

baggage — and very expensive baggage at that. There has been a complete re-evaluation in our thinking now, and we have recommended that the Government pick up a major portion of the costs of shipping horses and equipment to South America for the Games in August."

The equestrians have long argued that the horse is not merely a piece of excess baggage but an integral part of the sport. While a skillful rider puts up 50 per cent of the battle, it is the athletic ability of a well-trained and disciplined horse that gets the pair over the fences — and wins the medals.

"There was no possible way we could have raised the money to attend the Pan-American Games next summer on our own," Denny Whitaker, chairman of the team, said. "The transportation tab alone was estimated at \$60,000."

In the last Pan-Am Games, Jim Day won for Canada the individual gold medal and the team won the bronze.

ONTARIO'S 100 PROVINCIAL PARKS

Ontario's 100 provincial parks total more than 13,000 square miles, an area equal to the combined size of the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts or almost equal to the area of the Netherlands.

In 1969, 1.5 million campers enjoyed the 18,000 camp-sites available in these parks, and Ontario has been a leader in accommodating the rapidly-growing ranks of outdoor vacationers.

In addition to the government-operated facilities, there are hundreds of privately-owned camping-grounds and trailer-sites throughout Ontario.

Ontario has an area of 412,500 square miles, 4.58 per cent of which is in national and provincial parks. This compares favourably with the other provinces of Canada, the percentages for which are: British Columbia, 3.27; Alberta, 9.15; Saskatchewan, 1.36; Manitoba, 1.77; Quebec, 9.35; New Brunswick, .57; Nova Scotia, 2.59; Prince Edward Island, .42; Newfoundland, 2.01; Yukon, .0024; Northwest Territories, .29.

The most famous of the Ontario parks is Algonquin, 2,910 square miles in area and only 140 miles north of Toronto. A network of rivers and lakes makes this park a fisherman's paradise, besides providing it with excellent canoe-routes. Camp-grounds are spread throughout the park, each on a separate lake and with trailer space available.

Besides its recreational use, Algonquin also makes a major contribution to the economy of Ontario through logging operations carried out under the multiple-use policy of the Ontario government, which

supply the wood raw material so vital to today's society.

LARGEST PARK

The biggest of all the parks is the 7,000-square-mile Polar Bear Park, extending along the western shores of Hudson and James Bays, about 250 miles north of Moosonee. It was established in 1968 as Ontario's first "primitive" park to preserve its natural state.

Polar Bear supports a large variety of wildlife, such as the polar bear after which it is named, black bear, caribou and moose. It is also the nesting site of hundreds of thousands of ducks and geese.

None of the facilities usually associated with Ontario's provincial parks will be developed in Polar Bear. Access is by aircraft, though the park can be reached by freighter canoe, with Indian guides from some points on Hudson and James Bays.

Though most of Ontario's parks have an area exceeding 200 acres, each has its peculiar appeal, facilities and dimensions.

CAMPING AND PICNICKING

Lake Superior Provincial Park stretches along the east shore of the world's largest lake. Its 526 square miles are a network of camping-sites and picnic areas set in hilly, wooded country.

It is one of the finest game areas in the province, and moose, deer, bear and beaver are common sights. During the spring run, there is excellent rainbow-trout fishing at the mouths of rivers and streams flowing into Lake Superior.

In the northwestern part of the province, Quetico Provincial Park's 1,750 square miles contain superb canoe country on a historic waterway along which *voyageurs*, explorers and missionaries paddled to the west.

PARK FACILITIES

Nearly all Ontario camp-sites have swimming areas, many of them supervised, and all bathing waters are tested regularly for cleanliness. Some sites offer fishing and all are set in fine scenery, usually in wooded areas for privacy and cool surroundings. Boating, nature hikes and many other outdoor activities are available. All camp-sites have some form of supervised sanitary arrangements, and a great many provide covered cooking and dining pavilions, as well as free wood.

In addition to the provincial parks, the Ontario government maintains other recreational areas, notably the St. Lawrence Park's Commission's 6,000-acre, 170-mile chain of parks, camping and trailer sites extending along the St. Lawrence River from Quebec to the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario.