

M

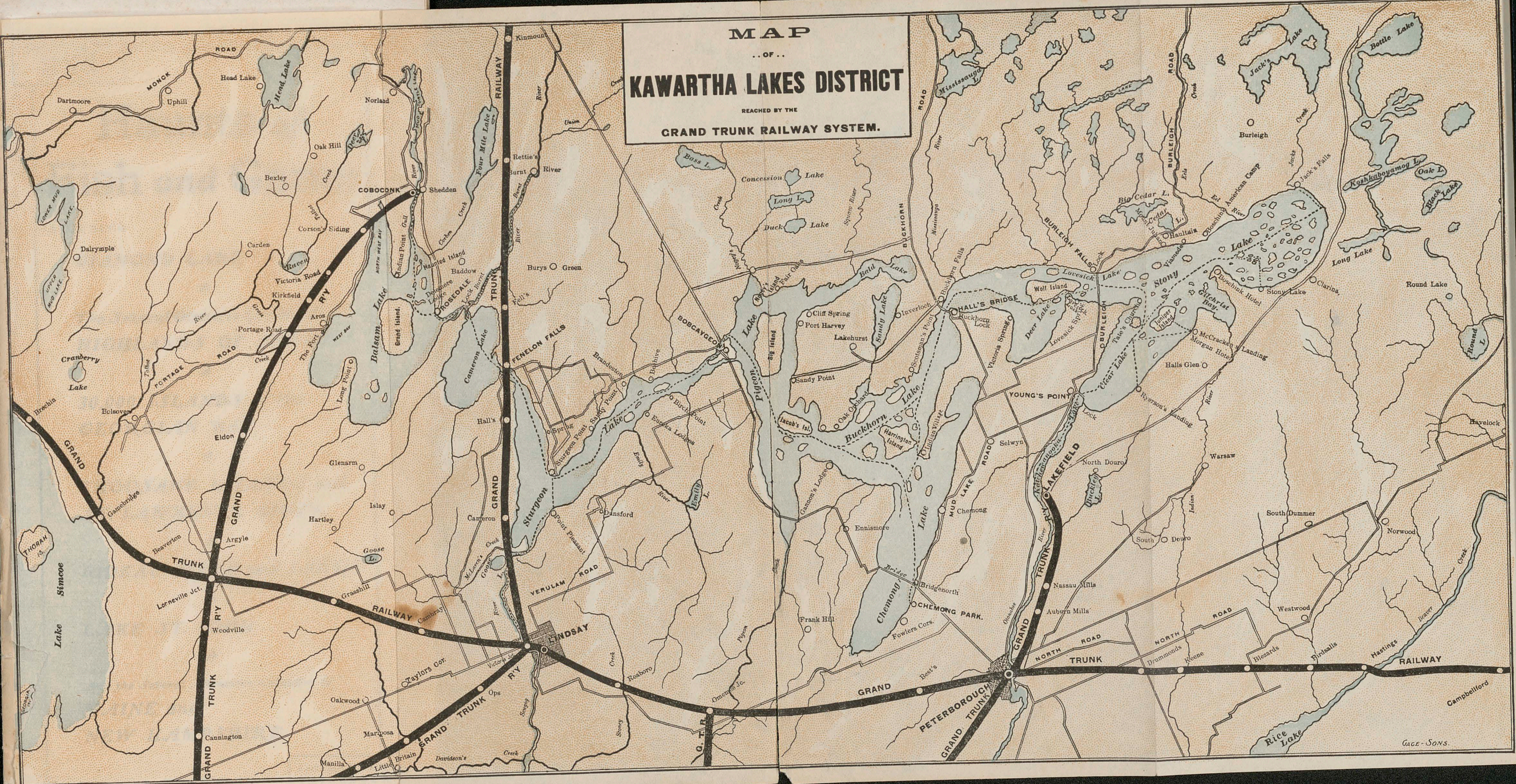
KAWARTHA

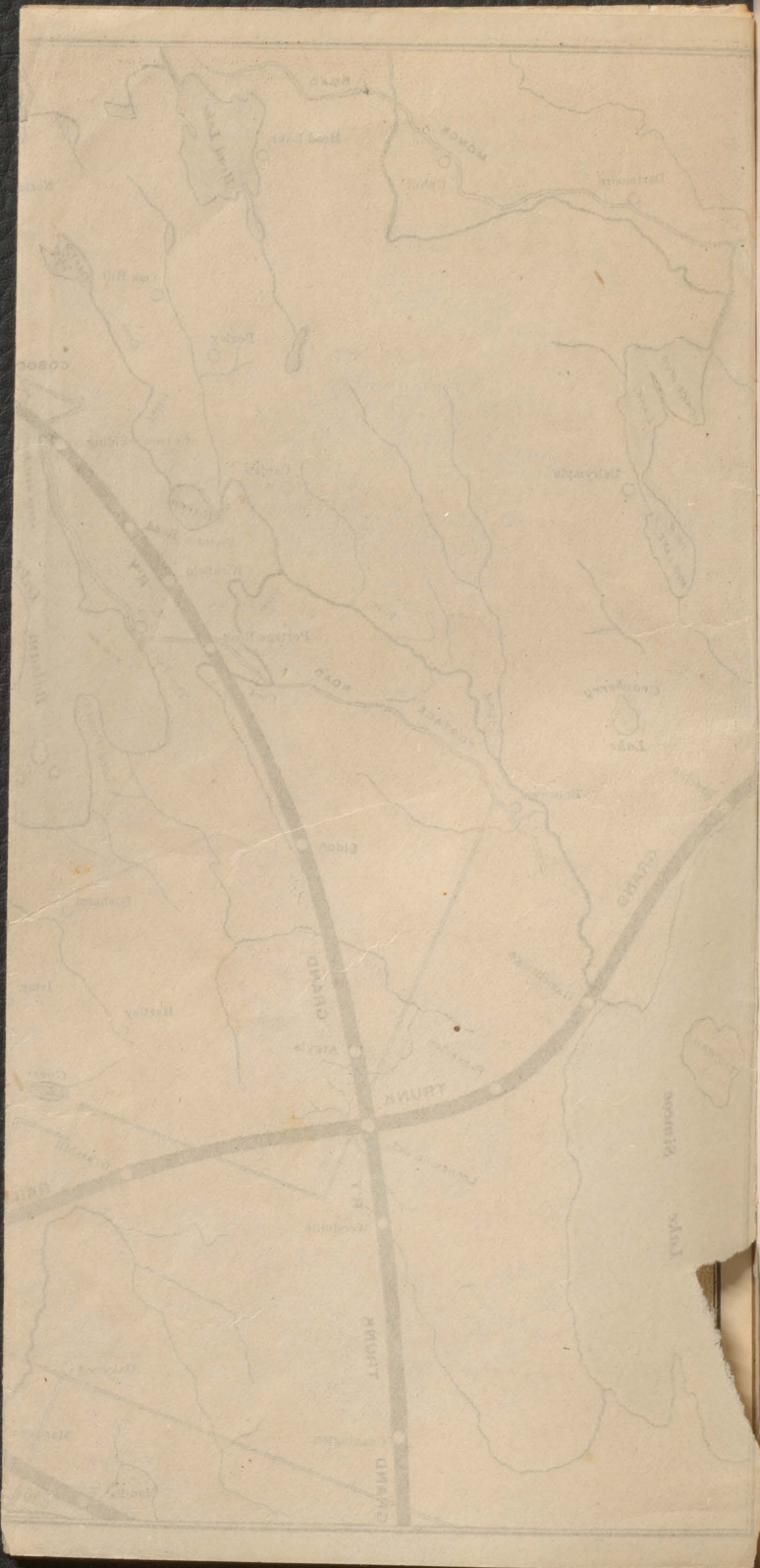
GRAND TRUNK

C. H. FOSS,
 CITY TICKET AGENT
 GRAND TRUNK
 SHERBROOKE, P.Q.



MAP
.. OF ..
KAWARTHA LAKES DISTRICT
REACHED BY THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.





GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM

Haunts of Fish *and* Game

INCLUDING

DIAMOND LAKE



The Several Districts Located in the
HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO



30,000 ISLANDS of the
GEORGIAN BAY



THOUSAND ISLANDS and
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER



RIDEAU RIVER and LAKES



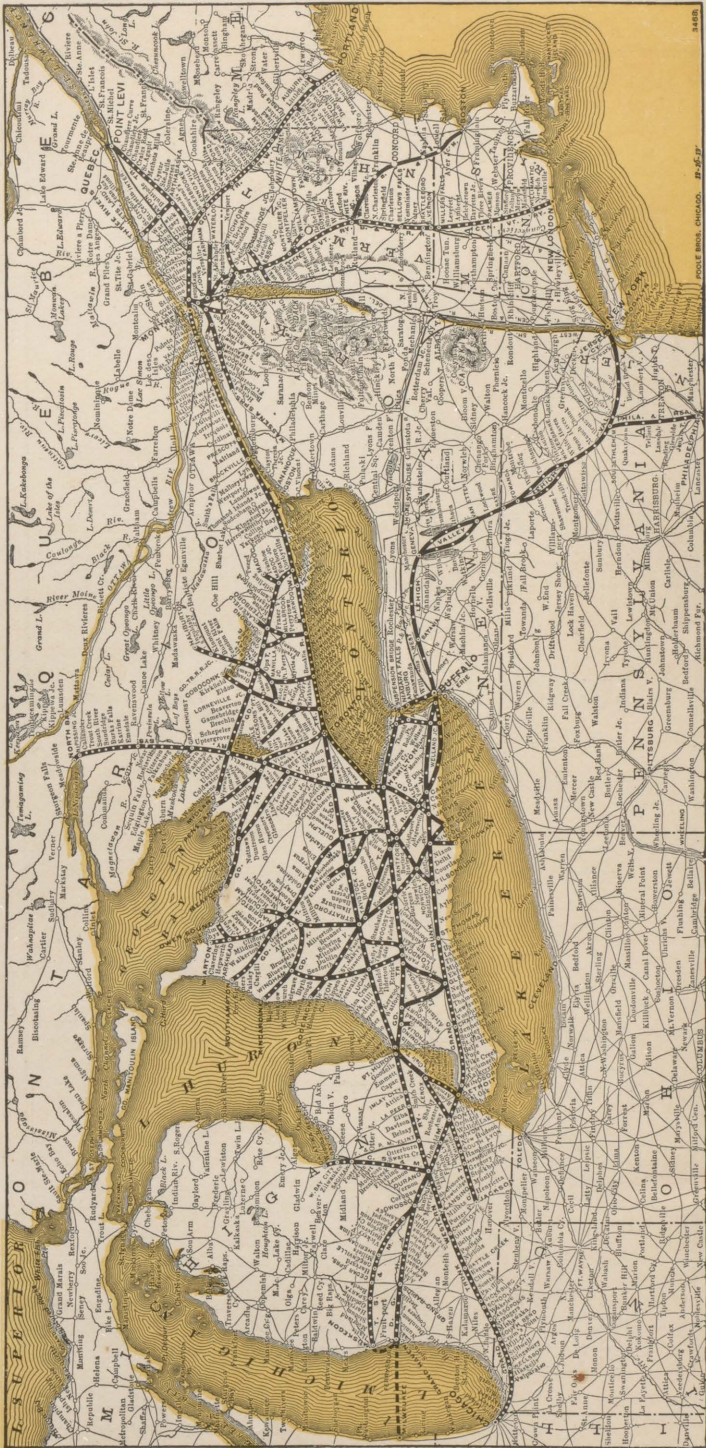
LAKE ST. JOHN



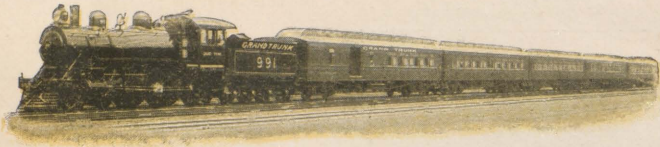
And the Several Attractive Localities in
MAINE and
NEW HAMPSHIRE

SECOND EDITION 1908.

ISSUED BY THE
PASSENGER
DEPARTMENT



Map of Grand Trunk Railway System and Connections.



Grand Trunk Standard Train.

INTRODUCTION.



THE bursting of the springtime sun which warms to life the tender offspring of the kingdom of Flora, and under whose powerful influence the ice-bound rivers and snow-clad mountains of our northern countries seem glad to return to their normal condition, is also the time when the sportsman, angler and tourist, and seeker after health and pleasure are on the alert to determine when and where to spend their holiday season.

To a very large number in North America and other countries, the summer season, as well as the spring and fall, is looked forward to as the one bright spot in the year, when for a brief space the cares of business are cast aside and life is given up to enjoyment; there are also those less trammled and free to seek out these pleasures wherever they may be found. To either class these pages will not appeal in vain, for the daily improvements and increased facilities of modern travel, the easy accessibility of places which, until recently, were considered out of the way, render it constantly more difficult to determine which place will prove to be the most enjoyable. Experience, the testimony of thousands and the popularity of the several districts located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System, is conclusive proof that they are the Elysium of the sportsman and the Mecca *par excellence* of the tourist. Many of the regions reached by the Grand Trunk seem to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind, pleasures as varied as the scenes being realized. Among these districts are the resorts reached by the northern division of this extensive system. The very formation of this lake country, known as "the Highlands of Ontario," presents unrivalled facilities for both hunting, fishing and camping. The spirit of the most enthusiastic angler rises with the elevating influence of the scene, for his trained eye can take in at a glance the increasing activity existing beneath the trembling, transparent bosom of the matchless waters that are found within the confines of this extensive tract of pleasure grounds, where myriads of the finny tribe, unmolested, disport themselves. During the summer season, what time is not taken up with the pleasure of feasting the eye on the charms of nature, may be spent with much profit in camping and fishing, and in the autumn when the "sere and yellow leaf" reminds one that the sun is hastening to gladden other climes, the disciples of the gun, and the lovers of the chase, take almost entire possession of the field. Other districts east of what is known as the Muskoka Lakes District, but included in the high altitude of "The Highlands," are the haunts of probably the largest brook trout on the continent, many of the fish running up to from six to eight pounds. The lakes in

Haunts of Fish and Game.

which these big fellows are found are situated in the Haliburton region, of which we will say more anon.

During the past two years the Ontario Government, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway System, inaugurated a vigorous policy of increasing the quantity of fish in many of the waters located on the railway by transplanting parent bass into the lakes, which were being depleted. In all, some 15,000 small-mouth bass (*micropterus dolomieu*) were transported from Lake Erie and distributed where needed. All of these fish were of mature size, running from three to four pounds, and none less than twelve inches in length. They were also planted before the spawning season. The small-mouth black bass is a magnificent fish, and is considered by many anglers to be the prince of American game fishes. Its favorite abode is in fast and cold streams, and in clear, cold lakes, abounding in gravel and rocky bottom. It is a fish that is not often found with its cousin, the large-mouth black bass, with this difference, that it usually takes to the cooler waters, whereas the large-mouth black bass will thrive in shallower or warmer waters. There is no fiercer, pluckier, or hardier fighting fish known to American waters than the small-mouth black bass, and many think that, weight for weight, it is the superior of the brook trout. Dr. Henshal says, in his "book of the black bass": "Inch for inch, and pound for pound, the gamiest fish that swims." South of these districts, in the Bay of Quinte and St. Lawrence River, as well as in the chain of lakes running through the counties of Victoria and Peterboro', and known as the Kawartha Lakes, is found the maskinonge

(*Lucius-Lucius maskinonge*). This fish is the king of the pike family in America, and is often fittingly termed "the wolf of the waters." It is also found in Lake Simcoe, Moon River, Kawartha Lakes, and at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on the Ottawa River, the maskinonge at the latter point running in weight up to sixty pounds.

Further east and up in the Lake St. John district are found the Ouananiche (*Salmo Salar*). The name is an Indian one, and means "little salmon." It is a species of the finny tribe considered by many the prince of fresh water game fishes.

Through Maine and New Hamp-



A Before-Breakfast Catch.
Diamond Lake.

Grand Trunk Railway System.



A Highland Stream in Northern Ontario.

shire we find unlimited attraction for the lover of rod and gun. Isolated in a boundless tract of unbroken forest, a vast range of waters filled with the gamiest of fish and whose woods abound with moose and deer. The brook or speckled trout are the predominating fish, some of which caught in the Rangeley Lakes are such splendid specimens that their right to rank as such has never been disputed. The Rangeleys are also a capital haunt for the land-locked salmon.

Starting from the west, we will deal with a few of the principal haunts and homes of fish and game located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Diamond Lake.

Michigan, like "Bonnie Scotland," is a veritable "Land o' Lakes." Surrounded on three sides by a part of the chain of the "great lakes," it also has within its borders a great variety of lesser bodies of water, among the most attractive of which is **Diamond Lake**, one mile from Cassopolis, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway System, 125 miles east of Chicago, 25 miles east of South Bend and 50 miles west of Battle Creek. It has a shore line of nearly ten miles, entirely free from boggy marshes, mud and weeds. A considerable portion of its frontage is well wooded with substantial forest trees, largely beech and maple. Freedom from underbrush and a fine, dry soil, which are marked characteristics of so much of the water front, furnish delightful groves for picnics, family parties and similar gatherings; and, what is of the highest importance to the health-seeker, insure absolute freedom from malaria, so often an accompaniment of lake resorts. To the fisherman, who is specially attracted here in the spring and fall, this is an item of no little importance.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

In addition to its general attractiveness, this lake and its surroundings are possessed of specially desirable features, not the least of which is its ease of access. This renders it a popular summer resort.

Fishing.—The waters of the lake abound in fish, comprising large and small-mouth black bass, pickerel, blue gills, wall-eyed pike, perch, and a large variety of the smaller fish. A "good string" is almost a certainty at any time. The State Commission gives close attention to the re-stocking of the lake with such varieties as will best flourish in its waters. The "string" shown in the illustration which appears in this publication was caught before 7 a. m., by Mr. C. R. Scott, D. D. S., and Mr. C. S. Jones, cashier of Jones' Bank, both of Marcellus, Mich.

Boating.—Sail and row boats are at the service of guests of the hotels, and several steamers make regular and special trips between the various resorts on the lake. The hotel accommodation at this point is good and equipped with modern conveniences. The train service at Cassopolis is all that can be desired, the Grand Trunk through trains passing this point for both the east and the west.

The Highlands of Ontario.

The districts that are included in that portion of Ontario known as the "Highlands" are situated in many cases from 1000 to 1200 feet above sea level, and 400 feet above Lake Superior, the highest lake of the great St. Lawrence system. From these regions the various lake and river systems radiate throughout the province. The French, Magnetawan, Muskoka and Muskosh Rivers to the west, with the Trent system, including the Kawartha Lakes, to the south.

In area it comprises a territory of some 10,000 square miles. Of this area some 800 lakes of all sizes, from 30 miles in length to mere ponds and their river connections, occupy no less than one-tenth of its surface. The presence of so much water, not in the shape of sodden swamps, but in quick flowing streams and bright, deep lakes, contributes no doubt to the equable temperature and combines with the high altitude to that brisk, exhilarating effect which the clear atmosphere undoubtedly has upon the visitor. That distressing ailment—hay fever—is unknown in this district, and perfect immunity from this disease is assured. The "Highlands of Ontario" embrace the following districts: Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, the "Muskoka Lakes District," including Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, and the Muskosh, Muskoka and Moon Rivers, as well as innumerable small lakes within easy access from the main routes of transportation; the "Lake of Bays" district, the "Magnetawan River" region, the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, the Haliburton district and the Kawartha Lakes district.

Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

Orillia and Couchiching, two names with a subtle aroma of romance in their very euphony, the one a Spanish word and the other of Indian origin, are nearly always coupled in describing one of the most famous summer resort districts in the famous "Highlands of Ontario." Orillia names the town, one of the prettiest and most picturesque in all Canada, and Couchiching the lovely lake on whose shores it is built. This was a famous summer resort thirty years ago, but with the destruction by fire of the famous Couchiching Hotel and the opening of newer and wilder regions, there was a slight falling off for some years, though there were still many who loved the lake for its quiet and beauty, and who came annually to spend their summers on its shores. Of late years there has been a remarkable revival in its popularity, as more people

Grand Trunk Railway System.

have begun to learn of the not easily equaled combination of attractions offered, fine scenery, capital fishing, a health-giving atmosphere, endless means of amusement, and all the comforts and conveniences that go to make life itself a pleasure, to be had for the asking.

Few places within the confines of civilization offer to the disciple of Izaak Walton so good opportunities of indulging in his favorite pastime as do the waters of this district. Lake Simcoe itself is in reality a great fish preserve and hatchery, as netting is strictly prohibited and the number of fish that can be taken out of its teeming waters by rod and line is insignificant and makes no impression. First among the fish that are caught in this lake should be included the kingly maskinonge. These magnificent game fish are found both in the lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and in the Severn River. They sometimes attain a weight of forty pounds, while fifteen and twenty pounds is not at all uncommon. To hook one of these monsters is to insure sport of a kind that



A Day's Sport with Rod and Gun.
Lake Couchiching.

will give the "man behind the rod" the keenest pleasure for the half-hour or so that it may take to land it, panting but still defiant, in his canoe, and will also afford gratification for many a day to come, to say nothing of furnishing the material for a story that should never lose in the telling. The 'lunge (short for maskinonge) is a strong and fierce fighter; yet there is nothing coarse either in his methods or his appearance. He is a knightly opponent, a foe-man worthy of your steel, who fights fair and dies game. The 'lunge is caught by trolling with a spoon along the edge of the weed beds where he makes his home.

While not to be compared with the 'lunge in size, weight or strength, it is a debatable question whether for fighting qualities the larger fish can outdo the black bass. This plucky and toothsome fish abounds in both lakes, and it is doubtful whether better bass fishing can be enjoyed anywhere than that to be found in the neighborhood of Strawberry Island in Lake Simcoe. The specimens caught there usually weigh from one and a half to four pounds, and ten or fifteen of such are not infrequently caught in the course of a few hours, each one of which can be relied upon to give the angler some minutes of exciting sport. There is no trick or subtlety known to fish that is not known to and practised

Haunts of Fish and Game.

by the black bass, and provided he be not depending upon main strength, stout tackle and a good hold, the angler will need all his skill for the conflict. Caught upon a light line and rod, no fish will furnish better sport. Fly-fishing for bass is sometimes effective on the Severn River, especially at the foot of one of its numerous rapids. There are also several other sorts of bass, including the green bass and the rock bass, in great abundance. For a few days in the spring the herring fishing affords capital sport, as many as a hundred being taken by one party in a single evening. In the fall the salmon trout fishing is excellent along the Simcoe shore of the town.

Many of the streams or ponds which abound in all directions around Orillia afford capital angling for the most dainty of fish, the speckled or brook trout. In addition to the many open waters, there is, a short distance from the town, a trout preserve, which is re-stocked every spring, where for a small fee the angler can make certain of capital sport.

In Lake St. John, a not inconsiderable sheet of water six miles from Orillia, and on the lower Severn, pike and pickerel abound as well as the other fish found in these waters. Lake St. John can easily be reached by crossing Lake Couchiching to Longford Wharf, and making a short portage to the village of that name. Fishing tackle for all kinds of angling can be procured from the local dealers. Boats and canoes can also be rented by the hour, day, week, month or season.

Bass Lake and the Severn River.

Nor does a description of Simcoe and Couchiching by any means exhaust the attractions that the Orillia district presents to those looking for health-giving aquatic pleasure. Only three miles to the west of the town lies Bass Lake, a comparatively small sheet of water, but much in favor with those who enjoy angling for the gamey fish from which it takes its name. An evening's fishing on this lake will generally furnish capital sport.

In addition to these lakes, the Severn River, by which the waters of Couchiching and Simcoe find their way to the Georgian Bay, furnishes ample scope for the enjoyment of those exhilarating pleasures peculiar to river navigation. The Severn is a fine stream about sixty miles long. Its navigation is neither very difficult nor very dangerous, yet the rapids along its course, one or two of them amounting almost to falls, add a spice of excitement, and when passed by portaging or by "shooting," as the case may call for, give the satisfying sense of a difficulty surmounted. The scenery along the river is varied and in many instances grand, the landscape often changing in character with kaleidoscopic suddenness, as point after point is rounded. Many small streams empty into the Severn, so that by the time the river has run half its course it has swelled to noble proportions, and in its lower reaches is in places nearly half a mile wide. One of its earliest expansions is Sparrow Lake, a favorite resort, whose shores are lined with summer cottages and boarding houses. Beyond this point, the river passes through a wild and uninhabited region, until it empties its waters into the Georgian Bay at Port Severn, near the village of Waubashene.

The trip from Orillia to the Bay is a favorite one, and occupies from two to six days, according to the energy with which it is pushed and the time spent in fishing, etc., by the way. The return trip is usually made by rail from Waubashene. Canoes are the craft best suited to its navigation because of their lightness and handiness. These can be bought or rented at Orillia, where all other necessaries, including guides, if desired, can also be procured. Further information regarding the district described in the foregoing chapter may be had by applying to Grand Trunk Railway System agents whose names appear in this book, and from whom a copy of the handsome publication, "Orillia and Couchiching," can be had free.

Fishing in "The Highlands."

The enthusiastic fisherman, as a rule, prefers to get away from the beaten paths of travel and into the unbroken forests where the railway gives place to the blazed trail and the steamboat to the canoe of cedar or birch. At no place can this desired end be accomplished at so little trouble and loss of time, and yet with such excellent results, both in the absolute wildness of the location and the quantity of sport found, as in the district lying between the Moon River on the south, the Canadian Atlantic Railway on the north, the Muskoka Lakes on the east and the Georgian Bay on the west. In this comparatively small section of the Ontario Highlands are a number of lakes and small streams that are prolific in almost every species of game fish found in the fresh waters of this continent.



A 240-POUND BUCK — HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

To name a few of the more important of this chain of lakes we will begin at Kah-pee-kog on the south, lying some two miles north of the Moon River. Next in the chain is Lake Healy, then Pine Lake, then Crane Lake; then in order Blackstone, Robinson, Little Robinson, Burnt, Birch and Portage.

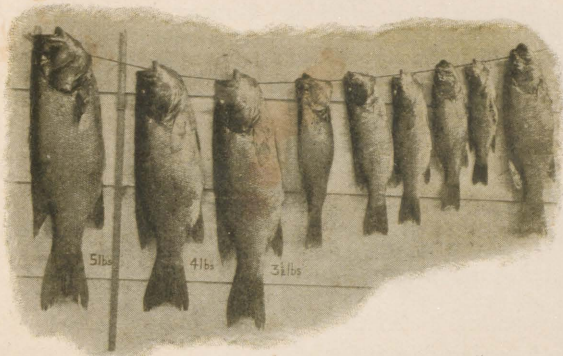
These, with other smaller ones, constitute a chain of lakes which have in past years been frequented by but comparatively few disciples of Walton for the reason that but few have known of the possibilities they offer in the way of sport. But the few who have once experienced these delights have never looked elsewhere for a place in which to spend their vacation days.

Kah-pee-kog Lake abounds in both large and small mouth bass, rock bass and the northern lake perch. Large mouth bass weighing as high as eight pounds, have been caught here, while the small mouth variety have been caught weighing as high as five and one-half pounds. It is at this lake that the Kah-pee-kog club spend their annual outing, the members of which make a practice of returning all fish caught to the lake as soon as landed, excepting only such as are needed for eating purposes, and individual members of this club have caught as high as seventy-five bass (rock bass not included) in one day's fishing. Lake Healy is the home of the pickerel, though bass are also found there in considerable quantities, and both the bass and pickerel are of unusually large size. Pine Lake abounds in bass of all species, and the few who have fished here have caught them in good quantities. Crane Lake is the home of the maskinonge, and magnificent specimens of this species, some of them weighing as high as fifty pounds, have been taken from its waters. Blackstone Lake is inhabited almost exclusively by wall-eyed pike, running in weight all the way from the small ones up to ten and twelve and even to fourteen pounds. The other lakes of the chain furnish bass fishing principally, while several small streams of the locality, flowing into Georgian Bay, offer alluring attractions for the fly caster who is after trout.

To reach these lakes several routes are possible. The sportsman seeking the solitudes here offered can travel by way of Penetang, and from there by steamer through the 30,000 islands of Georgian Bay to Sans Souci. Indian guides at Sans Souci will transport him and his baggage either into Blackstone harbor from which he can, by short portages, reach either Pine or Crane Lakes, or to Sweet's camp at the mouth of the Moon River, where a half mile portage will put his canoe on Lake Healy. A channel connects this lake with Kah-pee-kog. Another route is by way of Muskoka Wharf and from there by steamer to Barnsdale on Lake Joseph. From this point a trip of some five miles through the forest is necessary to reach Lake Kah-pee-kog. Undoubtedly the most picturesque route is from Muskoka Wharf to Bala by steamer; from Bala down the Moon River to Sweet's Camp at its mouth in canoes, and from there across the portage into Lake Healy.

To the inexperienced, guides are an essential feature for any of these routes. There are no hotels or even homes around these lakes, excepting two houses at Sweet's, at which a small party might find accommodation for a few days, and a log cabin on the shores of Kah-pee-kog the use of which can usually be arranged for by addressing either the owner, Mr. Moore, or Alex. Fraser, both at Foote's Bay, Ontario, on Lake Joseph. When these accommodations are not utilized it is necessary for parties to take camp equipage with them, and this can be procured either at Penetang and sent by steamer to Sans Souci, or at Bala and sent by steamer to Barnsdale, from which point it can be transported by wagon to Lake Kah-pee-kog, or it may be conveyed in canoes from Bala down the Moon river.

Bait for these lakes may be either frogs or pieces of perch, both of which can be procured there. The fishing is almost exclusively trolling, the water being too deep for successful casting.



A String of Black Bass from Muskoka Lakes.

Muskoka Lakes.

The Muskoka Lakes, of which Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph are the principal, among some 800 in this district, lie secluded in some of the most beautiful scenery that can be imagined, 112 miles north of Toronto and 26 miles north of Orillia. They are in the midst of the "Highlands of Ontario," and have become famous throughout the North American continent for the divers attractions which they hold forth to the tourist, pleasure-seeker, sportsman, and those in search of health. Those wishing to plan one of the most delightful summer outings are referred to the publication, "Muskoka Lakes—Highlands of Ontario," issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Copies of this publication may be obtained from Grand Trunk Railway System agents whose names are given in another part of this publication.

The fishing grounds in close contiguity to the Muskoka Lakes proper, and within a distance of from five to ten miles, are of the best in this northern country, and excellent sport may be had if the angler cares to look for it. Near Beaumaris (on Lake Muskoka) there is very good fishing in Brandy Lake (three miles), black bass running from one to four pounds, and pickerel from six to twenty pounds. Leonard Lake (two miles), good fishing—same species as found in Brandy Lake. Near Barnesdale, on Lake Joseph, there is excellent fishing on Kah-Pee-Gog and Six-Mile Lakes, as well as half a dozen small lakes in the same vicinity; the fish caught here are chiefly bass and pickerel. A party left Barnesdale last summer for Six-Mile Lake; their catch was a pike weighing 22 pounds and a heavy string of black bass running from 4 to 6½ pounds. At Six-Mile Lake there is a small house where tourists can be accommodated at reasonable rates, and where guides can be secured. In close proximity to Gordon Bay, on Lake Joseph, there are a number of lakes affording very good fishing within a radius of from three to ten miles. Near this place there is a cluster of small lakes, which, in addition to the celebrated Blackstone and Crane Lakes, are noted for their abundance of fish, known as Portage Lake, Clear Lake, Silver Lake, Long Lake, and several others. These lakes are easily accessible by wagon road, or can be reached by a series of short portages. Bass, pickerel and salmon trout are very numerous, and excellent sport is assured to the persevering angler. Near Rosseau, on Lake Rosseau, there are three lakes which can be reached by portage from Rosseau, a distance of about three miles, with portages of 200 yards. These are lakes in which bass and salmon trout are abundant. Sucker Lake and Watson Lake, fine bass fishing. Within a radius of nine miles from Rosseau are Black, Turtle, Star, Hicks, Whitefish,

Haunts of Fish and Game.

Trout and Clear Lakes, which are all recommended for good fishing. Near Bala, from two to three miles down the Moon River, there is good maskinonge fishing; last season quite a number were caught weighing from 27 to 33 pounds. There is also, in close proximity to this place, Long Lake, Clear Lake, Echo Lake, Nine-Mile Lake and Black Lake, all within a distance of three and a half to four miles of Bala, where capital fishing is assured. The Muskosh River, about four miles from Bala, is noted for its good fishing. At Star Lake, within a mile of the hotel, there is good fishing for speckled trout and bass, as also many other lakes in close proximity to this locality. Within a radius of five to ten miles of Port Cockburn there is found some of the best bass fishing in the Northern resorts.

The Moon River.

The following description of Moon River was written by Mr. L. S. Wilson, of Syracuse, New York, after a stay of some days in this delightful region.

"The Moon and the Muskosh Rivers deliver the waters of Lakes Joseph, Rosseau and Muskoka into the Georgian Bay. These waters fall 20 feet or more at Bala, at the extreme western shore of Muskoka Lake, over rocks and boulders, and for two miles form the Muskoka River, which, after that distance, is known in its northern branch as the Moon River, and in its southern stream as the Muskosh. Both are wild. They make their crooked ways through forests of pines, hemlocks and oaks, these trees towering high above a mass of tangled undergrowth, through which, it seems, man has never passed. Fires of long years ago, perhaps in Indian times, have left their marks in many places, and tall pines, straight as arrows, devoid of all green, lift their heads which have been washed by the rain and bleached white by the sun, high above the second growth. They belong to the old guard. The beds and shores of these rivers are rocky; falls and rapids abound, and add much to the charming wildness."

The Moon is a narrow stream. The impression is that it has literally forced its way through the forest, cutting its irregular course in many places through the solid rock. You glide along for miles between woody banks and moss-covered rocks without



Moon River.—The Angler's Elysium.

sign of man. There are no villages, no camps, no sound save voices of the wood birds, the musical running of the rapids, the tumbling of the falls, and the constant dipping of the paddles.

Bala, on Lake Muskoka, is the starting point for the Moon River trip. Guides who are familiar with every rock in the channel, who know which lively rapids are not safe to shoot, will for a reasonable sum furnish neat canoes and paddle where you will. Start early. You will require no advice about returning. If you have never experienced the delight of a canoe trip, then there is a new sensation added to all the wealth of scenery on view wherever the eye turns. After passing the Muskosh, do not expect to hear the voice of man, other than your guide. You are entering a wilderness of woods and rocks. A solitary bushranger may call from the shore and ask you if you are going far, and warn you to carefully extinguish fires built at lunch hours, but the probability is that you will not see or hear even him.

Once in the Moon you will be enthusiastic over what appears to be a quiet little stream, and will wonder if indeed falls and rapids are before you. Ere you have ceased wondering, you have your answer; you hear a roar, and in a moment your guide is saying: "We will have to make a short portage here." The "carry" is necessitated by the falls, and a dam is constructed to force more water through the Muskosh, to aid the running of logs to Georgian Bay. You "carry 'round and put in" and are off again. Another half-mile or so, and you approach a rapids too swift or too stony to

run. A little further on, what is known as the "Island Portage" is reached. Here great rocks rise in the centre of the river, creating rapid currents on either side, the water rushing and foaming over sunken boulders that forbid the safe passage of canoes.

Your guide may ask before you have covered an additional twenty rods, "Care if you get a dipping?" Answer him as you like, but if you say "No," he will shoot the next rapids. Give him your assent and have a swift ride down the watery slope. The stream has a treacherous look, tumbling as it does over rocks and making a slight bend, but the strong hands at the paddle will safely carry you through. In season this locality is a prize point for deer. Their tracks are always to be found. It is an excellent feeding ground.

Once more in the canoe, you move quietly along, making many short portages.



Three Salmon Trout,

11, 19 and 22 pounds, respectively, caught in Hollow Lake, Lake of Bays District, May, 1900, with 8-ounce steel rod and small No. 3 silk line.

Haunts of Fish and Game.



Moon River Falls.

"A dre'f'le sightly place."—*Fishing Jimmy.*

Each time you step on land you note the density of the woods, the impassable, tangled underbrush, and the queer shale rock formations. These portages give most welcome varieties to the trip. At about ten miles from Bala your guide pushes up a short stream and sticks the nose of the canoe into a patch of rushes. He crowds the little craft through tall coarse grass and water lilies for a hundred yards and then enters 'Lunge Lake, noted in that region for its maskinonge. It is a small lake, with its shores well wooded, and you will have poor luck indeed, if, after an hour, your patience is not rewarded by fish that are fish. A ten-pounder is about the average, and he will give you a tug that will repay you for the journey, if you have not already felt repaid a hundred times.

Back into the river you rest at one of the falls for lunch, casting for bass above and below the falls with success always. You can go through to Georgian Bay, if you like, and back to Bala by the Muskosh, a sterling canoe trip requiring three days or so. Nearer the Bay the falls are more abrupt and the rapids more swift, the portages longer, but the grandeur of the scene remains until you reach open water. A good day's trip is to 'Lunge Lake and back to Bala.

Lake of Bays.

This interesting locality, situated in the heart of the hunting grounds of Muskoka, has rapidly come into prominence and already vies with the most famous resorts. It is divided from Muskoka Lakes by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Muskoka River, on either side of which, for a radius of many miles, splendid hunting grounds for deer, partridge, duck and bear are found.

The Lake of Bays district comprises Lakes Vernon, Fairy, Peninsula, Mary and the Lake of Bays, and is reached via Grand Trunk Railway to Huntsville, 145 miles north of Toronto, and thence by steamer to any of the many points on the chain of lakes. Besides the unrivalled hunting grounds, it is the paradise of the angler. While the lakes themselves provide good sport for the angler, the tributary streams are well stocked with salmon trout, speckled trout, bass, perch and small fish.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

It seems an injustice, a slur upon the memory of that devotee of the rod—the patron saint of anglers, old Isaak Walton—not to mention his name when speaking of pisciculture. But things have changed so much since his day; fresh fields have been continually opened up by the strides which civilization has made; waters, where for centuries the finny and furred tribes have held undisputed sway, have been introduced to the sportsman, affording him unceasing employment and activity; thus the entirety of the old man's sayings is not often realized: "No life, my honest scholar, so happy and so pleasant as the life of a well-governed angler, for, when a lawyer is swallowed up in business, and the statesman is contriving or preventing plots, there we sit and hear the birds sing, and possess ourselves in as much quietness as these silent streams which we now see glide so quietly by us."

True, at this remote period we can hardly form an estimate of the old man's appreciation of a "well-governed angler," but it would require wonderful self-command to simply muse upon the loveliness of scene, to listen to the warbling of the birds, beautiful though they are, to the exclusion of the animation and the thrill of delight which will course through the veins during the contests with some valiant champion of these transparent waters. Still, sometimes there is a lull, and then the truth of the old man's words may be made good in part.

It is not necessary to point out to the sportsman in this district where to pitch his tent. A glance at the country, which cannot be taken in other than by actual vision, will allow him to determine at once where are the most desirable camping grounds.

Huntsville is a capital place to procure supplies, and at different points on the steamer route comfortable hotels are located, where good accommodation can be secured at reasonable rates. Near the Ronville Summer Resort, a point on the Lake of Bays, good fishing can be had on Ten-Mile Creek and Ten-Mile Bay.

The trolling in Ten-Mile Bay, in the shadow of the high bluff that lines the shore, is unexcelled at some seasons of the year. Excellent brook trout fishing may be obtained in the Ox-Tongue River, but it is necessary to have a good guide; one can be secured in the district.

Magnetawan River.

The beauty of Muskoka lies as much in its rivers as in its lakes. The Magnetawan is reached one hundred and seventy-one miles north of Toronto, at Burk's Falls on the Grand Trunk Railway, and opens up another and entirely new region to steamboat navigation, to the tourist, and particularly the sportsman, who can get with comparatively little trouble to a district which has hitherto been



6-Pound Brook Trout, Caught in the Highlands of Ontario.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

accessible only to those with ample means and time. The Magnetawan River is just equidistant between the Muskoka Lakes and Lake Nipissing, and drains a surface of about 4,000 square miles. Some idea may, therefore, be gathered of its magnitude and of the possibilities for canoeing opened up by the ramifications of the numerous tributaries and their connected lake enlargements.

The very heart centre for sport for rod and gun. Its rivers and lakes can be ascended and descended in canoes, amid the best of sport, while the eye is fascinated by the fresh and unsullied wildness of its forest haunts.

For fifteen miles after leaving Burk's Falls the river is followed, winding to and fro, as all Muskoka rivers seem to do. Lake Cecebe forms the next link for ten miles, at the foot of which the village of Magnetawan is located. After passing through the locks the steamer continues for three miles more in the river and then enters

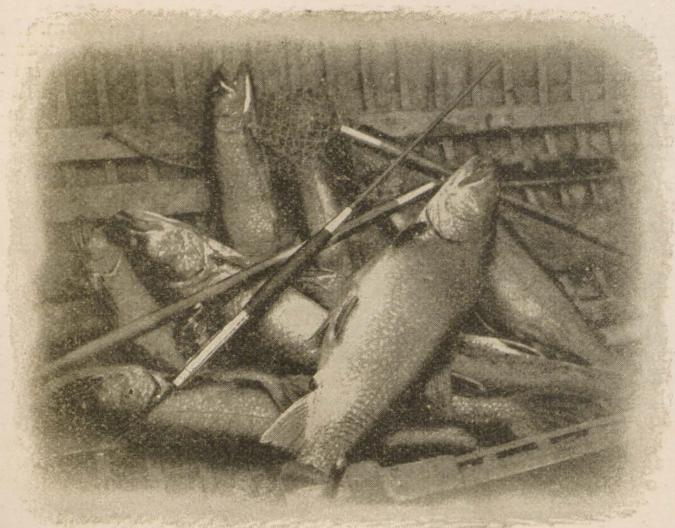


On the Magnetawan.

Lake Ahmic. This is another of the gems of Muskoka, most quaint in form. The lake is twelve miles in length. This is also another excellent route for boating, as there are no rapids to interfere nor portages to make, while a nice diversity of paddling or rowing in the river is interspersed with sailing on the lakes.

From here on the more adventurous may continue their canoe route by the Great River, twelve miles to Lake Wa-Wa-Kesh, and thence to Byng Inlet, about fifty miles away on the Georgian Bay. In this distance there are twenty portages of varying length, from one of some two miles to most of only a few yards. It is a trip not to be attempted without first-class guides. These portages made, there are few difficulties to be overcome.

The angler will find an abundance of salmon trout, bass, pickerel and other varieties of fish. The speckled trout, which every knight of the reel and rod delights to play with, is found in abundance in these waters. One afternoon, while on the Magnetawan River, a tributary of these lakes, one of a party caught ninety-seven trout, the largest tipping the scales at $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Black flies and mosquitoes are very scarce.



A Catch of Speckled Beauties.

The Lake of Many Islands, some seven miles from Magnetawan River, is a magnificent fishing haunt, black bass being numerous and running from two to eight pounds; also good trolling for salmon trout. Other good points for fishing are Buntin's Creek, seven miles from the Magnetawan, for speckled trout; Doe Lake, two miles, good bass fishing; and Beaver Lake, five miles, for pickerel and bass.

The angler can apply to Mr. S. G. Best, Agent, Crown Lands Dept., Magnetawan, Ont., who is thoroughly conversant with the good fishing grounds in close proximity to the Magnetawan River, and who will be glad to give any information required.

Among the 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay.

For the devotees of rod and gun, the Georgian Bay District holds out unlimited attractions. Fish are plentiful in the bays and inlets throughout this vast expanse of water, and the rivers and streams which empty into the waterway teem with several varieties of the more gamey of the finny tribe, among them being black bass, pickerel, maskinonge, whitefish, speckled trout, lake trout and salmon trout. Many of the smaller stretches of water, including the lakes inland a few miles from several points on the steamer's route, are well stocked, and to the angler who wishes to rough it, capital sport is assured. For the hunter, during the open seasons, deer, bear, muskrat, duck, partridge, geese and pigeon are found in abundance, and the region throughout may be called the richest game land on the continent. From Slide Bay, near Sans Souci, the hunter or angler can reach the Muskoka Lakes with ease by covering sixteen lakes with several portages, the longest of which is one mile, the others ranging from 10 to 100 yards.

Twelve miles from Parry Sound, on the Inner Channel, is found the outlet of Spider Lake, a spot where the bass fishing is unsurpassed. Near here is the township of Foley, ten miles square, containing no less than eighty lakes, all of which are noted for an abundant quantity of gamey fish. In addition to the attractions held out to the lover of rod and gun, the trip through the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay is one of the most delightful and beautiful that may be taken in Canada, and not surpassed in any country, and which is easily accessible from Collingwood, Midland

Haunts of Fish and Game.

or Penetang, three points on the Grand Trunk Railway System. In general character, these islands are similar to the Thousand Islands situated in the St. Lawrence River, but of course are infinitely more numerous. This magnificent bay has no equal on the American continent. The steady increase of tourists and sportsmen to the locality is alone proof that it has become the most popular resort on the inland lakes. It is impossible to describe this wonderful waterway with any degree of satisfaction, as nature has been so generous in beautifying and adorning it with a lavish hand and has gifted the region with gorgeous scenic effects, rugged promontories, charming summering places on beautifully wooded islands, intricate channels and narrows, that it is one grand panorama of vistas from end to end.

The trip through the "Inner Channel" of the eastern section of the Georgian Bay archipelago may be made by two different routes, either via the Grand Trunk Railway to Penetang or Midland, and thence by steamer "City of Toronto" to Parry Sound, where connection is made with the Canada Atlantic Railway for Maple Lake (a distance of fifteen miles), and thence by stage line (eight miles) to Port Cockburn, at the head of Lake Joseph; or by stage line (twelve miles) to Rosseau, at the head of Lake Rosseau, two of the Muskoka Lakes group, and proceeding by steamer through the beautiful lake district to Muskoka Wharf, where connection is made with the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway System; or, taking steamer at Muskoka Wharf, the tourist can travel in the opposite direction and proceed by steamer from Parry Sound, connecting with train at Midland or Penetang. This itinerary is one recommended, as it will give the tourist and sportsman the opportunity of visiting two of the most famous regions in the Highlands of Ontario, and will be the means of enabling the traveller to select the locality most desirable to his imagination for his outing in this magnificent country.

In addition to the localities mentioned in this article that are favorite resorts for the angler, we would call attention to the districts north of Parry Sound, including the North Channel of the Georgian Bay. At Point aux Baril, salmon trout, whitefish and black bass are numerous and the fishing is all that can be desired, as it is at Byng Inlet and all through the French River as far as Lake Nipissing. In the North Channel the principal points for the fisherman are Killarney, Manitowaning, Little Current, Kagawong and Gore Bay, where salmon trout, whitefish, black bass, maskinonge, pickerel and speckled trout can be found to cheer the most enthusiastic fisherman. Hilton and Thessalon are also favorite resorts, and speckled trout and black bass abound in the



Looking Down the French River.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

waters in close contiguity. In fact, at almost any point along the shores of the Georgian Bay, fish of these different varieties are readily caught.

A special publication, describing the beauties of this magnificent trip, is issued by the Grand Trunk Railway, and can be had for the asking. Apply to agents of the company whose names appear in this book and ask for the "Georgian Bay folder."

Lake Nipissing and the French River.

The unlimited attractions that are combined in the region known as the Lake Nipissing and French River District, are fast becoming known to the sportsman, and each year sees an enormous increase of fishermen and hunters making these confines their objective point. The wild and rugged grandeur of its scenery, the health-giving properties of the atmosphere, the primeval wildness of the surroundings, and its splendid fishing and hunting grounds are attracting those who do not care for the gayeties of the modern summer resorts, but prefer the untrodden forests and the pleasures to be derived in outdoor life. North Bay, on the line of the Grand Trunk, 227 miles north of Toronto, is the starting point for this magnificent locality, and the splendid train service operated by this Company makes the district easy of access. Steamer is taken from North Bay for the head of the French River, 20 miles distant, at which point canoes or boats are taken for the trip down the river as far as the tourist or sportsman desires, even to the Georgian Bay. The fishing in this district is without a peer in the Northern country, the gamiest of the gamey species of the finny kingdom simply predominating in the waters of this region. Maskinonge, ranging from 15 to 30 pounds, black bass running up to six pounds, and pickerel tipping the scales at 15 pounds are numerous, and at any time during the open season a "rattling" fine day's sport can be had. During the hunting season deer, and other large game, abound. The Grand Trunk have just issued a publication descriptive of this magnificent region, entitled "Lake Nipissing and the French River," free copies of which can be obtained by applying to any of the agencies mentioned in another part of this book.

Haliburton Region.

Probably the finest trout fishing district in America is in that part of Ontario north of the Trent Valley and reached by the northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway System via the town of Haliburton. It is certainly the objective point for the angler in search of large speckled trout (*Salvalinus Fontinalis*.)

One looking upon the map of Ontario, at the section of country lying north of Toronto, will be struck with the curious commingling of land and water. It suggests the idea of some prehistoric upheaval of the great deep, resulting in a nearly equal division of the surface, for many hundred square miles, into land and water.

Haliburton is a small lumber town of about five hundred inhabitants, 123 miles north of Toronto. It is



Bass Fishing on the French River.

Haunts of Fish and Game.



Our Cook on the French River.

hitherto almost unknown to anglers and hunters.

The trout lakes in this region are not as easy of access as some of the other districts, and the distance to the several localities averages 15 to 20 miles, which has to be covered in wagons over somewhat rough roads. There is no accommodation at any of the lakes, and camping must be resorted to, which, however, to many is one of the chief pleasures of the outing.

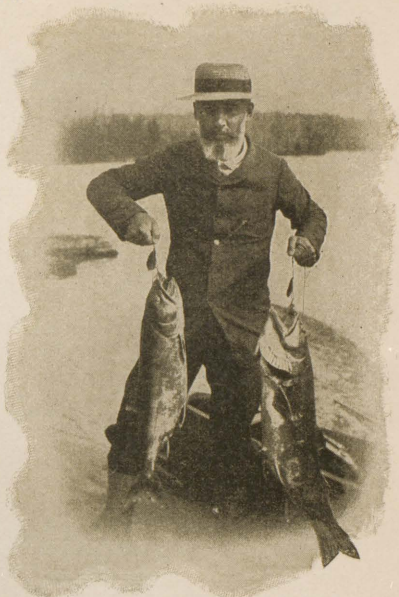
Reliable guides can be procured at Haliburton, and the charge per day, including canoes, is usually from two to two and a half dollars and board, ranging somewhat in accordance with the experience of the guide and the length of time he will be employed.

Price for teams, three dollars per day. All guides furnish their own canoes.

The best bait to use for these large trout is live minnows, phantom minnows and small spoons. It is claimed that the extremely large trout in these lakes are not so easily taken with the fly, though in tributary streams and outlets from the lakes, the average weight of trout taken is one pound, and the fly fishing is good in these waters. The large trout caught in the lakes of this region run as heavy as six to eight pounds.

Kawartha Lakes.

The Kawartha Lakes District is, comparatively speaking, little known to the summer tourist, and is at present patronized by a limited number of travellers who, when they have found a good thing, know how to enjoy it. The chain of lakes which comprises this region lies north of Peterborough and Lindsay, and is composed of Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stony, Buckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam, with a magnificent steamer route of 70 miles from Lakefield to Coboconk. They are situated in the counties of Victoria and Peterborough, and combine the wildest primeval granite, mountain and forest scenery, with lovely grassy, shrub



12 lbs. of Kawartha Lake Trout.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

and vine-clad shores. Many of the lakes are dotted with islands, on which pretty and comfortable homes have been erected for their summer tenants, and throughout the chain the tourist and sportsman are at no point remote from busy town or village, or humble cottage home, and yet in comparative seclusion.

Canoe and camping parties find here their beau-ideal of summer outing. Here are all the luxuries and pleasures of the most fashionable seaboard summer resorts, with far less cost; and if retirement be the desire, one can pitch the tent in solitude and enjoy life in repose. Many from the United States and Canada have purchased retired, secluded sites along these waters, where neat cottages peep from the shrubbery. In summer months these are occupied by those who wish to escape the din and turmoil of the city and recuperate health and enjoy life to the utmost. The steam-launch, sail or rowboat and canoe may be discerned in numbers on almost every lake of this great chain throughout the season.

The great charms and advantages of the locality are rendering the "Kawartha Lakes" unsurpassed as summer resorts in Canada.



A November Scene in Kawartha Lakes District.

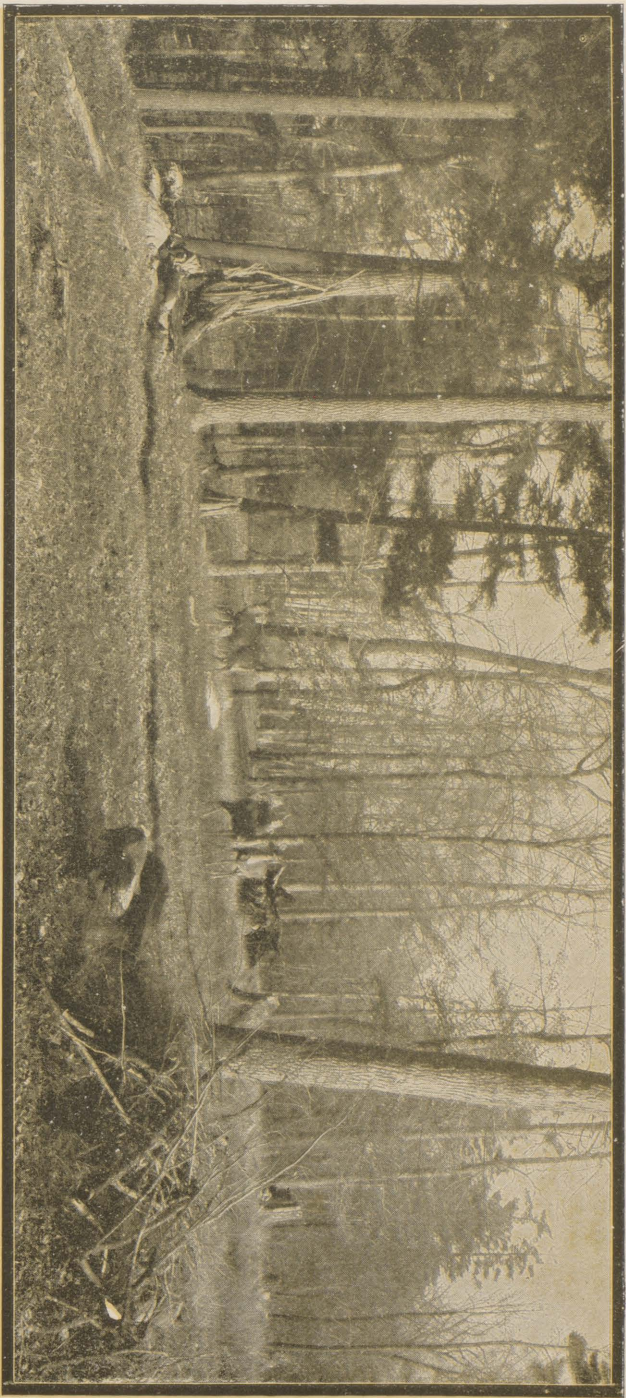
Every variety of scenery, the calm pastoral of Sturgeon; the romantic rocky islands of Stony, with their deep shores, the fine bathing of Balsam and Cameron, and the picturesque beauty of the lakes further north, coupled with the unsurpassed fishing and shooting along the entire chain, lend to these waters an attraction and a charm.

Excellent Indian and white guides and cooks are found in Lindsay, Peterborough, Lakefield, Fenelon Falls, Coboconk, Bobcaygeon—in short, at all points along the route.

The eastern portion is reached via Peterborough and Lakefield, the latter being the point of embarkation for the trip up Stony Lake, and the western portion is reached via Lindsay or Coboconk.

The fishing is good in close proximity to the many points where hotel accommodation can be had. All the waters in these lakes teem with fish—bass and maskinonge in the summer and trout in the fall. If one has a good guide he does not need to be an expert with the rod and reel to make a fine catch, for the fish are eager for the bait and seem to court their own destruction.

Deer, duck, partridge, geese and other wild game abound, and capital sport may be had during the open seasons. North of Coboconk are situated the Mud Turtle Lakes. These waters resemble the famous lakes of Killarney. The maskinonge fishing ends here, but is at its very best, the fish seeming to press to their



THE MONARCH AND HIS HERD—HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.



A Week's Hunt in the Highlands of Ontario.

utmost limit. Like Lindsay, Coboconk is a favorite starting point for canoeing parties.

Canoes, tents, camp beds, utensils, fishing tackle and other outfit for camping parties may be obtained at Lindsay, Peterborough, Lakefield, Fenelon Falls or Coboconk.

Sportsmen, anglers and tourists should write to agents of the Grand Trunk Railway System whose names appear in this book for a copy of "Kawartha Lakes folder," which gives a full description of this magnificent district, telling how to get there, and includes maps and all information.

Deer Hunting in the Highlands of Ontario.

There is something peculiarly fascinating about deer hunting, or the thousands of sportsmen that each year penetrate the Highlands of Ontario and undergo the hardships necessarily incident in the life of the successful deer hunter, would not repeat the journey annually. Bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, clerks, and in fact all sorts and conditions of men, early in the fall, as soon as the green forests begin to give way to their autumn hue, take down their rifles and accoutrements, oil and grease them, sight them, and make ready for the opening season when the law allows the killing of deer. At that time the prevailing topic of conversation in all sporting circles is deer hunting.

Then, when the first frost has nipped the leaves, and the cold northern winds have swept them from the trees, the deer hunter packs up his kit, gathers his party together, and hies them to some favorite hunting grounds in the districts of Northern Ontario, there to engage in his entralling pastime.

The deer hunting season throughout the "Highlands of Ontario" resulted most satisfactorily to the hunters that went into the district during the open season of 1901 (November 1st to 15th). Over 5,000 licenses were issued, and hunting parties and others claim the number of deer killed to be about one and a half deer to each hunter. This would make a total of 7,500 deer killed, and it is somewhat marvelous how the stock of

Haunts of Fish and Game.

deer keeps pace with the number killed, but it seems that each year they are becoming more numerous, and there is an increase instead of a diminution. This is accounted for by the shortness of the open season and by the strict prosecution by the Ontario Government of anyone transgressing the laws. The wanton slaughter which, no doubt, would have prevailed had hunters been allowed to kill at their pleasure, has thus been prevented to a great extent, and one of the best heritages of the public saved. During the open season of 1902 the Canadian Express Company alone carried 2,376 deer, which was an increase over the season of 1901 of 4 deer, the total weight of these shipments amounting to 248,993 pounds. All of these carcasses were shipped from points located on the Grand Trunk Railway System, the largest number being taken out of the Magnetawan River region, the Muskoka Lakes district and points on the Northern Division north of Huntsville. Of course, this is not a criterion of the number that are killed, as this does not include those killed by settlers, Indians and half-breeds, and by those hunters that do not have to express their deer to their homes; nor the wounded ones that get away and die; nor those killed and eaten by the 5,000 hunters and their dogs during the two weeks they are in the woods. Taking all this into consideration, it is estimated that there could not have been less than 10,000 deer killed during the season of 1902.

Every hunter resident of the Province of Ontario is obliged to take out a license for deer hunting, for which he pays \$2.00. Every non-resident must also take out a license or permit, which costs him \$25.00.

No person is allowed to kill more than two deer each open season, which extends from the first to the fifteenth of November, both days inclusive. Each license is supplied with two coupons, one of which must be attached to each deer killed, and the carrier who transports the deer is obliged to cancel these coupons when delivered to him for transport. Non-residents are allowed two deer on each license.

There are immense tracts of rocky but well wooded territory in the northern districts which can never be brought under cultivation, and which, so long as the forests are not denuded, will continue to be a veritable sportsman's paradise—the haunt and home of the red deer, as well as other game animals native of the Province.

An interesting brochure entitled "Trail of the Red Deer" is published by the Grand Trunk Railway System, copies of which may be had free for the asking.

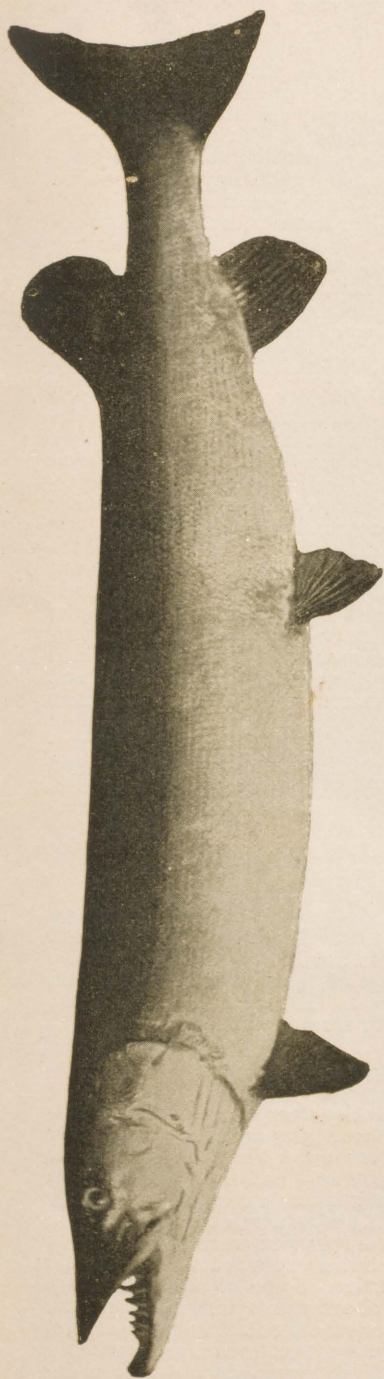


Prepared for Another Brace. Maquetawan River.

Picturesque Bay of Quinte.

The Bay of Quinte is one of the beautiful bodies of water that tourists and pleasure-seekers never tire of, and the popularity of this district is demonstrated by the ever-increasing influx of summer travel. Not only Canadians, but thousands from across the international border pass their vacations at some point on the bay, and many of these spend the whole summer at one of the numerous towns or cities located on its shores. The scenery is picturesque, and the trip through the bay is one of the greatest that the Province of Ontario affords. Campers can find ideal spots to pitch their tents, and the disciple of Izaak Walton can enjoy himself to his heart's content with the gamey species of the finny kingdom which abound in these waters. Maskinonge abound, while bass and other fish can be found in goodly numbers.

While the Bay of Quinte offers unsurpassed facilities for the enjoyment of the amusements of yachting, boating, bathing and swimming, the inducements it holds out to the angler surpass all its other attractions. From its western extremity at the Murray Canal, to its junction with Lake Ontario at the city of Kingston a distance of 85 miles, its waters are suitable for the best development of the finny inhabitants, thirty species of which are stated by naturalists to inhabit its waters. Of this great number there are only two which by the common consent of anglers are esteemed "game fish," the maskinonge and the black bass, though some worthy disciples of Izaak Walton include the wall-eyed pike (*Dore*) in that order. Of all these fish, the first rank is deservedly given to the maskinonge. This lordly fish belongs to the pike family, of which it is the acknowledged chieftain. Handsome, both in shape and color, its body seems formed in an equal degree for strength and agility, and a bolder biter or more enduring fighter does not



54 lb. Maskinonge Caught in the Bay of Quinte.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

exist in all America's fresh water seas. This grand fish is almost exclusively taken with a spoon, or other artificial bait, as it is rarely fished for in any other way, and from its habit of lurking among or in the immediate vicinity of the weed beds, it is seldom taken in the nets of professional fishermen. Stragglers of this species are occasionally captured in all parts of the bay, but there are certain localities in which it is met with more abundantly. Hay Bay is the most celebrated of these resorts. They are also numerous in Mosquito Bay, an expansion of Big Bay, which extends between Huff's Island and Big Island, and which is believed by many to be the headquarters and breeding place of the maskinonge of this district. The largest one caught recently in this vicinity tipped the scales at fifty-four pounds, but such a weight is quite rare, the usual weight running between ten and thirty pounds. In the vicinity of Nigger Island, and in the stretch of water between Dead Creek and Murray Canal, at the head of the bay, maskinonge are caught in considerable numbers.

We now come to the angler's fish *par excellence*, the black bass. This fish inhabits the open water and is diffused over the whole extent of the bay, though there are certain shallow spots or bars on which they seem to congregate. This species is fished for by trailing with a spoon or artificial minnow, like the maskinonge, only with much smaller bait, or with a natural minnow mounted on a gang of hooks. The grasshopper is a very killing bait in its season, and is best used about three feet below the surface. Two hoppers should be put on at once, transfixed through the thick part of the body below the wings, their heads turned in opposite ways. The cleanest, the least troublesome, and on the whole, the most satisfactory way of bass fishing, however, is with the artificial fly. The greatest weight ever attained by the small-mouthed species in this section is six pounds, and occasionally large-mouthed bass are found weighing eight to nine pounds.

The pike-perch (wall-eyed pike or doré) stands next in estimation. It usually takes the bait at the bottom, but will sometimes rise to the lure in shallow water. The pike-perch, as a food fish, is equal to the bass. The fish which provide the sport of the juvenile angler are the yellow perch, the rock bass, the calico bass, two or three species of sunfish, the chub, the eel and the mud-cat, all of which are vigorous tribes and abundant in their season. Angling for them is very simple, as they will take almost any bait.

The Bay of Quinte is reached via Trenton and Belleville, two prominent points on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System. The hotel accommodation at these points is first-class, and the many resorts located on the shores of the bay have ample and comfortable accommodation for the tourist, angler and sportsman. The facilities and sites for camping are unlimited.

The Thousand Islands.

This remarkable archipelago begins near Kingston, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, and extends some forty miles down the river to Brockville. They present to the view of the passing traveller everything conceivable in the way of an island, from a bare rock a yard across, to an island covering many acres, many heavily wooded, some covered merely with grass, some cultivated only as farms, some containing only a beautiful summer residence with its surrounding pleasure grounds, and others fitted up with rustic seats and tables for pleasure parties. Some of the islands are hilly, while others scarcely rise above the water's surface, and, viewed from the deck of a steamer winding its way among them, make an impression upon the mind that memory tenaciously clings to. Between and among these thread innumerable channels, here pouring a swift and crystal tide through some pent-up chasm, and there forming in deep, still pools, much loved by the

Grand Trunk Railway System.

wary black bass, near the shadow of some castellated crag. Of course these localities are the haunts of sportsmen, especially those who enjoy fishing and wild fowl shooting, and every facility for these pursuits, as well as for boating and other watering-place recreations, is furnished by the summer hotels among the islands.

In a region of such aquatic nature, boating and fishing are naturally leading sports, and the wide channel of the St. Lawrence River, with a current of less than two miles in the vicinity of Round Island, offers every opportunity for a thorough enjoyment of these pastimes. The stream teems with the gamiest of fish, such as black bass, pickerel, maskinonge, etc. Connected with the hotels are boats with experienced and trustworthy oarsmen. These "St. Lawrence River skiffs," as they are called, have a beauty of line, strength, comfort, lightness, ease of handling and swift sailing qualities. They seat two persons and the oarsmen, and are equipped with all the appurtenances for fishing and cooking, the oarsmen being adept at both arts.



One Day's Catch of St. Lawrence River Maskinonge.

The fishing on the Canadian side is far the best, and no license is charged when Canadian guides are used. The best route to take to reach this charming locality is the Grand Trunk Railway System to Kingston or Gananoque.

During the summer season a through sleeping car is run from Buffalo via Toronto to Kingston Wharf, and connects there with steamers for the different points situated in the region.

Rideau River and Lakes.

Probably no trip is attracting more of the attention of tourists and sportsmen just now than that between Kingston and Ottawa, via the Rideau, a distance of 126½ miles. The Rideau is a waterway between the two cities mentioned, made by connecting a large number of the most beautiful lakes on the continent. The river and lakes afford delightful sails and scenery, and invigorating air.

Kingston is the starting point for this charming district, if the journey is to be all the way by boat, and here the steamers of the Rideau Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., are taken for the trip through these waters.

The Grand Trunk service to Kingston is all that is to be desired, through sleeping cars being operated direct to the steamer wharf.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

Although there are several places where tourists can find accommodation, Jones' Falls, Chaffey's Locks and Westport are the Mecca of fishermen.

The route is through some of the finest fishing grounds in existence. Bass and pickerel are plentiful and maskinonge of from twenty to forty pounds weight abound. The whole route is the paradise of anglers. Black bass were caught last season near the falls weighing five and a half pounds, and pickerel seven pounds, whilst Oswego, or green bass, tipped the scales at eight and a half, and pike at eighteen pounds.

Lake Opinicon, once the home of the wild potato, not infrequently yields black bass up to seven pounds. The spotted, strawberry, calico bass, or croppy, as it is variously called, a most toothsome morsel, perch and other minor members of the finny tribe, are also found in great abundance. Passing through Indian, Clear and Newboro Lakes, and the lock at the village



Among the Islands of Lake Opinicon—Rideau Lakes.

of Newboro, we finally reach the summit, or highest point of Little Lake Rideau, which differs from the other lakes in being one unbroken sheet of water. Here we are 151 feet above Lake Ontario, which elevation we have obtained by thirteen locks in thirty-eight miles, and must now descend 295 feet by thirty-four locks in eighty-seven miles to Ottawa. We now pass into Big Rideau, the queen of the chain, it being twenty-one miles long and from one to eight miles in width, and having over 200 islands. Until now we have never estimated lakes highly. A river that came from somewhere and was going somewhere, hustling along as if it had a train to catch, or a bill to meet, or had just been appointed chairman at a primary, was distinctly entitled to respect. It could tell stories, too, of the mountain heights from which it had come, of happy country homes past which it had flowed. It whispered of the forget-me-nots and wild violets, and of the buttercups that decked the lush meadows through which it had meandered. There was an air of hope and expectancy all about it, touching the great ocean to which it was flowing, like poor humanity going out to its eternal sea. But a lake that loafs around home, with its hands in its pockets, so to speak, lacks character, so we had never cultivated its acquaintance with much earnestness. In the language of the vernacular, there is no "git up" to it. We were conscious, however, of yielding without a protest to the infinite loveliness of the Rideau, as in a dream we saw the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, Lake George of New



A Sample of Rideau Lakes Salmon Trout.

York State, Scotland's Lomond, England's Windermere, Ireland's Killarney, Italy's Como, and found something here in kinship with them all.

Salmon trout abound in this lake, often gladdening the heart of the fisherman with twenty-five pounds of precious weight. The Marquis of Lorne, who is an experienced naturalist, carefully examined this fish, and pronounced it not a salmon but a mammoth river trout. Towns and villages are passed at intervals along the route, the whistle of the steamer seeming a tocsin for the gathering of the clans, the result being a heterogeneous mixture of the summer boarder and the native. Here and there a flag tells of

summer homes and camping parties, but these add to, rather than detract from, the beauty and interest of the journey. In many places we see the "Drowned Lands," caused by the building and overflowing of dams. Owing to the abundant growth of wild rice, this district has become the favorite breeding and feeding grounds of wild ducks. Of these the sportsman finds an infinite variety, and of a quality to satisfy the epicurean taste of a Lucullus.

It is the home of the wild duck. Amongst others may be mentioned the native wood duck, which builds in hollow trees; the widgeon, the bluebill, also native; the broadbill, the red-head, the somewhat rare shoveler, the American goldeye, the blue wing, the green-wing teal, the black, the mallard and the canvas-back. Wild geese are also very numerous. There is a good supply of game in the woods, amongst which are several varieties of snipe, notably the Wilson, dear to epicures; the partridge, the yellow-legged plover and woodcock. Of larger birds, there are the bald-headed eagle, the great northern diver, the osprey, and others of similar character. Those who wish to penetrate into the deep woods will find deer, bear, lynx, wildcat, and occasionally a stray wolf, with abundance of foxes, mink, muskrat, raccoon, grey, red and flying squirrels. That interesting animal, the beaver, was once numerous in this district, but the trapper has almost exterminated him. His patiently constructed dams remain, however, to attest his industry. To those interested in primitive man, Indian remains of considerable antiquity offer a fruitful field for investigation. A fortified village, open-air workshops, arrowheads, gouges, pipes and other remains, attest the long residence of the Mississagas, a sub-tribe of the great Algonquin race.

The hostelry at Jones' Falls is a favorite resort for yacht owners, and men of semi-nautical appearance lounge round and exchange fish stories, after the time-honored manner of the imaginative angler. We dearly love the fisherman, not the careless creature who casts a fly and tells you it is all the same to

Haunts of Fish and Game.

him whether he catches a small fry or a record breaker. May such benighted beings be doomed to whip fishless streams throughout the endless ages. But the ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, who would quarrel with his best friend over half an ounce in the weight of a fish—commend us to that man.

A sense as of personal possession comes with residence here, and each sojourner, though otherwise amiably disposed, is conscious of an unreasonable desire to protest against new arrivals, saying in effect, with the lover in Tennyson's "Maud": "What! has he found my jewel out?" Peace unutterable descends upon us. Stocks may rise or fall, parties triumph or collapse, what care we in this blessed summer land, where it seems always afternoon?

A Paradise for Anglers, Campers and Canoeists.

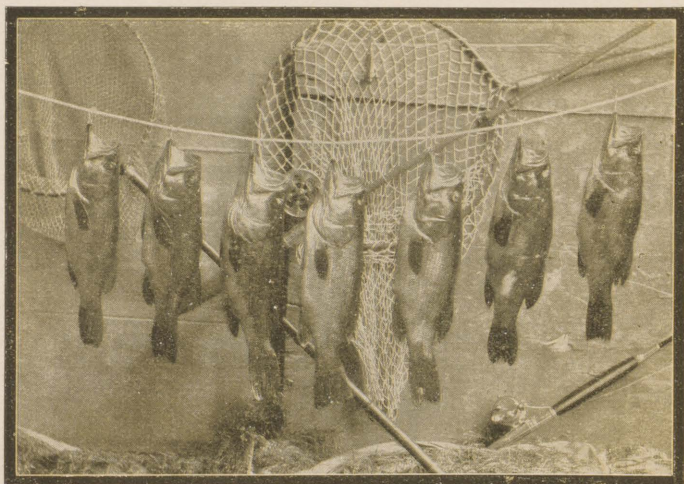
REACHING THE RIDEAU LAKES BY RAIL.

Under this head can be included all the lakes contiguous to the line of the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, which runs through a chain of the most picturesque lakes in America, swarming with game fish—the Rideau Lakes. The scenery is superb—the lakes dotted with islands on which picturesque summer residences are in evidence—the air pure and invigorating, and all the surroundings combine to make it a resort of pleasure from beginning to end. The region is reached over the line of the Grand Trunk Railway to Brockville, and thence by the B. W. & S. S. M. Ry.

After leaving Brockville the line runs through a farming and dairying country, with numerous herds of cattle and cheese factories in evidence. Seventeen miles north of Brockville the train stops at Athens, where the angler and tourist disembark for Charleston, one of the finest haunts for the black bass and salmon trout.

Charleston Lake.

Charleston Lake is an ideal place for the fisherman who likes to enjoy his favorite sport under the most comfortable conditions, and in the very midst of civilization, so to speak. The lake might easily be a bit of the Thousand Islands, which it



Black Bass from Rideau Lakes.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

resembles in more than one particular, and from which it is divided, at the Outlet, by only a few miles of land. It is girt for the most part by steep and rocky shores, and on approaching it from any direction no hint is given, until within a few hundred yards, that one is near so considerable a body of water.

Charleston is unique; with an extreme length of almost seven or eight miles, and a breadth a little less in the widest part, it has, owing to the numerous bays, a coast line of over



Narrows of Cranberry Lake—Rideau Lakes.

one hundred miles. Islands of various sizes, from a few feet of bare rock to many acres in extent, heavily timbered, curtail the view to such an extent that at only one point, the Big Traverse, can any considerable expanse of water be seen. There are nearly one hundred and fifty of these islands, forming a perfect labyrinth from which it would be impossible to extricate oneself without the aid of a guide. The shores are steep and rocky, in some places towering sheer up to a distance of a hundred feet or more, and as smooth as if shaven with a gigantic plane, while elsewhere the rock slopes more gradually, and is clothed with dense forest growth. The water is of great depth, soundings having been taken to the depth of three hundred feet or more, without finding bottom. There are farms on one or two of the larger islands; some have picturesque cottages, embowered in leafy shade, but they are in the most part in a state of nature, and none the less attractive on that account.

But scenery itself is not satisfying; the sportsman, at any rate, demands something more, and in Charleston Lake he can find it to his heart's content. The season is long—as soon as the ice goes out the salmon trout are in shallow water and may be caught almost anywhere with any kind of tackle. Though not generally considered a game fish, the salmon trout is by no means to be despised in the early spring time, when he is at his best, and with light tackle puts up a good fight for his life. As the weather grows warmer the fish seek the deep, cool waters, and afford good sport until the season closes in November. In the summer time, the modern angler equips himself with a line of annealed copper wire, no thicker than a cambric needle, but strong and pliable, running on a reel as

Haunts of Fish and Game.

easily as silk. A light sinker takes this down to a depth of 60 or 80 feet, and the great length of the line allows the fish to show all his fighting qualities.

Black bass abound in Charleston, and can be taken freely during the entire season, from June 16th until the ice takes in the fall. They are of good size, running as high as four pounds, and so plentiful that any day one may easily reach the legal limit. Fly fishing is good for bass for a couple of weeks after the season opens, when they go to the weed beds in deeper water and are taken with live minnows or artificial bait. There are also Oswego or large-mouthed bass, running larger than the bronze-backers, equally good as pan fish, and fighters of sturdy mettle.

The conditions for sport are comfortable and convenient. Charleston Lake is reached either from Landsdowne station on the Grand Trunk Railway, with a drive of five or six miles to the Outlet; by the Brockville & Westport R. R. to Athens, and a five-mile drive to Cedar Park; or by a drive of about twenty miles from Brockville direct, through as fair and pleasant a farming country as one would wish to see.

The boatmen on Charleston are an intelligent and interesting class of men, and anxious at all times that their patrons make good catches. The boats are comfortable and well furnished, and live minnows are kept on hand at all times in large



Steamer "Rideau Queen" Entering the Narrows.

numbers. Cedar Park Hotel, on the edge of the lake, is an admirable hostelry, up-to-date in every respect, with accommodation for 100 or more guests.

The guides are good cooks withal, and the dainty meals they prepare at mid-day, with collops of salmon or bass, fresh from the water, are not speedily forgotten. All the Rideau waters are well preserved; at first the presence of the fish wardens was resented and every obstacle was put in their way, but it is now generally appreciated that good sport is an available asset in any section of the country, and the work of the wardens is seconded by all good citizens. As a consequence, the number of fish in the lake is increasing, and while not so

great as in the virgin waters of the backwoods, there are plenty to satisfy anyone but the veriest "fish hog," whose senseless slaughter is now prevented by government enactment.

Though Charleston Lake has long been known to residents of the towns in the immediate neighborhood, it is only of late years that its attractions have been brought to the notice of the world at large, and it is every day growing more popular.

The replenishing of the fish in Charleston has not been left to nature, but thousands of salmon trout fry are put in every year. These are of a somewhat different variety than the native fish, being much larger in size. A few years ago a four or five pound fish was a fair average; now trout of ten or twelve pounds are quite common, and they have been caught up to twice that size. There are no marshes or low, flat lands, and in consequence an almost entire absence of black flies and mosquitoes, which in so many places make life a burden at the time of the best fishing.

Down near the foot of Donnelson's Bay, one of the deepest of the many arms of Charleston Lake, there is a portage of about half a mile which brings you to the side of Red Horse Lake, small but deep, of the same general character as Charleston, as indeed are almost all the lakes in the wonderful Rideau chain. Singleton Lake is a little smaller than Red Horse, the two connecting by a short channel and usually known as "Furness Waters." In these two lakes the salmon trout grow to an unusual size.

Upper and Lower Beverly Lakes lie on either side of the Brockville & Westport Railway, being reached from Delta station. Together they are somewhat larger than Charleston, with clear and deep water, and plenty of fish. While there are islands in plenty, there is no such labyrinth as Charleston presents. Boats and canoes may be dropped into the Delta River at the railway station, and with a few portages one may travel for hundreds of miles along the lovely Rideau chain.

Westport is at the head of the Upper Rideau, connected by a lock with the Lower Rideau. These are the largest lakes in the chain, and are equal to any of them for fishing. The salmon trout are large, a Rideau specimen of twenty-five pounds being not uncommon.

In all Canada there is no lovelier route for a canoe trip, long or short, and it can begin anywhere and end anywhere else. One can drop his craft in the water at Gananoque if he likes, make his way up the river to Charleston, at the Outlet portage to Furness Waters, and the whole of the Rideau chain is before him. He can do the same at Delta, Newboro or Westport, and there is no limit to his wanderings save his own sweet will. With abundant fish in every lake, never more than a few miles from supplies, he can live as well as he desires, and while apparently in deepest solitudes, can reach a railway or a steamboat with a few hours of paddling.

West Rideau, or Wolfe Lake.

This lake is situated about four miles west of Westport. It is four to five miles long and two and one-half to three miles wide, covered with islands, with clear and deep water and high cliff shores, and teems with large black bass, salmon trout and pickerel. The black bass caught in this lake are the gamiest of the finny tribe, and many of them weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. There is not a fishing party who has visited these waters who has not been satisfied with the great sport they contain, and who has not returned another season to enjoy the pleasures of angling.

It has also been said by many enthusiastic lovers of the rod that the fish in this lake are the gamiest of their species in the Dominion of Canada.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

The fishing is at its best in this lake from July 1st to August 30th, though at all times the patient fisherman can always land enough. This district, as it is becoming known, is fast becoming popular. Several American citizens intend building summer cottages on the shores of this lake for occupancy during the present season, and already a club house has been built for the use of a party of enthusiasts. The town of Westport has good hotel accommodation, and the drive from this point to the lake is so short that the fisherman may return to a comfortable bed each night; or, if preferred, several charming spots can be found on which to pitch a tent and camp on the lake shore, with several farmers close at hand to furnish fresh supplies. There is also a permanent shack located on the lake shore where board and lodging can be had at moderate rates. First-class guides, boats and bait can be secured at Westport at moderate charges.

Little Sand Lake.

Sand Lake is a small, oblong shaped body of water, one-half mile west of Westport, devoid of islands. Many good catches of pike-perch or wall-eyed pike (doré) are made here. They run as high as ten to twelve pounds.

Newboro (or Mud) Lake—Four miles long and two miles wide, containing about fifty beautiful islands, on many of which are

cottages, occupied during the summer by enthusiastic sportsmen. The pretty village of Newboro is directly on this lake, and from this point, without a portage, a dozen or more lakes can be reached.

Many American tourists come to this lake with their yachts to enjoy the excellent bass fishing. The immense tract of wild rice fields at the east end of the lake is the home of thousands of wild ducks. The entrance or channel from this lake to Clear Lake is a mystifying place, called the Fiddler's or Devil's Elbow, and strangers who have been taken through it have been unable to find the outlet without a guide. The west shore of the lake is formed by a large island, and the water surrounding this island forms the lakes next named, viz.:

Loon, Mosquito, Benson, Indian and Clear Lakes—All of



43½-lb. Maskinonge—Ste. Anne de Bellevue.



Five Maskinonge (118 lbs.) Caught at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

which afford excellent sport. Enormous catches of black bass and pike are made in them. They are all reached from Newboro Lake by canoe or skiffs, and form a continuous chain of picturesque lakes around Wright's Island.

Big Sand, Openicon, Indian and Clear Lakes—Four beautiful clear lakes, with good fishing, also form part of the canoe route from Newboro to Delta or Charleston.

Devil Lake is reached through Newboro and Loon Lakes, and is considered one of the prettiest and best fishing lakes in the group.

Red-Horse Lake—A small but deep lake, with some beautiful islands and high cliff shores. It is here that the record catches of 18 to 25-pound salmon trout are made, and many of the largest black bass are caught in it.

Openicon Lake, between Chaffeys' Locks and Foster's Locks, six miles long and two miles wide, is said to be one of the best bass lakes in the Rideau chain.

Sand Lake is one of the most picturesque and lovely on the whole Rideau series, and is connected with Jones' Falls by a very winding, tree-arched channel called the "Quarters," being the staff's headquarters during the construction of the dam and locks at Jones' Falls. There are four locks, each with a lift of twenty-two feet. The dam is four hundred feet long, three hundred and one feet thick at the base, and ninety feet high, horse-shoe shaped and of solid masonry. The water has a drop of eighty-eight feet, and the scenery around the locks is enchanting.

For further particulars regarding this magnificent fishing district, and information regarding the lakes in the vicinity of Westport, write Mr. John E. Whaley, Westport, Ont., and to Mr. E. A. Geiger, Superintendent B. W. & S. S. M. Ry., Brockville, Ont., for further particulars regarding the fishing districts on that railway.

Fishing in the Long Sault.

A day or a week of really good fishing, with scenery galore and decidedly novel experience in other directions, can be had by leaving the Grand Trunk train at Mille Roches, two hours

Haunts of Fish and Game.

west of Montreal. At Maple Grove, where there is a nice little roadside inn, a mile distant from Mille Roches station, a branch of the St. Lawrence River, a couple of hundred yards wide, separates the Canadian shore from Barnhart's Island, in New York state. The favorite trip is a drive up the island, three miles to the head, a boat being taken up in a special conveyance. The boat is shoved down the hill and into the river, and good fishing begins at once—a bass it may be, a doré or a maskinonge, and you don't have long to wait. Just above the landing is Sand Bay, under the Long Sault. It looks dangerous, but it isn't, and as the oarsman runs out till one can feel the swell of the rapids, one is likely also to feel the tug of a lusty pickerel, which will put up a good fight in the heavy water. While eating a well-cooked fish dinner on the island, the regular lineboat of the R. & O. Nav. Co. is seen entering the rapids a mile above, and tumbling and tossing as in a heavy sea. Down she comes, passing the lunchers almost within a stone's throw. After dinner the oarsman will take you out into the rapids, and though you are below the heaviest of the water, there is disturbance enough to make it quite exciting. Down among the



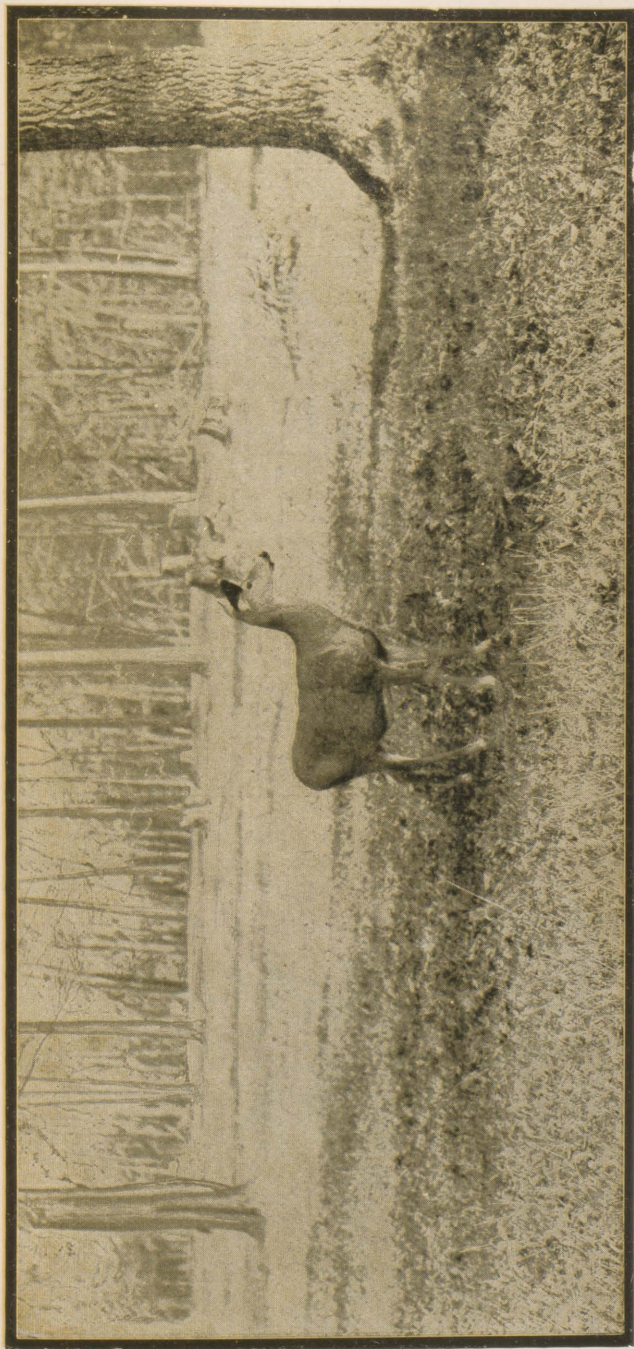
The Duck Shooting near Ste. Anne de Bellevue is Good.

eddies lurk the bass, the pickerel, and the 'lunge not a few; and one may fish for a week, in different waters each day, with a good catch every time, almost to a certainty. The day's trip ends where it began, and for sport and variety is hard to beat. There is good hotel accommodation at Maple Grove, and on the island, attentive, careful oarsmen, good boats and plenty of live minnows for bait.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Province of Quebec.

This charming village, situated at the western end of the island of Montreal and twenty miles distant from the metropolitan city of Canada, lies almost at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis.

It was here the voyageur of earlier days invoked the good offices of "La Bonne Sainte Anne" on his parting from civilization on the long and weary journey to the far west. Here, where the waters of two great rivers meet, was the camping ground of many an aboriginal war party, and its earlier history



ALONE ON DANGEROUS GROUND.—HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

recalls fierce inter-tribal frays, where quarter was neither asked nor given, and where defeat meant death; of struggles between white men and red; of savagery and chivalry. With the passing of years came peace, and to-day, garbed in the glamor of historical associations, clothed in the wondrous beauty of its surroundings, it remains a pretty and interesting little village, possessing the quaintness and charm characteristic of French settlements of the old regime, and has fulfilled its destiny by developing into a charming summer resort—a restful, sequestered spot, where as the untutored voyageur humbly paid homage to the shrine, the lover of nature can worship her in all her glory and grandeur and find peace and rest in itsclusion, and health in the balmy breezes from the Lake of Two Mountains.

Fishing in the waters at, and in very close proximity to, Ste. Anne, is exceptionally good, even for Canada, which is renowned the world over for its most excellent sport in this direction. Black bass and wall-eyed pike (whose local name is "doré"—meaning French "the golden,") are the most plentiful while the lordly maskinonge, that prince of game fish, is found in reasonable abundance during the open season; in fact, the maskinonge grounds, which lie something like seven miles below Ste. Anne and in easy access to the village, are believed to be the very best in Canadian waters. Last year the record fish taken at this resort tipped the scales at 57 pounds. Small fish, such as perch, can be taken in almost innumerable quantities.

Ducks are numerous in the direction of Windmill point, east of the village and near the St. Lawrence River; while full bags of partridges are obtained with little difficulty.

The hotel accommodation at this popular resort is good, there being four hotels and several boarding houses, the terms running from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, with special rates for a prolonged sojourn. In addition to the hotels and boarding houses, many of the farmers in the vicinity have accommodation for a limited number of guests.

The excellent suburban and through train service given by the Grand Trunk Railway System between Ste. Anne and Montreal gives the summer visitor, tourist or sportsman the opportunity of reaching the city at any hour of the day.

It would be impossible to describe the waters that lie in close proximity of Ste. Anne de Bellevue without a brief mention of the quaint little French village of Vaudreuil, situated on the



Fishing for Bass on the Ottawa River—Near Vaudreuil, P. Q.



On Sunday River—Among the New
England Hills.

other side of Ile Perrot (three miles distant), and on the westerly branch of the Ottawa. The Ottawa here is studded with several hundred islands, of all shapes, sizes and diversity of appearance. Fishing is excellent, although not superior to that of Ste. Anne.

A handsome illustrated booklet, dealing with the attractions of Ste. Anne de Bellevue as a summer resort, is issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, a copy of which may be had from any of the agents mentioned in this book, for the asking.

Richelieu River.

The fishing in the Richelieu River within 30 miles of Montreal is excellent, and a good day's sport can be enjoyed by lovers of the rod and gun at any time during the open season. A favorite starting point for sportsmen is from the town of St. Johns, distant twenty-seven miles from Montreal on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System. From this point the angler or hunter can go up or down the river as he is inclined, equally good sport awaiting him in either direction. Experienced guides, good boats or canoes, and all the requisites necessary for a fishing or hunting expedition can be secured in the town. The principal fish that abound in the waters of the Richelieu are black bass, pike-perch (doré), pike and perch. Twenty-one miles south of St. Johns is Lake Champlain, and the inlet of the Richelieu River. Up the river between St. Johns, P. Q., and Rouses Point, N. Y., there is capital perch, pike and pike-perch (doré) fishing, but one must go down the river below St. Johns for black bass, where good sport can be had in the rapids within a mile of the town. In the fall the hunter can be assured of good duck shooting within a few miles of the town; the favorite locality probably being in the vicinity of Isle-Aux-Noix, a distance of twelve miles, and the locality known as "the flats," distant about six miles from the town. The Richelieu is noted for its beautiful scenery, and is of much historic interest to the tourist and traveler. Good hotel accommodations can be had at St. Johns, and there are lovely spots on the banks of the river for those desiring to camp out. Farther down the Richelieu, at Belœil, twenty-one miles from Montreal by rail, the fishing is fair, bass and pickerel being the species that are caught.

Lake St. John and the Saguenay.

Lake St. John and its tributary waters are by far the most famous headquarters for fishing in the Province of Quebec. It is reached by the Grand Trunk Railway to Quebec, and thence by Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, which has opened up a

Haunts of Fish and Game.

new and fascinating route to the far-famed Saguenay River in Northern Canada, through an ever-changing panorama of precipitous mountains towering overhead, of yawning chasms deep below, the scores of fish-laden lakes and the miles of rapturous river rapids, which unfolds itself to the tourist as the train follows the serpentine course of the iron road that invades the wilderness home of the bear, the moose, the caribou, the beaver, and the aboriginal Montagnais Indians. What ideal camping sites for the artist, the angler, or the hunter!

The line along this route embraces the famous Lake St. Joseph, whose clear stretch of water, as seen through the opening trees, has invited many an artist to attempt to transfix its beauty on canvas. The lake affords good fishing, and there is also a fair supply of duck and partridge, while at the rear of the mountains, some five miles inland, bear and caribou may be found.

Lake St. Joseph is replete with hotel accommodations, and is a delightful place to spend a summer holiday. Lake Edward, on the same line, breaks the journey to Roberval about half-way. Its situation is exceedingly picturesque, and its waters teem with splendid specimens of trout, a good catch of which will average ten pounds. The trout are peculiar to this lake, and are much sought after.

Passing the line at a distance of nearly 200 miles from Quebec, Roberval, the northern terminus of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, is reached. The hotel at this place has undergone considerable alteration, and has now first rate accommodation for 300 guests. It is naturally the headquarters of visitors to this famous district, the "home of the ouananiche or fresh water salmon." The anglers loudest in its praises are those who have crossed the Atlantic and who come from the Southern States to give it fight in the rapid waters of the great lake's discharge, or in its mighty tributaries, some of which are over a mile wide at their mouths and hundreds of miles in length. Here the comfort and safety of the tourist or angler are looked after by the Indian guides, who pitch his tent, cook his meals and propel him with rapid yet easy gliding motion over seemingly endless waterways, in the birch-bark canoes of which Longfellow has so musically sung in *Hiawatha*.

The ouananiche, in formation, bears an exceedingly close resemblance to "*Salmo Solar*," the illustrious salmon. He is silvery white in color, with pronounced irregular black spots on head, back and apercle, and with a very large fin power, especially in the caudal, which is immense. The open fins at once reveal the source of his inordinate strength, while his dauntless courage is the native attribute of his species.

In these waters he rarely exceeds seven pounds in weight, while but few taken there reach five pounds. Lake St. John lies about 200 miles due north from Quebec, at an altitude of 300 feet above the sea, and nowhere holds a depth of greater than 100 feet. Six very large rivers, besides numerous small streams, empty their waters into Lake St. John, among them the *Mistasini*, whose source is said to be a mammoth mysterious lake, hidden away in the dim, unknown north, often vaguely described, yet regarding which



On Stony Brook—Near West-
Paris, Maine.



On the Little Androscoggin River, Maine.

nothing authentic appears to be known. It is curious that the vast body has no greater depth than 100 feet, comparatively shallow water, while the river which forms its outlet, the mighty and marvelous Saguenay, reaches a depth of 2,000 feet; yet the sea level is but 300 feet below Lake St. John.

But, though from the above description it will be seen that the region of Lake St. John is essentially the paradise of the angler, it also abounds in excellent shooting, and the surrounding country is delightful.

Maine and New Hampshire.

The Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System is replete with magnificent districts that hold forth unlimited attractions for the tourist, sportsman and angler. The railway runs through some of the most beautiful scenery in the east, and penetrates through the heart of the White Mountains.

It is now a century or more since a large stream of travel began to pour itself during the summer season into the western and southern parts of the State of Maine and into the State of New Hampshire. Beginning in a moderate way, a few families here, a party of tourists or sportsmen there, the number of summer visitors and residents has grown steadily until it now reaches several hundreds of thousands annually, and this season will see the largest influx of pleasure-seeking people that has ever gone this way.

Maine probably is, in size and character, as well as in growing volume of summer travel, the principal haven for the tourist. The movement of this temporary population is along two routes, or rather into two sections of the State. Fishing parties gravitate towards the Rangeley Lakes, the trout streams of the inland country, and the other inland lakes, while most of those who aim to combine pleasure, recuperation and rest, after the toils of a busy city life, have for their objective point any of the many beaches and resorts on the coast. In circumstances, character and aims, the summer population of Maine represents the greatest variety. Sportsmen, as has been said, see the lakes, and with them goes a small army of less noticeable and less wealthy persons, both men and women, who push their canoes far into the unbroken forests along the streams and lakes. Life in the woods represents the acme of the negligee; at the sea-shore resorts, on the contrary, with their large hotels and greater opportunity for display, the demands of fashion are heavier, and one dresses for dinner.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

From the West, the admirable summer service of the Grand Trunk Railway System carries the passenger over the main lines of their tracks via a route which is filled with attractions and scenes that rivet the attention. From Chicago to Portland and Old Orchard, through Pullman sleeping cars run on the fast express trains operated by this system.

Shelburne, N. H., is in a good situation, and has good accommodation for the angler and sportsman. The streams abound with fish and the forests with game.

The Rangeley Lakes.

Among the most celebrated resorts of the continent of America must be named the Rangeley Lakes, in the northwest of the State of Maine.

Isolated in a boundless tract of unbroken forest, this vast range of waters extends for a distance of fifty miles, abounding in splendid specimens of trout, some of which are so immense that their right to rank as such has been disputed.



On the Rips—Paris, Maine.

The lakes are six in number, connected by small streams which form a continuous water communication along the whole range.

A small portion of the country has been cleared, which rescues it from that of an unbroken wilderness, but for many years to come the lake district will remain the favorite resort of those desiring to spend the summer season in this section of the country.

It would be difficult to point out a spot more suited to the requisites of tent life. Here, always at hand, may be found beautiful transparent water, an abundance of fire-wood, and an unlimited supply of fish and game.

The streams and lakes will fascinate the disciples of the rod, for here, while being rewarded with a magnificent catch, there are charms for the adventurous tourist, the fisherman and the sportsman. The district may be reached by the Grand Trunk to Bethel, and thence by stage and steamer. The most desirable months in this region for those desiring to camp out are July and August, but the excellent hotel accommodation at Bethel, the facilities for making tours, and the pure atmosphere, render the district agreeable during the whole of the holiday

Grand Trunk Railway System.

season; while the forest solitudes will not fail to captivate the sportsman in the autumn. Though this section of the country, from its formation, must be regarded as essentially a paradise of the lovers of sport, it is none the less attractive to those in search of the beautiful in nature.

The six Rangeley Lakes are known severally as Oquossoc, Cupsuptic, Mooselucmaguntic, Molechunkamunk, Welokennebacook, and Umbagog, and the authenticated records of brook trout captured in these waters are alone sufficient to commend them to notice of the angler. Within comparatively only a short distance from the centre of civilization, the adventurous tourist or sportsman finds himself wandering among verdure-clad hills and trackless forests, whose only inhabitants are bears and deer and the smaller children of the forest; or yet again, within the immediate range of rich pasture lands and island-dotted lakes.

Enriched by excellent fishing and hunting grounds, magnificent in its scenic grandeur, and a delightful, health-giving climate, the Rangeley Lakes and vicinity will long remain one of the choicest of our fish and game resorts.

Andover, reached via Bryant's Pond or Bethel, is in the heart of the game country. Moose and deer are very plentiful; there is also small game in abundance, and good bass and trout fishing.

Two miles southwesterly of the main line of the Grand Trunk, connected with South Paris by a branch line, lies Norway, a neat and well-built village, the centre of a large business, deriving a share of its prosperity from its manufacturing and other interests. It is the centre of a magnificent sporting and fishing region. A stage line runs from this point to Harrison, a beautiful village situated near Anonymous Pond and Long Lake, where good fishing may be had, black bass, land-locked salmon, pickerel and brook trout being most plentiful. Good hotel accommodations. Another stage line runs to Waterford and Stoneham, two other points in the heart of the fishing region.

Lake Pennesseewassee, at Norway, is a beautiful sheet of water six miles long. The lake is well stocked with land-locked salmon (averaging three to four pounds) and speckled trout. Good black bass fishing in July and August.

Reliable guides can be obtained at any time. Some of the best bass fishing in Maine is at Sand Pond, another small stretch of water in the vicinity of Norway.

Stoneham is a good deer-hunting ground, and partridge, woodcock, plover and snipe are found in goodly numbers.

Casco Bay.

One of the delights of Casco Bay, that charming body of water off Portland Harbor, is the admirable salt water fishing which may be enjoyed, for here all the finny tribes common to the northern waters do congregate and abound. He who has not enjoyed the sport of landing these denizens of the deep, or a repast from the same, for which perchance the sauce of hunger may be aided by the zest of the sport, or gleaned from the invigorating air which browns the cheek, which increases the lung power, likewise the capacity of the stomach, has missed a treat, the very anticipation of which would induce a visit. The shore dinners he may enjoy here also, where blue-coated crustaceans and the much-derided clam are transformed while you wait, into epicurean visions of delight, and the finny products of the sea are served at table, in all their tempting forms, fresh from their briny bed.

Write to any of the Grand Trunk Agencies mentioned in this book for a copy of "Mountains of New England and the Sea," which gives full and complete information regarding this magnificent locality.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

Abstract of Michigan Fish and Game Laws.

Hunting.— Open Season.

Deer.—November 8th to Nov. 30th, both days inclusive. Only three deer may be taken in one season by one person. Deer hunting prohibited on the island of Bois Blanc, or in the counties of Lapeer, Huron, Monroe, Sanilac, Tuscola, Macomb, Allegan, Ottawa and St. Clair until January 1st, 1906. No person may hunt, kill or capture any deer when it is in the red coat, or any fawn in the spotted coat. Dogs not allowed. Non-resident license, \$25.

Moose and Elk.—Protected until 1912.

Squirrel.—October 15th to November 30th, both days inclusive.

Beaver.—Protected until 1905.

Otter, Fisher, or Martin.—November 15th to April 30th.

Mink, Muskrat and Raccoon.—November 1st to August 31st following year, both days inclusive.

Pigeons.—Unlawful to kill mourning doves and Antwerp or homing pigeons.

Prairie Chickens.—Protected until 1910.

Pheasants.—(Mongolian or English) protected until 1910.

Quail, Partridge and Woodcock.—October 20th to November 30th, both days inclusive.

Ducks, Geese and Wild Water Fowl.—October 1st to November 30th, both days inclusive, and only from one-half hour before sunrise until one hour after sunset. Lawful to hunt certain water fowl from March 2d to April 10th.

Insectivorous Birds.—May not be caught, killed or sold, or had in possession without a permit, except blackbirds, English sparrows and crows.

Fishing.— Open Season.

Speckled Trout, Land-Locked Salmon, Grayling or California Trout.—May 1st to August 31st, both days inclusive. Minimum size six inches.

Maskinonge and Bass.—July 1st to February 28th following year, both days inclusive. It is, however, unlawful to take bass in the inland waters of the State between April 1st and May 20th.

It is prohibited to ship fish or game out of the State.

Abstract of Ontario Fish and Game Laws.

Hunting.— Open Season.

LICENSE.—Non-residents may not hunt any bird or animal without a license, and such license must have endorsed on it the signature of the person to whom it is granted. Such license is for one season only, and the fee is \$25. Licenses may be secured on application to Chief Game Warden, Toronto, Ontario.

Deer.—November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive. Only two deer may be taken in one season by one person.

Moose, Reindeer or Caribou.—November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive. In some of the Northern Districts of Ontario, including the Temiskaming, Tamogami and other localities, the open season has been extended, and shall be from October 16th to November 15th, both days inclusive. Only one moose, reindeer or caribou may be taken in one season by one person. No cow moose, or young moose, reindeer or caribou under the age of one year can be killed. No elk or wapiti shall be hunted, taken or killed at any time in Ontario. No person may transport, or have in possession for that purpose, any wild deer, moose, reindeer or caribou, or head, raw skin or other part thereof, unless accompanied by affidavit that same was taken during the open season. Deer, moose, reindeer or caribou may not be carried or transported unless a license shipping coupon is attached.

Ducks.—September 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Geese and Swans.—September 15th to May 1st in the following year, both days inclusive.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

Grouse.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Hares.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Partridge.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. May not be bought or sold before the 15th day of September, 1905.

Pheasants.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. English or Mongolian Pheasants may not be killed before the 15th day of September, 1905.

Plover.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Prairie Fowl.—May not be killed before the 15th day of September, 1905.

Quail.—November 1st to November 30th, both days inclusive. May not be bought or sold before the 1st day of November, 1905.

Rail.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Wild Turkeys.—May not be killed before the 1st day of November, 1905.

Snipe.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. May not be sold before the 15th day of September, 1905.

Woodcock.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. May not be bought or sold before the 15th day of September, 1905.

Insectivorous Birds.—May not be caught, killed or sold, or had in possession without a permit, except hawks, crows, blackbirds and English sparrows.

Squirrels (Black and Grey).—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Beaver and Otter.—May not be taken or killed before the 1st day of November, 1905.

Muskrats.—January 1st to May 1st, both days inclusive. But no muskrat may be shot during the month of April.

Fishing.—Open Season.

Sportsmen from foreign countries are not charged any license for fishing in Canadian waters when Canadian boats and guides are employed, and supplies are purchased in Canada.

Bass.—June 16th to April 14th (vicinity of Point Pelee, July 16th to May 24th) following year, both days inclusive. Under ten inches must be returned to the water uninjured. Not more than twelve may be caught in any one day by any person.

Salmon Trout.—December 1st to October 31st following year, both days inclusive.

Lake Trout and Gray Trout.—Same as salmon trout.

Maskinonge.—June 16th to April 14th following year, both days inclusive. Only four may be taken in one day by any person. Under fifteen inches must be returned to the water uninjured.

Pickeral and Pike-Perch (Doré).—May 16th to April 14th following year, both days inclusive. Only twenty may be caught in one day by one person, and all under ten inches must be returned to the water uninjured.

Brook Trout.—May 1st to September 14th, both days inclusive. This open season also applies to river trout and speckled trout. Twenty only may be caught in one day by any person. Under six inches must be returned to the water. Not more than twenty-five pounds can be taken out of the Province in one season.

Sturgeon.—May not be taken in any manner without a license.

Whitefish.—December 1st to October 31st following year, both days inclusive. Under two pounds may not be caught.

Abstract of Quebec Fish and Game Laws.

Hunting.—Open Season.

Caribou. Zone 1, September 1st to January 31st following year. Zone 2, September 1st to March 1st following year. Only two caribou may be taken in one season by one person. Zone No. 1 Comprises that section of the Province extending from the River Saguenay westward, and Zone No. 2 the section extending from the Saguenay eastward.

Deer and Moose.—September 1st to December 31st. Only one moose and two deer may be taken in one season by one person. The open season for deer and moose in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac is from October 1st to November 30th. Deer may be hunted, killed or taken with dogs from October 20th to November 1st. It is forbidden to hunt, kill or take at any time a cow-moose.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

Beaver.—Protected until November 1st, 1905.

Mink, Otter, Martin, Fox or Raccoon.—November 1st to March 31st.

Hare.—November 1st to January 31st following year.

Bear.—August 20th to June 30th following year.

Muskrat.—April 1st to April 30th.

Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Curlew, Tatler or Sandpiper.—September 1st to January 31st following year.

Partridge.—Birch or Swamp, September 1st to December 15th. Whitepartridge and ptarmigan, November 1st to January 31st following year. It is forbidden to sell, expose for sale, or to have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any birch or swamp partridge before the 1st day of October, 1903.

Ducks.—September 15th to February 28th following year.

Insectivorous Birds.—Killing at all times forbidden, and snaring forbidden from March 1st to September 1st.

Non-residents cannot hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect. For such license the fee is \$25 for the whole season, or \$1.50 per day.

Fishing.—Open Season.

Salmon.—(Angling) February 1st to August 15th.

Ouananiche.—December 1st to September 15th following year.

Speckled Trout.—May 1st to October 1st.

Large Gray Trout.—December 1st to October 15th following year.

Pickerel.—May 15th to April 15th following year.

Bass.—June 15th to April 15th following year.

Maskinonge.—July 1st to May 25th following year.

Whitefish.—December 1st to November 10th following year.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can fish in the lakes or rivers under control of the Government of this Province not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a permit to that effect. Such permit is only valid for the time, place and person therein indicated.

The fee required is \$10, or \$1 per day.

Abstract of New Hampshire Fish and Game Laws.

Hunting.—Open Season.

Moose, Caribou and Elk—Protected, no open season.

Deer.—October 1st to December 1st, and then only in counties of Carroll, Coös and Grafton, and some portions of Merrimack County. Only two deer may be taken in one season by one person. Killing of fawn prohibited at all times. Hunting with dogs not allowed.

Sable, Otter or Fisher.—October 15th to March 31st following year, both days inclusive.

Beaver.—Protected until January, 1909.

Gray Squirrel and Raccoon.—September 15th to December 31st, inclusive.

Hare and Rabbits.—October 1st to March 31st following year, both days inclusive.

Plover, Yellowlegs, Sandpiper and Duck (except Sheldrake or Loon).—August 1st to January 31st following, both days inclusive.

Woodcock, Ruffed Grouse, Partridge, Quail or Wilson Snipe.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Insectivorous Birds.—May not be caught, killed or sold, except English sparrows, crows and hawks.

Fishing.—Open Season.

Lake Trout, Land-Locked Salmon, Whitefish, Shad and Blue Fins.—January 1st to September 15th. Two first named in Lake Winnepesaukee and Lake Winnisquam, January 1st to June 15th.

Brook or Speckled Trout.—April 1st to July 31st, both days inclusive; except that in the lakes and ponds of Coös, Grafton and Carroll Counties they may be taken in August, but not during the month of April. Limit, ten pounds any one day. Minimum length, from brooks, five inches.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

Black Bass, Pike-Perch and White Perch.—June 1st to April 30st following, both days inclusive. Minimum length for bass, eight inches.

Maskinonge, Pickerel, Pike and Grayling.—June 1st to March 31st following, both days inclusive. Minimum length for pickerel, twelve inches.

It is unlawful to ship fish or game out of the State.

Abstract of Maine Fish and Game Laws.

Hunting.—Open Season.

Caribou.—Protected until October 15th, 1905.

Moose.—October 15th to November 30th, both days inclusive. It is forbidden to hunt, kill or take at any time a cow or calf moose, the latter until they are at least one year old. Only one bull moose to be taken in any one season by one person. Dogs not allowed.

Deer.—October 1st to December 15th. Only two deer to be taken in any one season by any one person. A person lawfully killing a deer in open season shall have a reasonable time in which to transport same to his home and may have the same in possession at his home in close season. Dogs not allowed.

In certain counties in Maine the season on deer varies. For instance, deer are protected in Lagadahoc County until October 1st, 1905. Open season in Knox, Kennebec, Lincoln and Waldo from October 15th to December 1st. York and Androscoggin County, October. No deer can be killed at any time in the towns of Mt Desert, Lemont, Eden, Swan Island and Isle au Haut.

Non-residents must take out a license in order to hunt moose and deer in Maine. License fee, \$15.00. Non-residents must also be licensed to take teal, ducks, sea and shore birds in counties of Knox, Lincoln, Waldo and Lagadahoc, and in the towns of Brunswick, Harpswell and Freeport in Cumberland County. Fee for this bird license, \$5.00.

Non-residents must be accompanied by a registered guide during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, when camping and kindling fires on wild lands.

Transportation.—Moose and deer transported by non-residents must be open to view and have attached thereto the proper coupon detached from non-resident hunting license.

NOTE.—A person who has lawfully killed a deer or a moose may take it to his home, wherever he lives, or send it, when tagged as above specified.

Ducks.—September, October and November of each year.

Partridge and Woodcock.—September 15th to November 30th, both days inclusive.

Quail.—Perpetual close time.

Plover, Snipe and Sandpipers.—August 1st to April 30th following year, both days inclusive.

No person shall kill in any one day, or have in his possession more than fifteen of each variety of the above-named birds, except Sandpipers, the number of which shall not exceed seventy. The laws for the transportation of deer and moose apply to game birds.

Insectivorous Birds.—Killing at all times forbidden, with the exception of crows, hawks, English sparrows and owls.

It is forbidden to hunt on Sundays.

Game or birds cannot be sold or given away to be taken out of the State.

Fishing.—Open Season.

Landlocked Salmon, Trout and Togue.—From the time the ice is out of the pond, lake or river, until September 30th, except on St. Croix River and the waters in Kennebec County, in which the open season ends on September 15th. Franklin County, open season May 1st until September 30th.

White Perch.—July 1st to March 31st following year, both days inclusive.

NOTE.—There is no general close time in Maine on black bass, pickere, horn pouts, suckers, chubbs, eels, yellow perch, cusk or whitefish. There are a few private and special laws on certain lakes regarding fishing for black bass or pickerel, but there is no general close season.

It is unlawful to take, fish for, catch or kill any blue-back trout in any waters in Maine.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

Club Visitors' Shooting and Fishing Outfits.

Dominion of Canada.

Any organized Shooting or Fishing Club, which has duly obtained shooting or fishing privileges in any Province in Canada, may deposit with the Department of Customs at Ottawa a Guarantee, as security for the due exportation or payment of duty on the sporting outfits brought into Canada temporarily, for their own use and not for gain or hire, by members of the Club resident outside of Canada.

A special Ticket of Membership signed by the Secretary of the Club, and dated within one year from the time of its presentation to the Customs Officer, may be accepted by such officer as evidence that the person presenting the Ticket is a visiting member of such Club, resident outside of Canada.

Visiting members (non-resident in Canada) of any Shooting or Fishing Club which has deposited a Guarantee approved by the Minister of Customs as provided, may bring with them such guns, fishing rods and sporting outfit as they require for their own use and not for gain or hire, conditional on exportation within ninety days from time of entrance, upon depositing a Ticket of Membership signed as before mentioned, and furnishing to the Customs Officer at the Port of Entry in Canada a report (in duplicate) signed by him, and containing a description of the articles comprised in his outfit, and giving the value thereof: Provided, however, that *duty shall be paid on ammunition and provisions* brought in with such outfit.

Customs Arrangements.

Persons visiting Canada for a limited time for pleasure may bring with them such guns, fishing tackle, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, kodaks, bicycles, etc., as they may require for their own use, upon reporting same to the Customs officer at port of entry, depositing with him a sum of money equal to the duty, subject to a refund of this amount if the articles are exported within four months, or they may be forwarded in bond to any point in Canada where a Customs officer is stationed, where the same regulations as above must be complied with. For the convenience of our patrons, arrangements have been made for the location of a Customs officer at Muskoka Wharf, in the Muskoka Lakes District, for the examination and passing of incoming baggage.

Sportsmen's Baggage.

For sportsmen and campers, singly or in parties, on camping, hunting or fishing expeditions, two hundred (200) pounds of baggage, and sportsmen's and campers' outfit will be checked free on each adult ticket, and one hundred (100) pounds on each child's ticket. Sportsmen's and campers' outfits may consist of tents, small bundles of bedding, folding cots, camp-chairs, cooking utensils and provisions in small quantities, packed in proper receptacles so that they can be checked, piled and handled as ordinary baggage; also guns, in wooden, leather or canvas cases. This special allowance may also include on return journey 50 pounds of fish caught or game killed (provided same has been taken within the legal season, and is carried according to law), but whole carcasses of deer, bear or other large game more than fifty pounds in weight will not be carried free, or any allowance made thereon—such carcasses must be shipped by express or freight; nor will more than fifty pounds of fish or game be checked on any one ticket, even on payment of excess baggage rates.

Dogs.

The charge for the transportation of each dog on the Grand Trunk Railway System, east of Detroit and Port Huron, when accompanied by the owner, is the same as for 100 lbs. excess baggage. All dogs will be carried at owner's risk, and will not be accepted unless provided with a suitable collar and chain. Dogs crated must be forwarded by express.

Publications.

Handsome descriptive matter, profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings, has been issued by the Grand Trunk for each district separately. The names of the publications are as follows:—

Muskoka Lakes Folder.

Lake of Bays Folder.

'Mong the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay.

Kawartha Lakes Folder.

The Trail of the Red Deer.

Hay Fever.

Charming Summer Resorts on Lake Huron.

Lake Nipissing and the French River.

Orillia and Lake Couchiching.

Routes and Fares for Summer Tours.

Mountains of New England and the Sea.

Trains 3 and 4.

Across Niagara's Gorge.

St. Anne de Bellevue.

Personally Conducted Tourist Car Folder.

Mount Clemens.

These publications are sent free upon application to any of the agents whose names appear on following page.

"THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO."
MUSKOKA LAKES.
 ROSSEAU,
 JOSEPH, MUSKOKA.

REACHED BY THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
 AND THE
Muskoka Navigation Co.



ooting
 eparation
 or
 ily, for
 ouside

b, and
 ficer,
 ng the

ng Club
 oms as
 utfit as
 xporta-
 cket of
 ficer
 nd con-
 value
 d provi-

ith them
 kodaks,
 same to
 ey equal
 ed within
 a where a
 t be com-
 en made
 ka Lakes

ounting or
 portsmen's
 he hundred
 utfits may
 rs, cooking
 cles so that
 so guns, in
 nclude on
 ne has been
 t whole car-
 weight will
 fish or game
 ates.

unk Railway
 the owner, is
 d at owner's
 r and chain.

tone engrav-
 arately. The

an Bay.

Red Deer.
 Fever.

ummer Tours.

ens.
 f the agents



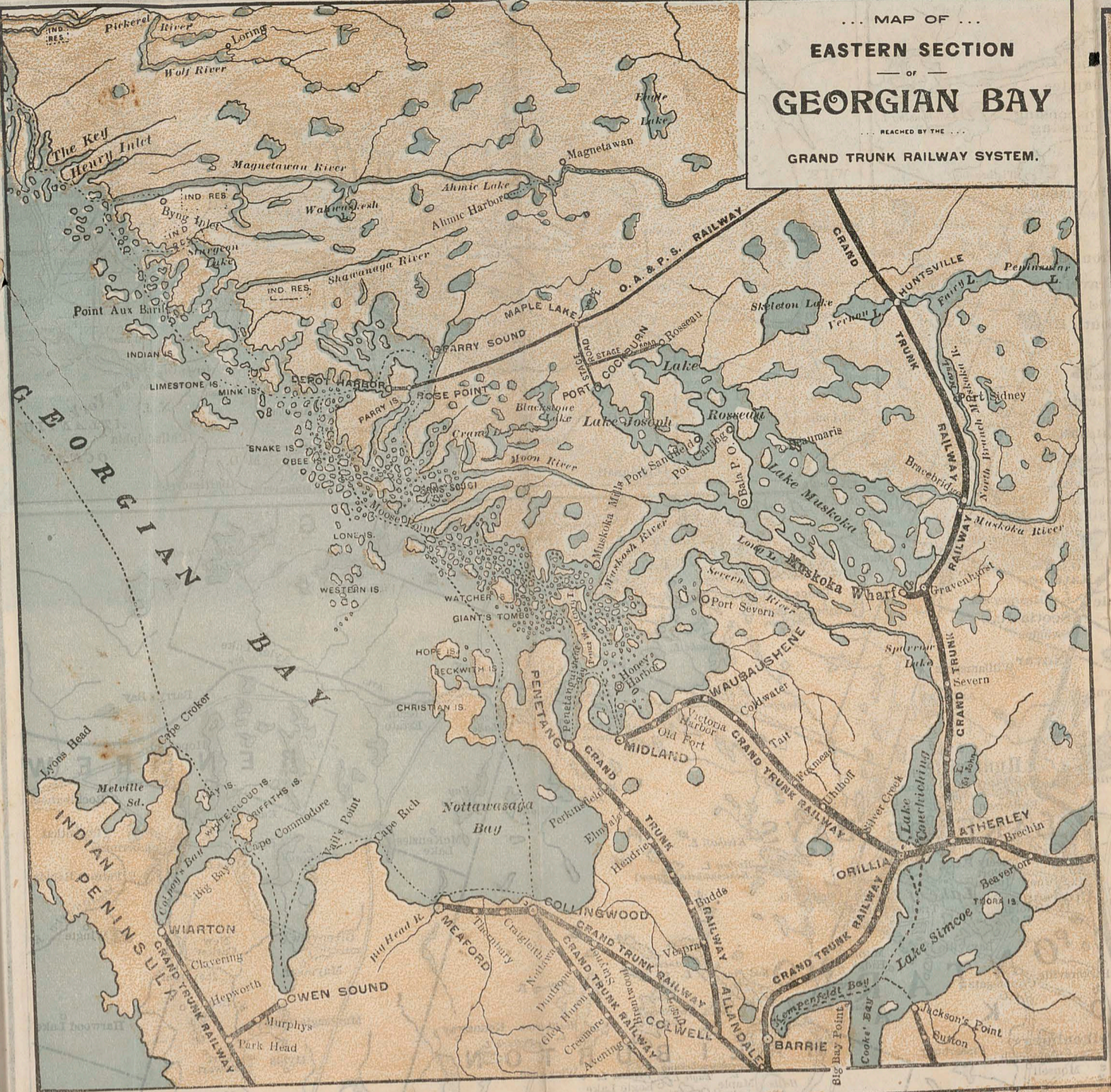
MAP OF THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO

— INCLUDING —

MUSKOKA LAKES DIST., LAKE OF BAYS DIST.,
MAGNETAWAN RIVER DIST., 30,000 ISLANDS OF GEORGIAN BAY,
KAWARTHA LAKES DIST.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

... MAP OF ...
EASTERN SECTION
 — or —
GEORGIAN BAY
 REACHED BY THE ...
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.



LAKE OF BAYS DISTRICT
 EAST OF DORSET.

HUNTSVILLE
 - AND -
LAKE OF BAYS,
 MUSKOKA DISTRICT.
 REACHED BY THE
Grand Trunk Railway System.