

These parks and reserves are wilderness areas of great scenic interest—for the most part mountainous country threaded with many rivers, lakes and streams and abounding in wildlife. In all of them, except Mount Orford, excellent fishing may be found and most of them have been organized to accommodate sportsmen and tourists in camps, cottages and lodges. Mont Tremblant is a famous resort area in both summer and winter and is easily reached by highway from Montreal. The Department of Game and Fisheries administers the parks and reserves, and also six salmon streams which are open to anglers.

*Ontario.*—The provincial park program in Ontario has been greatly expanded since 1955. In 1959 the provincial parks system provided supervised camping and picnicking privileges in 57 parks for which a nominal charge was made, and also supervised privileges in 25 park areas undergoing primary stages of development. In addition to these established parks, other areas are in process of acquisition, reserved for future development, or being investigated. The four largest parks—Algonquin, Quetico, Superior and Sibley—together have an area of nearly 4,700 sq. miles. Algonquin, 141 miles north of Toronto and 105 miles west of Ottawa, was the first to be established and is the best known. It is well provided with commercial camps for children and adults and is easily accessible by road. However, the present administrative policy is to encourage the establishment of commercial recreation facilities on the park fringes and to return the park itself to its natural condition. The interiors of Quetico and Superior Parks are also being retained as wilderness areas with fringe development. Quetico Park is accessible by road through the recently developed French Lake camp site, and by water; an extension to Highway No. 17 northward from Sault Ste. Marie will give access to Superior Park; and Sibley Park may be reached by road from Highway No. 17 eastward from Port Arthur.

The parks are administered by the Parks Division of the Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, from which detailed information is available in brochure form.

*Manitoba.*—There are ten forest reserves in Manitoba with a total area of 5,386 sq. miles, which are used to a certain extent as recreational areas. Recently, 21 new areas totalling 968 sq. miles in extent have been established as parks and recreational areas.

*Saskatchewan.*—Saskatchewan has ten provincial parks with a total area of about 2,310 sq. miles. Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain, Greenwater Lake, Moose Mountain, and Valley Centre are operated as summer resorts with chalet, lodge, cabin and trailer accommodation, and camping and picnic facilities. Recreational activities include fishing, boating, swimming, golf, tennis, dancing, baseball, hiking, horseback riding, etc., and the parks are all well fitted with playground and beach equipment for children. In Cypress Hills Park, elk, antelope, deer and beaver are plentiful and brook and other trout abound in the streams and lakes. Heavy stands of tall, straight lodgepole pine provide forest cover in this area. In Duck Mountain, Moose Mountain and Greenwater Lake Parks, moose, elk, deer, bear and beaver are common as well as several varieties of grouse. Spruce, poplar and white birch provide excellent cover for wildlife. Pickerel, pike and perch are prevalent in the lakes.

*Alberta.*—In Alberta 40 provincial parks have been established with a total area of approximately 138 sq. miles; 34 of these parks are presently under development. The Cypress Hills Provincial Park, covering an area of over 77 sq. miles, is the largest and is situated in the southeast portion of the province. The other parks under development are: Aspen Beach, Beauvais Lake, Big Hill Springs, Bow Valley, Crimson Lake, Cross Lake, Dillberry Lake, Entrance, Garner Lake, Gooseberry Lake, Kinbrook Island, Lac Cardinal, Little Bow, Little Fish Lake, Long Lake, Ma-Me-O Beach, Miquelon Lake, Moonshine Lake, O'Brien, Park Lake, Pembina River, Red Lodge, Rochon Sands, Saskatoon Island,