

The Fish and Game Reserves together occupy more than 10,000 sq. miles. The Chibougamau Reserve and the Mistassini Reserve, both northwest of Lake St. John, cover 3,400 sq. miles and 5,200 sq. miles, respectively. Smaller reserves are the Kipawa Reserve in the Témiscamingue district, the Shickshock Reserve adjoining Gaspesian Park, and the Petite Cascapedia and the Port Daniel, reserved for salmon and trout fishing, both of which lie along the Bay of Chaleur in Gaspé Peninsula.

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 Park, located close to a famous year-round recreational area, is, in summer, easily reached by highway from Montreal and is very popular for tent or trailer camping and for swimming and picnicking. The Department of Fisheries and Game administers the parks and reserves, and also six salmon streams which are open to anglers.

**Ontario.**—The provincial parks system in Ontario has been greatly expanded in recent years. There are 77 parks now available for public use and five new parks are in process of development. Thirteen other areas are reserved for future development. The total area in the Ontario Provincial Parks system is about 5,460 sq. miles.

The four largest provincial parks—Algonquin, Quetico, Lake Superior and Sibley—together have an area of about 5,200 sq. miles. Algonquin, 180 miles north of Toronto and 105 miles west of Ottawa, has several campgrounds which are accessible by car from Highway 60 and its numerous waterways may be traversed and enjoyed by canoe. There are several commercial children's camps in the Park but the present administration policy is to provide development facilities, such as campgrounds, on the Park fringes and to retain the interior in a natural condition. The interiors of Quetico and Lake Superior Parks are also retained as wilderness areas with only fringe development. Quetico Park is accessible by road at the Dawson Trail Campground on French Lake, and also by water via Basswood Lake in the south. Highway 17 north from Sault Ste. Marie provides access to Lake Superior Park, and Sibley Park may be reached by road from Highway 17 east from Port Arthur. There are small charges for entry of automobiles into provincial parks and for overnight camping.

Under the Wilderness Areas Act, which came into effect in 1959, 35 areas have now been established. These tracts of land, widely distributed across the province, vary in size, character and significance but all are regarded as important for their historical, scientific, aesthetic or cultural values. The largest is a 225-sq. mile area of treeless tundra in the northeastern tip of the province, jutting out at the base of Hudson Bay where it meets James Bay. All the other areas are small and none exceeds 640 acres. Perhaps the most widely known is the Sleeping Giant, a geological formation resembling a recumbent man, in Thunder Bay at the Lakehead.

The parklands of Ontario are administered by the Parks Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, from which detailed information in booklet form is available.

**Manitoba.**—In Manitoba, four large areas of virgin forest have been set aside as provincial parks. In addition, numerous recreational areas, camp and picnic grounds, and roadside stopping places have been established. These park areas are administered by the Parks Division of the Forest Service.

**Saskatchewan.**—Saskatchewan has 14 provincial parks with a total area of about 2,300 sq. miles. Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain, Greenwater Lake, Moose Mountain and Valley Centre are operated as summer resorts with chalet, lodge, cabin and trailer