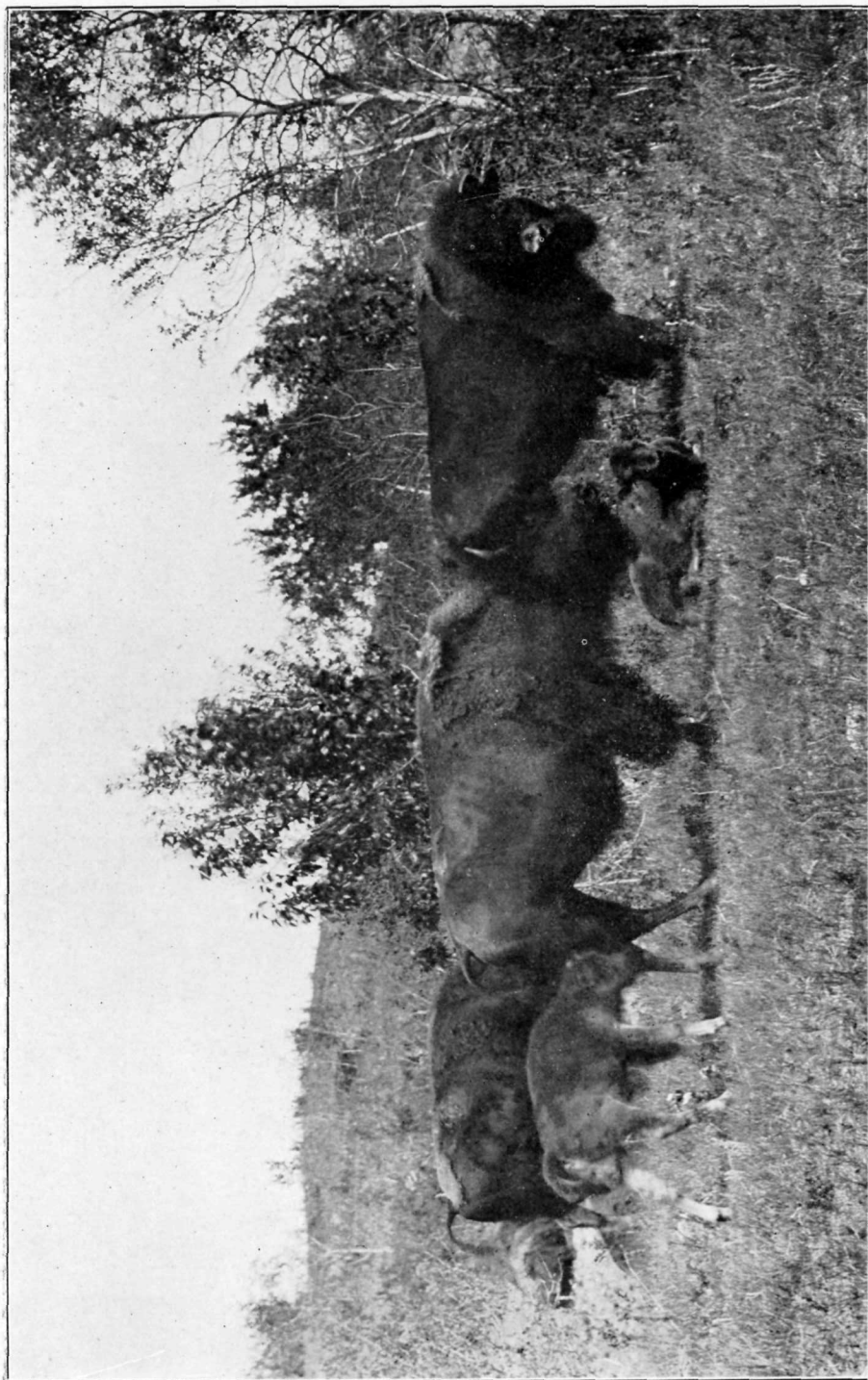
Getting ready for the trail at Glacier, B. C.

STATEMENT of persons registered at the Emerald lake Chalet, near Field, B.C.—
Season, 1912.

Alberta.. . . .	77	Iowa.. . . .	30
Brit. Columbia.. . . .	60	Michigan.. . . .	2
Manitoba.. . . .	2	Ohio.. . . .	37
Saskatchewan.. . . .	13	St. Louis.. . . .	25
Winnipeg.. . . .	31		184
	183		
New Brunswick.. . . .	3	Milwaukee.. . . .	14
Newfoundland.. . . .	0	Minnesota.. . . .	8
Nova Scotia.. . . .	0	Minneapolis.. . . .	40
Ontario.. . . .	67	N. Dakota.. . . .	5
Quebec.. . . .	37	S. Dakota.. . . .	0
	107	St. Paul.. . . .	16
		Wisconsin.. . . .	11
			94
Alabama.. . . .	2		
Georgia.. . . .	1	Connecticut.. . . .	14
Kentucky.. . . .	2	Delaware.. . . .	0
Louisiana.. . . .	2	Maryland.. . . .	10
Tennessee.. . . .	9	Massachusetts.. . . .	63
	16	New Hampshire.. . . .	7
		New Jersey.. . . .	19
Alaska.. . . .	2	New York.. . . .	137
California.. . . .	44	Pennsylvania.. . . .	50
Colorado.. . . .	0	Rhode Island.. . . .	0
Idaho.. . . .	5	Vermont.. . . .	1
Los Angeles.. . . .	24	Virginia.. . . .	0
Montana.. . . .	1	W. Virginia.. . . .	6
Oregon.. . . .	11		307
San Francisco.. . . .	42		
Dist. Columbia.. . . .	34	Africa.. . . .	0
New Mexico.. . . .	2	Australia.. . . .	6
	165	Austria.. . . .	1
		Belgium.. . . .	1
Arkansas.. . . .	2	China.. . . .	6
Kansas.. . . .	9	England.. . . .	70
Kansas City.. . . .	3	Scotland.. . . .	8
Missouri.. . . .	1	Ireland.. . . .	2
Nebraska.. . . .	0	France.. . . .	2
Texas.. . . .	3	Germany.. . . .	0
	18	Hawaii.. . . .	3
		New Zealand.. . . .	2
Chicago.. . . .	48	Norway.. . . .	2
Cincinnati.. . . .	0	Switzerland.. . . .	2
Cleveland.. . . .	1		105
Detroit.. . . .	6		
Illinois.. . . .	28	Unlocated.. . . .	13
Indiana.. . . .	2	Total.. . . .	1,192
Indianapolis.. . . .	5		

STATEMENT of persons registered at Glacier House, Glacier, B.C.—Season, 1912.

Alberta.. . . .	126	Iowa.. . . .	65
British Columbia.. . . .	265	Michigan.. . . .	73
Manitoba.. . . .	11	Ohio.. . . .	107
Saskatchewan.. . . .	63	Pittsburg.. . . .	19
Winnipeg.. . . .	112	St. Louis.. . . .	113
	577		1,055
New Brunswick.. . . .	6	Milwaukee.. . . .	51
Nova Scotia.. . . .	5	Minnesota.. . . .	43
Ontario.. . . .	10	Minneapolis.. . . .	100
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	5	S. Dakota.. . . .	14
Quebec.. . . .	72	N. Dakota.. . . .	24
	390	St. Paul.. . . .	58
		Wisconsin.. . . .	69
			339
Alabama.. . . .	7	Connecticut.. . . .	51
Florida.. . . .	2	Delaware.. . . .	7
Georgia.. . . .	8	Dis. Columbia.. . . .	151
Kentucky.. . . .	37	Maine.. . . .	14
Louisiana.. . . .	14	Maryland.. . . .	18
N. Carolina.. . . .	1	Massachusetts.. . . .	219
S. Carolina.. . . .	9	New Hampshire.. . . .	14
Mississippi.. . . .	4	New Jersey.. . . .	66
Tennessee.. . . .	27	New York State.. . . .	753
	100	Pennsylvania.. . . .	254
		Rhode Island.. . . .	16
Arizona.. . . .	4	Vermont.. . . .	5
California.. . . .	207	Virginia.. . . .	9
Colorado.. . . .	3	W. Virginia.. . . .	1
Idaho.. . . .	12		1,560
Los Angeles.. . . .	186		
Montana.. . . .	5	Alaska.. . . .	2
Nevada.. . . .	6	Africa.. . . .	12
New Mexico.. . . .	4	Australia.. . . .	38
Oregon.. . . .	55	Austria.. . . .	6
San Francisco.. . . .	155	Belgium.. . . .	1
	577	China.. . . .	15
		England.. . . .	260
Arkansas.. . . .	8	France.. . . .	24
Kansas.. . . .	17	Germany.. . . .	14
Kansas City.. . . .	46	Hawaii.. . . .	20
Missouri.. . . .	24	Holland.. . . .	5
Nebraska.. . . .	26	India.. . . .	12
Oklahoma.. . . .	1	Ireland.. . . .	14
Omaha.. . . .	2	Japan.. . . .	6
Texas.. . . .	9	New Zealand.. . . .	23
	133	Norway.. . . .	1
		New S. Wales.. . . .	4
Chicago.. . . .	280	Phillipine Isles.. . . .	5
Cincinnati.. . . .	34	Scotland.. . . .	33
Cleveland.. . . .	66	Switzerland.. . . .	6
Detroit.. . . .	48		490
Illinois.. . . .	165	Unlocated.. . . .	172
Indiana.. . . .	54	Total.. . . .	5,419
Indianapolis.. . . .	41		



In Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alta.

BUFFALO PARK.

DESCRIPTION.

Buffalo Park, the home of the Government herd of buffalo, the largest herd in the world, is situated one-half mile south of Wainwright and follows the Battle river south and east for a distance of eighteen miles, constituting an area of 160 square miles. The park is entirely surrounded by a high wire fence and is fireguarded on both sides by a ploughed strip of land 20 feet wide. Up to the present this has served as a very safe protection from prairie fires which at certain seasons of the year are very prevalent through this and other districts of prairie nature.

The general appearance of the entire enclosure is of a hilly and rolling country dotted with numerous small lakes and bluffs, providing an ideal home for all wild life.

The land is of a sandy nature south and west, but of a more loamy nature north and east, and would be fit for no other purpose than the one it is now used for, viz., a game preserve.

The scenic part of Buffalo Park, which at present is practically unknown to the travelling public, is very beautiful. In this connection the Superintendent of the Park says:—

‘I have travelled extensively through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and can say with a clear conscience that nature as provided in Buffalo Park is worth any tourist’s time to see. From the numerous high hills one can gaze upon the long valleys, which are furnished with large lakes dotted with islands thickly wooded, winding their way along the many hill sides, and the immense expansion of rolling country dotted with bluffs which can be seen from almost any high hill is certainly beautiful. I have spent many a half hour on the top of such hills admiring the beauties of nature to my heart’s content, while making the many rides through the park.

‘Many noted tourists, on being taken through the park, expressed their astonishment and pleasure on viewing such a beautiful expanse of country with so many distinct scenic features. It is safe to say that when better roads are secured through the park it will become one of the many great tourist centres.’

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUFFALO PARK.

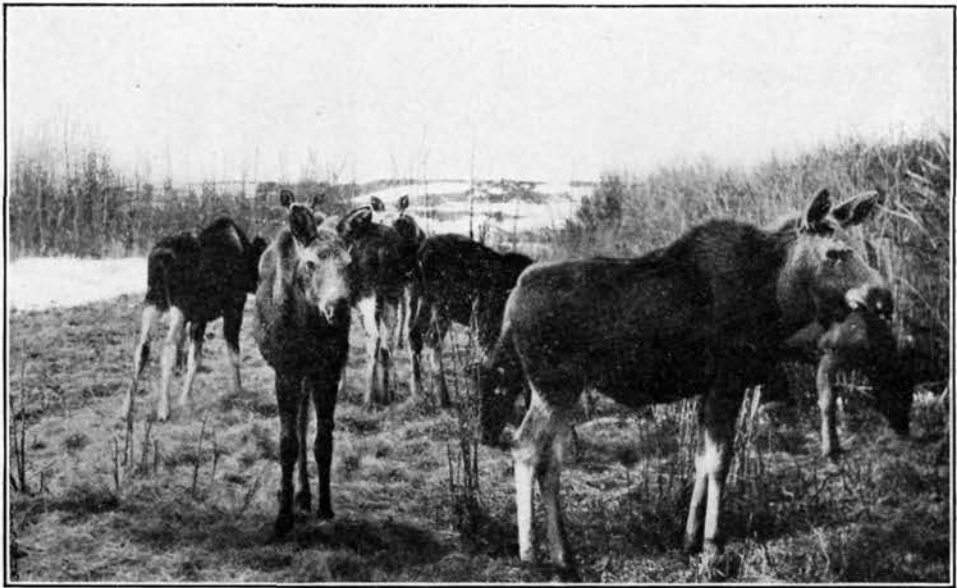
WAINWRIGHT, ALTA., March 31, 1913.

The Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my first annual report as Superintendent of Buffalo Park for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

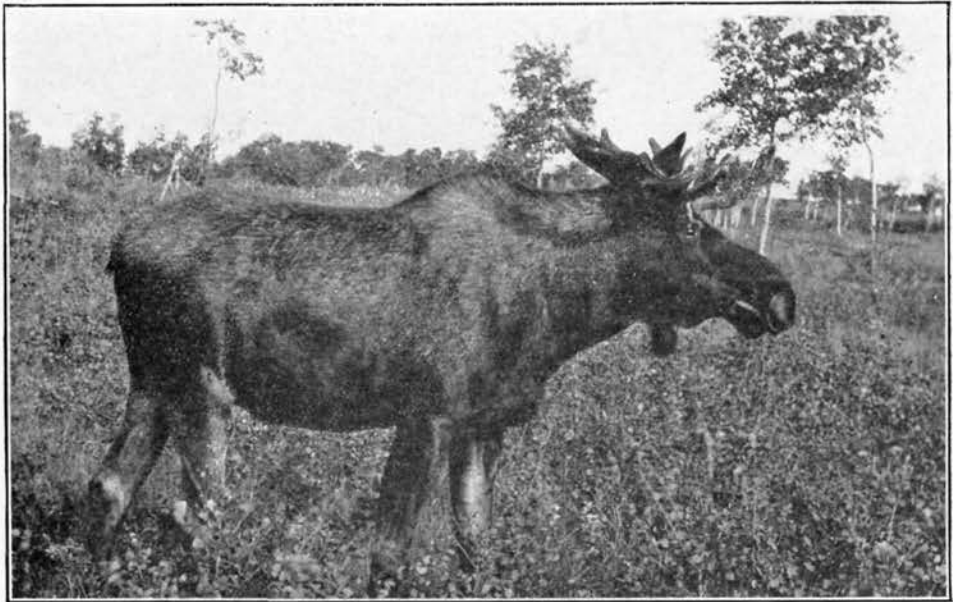
As my appointment did not go into effect until the month of June, 1912, I feel that all the credit for the successful operation of the work is not altogether due to me, as a great part of the plans and arrangements for the expenditure of the appropriation were made previous to the time that I commenced duties here.

During the early spring, under the supervision of Mr. E. Ellis, the former superintendent, the grounds around the superintendent’s quarters were broken up and sown to grass, and numerous small trees and shrubs planted in various groves in a most artistic manner. I am pleased to report that all the shrubs and trees have done very well, but the lawn was somewhat of a failure, owing to the fact that the ground was not properly cultivated to allow the cutting of the grass. The sod was not broken up and rolled as it should have been which will necessitate having this work done over this year.



Moose in Buffalo Park.

Photob y J. H. Gano



Moose in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alta.

Photo by J. H. Gano.

The different wells at the superintendent's quarters also proved a failure having all gone dry and the water for both domestic and stable purposes had to be hauled from the first gate quarters in barrels. Just as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground I intend, with your permission, to bore a well adjacent to the superintendent's house deep enough to furnish an ample supply of water at all times.

This was our first year to undertake farming, and the experiment proved quite a success. When the frost was sufficiently out of the ground, breaking of the land was started. Eighty-seven acres were turned over at winter quarters and thirty-two acres in the home park at the Wainwright end. Forty-five acres were cultivated and sown to oats at winter quarters and thirty-two acres cultivated and sown to oats at the Wainwright end. Owing to the fact that this land had to undergo all the operations of preparing the seed, our crop was somewhat late, but the very favourable season soon brought it to a good condition, but not sufficiently advanced to ripen. In order to save the crop from the frost we were obliged to cut it for green feed and it is being used to great advantage for this purpose.

When it is realized that all our horses were young and broken to harness only in the spring, will readily be seen that the work accomplished was of no small nature.

FIREGUARDS.

During the latter part of June and the whole month of July the one hundred and seventy-seven miles of fireguard around and across the park were all thoroughly ploughed. Owing to the very wet season the weeds grew up again very rapidly and before autumn we were again obliged to plough over a large portion of the guards to ensure safety. Fortunately, however, they were not needed, as we did not have a prairie fire in the neighbourhood of the park last autumn.

I also wish to draw your attention to the nature of the posts in our main fence. It appears that all the posts along the north and west side, as well as a portion of the east side, were put in the ground with the bark on and a very great number of them have already decayed in the ground. I had six men follow the fireguard and camp all around the park dropping posts, and many times it was found necessary to take the men off the ploughs to help with the fence work. From different inspections that I have made of the fence last fall and this spring I expect we will have to double our fence gang this year.

HAYING.

We were very unfortunate in our haymaking during the past season; owing to so much rain and the boggy nature of our meadow, it was almost impossible to make hay at all. During the month of August we had eighteen days' rain which flooded the meadow and filled the outlet to the creek and the ditches level with the land which made it impossible to get into the meadow proper at all. We were therefore obliged to cut all upland hay and what pot holes that were possible to get into, in order to secure hay at all. Two hundred and eighty tons of hay were put up in this way; this, along with the seven hundred tons left over from last year, gave us an ample supply for this winter's feed.

Next year, with your approval, I hope to find some solution of draining the meadow in case of another wet season. All the bridges that were built over the creek in 1910 and 1911 were washed away, and next season it will be necessary to construct new bridges.

This spring it is my intention, subject to your approval, to erect a cottage for the men at winter quarters; also a new stable for the horses as the present accommodation is entirely inadequate.

TELEPHONE LINE.

The telephone line installed during the year 1910 from the superintendent's residence to winter quarters and thence to Hardisty gate, has given very poor satisfaction this year. The telephones are of an old type and the wire used is altogether too light

to stand the weather. It is very necessary that our 'phones should be in perfect working order at all times and I hope next year to be able to instal a proper system which can be depended upon.

HORSES.

During the early spring and summer our horses were attacked by an epidemic of influenza and distemper which greatly crippled us in our work. We were unfortunate in losing two fine horses from this disease and two more work horses were put out of commission for the season's work. I am, however, pleased to report at the time of writing that all our horses are in a most healthy condition. With the addition of a few more work teams next spring our work will be accomplished much easier. Two of our work mares and one saddle mare had foals in the spring which, from all appearances, will turn out to be valuable stock. Owing to our cramped stable room last winter we were obliged to let the two work mares with the three colts and the two-year old colt winter out. They have come through the winter all right, but they are on the thin side. We have taken them in and are endeavouring to put them in shape for the season's work.



Feeding the Buffalo in winter, Buffalo Park.

BUFFALO.

I note from the last fiscal report that we had close in the neighbourhood of one thousand buffalo in the Park. With this year's increase of 208 and a loss of 21, I am pleased to report 1,188 head of living buffalo now in the park. This is the first actual count that has been secured of the buffalo for some years, and it is at least gratifying to know exactly the right number living. We met with excellent success in the roundup last fall. During the month of October we threw open the gates at winter quarters and over seven hundred head drifted in of their own accord, the balance we quietly and gradually worked in without the aid of any extra help. During the early winter we made several attempts to get a count on the bunch, but they became so vicious that we were obliged to give up for a time. I hope next year to be able to place a couple of riders in the big park to work among the animals continually and endeavour to get them used to horses and rounding up.

At the home park, at the Wainwright end, we were obliged to cut out about seventy-five head into the big park on account of the pasture becoming very thin. We managed to hold all the animals turned out close to the south fence of the home park where they were fed all winter and seemed quite contented with the change.

Owing to the very mild winter we did not do any feeding at winter quarters until after the first week in February. Previous to that time the animals preferred to pick on the prairie.

At the home park we were obliged to start feeding earlier on account of the pasture. I am pleased to report that all the animals came through the winter in splendid shape.



Elk in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alta.

Photo by F. W. Bell.

The moose are doing very well, except one female that became very thin in the early winter and had to receive special attention in feeding. However, I am pleased to say that she pulled through the winter all right and will soon be able to rustle for herself. There has been an increase of only one moose this year, but I am looking for a larger increase next year.

The elk have done exceptionally well, with a natural increase of seven and a loss of one doe, which makes the herd at the present time twenty-four, all in a healthy, thriving condition.

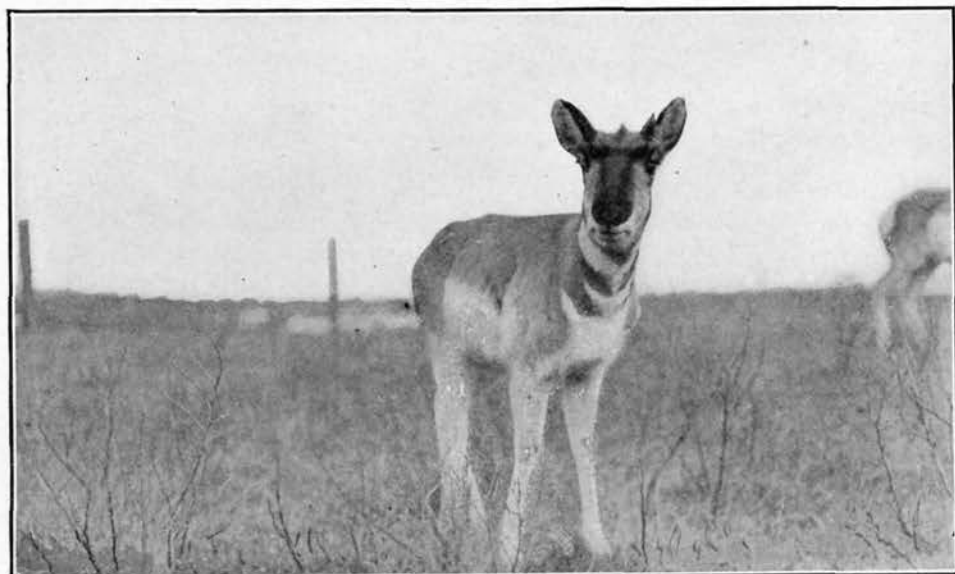
The wild deer seem to be increasing although we have never been able to get a count of them. The riders report having seen several large fawns. I would estimate that there are at least sixty head now in the park.

ANTELOPE.

I am sorry to have to report very poor success in raising the antelope, there being no increase and, with a loss of six, there is a total of four left, all males. There seems to be something lacking in our pasture which is necessary for their sustenance, and this matter will have to be studied in order to make a success of raising these little animals.

The animals now in the park are:—

Buffalo, 1,188; increase, 208; decrease, 21; (received from Pablo, 7). Elk, 25; increase, 7; decrease, 1. Moose, 10; increase, 1; decrease, 2. Antelope, 4; increase, 0; decrease, 6. Deer (estimated), 60; increase, 10 (estimated).



Antelope in Buffalo Park.



Deer in Buffalo Park.

Photo by F. W. Bell.

I presume that you are no doubt aware that the moose and elk become very vicious at certain seasons of the year, and I would therefore suggest very strongly that they be fenced off by themselves adjacent to the home park where visitors will be able to see them without endangering their lives.

VISITORS.

The visitors this year total 2,796, according to the diary kept by the gate-keeper, which makes a substantial increase over last year and all previous years.

From a check of the hotel registers I find that twenty-one of the visitors are from various parts in England, six from Ireland and the balance all Canadian tourists. When the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company complete their transcontinental line, I expect there will be a great number of visitors from foreign lands.

A great number of the visitors that passed through the gates this year expressed their delight and surprise at seeing so many wild animals in their natural surroundings.

The feathered game are becoming very plentiful in the park and, especially during the open season, the park is infested with small game which appear to realize that they are fully protected and the country surrounding the park has already proved a mecca for sportsmen.

I am pleased to be able to report that there have been no infractions of the park regulations during the past year.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable support received from yourself and other officials in connection with the park in enabling me to carry out my work.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. D. McTAGGART,
Superintendent Buffalo Park.

ELK ISLAND PARK.

Elk Island Park is a small reservation for the preservation of wild animals, about three miles from Lamont, Alberta, one of the stations on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway. The park has an area of about sixteen square miles and is entirely surrounded by a woven wire fence, nine feet high. It was originally established for the protection of elk, but contains at present a number of other animals as well, including: 71 buffalo, 19 moose and about 60 mule deer.

The tract is mostly wooded, the north end being very heavy, but the south end, which is fenced off for pasture for the buffalo and some moose, is more rolling and not so bushy; it can be driven all over by a team and vehicle, but the north end in places is almost inaccessible on horseback and this is where the wild deer and moose stay.

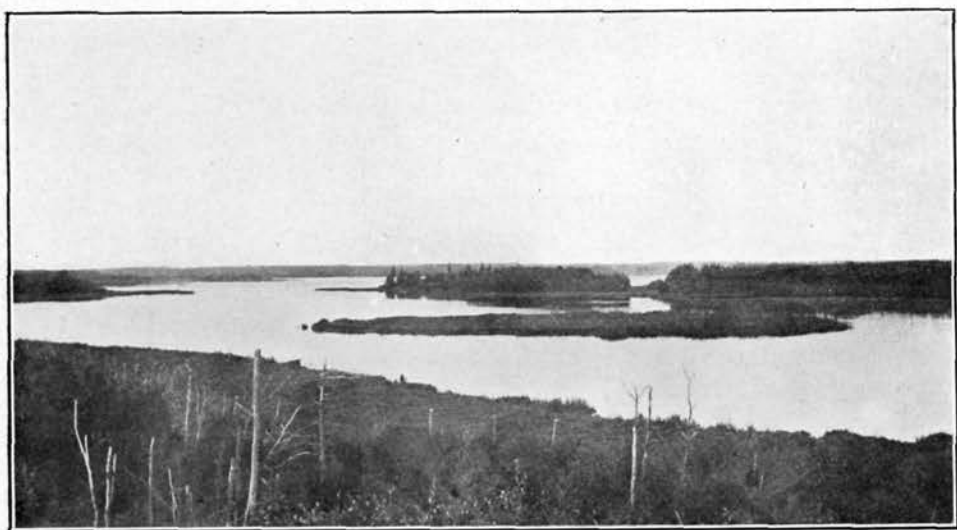
The brush is principally poplar, willow and balsam of gilead, with a small amount of spruce.

Island lake is situated about the centre to the west side and contains, by survey, one thousand and forty acres. It is quite deep, being in the centre about forty feet.

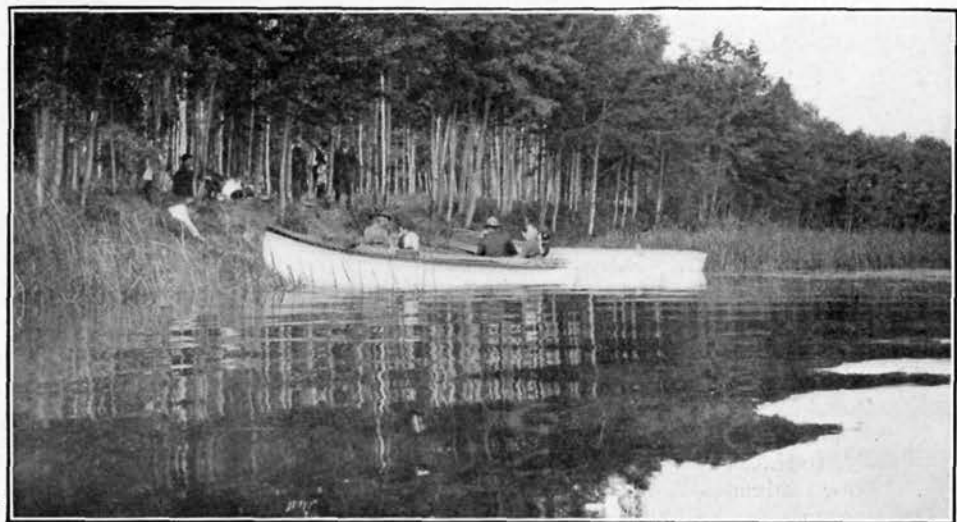
In it are fourteen islands, ten of which are wooded. A considerable sprinkling of spruce is on the wooded ones and gives them an added beauty.

A comfortable cottage is on the west side, nine and one-half miles from Lamont, for the use of the superintendent, also a neat little stable.

The bush is fairly alive with partridge and prairie chicken and all manner of water fowl inhabit the lake in summer; water animals, such as musk-rats and mink are very plentiful, and there are fish in the lake, but not in great numbers.



In Elk Island Park.



In Elk Island Park.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELK ISLAND PARK.

ELK ISLAND PARK, March 31, 1913.

P. C. BARNARD-HERVEY,
Chief Superintendent Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my third annual report.

The year has not been very favourable owing to heavy rains during the three summer months, which left the roads in very bad condition until late in the fall; rain also caused considerable trouble in haymaking, as the old hay sloughs were flooded and new ones had to be used, with the result that there is a good deal of old bottom in the hay.

In spite of the rain there was a decided increase in the number of visitors, in all 1,464. Quite a number of automobile parties came from Edmonton this year, some of whom found the park quite by accident; all expressed themselves delighted with the place and it is expected that an increased number of visitors will result from the publicity the Edmonton visitors will give the place; a number of campers are also expected.

I would suggest that roads inside the park be built before the rainy season begins. A good time for such work is in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

I would suggest that some of the best islands be cleaned and made comfortable and attractive for visitors; the islands are all nicely wooded; but a good deal of under brush and nettles make it disagreeable.

The lake is a great drawing card for people living nearby for picnic and Sunday resort; also for people from the towns close by. Last summer a person from Lamont put a private launch on the lake which also proved a great drawing card.

THE ANIMALS.

The animals are in good condition and increasing steadily, there being an increase of twelve buffalo calves and one young moose; the moose are mostly young animals, hence the small increase, but a good increase is expected in another year. As near as can be estimated there has been a fair increase in elk and deer in the large park, where they are wild. We had a loss this winter of one aged buffalo bull and one moose. I would suggest that when the old bulls are beaten out of the herd that they be shot when their coats are prime, otherwise they wander off by themselves and sometimes die and the fur is destroyed by coyotes before they are found, or else they die in the spring when their coats are no good.

I received instructions from your office to ship a pair of moose to Washington, D.C., but a male of the proper age could not be secured; a female was shipped accordingly.

Following is a list of the animals in the park at the present time:—

Buffalo.. . . .	71
Moose.. . . .	19
Elk (estimated).. . . .	40
Deer (estimated).. . . .	60

Thanking you for your support in carrying on my work.

I am, your obedient servant,

ARCH. COXFORD.

Superintendent of Elk Island Park.

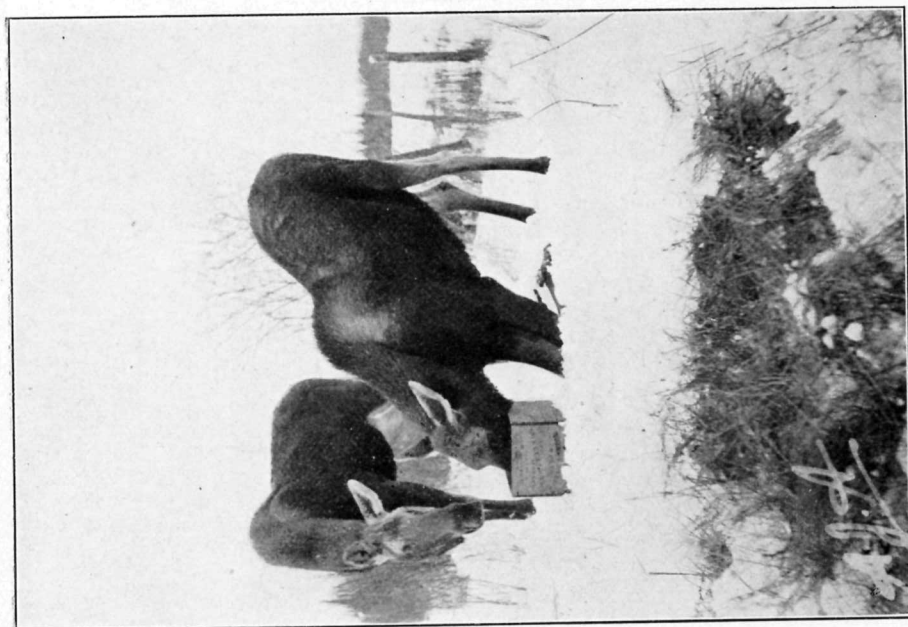
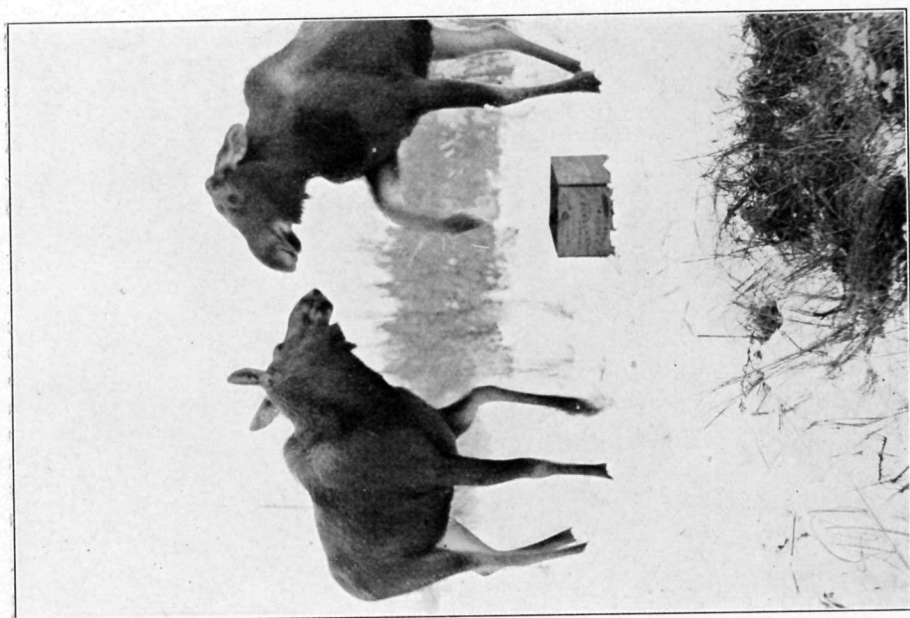


Photo. A. J. A.



Moose in Elk Island Park.

WATERTON LAKE PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS.

Waterton Lake Park is the smallest of the Canadian scenic reservations, comprising an area of 16 square miles. It is situated in southern Alberta and originally extended to the international boundary, but was reduced by the Forest Reserves and Parks Act of 1911 to a little less than one-third its former area. The chief feature is the chain of lakes which give their name to the park. These lakes are enlargements of the Waterton river, which flows north to join the Belly river. The upper lake extends for three miles into the United States. Its Canadian portion is broken by a rocky promontory from Sheep mountain, the most magnificent peak in the Wilson range, into two parts, seven and two and one-half miles long respectively. The lower and larger lake, of which only a small portion is now in the park, is entirely surrounded by bare, rugged mountains over 8,000 feet in height. From the north and west there flow into the lake three picturesque streams, Blakiston brook, Oil creek and Reservoir creek which 'tumble down through deeply-carved valleys to plunge in cascades over the harder strata or remain dammed up in cold blue, rock-walled lake'. The mountains show the picturesque formation characteristic of the Wilson range. On their western side they rise in steep, often precipitous cliffs from the foot-hills, with long gentle slopes to the west to correspond with the tilt of the strata. In many places the soft limestone and shale has been worn into strangely-shaped columns, spires and pinnacles and the alternate green of the sandstone and bright red of the shales makes a brilliant picture on a sunny day.

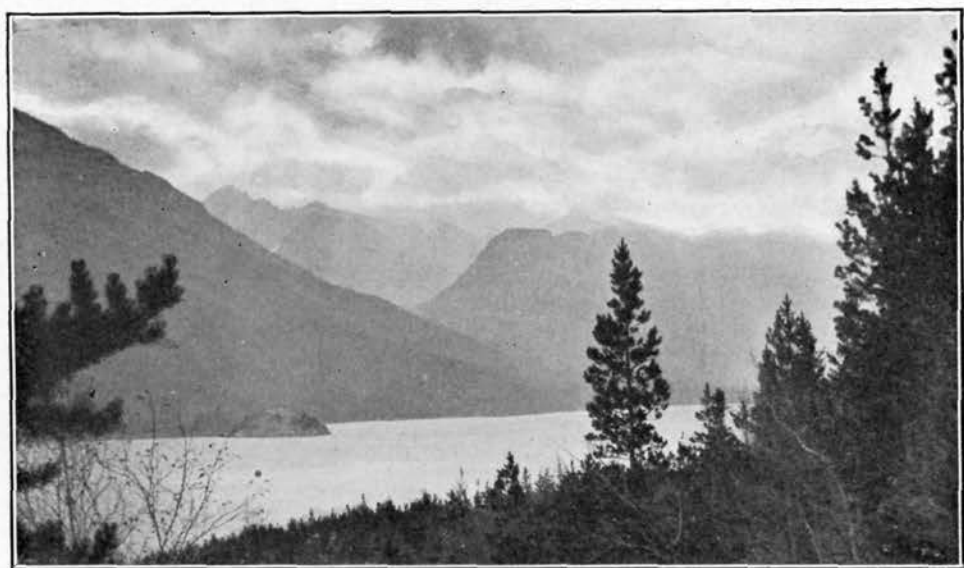
Although no true glaciers are found in this district many of the peaks bear great patches of perennial snow and ice which lend an Alpine charm to the landscape. The slopes of the older valleys are covered with pine, spruce, balsam and Douglas fir.

The main pass over the Divide is the South Kootenay or Boundary pass. This was the ancient pathway of the Indians on their annual hunting expeditions over the mountains and was used by them until about forty years ago. The summit of the pass has an elevation of 7,100 feet.

Game of various kinds abounds. Black and white tailed deer, the Rocky Mountain or Bighorn sheep and black and grizzly bear are comparatively plentiful. The fishing is exceptionally good and forms one of the chief attractions for visitors. Several varieties of trout are found in the lakes and streams, some of which, namaycush, are very large, specimens of as high as 30 pounds having been taken in recent years. Pike and grayling are numerous.

The view from Black Bear mountain, one of the main peaks of the park, is said to be of unparalleled magnificence. One of the Forestry officers thus describes it:—

'On the east are seen Sofa and Sheep mountains of the Wilson range, scored with deep canyons; to the south, on either side of the Waterton lakes are the lofty summits of the Citadels and mount Cleveland, standing black and dismal before a background of snow and ice; northwesterly, three great conical peaks, conspicuous with their bared summits of slippery crimson shale, mount Blakiston, Anderson's and Newman's peak, tower over a myriad of lesser peaks and ridges. From the summit of any of these mountains the varying scenes of lakes, long, trough-like valleys, distant fields of snow and ice, or broad expanses of prairie are equally imposing.'



Upper Waterton Lake.



In Waterton Lake Park.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE FOREST RANGER IN CHARGE OF WATERTON LAKE PARK.

WATERTON MILLS, ALBERTA, March 31, 1913.

The Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my third annual report in matters pertaining to the Waterton Lake Park.

This park is, on the south, within about two miles of the United States Glacier National Park and can be easily reached from Macleod, Pincher or Cardston, Alberta. A United States forest ranger is stationed on the international line, on which a constant patrol is now established, a great assistance to our own rangers.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The facilities now afforded by good roads will doubtless be an incentive to future tourists. The district has made many improvements and there is now a fine wagon road through the park to the base of the mountains to connect with a pack trail to the United States line. During the month of March a solid bridge was built on Pass creek; there is also one on Cameron creek from which a fine view of the falls can be had.

VISITORS.

There was a marked increase in the number of visitors to the park during the past year, although the season was unfavourable on account of a great deal of rain and the immense crop which had to be attended to; there was also the 'Stampede' at Calgary. Among others who came here were the superintendent and supervisor of the

25—v—5

Glacier Park, Mr. Riggs, of Baltimore (capitalist), and Mr. McLain of the Camp-fire Club. All were delighted with the park. The total number of visitors was approximately:—

Registered at hotel—

Americans	40	
Canadian and English	604	
		<hr/> 644

Campers, visitors—

Americans	150	
Canadians and English	1,000	
		<hr/> 1,150

Total	1,794
-----------------	-------

ACCOMMODATION.

There is a hotel at the lower end of the upper lake and the wagon road. Here is found the most beautiful scenery, with all the charm of woods and mountains, deep ravines and beetling crags, over which mountain sheep, bears and goats are often seen and photographed. In connection with the hotel, tents can be secured by those who prefer camp life. There is a large ball-room and, on a flat adjoining, football, cricket, etc., can be indulged in. Ponies or light rigs can be hired to visit distant points of interest.

BOATS.

There is a six horse-power gasoline launch and several row boats on the lake, all of which are busy every day.

GAME.

Owing to the strict enforcement of the park regulations, game has greatly increased. Several bear, deer, sheep, etc., were seen and geese remained with us until the 22nd December; on the 4th January about 200 Mallard ducks were on the river.

FISH.

The fishing was very good, some large trout were taken. No netting is allowed.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

A bridge on Maskinonge lake, an arm of which runs across the road to Cardston and Macleod, is much required, as is also a ferry or bridge on the Waterton river.

The improvement of the park trail to the international boundary line is strongly recommended, as also a trail to lake Bertha and the improvement of the trail to Oil City.

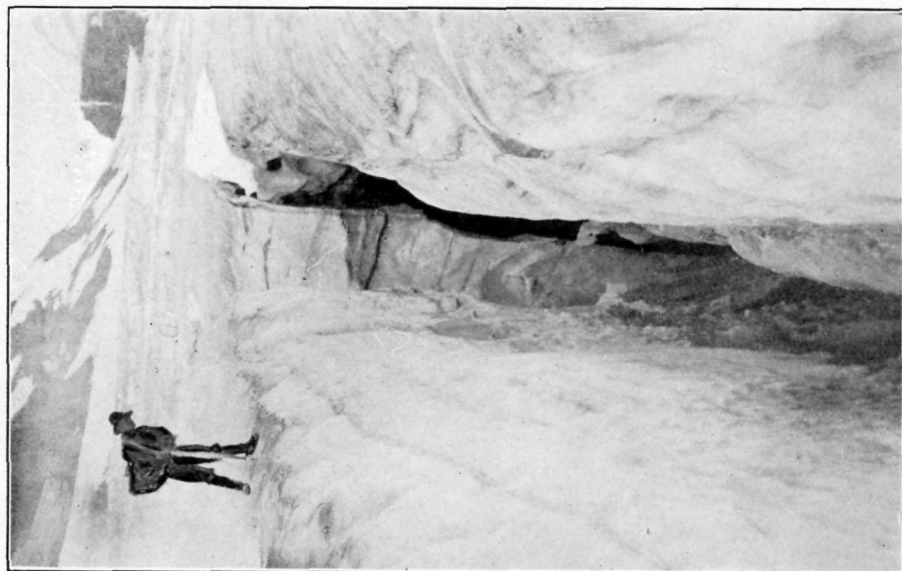
I would further call your attention to the fact that the boundary lines are unsurveyed and the people of the district, as well as our brother sportsmen over the border, still live in hope of the extension proposed so as to connect with the Glacier game preserve.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN GEORGE BROWN,
Forest Ranger in charge of Waterton Lake Park.



Waterfall in winter, Jasper Park.



Ice Crevasse on Robson Glacier.

JASPER PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Jasper Park, the latest of the Dominion Parks to be established, is situated in northern Alberta, along the line of the new Grand Trunk Pacific through the Yellowhead pass. It comprises an area of 1,000 square miles—10 miles on each side of the railway from Parkgate to the pass. Although only a small part of it has been explored, the scenic attractions already discovered leave no room for doubt that it will be one of the most attractive of the Dominion Parks. It possesses innumerable snow-capped peaks, waterfalls, canyons and crystal lakes, and at Miette, 14 miles from Fiddle creek, some remarkable hot springs have been discovered, which seem likely to rank with the famous springs at Banff. These springs have a temperature of from 112° to 128° Fahrenheit, and possess valuable curative properties.

The main valley of the park is the Athabaska, along which the railway line runs. It is from one and one-half to three miles broad, and affords wonderful panoramic



Mount Robson, Evening, from the Valley of the Fraser.

views of the ranges of snowy peaks, thrusting their rugged heads often above the clouds. The Athabaska river widens out in the park into two fine lakes, Brulé lake and Jasper lake. To the south of Brulé lake rises Folding mountain, a peculiarly shaped rocky mass with precipitous sides. A little to the west of the lake is Fiddle Creek townsite, near which the Grand Trunk Pacific plans to erect a fine hotel, the Chateau Miette, to cost one-half million dollars. One of the sights of this district will be the Fiddle Creek canyon, with sheer walls of rock over 200 feet high. From Fiddle creek a trail now leads to the hot springs, but it is intended in the near future to build a carriage road which, when completed, will be one of the finest scenic drives in the mountains.

Twenty-five miles west of Fiddle Creek is Jasper townsite, the official headquarters of the park and the residence of the superintendent. The town has an ideal situation on the north bank of the Athabaska, and has been laid out on artistic lines which provide for future development in the way of parks, drives, business and residential sections.

Four miles from Jasper is Pyramid lake, a future resort for summer residents. The drive to this lake is a very beautiful one and affords magnificent views of the Athabaska valley and distant peaks. On the other side of the river are seen two little lakes lying together at the foot of the mountain, one of which is a lovely blue and the other a brilliant emerald. Pyramid mountain, so called from its shape, is one of the finest in the park, and is composed of vari-coloured rock and, when seen under bright sunshine reflected in the lake below, forms a picture one is not likely to forget.

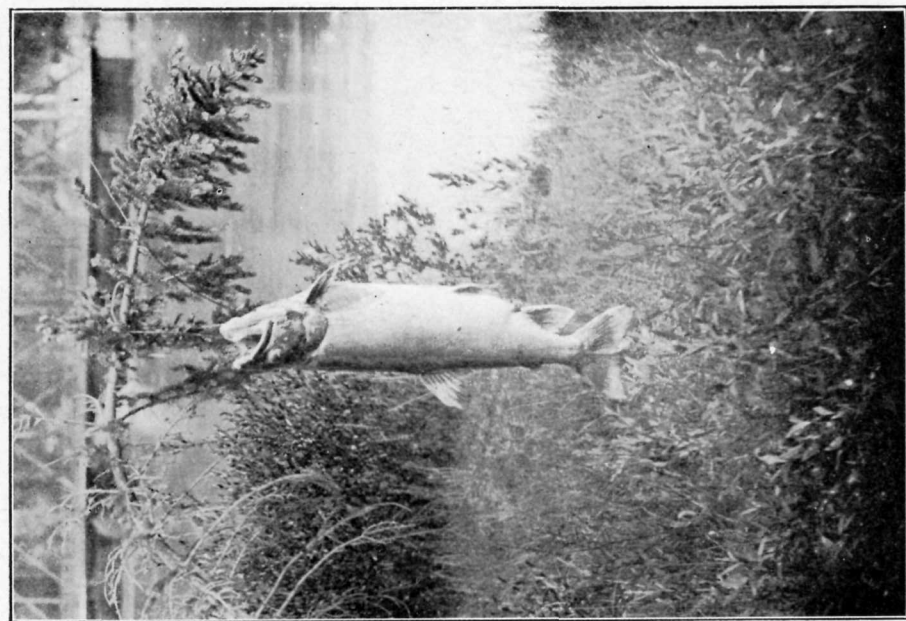


Photo by B. W. Mitchell.

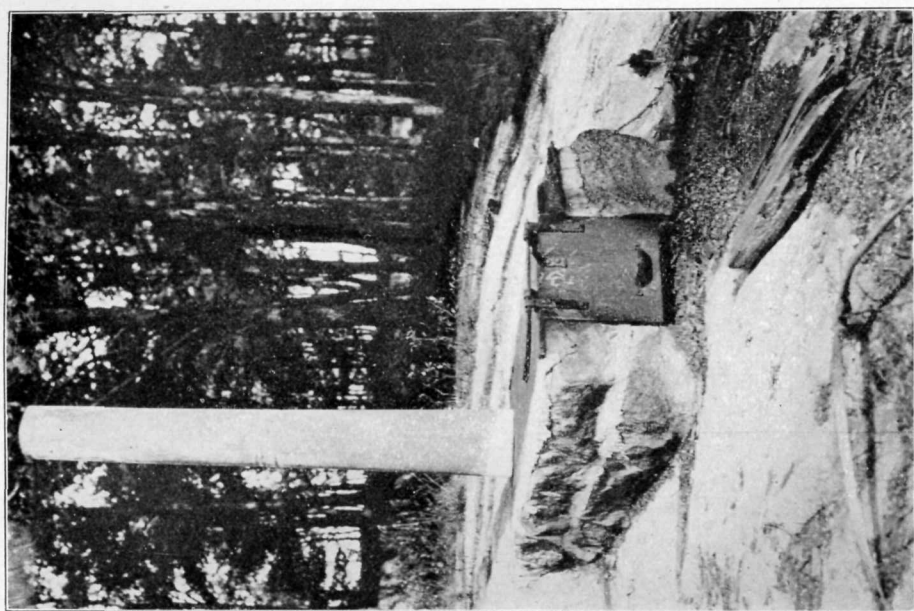
Evening on Pyramid Lake, Jasper Park. Mt. Geikie in Distance.

One of the most beautiful spots accessible from the park though not within the present boundaries, is Maligne lake. This lake was discovered by Mrs. Schäffer in 1907, and bears the reputation of being the most beautiful lake in the Rockies. Its waters are of a wonderful clear blue colour and the composition of the pictures formed with the surrounding mountains is said to be unequalled.

Trails are fast being opened up to all these attractive places, and when once the hotels are ready for the tourist, Jasper Park will be one of the most delightful places in the Dominion for a holiday.



Lake trout weighing 26 pounds, caught in Lake Minnewanka,
Rocky Mountains Park.



Stove at Picnic Island, near Brockville, St. Lawrence Islands Park.

ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND PARKS.

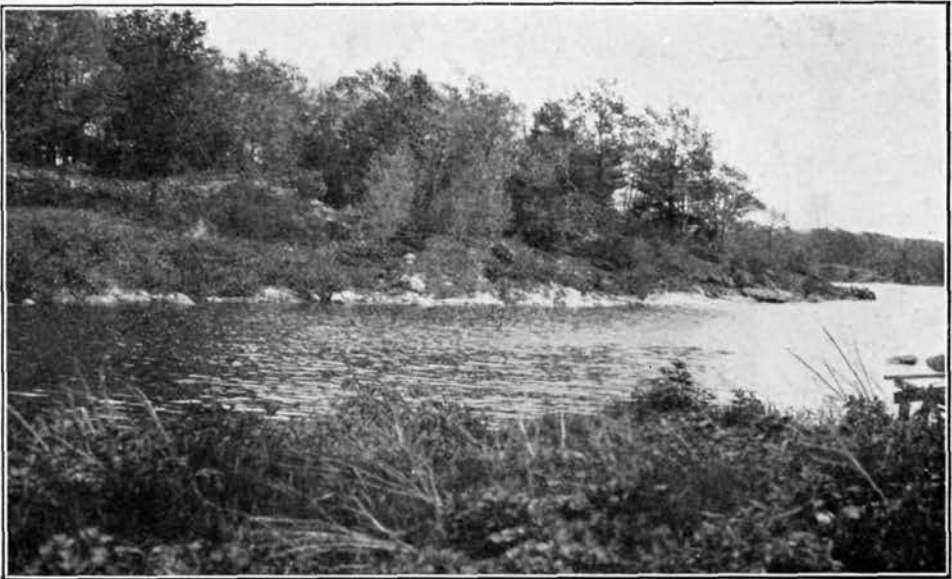
Among the Thousand Islands between Brockville and Gananoque, in Ontario, are a dozen islands, eleven of which the Government obtained by purchase from the Indians and one was conferred on the Government for public park purposes by gift of a private individual.

These islands have been improved and made suitable for recreation purposes for the public of the Dominion.

Nine pavilions have been erected on seven of the islands; tables and benches supplied; launch and skiff wharfs built, and outside stoves placed in convenient locations. These islands are now very much used in the summer for picnics and excursions, several hundred people at times congregating on some.

Caretakers attend to these small parks keeping them orderly and clean, and enforce the few necessary regulations for the protection of these public lands from acts of the thoughtless.

Most of the islands are thickly covered with small timber; oak, pine, hickory, birch, maple, cedar, balsam, poplar, chestnut and butternut predominating.



Bathing Bay at Beau Rivage Island, St. Lawrence Islands Park.

Underbrushing on most of the islands has been done during the past summer, but a great deal more is still necessary to render some of the islands easily accessible in all parts.

Action was taken against the depredations of the long-horned beetle, *elaphidion villosus*, which was boring into the branches of the oak trees on nearly every island and causing thousands of dead branches to strew the ground. These dead branches, containing the grubs, or larvae, were gathered and burnt and the evil was probably stayed in its incipency.

Some of the wharfs were found to require extensive repairs and the following was the work done on them:—

Beau Rivage Island.—Totally new flooring laid, substituting pine timber for hemlock and putting in all new joists in launch wharf.

Gordon, Georgina and Stovin Islands and Mallorytown Landing.—Partially new flooring in launch wharfs and skiff landings.

In addition to the above improvements there were numerous small renewals and repairs and painting done.