

2.—Details Regarding Locations, Dates Established, Areas, and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1937—concluded.

Park.	Location.	Date Established.	Area.	Characteristics.
Animal Parks and Reserves—concl.			sq. miles.	
Elk Island.....	Central Alberta, near Lamont.	1911	51·00	Fenced enclosure, containing over 2,000 buffalo, also moose, elk, and deer; recreational area, camping, bathing. Government golf course.
Nemiskam.....	Southern Alberta, near Foremost.	1922	8·50	Fenced pronghorned antelope reserve, containing more than 300 head of this interesting animal, a species indigenous to the region.
Wawaskey.....	Southeastern Alberta.	1922	54·00	Antelope reserve, as yet undeveloped.
Wood Buffalo ²	Partly in Alberta (13,675 sq. miles) and partly in Northwest Territories (3,625 sq. miles), west of Athabaska and Slave rivers.	1922	17,300·00	Forests interspersed with rivers and open plains. Dotted with innumerable lakes and streams. The home of the wood buffalo, moose, deer, caribou, bear, beaver; waterfowl abundant. Area as yet undeveloped.
Historic Parks.				
Fort Anne.....	Nova Scotia..... (Annapolis Royal)	1917	31·00 (acres)	National Historic Park—site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal; museum containing interesting relics of early days and fine historical library.
Fort Beauséjour.....	New Brunswick, near Sackville.	1926	59·00 (acres)	National Historic Park—site of old French fort erected middle of 18th century. Renamed Fort Cumberland in 1755 by British; original name was later restored. Historical museum containing interesting exhibits.

¹ Reserved by Order in Council and became a Dominion reserve by agreement with the province of Alberta in 1931.

² Administered by the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs of the Lands, Parks, and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

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 (the statistics of the tourist trade are dealt with in Chapter XVI as a phase of External Trade), great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. In the wooded and unsettled areas of every province there are many moose, deer, bear, and smaller game, while in the western parts of the Dominion there are also wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear, and lynx. Mountain lion, or cougar, are found in British Columbia and in the mountains of Alberta, while in the northwest and the far north there still exist herds of buffalo and musk-ox, which, however, are given absolute protection by the Dominion Government.

Ruffed and spruce grouse are found in the wooded areas of Canada from coast to coast. Prairie chicken and Hungarian partridge inhabit the open prairies and the partly timbered areas of the three mid-western provinces. Franklin grouse are native to the mountains of the west and the ptarmigan, an Arctic grouse, lives in the treeless northern plains and is also found in the high mountains of Alberta and British Columbia.