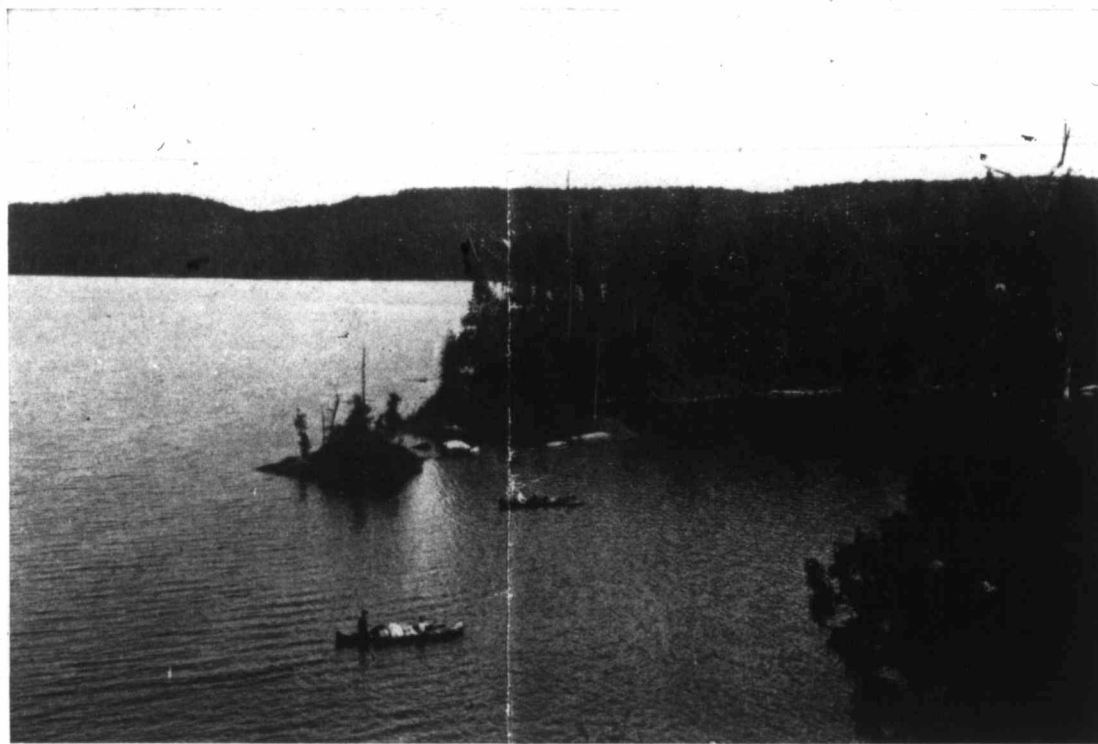


GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM



CROSSING CANOE LAKE.

where man's handiwork is not in evidence. The major portion of visitors to this territory have been from across the International boundary, although a good smattering of Canadians have taken advantage of this magnificent playground. In respect of the scenic grandeur of the entire park, the main attraction is the grand fishing that is offered, and which is open to all true sportsmen who recognize the carrying out of the regulations laid down by the Crown for the protection and preservation of the fish and game.

The situation of the Park and contiguous territory might be called the eastern section of the "Highlands of Ontario," and covers an area of 1,800,000 acres of forest and water stretches, there being no less than 1,200 lakes and rivers within its boundaries. This vast extent of virgin wilderness has aptly been named "Lakeland," and the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System penetrates its confines for many miles, giving exceptional facilities for reaching the different points of ingress to the many canoe routes and navigable lakes and streams which radiate from the railway line north and south, making the region easy of access from any point of the American continent. Unlike many of the other

lake districts in Ontario, the waterways throughout the whole area of the Park are a continuity of lake and stream, many of them being navigable for canoes from one to the other, while others are connected with short and easy portages with good trails blazed through the forest. The country is of a very rugged nature; the lakes are encircled with high shores, beautifully clothed with verdure from the water's edge to the summit of the highest bluffs.

The Fishing.

The waters of the lakes are deep and translucent, filled with the gamiest of the game species of fish—black bass, three and four-pounders, and salmon trout tipping the scales at 10 and 12 pounds are plentiful in the waters south of the railway line, while north of the railway bass are not found. The rivulets and streams are alive with the gamiest of speckled trout, the cool waters giving them fighting tendencies which delight the heart of the most ardent angler. Salmon trout are found in the waters north of the railway in the lakes, and excellent fishing is assured in any of these waters. During

the months of May and June the trout fishing is at its best, the speckled beauties rise to the fly, and are most voracious for the "Parmachene belle," "Red Ibis" and "Montreal." During the month of June and the first ten days of July, black flies are troublesome, and anglers should provide themselves with any of the many preventives against this pest. After sunset the flies do not bother, but during the daytime they are active and annoying. The excellent fishing, however, that awaits the keen sportsman offsets any discomforts of this nature. In the midsummer, successful still-fishing in these cool waters is assured, the salmon and speckled trout being freely taken in twenty to thirty feet of water, and the black bass in their customary haunts. In the months of July and August, when the majority of people take their holidays, the fishing is good in these waters, but other bait than the fly must be used for the bass and salmon trout, though the speckled trout rise to the fly in the streams and shallow brooks. Copper wire lines, a couple of hundred feet long, with live minnow bait and a good, heavy reel on a steel bass rod, seems to be the most effectual tackle for killing salmon trout, and no difficulty is experienced in landing the number allowed each fisherman under the Government regulations, and one can depend upon getting a big fellow every strike. The very best fishing months in this region are May, August, September and October. Bait is plentiful and can be procured readily in almost all of the lakes with a dip net or small hooks.

Big Game.

Great are the opportunities in this territory for the observation of wild animals and for those who desire to shoot with a camera the wild life of the woods.

Hunting is not allowed inside the lines which mark the Park boundary, and the carrying of firearms, with the exception of a revolver, is prohibited. Deer, being found in large numbers and less in dread of being hunted or killed, are seen more frequently, and on every lake and river can be seen



WHITE TROUT LAKE.