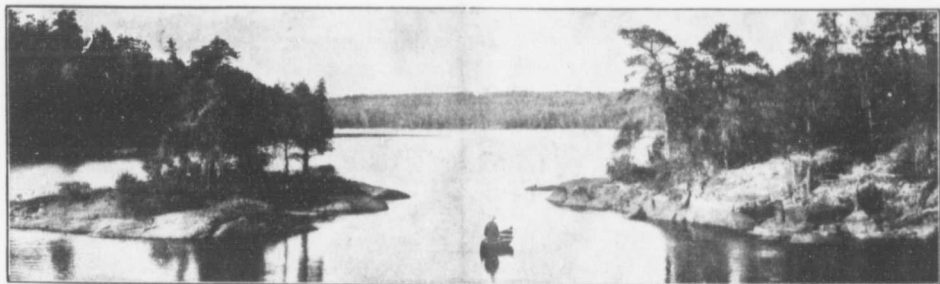


today it is visited by dozens of college students and others who have heard of its attractions, though it is still the same untouched and uninhabited wilderness, with the addition that all the necessary accessories are at hand in the locality to make a trip of any length with comfort. This form of vacation is typically Canadian. No other civilized country has a great north-woods, combined with lakes and rivers, where the lover of nature can study her unadorned loveliness in all its grandeur. The shores of the mainland around the lakes are high and rocky, and thickly wooded, while the islands in the larger lakes are covered with dense foliage to the water's edge. Of the two principal bodies of water, Lake Temagami is the largest, and covers an area of about 100 square miles, with a shore line of nearly 3,000 miles. It is dotted with islands of all proportions, from the tiny one bearing a single cedar, to those of hundreds of acres in extent. The lake is of peculiar shape, and by a glance at the map one will observe it in the form of an octopus with arms branching out in all directions. The coast line runs into innumerable bays and inlets, all hiding in their seclusion views of charming wonder and delight. The water of these lakes is cold and pure, and so transparent that objects can be plainly seen at a depth of from 20 to 40 feet. Though 200 miles due north of Toronto, the weather during the day is warm and balmy, with little rain, and the nights pleasantly cool for sleep-

the common pike. To the sportsman, this great northland will readily appeal, affording him, as it does, opportunities that are almost unobtainable in these days for securing big game. This region, which has recently been withdrawn by the Ontario Government from settlement and constituted a timber reserve under the Forest Reserve Act, includes Lake Temagami, Lady Evelyn Lake, Lake Oshabika, Matawabika, Bay Lake, Rabbit Lake, Anna Nygissing and a hundred smaller lakes, together with the best portion of the Montreal River. Hence this large tract, covering a section 60 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south, will remain a wilderness and a perpetual resort for the tourist and sportsman. The region is not one suitable for agricultural development, but contains great wealth in minerals, timber, gold, nickel, copper, cobalt and iron. There is no difficulty experienced in securing complete camping outfits, from the most modest to those to suit the most fastidious, provisions and all necessities, for a canoe trip, at Temagami Station, the point of ingress to the territory, at Bear Island, seventeen miles from Temagami, or at Temagami Island. Instead of only a selected few enjoying the many features afforded, as has been the case in the past, many hundreds will take advantage of the great attraction offered, and canoe trips will be in order through the district during the season of 1909.



Matawabika Lake, near Matawabika Falls.

ing. When the day's work of fishing and paddling is over and the pipes lighted around a cosy camp fire, it just begins to dawn on one that, after all, the chase for lily blue is not the only motive in life, and that there are two sides to every question worthy of consideration.

If the traveler has the explorer's instinct and wishes to see the forest as it looked when only the red man held sway, he should take a canoe and an Indian guide and camping outfit and start in at Lake Temagami, follow a course through this magnificent water stretch, portage into some of the many lakes and rivers, and experience the delights that offer for every minute of the trip. There he will find a land with virgin forest, fishing that is unexcelled anywhere, lakes that you can almost see boil with the gamiest of black bass, and all big fellows, running from two to six pounds, and a land where neither the settler nor the lumberman has penetrated, owing to the regulations of the Forestry Act, which prohibits the granting of timber limits or of land for settlers in this reservation, consequently keeping this large area in its virgin state for the lover of God's out-of-doors. It is practically a new land, where its woods are the home of the moose, the caribou, the red deer and the bear, and its waters sacred to the bass, the trout, the wall-eyed pike and

FISH AND GAME

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 the early part of July, hundreds of these "Monarchs of the Forest" are seen by the canoeist as they are forced to the water 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 to the woods and fatten up. They are, therefore, not seen so frequently during the month of August, excepting 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 rutting season are seen in large numbers throughout the district. The open season for hunting moose commences on October 16th and continues until November 15th, both days inclusive, and from November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive, for the hunting of red deer, reindeer or caribou. Only one moose, reindeer or caribou and two deer may be taken in one season by any one person, and no cow moose or caribou under one