



MUSKOKA—FISHING IN THE RIVERS.

are unaware that there is entire immunity from the disease here. As the flowers and grasses whose pollen aggravates the disease are not to be found in this rocky region, the direction of the wind is immaterial. During the past season hundreds of hay fever sufferers from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the Southern States, and many of the cities and towns of Canada, were located throughout the region, and all speak in the highest terms of the immediate relief obtained from this malady.

Owing to the high altitude and pureness of the dry atmospheric conditions, perfect immunity from malaria is also assured.

For the hunter and angler the Muskoka Lakes District is a paradise; deer, bear, fox and partridge being numerous, while the gamiest of trout and bass and the weightiest maskinonge are the delight of all who tempt its waters with rod and line.

The three prime factors that will

support deer hunting for many years to come, are: Protection to deer by the new, dense undergrowth which is replacing the cleared timber tracts; a license system which compels recognition of the close and open seasons; and game-wardens who respect the Government and enforce the law. Instead of decreasing, the deer are increasing in number throughout the district.

In its rivers as much as in its lakes lies the beauty of Muskoka. The Maganetawan is reached fifty-eight miles north of Muskoka Wharf, 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 accessible only to those with ample means and time. The Maganetawan River is equidistant between the Muskoka Lakes and Lake Nipissing, and drains a surface of about 4,000 square miles.