

unspoiled landscapes and characteristically arctic wildlife are being preserved for scientific study and as unique features of the province. All other wilderness areas are less than 1 sq. mile in size.

Ontario has made another advance in meeting the rising pressures for recreational space by applying the concept of the recreational reserve. The recently created North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve covers 4,500 sq. miles of interesting country lying generally between Algoma and Parry Sound on the north shore of Georgian Bay and including the channel between Manitoulin Island and the mainland, the 30,000 Islands, the famous route of the voyageurs via the French River, the remaining shoreline of Lake Nipissing and the LaCloche Mountains. The Reserve is not a National Park nor is it a Wilderness Area but an area following a normal course of development which is already used extensively for recreation. The plan is, by guiding the evolution of the area, to realize its full potential as a recreational paradise serving all types of needs and co-existing with a landscape of normal activity.

Ontario's vast lakeland areas make this province a vacation paradise and the number of park visitors increases year by year. Attendance in 1965 was 8,875,668 persons and campers numbered 902,472. Charges for vehicle entry are \$1.00 a day or \$5.00 a year and camping charges are \$1.50 a night or \$9.00 a week. At supervised tent and trailer campsites, picnic tables, fireplaces, tested drinking water and washrooms are provided. New campsites are being added at the rate of 500 to 1,000 a year and in 1965 numbered approximately 16,000.

Interpretative and naturalist programs are being continually expanded and such services as museums, outdoor exhibits, conducted trips, illustrated talks and labelled nature trails were available in 19 parks in 1965.

The parklands of Ontario are administered by the Parks Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. Detailed information is contained in various booklets and maps available on request from the Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Manitoba.—The provincial park system of Manitoba, administered by the Parks Branch of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, consists of four major classifications of outdoor recreational development: *provincial parks* which are large-area parks with a variety of natural attractions suited to many outdoor activities; *recreational areas*, the natural attractions of which are modified to accommodate recreational activities of an intensive nature; *waysides*, or highway parks which enhance travel routes and provide attractive rest stops; and *heritage areas*, which are areas of outstanding scenic beauty or have natural and physical features of special provincial interest.

Manitoba's Centennial \$5,000,000 parks program includes the development of three new provincial parks, the rehabilitation and expansion of existing recreational areas with a view to providing new camping and improved day-use facilities, and the development of the heritage area program to preserve and interpret sites, large and small, illustrating the natural and human history of the province. A survey has been conducted to establish a development policy for waysides and a study of the shoreline potentials along Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba will provide guidance for the future development of the interlake area.

At present Manitoba has nine provincial parks with a total area of 2,854 sq. miles, of which area 1,945 sq. miles are within provincial forests. In addition, there are 40 recreational areas ranging in size from 2.5 acres to 2,000 acres, and many picnic sites, campgrounds and trailer parks. Hunting and fishing lodges are common and accommodation in some of the parks runs the gamut of modern resorts and motels, hotels and cabins. Golf, tennis, swimming and boating facilities are available, as well as children's playgrounds. About 115 commercial concessions operate within the park system giving a variety of services ranging from restaurants to riding stables and boat marinas. The number of park visitors continues to increase impressively each year. In 1964 they