

REPORT

OF THE

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA

PART VI., ANNUAL REPORT,

OTTAWA
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PART VI.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

BANFF, ALTA., September 1, 1906.

To the Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report as Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1906.

It is a sincere pleasure to me to be able to report that my anticipations of only a few years ago have been already more than realized. The National Park has already developed beyond all reasonable expectations, and from present indications it is difficult to limit its usefulness not only as a unique pleasure resort for the people of the Dominion as well as for visitors from almost every quarter of the habitable world but also as a health resort of the highest and most beneficial character.

Nowhere on the continent of America is there to be found so attractive a beauty spot as the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada. Its magnificent scenery is absolutely unrivalled; the air is clear and invigorating and everything that can be done with the means at the disposal of your department is being done to permit tourists and others to enjoy with the least possible discomfort the many and varied beauties with which the park abounds. It is also pleasing to be able to report that the more recent discoveries are, if anything, more magnificent and more diversified than those of earlier date. The scenery in some portions of the Yoho Valley district baffles description. Tourists who have penetrated from Laggan northwards are unanimously enthusiastic in their praise of the magnificent scenery to be found between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Saskatchewan river. In this connection, I would respectfully suggest that the northern limit of the park, in the province of Alberta at least, should be increased from its present boundary, the northern limit of township 34, to the Saskatchewan river which is to-day the natural, though not the official, northern limit in this province. As you are already aware, the present northern boundary is altogether theoretical, the country not having as yet been surveyed, and for the preservation of game as well as for other obvious reasons, the Saskatchewan river would form an ideal and easily recognizable boundary. The country to be included, should my suggestion meet with your approval, is the natural complement of Canada's great playground, and should prove easy of access in view of the proposed construction of railroads through the mountain passes and Northern Alberta to the Pacific coast. The following graphic description of the country adjoining the southern bank of the Saskatchewan river and the district known as the Kootenay Plains, both of which are at present outside of the park limits, is well worthy of perusal, more especially as it is from the pen of Mrs. Schaffer, of Philadelphia, Pa., a lady who, from long acquaintance with the mountains and thorough knowledge of her subject, is eminently well qualified to speak :—

'A recent visit to the Saskatchewan river and Kootenay Plains district, covering a period of three weeks, furnishes ample proof of the desirability of including those sections of the country within the limits of the National Park.

'Our party left Laggan on July 24, heading almost directly north and following the course of the Pipestone river. The Pipestone and the adjoining valleys are in themselves some of the most picturesque features of the trip. Having its birth in the snows of the Pipestone Pass thirty miles from Laggan and 8,400 feet above the sea level, the Pipestone winds along between parallel ranges of comparatively low moun-

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tains. These mountains, presumably of limestone, have a uniform dip towards to west or southwest. The summit of the pass is a sight to be long remembered. One follows the course of the Si Fleur river for miles from Laggan away in the south, winding like a silver thread through the green meadows and still greener forests until it becomes lost in the medley of mountains around the Saskatchewan.

'Here the botanist will find a profusion of the rarest alpine plants, and it may be safely said that nowhere through the entire country will the botanist find himself more pleasantly at home.

'The Kootenay Plains are marvels of beauty. A magnificent open grassy valley surrounded by low hills 7,000 or 8,000 feet high and watered by the winding Saskatchewan, it is an ideal resting place for the nature lover or as a temporary refuge from the increasing civilization of this vast country. The Indians have named this section Ka Soona Finda or the Winding Valley, from the soft wind which blows constantly from the north. This chinook wind sweeps away the winter snows and keeps the whole valley delightfully green throughout the entire year. During the summer season the melting snows from the higher mountains which surround it, make the river almost impassable to the tourist. The best trail is on the north side of the river, but owing to the high water the south trail had to be resorted to. This is a more or less dangerous route as the banks of the river are badly undermined and one needs to keep a sharp watch on one's pony, which, although usually a clever trailer, sometimes makes faulty calculation as to the stability of rotten banks.

'Twenty-five miles carries one to the junction of Bear creek and the Saskatchewan river, under the shadow of Mount Wilson. Here is the heart of a magnificent panorama of the higher and less known mountains. Murchison, Pyramid, Sarbach, Surrey, Forbes, Saskatchewan and the Freshfield range form a group well worth several days' travel to reach. Turning now towards the south and following Bear creek, the mountains are seen here and there gleaming from among the rich pine forest. The Wild Fowl lakes are among the first to attract the eye in the long series of water stretches. The first of these will promptly appeal to the artistic eye, and the countless ducks fully justify the title. The second, half a mile distant, is almost if not quite as beautiful as its sister. Peyto lake, probably the most dramatic and effective of all the lakes in the Bow region, lies on the north exposure of the Divide. This is a sight which no tourist should fail to see. It lies like a great emerald set in rugged rocks. At its upper end a superb glacier feeds its green waters which eventually merge into Bear creek. One mile further to the south one climbs the last gentle slope and stands on the summit of the Bow Pass.

'Here the well known river which flows through Alberta past Banff and Calgary to the Saskatchewan first sees the light of day. Two beautiful springs of crystal clearness bubble from among the green meadows and start in joyous chatter on their journey south. Even if one goes no further than Bow Summit one feels glad to have seen the vision of beauty which here greets the eye.

'The Bow lake and Glacier appear two miles further down the valley. One takes a novel trail to skirt the lake, not other than the water of the lake itself. The wise little horses much prefer the pebbly lake bottom to the soft and treacherous muskeg of the shore.

'Lake Hector is the last of this superb group, and we say farewell as we follow the still magnificent mountains and the constantly widening Bow. The last two days of travel to Laggan are but a poor ending to 150 miles of unsurpassable scenery. Twelve miles of muskeg with constant fear of being engulfed, weary horses and miles of fallen timber are the chief characteristics. But it is all worth many times the trouble and inconveniences to be endured which are small enough in comparison with the stupendous magnificence of a district whose beauties will appeal to every lover of nature's treasures.'

I think it unnecessary to add anything to the extract quoted above except to again impress upon you the desirability of including this magnificent district within the con-

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lines of the National Park by extending the northern boundary to the Saskatchewan river.

The popularity of the National Park as a tourist resort may best be gathered from the photographic reproduction appended of a page from the register at the Banff Springs Hotel. This is a most interesting contribution to the literature of the park,

BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL.

PLEASE NOTICE—To prevent losses, Visitors are requested to deposit their money, or other articles of value, IN THE SAFE otherwise the Hotel cannot be held responsible.

Room	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TIM
<i>Thursday Aug 4th (Continued)</i>			
66	L. Eelsworth		
155	W. & Mrs. McEwan	Johannesburg South Africa	
152	W. & Mrs. by	Essex	
154	F. J. Campbell	"	
144	A. E. Gubbin	Horseshoe	
85	Ashurst Bank	Singapore S.S.	
267	J. Gonckler	The Hague	
268	Fuchs	Macassar	
271	Lein	Paris	
147	O. Werth	Vielach, Austria	
36	Chas R. Harmon	Warren Ohio	
49	Wm. Nicholl	England	
142	Miss Helen Young Beck	Kyoto Japan	
<i>Friday Aug 5th 1904</i>			
86	Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Wood	Chicago	
88	Miss Katherine Wood		
255	Mrs. A. P. Draper & maid		
231	Mrs. Dixon		
232	J. & Millings		
233			
234			
239	Miss S. C. Parker	New York	
77	Whitely	Montreal P.Q.	
100	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Dudge	Portland, Ore.	

showing as it does the truly cosmopolitan character of our visitors, and inferentially the fact that the National Park has become known throughout the civilized world. On

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a single page are to be found the names of visitors from such distant points as Johannesburg, Borneo, Hong Kong, Paris, Austria, Ohio, England and Japan. What more need be said ?

As will be seen from a comparison of the figures for the year ending June 30, 1906, with those for the preceding year, the number of visitors at the Banff Springs Hotel has almost doubled, while the Sanitarium and other hotels at Banff show a very large increase. As a consequence the revenue of the park has increased by leaps and bounds. The subject is dealt with in detail in another part of my report but I should like to point out here the significant facts that while in July, 1903, our revenue from baths amounted to \$263.50, for the same month this year it has reached the eloquent sum of \$1,429.50. Similar evidence of increased revenue will be found in the comparison of the amounts received by way of rent. For the year ending June 30, 1903, the revenue from this source amounted to \$2,214; for the year ending June 30, 1906, the revenue from rents amounted to \$4,055. In other words, the revenue from rents has almost doubled in three years. A comparison of the figures appended hereto with those of former years will show that the revenue from other sources has also largely increased within the same period.

The establishment of the Alpine Club of Canada has already done a great deal to make the National Park attractive to lovers of mountain climbing. This club, which was organized at Winnipeg in March last year under excellent auspices, held its first summer camp at the summit of the Yoho Pass from July 9 to July 16. Over 100 members attended, and the proceedings were entirely successful. The situation was admirably chosen, only twelve miles from the village of Field, and at the same time in the heart of the mountains. The weather was perfect throughout, and Edouard and Gottfried Feuz, the Swiss guides in attendance, did their work most satisfactorily. Eight of the higher mountain peaks were successfully surmounted, Collie, the President, the Vice-President, Marpole, Michael's Peak, Wapta, Burgess and Field.

Forty-four graduating members, of whom fifteen were ladies, duly qualified for active membership by climbing peaks at least 10,000 feet above the sea level. For the official climb the peak known as the Vice-President was selected. This is by no means an easy climb, involving nearly all the various phases of mountaineering. The ascent occupies from seven to eight hours. Visits were also made to points of interest in the vicinity. One of the most pleasant of these was a two-day trip around the Yoho valley, going by the lower trail, stopping the night at the Laughing Falls and returning by the upper trail after a visit to the Yoho Glacier and Twin Falls. The parties each consisted of about twenty persons and all seemed to be delighted beyond expression.

As a consequence of the phenomenal success attending the first camp, the location of the next camp has already been decided upon, and the club has arranged to assemble next year at Paradise valley in the province of Alberta, when it is hoped that the membership will be largely increased.

I may add that the club, under the able presidency of Mr. A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S., will during the coming winter issue its first Year-book, which should be of immense assistance in making known to the world some of the wonders of our great Dominion. The Alpine Club has already become a national institution whose importance to the country has, I am pleased to say, been already recognized by your department.

Another matter to which I respectfully desire to draw your attention is the necessity for some more suitable and permanent provisions for the caged animals in the park. These animals, as you are already aware, are now maintained in temporary structures in the Buffalo park, about two miles from the village, and are subject to all the inconveniences naturally arising from the absence of proper sanitary and other necessary equipment. The village of Banff is now provided with an adequate waterworks and sewer system, and I would respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made without delay for the purpose of establishing in the grounds surrounding the museum building a properly equipped zoological garden, where permanent provision might be made for the keeping of our caged animals. Cages constructed of cement and iron in such a

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way as to allow their being kept in proper sanitary condition would be not only much more healthful for the animals themselves but much more convenient for visitors to the museum. As will be seen from the details given hereunder we have now in captivity sheep, goats, antelopes, mountain lions, bears, wolves, foxes, &c., which suitably distributed in a convenient place should be most attractive. I am strongly of opinion that the outlay which I have suggested would be well justified by the results and that in a few years the zoological gardens should become one of the leading attractions for visitors to this portion of the National Park. I may add, in this connection, that the birds at present in captivity close to the museum buildings are visited during the season by thousands of persons, who are delighted even with the few specimens on exhibition. We have adjoining the museum about four acres of suitable grounds. These can with very little expense be cleared of underbrush and made into a pleasant and cool resting place for summer visitors. The advantages of the sewerage and waterworks systems in connection with the establishment of the zoological garden are too obvious to require further comment and the central location of the grounds would make the garden most easy of access. I sincerely hope you may be able to see your way to carry out this suggestion which I think will, in a great measure, solve some of the difficulties under which we labour.

The roads and bridges throughout the park have during the past year been maintained in good repair. In all about eight miles of new road have been constructed since the date of my last report. The two bridges over the Kicking Horse river, mentioned in my report last year, were completed during the past winter and have been in use since the beginning of the present season. These bridges, as you are already aware, are on the main carriage road leading to the Yoho valley, and their usefulness cannot be really proved until the roadway is constructed to its termination.

The wooden bridge over the Kicking Horse at Leancoil has been raised beyond the reach of high water, and new abutments and trussing have been put in. This bridge is on the road from Leancoil, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Wapta Falls and the Ice River valley, where about nine miles of good driving road had been already built by the government of British Columbia before this district was included in the park limits. About nine miles of equally good road has been built by me under your directions from Field to Ottertail, and I now propose, with your approval, to connect Ottertail and Leancoil by the construction of nine miles more of roadway so as to have a continuous driving road all the way from Field to the Ice River valley, a distance of about thirty miles and through a district which has been described by Mr. Edward Whymper, the famous mountain climber, as 'The beauty spot of the Rockies.'

A bridle trail three miles in length from Leancoil to the Hoodoos has also been constructed since the date of my last report and five new bridges have been built on the bridge trail already existing between Leancoil and Wapta Falls. These trails have been needed for a considerable time for the purpose of rendering accessible two points of very great interest. The Hoodoos here are undoubtedly the finest in the mountains and are well worth a visit. They consist of natural columns of cemented gravel standing straight up to a distance of in some cases a hundred feet. The Wapta Falls, which have to some extent been already described in my various reports, are truly magnificent and have been much appreciated during the present season by a large number of visitors. The falls are situated at the junction of the Kicking Horse and Beaver Mouth rivers, the former suffering a sheer drop of about 75 feet, and forming a magnificent waterfall owing to its width which is about 200 feet.

In the village of Field, the streets have been thoroughly cleared and graded and as a consequence the appearance of the town has been much improved. The Emerald lake and Ottertail roads have been carefully looked after, and the damage caused by snow and mud slides as well as by the ever-recurring washouts has been repaired. Work on the carriage road to the Yoho valley is well under way, about seven miles in all having been completed up to the present. This enables the tourist even now to cross the Yoho river near its mouth so as to get a glimpse of the wonders which will be made accessible as soon as the road has been constructed into the valley itself.

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A handsome office building for my assistant has been erected at Field. The building, which is of the bungalow style which has become so popular in the park, harmonizes gracefully with its surroundings and its interior is finished in the handsome woods in which the district abounds.

It will be necessary at an early date to replace the present temporary bridge over the Kicking Horse river, at Field, by a structure of a more permanent character, as it is the only artery connecting the village with Emerald lake and the Yoho Valley district. The hotel register at the Mount Stephen House shows about 4,000 visitors at Field during the past year, about 90 per cent of whom would undoubtedly have visited Emerald lake as well. It is estimated that about 1,000 tourists also visited the Yoho valley, even under the present crude conditions. It is therefore evident that, in view of the large and constantly increasing traffic, a permanent bridge is an almost absolute necessity.

In that portion of the park lying east of the village of Banff a good deal of useful and necessary work has been and is now being done. As I stated in my report of last year a good driving road is under construction by the government of the province of Alberta, between the City of Calgary and the eastern limit of the National Park. The work of grading the western end of this road is now being proceeded with, and I have had a number of men employed in grading and otherwise improving the road between Canmore and the eastern limit already mentioned; as a result, although the road from Calgary to Banff is not as yet in at all as good a condition as I should wish, it has been extensively used by residents of Calgary and the surrounding district, who have by this means been enabled to bring their horses and carriages to Banff during their summer stay, and are therefore enabled to provide themselves and their families with a very necessary and inexpensive mode of locomotion. I may add that this road runs through the new but thriving town of Exshaw mentioned in another portion of this report.

In the village of Canmore one and a half miles of roadway connecting the coal mines with the railway station have been constructed and graded.

I have found it necessary to make arrangements for the replanking of the traffic bridge across the Bow river at the village of Banff. This bridge, which is the only connecting link between the north and south sides of the river, carries a very great deal of the traffic, and the present flooring, which was put in about ten years ago, has survived its usefulness.

The Mountain Park reserve, at Glacier, which was instituted by order in council, in November, 1903, is, as you are aware, outside the limits of the Rocky Mountains Park and Yoho extension. It comprises a territory of about 700 square miles and includes among other things the famous Deutschman caves and the great Glacier of the Rockies, and some of the highest and most magnificent peaks to be found in the Selkirk range, including Mounts Sir Donald (10,800), Fox (10,572), Bonney (10,205), Kilpatrick (10,636), Augustine (10,762), and Cyprian (10,712). Glacier House on the Canadian Pacific Railway line is the centre of this magnificent district and a favourite resting place for tourists. It is the nearest point for those wishing to visit the Glacier and the Deutschman caves, which only need to become known to make them attractive to large numbers of visitors.

During the spring season of the present year I constructed a permanent bridle trail from Ross Peak station to the Deutschman caves, a distance of four miles. This trail with its numerous 'switchbacks' or corkscrew trails affords a charming ride and the scenery from the different points along the road baffles all description. Already, since the construction of this trail, an average of about 50 persons per week have visited the caves. A short distance from the railway I built a log cabin 16 x 18 for the convenience of tourists alighting from the train at Ross Peak, where there are no other buildings of any kind; a similar cabin 18 x 40 has also been erected near the entrance of the caves, and small buildings for storing tools, &c. These cabins are of rustic design, being of split cedar on heavy log frames. In this connection I may say that in the construction of all necessary buildings, I have endeavoured as far as possi-

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ble to carry out the rustic design, which is by far the most suitable as well as the prettiest for all buildings in the park. These cabins have been furnished with camp-stoves, cooking utensils and sleeping bunks, so that tourists as well as our caretakers may make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The climatic conditions at the summit of Cougar mountain, where the caves are situated, are such as to render some place of refuge necessary for belated travellers, many of whom have already expressed their gratitude for the provision made for their comfort.

In the Deutschman caves, the entrance to that described on the map already sent you as No. 1 has been considerably enlarged.

In the auditorium, one of the vast chambers in the cave, I built a bridge across that portion of Cougar creek which runs through it, to avoid crossing tourists on the temporary raft, which was a constant source of danger. A pathway has been blasted out of the solid rock in this cave to a length of over 200 feet. This, however, is merely the commencement of the work necessary to be done in the caves, which, as I have already reported, are of enormous area and have as yet been explored only for the extent of about a mile.

The caretaker has done a good deal of exploration work himself during the past season, when not occupied in conducting tourists. Altogether it may safely be predicted that the Deutschman caves will in the very near future attract thousands of visitors, who will be amply repaid for the inconvenience accompanying the trip by the wonders of nature which they will be enabled to see.

At Laggan, work has been continued on the carriage road from Lake Louise to the valley of the Ten Peaks. This road is now in use for a distance of about eight miles. I hope to have the remaining four miles completed before winter, so as to enable tourists to visit the famous Moraine lake in the valley. This is one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful spots to be found in the park, and I am informed on good authority that as soon as the road is completed, a handsome chalet, similar to those already built at Lake Louise and Emerald lake, will be erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. When that has been done the latter places must look to their laurels, as competent authorities claim that the beauties of Moraine lake are more accentuated than those to be met at any other point.

The road from Laggan station to the chalet at Lake Louise is now being gravelled and finished. I have experienced no trouble whatever from washouts since the construction of this road, which I am informed may be utilized for an electric tramway in the near future, subject of course to your approval. No formal application for permission has, however, been made as yet, although the matter has been mentioned to me unofficially.

THE VILLAGE OF BANFF.

The beautiful village of Banff, which has been facetiously described as the 'Capital' of the National Park, continues to improve in every desirable direction. The popularity of Banff as a summer home is best evinced by the fact that there are at present no less than 525 lots under lease, producing an annual revenue of over \$4,000. Of these nearly one-half have been taken up within the past year and I am daily in receipt of applications for leases of the lots still remaining. I am pleased to report that many of the lessees have erected handsome buildings altogether in harmony with the surroundings, and Banff has to-day many rustic homes which for beauty and comfort it would be difficult to rival. In the business portion of the village some buildings have recently been erected which form in themselves a pleasant addition to the many existing attractions. Amongst these is the building now erected for the Imperial Bank of Canada, which in tastefulness of design and prettiness of appearance stands out prominently. Plans are also being prepared for the erection of barracks for the local detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and it is to be hoped that the general idea of rustic design, which I strongly favour, will be carried out in the construction of this building also.

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The contract let last year to Messrs. Breckenridge & Lund for the construction of a waterworks and sewerage system is now almost completed, and we are eagerly looking forward to the day which is already close at hand when the residents of the village will be provided with modern sanitary appliances as well as with an abundant supply of excellent water, which will be found invaluable for the purpose among others of beautifying the streets and lawns throughout the village. Our electric light system has proved most satisfactory, more especially in regard to street lighting. We have now thirteen incandescent arc lights, each of 1,200 candle power, placed where most necessary throughout the village streets, and several others will be needed in the future owing to the opening up of new streets and the erection of buildings in the outlying districts. The money expended in this direction is being well spent. The bright light enhances the beauty of the village to incoming travellers, many of whom expect to find themselves in a primitive and unprogressive village, rather than in a beautiful, well-lighted and well-appointed little town, having every characteristic of genuine prosperity and comfort.

Owing to the recent large increase in the number of lots applied for I have found it necessary to clear and grade over two miles of new streets, among these being those shown on the townsite plan as Otter, Cariboo, Wolf and Muskrat streets. The clearing and grading of these streets is a somewhat tedious operation, meaning nothing less than cutting through the virgin forest, felling growing timber, clearing, grubbing out roots, and ploughing the soil so as to bring the streets to a proper grade. About four miles of the main road from the village to Lake Minnewanka has been freshly gravelled and is now in excellent condition. This road requires no little attention as it carries the heavy traffic to Bankhead as well as to Lake Minnewanka. A good deal of work has been done on the road, on the south side of the Spray river, since the date of my last report. Owing to the heavy character of the work, I have been able to complete only one mile in addition to five miles already built. Some unforeseen but necessary work which had to be done in other places prevented me from leaving my workmen on this work for any very great length of time, but I hope by next year to have this road fully completed as far at least as the Canyon or Spray Falls, a distance of about seven miles from the village.

All the roads in the vicinity of the village are being kept up to their usual standard, repairs being made without delay whenever necessary.

MUSEUM BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

As will be seen from the report of the curator of the museum (which is appended hereto), over 9,000 visitors registered at the museum building during the past year, besides many others who visited the building but failed to register their names.

Additions are being made from time to time as opportunity offers, to the various collections of specimens on exhibition, and the greater number of visitors seem deeply interested in the different exhibits. The reading and writing rooms are also well patronised, the latter being a great convenience to passing tourists.

I have already pointed out the desirability of clearing the four acres adjoining the museum building, to be used as a zoological garden.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

The ever-increasing number of visitors to the National Park is still a puzzle to the hotel managers at the different points of interest. In Banff itself, Banff Springs Hotel, although now of enormous proportions, is entirely inadequate to the number of its patrons, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company finds itself again compelled for the third time to make another large addition to its already magnificent building. The Sanitarium has recently been more than trebled in capacity but has again to find more room for its patrons. In the village all the hotels, the King Edward, the Alberta, and

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the Park have been more than doubled in capacity, yet it is not an infrequent thing to find numbers of visitors wandering around in search of accommodation, while thousands have been warned against stopping over owing to the lack of room everywhere.

At Laggan, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has found it necessary to more than double the capacity of the Chalet, which has now been transformed into a palatial hotel, gloriously situated in the centre of one of the most attractive spots to be found in the park. No less than 5,454 people were accommodated at this point during the past year, nearly all of whom were obliged to reserve rooms some time in advance. From present indications the number of visitors to Lake Louise for the present year will be at least double the number given above.

Nearly 4,000 visitors chose the Mount Stephen House at Field as their headquarters, for the purpose of spending a few days at Emerald lake. The accommodation for visitors at both places is excellent but entirely inadequate.

At Glacier House, which is the centre of the Glacier Park, nearly 5,000 were accommodated, which is a tribute to the increasing popularity of this recent addition to the attractions of the mountains. Many people were induced to visit this district owing to the propinquity of the Great Glacier and the Deutschman caves which have already been described.

CAVE AND BASIN AND UPPER HOT SPRINGS.

At the Cave and Basin the increase in the number of bathers has exceeded all reasonable expectations. As already reported, the additional dressing rooms were added in 1904. In 1905 eight more rooms were added and during the past year I added six more rooms, making in all 32 rooms now in use. This accommodation during the past season has proved altogether inadequate, intending bathers being compelled to wait sometimes for hours to secure a dressing room for themselves. Owing to the limited area of the pools the erection of additional dressing rooms would be of doubtful advantage. The question of increasing bathing facilities is one that will have to be carefully gone into, as it will probably involve considerable expense. At the present time the most obvious solution of the difficulty is the erection of another large bath-house at the middle spring, which should to some extent relieve the congestion at present existing at the Cave and Basin. The register at this place for the year ending June 30, 1906, shows 9,566 visitors. For the month of July last past, about 4,000 bathers used the Basin alone. These figures will show the absolute need of increased bathing facilities. I have found it necessary to employ additional temporary help for the laundress in charge of bathing necessaries, during the months of July and August. The revenue from this source has more than trebled within the last three years. Every bather is supplied with a bathing costume and fresh towels at a charge of 25 cents (bath included). This, as you will have seen, is one of the most popular of our attractions.

The popularity of the baths at the Upper Hot Springs, although not quite two years in operation, has caused similar difficulties to those experienced at the Cave and Basin. Indeed, here the difficulty seems to be almost insurmountable. The pool, which is patronised almost entirely by invalids who come from all parts of the world, has become altogether too small for the number of those using it. I originally had eight dressing rooms built, which I thought would have been ample for some time to come. I very soon found it necessary to add eight more, and this year I shall have to add eight more, making in all 24 rooms. There is no advantage in adding further accommodation, for the reason that the pool is only 24 x 48 feet in all, and our private baths are only ten in number. The marvellous cures effected here have become known in distant lands, and the result is that invalids from every conceivable place come here for treatment, which in almost every case results in a cure. The problem now before your department is to find means to meet this ever-growing demand. In my opinion it will be necessary with the least possible delay to erect a modern hydropathic establishment

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with a resident physician in charge. The revenue to be derived from such an establishment will undoubtedly in a very short time repay all the expense of construction and maintenance besides leaving a handsome surplus. Moreover, the enormous benefit which the government can in this way confer on suffering humanity would entitle the administration to the sincere gratitude of the people of Canada and other countries as well. It is impossible for one who is not on the spot to realize the curative properties of the waters at the Upper Hot Springs. In rheumatism and kindred ailments, some marvellous cures have already been effected, with the result, as stated above, that it has become almost impossible to cope with the increased patronage, or to give relief to many who urgently need it. I trust that you will give this matter your earliest attention.

I reproduce for ready reference the analysis made by A. McGill, government analyst, of the water from this spring :

	Millegrammes per litre.	Grains per gallon.
Chlorine (in chloride).....	6.0	0.42
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃).....	550.0	38.50
Silica (SiO ₂).....	23.0	2.31
Lime (CaO).....	355.0	24.85
Magnesia (MgO).....	69.5	4.87
Alkalies (expressed in terms of Na ₂ O).....	5.9	0.62
Lithium.....	A decided trace.	Trace.
Sulphuretted hydrogen (H ₂ S).....	4.3	0.30
Temperature of water.....	115.5° F.	
Albuminoid nitrogen.....	None.	None.

THE AVIARY.

The golden eagle, a splendid specimen, is being kept at the Buffalo paddock, owing to lack of proper accommodation in the Aviary. The great horned owl and a large fish hawk, also fine specimens, are also confined at the paddock for similar reasons.

The birds in the Aviary show a fairly satisfactory increase, without any loss whatever, but I do not as yet feel justified in setting any of them at liberty. Our different varieties of pheasants are seen daily by large numbers of visitors. Since my last report I have added a large wire cage 20 x 50, containing specimens of Canadian wild geese, wild ducks and mud hens. The cage is built over a natural pond in the museum grounds and the birds up to the present seem to be in a healthy condition. I hope when opportunity offers to secure further specimens of native water fowl to add to our present little collection.

THE FAUNA OF THE PARK.

The animal paddock, in which are kept our herd of buffalo and other big game as well as the caged animals, has during the past year fully maintained its hold on popular favour, the number of visitors passing through the gates being 12,090 as against 8,000 for the year preceding. In addition a large number of pedestrians visit the paddock and inspect the animals from the outside fence. Of these no record is kept.

During the past year the buffalo have increased by ten head, making our herd in all 61 head. All the animals are healthy and in a thriving condition. The elk, moose, mule, deer, Persian sheep, goats, and indeed, all the animals in our collection have shown satisfactory increase and are doing well. Since the date of my last report a fine specimen of the male antelope has been added. As already pointed out, I hope to secure your approval to the transfer of the caged animals to the museum grounds, where they can receive better care and attention and be placed in the less irksome confinement.

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The animals now in captivity in the park under my care are as follows :—

Buffalo.....	61
Elk.....	8
Moose.....	12
Mule deer.....	16
Persian sheep.....	4
Angora goats.....	5
Antelope.....	1
Mountain lion.....	2
Bear.....	2
Wolves.....	4
Coyotes.....	5
Foxes.....	5
Badgers.....	2

THE FLORA OF THE PARK.

The past year has been remarkable for the large numbers of botanical students who have visited the park, attracted no doubt by the glowing reports of earlier visitors. The botanical specimens on exhibition at Lake Louise, Field and Glacier House have also attracted visitors, who find here an unsurpassable field for botanical research. Even to the non-botanical mind, the wild flowers of the National Park are a revelation.

'Here are pink garlies, harebells swaying in wild waywardness, veronicas looking up with their wide-open blue eyes, heathers red, rose and white, amethyst asters, and sweet scented orchid, all mingling their perfume with the shining green leaves and waxen petal of the rhododendrons and great snowy chalices of the globe flowers.'

It is difficult to describe the glorious beauty of an alpine meadow. Here indeed man meets nature face to face and finds that it is good.

The recent publication of Mrs. Henshaw's excellent work on the mountain wild flowers of Canada will do much to provide lovers of nature who visit the park with a popular and at the same time scientifically accurate guide to the striking wild flowers which they are most likely to meet in the course of their rambles, besides affording to the ordinary tourist a means of identifying some at least of the many wild flowers whose beauties obtrude themselves on his attention at every point.

THE BANKHEAD MINES.

At the Pacific Coal Company's mines, at Bankhead, which have been in steady operation during the past year, a large amount of development work has been done and several new seams of marketable coal have been opened up. Up to date nine seams have been encountered, and of these, eight vary in thickness from 4 feet 6 inches to 10 feet. Seven seams have been extensively developed, but at the present time, the output from three of these is sufficient to supply the demands for the product of the mines, which is now on sale from Winnipeg to Vancouver, and from Edmonton on the north, to Spokane, Washington, and Great Falls, Montana, on the south.

The breaker, which was in course of construction during the summer of 1905, was completed and in operation at the beginning of November. In this building the coal as it comes from the mine is cleaned and sized, and from it passes to the various bins underneath. From these bins it is drawn off as required, and loaded into railroad cars by means of a carrying belt and Victor Box Car Loader. The breaker is designed for an output of 2,000 tons in a day of ten hours. It has at present a capacity of only half that amount, but it is the intention ultimately to instal the remainder of the machinery, when the plant will be equal to any demand which may be made upon it.

Compressed air locomotives, of which there are now five in operation, are used for underground haulage, for handling the coal cars in the yard and the cars for dumping

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the dirt and refuse. These locomotives are equipped with storage tanks, designed to carry air at a pressure of 800 lbs. per square inch, which is reduced, by means of reducing valves, to a working pressure of 140 lbs. per square inch.

Surface improvements during the year include the building of 25 five-room cottages for employees, and the erection of a school-house, which during the past session has had an average attendance of 44 scholars.

It is the intention of the coal company to manufacture briquettes from the coal dust, which is unavoidably produced in the preparation of the various sizes of cleaned coal; and at the present time, there is under construction a briquetting plant, which will have an ultimate capacity of 400 tons per day of 24 hours.

For the present, and until a market has been worked up for this class of fuel, only a single unit plant will be installed, but all the buildings are designed for the purpose of a two-unit plant. These buildings comprise melting-house, where the binding material is melted, before being mixed with the coal dust, a briquetting house, in which are mixers, to thoroughly mix the coal dust and binder, and a press, which moulds and compresses these materials. From the briquetting house, the hot briquettes pass to the cooling-house, where on a travelling cooling table they are cooled and thus hardened before passing to the bins, from which they are loaded into railroad cars.

These briquettes have been thoroughly tested, in locomotives, and steam boilers, furnaces, stoves, ranges and grates, and have been found to be an excellent fuel for all purposes, and when the public has had an opportunity of judging of the quality of this fuel, there is little doubt but that it will come into general household use. This will mean the steady employment of a considerable number of additional hands at Bankhead, and increased prosperity for that growing town.

THE EXSHAW CEMENT WORKS.

The industrial assets of the park have been increased since last year by the establishment of a Portland cement mill of large capacity. The enterprise is located at Exshaw, in the province of Alberta. In order to find material for the manufacture of Portland cement, with which to supply a portion of the great demand of the west, a prospecting party under direction of the managers of the Cement Company at Hull, Quebec, was put in the field at Winnipeg in 1903. This party worked west as far as the foot hills and into the mountains before the necessary materials were discovered in sufficient abundance and in close enough proximity to warrant the erection of a large mill. In August, 1904, at a point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, north of Lake des Arcs or Sand lake, about three miles east of the Gap, a large deposit of limestone was found, bearing a high percentage of carbonated lime. Shale containing the necessary proportions of silica and alumina and some iron were discovered close by, and as coal is plentiful in the vicinity, steps were taken to acquire the various parcels of land in which these materials were located. The limestone and cement shale were found to be within the park limits and leases were applied for and granted in 1905. Another tract containing shale situated at Radnor, outside the park limits, as well as a large freehold area of coal lands at Anthracite were purchased outright. In August, 1905, a company was incorporated, called the Western Canada Cement and Coal Company, Limited. The above mentioned properties were taken over by this company and operations were commenced at once.

The total area of the company's property aggregates 1,271 acres all within economical distance of the mill, which is being constructed at the location of the heaviest constituent, the limestone rock.

Beautifully situated on a gentle slope overlooking Lake des Arcs, with a magnificent view in every direction, the new town of Exshaw, the centre of a great manufacturing industry, has arisen out of the valley of the Bow river.

The plant itself is being constructed in a most substantial manner. The foundations for the machinery and mills are of concrete, and the buildings of reinforced con-

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crete and cement blocks with heavy concrete arches and piers. The tunnels are of solid concrete two and three hundred feet long. Structural steel trusses and girders, all covered by metal roofing, make the buildings absolutely fireproof. The mill buildings cover an area of about seven acres and the roof area alone is over three acres.

The machinery consists of six 80-foot rotary kilns, seven rotary dryers, 12 Krupp ball mills, 18 tube mills with crushers, shafting, conveyors and electrical apparatus of the best and most modern pattern. The power-house, which consists of three turbines developing 1,000 K.W. each, operated by seven Babcock and Wilcox boilers, will be one of the largest power-houses in Canada. The mill is planned to have a minimum capacity of 1,500 to 1,800 barrels per day with room for extension. The cost when completed will be \$1,000,000. About half of that amount has already been expended.

The town is well laid out and contains already twenty or more neat buildings, consisting of dwelling houses, hotel and a general store. Both the town and the mill are supplied with excellent water from a mountain stream, on which is being built by means of a concrete dam, a reservoir of 7,000,000 gallons capacity. Several thousand feet of water mains have been laid already and the mill is provided against fire with twelve hydrants each throwing water at a pressure of 90 lbs. Hydrants are also placed at convenient places throughout the town. At the time of writing, the employees at Exshaw with their wives and families number about 500 people, living, some in cottages and some in tents, until suitable dwelling houses can be provided by the company at a rental equal to a moderate rate of interest on the actual cost. Many of these cottages are now under construction. In addition to the water supply, a telephone system has been installed, and water and sewerage connection made with each house. The houses and mills as well as the streets will be lighted electrically as soon as the power plant has been put in running order.

The erection of these large cement mills within the park will prove an important step in the building up of Western Canada. With an output of half a million barrels of cement a year they will not only circulate a large sum of money in this neighbourhood, but they will provide a most necessary material for the construction of railways and large industrial buildings throughout this country and supply cheaper and better building material for the settler than he is now able to procure.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

I find no little difficulty in enforcing the laws regarding the preservation of game, within the limits of the park. Game is generally killed only in the more remote districts, and offenders are careful to see that their actions are unobserved, so that there is very great difficulty in securing evidence of unlawful killing other than the possession of game during close season. Again, as I have already pointed out, the boundaries of the park are in some places not by any means clearly defined, and it is therefore obviously difficult in many cases to secure convictions for shooting game within the park limits. In this connection I would strongly recommend the appointment of two permanent guardians who would act as fish guardians and fire wardens as well. One of these should devote his attention to that portion of the park that is within the province of Alberta, while the other should look after the portion located within the province of British Columbia. I have found the engagement of temporary game guardians during a few months in each year to be most unsatisfactory in result. These men, knowing that their position is merely a temporary one, are inclined to wink at breaches of the law rather than incur the enmity of their neighbours. If, however, the appointment were made a permanent one, I have no doubt whatever that game guardians would properly appreciate the responsibility of their position, and would as far as lies in their power see that the law was carried out. The proper protection of game is just as important in the winter season as during the summer months. Trappers have been known to come in on the snow, and shoot and trap large quantities of game, as well as drive herds of big game well out of the park limits to a remote place where they may destroy

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them with comparative safety. There is at present a good number of big game in the park, consisting chiefly of moose, elk, deer, bear, sheep, lynx and goat, as well as marten and beaver, besides an unlimited number of game birds. As the park is the natural breeding ground of many varieties of animals it is not at all uncommon to run across a herd during one's wanderings in the mountains. The present is by far the best time to give these animals proper protection so that the different herds may increase naturally, and that the large expense incident to the restocking of the game preserves in the future may be avoided.

Among the offenders against the game laws, the Indians are by far the worst. They invade the National Park at all seasons of the year, and slaughter any animal they run across without regard to age or sex. The greater part of the meat of the animals so killed is dried and packed away for future use. The Indian has been led to believe that he is entitled to slaughter game at any time of the year and wherever he may find it. I would recommend that your department should without delay instruct all Indian agents in the west to notify the Indians in their charge that they are not permitted to shoot any game of any kind at any time in the Rocky Mountains Park, and that any offender against the law in this respect would, if convicted, be subjected to the maximum penalty allowed by law. The adoption of this course would, I think, effectually put a stop to the indiscriminate killing of game within the park limits and more especially around the southern boundary of the Yoho valley extension, which in my opinion should be surveyed without delay so as to leave no possible excuse as to ignorance of the delimitations of the park. I would also recommend that no further mining or timber licenses be granted within the park, for the reason that I have found by experience that the establishment of large camps of men invariably leads to trapping and snaring and in fact to almost every possible breach of the laws for the protection of game.

FISH AND FISH HATCHERY.

The excellent fishing to be had in the park has during the past year attracted large numbers of followers of 'the gentle art.' I must, however, draw your attention to the fact that the big catches which were common in former years are becoming almost unknown, and the irresistible conclusion, more especially with regard to the more accessible lakes and streams, is that these are being rapidly fished out, and that it will be necessary in the near future either to restock many of them or to curtail or even abolish the open season for some time.

As you may be aware, the open season for trout fishing instead of being shortened as in my judgment it should have been has been extended this year in Alberta so as to allow trout to be taken two weeks earlier and two weeks later than heretofore. This, in my opinion, is a very grave error, as far as the Rocky Mountains Park is concerned. Throughout the entire open season hundreds of visitors to the park are to be found on the banks of the more accessible fishing grounds busily engaged in taking fish, without any limit whatever as to the number. I would urgently recommend that the open season in the Rocky Mountains Park should be very much curtailed rather than extended. No person should be allowed to fish without having first obtained a license so to do, and a license fee might reasonably be demanded from non-residents of Canada. A limit should also be placed upon the number of fish to be taken by any one person in any one day. These are among the enactments which, as the result of my experience, I think should be made for the proper regulation of trout fishing in the park. It is my intention at an early date to submit for your consideration a set of proposed regulations which, if you approve, should be added to those now in force, and which would render the National Park independent of the general fishing regulations of the country.

Since the date of my last report the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has brought in no less than three carloads of trout from Lake Nipigon and from the Wisconsin hatchery. These have been placed in the rivers near Banff, at Lake Louise, near Laggan, and at Emerald lake in the Yoho valley.

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In order to maintain an adequate supply of trout and other suitable fish for our lakes and streams, I would again urge the establishment of a properly equipped fish hatchery at some one of the many suitable locations to be found within the park. We should then be in a position to supply not only our own requirements but those of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as well. As already pointed out, there are in the park many lakes and streams apparently suitable for the support of fish which are as yet entirely devoid of either lake or brook trout. The establishment of a fish hatchery would in a short time remedy this state of things, besides making the park still more attractive for fishermen as well as for other visitors desiring to study the various phases of fish life.

PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES.

Owing to the dryness of the past season serious forest fires broke out at several points in the park, the suppression of which involved a great deal of trouble and expense. A large area of green forest was unfortunately destroyed, although no other damage was done. All the men regularly employed in the park as well as all the outside help available were engaged day and night for a considerable time fighting these fires and preventing them from spreading. Although large tracts of timber were consumed, we succeeded to a very large extent in retarding the progress of the flames.

Our fire guardians, who patrol the railway regularly twice daily, have on many occasions been successful in preventing what would otherwise be disastrous fires caused by sparks from passing trains. At present, even with the greatest vigilance, it is impossible to prevent fires from spreading, and the cost of detecting and suppressing these fires has during the past year been one of my heaviest items of expenditure, for which no provision has been made. I would respectfully suggest that a sum of money be appropriated during the present year to meet contingencies of this kind, as it is hard to say what we may be called on to expend at any time should we meet with a continuance of dry seasons.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the Rocky Mountains Park is now more than double the amount ordinarily required for current expenditure and maintenance.

I have again to acknowledge the liberality of the grants made by parliament for the maintenance and development of the park. I have endeavoured to the utmost of my ability to expend the moneys entrusted to me as economically and judiciously as possible and to ensure the best and most lasting results. The constantly increasing popularity of the park and the prospect of the large additional revenue which is to be derived from different sources would undoubtedly seem to justify the still larger expenditure necessary to keep pace with growing requirements.

I would again draw your attention to the meteorological reports which will be found appended hereto. A perusal of records of temperature to be found therein will indisputably show that the climate of the National Park is exceptionally mild and equable, and that the district is quite as well adapted for a winter resort as it undoubtedly is for a holiday resort in summer. All the hotels in the village are kept open throughout the winter and the clear, bracing mountain air has proved most beneficial to those who have taken up their winter quarters in the National Park. It is gratifying to note that the number of winter visitors is also rapidly increasing.

In conclusion, I desire once again to acknowledge the faithful work done by the employees who have worked under my directions during the past year, as well as the loyal and cordial support given me by the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in my efforts to maintain law and order within my jurisdiction.

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

HOWARD DOUGLAS,

Superintendent Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.

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VISITORS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S HOTEL.

Canada...	2,345
United States...	6,703
England...	77
Ireland...	21
Japan...	27
India...	23
Hungary...	2
South Africa...	6
New Zealand...	37
New South Wales...	9
Germany...	22
Australia...	48
China...	37
Italy...	2
Switzerland...	3
Gibraltar...	2
Egypt...	2
France...	7
Portugal...	4
Transvaal...	4
Jamaica...	2
Fiji...	4
Belgium...	2
Austria...	2
Total...	<u>9,684</u>

SANITARIUM HOTEL.

Canada...	4,496
United States...	2,075
England...	96
Scotland...	21
Australia...	59
New Zealand...	52
Ireland...	11
Germany...	10
China...	9
Japan...	7
India...	7
Portugal...	2
Switzerland...	1
Korea...	1
Total...	<u>6,847</u>

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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Canada.....	2,904
United States.....	880
Scotland.....	23
England.....	20
Ireland.....	3
Japan.....	4
Italy.....	4
New Zealand.....	4
Egypt.....	2
Alaska.....	2
West Indies.....	2
Total.....	<u>3,848</u>

ALBERTA HOTEL.

Canada.....	2,267
United States.....	907
England.....	19
Scotland.....	10
Ireland.....	10
New Zealand.....	17
France.....	1
Australia.....	5
South Africa.....	2
India.....	2
Japan.....	2
China.....	1
Borneo.....	1
Sumatra.....	1
Russia.....	1
Egypt.....	3
New South Wales.....	1
Total.....	<u>3,250</u>

PARK HOTEL.

Canada.....	<u>1,200</u>
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GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

Canada.....	1,350
United States.....	293
England.....	25
Germany.....	4
Australia.....	11
New Zealand.....	10
Scotland.....	5
Sweden.....	2
Holland.....	1
Ireland.....	5
Mexico.....	4
Austria.....	1
Honolulu.....	3
Total.....	<u>1,714</u>

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HOT SPRINGS HYDROPATHIC.

Canada.....	414
United States.....	171
Scotland.....	2
England.....	6
Total.....	<u>593</u>

SUMMARY.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Hotel.....	9,684
Sanitarium Hotel.....	6,847
King Edward Hotel.....	3,848
Alberta Hotel.....	3,250
Park Hotel.....	1,200
Grand View Hotel.....	1,714
Hot Springs Hydropathic.....	593
Excursions not registered.....	1,500
Summer visitors residing in cottages and camps.....	1,500
Total.....	<u>30,136</u>

LAKE LOUISE CHALET.

Canada.....	991
United States.....	4,171
England.....	143
Scotland.....	13
Ireland.....	5
Australia.....	31
Germany.....	25
New Zealand.....	13
New South Wales.....	12
China.....	11
Hawaii Islands.....	6
West Indies.....	5
South Africa.....	4
France.....	4
Italy.....	4
Japan.....	4
India.....	2
East Indies.....	2
Portugal.....	2
Wales.....	1
Tasmania.....	1
Switzerland.....	1
South America.....	1
Philippines.....	1
Fiji.....	1
Total.....	<u>5,454</u>

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MOUNT STEPHEN HOUSE, FIELD, B.C.

Canada	1,336
United States	2,353
British Isles	224
Australia	53
Total	3,966

GLACIER HOUSE, GLACIER, B.C.

Canada	1,850
United States	2,850
British Isles	210
England	15
Total	4,925

MUSEUM.

Canada	5,027
United States	3,461
England	355
Scotland	128
Australia	52
New Zealand	39
China	33
Ireland	24
Germany	16
Wales	15
Italy	14
France	14
Japan	11
New South Wales	10
India	8
Hawaiian Islands	7
Queensland	5
British North Borneo	5
Russia	4
Channel Islands	4
Denmark	3
Sweden	3
Austria	3
South Africa	3
Natal	2
Bohemia	2
Norway	1
Siam	1
West Indies	1
Greece	1
Brazil	1
Belgium	1
British Honduras	1
Switzerland	1
Palestine	1
Hungary	1
Total	8,961

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CAVE AND BASIN.

Canada.....	4,439
United States.....	4,519
England.....	186
Scotland.....	161
Ireland.....	75
Australia.....	53
New Zealand.....	36
Queensland.....	13
New South Wales.....	9
South Africa.....	5
India.....	10
Japan.....	16
China.....	15
Fiji Islands.....	2
Germany.....	7
Sweden.....	5
France.....	4
Russia.....	2
Holland.....	4
Switzerland.....	5
Total.....	9,566

UPPER HOT SPRINGS.

Canada.....	8,314
United States.....	1,465
England.....	74
Scotland.....	41
New Zealand.....	7
Australia.....	20
India.....	4
Sweden.....	11
Total.....	9,936

MUSEUM.

Well on to 9,000 visitors are shown on the museum report, this would, no doubt, be well over 9,000 if all had registered who visited the museum.

It is hoped that many specimens may be added in every branch of the work. As curator I have used a good deal of my unoccupied time in collecting the different orders of flies.

I am, sir, yours truly,

N. B. SANSON,

Curator.

H. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Supt. Rocky Mts. Park.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures and the General State of the Weather between July 1, 1905, and June 30, 1906.

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS. -				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1905.	°		°	°	
July 1	63.7	68.1	39.5	40.4	Fair, rain.
" 2	60.3	69.0	44.8	45.1	Cloudy, thunder.
" 3	59.4	70.6	40.8	42.1	Fair, rain.
" 4	62.9	65.9	40.8	42.0	Cloudy.
" 5	61.5	67.9	46.0	46.8	Fair.
" 6	65.9	72.9	37.5	38.0	" thunder.
" 7	66.6	62.4	42.7	44.3	" rain.
" 8	61.6	79.3	36.8	37.3	" perfect day.
" 9	74.9	84.3	44.3	45.5	"
" 10	79.2	77.8	47.7	47.4	"
" 11	68.1	59.4	47.2	46.3	Cloudy, rain.
" 12	57.4	69.3	34.5	35.2	Fair.
" 13	64.6	74.0	37.9	37.8	Cloudy, rain, triple rainbow, vivid lightning.
" 14	56.0	59.3	41.8	48.9	Fair:
" 15	51.5	70.2	41.3	42.0	" lightning.
" 16	66.6	64.0	47.2	48.6	" rain.
" 17	59.8	61.9	45.1	46.6	Cloudy, rainbow.
" 18	56.7	72.4	43.0	43.8	Fair.
" 19	67.9	79.4	38.1	38.1	"
" 20	76.0	84.9	42.8	42.1	"
" 21	79.8	87.4	45.2	46.0	" vivid lightning, thunder
" 22	76.9	87.2	47.1	47.0	"
" 23	78.8	88.1	48.3	48.0	"
" 24	72.6	75.2	49.5	49.2	" rain.
" 25	59.2	69.7	47.2	48.3	Cloudy, rain, thunder and lightning.
" 26	59.6	63.0	51.7	51.4	"
" 27	55.8	65.9	49.2	49.5	"
" 28	63.9	75.0	45.2	42.0	Fair.
" 29	62.6	68.6	45.2	47.9	"
" 30	65.8	77.0	46.0	48.8	"
" 31	66.8	72.5	47.8	48.4	" rain.
Aug. 1	65.5	74.9	49.8	49.8	Cloudy.
" 2	64.4	78.9	45.6	45.2	Fair.
" 3	71.8	69.0	46.7	47.1	" thunder and lightning, rainbow, rain.
" 4	68.7	77.0	42.9	42.9	"
" 5	70.9	80.5	39.7	45.1	"
" 6	74.4	83.6	43.2	43.2	"
" 7	77.3	81.5	50.2	49.8	"
" 8	76.6	83.5	43.7	46.2	"
" 9	78.4	78.6	51.3	52.0	"
" 10	70.9	70.2	42.8	42.8	" smoke from bush fires.
" 11	69.6	79.0	41.0	46.5	"
" 12	68.8	79.5	47.3	48.8	" thunder and lightning.
" 13	70.6	78.2	43.1	44.9	"
" 14	67.2	67.2	39.2	39.9	"
" 15	58.8	54.4	39.2	39.2	Cloudy, rain.
" 16	53.1	57.4	45.7	45.8	"
" 17	53.7	58.4	43.8	46.2	"
" 18	54.2	61.3	44.0	48.0	"
" 19	57.4	65.9	53.0	52.7	Fair.
" 20	56.9	68.0	39.9	40.2	"
" 21	63.8	71.3	41.7	42.1	"
" 22	62.8	71.5	30.7	31.0	"
" 23	66.4	71.1	30.4	30.0	"
" 24	67.9	74.2	31.3	31.3	"

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MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—Continued.

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1905.	°	°	°	°	
Aug. 25.....	70.0	80.3	34.1	34.2	Fair.
" 26.....	73.8	67.7	48.4	51.3	" smoke from bush fires.
" 27.....	62.3	75.4	33.9	32.9	" "
" 28.....	68.8	61.7	43.3	44.0	" rain. "
" 29.....	58.7	67.5	33.0	32.8	" "
" 30.....	63.6	67.0	35.3	37.9	Cloudy, rain.
" 31.....	44.2	44.1	38.7	38.7	" "
Sept. 1.....	43.0	60.8	36.2	37.0	" "
" 2.....	58.4	70.3	33.8	34.0	Fair.
" 3.....	67.7	74.3	35.3	35.2	" perfect day.
" 4.....	69.3	67.5	33.8	33.2	" lightning.
" 5.....	64.5	71.4	38.5	38.3	" rain, fine sunset.
" 6.....	64.7	59.4	37.8	37.0	" "
" 7.....	52.7	46.6	40.9	40.2	" rain.
" 8.....	44.1	60.9	41.9	42.3	Cloudy "
" 9.....	53.5	61.4	43.9	43.7	" "
" 10.....	56.0	62.8	44.1	43.8	Fair.
" 11.....	54.2	55.2	43.4	42.8	" "
" 12.....	47.7	67.9	39.7	39.5	" geese flying South.
" 13.....	64.6	62.6	33.8	33.8	Cloudy.
" 14.....	58.7	58.9	43.2	42.7	" rain.
" 15.....	48.7	55.3	25.8	25.3	Fair.
" 16.....	50.1	54.9	39.5	39.1	Cloudy.
" 17.....	47.9	51.6	39.7	39.3	" rain.
" 18.....	46.7	53.1	40.4	40.2	" "
" 19.....	53.2	62.5	46.8	53.1	" "
" 20.....	57.0	51.7	43.7	45.2	" "
" 21.....	50.0	56.4	41.3	41.5	" "
" 22.....	50.5	67.6	47.1	47.6	Fair, rain.
" 23.....	58.7	55.4	45.2	44.3	" "
" 24.....	53.9	60.8	34.1	34.4	" "
" 25.....	56.7	49.9	39.3	39.7	Cloudy, rain.
" 26.....	45.0	49.3	39.9	39.1	" "
" 27.....	41.4	48.4	34.2	33.0	" "
" 28.....	44.4	49.3	33.6	33.3	" "
" 29.....	36.9	48.1	30.5	30.0	Fair.
" 30.....	42.8	48.2	31.8	32.7	" "
Oct. 1.....	43.4	45.0	26.7	25.5	" "
" 2.....	39.7	46.3	35.2	36.0	Cloudy.
" 3.....	42.9	51.3	35.9	35.9	" rain.
" 4.....	46.7	49.0	35.1	34.7	" "
" 5.....	41.9	46.2	35.3	35.3	" rain, thunder.
" 6.....	41.4	41.2	31.8	31.3	" rain and snow.
" 7.....	38.7	36.2	33.4	32.1	" "
" 8.....	34.6	42.4	30.7	31.7	" "
" 9.....	33.6	40.6	24.6	25.1	Fair, ice on still water.
" 10.....	35.6	47.6	23.7	23.9	" "
" 11.....	43.0	46.0	34.8	37.2	Cloudy.
" 12.....	41.8	41.8	32.2	31.2	" snow.
" 13.....	32.8	40.7	20.8	19.2	Fair.
" 14.....	35.6	42.3	26.4	24.5	" "
" 15.....	36.8	36.2	28.8	28.9	Cloudy.
" 16.....	30.6	37.7	24.5	26.2	" snow.
" 17.....	32.6	16.4	11.7	9.7	" " 2½ inches on ground.
" 18.....	9.9	25.1	— 2.1	— 3.3	Fair.
" 19.....	21.9	35.2	10.8	13.7	" "
" 20.....	31.9	38.8	22.2	24.0	" no snow on ground.
" 21.....	34.6	40.3	20.2	18.3	" "
" 22.....	37.5	41.1	32.3	31.5	Cloudy.
" 23.....	36.9	43.7	33.5	32.9	" "
" 24.....	39.5	46.1	35.8	35.2	" rain.
" 25.....	42.3	42.3	36.2	34.3	" "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—Continued.

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1905.	°	°	°	°	
Oct. 26...	34.4	38.6	20.1	18.9	Fair, skating.
" 27....	33.2	35.6	22.9	21.0	"
" 28....	27.3	36.2	13.5	12.6	"
" 29....	31.6	34.1	9.2	8.7	"
" 30....	28.6	41.7	11.3	11.3	"
" 31....	35.3	42.2	20.8	20.7	"
Nov. 1....	37.2	40.3	29.3	32.2	Cloudy.
" 2....	37.7	38.8	23.2	21.8	"
" 3....	39.6	43.0	31.7	34.5	"
" 4....	38.7	42.0	28.4	29.4	Fair.
" 5....	36.6	40.0	22.1	21.8	Cloudy.
" 6....	38.4	46.6	30.4	30.0	Fair.
" 7....	44.0	49.7	31.3	30.7	"
" 8....	41.8	48.8	24.7	22.7	" perfect day.
" 9....	35.8	49.8	25.8	25.2	"
" 10....	39.7	47.8	26.4	25.8	"
" 11....	40.9	49.1	33.7	34.5	"
" 12....	46.5	51.8	38.8	38.6	"
" 13....	43.4	47.2	28.3	28.3	"
" 14....	46.7	46.9	39.6	44.2	Cloudy.
" 15....	45.7	50.1	43.7	42.9	Fair, rain.
" 16....	48.8	42.9	41.7	34.9	Cloudy.
" 17....	41.7	44.2	29.9	29.2	Fair.
" 18....	43.6	35.7	31.5	32.0	"
" 19....	33.7	35.8	28.3	29.3	Cloudy, snow.
" 20....	33.2	31.1	29.3	24.9	Fair, no snow on ground.
" 21....	25.5	31.7	10.9	11.2	" river frozen over.
" 22....	29.4	34.1	24.4	22.4	"
" 23....	34.1	32.0	30.2	26.0	"
" 24....	33.2	36.6	25.8	31.2	Cloudy.
" 25....	21.6	32.9	25.5	24.0	" snow.
" 26....	24.6	17.5	16.6	1.8	"
" 27....	1.8	-2.8	-7.1	-8.4	" " first sleighing, but bad.
" 28....	-8.1	0.3	-10.8	-10.8	Fair, snow.
" 29....	0.0	13.0	-11.0	-9.9	"
" 30....	12.5	18.3	5.9	3.2	" snow, ice on Bow, about 6 inches.
Dec. 1....	11.8	16.1	-9.3	-8.7	"
" 2....	14.5	20.8	-0.8	9.8	"
" 3....	20.0	28.3	18.6	17.6	"
" 4....	24.6	28.1	13.5	13.9	Cloudy.
" 5....	27.6	34.4	20.6	18.3	Fair, thaw, chinook.
" 6....	36.0	36.6	28.6	30.2	Cloudy, snow, 4½ in. snow on ground.
" 7....	31.6	30.2	11.7	11.0	Fair.
" 8....	25.4	27.8	10.5	10.2	"
" 9....	23.6	37.0	13.2	13.0	" squally wind.
" 10....	38.2	42.2	32.1	36.7	Cloudy, " "
" 11....	39.8	32.3	30.7	24.8	"
" 12....	25.0	34.3	18.8	19.7	Fair.
" 13....	31.6	29.3	25.3	23.7	"
" 14....	28.8	27.6	21.3	20.0	" squally wind.
" 15....	32.3	34.3	26.6	26.8	" " "
" 16....	30.8	33.5	12.8	13.1	Cloudy.
" 17....	30.6	29.2	19.2	15.9	Fair.
" 18....	29.9	32.8	20.2	20.3	Cloudy.
" 19....	29.0	34.1	24.5	24.1	"
" 20....	27.3	27.7	22.7	15.1	Fair.
" 21....	24.6	24.2	5.8	3.9	"
" 22....	20.6	23.5	9.0	8.2	" sleighing bad to date.
" 23....	23.6	24.1	20.0	20.7	Cloudy, no sleighing.
" 24....	23.6	31.6	20.6	21.5	" sleighing, but bad.
" 25....	36.0	33.0	29.9	31.2	" very squally wind.
" 26....	31.6	30.1	26.1	27.0	" snow.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—Continued.

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1905.	°	°	°	°	
Dec. 27....	28.3	26.6	21.9	16.2	Fair.
" 28....	24.0	25.9	15.7	18.8	Cloudy.
" 29....	22.3	23.0	2.5	1.3	Fair.
" 30....	17.1	18.2	8.0	7.5	" Lake Minnewanka frozen.
" 31....	11.8	5.8	-6.1	-9.4	"
1906.					
Jan. 1....	6.1	20.7	-2.8	3.4	" squally wind.
" 2....	20.2	24.3	10.4	5.8	"
" 3....	25.0	32.3	18.4	24.7	" squally wind.
" 4....	33.6	37.1	24.0	29.2	Cloudy.
" 5....	29.6	22.6	18.8	15.6	Fair.
" 6....	15.8	20.6	4.7	8.9	Cloudy, ice on Bow about 12 inches.
" 7....	15.8	21.2	0.2	0.2	Fair, squally wind.
" 8....	26.8	30.8	16.5	24.9	Cloudy, sleighing only in few places, and that bad except on river.
" 9....	30.0	29.8	20.2	21.6	Cloudy.
" 10....	21.9	19.2	9.2	13.8	"
" 11....	17.8	9.1	-1.7	-4.2	Fair.
" 12....	10.3	20.1	5.2	8.5	"
" 13....	19.6	28.1	11.2	15.2	"
" 14....	22.9	23.9	9.5	7.7	" no sleighing.
" 15....	19.6	23.3	3.5	2.8	"
" 16....	17.4	18.3	0.7	3.0	Cloudy; snow, sleighing, but bad.
" 17....	21.4	27.0	14.8	16.8	Fair.
" 18....	21.6	19.6	1.0	3.0	Cloudy; snow, 5½ in. snow on ground.
" 19....	16.8	-2.3	-14.4	-20.2	Fair; sleighing good.
" 20....	-6.6	-9.2	-14.6	-18.5	" "
" 21....	9.0	19.1	-14.5	12.1	Cloudy "
" 22....	17.9	-8.0	-20.4	-20.6	Cloudy; snow, sleighing good.
" 23....	4.5	40.0	-12.3	5.3	" snow; thaw; sleighing good.
" 24....	41.7	44.5	40.5	40.3	Fair; squally wind; thaw; sleighing good.
" 25....	43.9	45.6	40.7	40.7	Cloudy; thaw; chinook; sleighing good.
" 26....	42.9	40.3	27.5	24.3	Fair; sleighing bad.
" 27....	36.1	35.7	14.9	12.3	"
" 28....	26.7	38.2	18.8	23.7	Fair; squally wind, sleighing bad.
" 29....	39.3	40.2	32.9	30.3	Cloudy; sleighing bad.
" 30....	36.9	46.1	31.8	34.1	Fair; squally wind; ice on Bow, 16 in.; thaw.
" 31....	43.0	47.0	38.4	39.8	Fair; no sleighing; thaw.
Feb. 1....	42.7	45.0	28.6	27.8	Fair; snow only in patches; perfect day.
" 2....	41.0	49.2	29.4	32.9	Fair; squally wind.
" 3....	43.7	28.0	23.8	9.7	" "
" 4....	9.7	27.3	0.4	0.6	" "
" 5....	25.8	24.8	0.7	-3.2	" perfect day.
" 6....	17.6	34.7	6.4	3.8	" "
" 7....	29.6	33.3	5.4	4.9	" "
" 8....	27.8	31.2	4.9	-0.7	" "
" 9....	24.6	24.9	3.3	7.1	" "
" 10....	13.9	29.1	1.2	0.6	" "
" 11....	24.8	23.2	12.8	10.3	" "
" 12....	14.7	15.8	2.2	6.3	" snow.
" 13....	6.4	22.7	-15.1	-16.9	" "
" 14....	17.7	26.1	-5.6	-6.0	" "
" 15....	24.6	31.1	19.4	17.0	Cloudy.
" 16....	29.2	35.1	24.8	27.6	"
" 17....	33.2	40.2	29.3	28.7	Fair.
" 18....	40.2	41.1	35.4	35.2	Cloudy; rain and snow.
" 19....	34.9	35.9	31.7	30.8	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—Continued.

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1906.	°	°	°	°	
Feb. 20....	32.4	35.8	27.1	26.3	Cloudy.
" 21....	31.8	38.3	28.0	27.2	"
" 22....	29.5	38.2	24.0	23.8	"
" 23....	29.7	33.3	16.8	12.9	Fair.
" 24....	27.8	36.9	10.9	14.2	Cloudy.
" 25....	30.1	32.9	16.2	15.2	Fair.
" 26....	26.6	31.2	7.2	5.2	Cloudy.
" 27....	26.6	36.0	20.8	17.8	Fair. $\frac{1}{2}$
" 28....	29.1	33.7	4.2	0.8	" ice on river about 15 in.; perfect day.
Mar. 1....	30.3	32.1	2.1	0.0	Cloudy.
" 2....	29.9	35.6	4.1	3.7	Fair.
" 3....	29.7	38.2	2.2	1.8	"
" 4....	32.0	42.9	20.5	20.9	"
" 5....	37.3	40.6	25.2	21.8	" squally wind.
" 6....	38.0	49.3	33.0	36.0	" "
" 7....	45.8	49.1	40.0	37.7	Cloudy; rain, robin.
" 8....	38.0	44.2	21.8	20.8	Fair.
" 9....	39.0	29.5	20.9	17.9	Cloudy.
" 10....	20.8	11.8	10.2	2.2	" squally wind.
" 11....	2.3	3.7	-5.6	-7.5	"
" 12....	0.0	0.7	-12.0	-7.3	"
" 13....	-1.2	-0.8	-7.2	-8.4	Cloudy.
" 14....	-1.8	13.9	-19.8	-20.3	Fair.
" 15....	11.8	28.2	-14.0	-15.4	"
" 16....	25.0	30.3	0.5	-2.2	"
" 17....	27.2	19.8	10.8	11.0	Cloudy; snow.
" 18....	16.9	15.3	5.5	5.3	Fair.
" 19....	11.3	28.1	-10.5	-10.4	" squally wind.
" 20....	25.0	38.2	4.2	6.7	" "
" 21....	35.1	41.8	3.3	1.4	" perfect day.
" 22....	39.0	47.6	15.4	18.5	Cloudy.
" 23....	41.0	45.2	29.6	28.7	Fair.
" 24....	41.8	53.4	27.5	29.1	"
" 25....	47.3	50.9	25.8	25.1	" river breaking up.
" 26....	44.0	51.0	27.4	27.7	"
" 27....	47.3	52.4	22.2	21.0	"
" 28....	46.2	51.3	25.7	27.8	"
" 29....	47.2	53.2	21.3	21.3	"
" 30....	48.2	59.7	28.8	29.5	"
" 31....	55.7	53.5	39.8	38.7	Cloudy.
April 1....	46.0	35.9	32.3	30.2	Cloudy, no snow on ground.
" 2....	34.0	41.8	26.8	26.7	Fair, junco, ice out of river.
" 3....	38.7	56.8	18.8	18.5	"
" 4....	53.3	57.6	31.4	33.2	" mosquitoes.
" 5....	53.1	55.6	26.9	30.8	Cloudy, Arctic bluebirds.
" 6....	53.1	61.1	36.5	35.8	Fair, squally wind.
" 7....	55.2	52.5	42.8	34.3	Cloudy, rain and snow.
" 8....	37.7	47.7	30.3	30.9	Fair, river rising.
" 9....	43.7	43.7	31.8	31.9	" squally wind, rain and snow.
" 10....	38.3	44.8	29.7	30.2	" "
" 11....	41.8	42.2	26.9	28.1	" "
" 12....	24.3	45.5	17.6	16.8	" perfect day.
" 13....	42.3	52.3	21.2	20.8	" squally wind.
" 14....	48.0	57.3	24.8	24.4	" "
" 15....	53.0	63.9	33.4	33.8	" various birds, butterflies.
" 16....	58.5	59.6	32.2	32.8	Cloudy, rain.
" 17....	46.2	44.5	34.3	33.2	" rain and snow.
" 18....	41.2	52.4	26.3	26.3	Fair, squally wind.
" 19....	50.0	56.4	43.0	43.0	" "
" 20....	50.0	63.9	44.3	43.7	" frogs croaking.
" 21....	59.7	73.1	30.9	30.9	"
" 22....	67.2	66.9	33.2	33.2	" thunder.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—Continued.

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1906.	°	°	°	°	
April 23	59.9	48.8	30.7	33.1	Cloudy, rain, smoke from bush fire.
" 24	44.2	52.9	31.0	31.1	" no smoke.
" 25	48.9	49.2	29.7	29.3	" rain.
" 26	44.2	58.3	27.3	27.2	Fair.
" 27	51.2	49.8	25.4	26.0	Cloudy.
" 28	44.0	55.7	34.3	34.2	Fair.
" 29	54.4	67.4	23.9	23.8	"
" 30	62.2	66.9	30.0	29.7	" much smoke.
May 1	61.5	46.7	38.1	37.9	Cloudy, rain.
" 2	42.5	59.9	32.8	35.2	"
" 3	53.0	50.3	37.7	38.3	"
" 4	38.3	46.0	21.5	21.8	"
" 5	41.8	49.4	19.8	19.9	Fair.
" 6	44.3	44.6	29.2	28.9	"
" 7	38.2	56.5	26.2	27.3	"
" 8	53.0	67.2	23.7	25.0	"
" 9	63.0	74.3	36.0	36.3	" forest fire.
" 10	69.2	74.5	42.8	43.6	"
" 11	60.0	65.6	36.0	35.7	" much smoke.
" 12	60.0	58.0	43.2	42.3	" rain.
" 13	54.0	56.7	36.8	37.3	Cloudy.
" 14	53.2	61.2	36.2	36.1	"
" 15	55.2	44.0	39.8	37.5	" rain.
" 16	37.7	41.7	33.7	33.3	"
" 17	41.2	51.4	34.8	34.7	"
" 18	49.3	52.2	34.2	34.2	"
" 19	48.8	60.1	28.9	29.8	"
" 20	52.2	62.3	36.7	36.6	Fair.
" 21	59.2	46.2	39.5	35.1	Cloudy, rain.
" 22	34.9	42.4	32.3	32.6	" rain and snow.
" 23	42.1	47.3	26.6	27.8	" rain.
" 24	40.0	50.4	34.1	34.0	"
" 25	48.1	41.7	36.6	35.3	"
" 26	38.5	43.1	33.4	34.3	"
" 27	35.9	51.3	29.3	30.7	Fair.
" 28	46.2	48.7	34.3	35.2	Cloudy.
" 29	45.0	44.9	37.8	38.8	" rain.
" 30	40.0	54.3	34.8	35.8	"
" 31	49.8	63.8	28.4	28.8	Fair.
June 1	59.1	65.4	38.2	38.0	"
" 2	61.4	67.1	35.3	36.8	"
" 3	64.5	72.4	33.3	34.5	"
" 4	67.7	63.5	48.3	44.2	Cloudy, rain.
" 5	45.9	60.5	37.8	40.6	Fair.
" 6	56.5	60.2	34.4	35.7	Cloudy, rain.
" 7	57.2	51.3	41.9	44.0	"
" 8	48.5	57.3	40.9	40.6	"
" 9	55.1	66.8	32.9	35.4	" rain.
" 10	56.4	69.0	35.8	35.8	Fair.
" 11	61.4	68.1	37.4	38.9	Cloudy.
" 12	68.0	63.4	47.6	48.3	" rain.
" 13	54.4	58.3	40.7	43.3	"
" 14	49.6	56.5	40.7	41.7	"
" 15	51.3	52.3	30.7	30.7	"
" 16	42.0	60.9	37.7	39.1	Fair.
" 17	57.9	54.3	41.2	41.3	Cloudy, rain.
" 18	51.9	60.3	37.2	37.8	Fair.
" 19	54.1	56.9	42.8	44.3	Cloudy.
" 20	66.0	61.1	28.2	30.2	Fair.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c — *Continued.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1906.	°	°	°	°	
June 21...	59·3	55·0	33·2	36·7	Cloudy, rain.
" 22...	49·5	54·3	35·8	36·0	" "
" 23...	53·3	70·8	30·2	50·8	Fair.
" 24...	68·0	78·5	33·5	35·1	" "
" 25...	74·1	81·6	40·2	40·5	" rain.
" 26...	64·6	75·9	47·2	48·2	" "
" 27...	73·0	70·5	46·8	49·1	Cloudy, rain.
" 28...	54·9	60·3	47·7	48·1	" "
" 29...	53·9	55·5	41·0	42·9	Fair
" 30...	50·9	66·9	42·6	44·1	"

N. B. SANSON,
Observer.