

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

1. MOUNT REVELSTOKE, British Columbia. Rolling mountaintop plateau on west slope of Selkirk Mountains. Area, 100 square miles.

2. GLACIER, British Columbia. Superb alpine region in Selkirk Mountains. Great peaks, glaciers, forests. Area, 521 square miles.

3. YOHO, British Columbia. On west slope of Rockies. High peaks, beautiful lakes, Yoho and Kicking Horse Valleys. Area, 507 square miles.

4. KOOTENAY, British Columbia. Encloses Vermilion-Sinclair section of the Banff-Windermere Highway in Rockies. Broad valleys, deep canyons, hot mineral springs. Area, 587 square miles.

5. JASPER, Alberta. Mountain playground and game sanctuary. Contains majestic peaks, ice-fields, beautiful lakes, and famous resort, Jasper. Summer and winter sports. Area, 4,200 square miles.

6. BANFF, Alberta. Magnificent scenic playground in central Rockies Contains noted resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Summer and winter sports centre; big game sanctuary. Area, 2,585 square miles.

7. WATERTON LAKES, Alberta. Canadian Section. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain playground with colourful peaks; varied flora and fauna. Area, 220 square miles.

8. NEMISKAM, Alberta. Fenced preserve near Foremost, containing a herd of pronghorned antelope. Area, 8.5 square miles.

9. ELK ISLAND, Alberta. Fenced preserve near Edmonton containing a large herd of buffalo; also deer, elk, and moose. Recreational and camping resort. Area, 51.2 square miles.

10. WOOD BUFFALO, Alberta and N.W.T. Immense region of forests and open plains between Athabaska and Great Slave Lakes. Contains a large herd of buffalo and other game. Area, 17,300 square miles.

11. PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan. Forested region dotted with lakes and interlaced with streams. Summer resort and recreational area. Area, 1,869 square miles.

12. RIDING MOUNTAIN, Manitoba. Playground and game sanctuary on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Fine lakes; summer resort and recreational area. Area, 1,148 square miles.

13. FORT PRINCE OF WALES, Manitoba. National Historic Park at Churchill. Ruins of fort built 1733-71. Area, 50 acres.

14. FORT MALDEN, Ontario. National Historic Park with museum at Amherstburg. Site of defence post built 1797-99. Area, 3 acres.

15. POINT PELEE, Ontario. Recreational area on Lake Erie. Campgrounds, remarkable beaches, unique flora. Resting place for migratory birds. Area, 6 square miles.

16. GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS, Ontario. Recreational and camping areas. Unique pillars on Flowerpot Island. Area, 5.37 square miles.

17. ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS, Ontario. Mainland atea, and 13 islands in "Thousand Islands". Recreational facilities. Area, 186 acres.

18. FORT WELLINGTON, Ontario. National Historic Park with museum at Prescott. Defence post built 1812-13. Area 8½ acres.

19. FORT CHAMBLY, Quebec. National Historic Park with museum at Chambly Canton. First built by French. 1665. Area, 21 acres.

20. FORT LENNOX, Quebec. National Historic Park on Ile-aux-Noix in Richelieu River, near St. Johns. Area, 210 acres.

21. FORT BEAUSÉJOUR, New Brunswick. National Historic Park with museum near Sackville. Site of early French fort. Area, 59 acres.

22. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Strip 25 miles long on north shore of island province. Recreational area; fine beaches. Area, 7 square miles.

23. PORT ROYAL, Nova Scotia. National Historic Park at Lower Granville. Restoration of "Habitation" or first fort built in 1605 by Champlain, DeMonts, and Poutrincourt. Area, 17 acres.

24. FORT ANNE, Nova Scotia. National Historic Park with museum at Annapolis Royal. Well-preserved earthworks. Area, 31 acres.

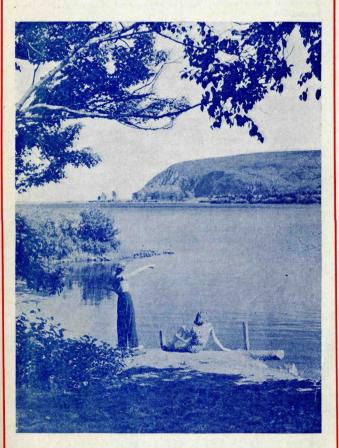
25. FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG, Nova Scotia. National Historic Park with museum near Louisburg. Ruins of walled city erected by the French 1720-40. Interesting excavations. Area, 340 acres.

26. CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS, Nova Scotia. Rugged Cape Breton Island coastline with mountain background. Fine seascapes from park highway. Recreational opportunities. Area, 390 square miles.

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CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL PARK NOVA SCOTIA



Cape Smoky and Freshwater Lake

GENERAL INFORMATION AND MAP

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU OTTAWA, CANADA

CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL PARK

PURPOSE OF NATIONAL PARKS

The National Parks of Canada are areas of outstanding beauty and interest which have been dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment, to be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the pleasure of future generations. The co-operation of visitors is requested in the observance of park regulations so that the parks may continue to serve as natural playgrounds and to provide perpetual opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor life and recreation.

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Cape Breton Island

The Island of Cape Breton is one of the most picturesque regions of Nova Scotia. Separated from the mainland by the deep but narrow Strait of Canso, it presents attractions that are unique in North America and offers an environment of unusual charm. The coastline is rugged, broken by numerous inlets and deep bays which form good natural harbours. High, wooded hills rise from the water's edge, and in the north, sweep back to form a broad plateau. Between these hills are green valleys, many drained by sparkling streams which abound with trout and salmon. Almost dividing the island in two are the extensive and lovely Bras d'Or Lakes. On every hand are delightful panoramas; vistas of rocky capes, sandy coves, surf-worn rocks, and timbered hillsides rising against the blue background of the sea.

Cape Breton Island is also linked with the earliest days of exploration and settlement of the continent. The Cabots. John and Sebastian, who discovered the mainland of North America in 1497, made their first landfall on the east coast of Cape Breton Island, and there raised the English standard for the first time on this continent. Perpetuating the memory of these explorers is the Cabot Trail, a motor highway which girdles the northern part of the island. Verrazano sailed along its coast in 1524, and Jacques Cartier sighted its northern capes on his return journey of 1535-36. The remarkable fisheries of adjacent waters attracted English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, with resulting settlements at what are now Louisburg, St. Ann's, St. Peter's, Sydney, and Ingonish. Cape Breton also witnessed the rise and fall of Louisbourg, the walled city and fortress once regarded as the strongest in America. It played an important part in the long struggle between the English and French for supremacy in America, and its final capture by the English in 1758 led to the end of French rule in Canada

The National Park

Cape Breton Highlands National Park is situated in the northern part of the island and contains an area of about 390 square miles. It lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and forms part of a great tableland which rises to a height of more than 1,700 feet above sea-level. In places this table-land extends to the sea in bold headlands which rise almost sheer from the water. At other points, streams running down to the sea have carved deep gorges which widen out at their lower ends to form broad valleys or "intervales" that are characteristic of the region.

Along the western shores of the park the hills rise almost precipitously from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a height of 1.500 feet. The upper slopes are clad with forest growth, and down their steep sides tumble small amber-coloured streams. The eastern shores are also rocky, but lower in

elevation, and are indented with numerous sandy coves and bays. With the exception of the plateau, which consists mainly of barrens and muskeg areas, the park is covered with a typical Acadian forest. From the sea, the landscape is particularly beautiful, and in the combination of deep valleys, green slopes, and rounded summits broken here and there by rocky spires and outcroppings, is reminiscent of the Highlands of Scotland

In the vicinity of the park, but outside its boundaries, are a number of little villages or settlements, inhabited mainly by families of Highland Scottish and French Acadian ancestry. These people, who depend mainly on the sea for their livelihood, have to a great extent retained their native languages and a rare skill in handicrafts, such as weaving and hooking into rugs native wool spun on ancient wheels. Cheticamp, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a centre for the rug-hooking industry, carried on by people of Acadian origin. Farther north is Pleasant Bay, and along the Atlantic Coast the main settlements are Cape North, Dingwall, Neil Harbour, and Ingonish. These villages, with their flakes or open platforms for drying fish, wharves, and numerous boats, lend a quaint and interesting atmosphere to the region, and provide a fine field for artists and photographers.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Cape Breton Island is accessible from the mainland of Nova Scotia by Highway No. 4. a payed route, or by railway. The crossing of the Strait of Canso between Mulgrave and Port Hawkesbury is made by a modern ferry which operates many times daily. From Port Hawkesbury, the visitor has a choice of routes to the park. The eastern route. by way of Sydney, follows Highways Nos. 4 and 5, connecting with the Cabot Trail and thence to the park entrance at Ingonish Beach. This route skirts the Bras d'Or Lakes, and also affords an opportunity of visiting Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, which is 25 miles from Sydney. From Port Hawkesbury, the distance to Ingonish Beach is 158 miles via New Campbellton ferry and Kelly's Mountain. and 177 miles via Ross Ferry.

An interior route, over Highway No. 19, passes through Whycocomagh and joins the Cabot Trail at Baddeck. From Baddeck, the Cabot Trail may be followed northeastward to the park entrance at Ingonish Beach, 118 miles from Port Hawkesbury, or northwestward to Cheticamp and the western entrance of the park, 124 miles from Port Hawkesbury. The western route follows Highway No. 5 along the Gulf of St. Lawrence through Port Hood to Margaree Forks, where connection is made with the Cabot Trail. The park entrance north of Cheticamp is 105 miles from Port Hawkesbury by this route.

The Canadian National Railways provide a daily service from Eastern Canada to Sydney and intermediate points. The station nearest the park is Little Bras d'Or, situated about 20 miles west of Sydney by highway and about 55 miles from Ingonish Beach, the park headquarters.

A bi-weekly steamship service is provided by SS. Aspu between Sydney and Ingonish, Neil Harbour, Dingwall, and Bay St. Lawrence during the summer months. Steamship service is also available twice a week from Mulgrave to Cheticamp and Pleasant Bay.

The park is also accessible by motor bus. A daily service is operated from Halifax and intermediate points to Sydney. From Sydney daily return trips are made to Dingwall, via Ingonish, and to Cheticamp. Special round trips are also made from Sydney around the Cabot Trail on Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday.

Trans-Canada Air Lines, which connect with other air services in Canada and from the United States, operate a daily service from Moncton, N.B. to Halifax, N.S. From Halifax connection with the park is made by motor, rail, or bus service

REGISTRATION OF VISITORS

No fee is charged for entering the park, but visitors are requested to register for record purposes at the Park Information Bureau, which is situated at the eastern entrance near the park headquarters. This building, of stone construction with thatched roof, is patterned after the crofter type of dwelling still found in the western Highlands of Scotland.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK

Cape Breton Highlands National Park is administered by the National Parks Bureau of Canada. The local administration is carried out by a superintendent whose office and residence are situated near the park entrance at Ingonish Beach on the Atlantic Coast. Information and literature concerning the park may be obtained at the Administration Building or the Information Bureau.

The park regulations are enforced by the park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Land in the park is not sold. Sites for purposes of business or accommodation of visitors, however, may be leased, if an application for such sites is sanctioned by park authorities.

Hunting is prohibited within park boundaries, and all firearms brought into the park must be sealed on entry. Visitors can have their guns sealed without charge at the office of the park superintendent, or by the park wardens. Wild birds, their nests and eggs, as well as all wild animals, are protected.

COMMUNICATIONS

Ingonish Beach and other points adjacent to the park have regular postal service. There is no long distance telephone service in Ingonish, but Ingonish Beach and Cheticamp are served by telegraph. A telephone line between Pleasant Bay and Cheticamp has long distance connection.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Tourist accommodation in the park is provided by Keltic Lodge, a bungalow-type hotel situated on Middle Head near Ingonish Beach and operated by the Government of Nova Scotia. The Lodge includes a main building containing office, guest lounge, and dining-room, and six bungalows containing from four to eight rooms each. The bungalows are steam heated, and rooms have either tub or shower bath. Within easy reach are the park golf course, tennis courts, and bathing beaches. Additional hotel, bungalow cabin, and boarding house type accommodation is available in the villages and settled communities adjacent to the park. Although some of these hostelries lack conveniences associated with summer hotels, in the main they offer clean, comfortable accommodation and plain, wholesome food. A list of accommodation in the park and vicinity, with rates, follows:-

	commodation	n Rates per day
Ingonish Beach— Keltic Lodge	64 persons	Single \$7; double \$12 (Amer. plan) (Children under 7, half rate) (Single meals, B. 75c.; L. \$1; D. \$1.25)
Beinn Mara Lodge	25 persons	Single \$2.75-\$3; double \$5-\$5.50 (Amer. plan)
Whitty House	16 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$4.50 (Amer.) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)
North Ingonish— The Point	30 persons	Single \$3; double \$6 (Amer. plan) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)
The Spruces	25 persons	Single \$3.25; double \$6.50 (Amer.) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)
Pine Grove Inn	18 persons	Single \$2.75; double \$5.50 (Amer.) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)

	commodatio	n Rates per day
Neil Harbour— Inverstrachie	14 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$5 (Amer.) (Rooms and Cabin accommoda- tion)
	12 persons	Single \$2.25; double \$4 (Amer.) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)
Cape North— Macdonalds'	60 persons	Rooms, single \$2.50-\$3.50; double, \$5-\$6 (Amer.)
		Cabins with bath, \$3-\$3.50 per person (Amer.)
Highland Lodge (Dingwall Road)	32 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$5 (Amer.)
Dingwall—		
Cabot Lodge	16 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$5 (Amer.) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)
Pleasant Bay-		
Mountain View Inn	24 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$5 (Amer.) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)
Fraser House	6 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$5 (Amer.)
Donaldson House	40 persons	Rooms, single \$2.50; double \$5 (Amer.) Cabins, \$1 per person (Eur.)
MacIntosh House	14 persons	Single \$2.25; double \$4 (Amer.)
Hillcrest Inn	10 persons	Rooms, single \$2; double \$4 (Amer.) Cabin, \$1 per person (Eur.)
Red River Valley Inn (3 miles north of Pleasant Bay)	18 persons	Single \$2.25: double \$4.50 (Amer.) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)
Cheticamp-		
Acadian Inn	30 persons	Single \$1.50; double \$3 (Eur.) (Restaurant in connection)
Ocean Spray Hotel.	12 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$5 (Amer.)
Rialto Hotel	7 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$4.50 (Amer.)
Seaside Cottage	16 persons	Single \$2.50; double \$4.50 (Amer.) (Rooms and cabin accommoda- tion)
Laurie's Cabins	26 persons	Rooms, single \$1; double \$2 (Eur.) Cabins, per persons \$1 (Eur.)
Seaside Cabins	13 persons	Rooms, single \$1; double \$2 (Eur.) Cabins, per persons \$1 (Eur.)
LeFort's Cabins	6 persons	Cabins, per person 75c. (Eur.)

PICNIC AND CAMP-GROUNDS

Suitable picnic and camping grounds will be found in the park along the Cabot Trail. A camp-ground with a kitchen shelter, tables, benches, stove, fuel, and spring water is available near the athletic field at Ingonish Beach, half a mile north of the park entrance. A picnic shelter situated near the bathing beach is also open to visitors. Camp-sites or picnic grounds with camp-stoves also will be found at Broad Cove; Mary Ann Brook; on South Mountain six miles west of Neil Harbour; in Big Intervale near the Aspy River; in Grand Anse Valley about three miles east of Pleasant Bay; and at Presqu'Ile near Cheticamp. The camp-site near Pleasant Bay is being developed along the lines of a Scottish shieling, complete with a "bothan" or hut with stone walls and thatched roof. This bothan resembles those used as dwellings by Highland crofters when grazing their stock on the high pastures during the summer, and will be available as a kitchen shelter.

Permits are required for overnight camping at points where kitchen shelters are available, and may be obtained from the office of the park superintendent, or from the park officer located in the vicinity. The fees for camping permits are \$1 for ordinary tents for each period of two weeks or fraction thereof; camping permits for automobile trailers are issued at the rate of \$2 for each period of two weeks or fraction thereof.

RECREATION

Bathing.-Both salt-water and fresh-water bathing may be enjoyed at Ingonish Beach. Facing the Atlantic there is a beautiful stretch of sand which extends southward from

Middle Head for nearly a mile along the "barachois" or bar which separates the ocean from a small fresh-water lake The sea water is remarkably pleasant in temperature for the latitude, and the sand, beaten hard by the surf, is free from shells. A small beach also will be found on the shore of the fresh-water lake. A large bath-house where visitors may check their clothing and belongings has been constructed on the barachois. A lifeguard is on duty during the season. Beaches suitable for bathing also will be found at North Ingonish, Broad Cove, Neil Harbour, Dingwall, Pleasant Bay, and Cap Rouge.

Walks and Hikes .- Numerous trails which have been constructed to scenic points in the park offer fine outings on foot. A short walk or climb from the Administration Building at Ingonish Beach leads to a lookout 150 feet above. From this eminence there is a magnificent view of the Atlantic Cape Smoky, and other points. Another attractive walk less than a mile in length has been built along the north shore of the fresh-water lake to the bathing beach. From Keltic Lodge, an enjoyable hike around the eastern section of Middle Head may be made over a trail about two miles long. Excursions may also be made up the Clyburn Valley through the golf links to the suspension bridge, three miles return; to Warren Lake from a point on the Cabot Trail near North Ingonish, five miles return; and over trails which lead up the North Aspy and Cheticamp Rivers.

Golf .- The park golf links, which commence and terminate on Middle Head, have one of the most picturesque settings in the province. Skirting the sea shore for a few holes, the route of play winds up the valley of Clyburn Brook between steep forested hills for nearly a mile, and returning along the south bank of the brook, finishes within a few hundred yards of Keltic Lodge. An inlet of the sea and the rippling Clyburn afford interesting water hazards. Rustic shelters have been provided at several points, and a suspension bridge crosses the Clyburn at the 10th green. The total length of the 18-hole links is 6.600 vards. At the first tee, which is located within a few hundred yards of Keltic Lodge, is a club-house with dressing rooms for men and women, where golfing equipment may be obtained.

Rates charged for the use of the course are:

General rates-One round (18 holes continuous). One day ... One week. One month. Season, lady (restricted)..... Season, lady (full privileges). Season, gentleman. Family rates (season)-*Man and wife... *Dependants (16 years and over) each. *Dependants (12 years to 16) each. *Subject to restricted hours of play.

Tennis.-Three tennis courts, situated within a short distance of the bath-house and picnic shelter at Ingonish Beach, are available to visitors without charge. Enclosed by a strong steel fence, the courts are constructed of reddish clay, and provide an excellent hard-court surface. Racquets and balls must be supplied by those making use of the courts

Field Sports .- An athletic field, complete with guartermile running track, has been constructed at Ingonish Beach opposite the tennis courts and within sight of the main bathing beach. The field is available for Highland games, field sports, track meets, and soft-ball. A large stand for the accommodation of spectators has been erected on the north side of the field.

FISHING

Visitors may enjoy both fresh-water and salt-water fishing in the park and vicinity. The Cheticamp River, on the western side of the park, is noted for its Atlantic salmon,

which run to good size and weight. Sea (speckled) trout are found in most of the lakes and streams of the park and provide fine sport. Among the best trout streams are Clyburn, Warren, Black, and Corney Brooks, and North Aspy, Grand Anse, Mackenzie, and Fishing Cove Rivers. Trout are also found in Warren Lake, along with silver perch, a good pan fish. Most of the small lakes on the plateau also contain fat speckled trout. Visitors are requested to consult park officers concerning seasons and catch limits.

The salt waters surrounding the park offer almost unlimited scope for fishing. The eastern coast of Cape Breton is one of the finest commercial and sport swordfishing grounds in North America. Commercial fishing for this species is carried on extensively from points adjacent to the park. Salmon, haddock, herring, halibut, cod, and mackerel are also caught. The last two species provide good sport on light tackle. Arrangements may be made to accompany deep-sea fishermen on their daily trips, and boats and small schooners may be chartered at Ingonish, Neil Harbour, Pleasant Bay, and Cheticamp. Additional information concerning boats and charges may be obtained from the Park Information Bureau.

AROUND THE CABOT TRAIL

The Cabot Trail provides a spectacular drive of about 70 miles through the park and vicinity. Approaching the eastern entrance, the visitor crosses Cape Smoky at an elevation of about 1,000 feet and drops down to the Ingonish settlements at sea-level. At Ingonish Ferry comes the first magnificent view of the region—the rolling sweep of Klondike Mountain, South Ingonish Harbour, and Middle Head jutting into the Atlantic to form the twin Bays of Ingonish. Skirting Ingonish Harbour, one enters the park at Ingonish Beach. Nearby are the park headquarters, and accessible by a new branch road are the tennis courts, bathing beach, golf links, and Keltic Lodge.

Leaving Ingonish Beach, the route continues northward, crossing the golf links and passing the site of an early French settlement near the mouth of the Clyburn. From Clyburn bridge the road circles North Bay to North Ingonish, a thriving fishing community. From North Ingonish, rolling woodland with numerous streams is traversed to reach Neil Harbour. This is a typical east-coast village, with numerous fishing craft riding at anchor in a small rocky bay. A short side road leads to New Haven.

From Neil Harbour, a fine stretch of highway brings the visitor to the Cape North settlement. Here side roads lead to Dingwall, noted for its gypsum quarries, and to Bay St. Lawrence and Capstick, small fishing communities at the northern end of Cape Breton Island. At Cape North, the Cabot Trail turns westward up North Aspy Valley. At Sunrise Lookout in Big Intervale a wonderful view of the valley, North Mountain Range, and Aspy Bay may be enjoyed. Crossing the Aspy River, the road ascends North Mountain, traverses the height of land, and drops again to Grande Anse Valley and Pleasant Bay on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

At Pleasant Bay, the highway enters its most spectacular stretch. Rising steadily, the route ascends Mackenzie Mountain, unfolding grand vistas of the Gulf and its rugged surf-washed shores. After crossing the summits of Mackenzie and French Mountains, the road descends Jumping Brook Valley to the sea. Skirting the Gulf for several miles, the route passes the reddish bluffs of Cap Rouge and traverses a promontory known as Presqu'Ile before turning inland through a narrow valley to the park boundary at Cheticamp River. Crossing the river, the highway leaves the park and continues on to Cheticamp and points south.

Motorists are requested to pay strict attention to highway traffic signs, to drive carefully at all times, and to see that brakes, headlights, and steering gear are in the best of condition.

Bird life is extensive and interesting. Bald eagles have nested in the park for centuries, and these great birds often may be seen soaring in wide circles above the highest hills. Waterfowl are abundant along the coast and include Canada geese, ducks, and gulls. Spotted sandpipers are numerous along the shore, and ruffed and spruce grouse inhabit the woods of the park. Predatory birds that occur include redtailed and marsh hawks, great horned owl, and osprey. Also frequent are such species as nighthawk, belted kingfisher. hairy and downy woodpeckers, barn, bank, and cliff swallows. blue jay, American robin, American redstart, common starling, magnolia warbler, pine grosbeak, pine siskin, American goldfinch, slate-coloured junco, song sparrow, redbreasted nuthatch, raven, and crow.

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers.-The forests of Cape Breton Highlands National Park are among its most beautiful features. Balsam fir, white and black spruce, yellow birch, sugar maple, and large-toothed aspen predominate. and red oak, red maple, balsam poplar, trembling aspen, white ash, and beech are common. Also found are white birch, red spruce, hemlock, and mountain ash.

Balsam fir is prolific in some areas, and groves of wellbranched little "Christmas trees" are abundant in old clearings along the eastern coast. On the higher barrens, growths of stunted black spruce and balsam are found. Flowering shrubs and small fruits including dogwood, pin cherry, choke cherry, hazel, cranberry, raspberry, gooseberry, and blueberry are numerous. Wild flowers grow in profusion during the summer. Meadow and swamp rose, rhodora, lambkill, Canada mayflower, rough aster, white goldenrod, violet, Northern and marsh St. John's wort, purple meadowrue, bunchberry and wintergreen are characteristic species. Many species of ferns also grow in the park. Caribou moss and lichens are found on the barrens.

Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Matches, cigarette butts, pipe ashes, and other smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Camp-fires may be kindled only at places provided for the purpose and must be extinguished before they are left. Persons using the park paths and trails unaccompanied by a park officer should acquaint themselves with the park regulations, and secure particulars concerning suitable campsites and other related information.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible, or the nearest park officer notified at once. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be replaced in a hundred years. Forest fires are among the greatest enemies of the parks.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Animals and Birds .- The park is a sanctuary for all forms of wild life, and as a result of the protection afforded. wild animals and birds are increasing in numbers. Moose and woodland caribou were once very abundant in the region. but were exterminated by indiscriminate hunting prior to the establishment of the park. Whitetailed deer, however, are often observed, and black bear are increasing. Red fox, Canada lynx, rabbit, and a number of small fur-bearers are numerous. Beaver have been restored by introducing several pairs in park waters near Ingonish.

FIRE PREVENTION

Additional information concerning any of the National Parks of Canada may be obtained from the Government Information Bureau at Ingonish Beach, Cape Breton Highlands National Park, or from the National Parks Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

