

The National Historic Parks.—A further extension to the National Parks system was made in 1941 when seven areas, previously acquired and administered as historic sites, were designated as National Historic Parks. They are associated with events of outstanding interest in the early history of the Dominion and as such merit the distinction now conferred on them.

Of the National Historic Parks, one of the most interesting is Port Royal in Nova Scotia. This park area, situated on the shores of Annapolis Basin at Lower Granville, contains a replica of the Port Royal Habitation, a group of buildings constructed to shelter the first permanent European settlement in Canada. The present buildings stand on the exact site of the original Habitation erected in 1605 by DeMonts, Champlain, and Poutrincourt and destroyed by an English force in 1613.

The other new National Historic Parks are: Fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island, N.S.; Fort Chambly, Chambly Canton, Que.; Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, Que.; Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ont.; Fort Malden, Amherstburg, Ont.; and Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Man. Fort Anne Park, at Annapolis Royal, N.S. and Fort Beauséjour Park in New Brunswick, previously established as National Parks, were also designated National Historic Parks.

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.

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, 1943

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.