



Canada

National Parks • East



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Front cover:
Flowerpot Island in Georgian Bay Islands National Park.

Inside front cover:
Moonlight over St. Lawrence Islands National Park.

Back cover:
Bathing in Cape Breton Highlands National Park.



What is a Vacation For?

Is it to satisfy the call of the wild? To get back to nature unspoiled, to watch and, perhaps, photograph or paint animals in their native habitat, to wander wilderness trails adorned with wildflowers, to revel in the waters of lake or stream or mighty ocean and to enjoy the play of sun and shadow on beach or woods or meadow?

Perhaps it is to set up camp or travel in a trailer; to ride trail, go fishing, play golf or tennis, see unusual nature films, hunt for shells; to meet people from all over the world in holiday mood . . .

It could be that Canada's National Parks were designed with you in mind. For these parks—19 scenic gems studded across the country—are unique on this earth.

Ranging in size from less than one to more than 17,000 square miles, they were chosen to preserve examples of the most beautiful scenery in Canada and to provide superb recreational facilities for visitors.

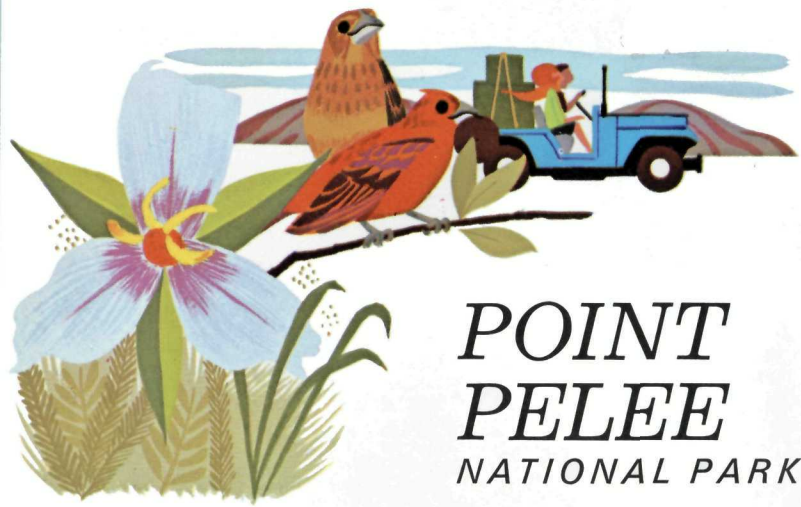
Of the seven Eastern Canadian parks, four are bordered by the salt Atlantic, yet are strikingly different; three are in Ontario at particularly scenic areas of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. They may be visited at any time, but full facilities are seasonal.

Ten million nature lovers visit the parks every year; you will be warmly welcomed, too.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau

OTTAWA, CANADA





POINT PELEE NATIONAL PARK

Pointe Pelee is a V-shaped sandspit jutting into Lake Erie. It is the southernmost area of Canada's mainland and on the same latitude as California.

It is only six square miles, made up of sand beaches, a remnant of the original deciduous forest of North America, and a unique 2,000-acre freshwater swamp. It is also on the spring and fall bird migration routes.

Here plants and wild life unique in Canada may be found. Such trees as cottonwood, sycamore, white sassafras, shagbark hickory; such shrubs as hop-tree, spice-bush and catbrier; such wildflowers as prickly pear cactus, swamp-mallow and wild potato-vine; such animals as the eastern mole, northern katydid and many varieties of turtles; such birds as the orchard oriole, scarlet ibis, blue-gray gnatcatcher and yellow-breasted chat; such game fish as bass, pike, carp, smelt, pickerel and perch.

For botanists, bird-watchers, fishermen and photographers, Point Pelee is Heaven on earth!



Across the marsh more than a hundred varieties of birds wing north and south on their migration routes between March 15th and June 1st and late August through September and October. The self-guiding woodland nature trail provides a fascinating walk and a park naturalist arranges talks and field trips.

Vacationers at one of the park's sandy beaches get ready to go skimming over the blue water of Lake Erie. Many come to the park by boat.

Sand and water seem to stretch to the horizon, providing plenty of room for swimmers, sunbathers and, of course, children of all ages.

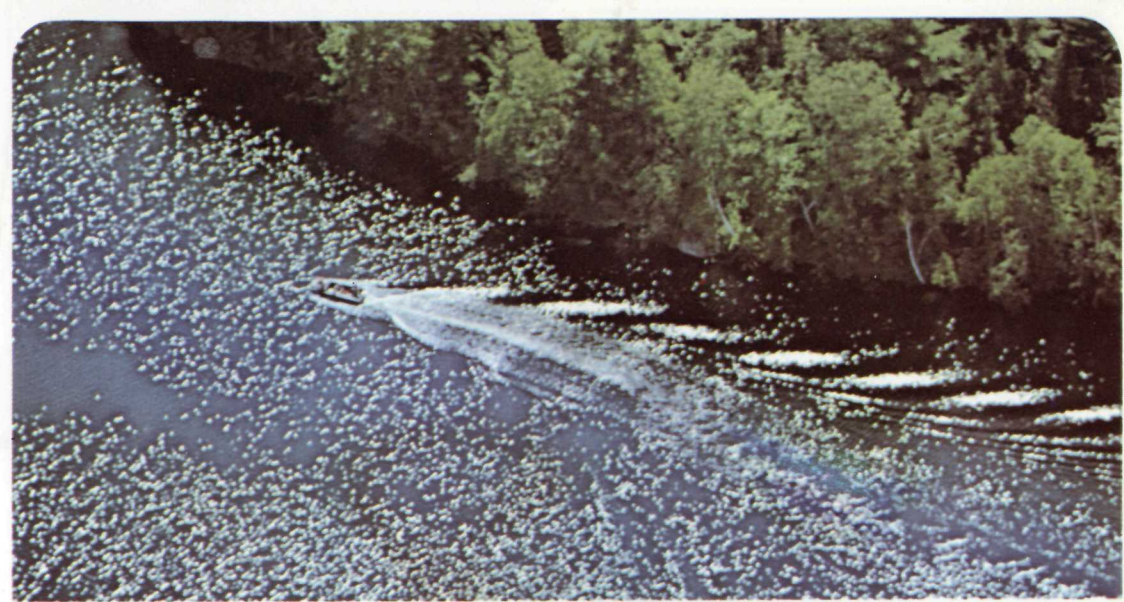
The family brings the food and the park provides the picnic facilities for 7,600 people in 13 beautiful locations. Picnic areas are free.

Canoeing on one of the four large ponds brings tourists close to the profusion of unusual wild flowers that flourish in Point Pelee park.





A typical national park map, clearly marking roads, campgrounds and trails. Beausoleil Island boasts a number of excellent bathing beaches, docks for power boats and facilities for bathing, boating, fishing and hiking.



The glistening plume of a power boat's wake draws a moving pattern on the ever fascinating surface of the blue, blue water. Scenic cruises, ranging in duration from a few hours to several days, are available in the area for those without water transportation.

GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS

NATIONAL PARK



This park consists of 30 islands or parts of islands in Georgian Bay, Ontario. The largest is Beausoleil Island—five square miles; all the rest combined add only two-fifths of a mile.

Beausoleil Island, once the home of the Chippewa Indians, may be reached by boat from Honey Harbour, a popular summer resort.

These islands are noted for their remarkable geological formations, mainly Precambrian rock 600 million years old, with a few patches of sedimentary rock carved into strange shapes by glaciers in ancient times.

There are excellent bathing beaches, docks, well-equipped campsites and picnic areas.



Red sail at noon, and perhaps these sailors are heading for Flowerpot Island, with its curious hoodoos and exciting caves..

The park measures only 5.40 square miles but has more shoreline than many a larger park because it consists entirely of islands. The sandy beaches and calm, shallow shores are ideal even for children's horse-play—and that's part of every good vacation.

ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS

NATIONAL PARK

Thirteen small islands in the gorgeous Thousand Islands area of the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Brockville, and Mallorytown Landing on the mainland, comprise this scenic recreation park.

The islands can be reached by water-taxis from Gananoque, Mallorytown Landing and Rockport, Ontario, and Alexandria Bay and Clayton, N.Y.

All have docks, campsites and wells; on the mainland there is a campground and excellent bathing beach.

There is first-class fishing for bass, pickerel, pike and maskinonge near the park islands.

What is more delightful than boating through the green, forested islands, stopping for a swim or a picnic at each park island!

All kinds of boats may be seen in the St. Lawrence Islands Park, for the variety and beauty of the river and the scenery tempt everyone to explore this water wonderland.

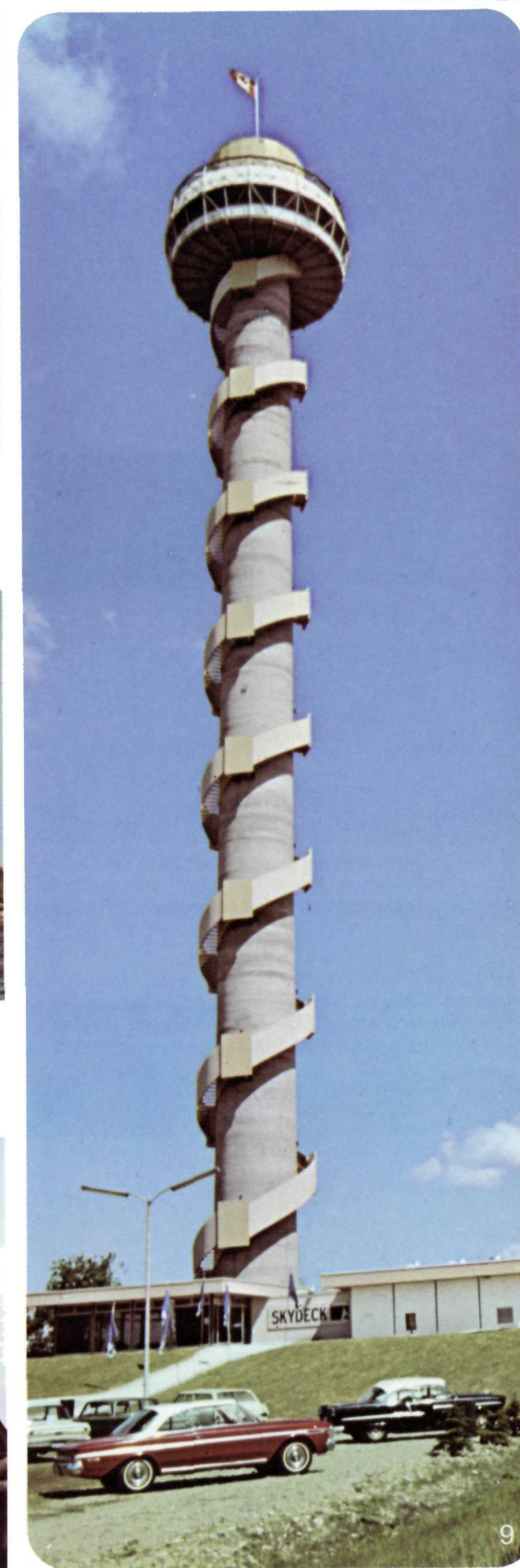


Above: *The Admiralty Group, in which some of the park's islands are situated, is less settled than other parts of the Thousand Islands area.*



Above: *A trimaran sailing craft in the Bateau Channel.*

Below: *In spite of the heavy traffic, fishermen are seldom disappointed in the St. Lawrence River. Species most frequently caught include pike, pickerel, maskinonge and black bass.*





A gay display of flowers, an immaculate visitors' reception building and carefully tended grounds form the typical welcome in one of Canada's national parks. This pleasant scene sets the tone for further vacation pleasures at the entrance to beautiful Fundy National Park, near Alma, New Brunswick, on Route 114.

Visitors to Fundy National Park may enjoy, completely free of charge, this saltwater swimming pool right beside the Bay of Fundy. Situated about 10 miles from the eastern entrance near Alma, the pool is kept heated to an agreeable temperature. Dressing rooms are provided and there is a lifeguard on duty. The pool is open from mid-June to mid-September. The golf course and a campground are nearby.



The park has a nine-hole golf course, which is famous through the Maritimes and attracts golfers from all over the United States and Canada.



There's a fine covered bridge at the little town of Alma, New Brunswick, right near the entrance to the park.



Fun in Fundy Park includes playing with this tame raccoon. The park provides many views of animals in the wild, large as well as small.



The sun and the breeze and the sound of the sea... there's a real holiday for young and old, for rest or fun.

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

Skirting the beautiful Bay of Fundy for eight miles and extending inland for more than nine miles, Fundy National Park is a scenic paradise. Along the bold, irregular coast, the tides, of great height and swiftness, have worn the sandstone cliffs into sculptured masses of rugged grandeur. Enchanting nature trails abound, all leading to river, brook or lake.

There is every kind of accommodation, from Alpine chalets to serviced campgrounds, an excellent nine-hole golf course, tennis courts, a bowling green, an open-air theatre, a heated salt-water swimming pool, playgrounds and a community hall; the New Brunswick School of Arts and Crafts offers short courses in handicrafts during most of July and August.

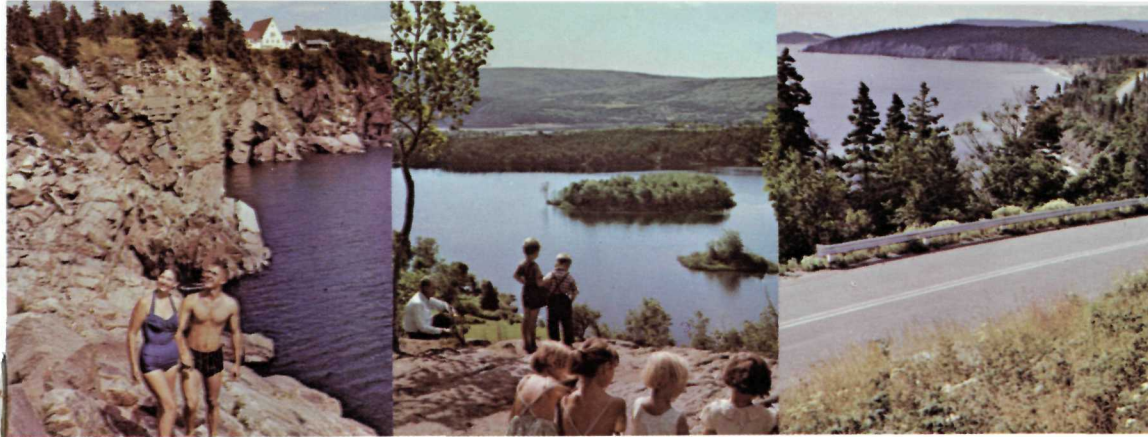


CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL PARK

This park in Nova Scotia is encircled by the magnificent Cabot Trail, a 184-mile, all-weather paved highway that climbs four mountains to provide breathtaking panoramas of rock and sea and valley.

The park's 367 square miles remind visitors of the highlands of Scotland and, indeed, this area was settled by Scots, many of whom still speak Gaelic.

Another park in Nova Scotia, Kejimikujik National Park, is under development near Digby. A forested area with many lakes, it has no visitor facilities yet.

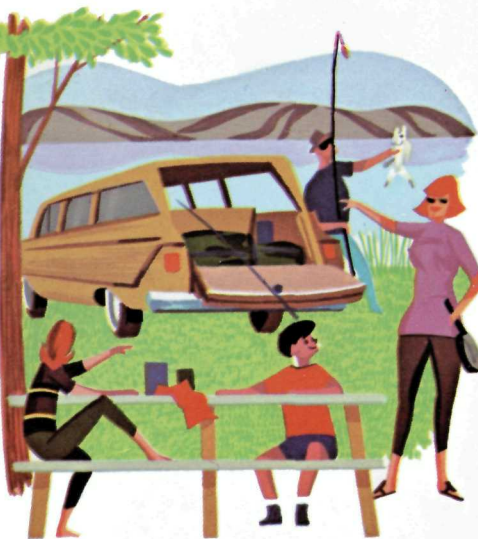


Rocks rise sheer from the Atlantic. The park lies between ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Among the attractions in the park is this lake. The park offers both salt and freshwater swimming.

A drive along the Cabot Trail, the scenic highway that encircles the park, provides many grand vistas.

There's a campground right on the Gulf of St. Lawrence where the beautiful Cabot Trail nears the town of Cheticamp. To pitch your tent near the water and watch the sun set over the Gulf . . . that's relaxation!



Squeals of delight sound over the roar of the waves as children have the time of their lives in the shallow surf at quiet, safe Ingonish Beach at the eastern entrance to Cape Breton Highlands National Park, Nova Scotia.

Vacationers check their road map in front of the rustic information bureau at the park entrance. Courteous attendants are always on duty to help visitors with information and advice about the park's attractions.

Ingonish Beach, where the eastern entrance to the park is situated, is a pleasant little community with white houses, winding drives, forests as far as the eye can see and, best of all, friendly people!





The miles and miles of beaches at Prince Edward Island National Park are lapped by the warmest ocean water north of Florida. Across the mouths of several small bays, little islands and shoals give protection to the inner waters.

A hotdog never tastes better than when it's roasted over an open fire on the beach at dusk.

Golf by the Gulf of St. Lawrence... the fairway on the magnificent 18-hole golf course at Green Gables.

Three serviced campgrounds are at the disposal of visitors to Prince Edward Island National Park.

The distinctive rusty colour of Prince Edward Island's rocks takes on a special glow in the sunset.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Perhaps unique in this world, P.E.I. National Park consists of 25 miles of glimmering sandy beaches, backed by sandstone cliffs, and caressed by the warmth of the Gulf Stream.

Three main areas have been developed as tourist playgrounds, with cabins, serviced trailer parks and campsites, picnic areas, supervised swimming, an exquisite golf course, lakes and streams stocked with game fish, nature trails and recreation hall.

At Cavendish Beach is the famous Green Gables, the farmhouse made known to thousands in stories by Lucy Maud Montgomery, whose birthplace is on view just west of the park.

Charming Prince Edward Island, only 2,200 square miles, is known as the Garden of the Gulf. The aboriginal Indians named it Abegweit, meaning "cradled in the wave". It is a beautiful, pastoral province, with many historic sites, including the landfall of the explorer Jacques Cartier in 1534, the first land survey of the Island in 1765, the laying of the first transatlantic cable in 1852 and the first Conference of the Fathers of Confederation in 1864.



The Cavendish Beach or Green Gables section of the park forms the western part. It extends along the coast from Rustico Harbour to New London Bay. Horseback riding along the vast stretches of beach is one of the surest ways to "get away from it all."





Nature trails provide both a pleasant walk through the park's forest and a chance to study the geology and plant life of the area.



Boats for deep sea fishing may be rented in nearby villages. They are also available from the cabin concession in Terra Nova National Park.



Headlands stretch out into the waters of Bonavista Bay on either side of sheltered sounds, which, like fiords, extend inland for several miles.



The Trans-Canada Highway crosses Terra Nova National Park for a distance of about 25 miles. Park headquarters, with such services as public accommodation, public wharf and information bureau, is situated about midway between the park's northern and southern boundaries.

TERRA NOVA NATIONAL PARK



The park owes its natural beauty to the sea. This area was once covered by glaciers 750 feet thick, which left boulders, gravel, sand and grooved rock. The sea filled the valleys, leaving the hills as islands; the result is a rugged coastline with fiord-like sounds cleaving into bold headlands.

The cold Labrador current bathes these shores, and the exquisite sight of an iceberg, dazzling and shimmering in the blue water, is common.

There are housekeeping cabins and a serviced campground in the park, and good accommodation at Gander, 35 miles away.

There's a campground in idyllic surroundings near the park's headquarters area on the shore of Newman Sound. It boasts such services as kitchen shelters, showers and laundry facilities, and there is a children's playground. There's room for 200 tents.

Visitors to Terra Nova National Park often arrive by sea and there are excellent docking facilities in the headquarters area.





A corner in the house at St-Lin-des-Laurentides, Que., in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911, lived as a boy. It is an authentic restoration of a 19th century French-Canadian home.

Signal Hill at the entrance to St. John's harbour, Newfoundland, now a historic park, was the site of numerous early fortifications. Cabot Memorial Tower is seen in background.

Fort Anne National Historic Park is a beautifully landscaped, 31-acre site at Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia. Among the park's attractions are a museum and well-preserved earthworks.



NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS

Like every other country, Canada has many places which were once scenes of stirring and historic events. As in every other country on the march, Canada's growth has meant the obliteration of many of these interesting places, so a program of preservation and restoration of old buildings, marking sites of historic interest, has been carried out for some years.

Twenty-four of the larger and more important sites have been set aside as National Historic Parks. They include the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada for 22 years, and that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911; a restoration of Port Royal Habitation, built in 1605; reconstruction of Jacques Cartier's flagship of 1535; a museum containing relics of experiments in many scientific fields by Alexander Graham Bell; and military forts, including the Halifax Citadel.

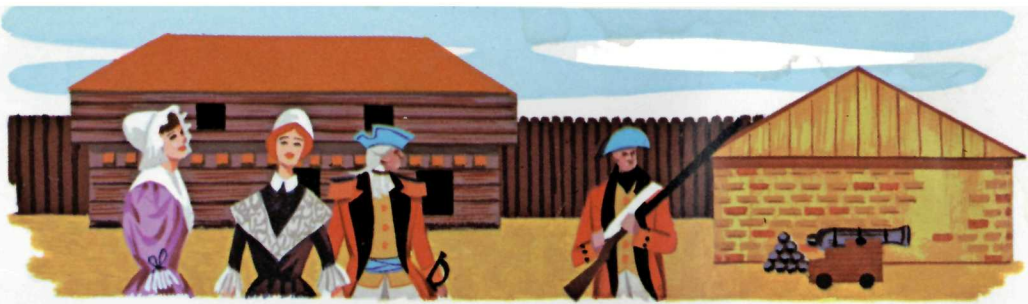
There is no charge for admission to any of these National Historic Parks.



Fortifications at Signal Hill, Newfoundland. Now a national historic park, it was the scene of the last battle in the Seven Years' War. It was here that the French, on September 18, 1762, surrendered their last stronghold in North America to a British naval squadron.



An aerial view of Fort Chambly on the Richelieu River, near Montreal. The fort was built in 1665 by the French and rebuilt by the British in 1710. It incorporates a historical museum.



Once the site of bloody battle, now a tourist attraction: Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, N.S. Fort and surroundings are now a national historic park.



Fort Wellington National Historic Park at Prescott, Ontario, a defence post on the St. Lawrence River, built in 1812-14. It houses a fascinating museum.



Port Royal National Historic Park, Nova Scotia, is a restoration of the "Habitation" or first fort built by Champlain, DeMonts and Poutrincourt in 1605.



Bird's-eye view reveals the distinctive shape of historic Halifax Citadel, now a national historic park. The early 19th century stone fortress, built by The Duke of Kent, is one of the largest in North America. It contains two spacious museums relating to Canada's military history and Nova Scotia's storied past.

Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park near Sackville, New Brunswick, is the site of an early French fort and has a museum.

The Fortress of Louisbourg, erected by the French in 1720-40, is being partially reconstructed. There is also a visitor centre.

Fort Lennox National Historic Park, site of a lovely island fort on Ile-aux-Noix in the Richelieu River, Quebec.





Confederation Chamber in Prince Edward Island's Provincial Building, site, in 1864, of one of two conferences that laid groundwork for union, three years later, of four colonies into one nation, Canada.

Monument at Alexander Graham Bell Museum at Baddeck, N.S., site of first flight by British subject in British Commonwealth (1909). Model depicts Silver Dart aircraft in which flight was made.



This Martello tower on the heights of Lancaster, New Brunswick, was built during the War of 1812. Martello towers are small, circular forts with massive stone walls. They are named after Cape Mortello in Corsica, where a fort of this kind long withstood a cannonade before the English fleet captured it in 1794.



This replica of the Acadian Church of St. Charles in Memorial Park at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, is now a museum. Grand Pré was the chief settlement in central Nova Scotia of the Acadian French, who were expelled in 1755. Resettled in 1760 by New England planters, the village has since been a quiet farming community.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

More than 600 National Historic Sites of early settlements, brutal battles, scientific advancement—the whole range of tragedy, drama and achievement—are marked by monuments, stone cairns, granite crosses and bronze tablets.

There is a Martello tower dating from 1796, sites of the first printing press (1751), the first post office (1755) and the first exchange of radio messages across the Atlantic (1902). Many tablets are memorials to Canada's outstanding men and women.



What it costs!

FREE ADMISSION :

Admission to Canada's national parks is free, but motorists must register and buy a licence in some of the parks. Among the parks listed in this booklet, only two—Point Pelee and St. Lawrence Islands—require such a licence. It costs 25¢ per car per visit; 50¢ if you are pulling a trailer. You can also get a special licence good for any number of trips during the year ending March 31. These licences, also honoured in Elk Island, Prince Albert and Riding Mountain National Parks (described in the Canadian Government Travel Bureau booklet "Canada: National Parks—West"), are \$1.00 per car, \$2.00 for car-and-trailer.

Finally, there are licences good for the entire season in *all* national parks in Canada. They cost \$2.00 and \$3.00 respectively.

NO HUNTING :

The whole idea of national parks is to keep them unspoiled for present and future generations. They are game sanctuaries: you're not allowed to hunt or in any other way molest wild animals or birds. Unsealed firearms are prohibited. You can't even pick flowers: plants and trees are as rigidly protected as the animals. You may bring your dog or cat, but dogs must be kept on a leash.

FISHING LICENCES :

A \$2.00 fishing licence is required in all national parks except in Ontario, where the national parks border on waters that are not part of the parks themselves. To fish in these, non-residents of Ontario need a provincial fishing licence, available from lodges, summer camps and hotels, sporting goods dealers or any district office of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. It costs \$3.25 for three consecutive days, or \$6.50 for the entire season.

ACCOMMODATION :

Commercial accommodation in the parks is government-inspected. There is a minimum charge of \$1.00 a day for camping in the numerous park campgrounds. For details, see "Accommodation Guide to Canada's National Parks", available from any office of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau.



**FOR MORE
INFORMATION...**

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau invites you to take full advantage of its free travel counselling service by directing your inquiries to any of the following Bureau offices:

Boston, MA 02199
263 Plaza
The Prudential Center

New York, N.Y. 10019
680 Fifth Avenue

Chicago, IL 60602
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