

# TEMAGAMI THE HAUNT OF THE MOOSE. CANADA'S HAPPY HUNTING GROUND.



THE real heart of the moose country is now, expert hunters agree, in the neighborhood of Temagami Lake, Canada. The surrounding forests form an ideal ranging ground for this animal.

There are other animals than moose in these stately woods also. Often the voyager notices a bear waddling among the heavy bushes on the bank. Silently floating down some narrow stream, his canoe surprises a wildcat or gray timber wolf lurking in the bushes. Further away from civilization, the wily caribou may be startled from his fastnesses. In the waters of that region the fisherman finds delightful sport.

AN OLD Indian who is still living upon his little clearing at the north end of the lake asserts that he remembers when the first moose came to the Temagami region.

Relentlessly the white hunter had been pushing back the game from the Maine and New Brunswick forests; it had been seeking an undisturbed habitation further and further to the north and west.

Two or three arrived the first season that the monarch of the forest was discovered about Lake Temagami. Local Indian hunters fled from them, fearing to shoot these strange, antlered creatures. Each year since has found the number increased.

"But where is this lake of unpronounceable name?" a great many persons will ask. That so few have heard of it is regarded as surprising.

Canadians to a limited number have enjoyed this natural game preserve for ten years or more. Thirteen years ago, a Philadelphian built the only cottage on the lake, but, except for the few who have shared his hospitality, his compatriots have generally remained in ignorance.

Lake Temagami, which divides the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, is really a widening of the Ottawa river. The seventy-five miles of its length lie in almost entirely unclaimed bush.

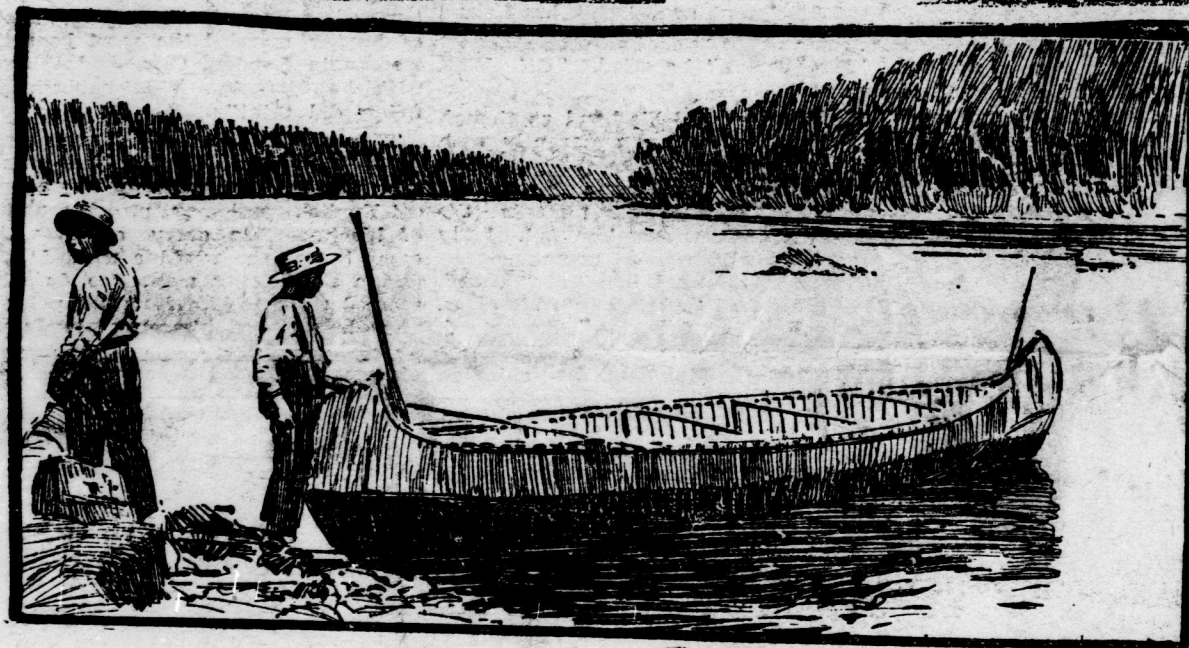
It has seen little change since the days when it was the Hudson Bay Company's fur route between the frozen North and the lower Ottawa. Then its waters foamed under the factor's thirty-five-foot canoe, carrying pelts from York Factory, on Hudson Bay, to Fort Temagami, the rocky point half way down the lake. Then the journey was a matter of weeks of monotonous paddling, varied by daring rapid running, before Ottawa was sighted.

## THE ROUTE TO TEMAGAMI.

The Grand Trunk Railway System offers a most direct route to this wonderful region, and from all quarters the several routes converge at the city of Toronto, and from thence passengers are carried over the northern division of the popular system to North Bay, and over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway to the heart of this Highland Paradise.

The trip from Toronto is a most interesting one, taking the traveler through a continuous scene of hill and dale, diversified with beautiful lakes and rivers.

Many pretty and flourishing towns are passed on the way up, including Allandale, a divisional point on the Grand Trunk System, where is located a commodious new station, facing Lake Simcoe, giving the observer a beautiful vista of the town of Barrie on the left and the picturesque surroundings for miles around. There is also a well-equipped dining and lunch room in the station for the convenience of travelers to and from the several districts in the north.



The Haunt of the Moose.

## 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 north winds have swept them from the trees, the deer hunter packs up his

kit, gathers his party together, and hies him to some favorite hunting grounds in the districts of Northern Ontario, there to engage in his enthralling 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 1905 (November 1st to 15th). It is estimated that over 10,000 deer and 200 moose were killed during the open season. It is somewhat marvellous how the stock of 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 out of the best heritage of the public saved. During the open season of 1905 the Canadian Express Company alone carried 2,889 deer, the total weight of these shipments amounting to 316,300 pounds. All 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 numbers that are killed by settlers, Indians and half-breeds, and by those hunters who 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 7,000 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 1905.

No person is allowed to kill more than two 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. The license for non-residents is \$25.00.

## MOOSE AND CARIBOU.

The big game found in the Temagami region comprises the moose, caribou and red deer. The moose are plentiful in this district, but are a wary animal, and not a little skill is necessary to get one. During the month of June and early part of July hundreds of these "Monarchs of the Forest" are seen by the canoeist as they are forced to the waters by flies, which infest the woods until about the middle of July. After July 15th the flies and mosquitoes disappear and the moose go back into the woods and fatten up. They are, therefore, not seen so

frequently in the early morning or late evening, when they come for their drink at the water's edge. During September, which is known as the running season, moose are seen in large numbers throughout the district. The open season for hunting these animals commences on October 15th and continues until November 15th, both days inclusive. Only one moose, reindeer or caribou may be taken in any one season by any one person, and no cow moose or young moose or caribou under one year of age can be killed.

Caribou is also an inhabitant of this territory. Signs of them are seen everywhere. They are a much more wary and timid animal than the moose, and are consequently harder to see, and prove much more difficult to capture. When seen, they are usually in bands or droves of various numbers. The country lying south and east of Smooth Water Lake, and northwest of the Wakenika Lake and River seems to be the best suited to these cautious animals, as it is a rough and hilly country in which the caribou dwell in greater numbers than in any other localities in the region.

The game birds found in this locality are the ruffed grouse, common willow partridge, and the pine brouse, besides geese duck and other water fowl. In the northern portion of the territory towards the head of Lady Evelyn Lake, Lady Evelyn River, Sucker Gut and the east branch of the Montreal River, are found duck in abundance. The varieties embrace the following species:

Mallard, wood duck, merganser, blue-bill, shoveler, goldeneye, etc. Partidge are found almost anywhere in the forest, and are abundant. The open season for shooting ducks is from September 1st to December 1st, both days inclusive, and for partidge from September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

The most numerous of the fur-bearing animals are the bear, martin, mink, otter, fox, beaver and muskrat. The otter and beaver, however, are protected and are not allowed to be killed until November 1st.

## NOT HARD TO CALL THE MOOSE.

While it requires skill to imitate the moose call so as to deceive when it is near, it is an easy task at a distance. In that case hallooing will answer the purpose, or even chopping with a log (which the moose thinks is made by a rival knocking his antlers against a tree).

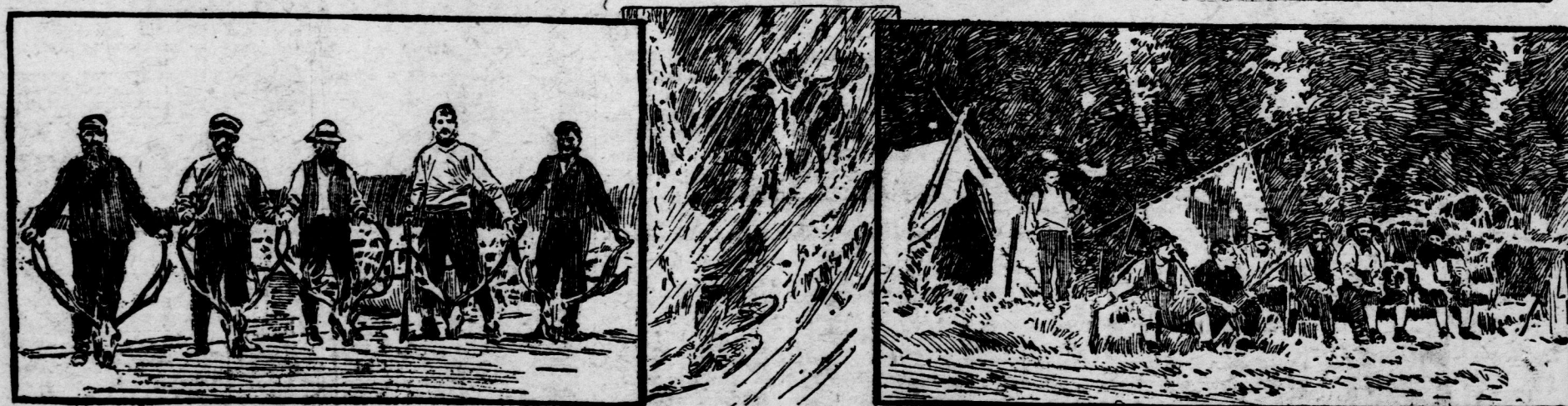
The lumbermen, reckless fellows that they are, think it a great joke to try to call a moose. Sometimes, however, the joke may turn upon them.

A big bull last fall treed a who's camp—a cook, his assistant and one of the choppers, who had a sore foot

and kept them there for several hours. It was only when the gang of lumbermen came back at night that the moose could be prevailed upon to relinquish his sentinel duty, and then only on the persuasion of a couple of bullets.

There are, however, unquestionably a considerable number of deer and moose killed in the Temagami region all the year round.

# NEWFOUNDLAND, THE LAND OF THE CARIBOU.



FAMOUS among modern Nimrods is the caribou hunting territory of Newfoundland. It furnishes food for thousands of Indians of that island and Labrador and sport for hundreds of hardy hunters, who like nothing better than "roughing it" for a few weeks in those parts.

The Newfoundland caribou is lighter in color than his relative further east and north in Canada, and his antlers are shorter and more massive. So numerous are these animals on the island that they are frequently hunted on the barren open hills.

Two annual dangers harass the caribou. In the late summer and fall hunters from all parts of the United States—of the eastern section, at least—are after them with guide and rifle. During February and March the great yearly slaughter by fishermen takes place.

At that season the fishermen find their stock of winter provisions running low, while the ice king still holds the waters in his relentless clasp. Food must be had, and so the people turn to the caribou herds for fresh supplies.

A great many more animals than

are needed are killed at these periodic slaughters. The nearly starved beasts are poor at best, and frequently the hunter will kill one that is little more than skin and bones. These are left lying where they fall.

Then, too, the methods of killing are by no means sportsmanlike, and hundreds of caribou escape the hunters to die of their wounds in the forests. Firearms of the fishermen, as a rule, are ancient, being loaded with handfuls of buckshot, iron balls and slugs.

Not a clever marksman at these, the native acts as near a herd as

possible, and lets fly one of these broad-sides at the mass. When one animal is killed, several others may be badly wounded.

Withal, the caribou is more numerous in Newfoundland than in any territory of equal size in the world, perhaps. They have over 30,000 square miles of moss-strewn barrens for pasturage; wolves harry them but little; the Indians, formerly mighty hunters, are diminishing in numbers, and the climate is milder than in the latitudes on the mainland.

Venturing into this land of game for the first time, the hunter will ex-

perience trouble in finding a good guide. Most of the natives are fishermen, knowing little and caring less for the art of hunting.

Their services may be had at a low figure, however—a dollar a day and supplies being the usual charge—and they are useful as packhorses. They will carry heavy loads day by day without objection and endure hardships without a murmur.

Before the novice starts for the Newfoundland wilds, he should pick up all the information he can regarding the habits of the game he is seeking.

During the sultry weather of summer deer and moose may be seen in the daytime along almost any wild stretch of water in New Brunswick, Maine or the Temagami Lake country. They seek the water in order to cool themselves and secure protection from the flies.

For a similar reason, the caribou of Newfoundland take to the dense spruce thickets in hot weather, coming out at dusk to spend much of the night browsing over the mossy rocks. The hunter who waits until after August will have a better chance of getting his coveted pair of fine antlers.

It is almost useless in hot weather to attempt to hunt the caribou during the day. Many a novice has learned this to his cost, after tramping under the blazing sun for miles, day after day, without seeing a single stag.

So alert and wily are the animals that it is difficult to approach them at best. A caribou can scent a man at almost incredible distance, and once he catches the scent, he is promptly off for another locality. The hunter will have much better success if he patiently waits for the game to approach him.

As soon as the first rays of the dawning day fling their rosy fingers over the horizon, the hunter must be off to the likely places. At sunset he should take his stand where the signs are plentiful and await the coming of game. During the remaining hours he can lounge peacefully about camp or go fishing.