

Goat Wilderness 489 sq. miles. The wilderness areas have been set aside to preserve as far as possible the natural scene and are not subject to any development or provided with roads.

British Columbia.—There are 239 (170 developed) provincial parks in British Columbia, having a total area of about 10,018 sq. miles. These parks are classified as A, B, C and Nature Conservancy Areas. Class A parks are intended to preserve outstanding natural, scenic and historic features of the province for public recreation; they have a high degree of legislative protection against exploitation and alienation. Class B parks are also primarily for the protection of natural attractions but other resource use is permitted if it does not unduly impair recreational values. Class C parks are intended primarily for the use of local residents and are generally managed by local park boards. Nature Conservancy Areas in any park are fully protected from resource development and are dedicated to a variety of recreational uses. There are immense wilderness areas such as Tweedsmuir Park and Wells Gray Park and outstanding scenic and mountain reserves such as Garibaldi, Mount Robson, Manning and Bowron Lakes Parks. The formal gardens of Peace Arch Park are a monument to the goodwill between Canada and the United States. Vancouver Island has a chain of small forested parks that have achieved tremendous popularity with tourists; the best known are Little Qualicum Falls, Miracle Beach and Goldstream. The famous gold town of Barkerville has been restored and become the first Provincial Historic Park; Fort Steele in the East Kootenay area is also being restored to preserve another of British Columbia's pioneer settlements. Nine marine parks with mooring facilities and campsites have been developed on the islands of the Strait of Georgia for the benefit of water-borne vacationers.

The popularity of British Columbia's parks, with their integrated campsites and picnic areas, is attested by the fact that about 4,800,000 park visits were recorded during 1965; about 25 p.c. of the visitors were campers and the remainder day visitors. Records show that Mount Seymour, Cultus Lake and Alouette Lake Parks were the most heavily used.

Subsection 3.—Ottawa, Canada's National Capital*

Canada's capital city lies in a magnificent natural setting, its hub high on the limestone bluffs bordering the Ottawa River where it tumbles over the Chaudière Falls and where, a short distance downstream, the lazy Rideau River falls in twin curtains over the cliffs from the south and the once-turbulent Gatineau River flows in from the north. Here Champlain paused and portaged on his way westward in 1613. The priests, soldiers and traders who followed him travelled past these cliffs and around the rapids. By this place passed most of the great overland explorers. Champlain called the river "la grande rivière des Algommequins" and early English traders called it the Grand River. "Ottawa" is the anglicized form of Outaouac or Outaouais, the name of a tribe of Indians from Lake Huron who traded with the French in the seventeenth century. They carried their furs by the river that now bears their name. The first settlement in this region is associated with an American from Massachusetts, Philemon Wright, who, in 1800, located on the north shore of the river where Hull stands today, bringing with him families and tradesmen and forming the nucleus of a busy community. Taking advantage of Britain's needs for squared timber, Philemon Wright ran the first raft of white pine to Quebec in 1806, and started the Ottawa River squared timber trade that soon came to be fostered by British tariff concessions. This was the beginning of a great industry that remained the life blood of the community for half a century.

Settlement on the south side of the river did not begin in earnest until a generation later. During the War of 1812 communications by the St. Lawrence River, the main route to the settled area in Upper Canada, had been under American attack and a safer water route between Montreal and the Great Lakes was considered an urgent need for the

* Prepared in the Information and Historical Division, National Capital Commission, Ottawa.