

The special animal parks were established for the protection of such species of mammalian wild life as buffalo, elk, and pronghorned antelope, which, once in danger of extinction, now thrive under natural conditions in large fenced enclosures especially suited to their requirements. These reserves include Elk Island National Park in Alberta, 30 miles from Edmonton, which contains a large herd of buffalo and numerous deer, elk, and moose. This park also includes a recreational development at Astotin Lake, where bathing, camping, tennis, and golf may be enjoyed. Nemiskam National Park, also in Alberta, forms a sanctuary for pronghorned antelope.

The national historic parks include Fort Anne, at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, and Fort Beauséjour, near Sackville, New Brunswick, which surround sites notable in early Canadian history. At both of these parks are historical museums housing many exhibits pertaining to the regions in which they are located.

National Historic Sites.—The National Parks Bureau is also charged with the preservation, restoration, and marking of historic sites throughout Canada. In the work of acquiring and selecting sites worthy of commemoration, the Bureau has the assistance of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, a group of recognized authorities on the history of the section of the country they represent. Of the total number of sites that have been considered by the Board, more than 300 have been suitably marked by the Department of Mines and Resources and many others recommended for future attention. At a number of the largest and most important sites, historical museums have been constructed or established to house exhibits relating to the region. Such sites include Louisbourg Fortress, Nova Scotia; Forts Lennox and Chambly, Quebec; and Fort Wellington at Prescott and Fort Malden at Amherstburg, in Ontario.

Migratory Birds Treaty.—This Treaty and the legislation making it effective throughout Canada are administered by the National Parks Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Treaty, which has been effective since 1916, has as its object the protection of the valuable migratory bird life of Canada and the United States. Information concerning the Treaty, and regulations enacted for its enforcement, may be obtained from the Controller, National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas, and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1940

(Twenty in number with a total area of approximately 29,703 square miles.)

Park	Location	Date Established	Area sq. miles	Characteristics
Scenic and Recreational Parks				
Banff.....	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2,585.00	Mountain playground containing famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Typical example of central Rockies, with massive ranges, ice-fields, alpine valleys, glacier-fed lakes, and hot mineral springs. Big-game sanctuary. Recreations: climbing, motoring, riding, bathing, golf, tennis, fishing, skiing.
Yoho.....	Eastern British Columbia, on west slope of Rockies.	1886	507.00	Rugged scenery on western slope of Rockies. Contains famous Yoho Valley, with its numerous waterfalls; Kicking Horse Valley; Emerald, O'Hara, and Wapta Lakes; natural bridge. Alpine climbing centre.