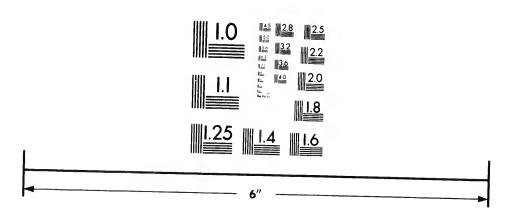


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The Most Northern Summer Resort

THE ROBERVAL,

ROBERVAL.

Lake St. John, P.Q.,

Canada.

And its many attractions, including

HEADWATERS OF EAR FAMED
** * SAGUENAY RIVER **

And the gamy Ouananiche that live and fight in the maelstrom of its foaming rapids.

Reached from QUEBEC CITY by Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, by day-light.



VERANDAH, HOTEL ROBERVAL

fox, the soug of the innumerable feathered choristers, the splashing of the leaping fish at play, and in the rustled twigs and crashing branches that speak of the flight from the presence of his sovereign, man, of some frightened denizen of the woods.

Convenience and Beauty of the Trip. Not many years ago the visual contemplation of such a scene was denied to all but a privileged few, by the difficulty of reaching it. To-day you leave Quebec at 8, 10 a.m., BY PARLOR CAR, and reach Lake St. John, nearly 2000 miles away towards the north, at 4,50 p.m. And you travel, too, through some of the wildest scenery that this northern country can boast of, for mountain fastnesses and princyal forests, well watered by lakes and rivers, fill in almost the whole of the intervening country between the old city of Onebec and the northerly terminus of the railway.

"The Roberval," The Tourists' Headquarters. Arrived at Roberval, the present northerly terminus of the railway, on the westerly shore of Lake St. John, the train pulls up at "The Roberval," which, to the surprise of the tourist or sportsman who first visits the lake, and who may not have read or heard of the house, is found to be a magnificent new hostelry, with a frontage of one hundred and eighty feet, having three wings, each a hundred feet long. It is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with hot and cold water and electric light, the grounds being illuminated in like manner.

It is the necessary headquarters of all tourists visiting Lake St. John and the surrounding territory, and of all fishermen bent npon the capture of the gamy Ouananiche, which is indigenous to Lake St. John and its tributary waters.

Capacity of Accommodation.—The House has accommodation for 500 guests.

Rooms.—The rooms are comfortable and well ventilated, seeral being on suite, and all provided with beds that are unsurpassed for comfort, and aptly described by some ladies as "dreams." Some of the rooms are also provided with baths.

Cuisine. The table is excellent, the enisine being under the supervision of a competent German chef,

Water.—The House is supplied with running water, the source of supply coming from a river up in the mountains. The sewerage from the house passes through a system of pipes in a different direction, thus having no chance of contaminating the water supply.

Location of Hotel.—The House is built on a beautiful slope of extensive ground, some 600 feet from the lake shore, thereby commanding a magnificent view of the broad expanse of water and surrounding country.

Distance—Train to Hotel.—A board walk of 200 feet, immediately in front of the House connects with incoming and ontgoing trains.

Baggage.—Cheeked to and from the House and transferred to and from trains without extra charge.

Amusements.—Billiards, bowling alley, orchestra and dance hall, out-door attractions being lawn tennis, croquet, driving, fishing, bathing, with romantic spots for picnics.

Telegraph Communication.—The House is connected by wire with all points,

The Rapids of the Grande Decharge.—The rapids are due to the action of Lake St. John in giving birth to the marvellous Saguenay, and the strine with but brief interruptions from the lake to Chicontii wiles distant. It is a thrilling sensation to shoot these rapids to the frail canoes of the Canadian covagecurs, with nothing but a piece of birch bark and the untutored skill or your dusky guide between you and eternity.

Shooting the Rapids in a Bark Canoe.—There is sensation enough in all conscience in the rapids that the canoemen shoot. One of these attains the velocity of a mill-race. It is two miles long, yet it is passed in three or four minutes. It costs about seventeen dollars per head. Reliable guides will be procured for guests when required by making application at the office.

"THE ROBERVAL" Lake St. John, P.Q., Canada Reached by Quebec and Lake

Reached by Quebec and Lake St. John R'y from OUEBEC CITY by day-light

The Mecca of American Tourists and Sportsmen



quest of recreation, relaxation from the worry of business pursuits, pleasure and amusement, or sport with rod or gun, the dry mountain air providing an ideal climate in which ladies and gentlemen, including families, seek sweet

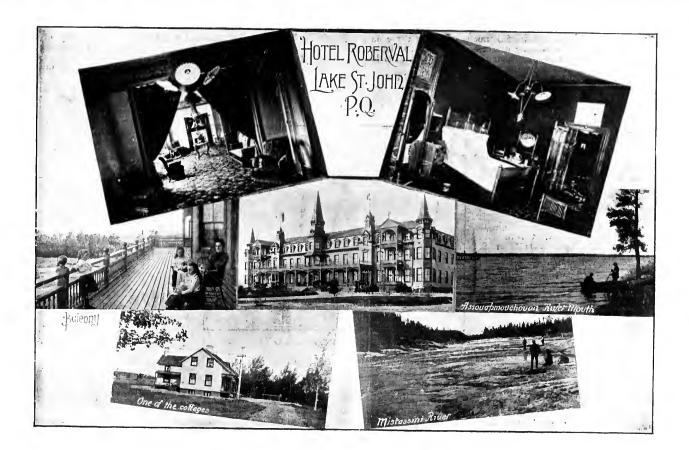
relief from the excessive heat of the busy cities, while having every opportunity of enjoying themselves according to their different tastes. This is the history condensed, but the following particulars will be of especial interest to the reader, no matter what form of amusement, recreation or sport is sought in the contemplation of a visit to or sojourn in this lake and mountain region.

The Headwaters of the Saguenay Lake St. John. What a contrast between the Stygian darkness of the Lower Saguenay—

pouring down towards the sea its dirgeful flood of dark and almost unfathomable waters along its bed of volcanic origin. cleft between its precipitous banks of a lamantine rockthe bright vonug life of its

parent streams commingling upon the elevated bed of take St. John. As men and women love

life rather than death, and the brightness and freshness of youth rather than the shadows that are ever present upon the hither bank of the dark river, it is not strange that they should gladly turn from the death-like silence, albeit majesty and grandenr, of the Lower Saguenay to the smiling lake St. John, where all is merry as a wedding bell, and to the prattling and the babbling of the new-born river as it issues from the bed of the lake, gambolling and leaping in frohesome display, heedless of the rocks that it encounters on its way, now basking in pleasure and sunlight regardless of the coming night, now flashing, dashing, crashing over precipitons declines. Nature is here all vocal with melody. Inanimate, she touches with her breath the chords of the golian lyre that she has strong upon the branches of the plaintive pine, prattles in the language of the babbling brook, sings to the gentle swaving of the forest trees, moans in the distant wind o'er the surface of the lake, and roars in the not far distant waterfall and in the rapidly approaching storm. Animate she finds a voice in the clatter of the squirrel, in the drum of the partridge, the bark of the



assuring patron sportsmen that in the future, as well as in the past, the waters will be well stocked with this autocrat of the salmon family, no matter how many rods whip the foam.

A word about the fish hatchery operations may interest the reader: The parent fish are caught and kept alive in a limited enclosure of rapid water at a station in the vicinity of the natural spawning bed till they are ripe for spawning when they are relieved of their eggs and afterwards liberated. The eggs are carefully packed and transported to the Fish Hatchery and distributed, spread out on travs, in a series of boxes set up in the building. A dalle, reaching out from the building to a nearby stream and springs, conveys a sufficient supply of water through a system of pipes in the institution to the boxes mentioned, the water coming in through one end of the boxes and flowing through the opposite end, which is covered with wire netting to prevent the voning fish (frv) after they have hatched out, from escaping with the flow of water. The eggs are cared for throughout the winter till the spring when they hatch out, the guardian feeding the fry regularly till it is considered they are able "to do for them selves" when they are liberated, the crop being judiciously distributed over different points on the waters of the preserves. A million young fish is about the annual production of these operations. It is estimated by a high authority that in using this artificial means of propagation, about 95% of the eggs are saved from being devoured by other poltroon fish not interested in the existence of the royal "Ouananiche." In addition to this, the proprietor has planted an enormous quantity of sea salmon fry on his waters, which in the near future is bound to prove an extra attraction for the sportsman.

The hatchery is built on a beautifully romantic site, situated as it is between high wooded hills, about 5 miles from "The Roberval," on the way to the "Ouiatchoman" Falls.

Delightful Trip on
the Lake. — Steamer
"Mistassini" conveys
guests across Lake St.
John to the Grande
Decharge, reaching
the Island House
in time for lunch,
returning arrives at
Roberval about 5 p.m.
This is a delightful trip,
the locality with its situation at the outlet of the lake,
among numerous islands, being
rich in wild scenery.

Those who do not care so much for the greater fishing, can put in a day very nicely fishing for small brook trout by taking a carriage drive of 4 or 5 miles to a beautiful spot on the Ouiatchonaniche stream which empties into Lake St. John close by "The Roberval," taking lanch with them when leaving the Hotel in the morning, and returning at will in the afternoon. This little excursion affords a mix up of driving, fishing and pienicing and is popular with many ladies and gentlemen.



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in ix th **Trappist Monastery.**—This community of religious people have established themselves at Mistassini, about 35 miles from Roberval, since some years. They are engaged in farming,

milling and other industries, leading a very austere life, their whole time being occupied in work, abstinence, silence

and prayer.

In the early part of the summer, while the water in the Mistassini River is sufficiently high to permit its navigation by steamer, two trips a week are usually made from Roberval to the vicinity of the monastery, the route covering about 15 miles up the lake, thence about 20 miles up the river.

The carriage road from Roberval to Mistassini in dry weather is pretty

fair,

Strangers are welcome to the Monastery, and while gentlemen are accommodated with lodging over night, the line isdrawn at giving the same attention to ladies, although people may be accommodated in a rough way in some of the other houses in the settlement.

No Hay Fever.—Guests leaving home before an attack of hay fever comes on will never contract it in this region, and those coming to Lake St. John already suffering from its attack will find relief in this favored climate.

Saguenay River.—Guests leaving "The Roberval" for Quebec, may return via the far-famed Saguenay river, by travelling over the Ouebec & Lake

St. John Ry, from Roberval to Chicoutimi, where connection is made with steamer running down the Saguenay by daylight. The distance from Roberval to Chicoutimi is 65 miles.

Pleasant Drives may be taken to the Indian Village—Pointe Bleue—some 4 miles from "The Roberval"; to the Oniatchonan Falls some 6 or 7 miles distant; and to the Fish

Hatchery some five miles from the Hotel, besides other drives of more or less interest. Carriages are provided by the Housa on application at the office.

The Montagnais Indians.— For the guests of "The Roberval" there are numerous attractions in addition to those already indicated. The Montagnais, some of the darkest colored of Canadian Indians, have a reserve at Pointe Bleue, 4 miles from "The Roberval," and are an exceedingly interesting tribe. They hunt the regions extending from Lake St. John to Hndson Bay, living with their families in cotton tents all winter amid the snow and ice of the frozen north, careless about the price of coal and unconscious of the difficulties between capital and labor. With balsam boughs for beds, a tin stove, and their tents enclosed by a fortification of snow banks to resist the assault of the winter's chilly blast, they are as happy as the merchant prince who lives amid the luxurious comforts of a palatial home in the far off city. It is very interesting to see how these children of the forest perform the delicate work of building the bark canoe, and it is wonderful to note the beautiful lines and curves in its construction, giving it a balance that makes it sit on the water with



ON THE LITTLE RIVER SKIRTING HOTEL GROUNDS

such perfect symmetry.

"And it floated on the river like a yellow leaf in autumn " and what experts the little bare-footed Indian boys are with bow nge— Duiat-Fish the more proon at

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osed esist ast, ant ous far see rest ing rful wes uce vith

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and arrow in shooting at a given mark! And they do it for pennies,

The Ouiatchouan Falls.—A beautiful and exhibitanting drive of about six miles, along the lake shore, will bring you to the far-famed Oniatchouan Falls, two hundred and thirty-six feet in height, an extremely beautiful cataract, higher than either Niagara or Montmorenci, a favorite resort for picnic and luncheon parties. Naturalists, tonrists, scientists, and sportsmen may all find in this entrancing country recreation and health, instruction and pleasure, amusement and sport, in a holiday tour to "The Home of the Ouananiche."

"A Tale of Lake St. John." Those who are interested in learning more about the Lake St. John region, particularly the fishing, would do well to write "The Roberval" for a copy of "A Tale of Lake St. John," written by the late Eugene McCarthy, an enthusiastic American sportsman, who has travelled a great

deal on the waters of the Hotel preserves. The pages of book contain a lot of useful information woven into a treery entertainingly told, with beautiful half tone cuts it of scenes within the zone of this interesting territory.

Rates for room and board \$3,00 to \$5,00 per day acclocation of rooms; reduced rates by week or month, pa for June and July.

Further information in regard to rates, etc., and pamp on application.

H. G. BEEMER.

B. F. McMahon, Sup't. & Ac

Manager.

Address till 1st June, Quebec, P.Q., Canada; after Hotel Roberval, Roberval, Lake St. John, P. Q., Canada.



