



THE
Canadian Pacific Railway.
—
Its Advantages to Sportsmen and
Tourists.

NUMBER VI.

To attempt a description of one tenth part of the attractions of Moosehead lake, and of the lakes, rivers, and streams in its vicinity, would fill volumes, and even the briefest description of them will occupy a great deal more space, than can be devoted to the subject, in one issue of this journal. Our personal knowledge of the lake is confined to a single trip made some five years ago from Sherbrooke and Lake Megantic by way of Moose River and which landed us at the Kineo house opposite the outlet of Moose River and nearly midway the length of the lake. No description can do justice to the scenery, which is grand and impressive beyond what an ordinary mortal can imagine, and even a sight of it fails to enable one to drink in its wonderful grandeur. Day after day presents new attractions, and the same objects viewed from slightly different positions present a totally different appearance as if they belonged to another widely separated locality. Even Mt. Kineo, whose perpendicular bluff on the lake side rises to a crest over 750 feet above the lake, presents an unrecognizable appearance from other points of view. The word *kineo* is said to be abenakis for "high bluff". The St. Francis tribe, a branch of the Abenakis, a remnant of which still exists, near the outlet of the St. Francis river, appear to have been familiar with Mt. Kineo and its vicinity, and made annual hunting trips to Moose Head Lake, coming in by the way of the Chaudiere river, Megantic lake and the Moose or Dead rivers. Lucius L. Hubbard in his "Woods and Lakes of Maine." (James R. Osgood & Co. Boston 1884) refers to a legend which came to him indirectly from Louis Annance, then an

aged Indian who had been educated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New-Hampshire. We think he meant Noel Annance with whom the writer was acquainted as a boy, some forty years ago. He was a very adventurous individual, fond of moose hunting, and we believe the first man to make the trip through from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific coast. In the summer season he taught school and we met a few days since, an old acquaintance now residing at Independence, Kansas was a pupil of his, over forty-five years ago. His son Archie A. Annance is an occasional contributor to this journal and resides at Notre Dame des Bois, Chesham, Que., near the head waters of the Magalloway river. He spends his summers at Moosehead Lake where he acts as guide for hunting and fishing parties. The legend referred to is to the effect that "in the olden time men and animals grew to an immense size. The Indians thought the moose were too large and sent a hunter to make them smaller, he killed a big bull, Kineo mountain, and reduced his size by cutting slices from his body. The rock at the foot of the mountain to-day looks like steak, streaks of lean and fat can be plainly seen in it. The hunter cooked his meat and afterwards turned his kettle Little Kineo Mountain, on its side, and left it to dry. So the moose grew smaller and smaller." Although there are various opinions as to the origin of the name Moosehead, as given to this lake, we have no hesitation in ascribing it to the shape of the lake with its numerous bays and indentations representing the palmated antlers of the moose. The lake is about 40 miles in length and dotted with a number of islands particularly in the southerly part, some of which are of considerable area and partially cultiva-

ted. The principal islands lying to the south of Mt. Kineo are, Deer Island containing about three thousand acres part of which is tilled, and Sugar Island containing about five thousand acres. This latter island is about five miles long and was purchased a few years since by Shaw Bros, of Greenville for \$17,000. It is distant from Greenville about 7 miles. Between Deer and Sugar Islands is a little island, one of the prettiest we have ever seen, called Birch island covered with a grove or park like growth of clean limbed straight birch trees. This used to be a great resort for picnic parties until prevented, except by special permission from, dread of fires. The steamers between the Kineo house and Greenville pass close to the island. Deer Island is distant from Greenville about ten miles. A hotel—the Deer Island House—has been erected here where summer boarders can find accommodation. Greenville is prettily situated on the shore of East Cove, while the terminus of the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad is at West Core, a short distance to the West of Greenville. When we visited the lake last this road had only been completed to Blanchard, some twelve miles from the lake, and the connection between these points was made by stage coaches, which were supplied according to the demand. The road now intersects the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Greenville, but owing to the through trains between Montreal and St. John N. B. being run at night, the tourist must stop over to enjoy the beautiful scenery at this end of the lake. It is quite probable that increasing passenger traffic during the present summer, will necessitate a through day train. The distance from Montreal to St. John is 481 miles and occupies about eighteen hours. Five years ago, there were seven or eight steamers running on Moosehead lake, engaged in passenger and towing business. Two of these the "Day Dream" and "Kineo" were excursion boats, run in connection with the Kineo house and had plenty to do in carrying fishing parties and excursionists to different parts of the lake. They could be chartered for \$10 a day each, as it only required a skipper and engineer to run them. In leaving Greenville by boat we pass a number of small rocky islets at the entrance to East and West Coves, upon one of which is a small lighthouse. To the left, or Westerly, are big and little Squaw Mountains, the former of which rises to a height of four thousand feet a magnificent feature in the landscape, and furnishing from its