

**Water Powers.**—Canada's fresh water area of 228,070 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 20,347,400 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow, 33,617,200 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 43,700,000 h.p. is possible. The installation at Jan. 1st, 1935, was 7,547,035 h.p., which represents only about 17.27 p.c. of the possible installation. Perhaps the greatest use to which these resources have yet been put has been in the pulp and paper industry, and to a lesser degree in the mining, the electro-chemical, the electro-metallurgical and the flour-milling industries. The water power utilized in the pulp and paper industry alone amounted on Jan. 1, 1935 to 1,636,000 h.p. not including large amounts of secondary power purchased for use in electric boilers. Over 94 p.c. of the power available is in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Quebec, with 8,459,000 h.p. available at ordinary minimum flow, has the largest resources in the Dominion.

**Game and Scenery.**—Canada's resources as a country for the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. Owing to the growth of tourist travel and its demands, great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the tourist, the hunter and the fisherman new scenic effects and innumerable game preserves, and have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers which form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, facilities for winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate, have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season. In both Dominion and provincial parks, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild-life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter and angler, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species. The deer and moose of Eastern Canada, the bear and mountain sheep of the Rockies, game animals, birds and fishes in unusual variety, have given the Dominion exceptional advantages for this means of recreation.

**National Parks of Canada.**—The Dominion Government maintains, as the medium through which some of the most outstanding natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, which administers the scenic and recreational parks set aside for this purpose. Under the supervision of this same body are the national wild animal preserves—large fenced areas for the protection and propagation of species in danger of extinction, the national historic parks, and the historic sites of national interest which have been acquired throughout the country. In the national parks, all wild life is given rigid protection, and primal natural conditions are maintained as far as possible. Access to many outstanding points of interest is provided by fine motor roads or well constructed trails. Several of the provinces, including Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, also maintain provincial parks for similar purposes; among these are the Algonquin park (2,740 square miles) in Ontario and the Laurentides park (3,565 square miles) in Quebec.

A list of the Dominion national parks and reserves is given in Table 9.