

justly renowned, providing opportunities for surf-bathing in salt water of a surprisingly moderate temperature. The Park also contains many features made famous by the novels of L. M. Montgomery, including the farm-house "Green Gables". A picturesque golf course has been constructed in the vicinity of "Green Gables", and other developments carried out for the convenience and pleasure of visitors include the construction of a marine drive, walking trails and bath-houses, and the laying-out of camping and picnicking areas. Good tourist accommodation is available in the Park and at nearby points.

*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.

The formal opening of Port Royal National Historic Park in Nova Scotia took place on July 4, 1941. This park area, which is located 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 structures stand on the exact site of the original Habitation erected in 1605 by De Monts and Champlain and destroyed by an attacking 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, have also been designated National Historic Parks.

*Improvements in the Parks, 1941.*—In addition to regular maintenance, several important developments were inaugurated or carried out in the National Parks during 1941. Because of the urgent need for additional electric energy for war purposes, permission was granted, with the approval of Parliament, for an increase of water storage in Lake Minnewanka and for the construction of a hydro-electric development at Anthracite, both in Banff National Park. The interests of the National Parks are being safeguarded as far as possible.

The Trans-Canada Highway between Johnston Canyon and Lake Louise Station in Banff National Park was paved during the year and other scenic routes in the western National Parks, including the Banff-Jasper Highway, were improved and given dust-laying treatment. The provision of new highway bridges was also undertaken over Pipestone River in Banff National Park; Athabaska River in Jasper National Park; and Blakiston Brook in Waterton Lakes National Park.

The extension of facilities for the detection and suppression of forest fires, including the construction of lookout towers and the improvement of trails, was made possible by special appropriations and by the use of Alternative Service Workers provided by the Department of National War Services.

In order to prevent loss or damage from insects and fungus diseases, studies of forest stands are carried out regularly in the National Parks in co-operation with the Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology of the Department of Agriculture. Specimens are collected and forwarded to these services for identification and, where control measures are necessary, they are carried out under the supervision of trained personnel.