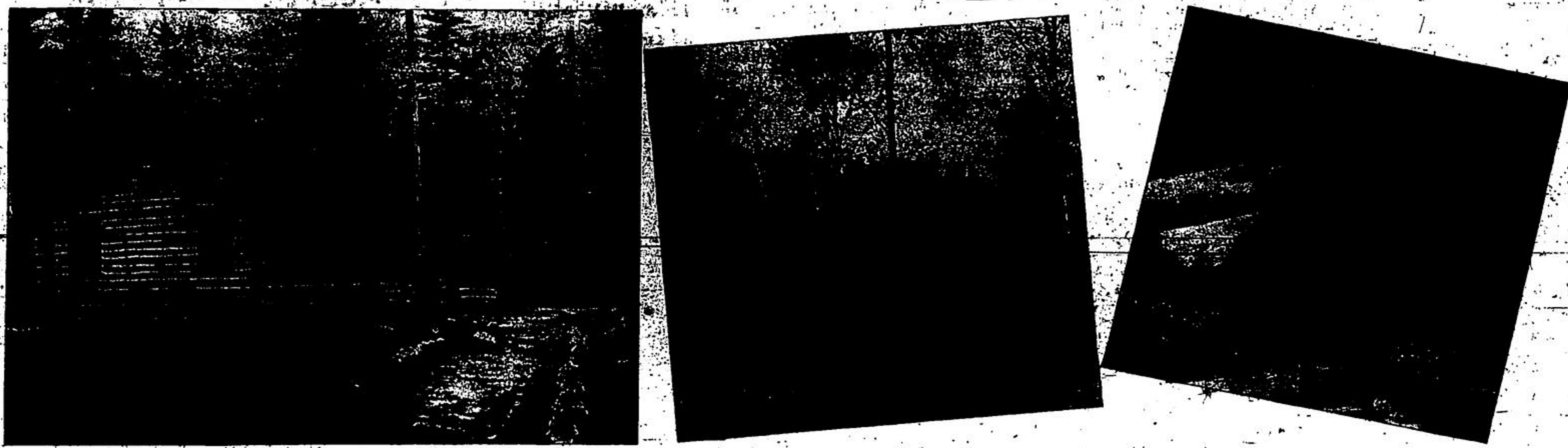


Algonquin Park - 3,000 Square Miles Mecca of Unspoiled Wilderness



Visitors From Globe's Corners Enjoy Park's Scenery, Resorts

For the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of the Province . . .

It was 57 years ago, in 1893, that these impressive words of dedication were written into Ontario annuals with the passage of the Algonquin Park Act, by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Today, despite the passage of the years, the encroachment of civilization and the rapid yearly increase of tourist pressure, "The Park" remains a virtually unspoiled wilderness of lake, stream and forest abounding in beauty and creatures of the wild.

It is a monument, preserved for all time, to the men whose wisdom and foresight more than half a century ago made it possible today for the holidayer, the artist, the fisherman and the photographers to lose themselves in a vast unspoiled realm of nature of almost 3,000 square miles yet just a relatively short trip north from the roaring cities of Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo and New York.

Although the park at its inception was dedicated to the people of Ontario for their own "benefit, advantage and enjoyment," each year has seen a steadily rising influx of non-residents within its boundaries.

During a twelve month period, for instance, Department of Lands and Forests records show that a total of 43,165 permits were issued at the Park Gates authorizing 94,930 persons to enter. Of these, 23,566 were non-residents representing every state in the United States, and the countries of Cuba, England and Mexico. Over the years visitors from almost every corner of the globe have travelled to the park to enjoy its fishing grounds, revel in its scenery and watch, study or photograph wild animals in their natural environment.

Credit for the establishment of the Park goes to Alexander Kirk-

wood, who, prior to its establishment, was a clerk in the office of the Ontario Department of Crown Lands, now the Department of Lands and Forests.

Through his work Kirkwood came to realize that the Algonquin area and dense forests would make a natural timber reservation, a sanctuary for wildlife and a permanent recreational area for the people of the Province. Its watershed was also the source of supply for the Muskoka, Petawawa, Bonnechere and Madawaska Rivers, and these could be protected.

As a result of the recommendations of Mr. Kirkwood to his Commissioner, the Hon. T. B. Pardee, the machinery was put into motion

that eventually resulted in Algonquin Park becoming a reality.

At the time the area was set aside many animals such as the moose and deer were in danger of extinction and many lakes were almost depleted of fish.

Yet today in this vast tract, little more than 200 miles from Toronto, and bordering on heavily farmed and populated areas, the visitor may see numerous moose feeding on the lily root, watch the white-tailed deer sporting along the roadside and catch glimpses of almost every species of wildlife native to Ontario in all sections of the Park.

That the area retains its natural wildness is not by accident, however. The Department of Lands and Forests which has the responsibility of administration and protection, and rigidly enforces the special Park regulations, must maintain a constant vigilance and control of the area.

No one, residents included, may enter the Park without a permit. No one, including residents, may fish in the park without an angling licence. No hunting or trapping of any kind is permitted. Fire patrol is constant, and the person who is in the habit of being careless with smoking materials or camp fires would do well to avoid Algonquin Park.

Building regulations are stiff and only those lodges or campsites absolutely necessary for proper accommodation have been permitted and then by lease only.

A constant nature program is underway and includes all phases, for the park was not set aside for the angler alone but for every nature lover of any age.

Natural restocking has been the aim for all forms of wildlife, but each year a generous fish restocking program is carried out. A fisheries research laboratory has been established at Lake Opeongo. Fishermen in the Park are urged at all times to fill out the creel census cards available. This way a check on fishing success is obtained and by this means and other investigations research workers can tell by fact — rather than by rumour — whether the fish population are remaining steady. A close check is maintained and certain lakes are alternately closed to fishing to ensure that the populations remain balanced.

Research also is constantly underway to protect and further wildlife. One research station is located at Lake Sasajewun. Here some thirty square miles have been reserved for the study of birds and animals in their natural environment. To maintain the area as undisturbed as possible it has been closed to the public.

Algonquin Park has not just been preserved, it has grown. Since it was founded new land has been added until now it is almost twice its original size. Dense second growth forest has gradually healed the wounds of fire and the scars left by the old-time logger.

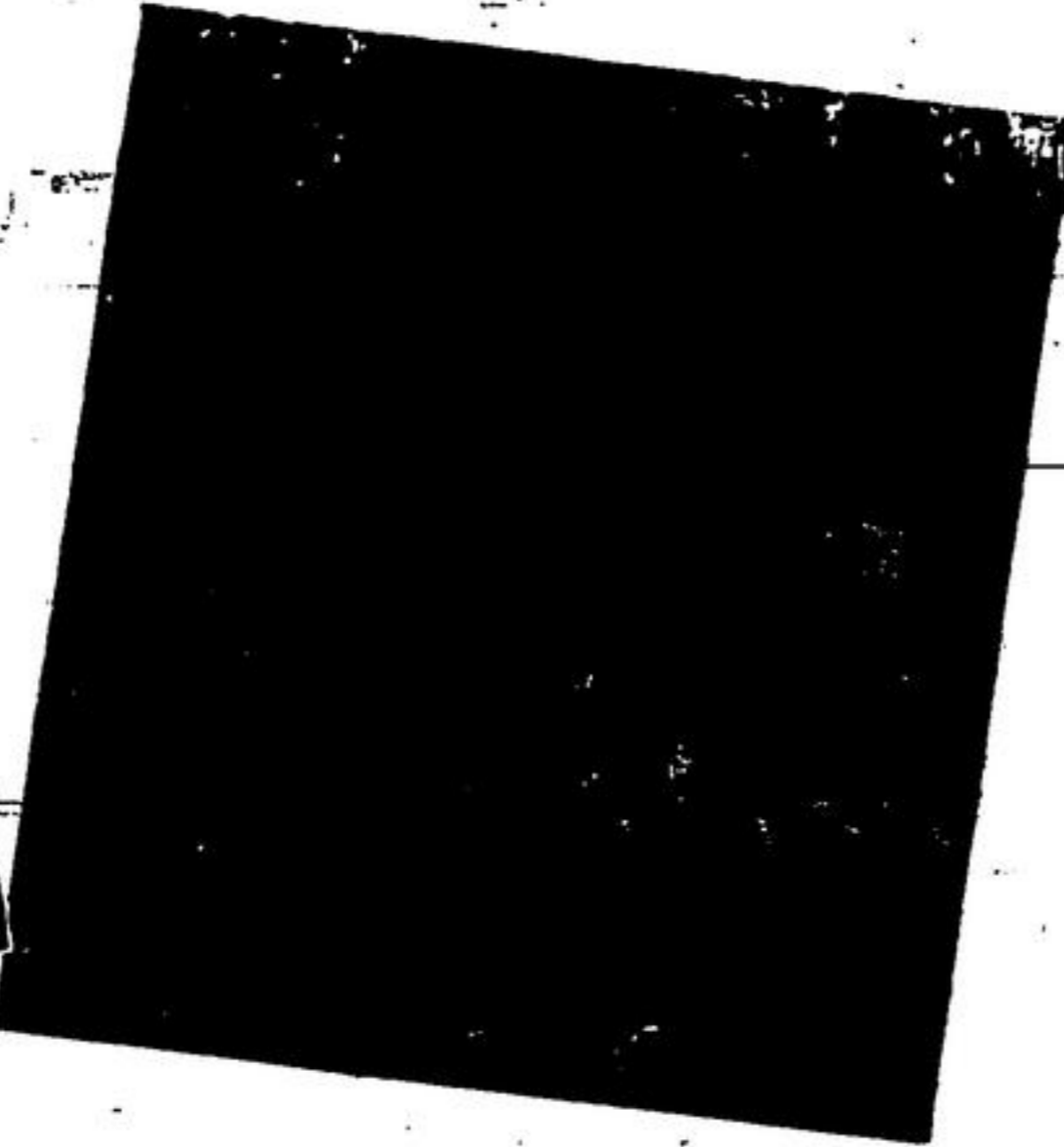
It is, in fact, more a true wilderness today than it has been since the days when the shouts of the logger of the old "Camboose Camps" echoed down the forest aisles.

Had the Park not been established and the regulations with regard to timber cutting and hunting continually enforced the area where the park stands would probably have been denuded and its wildlife depleted. Instead, Algonquin Park is a green gem of natural beauty set amidst the clutter of civilization and a health, pleasure and sport mecca "for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of the Province" and their guest from other lands.

Flying any national flag upside down at sea is the international distress signal.

To get your second wind means that the body has become adjusted to the need for more oxygen.

branches in the province. Certainly if the interest in Halton in the improvement of soils and better crops continues to develop as rapidly in the future as it has done in recent years, new and large quarters will have to be secured in the near future.



Gospel Services
Every Sunday at 7 p.m.
ODDFELLOWS' HALL
Georgetown

FEATURING:
Good music and lively singing as well as a Timely Message from the Word of God.

A Hearty Welcome Awaits You.

E. P. Head
OPTOMETRIST
EYES EXAMINED
GLASSES FITTED
58 St. George's Square
GUELPH
Established 20 years

Announcing
NEW LOW
Trans-Atlantic Rates
From Canadian to British Ports

TOURIST CLASS
\$147.00 and up

FIRST CLASS
\$210.00 and up

For full details as to Ship contact

Walter T. Evans & Co.
Phone 183W

Eyes Examined
GLASSES FITTED
REPAIRS
SIMMONS
JEWELLERS

MAIN ST. — GEORGETOWN
TELEPHONE 530

Every Wednesday—10.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Reg. Optometrist
S. M. FAIBISH, R.O.
1051 Eglinton W. Toronto

Flowers
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Design Work a Specialty

Bonded Member T.D.S.
(Telegraph Delivery Service)
Flowers by wire anywhere in the world.

Norton Floral
Phone 315W Georgetown

Open Bowling
WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS
from 9.30 p.m.
ALL DAY SATURDAYS
10 a.m. till 11.30 p.m.

Lucky Strike Club
Mill Street Phone 315J

FARM NEWS
Economic Branch Head Crop Meeting Speaker

The eleventh annual meeting of Halton Crop Improvement Ass'n. brought a record crowd to hear the excellent programme presided over by President V. E. McArthur. With the exception of the prisoner's box, practically every available seat in the Court Room, Milton, was taken from all sections of Halton, on Friday afternoon last. Dr. H. L. Patterson, head of the Farm Economics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Toronto, who was introduced by Geo. S. Atkins of Bronte, was the guest speaker, tak-

ing as his subject "Cropping Practices in Relation to Dairy Herd Improvement." Basing much of his address on cost studies made in connection with Dairy Herd Improvement work in Ontario, Dr. Patterson delighted his audience with his able presentation. In the interesting discussion which followed, Dr. Patterson dealt with many inquiries pertaining to such topics as loafing stables; cut hay; the comparative cost of producing milk with dry feeds vs. succulent feeds, etc. A number of local co-operators also presented brief and interesting reports on various projects. Numbered among these speakers were Messrs. Edwin Harrop, Norman Bird, Ross Segsworth, Brock Harris, V. E. McArthur and W. E. Breckon.

It was announced that the annual Halton Seed, Fair and Bacon Show would be held in Milton, on March 16th and 17th. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. President—V. E. McArthur
President—C. F. Picket
Vice Pres.—C. H. Lawrence
Sec.-Treas.—J. E. Whitelock
Directors, Trafalgar Twp.—W. G. Bobb, Frank Hall and J. H. Willmott.
Nelson Twp.—W. E. Breckon and Ross Segsworth
Esqueping Twp.—John Bird, T. J. Brownridge, and Robt. Miller.
Nassagaweya Twp.—Arthur Diamond, Robt. Hurren, and Jack McPhail.
Erin and Eramosa—Wallace Swackhamer
Auditor—H. C. Morris.

It was also announced that the annual convention of the Ontario Crop Improvement Association is to be held in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto, on January 15, 16 and 17. The Halton Association appointed Geo. S. Atkins as their official delegate with W. E. Breckon as alternate. Hon. J. G. Gardner is to be the speaker at the annual banquet which will be held in the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday, January 17th.

However, to return to the Halton meeting of last Friday, there was such a fund of interesting and valuable information presented that we have not attempted to reproduce it. Suffice it to say it was, in the opinion of many of those in attendance, the best of the many excellent annual meetings held by the Halton Association, which already enjoys the reputation of being one of the most active and progressive

Moderation
IS THE SILKEN STRING
RUNNING THROUGH THE
PEARL CHAIN OF ALL
VIRTUES"
JOSEPH HALL

The House of Seagram

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY