

park. Most of the park sites are located in rural areas, fairly evenly distributed throughout the province, and are adjacent to or easily accessible from main trunk roads. All parks contain tables, some form of toilet facility and a potable water supply, but more elaborate facilities are available in the larger parks. A vehicle fee is charged at some parks and a daily camping fee of \$2.00 to \$2.50 is in effect at 25 of the larger parks, subject to change without notice. The Department also maintains a wildlife park at Woolastook near Fredericton where various species of wildlife to be found in the province are displayed. In 1971, almost 3.8 million persons visited the provincial parks, 203,000 of them campers; 75% of the campers using park sites came from outside the province. Several parks have organized activity programs and supervised swimming with qualified life-guards. Mactaquac, near Fredericton, one of two year-round parks boasts a championship 18-hole, 7,030-yard golf course, two marinas, and an interpretative program with naturalists on staff. During the winter there are facilities for snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, skating, sleigh rides and camping. Sugarloaf, near Campbellton, the other year-round park features an alpine ski hill with three lifts, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and tobogganing. In the past few years services on the 54,000 acres of parkland New Brunswick maintains have been expanded and improved so that the visitor is offered a full and versatile recreational program.

Quebec. The major parks in Quebec extend over almost 75,000 sq miles, about 13% of the area of the province. Excluding James Bay Park, they cover nearly 20% of the forest area south of the 52nd parallel. There are 30 major parks, the oldest of which are Mont-Tremblant Park, 80 miles north of Montreal, dating back to 1894 and Laurentide Park, 30 miles north of Quebec City, to 1895. The former covers 990 sq miles, and the latter 4,059 sq miles. Gaspé Park, an area of 498 sq miles, was established in 1937 chiefly to protect the caribou, then threatened by extinction; a herd of caribou can now be found on Mount Albert. The same concern for the future of these animals prompted the creation of Laurentide Park in 1895. Unfortunately, in spite of the protection afforded, the caribou eventually disappeared; however, they have since been successfully re-introduced. La Vérendrye Park, 140 miles northwest of Montreal, was created in 1939 as the Mont Laurier - Senneterre Highway Fish and Game Reserve. In 1950, the Quebec government gave the territory its present name in honour of the famous Canadian explorer, Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, who discovered the Rocky Mountains. This vast and open area of wilderness now extends over 5,257 sq miles. In 1938, an Act provided for the creation of Mont-Orford Park, west of Sherbrooke. Although much smaller in size, only 15 sq miles, this regional park is a recreation-intensive ground where camping is very popular. Since then, more than 20 parks have been successively created, the major ones being: Chibougamau, Port-Daniel, Mistassini, Rimouski, Matane, St. Maurice, Port-Cartier - Sept-Îles, Portneuf, Mastigouche, Joliette and Labelle. These parks are administered directly by the Parks Branch of the Department of Tourism, Fish and Game.

As far as open-air recreation is concerned, fishing has always been the most popular activity in Quebec parks. In 1971, the Department of Tourism, Fish and Game established three new parks — Mastigouche, Joliette and Labelle — to allow access to many lakes and rivers in the proximity of large urban centres. Papineau Park, created in 1965, was also made accessible to a larger public when it was formed into the double Papineau - Labelle Park. To allow as many as possible to use these new facilities, fishing "by the day" was instituted, whereby anglers may reserve an area for one day at a time; reservations may be made 48 hours in advance on a first-come, first-served basis by phoning the park reception centres. The Quebec government has also set aside several rivers as fishing reserves for public use, including the St. Jean, Petite Cascapédia, Matapédia, Ste. Anne, Cap Chat and Matane Rivers in the Gaspé area, the Moisie and Laval Rivers on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and the Petit Saguenay, a tributary of the Saguenay River. Salmon is the principal catch. Hunting was generally prohibited in the parks until 1962. Moose hunting for wildlife-management purposes is now allowed, for Quebec residents only, in the following parks: Laurentide, La Vérendrye, Matane, Portneuf, Mont-Tremblant, St. Maurice, Haute-Mauricie and Dunières. Hunting is permitted in Rimouski Park under certain conditions. In 1972, small game hunting was also permitted in Papineau - Labelle, Mastigouche, Joliette, Portneuf and St. Maurice Parks.

The growing popularity of camping by the local population and visitors to Quebec has led the Parks Branch to increase the number of campsites as a supplement to the network of