

doorstep of Canada's capital city. Gatineau Park furnishes excellent opportunities for the enjoyment of skiing and is the principal centre in the Ottawa district for this popular winter sport.

In the further development of this Park, it is expected that its area will be increased to 50,000 acres, that overnight cabins will be provided and that administration buildings, shelters, refectories, bath-houses and other essential structures will be added.

The Park is administered by a Superintendent and a force of five rangers who act also as game wardens, police constables and fire guards.

Section 3.—National and Provincial Parks

National Parks of Canada.*—The Federal Government maintains the National Parks of Canada as a means of preserving regions of outstanding natural beauty or marked interest. The parks are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, for which they provide remarkable opportunities. Differing widely in character and varying in purpose, the park areas include: the scenic and recreational parks situated from the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains to the Atlantic Coast; the national wild-animal parks—areas established for the protection and propagation of species once in danger of extinction; and the national historic parks. The administration of the parks is directed by the National Parks Service of the Lands and Development Services Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. Maintenance of the park areas is carried out by the respective Park Superintendents and their staffs, and major developments by the Engineering Service. Also under the supervision of the National Parks Service 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 wildlife is rigidly protected, and, as far as possible, primal natural conditions are maintained. Biological conditions in park waters are under constant scientific supervision, and modern management procedures, including stocking and transfer of game fish, used to maintain or improve angling. Opportunities for outdoor life and recreation have been increased by the provision of equipped camp-grounds, bath-houses and playgrounds, as well as golf courses, tennis courts, hot mineral-spring swimming pools, and winter sports facilities. Accommodation is provided in many of the parks by modern hotels, bungalow cabins, and chalets operated by private enterprise. Rail, air and highway transportation systems serve the parks, and within the parks nearly 700 miles of highways and 2,500 miles of trails have been built to provide access to outstanding scenic regions. 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 fire lookout towers and wardens' cabins with park headquarters, and in some of the parks two-way radio equipment is used to maintain communication between headquarters and actual fire-fighting operations.

Scenic and Recreational Parks.—The scenic and recreational parks include regions of superb beauty and grandeur in the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains of Western Canada. Among these are: in Alberta, Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes National Parks, on the eastern slope of the Rockies; and in British Columbia, Kootenay and Yoho, on the western slope of the Rockies; Glacier and Mount

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