

concerned, and in most cases they have not yet reached the degree of development which marks the national parks. Following are brief descriptions of the principal provincial parks, by provinces.

British Columbia.—With its great scenic areas, no province lends itself more to the creation of parks than does British Columbia, and this condition is reflected in the large number of provincial parks that have been established. There are three classifications of parks: Class A, with 16; Class B, with 3; and Class C, with 28, representing a total of 47 units with a combined area of 11,480 square miles. In addition there are three parks, known as Special Act Parks, with a total area of 2,604 square miles.

Only a few of the Class A parks can be mentioned in this article. Tweedsmuir Park, 5,400 square miles in area, possesses outstanding mountain, lake and river scenery, and is of great interest to sportsmen, naturalists, mountaineers and photographers; it contains a fine chain of connected lakes. Hamber Park 3,800 square miles, also has fine mountain and river scenery, and is traversed from the Big Bend of the Columbia River to Golden by the Trans-Canada Highway. Wells Gray Park, 1,820 square miles, due north from Kamloops, is a primitive wonderland in the heart of one of the finest scenic and big-game areas in the Province. Garibaldi Park, 973 square miles, immediately north of the city of Vancouver, is a rugged alpine area of peaks, glaciers and snowfields. Strathcona Park, 828 square miles, in the centre of Vancouver Island, another alpine area of outstanding beauty, is a game sanctuary but offers excellent fishing. Other parks serve almost every part of the Province.

Alberta.—Although Alberta has a larger area of National Parks than any other province, many small park areas have also been set apart by the Provincial Government. These include:—

Aspen Beach Park, 17 acres on the shore of Gull Lake, west of Lacombe, primarily for bathing, outing and picnic purposes; Saskatoon Island Park, 250 acres reserved mainly for picnic purposes, west of Grande Prairie; Gooseberry Lake Park, 320 acres on the shore of Gooseberry Lake north of Consort, has a sports ground and a number of cottages, and accommodation for transients is available in the town of Consort; Lundbreck Falls Park, $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres, a pleasant little beauty spot on the Crowsnest Pass highway west of Macleod, popular with fishermen and motorists; Sylvan Lake Park, 8.6 acres on the shores of Sylvan Lake, 11 miles west of Red Deer, a popular bathing place; Hommy Park, $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres in the vicinity of Albright, established to serve residents of the district with picnic and outing facilities; Ghost River Park, $535\frac{1}{2}$ acres on a beautiful artificial lake on the Ghost and Bow Rivers west of Calgary; Park Lake Park, 37.2 acres set aside to provide picnic facilities for the districts north and west of Lethbridge; Assineau Reserve, on the Assineau River south of Lesser Slave Lake, set aside to preserve a fine stand of large spruce; Dillberry Lake Reserve, 78.4 acres on the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary near Chauvin, to preserve the natural beauty of a picturesque lake; Writing on Stone Reserve, 796 acres on the Milk River east and north of Coutts, to preserve natural obelisks on which appear hieroglyphics which have never been deciphered; Saskatoon Mountain Reserve, 3,000 acres preserving a fine lookout point