

## 8.—Canadian National Parks and Reserves.

| Parks.                            | Location.  | Date of Establishment. | Area.                      |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                   |  |                        | sq. miles.                 |
| Rocky Mountains Park.....         | Alberta, east slope of Rockies.....                | 1885                   | 2,751                      |
| Yoho Park.....                    | British Columbia, west slope of Rockies.....       | 1886                   | 476                        |
| Glacier Park.....                 | British Columbia, summit of Selkirks.....          | 1886                   | 468                        |
| Revelstoke Park.....              | British Columbia.....                              | 1914                   | 100                        |
| Kootenay Park.....                | British Columbia.....                              | 1920                   | 587                        |
| Jasper Park.....                  | Northern Alberta.....                              | 1907                   | 5,380                      |
| Waterton Lakes Park.....          | Southern Alberta, adjoining U.S. Glacier Park..... | 1895                   | 220                        |
| St. Lawrence Islands.....         | Ontario.....                                       | 1905                   | (150 acres)                |
| Broder Park.....                  | Ontario.....                                       | 1919                   | (20 acres)                 |
| Pt. Pelee Park.....               | Ontario, on lake Erie.....                         | 1918                   | 4                          |
| Vidal's Point.....                | Saskatchewan.....                                  | 1921                   | (17 acres)                 |
| Little Manito Lake Reserve.....   | Saskatchewan.....                                  | 1                      | Vacant lands around lakes. |
| Prince Albert Park.....           | Saskatchewan.....                                  | 1927                   | 1,377                      |
| Tar Sand Reserve.....             | Alberta.....                                       | 1                      | 2                          |
| <b>Animal Parks and Reserves.</b> |  |                        |                            |
| Buffalo Park.....                 | Near Wainwright, Alberta.....                      | 1908                   | 197.5                      |
| Elk Island Park.....              | Near Lamont, Alberta.....                          | 1911                   | 51                         |
| Nemiskam (Antelope).....          | Alberta.....                                       | 1922                   | 9                          |
| Wawaskesy (Antelope).....         | Alberta.....                                       | 1922                   | 54                         |
| Menissawok (Antelope).....        | Saskatchewan.....                                  | 1922                   | 17                         |
| Wood Buffalo Park.....            | Alberta and N.W.T.....                             | 1922                   | 17,300                     |
| <b>Historic Parks.</b>            |  |                        |                            |
| Fort Howe.....                    | St. John, New Brunswick.....                       | 1914                   | (19 acres)                 |
| Fort Anne.....                    | Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.....                  | 1917                   | (31 acres)                 |
| Fort Beauséjour.....              | New Brunswick.....                                 | 1926                   | (59 acres)                 |

<sup>1</sup> Reserved by order of the Minister.

## PART VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

Section 1.—The Climate of Canada.<sup>1</sup>

Canada, the northern half of the continent of North America, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the United States boundary to the Arctic ocean, covers an enormous territory, most varied in altitude, in distance from the sea, and in topographical features. It follows, then, quite naturally, that climatic conditions are very varied; and since lofty mountain ranges parallel the coast of the Pacific at no great distance from it, it follows also that the continental type of climate predominates, while only the immediate coast-line of British Columbia possesses a climate of the marine type such as that of northwestern Europe. The Atlantic provinces, although subject to a modified marine type of climate, do not display conditions so mild as those of Europe, on account of the cold Labrador current of the northwestern Atlantic and the prevailing easterly movement of the northern anticyclones.

The most southerly point of the Dominion is Middle island in latitude 41° 41' (corresponding to that of Rome, Italy), while lands with some agricultural possibilities exist in the valley of the Mackenzie river, near the Arctic circle. The foothill lands of Alberta are at an altitude exceeding 3,000 and even 3,500 feet in the southern portion of the province, while to the north they fall away to 1,000 feet

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto.