

forest cover in this area. In Duck Mountain, Moose Mountain and Greenwater Lake Parks, moose, elk, deer, bear and beaver are common as well as several varieties of grouse. Heavy stands of spruce, poplar and white birch provide excellent cover for wildlife and pickerel, pike and perch are prevalent in the lakes.

*Alberta.*—In Alberta, 28 Provincial Parks have been established by proclamation or Order in Council but only 20 of them are being developed at the present time. Cypress Hills Park, an area of over 77 sq. miles situated in the southern part of the Province near the Saskatchewan border, is the largest of these Parks. The others include Aspen Beach, Beauvais Lake, Crimson Lake, Dillberry Lake, Pembina River, Gooseberry Lake, Kinbrook Island, Ma-Me-O Beach, Park Lake, Red Lodge, Rochon Sands, Saskatoon Island, Sylvan Lake, Taber, Little Bow, Woolford, Writing-on-Stone, Garner Lake and Vermilion. Picnic shelters, playground equipment and camp stoves are provided in these Parks which are maintained primarily for the recreation and enjoyment of residents of the Province.

*British Columbia.*—There are 66 Provincial Parks in British Columbia, covering an area of about 14,087 sq. miles. These Parks are classified as Class A, B, C and Special Parks. Class A Parks are those considered most highly for immediate recreational development and are strongly protected. Class B Parks are areas slated for development, valuable wilderness areas or places set aside for a specific reason. Class C Parks are intended primarily for the use of local residents and are generally managed by a Board. Special Parks, of which only one remains, were created in the past by Special Acts of the Legislature. The Parks are in all stages of development and dedicated to a variety of recreational uses. There are immense wilderness areas such as Tweedsmuir and Wells Gray Parks, and outstanding scenic and mountain places, which include Garibaldi, Mount Robson and E. C. Manning Parks. Thousands of city dwellers throng to the ski slopes of Mount Seymour or picnic at Cultus Lake Park. The formal gardens of Peace Arch are a monument to the goodwill between two nations. Vancouver Island has a chain of small forest parks that have achieved a tremendous popularity with tourists, the best known of which are Little Qualicum Falls and Miracle Beach. In addition to the Parks, the roadside camp-site system consists of 49 areas covering about 4.4 sq. miles.

#### Subsection 4.—The National Capital Plan\*

The Master Plan to guide the long-range development of Ottawa and environs and to create a Capital in keeping with Canada's achievements and status as a nation is now well launched and evidences of its progress are apparent in many sections of the Capital area.

Preparation of the Plan was begun in 1945 and a preliminary report was completed in 1948. The Final Report was forwarded to the Government by the National Capital Planning Committee and the Federal District Commission† and tabled in the House of Commons on May 22, 1951. Details of the Plan are given in the 1950 Year Book, pp. 18-20, and progress made is outlined in subsequent editions.

Since the inception of the National Capital Plan, the Commission, on the advice of the National Capital Planning Committee, has approved plans of various Federal Government departments for 12 major site developments and 100 buildings.

\* Revised by the Federal District Commission, Ottawa.

† The Commission is the federal agency responsible for the implementation of the Plan. See also p. 103.