

have areas of 3,400, 5,200 and 3,850 sq. miles, respectively, and farther north is the James Bay Reserve with an area of 25,000 sq. miles. The Aiguebelle Reserve in Abitibi County has an area of 100 sq. miles, the Baie Comeau and Chicoutimi Reserves in the Lake St. John area, 480 and 678 sq. miles, respectively, and the Kipawa Reserve in Témiscamingue County, 3,090 sq. miles. Adjoining Gaspesian Park are the Chic-Chocs and Matane Reserves with areas of 325 sq. miles and 500 sq. miles, respectively, and in Rimouski County is the Horton Reserve with an area of 310 sq. miles; the latter is the only Reserve operated for hunting as well as fishing. Excellent salmon fishing is available in the Gaspé area where the government maintains facilities for anglers along the Port Daniel, St. Jean and Petite Cascapédia Rivers. Facilities are also provided along the estuary of the Moisie River on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River about 15 miles east of Sept Îles.

These parks and reserves are wilderness areas of great scenic interest and are for the most part mountainous country threaded with many rivers, lakes and streams and abounding in wildlife. In all of them, except Mont Orford Park and Oka Provincial Park, 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 easily reached in summer by highway from Montreal and is very popular for tent or trailer camping and for swimming and picnicking. Mont Orford has an 18-hole golf course and, in winter, is the rendezvous of Canadian and United States skiers and the site of the Canadian Alpine downhill and slalom championship competitions. Hunting is forbidden in the parks and reserves, except Horton, Joffre, Kipawa and James Bay. In recent years, controlled moose hunting in Laurentide, La Vérendrye and Matane Parks has been allowed to remove the surplus population.

The ever-increasing popularity of camping in Quebec has prompted the Department's Park Service to establish camping facilities. Four areas are now well organized for this purpose—Val Jalbert, one mile east of Roberval in Lake St. John County; Grand Métis, six miles from Mont Joli and Cap Bon Ami, both in the Gaspé Peninsula; and Batiscan on Highway 2, 25 miles east of Trois-Rivières. To expand this program, the Department has purchased the St. Maurice Reserve, a 131-sq. mile area north of Shawinigan in Champlain County.

Ontario.—The development of provincial parklands in Ontario continues at a rapid rate. In 1954 there were only eight provincial parks in the province while today there are 92 such parks available for public use. In addition, several new parks are in process of development and 54 other areas encompassing almost 800 sq. miles are reserved for future development. The total area in the Ontario Provincial Park system is about 5,850 sq. miles.

The four largest provincial parks—Algonquin, Quetico, Lake Superior and Sibley—together have an area of about 5,200 sq. miles. Algonquin Park, the largest in the system, is a beautiful area 2,910 sq. miles in extent 180 miles north of Toronto and 105 miles west of Ottawa; it has 14 picnic and campgrounds which are accessible by car from Highway 60 and offers particularly fine canoeing opportunities within its interior. Quetico Park covering 1,750 sq. miles, is accessible by Highway 11 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.

Under the Wilderness Areas Act, which came into effect in 1959, 42 areas have been established. These areas, widely distributed across the province, vary in size, character and significance but all are regarded as important for their historic, scientific, aesthetic or cultural values. The largest is a 938-sq. mile block covering the Pukaskwa area on the north shore of Lake Superior and the second largest is a 225-sq. mile area of treeless tundra in the northeastern tip of the province at the point where Cape Henrietta-Maria juts out into Hudson Bay; this area is the most southern arctic tundra in the world and its primitive