

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 are 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. A statement of the acreages of the Provincial Parks is given below.

Algonquin Park is a wilderness area accessible by highway from the southern boundary and by Canadian National Railways from both the north and south boundaries. There are first-class hotels and good camping facilities, with excellent fishing and attractive canoe trips. Quetico Park, also a wilderness area, affords good camping facilities, fishing and canoe trips. Lake Superior Park is another wilderness area. Camping facilities have not yet been provided nor canoe routes defined but there is good fishing. Sibley Park is a wilderness area as yet without camping facilities. Rondeau Park is partly cultivated, with fine timber stands and highly developed camping facilities. There are some enclosed animals and others running wild: fishing is fair and special duck shooting licences are obtainable. There are no canoe routes in this park. Ipperwash Beach Park consists of sandy beach and woodland area with highly developed camping facilities. There are no wild animals, but the fishing is fair. Special fishing licences are available in Algonquin and Quetico Parks.

| <u>Park</u> | <u>Sq. Miles</u> | <u>Park</u> | <u>Sq. Miles</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Algonquin..... | 2,741 | Ipperwash Beach..... | 109 |
| Quetico..... | 1,770 | Sibley..... | 61 |
| Lake Superior..... | 540 | Rondeau..... | 8 |
| <i>Total.....</i> | <i>5,229 square miles</i> | | |

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. The physical characteristics of this area account for its distinctiveness as a recreational, fishing and hunting reserve. More than 200 lakes and several rivers provide a network of canoe routes throughout the park. Lichen-covered rock cliffs rise steeply from the water and much of the land is rough, hilly and thickly forested with the contrasting green of pine, spruce, 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 Forest Reserve, with northern pike, pickerel, lake trout, bass and perch the most prevalent species. A large 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 northern Whiteshell, though much of the southern portion has been set aside as a game preserve. Early maps show that La Vérendrye was the first white man to explore what is now the Whiteshell Forest Reserve. 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 and plans for new scenic highways in this region promise it an interesting future.

Other forest reserves in the Province have important recreational values and are being developed. The Singoosh Blue Lakes area in the Duck Mountain Forest Reserve has been of local importance for camping and fishing and a road is under construction to Wellman Lake, the largest lake in this Reserve.