

as a means of preserving regions of outstanding beauty and interest and the native wild life therein. In these areas wild life is rigidly protected and scientifically managed in the public interest, the natural phenomena and flora protected, and the scenic attractions made more easily accessible by the construction of roads and trails throughout the park areas. There are at present 699 miles of surfaced roads, 151 miles of secondary roads, 359 miles of fire roads, and 2,348 miles of trails through these parks. To assist in forest conservation and other aspects of park administration, 1,188 miles of telephone lines have been constructed. A number of these lines link lookout towers and wardens' cabins with park headquarters, and in some of the parks two-way radios are employed to maintain communications between headquarters and actual fire-fighting operations. Administrative buildings, community centres, camp-grounds, facilities for recreation, and other conveniences, are provided by the National Parks Bureau, while hotel, bungalow, cabin and other types of tourist accommodation have been left to private enterprise. Park waters are kept stocked with game-fish reared in government fish hatcheries. Municipal services are provided where there is a permanent resident population. Recreational and cultural activities are fostered and supervised and, in some of the parks, winter sports are actively promoted. The resources of the National Parks are not exhausted by use and may be drawn upon indefinitely, provided a policy of adequate maintenance, supervision and protection is continued.

*Scenic and Recreational Parks.*—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.

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.

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 golf links, the park offers many diversions to the visitor. Prince Edward Island National Park, containing an area of 7 square miles, extends for a distance of about 25 miles along the northern shore of the island province. Its chief attractions are magnificent sand beaches which permit salt-water bathing under ideal conditions.