

is responsible for the necessary game and forest patrols. Opportunities for outdoor life and recreation have been increased by the provision of equipped camp-grounds, bath-houses and playgrounds, as well as by the construction of golf courses, tennis courts and outdoor swimming pools. Accommodation is provided in many of the parks by modern hotels, bungalow camps and chalets operated by private enterprise. Railways and motor roads serve the parks, and nearly 700 miles of motor highways and 3,000 miles of trails have been built to provide access to the outstanding scenic regions.

The scenic and recreational parks include regions of unsurpassed grandeur in the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains of Western Canada. Among these are: Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes National Parks in Alberta, on the eastern slope of the Rockies; Kootenay and Yoho Parks in British Columbia, on the western slope of the Rockies; and Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks (also in British Columbia), in the Selkirks. While these parks bear a general resemblance to one another, each possesses individual characteristics and phenomena, varying fauna and flora and different types of scenery. Banff Park contains the famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise, and in Jasper Park is the well-known tourist centre, Jasper. Direct motor-highway connection between these points is provided by the Banff-Jasper Highway, which was completed and opened for travel in 1940.

Eastward from the mountains are found Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan, a typical example of the forest-and-lake country bordering the northwestern plains region, and Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, a well-timbered area dotted with numerous lakes, and at a general altitude of 2,000 feet above sea-level. In Ontario are three small park units established primarily as recreational areas. They are Point Pelee, Georgian Bay Islands and St. Lawrence Islands National Parks.

The special animal parks were established for the protection of such species of mammalian wild life as buffalo, elk and pronghorned antelope, which, once in danger of extinction, now thrive under natural conditions in large fenced enclosures especially suited to their requirements. These reserves include Elk Island National Park in Alberta, 30 miles from Edmonton, which contains a large herd of buffalo and numerous deer, elk and moose. This park also includes a recreational development at Astotin Lake, where bathing, camping, tennis and golf may be enjoyed. Nemiskam National Park, also in Alberta, forms a sanctuary for pronghorned antelope.

*The New Parks in the Maritimes.*—In the Maritime Provinces, two remarkable scenic areas have been set aside as National Parks. Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia was officially opened with suitable ceremonies on July 1, 1941, by the Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources. The Park, which was established in 1936, is situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island and has an area of 390 square miles. Its rugged and picturesque shoreline, indented with numerous coves and bays, and its rolling, mountainous interior provide a delightful, old-world setting. Development work carried out in the Park includes the construction of highways, trails, golf links, tennis courts, a recreation field and bath-house, all of which have, to the tourist, added greatly to the attractiveness of the region.

Prince Edward Island National Park was established in 1937 and extends for about 25 miles along the northern shores of the island province. Its chief attractions are the magnificent sand beaches for which this part of the Island's coastline is