



Key to map of National Parks

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|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mount Revelstoke | 6. Banff | 13. Fort Malden | 20. Fundy |
| 2. Glacier | 7. Waterton Lakes | 14. Point Pelee | 21. Fort Beausejour |
| 3. Yoho | 8. Elk Island | 15. Georgian Bay Islands | 22. Prince Edward Island |
| 4. Kootenay | 9. Wood Buffalo | 16. St. Lawrence Islands | 23. Port Royal |
| 5. Jasper | 10. Prince Albert | 17. Fort Wellington | 24. Fort Anne |
| | 11. Riding Mountain | 18. Fort Chambly | 25. Fortress of Louisbourg |
| | 12. Fort Prince of Wales | 19. Fort Lennox | 26. Cape Breton Highlands |



GREEN GABLES



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NATIONAL PARK
CANADA

FOREWORD

The National Parks of Canada are areas of natural beauty and special interest that have been "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment." Established primarily for the preservation of the unspoiled natural landscape and for the protection of the native wildlife, they are to be "maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The discovery of mineral hot springs bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain by engineers exploring the route for Canada's first transcontinental railway led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From this small area of ten square miles at Banff, Alberta, set apart in 1885, the national parks system has been extended until it embraces 26 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

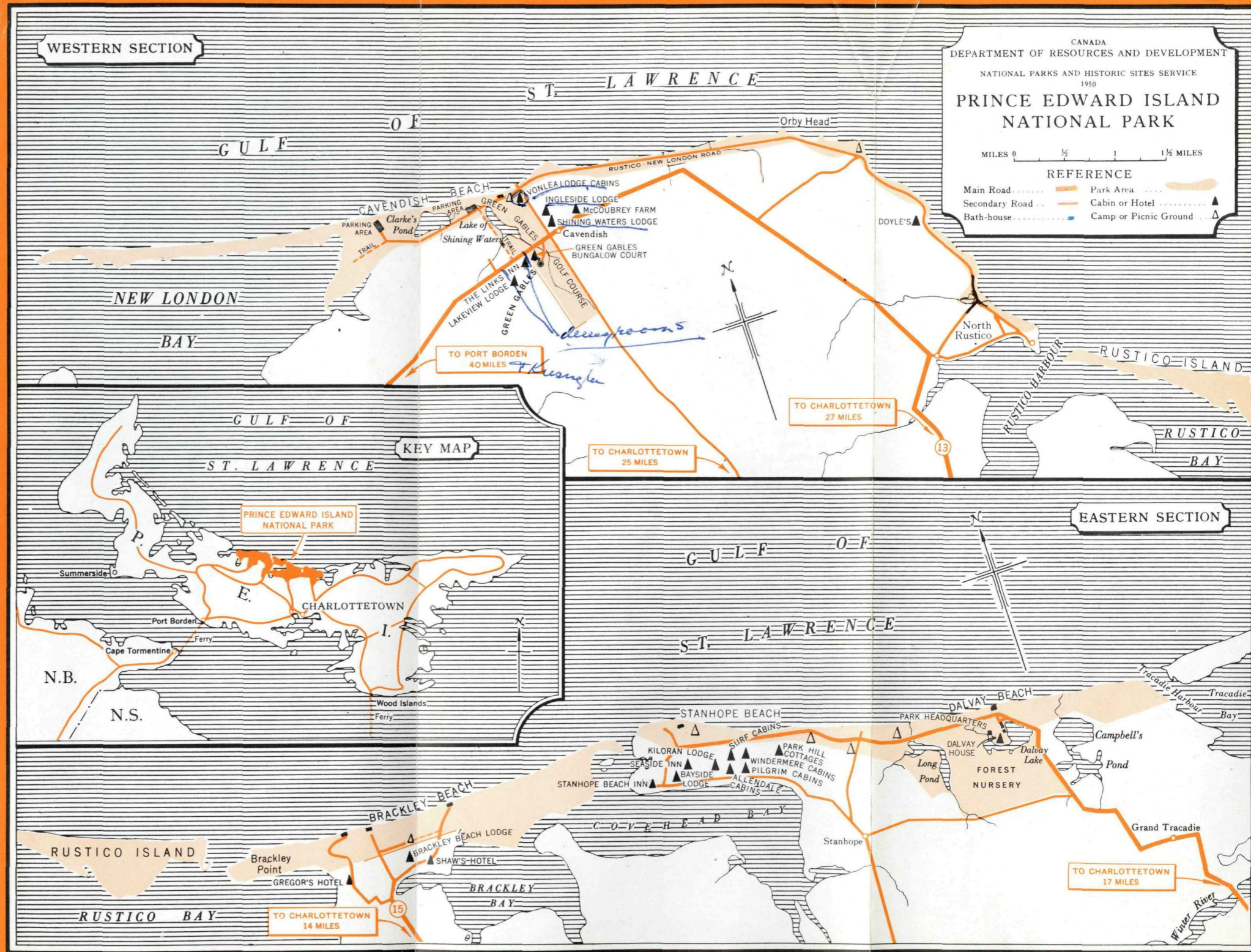
Although a few parks have been devoted chiefly to the conservation of certain species of big game animals once threatened with extinction, some contain sites memorable in the early history of Canada. Others have been developed so that park visitors may more conveniently view the magnificent scenery and relax in the enjoyment of the inspirational and peaceful environment. From the sea-girt hills on the Atlantic Coast across the rivers and lakes of Central Canada to the alpine vistas of the Rockies and Selkirks, these national playgrounds provide ideal areas for nature study and for recreation.

It is the responsibility of the National Parks Branch to administer these natural areas for the enjoyment of Canada's present and future generations. By progressive stages the parks have been made more easily accessible, wildlife scientifically managed, public services provided, and accommodation and recreational facilities expanded. A staff of experienced wardens keeps constant vigilance throughout these park areas to ensure the protection of the flora and fauna, as well as the safety and convenience of park visitors. Conservation of the forests, the flowers, and the natural wildlife is their chief concern, and the co-operation of all visitors in this important work is greatly appreciated.

In marking, preserving, and restoring sites of national historic importance the National Parks Branch is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia to Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay, nine such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other places of historical importance have been suitably commemorated.

The National Parks of Canada are part of a great national heritage, and under careful administration will continue as a perpetual asset—undiminished by use—for all future generations.

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THE HONOURABLE ROBERT H. WINTERS
MINISTER OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT



GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration

Park visitors are requested to register for record purposes at the Superintendent's office in the Dalvay area or at Green Gables in the Cavendish area. There is no entrance fee.

Park Administration

Prince Edward Island National Park is administered by the National Parks Branch of Canada. The local administration is carried out by a resident superintendent whose offices are at Dalvay (P.O., Grand Tracadie) at the eastern end of the park. Literature descriptive of the park, and other information, may be obtained from the Superintendent's office, or from park officers stationed in various sections of the area.

Recreation

Bathing—

Broad sandy beaches extend for miles along the Gulf of St. Lawrence and, shelving gradually out into deep water, provide a maximum of enjoyment under ideal conditions for children and adults alike. Sand dunes that rise to a considerable height behind the beaches provide picnic grounds for visitors, and also afford protection from western winds. Convenient dressing-rooms are provided for the use of visitors at the park beaches. Lifeguard Stations are manned during the summer season at Dalvay, Stanhope, Brackley, and Cavendish beaches.

Boating—

Facilities for boating are available to visitors in the vicinity of the park at Grand Tracadie and Rustico. In addition to row-boats and motor-boats, which may be rented, accommodation can also be secured in launches for deep-sea fishing.

Children's Playgrounds—

Children's playgrounds with slides, swings, and teeter-totters are provided near the camp-grounds at the four main beaches in the park.

Fishing—

A number of small lakes and ponds in the park contain trout and white perch, and cod and mackerel fishing may be enjoyed in the coastal waters. Trout are also found in streams adjacent to the park.

The co-operation of visitors in completing creel census cards is greatly appreciated.

Tennis and Bowling—

Two tennis courts and a bowling green are available to park visitors in the Dalvay area. There are also tennis courts in the Brackley, Stanhope, and Cavendish areas.

Golf—

Excellent opportunities for golf are available at the Green Gables golf links in the Cavendish section of the park. Skirting the sand dunes along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and extending back into the pastoral landscape of the Island the 18-hole links at Green Gables presents a delightful combination of seaside and inland course resembling some of the links of Scotland.

The renowned Green Gables farmhouse is open to visitors. A modern club-house, overlooking the first tee, is equipped with lounge, locker and shower rooms, and professional shop for golf supplies.

The green fee is \$1.00 per round or \$1.50 per day with comparable rates for weekly, monthly, and seasonal periods.

Accommodation

Summer accommodation in Prince Edward Island National Park and vicinity is provided by a number of hotels, bungalow cabins, cottages, and farm homes situated within easy reach of the park beaches. A number of privately-owned summer cottages in the vicinity of the park are available for rental. Information concerning these may be obtained from the office of the Park Superintendent at Dalvay.

Name	Capacity	Rates	Plan
Dalvay			
Lalvay Hotel & Cottages	60 persons	\$42-\$56 per person weekly (double occupancy)	(A)
Stanhope			
Stanhope Beach Inn	90 persons	Single \$6.50 and up daily Double \$11-\$15 daily	(A)
Bayside Lodge	36 persons	Single \$1.50 and up	(E)
Seaside Inn	80 persons	Single \$5.50 daily	(A)
Kiloran Lodge	35 persons	Single \$7.00 daily	(A)
Park Hill Cottages	30 persons	Single \$1.50 to \$2 daily	(E)
Windermere Cabins	30 persons	Single \$2 daily	(E)
Pilgrim Cabins	20 persons	Single \$2 daily	(E)
Allandale Cabins	18 persons	Single \$2 and up daily	(E)
Surf Cabins	30 persons	Double \$30 weekly	(E)
Brackley Beach			
Shaw's Hotel	80 persons	Single \$7 and up daily	(A)
Brackley Beach Lodge	40 persons	Single \$4 daily	(E)
Gregor's Hotel	45 persons	Single \$6.50 daily	(A)
Cavendish			
Green Gables Bungalow Court	20 cabins	Double \$5 daily Additional adult \$1.50	(E)
McCoubrey Farm	8 persons	Single \$3.50 daily	(A)
Lake View Lodge	30 persons	Single \$5 and up daily	(A)
Links Inn	40 persons	Single \$5 and up daily	(A)
Ingleside Lodge	16 persons	Single \$32 and up weekly	(A)
Shining Waters	25 persons	Single \$4 and up daily	(A)
Avonlea Lodge	35 persons	Single \$4 and up daily	(A)
North Rustico			
Doyle's Tourist Home	20 persons	Single \$4 daily	(A)

(E) indicates European Plan (without meals).

(A) indicates American Plan (with meals).

NOTE: Rates quoted are the latest available, but may be subject to minor revision from time to time. Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment or have cabin trailers it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance.

Camping

Camp-grounds in delightful settings have been laid out and equipped at Dalvay, Stanhope, Brackley, and Cavendish Beaches. Kitchen shelters, camp-stoves, tables, benches, fuel, and fresh water are provided. Camping fees are as follows: Ordinary tents—one day, 50 cents; over one day and up to two weeks, \$1.00. For cabin trailers the rate is 50 cents for one day, \$1.00 for two days, and \$2.00 for any period over two days up to two weeks. Permits may be obtained from the office of the Park Superintendent, or from the park officer located in the vicinity of the camp-ground.

Wildlife Protection

The National Parks Act requires that all parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the use of future generations. Therefore, all wildlife within park boundaries is rigidly protected, and hunting and the possession of unsealed firearms are strictly prohibited. As the parks are game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals, or birds and their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permission.

Flora And Fauna

Trees and Flowers—

The forest growths include many species native to the region—white spruce, black spruce, balsam, fir, tamarack, white poplar, white birch, red maple, mountain ash, and sumach. Raspberries, blueberries, and creeping cranberries grow abundantly. Wild flowers and various species of shrubs are also numerous. Bayberry adds fragrance to the woods, especially in the Dalvay area.

Animals and Birds—

There are no big game animals in the park, but species of smaller mammals, including fur-bearers, such as mink, squirrel, and snowshoe rabbit, occur in the region. Many birds inhabit the park, or are regular migrants, and waterfowl are observed in nearby waters. Bank swallows are numerous in the Stanhope area. Game birds most commonly seen include ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge, and several species of ducks.

Fire Prevention

Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires that cannot be put out promptly should be reported immediately to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage that cannot be repaired in a hundred years.

Films

Motion picture films, 16 mm., mostly in colour with sound, depicting National Parks of Canada, are available through various distribution outlets in Canada and the United States.

Full information can be obtained from all regional offices of the National Film Board in Canada, and from the Canadian Travel Film Libraries at:

400 West Madison Avenue, CHICAGO, Ill., and
1270 Avenue of the Americas, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.A.

Write for information to:

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, CANADA

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Location and Description

Prince Edward Island National Park was established in 1937 and contains an area of approximately seven square miles. It extends along the north shore of the Island Province for a distance of nearly 25 miles. Among its outstanding features are its magnificent beaches, beaten broad and smooth by the constant action of the surf from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Adjacent to these beaches, sand dunes and sandstone cliffs rise to considerable heights, and, across the mouths of several bays, small islands and shoals give protection to the inner waters. The delights of salt-water bathing and relaxation on the sandy beaches are enhanced by the healthful climate. The temperature is ideal, the air invigorating, and the water is warmer than at many points hundreds of miles to the south along the Atlantic Coast.

The park is composed of three main sections, each of which borders the seashore. The eastern, or Dalvay-Stanhope section, extends from Tracadie Bay to Covehead Harbour, and contains the administrative headquarters of the park. The Brackley Beach section lies between Covehead Harbour and Rustico Bay. The Cavendish or Green Gables section forms the western part of the park and extends along the coast from Rustico Harbour to New London Bay. The park area also contains Rustico Island, as yet undeveloped, lying across the mouth of Rustico Bay. The Cavendish area includes Green Gables, immortalized in the novels of Lucy Maud Montgomery.

How To Reach The Park

The Province of Prince Edward Island is accessible from the mainland Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by modern ferry services, by steamship, and by air service. The Canadian National Railways operate a railway and automobile ferry service between Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Port Borden, P.E.I., the year around. An automobile ferry service is also operated between Caribou, N.S., and Wood Islands, P.E.I., from May to November. During the summer tourist season these ferry services make several crossings daily. The ferry terminals at Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Caribou, N.S., are served by the main provincial highway systems.

Maritime Central Airways operate three return flights daily, except Sunday, and one return trip on Sundays, between Moncton, N.B., and Summerside and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Trans-Canada Air Lines connects this service with other sections of Canada and the United States. T.C.A. operates flights from Boston, Mass., to Moncton, N.B., and provides a connection with all parts of the United States.

Provincial highways lead to the main park beaches—Cavendish, Rustico, Brackley, Stanhope, and Dalvay. Park highways connect Dalvay and Stanhope beaches in the eastern section of the park and Cavendish and Rustico beaches in the western section.