

"This is in line with our winter recreation policy for the national parks announced last March," said Mr. Laing. "Skiing in these parks is going to be more and more important."

Last winter about 17,000 skiers used the new T-bar lift, installed to serve an expected 4,000 people to Marmot Basin's upper slopes. This year a second lift will be operated by the same company.

COMPARE AND DEVELOP

The study will include a physical analysis of skiing sites, recommendations for lifts, ski-runs, lodge requirements and other related facilities, which will be compared with skiing trends in Western Canada, after which a plan for new developments will be prepared.

Elsewhere in the national parks, intensive skiing developments are under way at Banff, Alberta, a contender for the 1972 Winter Olympics. There are other skiing developments in Mount Revelstoke National Park, British Columbia, and in Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba.

LOUISBOURG FORTRESS RESTORED

Work is beginning on another major phase in the restoration of the Fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. A Montreal construction firm will restore the shell of the massive Chateau Saint Louis, where the French governor and most of his men had their living quarters. Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, recently announced the award of the contract for \$675,000. He said it was expected that a major part of the Chateau would be completed in time for Canada's 1967 centennial celebrations.

Louisbourg was one of the great hinges of Canada's history. Captured by New England troops

in 1745, it was returned to the French and captured again by the British in 1758. This was a prelude to the fall of Quebec, which changed the course of Canada's history.

ENVIRONS RECONSTRUCTED

The Government is undertaking only a partial restoration of Louisbourg, the Chateau being the centre-piece. The reconstruction of the part known as the King's Bastion, as well as the foundation of the Chateau Saint Louis itself, is well under way. The remainder of Louisbourg - which was completely razed in 1760 - will be restored to show the streets, a few houses and the outline of the razed buildings to enable the public to appreciate the size and historical significance of the port and fortress that was once inhabited by about 3,000 persons, and played such a significant part in the history of Canada, Newfoundland, Acadia and New England.

The two-storey chateau, which was 360 feet long and 52 feet wide, contained 52 rooms and a large attic dormitory for troops. It was built mainly of rubblestone, with some cut stone and brick. The governor's pavilion, officers' barracks and a chapel were in the south wing and the intendant's pavilion and soldiers' barracks were housed in the north wing.

SPECIAL BUILDING MATERIALS

Two hundred and fifty thousand special bricks of the same type used in the original building, are being produced in New Glasgow, N.S., and personnel of the Canadian Historic Sites Division are cutting sandstone and making wrought iron hardware fittings at the Louisbourg site. They will also supply roof slate and hewn timber framing for the building.

The contract includes concealed modern heating for the chateau, as well as lighting and other facilities for the building staff and public.