

wild-animal parks or preserves—large fenced areas established for the protection and propagation of species once in danger of extinction; and the national historic parks. They are administered by the National Parks Bureau of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. Under the supervision of this same body are the historic sites of national interest that have been acquired throughout the country. (See pp. 78-90 of the 1938 Year Book.)

In the national parks all wild life is rigidly protected, and primal natural conditions are maintained so far as possible. The local administration of the larger parks is carried out by resident superintendents, assisted by a warden service that 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 2,500 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 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.

In the Maritime Provinces, two remarkable areas have been established as National Parks. Cape Breton Highlands National Park, situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, has an area of 390 square miles. Its rugged and picturesque shore line, indented by numerous bays and coves, and its rolling mountainous interior provide a delightful setting reminiscent of Scotland. Girdled on its eastern, northern and western sides by a spectacular highway called the Cabot Trail, and possessing such features as trails, beaches, tennis courts, and a