

forest area; this park has modest bungalow, lodge and cabin accommodation, and an auto camp equipped with camp kitchens, spring water, and wood for fuel. Moose Mountain Park, an area of 192 square miles honeycombed with lakes and thickly covered with poplar and white birch, is located about 15 miles north of Carlyle, and is popular with visitors from the United States because of its fine scenery and good fishing. Katepwe Park, about 60 miles northeast of Regina, on the famous Qu'Appelle Lakes, has camp kitchens and bathhouses and offers boating, fishing and safe bathing. Good Spirit Lake Park, 20 miles west of Canora, also offers good fishing and bathing, and has excellent camp and picnic grounds with kitchen and bathhouse. Greenwater Lake Park is an area of 35 square miles in the forest belt north of Kelvington; it consists mainly of virgin forests and lakes affording good bathing and fishing. Little Manitou Park is an area of about 4 square miles on Manitou Lake, renowned for its medicinal qualities: chateau, cabin, and tourist camp accommodation are available. Duck Mountain Park, 15 miles northeast of Kamsack, presents a well-forested area and beautiful Madge Lake, which has a shore line of 47 miles, densely wooded and with sandy beaches. Wild life is plentiful and the lake is well stocked with fish.

*Manitoba.*—Although Manitoba has many areas attractive to the sightseer and vacationist, the Province has as yet established officially, only one which may be described as a provincial park. This is the area set aside in 1930 as the Whiteshell Forest Reserve, a rugged section of the Precambrian part of eastern Manitoba covering 1,088 square miles. The physical characteristics of this area account for its distinctiveness as a recreational, fishing and hunting reserve. More than 200 lakes and rivers are interlaced among islands and mainland, providing a fine network of canoe routes throughout the park. Volcanic rock cliffs, overhung with moss and small brush, rise steeply from the water. Much of the land is rough, hilly and thickly forested with the contrasting green of poplar, birch and tamarack. Although much of the northern Whiteshell remains in its primitive state, several southern lakes have been developed as resorts. West Hawk, Falcon, Caddy, Brereton, and White Lakes have become most popular. Fishing is an outstanding attraction of the Whiteshell, with northern pike, pickerel, lake trout, bass and perch the most prevalent species. A large new sport fish hatchery with a capacity of 500,000 eggs was constructed in 1942. Game-bird and big-game hunting have long been popular in the northern Whiteshell, though much of the southern portion has been set aside as a game preserve. Early maps show that La Verendrye was the first white man to explore what is now the Whiteshell Provincial Park. In 1734 he followed the turbulent Winnipeg River, which roughly outlines its northern boundary. Manitoba's "Land of the Granite Cliffs" has had a colourful past. Proposed post-war development promises it an interesting future.

*Ontario.*—There are six provincial parks in Ontario. With the exception of Ipperwash Beach Park, which is maintained exclusively for camping, picnicking and swimming, they were all dedicated primarily to the preservation of the forests, fish, birds, and all forms of wild life. The recreational possibilities which they provide are varied and extensive.

Algonquin Provincial Park, 2,741 square miles, is a wilderness area available by highway from the southern boundary. There are good camping facilities, with good fishing and attractive canoe trips. Quetico Provincial Park, 1,720 square miles, also a wilderness area, provides good camping facilities, fishing and canoe