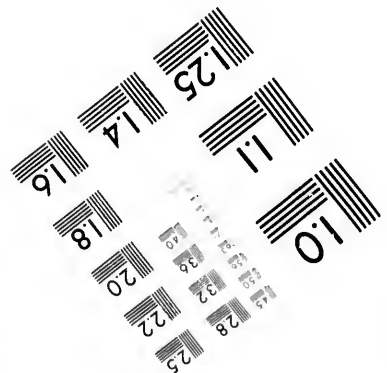
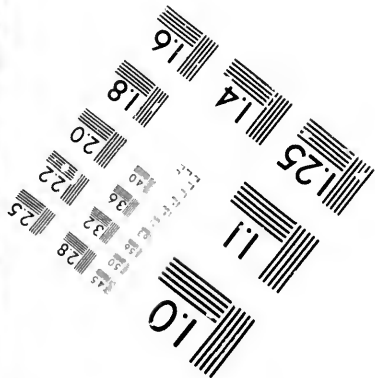
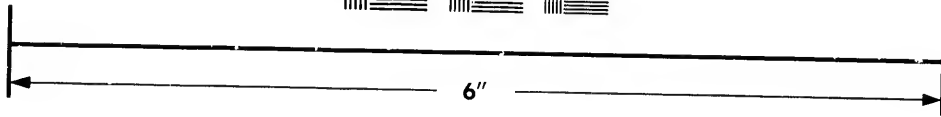
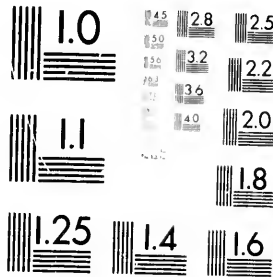


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

14 28 25
16 32 22
18 20

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**

10



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1980

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

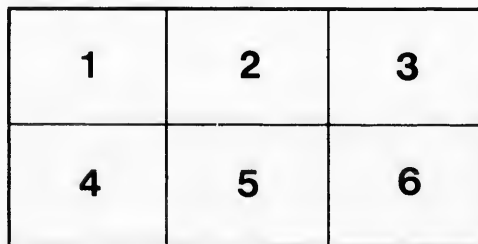
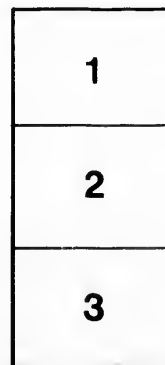
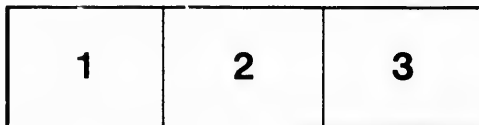
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata
to

pelure,
on à

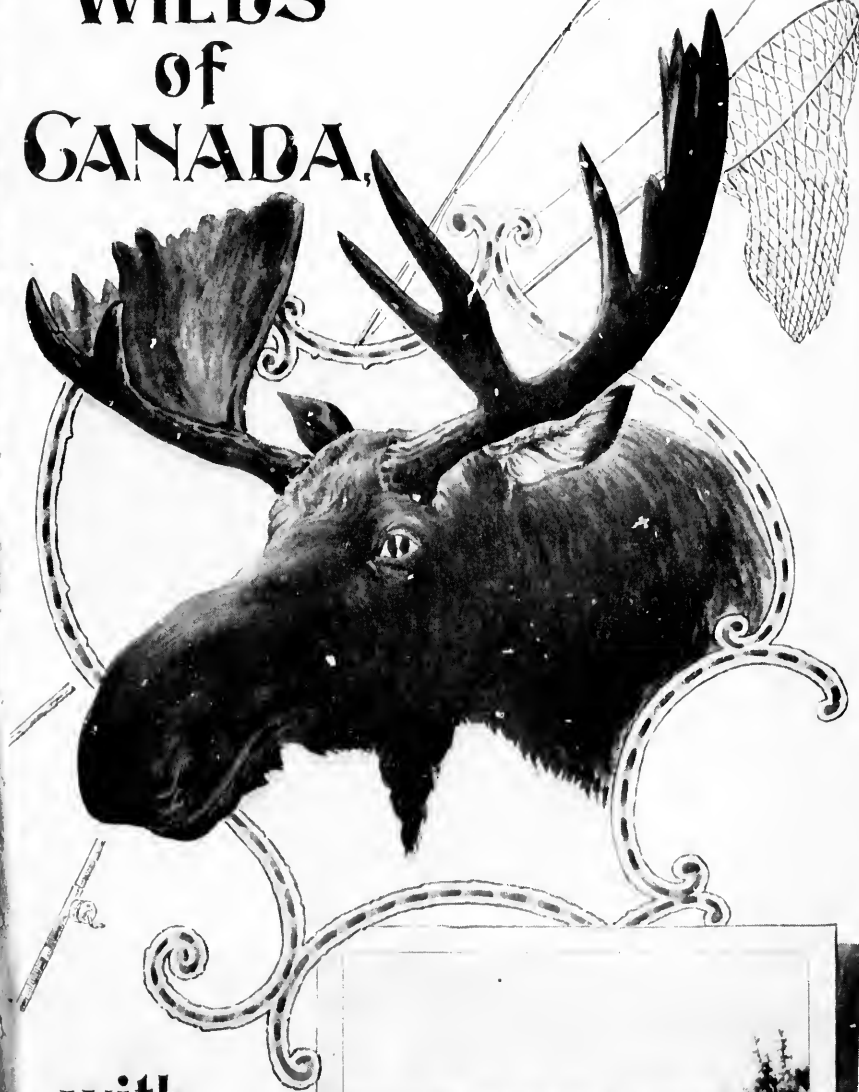


G



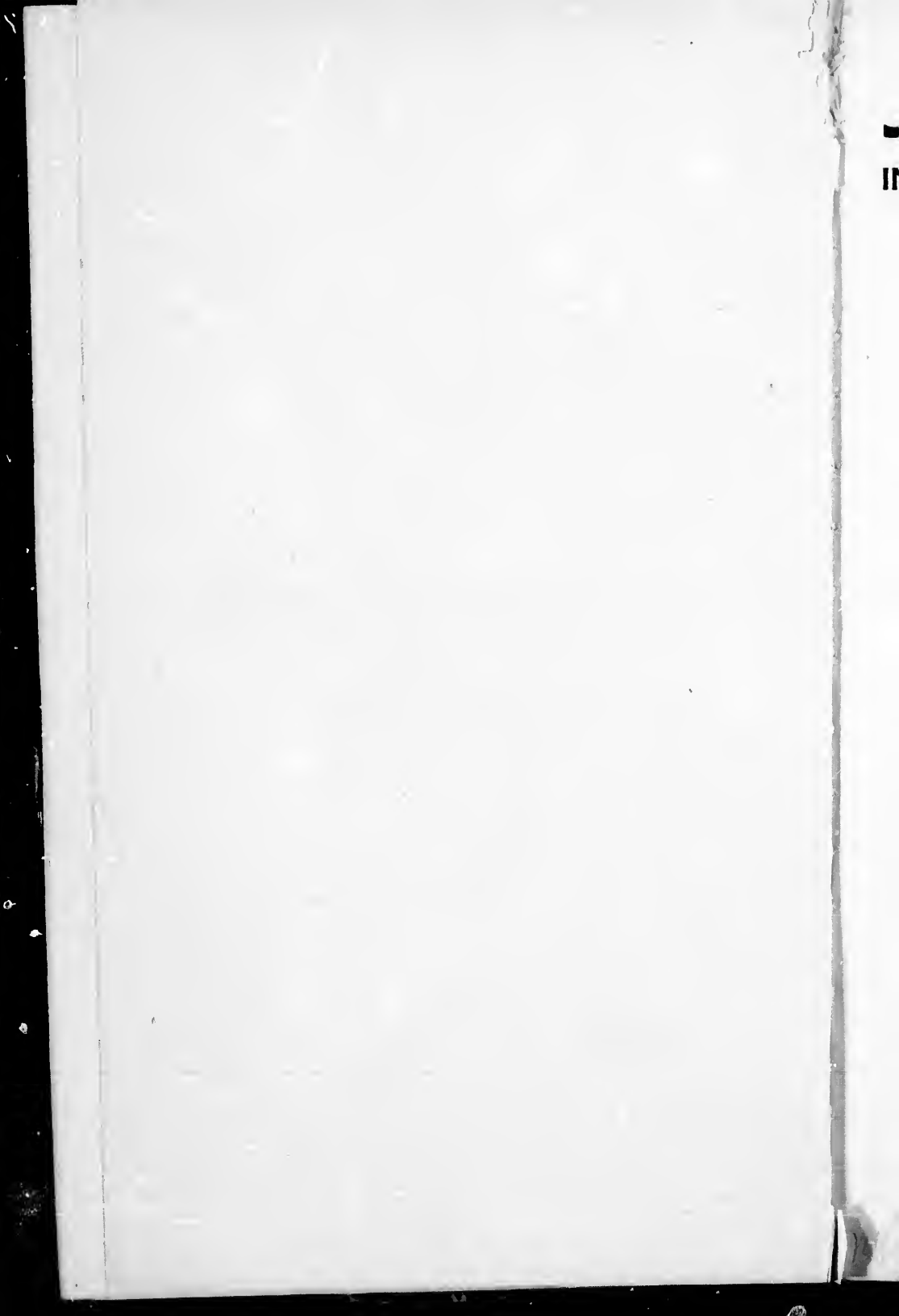
W
Ga
H
an

In the
**VIRGIN
WILDS**
of
CANADA.



with
**Canoe,
Rod,
and Gun.**





SPORT AND
PLEASURE
IN THE...

VIRGIN WILDS
OF CANADA



ON LAKES **T**EMISKAMING
EMAGAMING

21. d.

X

Jones, Wm



THE
MORTIMER
COMPANY
PRINT
OTTAWA

w
an
ab
I t
ov
be
ch
ma
Pe
ple
sea

ov
" c
hit
a f
the

" v
Pa



Introductory.



ANTICIPATION.

Ah, what a joy ! the time has come,
When with my rod, my dog and gun,
I to Canadian wilds repair
And lead a life that's free from care :
In nature's rapt embrace we're one,
The livelong day, from sun till sun.

" I am an old man now, or, at any rate, am not what you would call a young man by any means. I have not the buoyant spirits of the younger generation, so prone to cast a glamour about all new scenes and experiences of a pleasing nature. But I tell you, our trip over the Lake Temiskaming, and by canoe over Lady Evelyn and Temagaming lakes, and back by Metabetchouan River and Lake Temiskaming, was the most enchanting and enjoyable trip I ever made. I would willingly make it again, repeatedly, every summer had I leisure to do so. People have no conception of the beauties unfolded and the pleasures experienced during the trip, and I will go again next season, sure, if alive."

Such are the words of a gentleman who has "tripped" all over the continent of North America, when speaking of an "outing" which he made, in company with others, to an hitherto little known district amid the wilds of Canada, which a few short years ago was considered the "great beyond" of the Ottawa Valley.

The Lake Temiskaming district, alluded to above, was "without the ken" of ordinary mortals until the Canadian Pacific Railway—Canada's great highway across the continent

—was built as far as Mattawa, and beyond. Even then, and until the last couple of years, means of access to the Lake was still expensive, tedious, and to a certain extent dangerous. Now, however, there is a branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway built to the lower end of the Lake—Temiskaming Station it is named. Nearby another line branches off, and following the valley of the Gordon Creek, has its terminal at Kippewa Lake, nine miles distant from Temiskaming, the latter being 38 miles from Mattawa.

The reference to the railway shews the district to be easy of access now, and, inferentially, to prove that previous to the

building of the branch line the district was—as it still is—in all its natural wildness, known only to the Indian, trapper, and the lumberman, and abounding in game and fish of all kinds. Approach to it was only had over winter's snow and ice, and by towing by hand, portaging, and paddling in summer, from Mattawa to the head of the Long Sault Rapids. To its recent inaccessibility is now owing the fact of the Temiskaming



district being termed, *par excellence*, "The Sportsman's Paradise."

The purpose of this little book is to make known to as many as possible of such of our humanity as are seeking new fields for Sport and Pleasure, where this district is, its claims to their attention, how to get there, and what to do and where to go, when there. And particularly is it desired to bring to the notice of all who are in ill health, "run down," or suffering from that distressing ailment, "hay fever"—in fact, to all who need to recuperate—its paramount advantages as a health resort.

Whether it be for sport and pleasure of the holiday seeker, or recuperation after arduous duties of the city dweller, a couple of weeks or more taken from the yearly routine of life in the city, and spent amid changing scenes in the garden of nature, is always repaid with usurious interest in the added zest and vim with which the daily battle of life is fought after the vacation is over. With the man of commerce, law, and physics—in its greater sense—

" Nothing more preserves men in their wits,
Than giving of them leave to play by fits,
In dreams to sport, and ramble with all fancies,
And waking, little less extravagancies,
The rest and recreation of tired thought,
When 'tis run down with care, and overwrought ;
Of which who ever does not freely take
His constant share, is never broad awake."

hen, and
lake was
dangerous.
Pacific
iskaming
off, and
terminal at
the latter

to be easy
ous to the
e the dis-
all its na-
ly to the
nberman,
nd fish of
was only
d ice, and
aging, and
n Mattawa
ult Rapids.
ity is now
iskaming
Paradise."
nown to as
eking new
s claims to
d where to
ring to the
r suffering
to all who
alth resort.
lay seeker,
er, a couple
life in the
a of nature,
d zest and
er the vaca-
l physics—



LAKE TEMISKAMING—FROM OPEMICON FARM.

While for the student, what more conserves his bodily and mental powers than the leaving, for a period, his necessary and irksome tasks? His time is not lost, but saved; he gains insight into what, to him, is a closed book, and returns to his studies with refreshed and broadened mind :

" To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been ;
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
With the wild flock that ne'er needs a fold ;
Alone o'er steeps and foaming falls to lean ;
This is not solitude ; 'tis but to hold
Converse with nature's charms, and view her
stores unroll'd."



ON OTTER TAIL CREEK.

Half way up Lake Temiskaming, one of the many octopus-like arms of Temagaming Lake stretches from the west to within 20 miles of Temiskaming Lake. "Beautiful," "charming," "enchanted," are some of the adjectives used when speaking of this Lake. And many, after seeing it, finding it difficult to express all they feel in its praise, simply say it must be seen to realize its charms, which words fail them to illustrate. From Temiskaming, through Lady Evelyn Lake to Temagaming Lake, and again by Rabbit Lake and Metabetchewan River to Temiskaming Lake, is a canoe route unequalled, in any sense, by any other route available for the tourist or canoeist in the Dominion. Longer and less accessible routes may be taken, where time in months, instead of weeks, is required to do the



ACROSS TEMAGAMING.

trip; but for a two weeks' or ten days' trip, none other will confer so much condensed enjoyment for the time as the Temisk-Temagaming Route.

The climate of this region is all that can be desired by any person, be he weakly or strong, ailing or healthy. From a table of temperatures elsewhere, it will be seen that Haileybury (the one meteorological station on Lake Temiskaming) has the more favorable temperature with less range, as compared with Gravenhurst, in the Muskoka District,—the favorite summer resort of great numbers of our neighbors to the south. The land is high—a plateau; the streams are swift; the lakes of clear, pure water, having mostly their sources in

octopus-
to with-
rming,"
peaking
fficult to
be seen
e. From
agaming
an River
, in any
noeist in
be taken,
o do the

springs ; marshes are remarkable for their absence ; malaria is unknown. Certain grasses and rye—the pollen of which, while in blossom, is claimed by celebrated nasal and throat specialists to be the direct cause of "hay fever"—are not indigenous to the soil. 'Tis a literal fact that the people resident on the shores of the Lake—excepting the Indian—die of old age.

Quoting from a letter written by Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, M.D. (Feb., 1898) he says :

"I am greatly indebted to the salubrity of its climate for the recovery of my health, which had become shattered from official confinement. I know of no region in Canada where the atmosphere is so delightfully cool, and pure, during the hot season. There are no low lands to create carbonic gases, and consequently no malaria or endemics of any description. If foreigners knew of the health-yielding elements of those mountains and streams in their wild nobility, it would become one of the great summer resorts of Canada. With partridge and deer



OPEMICON—LOOK NG DOWN LAKE.

in abundance, here and there the giant moose, the shining trout in every stream, it is the fairyland of the sportsman—the Adirondacks of the Dominion."

Dr. P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., of the Ontario Province Board of Health, thus writes in a pamphlet, from which we quote :

"Lying between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron, and extending northward to the "Height of Land," are series upon series of lakes and streams, similar to those of Muskoka, attaining in Lakes Temiskaming and island-dotted Temagaming even larger areas, and marked notably in Temagaming by a loveliness as unique as it is rare. . . . There, removed from the dust and smoke of cities, and those many impurities ever attaching to settled human habitations, thousands from the cities to the south are destined to find not only vigor in exercise and

rest through unbroken slumbers to the overworked brain, but also relief from that plague of town dwellers, the neurosis which many choose to call "hay fever." Dependent primarily upon exhausted nervous energy, followed by malnutrition and loss of tone in the respiratory mucous membranes, the dust of the street, the vitiated house atmospheres and the damp of night air in cities create an irritation which makes nasal congestions and catarrhs the bane of city life during the long summers of the cities to the south. To such northern districts as these we have mentioned the sufferer may go, resting assured, on the experience of many, that he need only paddle his canoe, or bask in the mellow sunshine and sleep under a canopy of hemlock boughs upon the shores or islands of these northern lakes to be relieved, almost in a day, of what may have caused him months of discomfort and suffering."



OUTLET BAY—TEMAGAMING LAKE.

Dr. Paul Outerbridge, of New York, who, with his lady, has spent part of several summers on Lake Temiskaming, thus replies to a query addressed to him :—

" It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify to the beauty and general healthfulness of the Lake Temiskaming country.

" As for hay fever, of which you speak specially, I cannot imagine such a disease there ; and as for persons suffering from hay fever, they could probably find no better place in which to get rid of it."

And again : " I have spent a part of several summers in that region, and take pleasure in saying that it is most delightful and healthful according to my observation and experience there."

1, but
which
upon
loss of
of the
might
estions
ers of
ese we
he ex-
r bask
emlock
s to be
months

his lady.
ng, thus
estify to
skaming
I cannot
ing from
which to
umers in
delight-
experience



LAKE TEMISKAMING—LOOKING DOWN.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, comparing the sanitary conditions of cities with those of the country, refers to the Temiskaming District as favorable to persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases. He writes:—

“It is absurd, from a scientific point of view, to suppose that fifty thousand people living within an area of five square miles, can be as healthy, or can attain to as great an age, as if they occupied a territory of two thousand square miles, the average population of the settled rural districts of Canada. But even among the latter, like conditions tell the same tale; for the section where carbon gases are most generated, pulmonary affections are most prevalent. Mountainous countries, therefore, are not subject to consumption, bronchitis, ague, pneumonia, hay fever, and other pulmonary disorders: for the carbon compounds evaporated from sewers, and decaying animal and vegetable matter, have no existence, and the lungs are not over-burdened by the heavy air, as in low and foggy countries. Hence, the states bordering on the Rockies, and the region of our Laurentian mountains, especially in the Temiskaming dis-

tract, are the paradise, the winds of which carry healing on their wings to all who are afflicted with consumption. This is forcibly true of the latter, as I learned from personal experience. On the shores of this great lake there are no marshes; the mountains are clad with coniferous trees from base to summit—the red pine being in abundance—and the pure air, laden with the odor of balsam, is healthy and healing to the respiratory organs. Hence some physicians have suggested that a hospital for patients suffering from any lung trouble, should be established on this lake.”

To that suffering class afflicted with Hay Fever, Temiskaming Lake District offers, through its atmosphere, an immediate balm. The words of a prominent New York physician, who has spent part of several summers there: “As to hay fever, I cannot imagine any person suffering from that affliction in that locality,” tersely expresses what is well known to a



few to be a fact. Endemic and epidemic diseases are unknown. Persons slowly convalescing, and others whose systems are run down and in need of change of rest,—to all such, by the healing effect of the pure air, rich in ozone, and permeated with balsamic properties derived from passing over and among the almost countless miles of coniferous trees—the benefit obtained is at once perceptible and permanent.

MEMO. OF DISTANCES FROM

New York to Ottawa (via Montreal).....	496 miles
Boston to Ottawa (via Montreal)	454 "
Philadelphia to Ottawa (via New York and Montreal)	586 "
Washington to Ottawa (via New York and Montreal)	736 "
Washington to Mattawa (via New York and Montreal)	934 "
Baltimore to Mattawa (via New York and Montreal)	892 "
Baltimore to Ottawa (via New York and Montreal)	694 "
Rochester to Mattawa (via Buffalo, Toronto and Carleton Jct.)..	567 "
Buffalo to Mattawa (via Toronto and Carleton Jct.)	498 "
Sault Ste. Marie to Mattawa.....	307 "

H
G
T
O
Q
N
B
P

Ha
Gr
To
Ot
Qu
Ne
Bo
Ph

Ha
Gr
To
Ot
Que
New
Bos
Phi

Ha
Gr
To
Ot
Que
New
Bost
Phil

Ha
Grav
Tor
Ott
Que
New
Bost
Phila

TABLE SHEWING TEMPERATURE, AND CLOUDED DAYS, FOR THE SEVERAL MONTHS HERE MENTIONED. HAILEYBURY IS ON LAKE LAKE TEMISKAMING. (FROM METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CANADA. REPORT FOR 1898.)

JUNE.					
Name of Place	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean Daily Range.	Clouded
Haileybury	61.4	88.3	33.0	21.7	6 days.
Gravenhurst	64.2	87.0	42.0	23.3	1 "
Toronto	65.4	90.0	45.6	18.7	2 "
Ottawa	66.2	86.9	45.1	21.2	3 "
Quebec	60.9	82.4	42.5	18.1	11 "
New York	68.0	89.0	53.0	15.0	4 "
Boston	65.8	92.0	50.0	16.0	11 "
Philadelphia	72.4	94.0	53.0	19.0	8 "

JULY.					
Haileybury	65.7	89.8	37.8	22.3	1 days.
Gravenhurst	68.9	94.0	33.0	27.9	0 "
Toronto	70.5	95.5	42.1	22.8	1 "
Ottawa	70.6	95.0	41.0	24.7	2 "
Quebec	67.5	89.2	40.0	20.8	7 "
New York	74.1	99.0	57.0	14.0	9 "
Boston	71.8	99.0	55.0	16.0	9 "
Philadelphia	78.2	100.0	57.0	18.0	12 "

AUGUST.					
Haileybury	61.6	80.8	41.0	18.4	5 days.
Gravenhurst	65.4	89.0	41.0	21.6	2 "
Toronto	69.7	96.0	46.5	22.0	1 "
Ottawa	67.5	85.0	42.6	20.0	1 "
Quebec	64.6	83.0	44.6	16.0	7 "
New York	74.3	90.0	60.0	12.0	10 "
Boston	73.1	94.0	55.0	16.0	10 "
Philadelphia	76.8	93.0	60.0	15.0	9 "

SEPTEMBER.					
Haileybury	57.9	85.8	31.7	18.7	3 days.
Gravenhurst	59.6	91.0	31.0	21.2	0 "
Toronto	62.8	97.1	38.3	19.3	2 "
Ottawa	61.0	90.0	32.2	22.5	3 "
Quebec	56.1	85.2	36.0	15.6	6 "
New York	68.9	94.0	49.0	15.0	9 "
Boston	66.2	92.0	44.0	18.0	7 "
Philadelphia	71.4	96.0	51.0	17.0	7 "

OCTOBER.					
Haileybury	42.3	76.5	16.0	15.7	7 days.
Gravenhurst	46.6	82.0	25.0	15.4	4 "
Toronto	46.6	77.0	26.0	14.9	7 "
Ottawa	50.3	79.8	27.9	13.7	6 "
Quebec	44.5	72.5	24.8	12.6	14 "
New York	57.6	80.0	38.0	14.0	12 "
Boston	54.2	85.0	34.0	14.0	12 "
Philadelphia	58.6	83.0	35.0	15.0	12 "



OTTAWA.

o
w
le
in
st
a
se
a
es
th
D
te

ac
M
R
T
w

Ottawa.

At Ottawa, as a starting point, the Canadian Pacific Railway is boarded, the destination being Temiskaming Station, for which place all baggage should be checked and tickets purchased. But a few words as to where we are.

This city, the Capital of the Dominion, and where is the Vice-Regal residence of the Governor-General, is the centre of the large lumbering interests of the Ottawa Valley. The Chaudiere Falls exemplify the immense water power available, of a part of which large manufacturing concerns have made use. The Parliamentary and Governmental offices are located in magnificent structures, commandingly situated on the high bluffs forming one of the banks of the "Grand" River, the name the noble Ottawa was known by in old-time days. And grand and nobly picturesque it truly is from its source—almost north of Ottawa—as it flows on its varied course; now through narrow gorge in wild career; then in majestic leap



THE LIBRARY.

o'er rocky ledge; and again in calm and broad expanse; running west thro' unknown wilds; then south, and finally east to its outlets—one into the St. Lawrence, at the head of, and the other into the same river, at the foot of, the island on which Montreal stands—a total flow of 800 miles. Ottawa is charmingly situated on high ground, well laid out, with an electrical service second to none on the continent. The Parliament Buildings are well worth seeing, the Library (a connected structure), especially, being a gem in architecture. The scenic view from the grounds near the Library is equalled by few places in the Dominion. For many reasons, Ottawa is a place of great interest, and well worthy of a visit.

Though here taking Ottawa as our starting point, we will add that Temiskaming can be as easily reached from Sault Ste. Marie and all points south and west, by the Canadian Pacific Railway; from Toronto, and all points south and east as far as Trenton, by Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway; from Kingston, by Kingston & Pembroke Railway and

Canadian Pacific Railway; from Brockville, by Canadian Pacific Railway. All other points east and south will find Ottawa the convenient place from which to start.

A table of distances will be found on another page.

Leaving Ottawa, after a diversified run of 198 miles—now skirting the wide waters of the Ottawa, with the Laurentian Mountains as a distant background; then thro' beautiful pastoral scenery, alternated with thriving towns and villages; then again the gaze meets the placid—mayhap, unruly, wind-toss'd—Ottawa, along the bank of which a rapid course is taken. And with ever-changing scenes, we run amid mountains, rock, swift rivers, and calm lakes, till at last we again behold the Ottawa River—deep, narrow, and confined—for now the Laurentian range (the distant background of an earlier scene), form its precipitous side on the Quebec shore. Thus, thro' now bold and rugged scenery, our course lies along the river bank until Mattawa is reached, at which place passengers change cars for Temiskaming.

Mattawa.

At the confluence of the Ottawa River from the north and the Mattawa River from the West, is a distributing centre of the lumber trade, very picturesquely situated, and of great interest from a geological point of view. An historical fact equally



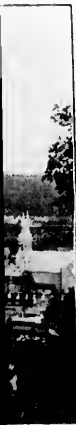
MATTAWA.

interesting, is, it was here, in 1615, the noted Champlain left the Ottawa River, (on his search for the short passage to China) on finding its course was from the North, and followed Mattawa River Valley and Nipissing Lake to Georgian Bay. From here

n Paci-
Ottawa

s—now
entian
ul pas-
; then
l-toss'd
taken.
s, rock,
old the
Lauren-
) , form
ow bold
k until
cars for

orth and
re of the
interest
equally



lain left
(China)
Mattawa
om here

the proposed Ottawa and Georgian Bay Ship Canal will leave the Ottawa, and following the valley of the Mattawa River, and a valley or depression in the land—once the presumed outlet of Nipissing Lake—will enter that lake. In Mattawa, the Hudson Bay Company and other merchants have general stores, where hunting parties can be provisioned, canoes, guides, and all requisites pertaining to a properly equipped expedition, procured without trouble. Mr. Colin Rankin, late Factor of the Hudson's Bay Co. for this district, resides in Mattawa—a gentleman well known throughout the Ottawa Valley; who is a fund of information and story, and knows the country well—by canoe and otherwise—from Lake Superior to Labrador.



DEVIL'S GARDEN, SEVEN LEAGUE LAKE.

After breakfast, procured at any of the hotels—of which there are several—the train is boarded for Temiskaming. And now commences one of the most picturesque and interesting railway journeys for the distance, some 39 miles, there is in the Dominion east of the Rocky Mountains. The line is built on the east side of the Ottawa River, winding in and out, as it follows strictly the Ottawa's course and contour. In places the rails are laid on roadbeds blasted out of the face of cliffs towering perpendicularly more than a hundred feet above the train, and beautifully crested with trees and shrubbery. Then again the train follows its sinuous course along the base of mountains clothed with verdure, the Ottawa always with us on

one side—here flowing placidly in broadened stream, as we skirt the shore of Seven League Lake for 18 miles, and again in many tumultuous and angry rapids. The scenery on both sides of the river is always grand, in many places majestic. There are five rapids in the course of the Ottawa between Mattawa and Temiskaming, the last of which—the Long Sault—is



NEAR THE NARROWS—SEVEN LEAGUE LAKE.

6½ miles long. The other principal rapids are La Cave, Les Erables, and Mountain. Fish are abundant in all these waters. The scenery of the valley of the Ottawa, between Mattawa and Temiskaming, has been described as equal to the Valley of the Rhine, with the added beauties of the wild waters of its rapids to the good in the Ottawa's favor.

Temiskaming Station

Is at the lower end of the Lake so-named, and at the the head of the Long Sault Rapids. (The Indian word, "Temi-skami-ng," means—in that very expressive and descriptive language—"where is deep and shallow water," from the fact that in all bays on the lake between the points, the water is always shallow, the bottom sloping very gradually until near an imaginary line from point to point, when it at once shelves down very steeply to many feet, in many places into the hun-

we
gain
both
stic.
Mat-
t—is



re, Les
waters.
va and
of the
rapids

at the
"Temi-
riptive
he fact
water is
il near
shelves
e hum-



TEMISKAMING STATION.

dreds.) "The Lumsden Line" of steamers make regular connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway here, leaving for all points on the Lake. There are commodious warehouses and offices built for the accommodation of the passenger and freight traffic, as well as a modern hotel called

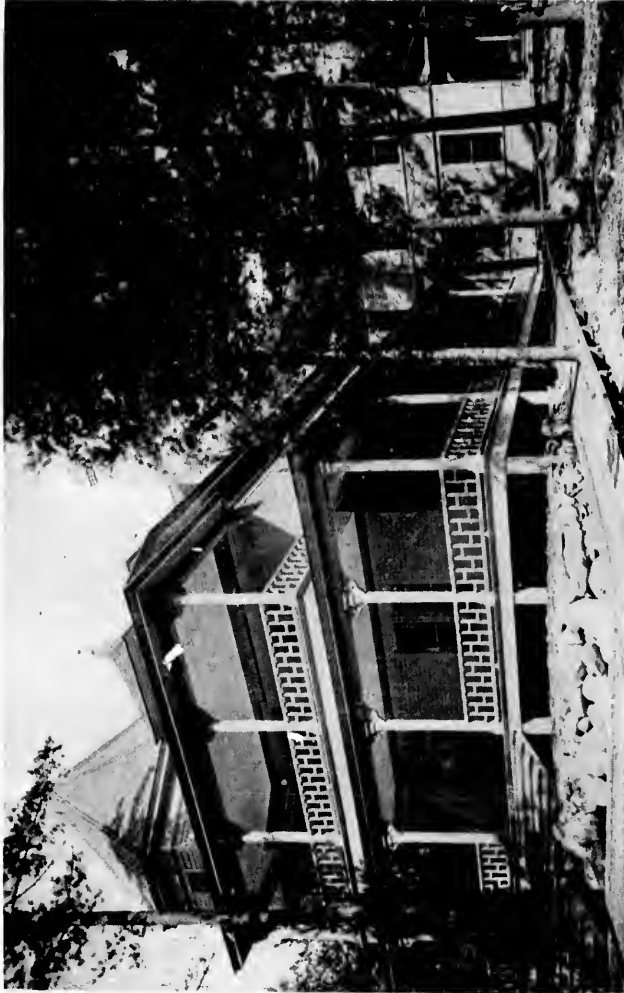
"The Bellevue House,"

Which stands embowered in trees and shrubbery overlooking the Lake and station, and within a short distance of both. Having registered, we note that it is a substantially built house, well furnished and carpeted throughout in first-class style, electrically lighted, has baths, etc., and supplied by gravitation with hot and cold spring water on all floors. In connection therewith, though in a separate building a few feet distant, is a Recreation Hall containing billiard room, bowling alley, sample rooms, etc., while the upper storey is fitted out as a large ball room or concert hall with accessory rooms, and all electrically lighted. The recreation rooms being in a separate building ensures a home-like quietness to family parties staying at the Hotel proper. Lawn tennis and golf are also among the recreations available.

With many tourists and sportsmen contemplating taking one of the many canoeing trips that can be made through unsurpassable scenery on lakes adjoining Temiskaming, (of which mention will be made later on) the fact of having to leave their families behind is a consideration and a drawback ; but at

"The Bellevue" they can leave their "dear ones" while they take the trip, secure in the conviction of their safety and well-being.

In no other place in Canada can the tourist and sportsman find such advantages as at Lake Temiskaming. The Lake is easy of access; there is a well-appointed and luxurious modern



BELLEVUE HOUSE.

hotel; fish and game in abundance at its door--as opposed to the many over-run summer resorts where fish and game are mythical and legendary; travel on Lake by steamer, with appointments equal to the best, through scenery unequalled in the Laurentian type, surpassing, it is claimed, even the beauty

ney
ell-
man
e is
lern



ACROSS TEMAGAMING—FORTY-TWO ISLANDS IN PICTURE.

of the far-famed Saguenay. And to those who love canoe excursions, Temiskaming, with its numerous by-ways to other lakes, affords numberless routes through unlimited tracts of ever-changing scenery, with ever-present fish and game in abundance.



The "Meteor."

Boarding this steamer (one of the boats of "The Lumsden Line,") for a trip over the Lake, it is soon realized that it is not a boat of the common run, but a speedy, staunch, steel composite hull, full-powered, up-to-date passenger steamer, fully equipped in all respects, and electrically lighted throughout. The saloon and commodious staterooms are well furnished, and,

BELLEVUE HOUSE.

sed to
ne are
r, with
lled in
beauty



LOOKING UP LAKE, FROM COLTON'S NARROWS.

withal, strictly up-to-date. The steamer service is of a first-class description. Leaving the wharf our course is nearly north (the Lake lying generally north and south), for 12 miles over the narrowest part of the Lake. The water for that distance has a gentle flow and deep, and is environed by high hills, and, in many places, precipitous cliffs, clothed in nature's green. The Lake marks the boundary line between the two Provinces. A mile from the wharf we pass through Colton's Narrows, about 170 feet wide, and a good fishing place. A mile farther up we see Crab Island, a small island (covered at high water), just opposite a depression in the hills on the Quebec shore—the now dry bed of a stream of pre-historic days. The island, a noted trolling and rod-fishing place, is a half-way spot on which moose and deer stand when crossing at this—a favorite place—from one shore to the other. On the Quebec shore, east of Crab Island, and distant one mile from Temiskaming Lake, is Trout Lake, a sheet of limpid water about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and a half to a mile wide, which empties into Gordon Creek about two miles above Temiskaming Station. The lake

o-date.
e is of
ription.
rf our
north
erally
for 12
rowest
The
istance
w and
oned by
n many
s cliffs,
s green.
e boun-
the two
ile from
through
s, about
l a good
mile far-
Crab Is-
nd (cov-
er), just
ession in
Quebec
dry bed
e-historic
, a noted
d-fishing
way spot
and deer
ssing at
e place—
e to the
Quebec
b Island,
mile from
Lake, is
sheet of
bout 1½
half to a
n empties
eek about
Temiska-
The lake

abounds in large grey trout and other fish, and there is good fishing all the way up the Creek, from its outlet on Gordon Creek, to the Lake. A road extends to it from Temiskaming Station, and another one from Temiskaming Lake, near Crab Island. A good moose and deer country surrounds it, and partridge are abundant. The accompanying Map will be an aid to the tourist and sportsman in locating points of interest, and can be repeatedly referred to with profit on trips through the country. Seven miles from our starting point we pass Schooner Island, so-called from its resemblance to a schooner in the distance. Apparently we are coming to the end of the Lake, for high ground seemingly shuts us in on all sides but the way we came. We sail on, wonderingly; presently an opening to the westward presents to us a vista beyond, tho' still limited as before. Ahead of us lies Thompson's Bay, from where bush or "chantier" roads radiate in all directions, and back to a chain of lakes, well stocked with fish, and which all drain into Gordon Creek.



OPEMICON P. O.

Opemicon.

Soon we reach Opemicon (corrupted pronunciation and spelling of the Indian word "Ob-adjwan-ug," signifying "place where is narrow swift water"), a prettily situated post office, and the depot of The Lumsden Line of Steamers, which are at present the "Argo," "Meteor" and "Dora," besides three "Alligators," or small powerful steam winch paddle boats. Here are the shipyard and workshops, and it is also the winter quarters of the steamers; distant nine miles from Temiskaming

Station. Near by three streams enter the Lake, each the outlet of several lakes. Two of the streams, the Opemicon and Green Creek, are on the Ontario shore, while White Creek, whose

" Ever rippling waters keep
A course of lively pleasure."

is on the Quebec shore. All three furnish good speckled trout fishing a short distance from their mouths up to their source, while the lakes emptying into Green and Opemicon Creeks



ON WHITE CREEK.

abound with the same fish (*salmo fontinalis*), some of them as long as 20 inches. The writer has not caught so large a speckled trout in White Creek, but they are plentiful in size up to 12 inches. No doubt there are larger ones in favorite haunts not yet fished. In White Lake, one of the sources of White Creek, are to be found large lake whitefish and salmon trout, as well as pike, dore, bass, etc.

The Fishing.

The sources of Opemicon and Green Creeks are several lakes, each fed by numerous springs, through whose waters of transparent emerald tint the trout can be observed disporting themselves at a depth of twelve or more feet, ere they rise to the fly or baited hook. Marine growths cover the bottoms of these lake waters, among the foliage of which the beautiful speckled trout finds the greater portion of its food. This description applies to the many lakes in this neighborhood, tributary to these and other creeks. A good waggon road—by which all

supplies in old days were brought into the country—commences at the lake shore near the mouth of the Opemicon Creek, and extends back into the country to the south-west for a distance of more than twelve miles, where it ends on another road running at right angles to it, both now unused. There is an old lumbering depot and farm on the road (through which Opemicon Creek passes) half a mile from Temiskaming Lake.



TROUT FISHING—OPEMICON CREEK.

With that exception the country is wholly unsettled and in nature's wildness. Numerous old chantier roads help to make a shooting trip all the more enjoyable by lessening the hard work of getting through the bush. The surrounding country on both sides of the Ottawa are favorite grounds of moose and deer, and partridge, or grouse, are plentiful in the

bush and on the bush roads, which extend in all directions on both shores of the lake for its whole extent.

The gun is always a necessary adjunct to any fishing trip in these regions, for the partridge is a dainty morsel not to be despised in the camp *cuisine*, especially if it is toasted before the camp fire on a forked stick ; and likewise the hare, and cloves commingled with a proportionate quantity of water, and duly cooked, is always acceptable. Perchance a deer or a moose wanders down to the limpid waters and gazes on the, perhaps, too-intent disciple of Izaak Walton, and then disgustedly takes to the bush again, "wondering what manner of man is this ;" or, again, he might fall to the unerring aim of the one who has one eye on his fly and the other one "all around" him. A bear is liable at any time to be unexpectedly seen,



CAMP OF OTTAWA PARTY, OPEMICON.

only to disappear as quickly if not promptly "stopped ;" or the courageous mink may lay claim to a share of the fisherman's "bag" and put it under tribute. The writer has had that experience while trout fishing, his "catch" as caught being placed on a forked withe. He noted his count was less than his "catch," then scratched his head and fished. But his count, instead of increasing, decreased, so he watched. (The catch was on the ground under a fallen tree, sheltered from the sun.) Presently he noted a mink come up out of the water and go to the fish. And while noting proceedings, another mink appeared out of the water, which also went to the fish, both endeavoring, and successfully, to drag the whole catch to the water. The writer then caught hold of the withe, but that did

ctions on

g trip in
not to be
d before
are, and
ater, and
eer or a
s on the,
a disgust-
r of man
n of the
around”
lly seen,



ed;” or
he fisher-
has had
ught be-
was less
But his
d. (The
from the
water and
er mink
both en-
h to the
that did

not deter them in their endeavors to secure the fish, and they had to be driven off with a stick. Afterwards they made several attempts to secure the fish, undeterred by the writer's presence. The possibilities before mentioned necessitate the gun being taken along on all fishing trips, however short. In most of the known “resorts,” when on a fishing excursion, it is fishing, pure and simple—if there are any fish to be caught. In the Temiskaming Lake country the sport is diversified, which adds to the enjoyment of each daily and shorter trip.

The waters of both Opemicon and White Creeks, for some miles up to their lake sources—still, rapid, and falling waters—afford to the scientific or skilled “fly caster” all the sport he can desire in trout fishing. The “moods” of the trout are



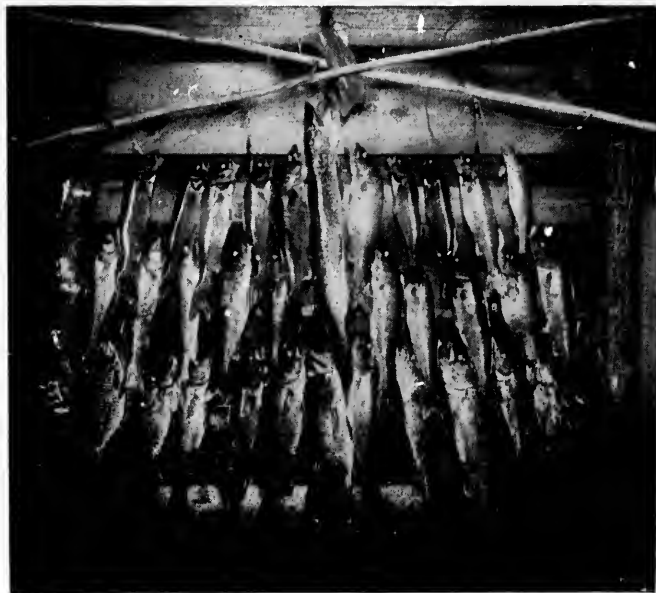
AN HOUR'S TROLLING.

peculiar. At certain times in lake or still water they are difficult about taking the fly, though a cray-fish usually brings them; but in the rapid waters of these and other creeks seldom indeed is it they will not rise to the fly or grass-hopper. On many occasions in trout fishing trips in this section by the writer, the “bag” has been limited only by the carrying capacity or wants of the party.

At the Opemicon Narrows—where Ontario and Quebec Provinces are only a couple of hundred feet apart—there is good fishing, either by trolling or baited hook, and at certain times good bass fly-fishing, though the bass are there at all times, and are caught by trolling, and by hook and line. Here the stream runs swiftly, causing the blood to circulate the

quicker ere the boatman has his craft in the still water above "The Narrows." The fish to be caught here—and they are there yet—comprise maskinonge, pike, dore or pickerel, small-mouthed bass, sturgeon, channel catfish, and in spring and fall, lake white-fish, which are plentiful in the deep waters of the lake, but cannot be got during the summer months. The list of fish mentioned are common to all parts of the lake, to which may be added the sheepshead (to be caught at mouth of Montreal River) and perch, fresh water herring, ling, eel, chub, and an occasional grey trout.

The accompanying picture is of a catch of fish—only a common one—by a couple of members of a camping party of ladies



A COMMON "CATCH."

and gentlemen from Ottawa, who say they spent two of the most enjoyable weeks they have ever experienced, while camping near "The Narrows." Their camp is shown in another picture. I say a "common" catch, as twice as many fish as are shown in the picture have been caught at one time by a couple of the "boat hands" in little less than an hour and a half. The photograph "fiend" of the camping party took a picture of another of their catches, equally as large, in which black bass predominated, but did not improve his would-be picture by taking another scene on the same plate. The black bass run from $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 5 lbs. weight usually, and have been caught weighing 7 lbs. Another half-tone represents a

ter above
they are
rel, small-
g and fall,
The list
to which
a of Mont-
chub, and
only a com-
y of ladies



wo of the
hile camp-
n another
ny fish as
time by a
hour and a
ty took a
, in which
uld-be pic-
The black
and have
presents a

flash-light view of one hour's trolling of an Ottawa schoolboy on the last afternoon of his vacation.

But to return to the continuation of the trip up the Lake. I have dwelt on a description of the fishing in lakes and creeks around Opemicon, not because they are superior to others below and farther up, but to give a synopsis of the experiences to be had on mostly all the lakes and creeks tributary to Temiskaming, and in the bush around them. The country behind the greater portion of the shore line of Temiskaming is known to but few other than Indians, and many great areas have not their lakes and streams marked on the accompanying map because they have not yet been explored by surveyors. There are surer places, though less known than Opemicon, for the larger game, where the novice will not fail in getting his heart's wish—the "bringing down" a moose—providing he calms his palpitating heart, controls his nerves, and shoots straight at the quarry.

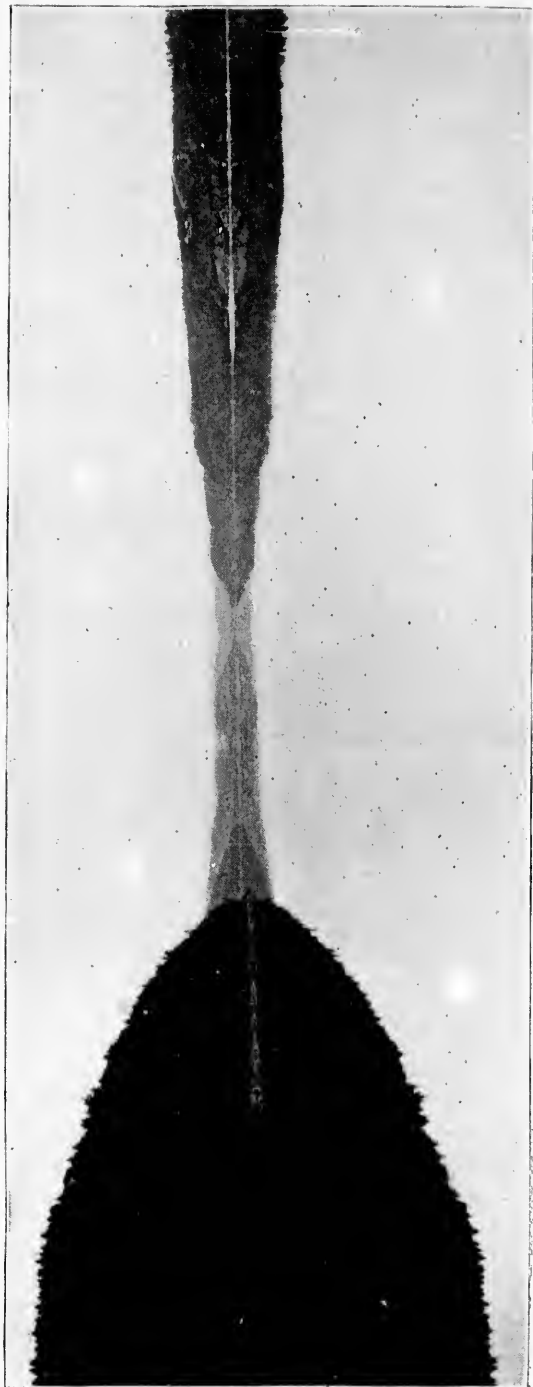
Leaving Opemicon Post Office, and pointing west, our view by land and water is again limited—we are closed in as before by the hills through which no outlet can be observed; still proceeding, we pass Echo Bluff, from where a very distinct double echo can be heard, repeated from one shore to another. Presently an opening to the right is seen, through which can be caught a glimpse of the Lake in its broader sweep. We pass through "The Narrows," and the Lake—in its calm grandeur, with sides of high and many jutting headlands, tree-topped and faced with verdure, wherever tree or shrub can strike a root—comes into view. The picture disclosed enchants the eye as one of exceeding softness and bold outline. A nearer examination shows the shores to be of rugged and precipitous rocks, of the gneissoid formation—of the oldest of the earth's crust.

" 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And clothes the mountains in its azure hue."

As we sail along we pass Soucier Island, where is good trolling. Then Otter Tail Creek shows itself, flowing noisily into the Lake. By this creek, and numerous portages, Temagaming Lake may be reached; but the trip is too laborious to be taken for pleasure alone, though the best of sport in large and small game may be got on its course. Next

McMartin's Point

On the Quebec shore, is observed; a sandy-rock point jutting out into the Lake. A gentleman and his family, from Philadelphia, have spent the season here, from May to October, for some years past. The "Point" was a popular camping



TEMISKAMING LAKE—LOOKING UP FROM SOUCIER ISLAND.

f
n
o
M
t
c

u
t
t

ca
or
ga
ot

T

di
a
th
of

ground of the Indians when they ranged the country as its lords supreme, before the white man's advent. Stone implements of warfare and the chase are found here more numerous than at any other place on the Lake. From here is an old Indian portage to Kippewa Lake, several minor lakes being on the route, which are, as usual, well stocked with fish. Game of all kinds pertaining to the district is plentiful.

Latour's Mill.

The next point to note is Latour's Mill, an old, and now unused, lumbering depot, and where raft oars were sawn for the square timber rafts once so common—sawlogs have now taken their place. Tumbling down the sides of the hill, a cas-



TEMISKAMING LAKE—FROM LATOUR'S MILL.

cade is seen, here and there hidden by the foliage. "Chantier," or bush roads, are here, as likewise all through the district, and game is plentiful, bears being probably more numerous than other places on the Lake.

Timber Slide.

Nearly opposite, on the Ontario shore, a creek has been diverted from its course, and comes pitching into the Lake from a timber slide. The logs are brought from the nearest lake, on the plateau-top, by water down the slide, a distance of a quarter of a mile, gathering impetus from the start, until they leap from

the slide into the Lake from a height of 35 feet, disappearing from view in the deep water, only to re-appear, bounding clear out of the water. The total fall from lake to lake is over 300 feet. There is a chain of lakes, besides other detached ones, stretching from the head of the slide to Heenan's Bay, a distance of ten miles, but which are not shown on the map. The likeness of man is a rare sight to the abundant game hereabouts.

Grand Campment Bay



Close by is a bay with low shores and high sloping lands for a background. It is called Grand Campment Bay, and is, as its name implies, a grand camping spot, from where the country mentioned in the previous paragraph can be exploited. A little farther on we see "Buffalo Rock"—a bold bluff with perpendicular face, on which may be traced, with the aid of the innagination, the figure of a buffalo outlined by the

rock strata. Opposite, on the Quebec shore, is the "Indian Portage," an old portage road of the Indians, from Temiskaming to Kippewa Lake. Several lakes shorten the portaging to one mile or so, in a distance of between four and five miles. Looking up the lake a view is had of the Montreal Mountain (or Great Beaver Mountain of the Indian, from its resemblance in profile to a prone beaver) some eight miles distant.



FROM STERN OF "ARGO"—LOOKING UP TO MONTREAL RIVER MOUNTAIN.

appearing
ing clear
s over 300
ned ones,
a distance
The like-
abouts.

From Indian Portage to Kippewa River, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the Quebec shore is very precipitous and most interesting. The camera amateur will not want to pass without getting a picture illustrating Nature's workings, where

"Down on the Lake in masses threw
Craggs, knolls, and mounds, confus'dly hurled
The fragments of an earlier world."

Here and there immense masses of rock lie at the water's edge, after displacement from the towering crags above them. Again can be seen the insidious but sure power of the growth of tree-roots in aiding in disintegrating the once apparently solid rock, by forcing portions out of place, which fall eventually. In our course over its waters it has become more and more impressed on our minds that Lake Temiskaming, for its greater length, is

ow shores
r a back-
nd Camp-
name im-
pot, from
ned in the
exploited.
"Buffalo
h perpen-
be traced,
ation, the
ed by the
ndian Por-
kaming to
o one mile
ooking up
(or Great
in profile



TEMISKAMING LAKE—FROM KIPPEWA RIVER.

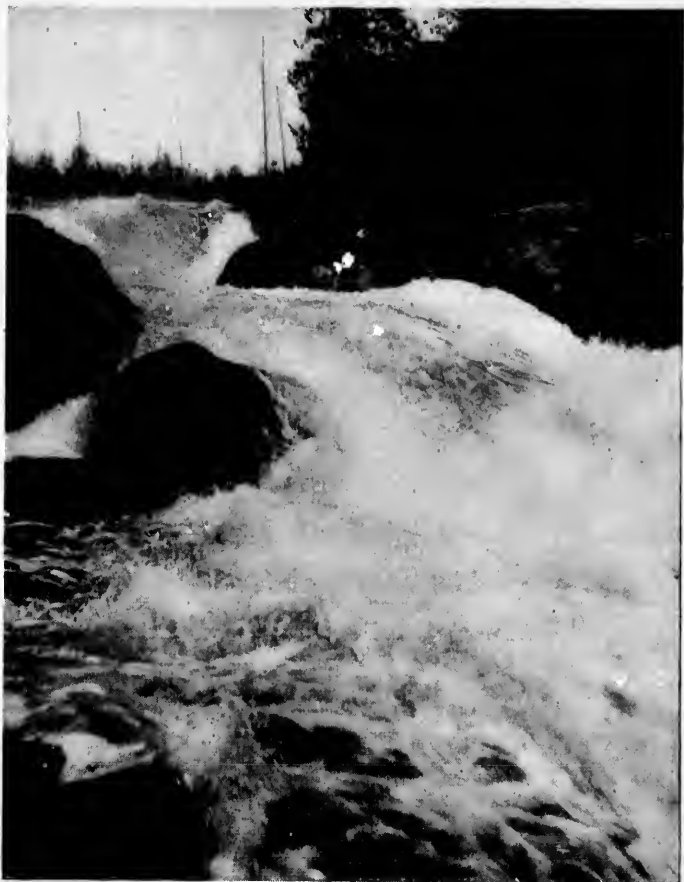
but the result of some great seismic convulsion, creating one vast *crevasse* in the earth's crust, now filled with water. The cleft rock on either side, in many instances, would apparently fit again into its supposedly original place. And as if to bear out this theory, the depth of water is such that in places the bottom of the lake is below the level of the sea—off the mouth of Kippewa River is reputed to be 1,200 feet deep, or over 600 feet below sea level, as a reference to the vertical scale at the bottom of the map will show. Referring to the map, if a line is drawn from "A" on left upper margin, diagonally across to "B" on right hand margin, it will show the section of country and water levels represented by the vertical scale. For instance, the line crosses Temiskaming Lake two miles above Montreal River mouth, where the Lake is over 400 feet deep—at Kippewa it is nearly three times that depth.



MOUNTAIN.

Kippewa River.

Where Kippewa River (one of the outlets of Kippewa Lake) flows into Lake Temiskaming, is about 27 miles from our starting point. The river, in its course of 11 miles, falls 300 feet, causing it to be, as can well be imagined, an exceedingly turbulent stream. An easy walk from its mouth is "The Big Chute,"



THE "BIG CHUTE"—TOP HALF—KIPPEWA RIVER.

a roaring, wild-toss'd mass of angry white waters, pitching over and between huge rocks into the abyss below—a fall of about 70 feet in all—an awesome sight grained on the memory. The two views show top and bottom halves of the fall, a log or tree on rock on far side of the water in both pictures will guide the eye to an idea of the fall as a whole. From the "chute"

a Lake)
ur start-
300 feet,
y turbu-
Chute,"



THE "BIG CHUTE"—BOTTOM HALF—KIPPEWA RIVER.

down to the lake is one turbulent rapid, with minor falls in its course. At its outlet into the lake is good fishing for pike, pickerel, and, at times, black bass.

Leaving Kippewa River our course still lies between high and rugged shores, rather more indented than usual with bays on the Quebec side. Six miles above Kippewa River is the confluent mouth of the

Metabetcheouan and Montreal Rivers.

The former flows from the southwest, its sources being several small lakes lying between Temagaming and Temiskaming Lakes. The Montreal River flows from the north-west and drains a large area of country north and north-west of Lady Evelyn and Temagaming Lakes, all which is good hunting country. There are several farms here and a post office. Montreal, or Beaver, Mountain, near the mouth of the river, is said to be between 1,200 and 1,300 feet high. On Montreal River, a few hundred yards from Lake Temiskaming, is seen a notable example of Nature's handiwork in

"The Notch,"

Which is a narrow chasm from 20 to 40 feet wide, and with perpendicular sides. A large volume of water—the swollen

pitching
a fall of
memory.
a log or
ll guide
chute"

spring flood of the Montreal River—passes through this narrow "cleft" in deep flow, ere it enters the Lake. Like Temiskaming, "The Notch" appears to be a rending in twain of the rock by one of the earth's internal throes, or a shrinking, and consequent cracking, of the globe's crust while cooling; the rocks have not at all the appearance of being eroded by the water's action, but more the appearance of a "parting." Referring to the picture, it will be noticed that Nature has tried her hand at sculpture, for see—



"THE NOTCH"—LOOKING UP.

" Through the small opening mid the green birch trees,
Toward yonder mountain summit towering high,
There pause. What doth thy anxious gaze espy?
A crag abrupt hung from the mountain's brow!
Look closer! Scan that base sharp cliff on high;
Aha! the wondrous shape bursts on thee now!
A perfect human face,—neck, chin, mouth, nose and brow

narrow
Temiska-
n of the
ing, and
ng; the
by the
g." Re-
nas tried

From here is a canoe route to the Temagaming Lake by way of the Bass Lakes, Metabetchouan River, and Rabbit Laker. But as the route is all "against-stream travelling," it is preferable to start in at Haileybury, coming out by way of the Metabetchouan—down stream. This, of course, refers to parties desirous of making the round trip by way of Lady Evelyn and Temagaming Lakes. Those desiring a shorter trip can go in here and find all the sport they want on the Bass and Rabbit Lakes. The first named waters excel in magnificent bass, and the last is well stocked with a variety of fish, while game is plentiful all through the country.



"THE NOTCH"—LOOKING DOWN.

Proceeding, our course is due north until we reach Pointe La Barbe, or Barber's Point, so named because it was the place where the voyageurs and officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, with their large fleets of canoes (bearing supplies, etc., from Montreal and other places), always camped prior to rounding the Point and coming in sight of Fort Temiskaming, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, which was then the principal post of "The Company" in this region 40 or 50 years ago. Etiquette was strictly observed

in those days by all officials, and the order of their precedence as rigidly adhered to. Hence it was necessary that all should camp here, for after an arduous trip from Montreal they would be all unshaven, and look, more or less, the worse for wear. The camp would soon have the appearance of an embryo laundry and barber shop combined. After a general sprucing up, the expedition would again start, but now in formal order, each one in his proper place, according to the number of brass buttons on his uniform. And so, in formal state, they would reach Fort Temiskaming, where we, too, now find ourselves, admiring the situation, and noting the large expanse of water stretching to the sky line, as seen through "The Fort Narrows."

Fort Temiskaming

Is prettily situated on a gravelly point of land extending towards the Ontario shore. A like point on that shore also projects towards the Fort, forming "The Fort Narrows," about 150 yards wide "The Fort," as it is shortly termed, is, as before stated, a post of the Hudson's Bay Co., where trading has been done for 100 years past. The main business is now transacted in another place, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. Mr. McKenzie, factor of the district, resides here. It is also the summer residence of many visitors from Ottawa, Mattawa and other places. "The point" on the Ontario, or opposite shore, is the site of an old Oblat Fathers' Mission, now removed to Ville Marie. Both the Fort and the Mission was the scene of the annual gathering of all the Indians in the country for a hundred miles around. But the Indians are dying off rapidly, and the annual meeting now held at the head of the Lake shows a sadly diminished gathering as compared with sixteen years ago. Owing to the proximity to the settlement at Ville Marie game is not to be found so surely or so plentifully here as it is elsewhere. But good fishing can be enjoyed at The Narrows for dore, pike, etc. About three-quarters of a mile from the Fort is a small land-locked lake of clear water, well stocked with fine large black bass, plainly to be seen swimming about near the bottom. It is difficult to get them to bite, though a smaller fish, the rock bass, bites freely, and can be caught in large numbers.

We are now 50 miles from the lower end of the lake, and still 26 miles from the other end. Leaving the Fort, and taking a N. E. course, we soon arrive at Baie des Peres, or Ville Marie, as it is now termed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Fort. A village well situated on the high lake shore, it is the central point of a

cedence
should
y would
r wear.
yo laun-
ing up,
er, each
rass but-
ld reach
, admir-
stretch-
s."

extending
more also
s," about
ed, is, as
e trading
ss is now
McKenzie,
summer
and other
shore, is
d to Ville
he annual
red miles
he annual
s a sadly
ears ago.
arie game
s it is else-
arrows for
n the Fort
cked with
ing about
, though a
caught in

lake, and
Fort, and
es, or Ville
A village
point of a



"THE FORT"—QUEBEC.

LOOKING UP LAKE.

"OLD MISSION"—ONTARIO.

large settlement extending some miles on either side, and back of it. The Oblat Fathers have their Mission here; a fine brick church, hospital, priests' residence, etc., the Grey Nuns having charge of the hospital and the school. There are numerous stores, several hotels, two doctors, two post offices, notaries, a sawmill, grist mill and cheese factory. The Hudson's Bay Co. have an establishment here also, near the steamboat wharf, where every thing necessary can be procured in the way of outfitting a hunting or canoeing trip.

Again on our way up the Lake, we round Wine Point and note that the Lake has here broadened out. With exception of that part opposite Point La Barbe and a couple of miles below, the Lake has been comparatively narrow, and seemingly more so than it is really, that appearance being due to the effect of the high shores on both sides. Drunken Island is seen to the right, the scene of many an orgie in the olden days of the rule of the Hudson's Bay Co. At Fort Temiskaming order and decorum was the rule, but at Drunken Island—out of sight of the Fort—the small keg of rum (which was part of the outfit of



VILLE MARIE.

each fleet of canoes carrying the winter supplies to all far distant outposts) was brought forth, and then hilarious and rougher conduct ruled the camp. After a couple of days thus spent, a sober and hard-working lot of men would then start on their journey, and their doings at Drunken Island was but a reminiscence of "a good time," lasting them for a year, or until its repetition. So says legend.

Bryson Island.

An Island about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in its greatest length, and deeply indented with bays, is where a gentleman from Philadelphia has a handsome rustic residence, on a site which commands a fine view of the Lake. He has also a fine yacht, besides numerous smaller boats, and entertains many visitors from the States every summer.

Looking from the steamer past Bryson's Island, and between that and another island, the Silver Mine, as it is called, can be discerned at a distance of four miles, on the eastern shore of the Lake. It is a galena mine, bearing 16 ozs. of silver to the ton, and is being worked.

Burnt Island,

Is next approached; about a mile wide and two and three-quarters long. So called for its being over-run by fire and the timber all burnt off some twenty-five years ago, though now covered by a young growth. To the geologist the shores are of

particular interest, as a changed formation shows up here. Opposite, on the Quebec side it is Huronian—quartzite; on the Ontario shore Huronian—greywacke and slate; the island itself is Silurian—Niagara formation. Fossil specimens are very plentiful all along the shore.

The Frog, or Castellated Rocks

Opposite Burnt Island, on the Ontario side; are rocks rising perpendicularly out of the water to a height of at least 200 feet. Close to the rocks the water has been sounded, and no bottom found at 160 feet. The rocks figure in the legendary



THE FROG, OR CASTELLATED ROCKS—FROM STEAMER.

lore of the Indians, as do all notable places. Close to is Martineau Bay, a good camping ground, and from where roads extend in all directions. One road leads to Temagaming Lake, but there is a long "carry," no wagon being available to lighten the burden.

Haileybury.

Passing on $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther we reach a village, on the here gently sloping shore of the lake. It is the trading centre of a new settlement in an extensive well-wooded, and good

farming country. The view over the lake from this point is very fine. Has two churches, a sawmill, hotel, a store and a—telephone! Starting from here is a waggon road leading to Sharp Lake, about six miles distant, and which is on the canoe route to Temagaming Lake.

Thornloe,

Or Liskeard, as it was called until lately, is another village, at the mouth of Walbie Creek, distant from Haileybury $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Walbie Creek is at the bottom of a deep bay of the Lake, the land rising gradually therefrom. Thornloe, like Haileybury, is the trading centre for a rapidly increasing



"LUMSDEN LINE" STEAMERS.

settlement. Has a church, school-house, sawmill and stores, and is a thriving community.

Bound now for North Temiskaming, at the head of navigation, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Thornloe, we pass Walbie's Point, a bold uprising of limestone rock of a cream color. Two miles farther on is still a greater height of similar rock of perpendicular face, about 150 feet high, a heavy growth of trees cresting the top. Seen from the Lake at a distance the rocks have a white appearance, and so are called "The White Rocks."

Passing Chief's Island, two of the mouths of the Blanche, or White River, are pointed out to us. It is a large stream of

water flowing from the north, draining a good but unsettled stretch of country. The river has three mouths—one emptying into Quinze River, called the Devil's Snye—flowing through a delta, heavily timbered with hardwoods. Is navigable for 40 miles up, by small steamers, and the "Argo," a side-wheel boat, has been up 26 miles in the last of August—the low water period. Crossing the bar, we take a sinuous course over the Lake, keeping to the deep channel of the Quinze River as it flows on its course amid the surrounding shallow water. Wondering to see the grasses and other marine growths on each side of the steamer, we are still further surprised to be told that once out of the channel we might wade for miles at low water. It seemed strange that so far from shore, on an hitherto extraordinarily deep lake, we should be winding among shallows; but so it is, and the steamer's course is well marked by the vegetation on both sides of the channel, as well as by brush-topped saplings stuck into the mud on one side. In this manner we sail for three miles, pass the Devil's Snye, an outlet of White River, and finally reach

North Temiskaming

The end of our trip, and navigation, on Lake Temiskaming. We are now on the Indian Reserve, there being quite a settlement of Indians here. The boundary line between the two provinces strikes due north from near the Devil's Snye, a mile below; and the Quinze River—still the Ottawa—(so called from the fifteen rapids on the fifteen miles of its course, "Quinze" being the French for fifteen)—is seen flowing through its now narrowed course. There is a large extent of wooded country available for a farming community, extending many miles back from the lake shore, from Haileybury to the head of the lake or North Temiskaming. Cariboo are to be found in this region, as well as moose and deer, and the quail, or prairie chicken, is not uncommon from Haileybury up.

A canoe route indulged in often, starts from here. By it one can reach Abitibi Lake, a three weeks, or more, trip. Or a still longer one, by following the Ottawa to its source, and then, by a *very* short portage of a few yards, launch the canoe into the waters of the Gatineau River, and so down to its mouth opposite Ottawa. Were a longer trip than that desired, another short portage from Gatineau waters near their source, and on to St. Maurice River waters, and you may paddle your canoe down to the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers.

Leaving North Temiskaming and its stolid Indians, on our return, and when again in deep water, Otter River is

pointed out on the Quebec shore, draining the country generally from the south-east of its mouth. We have now a straight run of eight miles, which we quickly do, and Haileybury is again reached where we disembark, contented in having enjoyed a splendid "outing" over a magnificent lake, on a well appointed and comfortable boat, manned by courteous officers.

The Canoe Trip.

Our camping paraphernalia having been landed on our first touching at Haileybury, we found that engaging guides, selecting canoes, procuring such articles from the store as may have been overlooked, or that may now be found necessary, as well as making up our "dunnage" into packs convenient for carriage, has pretty well used up the day, so we decide to make an early start in the morning. We put up at a comfortable hotel near the lake shore, kept by Messrs. Blackwell and Westrom, two Englishmen of recent growth. Mr. C. C. Farr, the pioneer of this new settlement, owns the saw-mill,

HAILEYBURY.



th
br
ad
pa
ca
an
wr
etc

ing
"g
tra
ope
acc
in
cou

S

can
por
the
stov
day
card
spir
rais
as o
usa
The
no
Ind
ing
por
com
vita
cou
find
phe
The

the store belongs to Mr. Cobbold, a very agreeable man, college bred, and a B.A. Mr. Lawlor, who lives close by, farms, and, in addition does all the transporting of The Hudson's Bay Company's supplies from Haileybury to Temagaming Lake. He can be depended upon at any time for a waggon to take the camp equipment of a party to Sharp Lake, the end of the first and long portage. Any of the above gentlemen may be written to regarding a contemplated trip, and guides and canoes, etc., can be arranged for in advance of arrival of party.

The Start.

A waggon being supplied by Mr. Lawlor to take our camping requisites over the six mile road to the first lake, we bid "good-bye" to the "fringe of civilization," and start on our tramp after the waggon, over a pretty fair road for a newly opened up country. A few dollars spent on it would make an acceptable improvement, though it is not a bad one to walk on in the summer months. Passing through a thickly wooded country, we arrive at

Sharp Lake.

Where our "impedimenta" is taken from the waggon, the canoes, of course, being carried by the Indian guides over the portages. A "good" Indian would deem it a sacrilege almost, the placing of a canoe on a wagon. Everything being properly stowed in the canoes, we put out, and henceforth, or for some days to come, become as the children of nature, knowing no cares "and every toil a pleasure." Gleefully, in exuberant spirits, we quickly paddle over the water, our resonant voices raised in song, disturbing the stillness of the solitude, as well as our guides. Such a proceeding was a breach of hunting usages, not familiar to them, who rarely speak above a whisper. They duly remonstrated with us, saying, "Make noise, you see no moose, no deer, no bear, no nothing; we find no game—Indian no good—go back." We mollified them by saying we would make no more noise after getting to the portage. But what sound, healthy man, now free from the confinements of city life, with its many toils and worries, its vitiated air, and sombre smoke-dimmed skies—what man, I say, could be blamed, when possibly after many a long day, he finds himself with nature in the wilds; breathing an atmosphere, which of itself alone is the cause of a quicker circulation. The blood courses through his veins in a manner uncommon;

to him, now, everything he sees has a charm unknown before ; every creeping thing is of interest. And so with buoyant song and jest we sight our first portage, two miles from our start. Slowing up a little distance from the landing place we drop a couple of trolls into the water, and are soon rewarded with a fish for each troll—one a pike ; the other a dore, and then another dore ; we are now sure of a first course of fish for dinner—not lunch, our appetites are too voracious for that. Landing, dinner was the most important question ; all of the party but the guides wanted it there, and some insisted, but the advice of the guides was to have it on the other end of the



AN EVENING'S FISHING FOR ONE.

portage, a short mile distant ; which advice was acted on, a bag being opened and "hard tack" served out to the crowd. And so munching the "hard tack" as best we might, with our guns and rods, and a proportion of the camp equipment on each of our backs, we cross the portage, and then sit about on the shore of Lake Ajickigaming, while one of our guides, prepared our first meal. With what enjoyment did we eat it when ready ! No sauces or relishes were needed to aid us in the speedy satiation of our appetites. Where else did we get such juicy pike and dore as those caught in Sharp Lake ?

efore ;
t song
start.
drop a
with a
l then
ish for
r that.
of the
ed, but
of the

The quick-eater of the party, with a guide, took the occasion of a necessary delay during the washing and packing of our dinner service, to essay his hand at fishing. Getting into a canoe and trolling, as a reward for his energy in "rushing" his dinner, he soon hooked several pike and dore, but was not fortunate enough in getting anything else. Having caught enough to "go round" our party for supper, he desisted from fishing, the guide telling him he would be sure to get fine bass that evening at the camping ground, on Montreal River. All ready again, we started afresh and refreshed, and after a paddle of about an hour, arrived at our last portage for the day. Quickly the carrying is done, the portage being a short one, for we are anxious to get some of the promised bass. In good time we arrive at

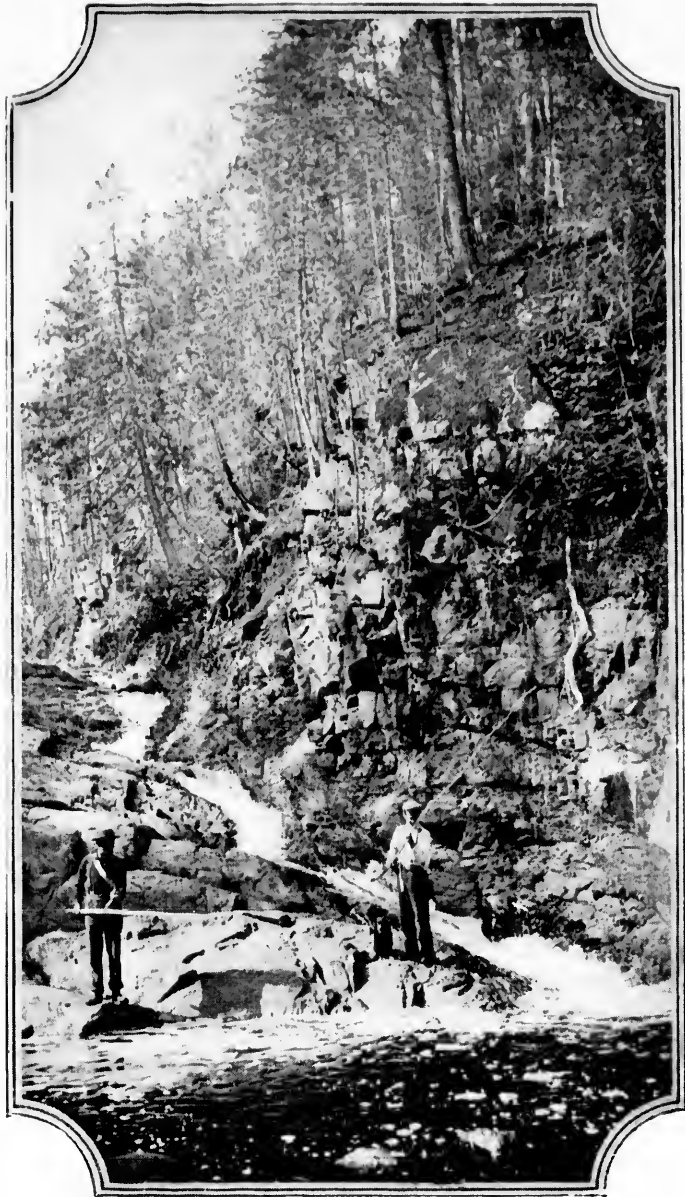
Montreal River,

Which we find to be a fine stream with a large flow of water. Quickly into our canoes again, and up the river we paddle for nearly an hour, reaching our first rapid and portage on the Montreal River, and the first camping ground for the night. We have plenty of daylight yet left us to make camp and enjoy ourselves with fishing ere we turn in. This, our first day out, we confess that we have a little "tired feeling," but are all in good spirits, and able to go farther if necessary. Soon we have our lines in the water,—one trying a fly, another a piece of squirrel (shot expressly for bait) another a grasshopper caught at hand, and the fourth rod-trolling with a small spoon. This variety of bait was agreed upon to decide on which was the best to use. The "best" from that experience is still undecided; the further problem evolved being—which was the best hook to get out of the bass' mouth in the quickest time? But the preference, if any, seemed to be with the grasshopper; at other times another bait would be the choicest, with the minnow always leading, and the cray-fish a good second.

In Camp.

Supper now being shouted we all respond, and when our fish, principally bass, are gathered together, we find that we have more than enough for breakfast and dinner next day. Having enjoyed ourselves eating to our hearts' (stomachs) content, we stretch ourselves out on balsam beds—not to sleep, nor rest, but simply to realize a something we all experience—

ed on, a
to the
e night,
o equip-
then sit
e of our
t did we
to aid us
e did we
p Lake?



TROUT FISHING.

for
col
one
the

and
ove
poi
we

and
inte
sam
scen

a sensation of happiness, of contentment. With the clear sky above us, a beautiful stream before us, flowing calmly on through its sylvan course; the impressions of the many picturesque and new scenes of loveliness depicted of tree, foliage, and rock, as they re-appear on our minds, it is no wonder that we should be impressed as never before.

And so in mountain solitudes—o'ertaken
As by some spell divine—
Their cares dropped from them like the needles shaken
From out the gusty pine.

In quiet enjoyment of the pipe and conversation, before a large fire, we pass the evening, and then turn in to realize what sleep is, on the best bed among God's gifts—a bed of balsam boughs, laid shingle fashion, with the tips always up, the first course being laid against a small log or sapling. It is claimed



THE CAMP.

for such a bed periodically renewed, that a man will not catch cold while sleeping on it, and that it will cure the cold of anyone so troubled—is a veritable panacea for lung trouble—and the writer believes it from experience.

All up in good time in the morning thoroughly refreshed; and breakfast over, it is decided we will take a leisurely course over the Lady Evelyn and Temagaming Lakes, visiting all points of interest, and camping, shooting, and fishing where we listeth.

As a detailed account of the trip will take up so much time and space, I will content myself with writing of points of interest, suggesting that our first day's trip be taken as a sample of all following ones, with varied details and changing scenes, for each day's travel. A shorter cut may be taken from

the S. W. bay on Sharp Lake, to Matachewan, a Hudson Bay Company post on Bay Lake, by way of Loon Lake and two portages, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles each respectively. By the shorter cut is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the other way 12 miles—and the longer way to be always preferred

Starting on our second day's travel, we sail up Bay Lake to Pork Rapids, about 7 miles, calling at Matachewan when passing. Some distance below Pork Rapids, as we rounded a point, we caught a glimpse of two moose at the water's edge. They quickly disappeared when they saw us—such grand animals. Lady Evelyn Lake waters here mix with those of Montreal F forming the

Matawabika Falls.

The surroundings constitute a scene of great beauty with many contrasts. The towering rock standing out in bold outlines, the base and summits shrouded in foliage of various tints; the falling water, soon again in calm flow, eddying among rocks and wooded bays; once seen the picture is never effaced.

We here leave the Montreal River with regret, because of its interesting and varied 'scapes of natural beauty; but in the assurance of equally as fine scenery by the route we are to go. Camping here night here, we have some splendid sport in fishing.



MATAWABIKA FALLS.

Next afternoon, after passing thro' scenes most enchanting,
we enter

Lady Evelyn Lake.

Oh, thou lake of entrancing charms ! Of wooded island,
of mossy knolls, of lichened rock ; whose waters are pelucid as
crystal ; whose towering rocks, tree-topped, are limned against
the azure sky ; and whose shores are clothed with foliage of
varied tint of green. Your beauties an artist would essay his
skill depicting, but

" Who can paint
Like nature? Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?
Or can it match them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows? "



ON LADY EVELYN LAKE.

On this charming lake a prolonged stay is made, enjoying
our daily trips to the full. Fishing or hunting by turns, the
larder is always well stocked with fish, flesh and fowl. We
have found no lack of fish and game on our trip so far, and have
enjoyed the best of health, a redundancy of good spirits
(animal) being our our only complaint.

Passing from Lady Evelyn Lake through the narrow
channel and portage, we come into equally charming

Diamond Lake,

On which lake we camp to take in points of interest. Fish-
ing of the best, and game plentiful, as usual, we have here.

We break up camp, paddle about a mile, and crossing a short portage, we enter a lake whose waters connect with the greater waters of

Temagaming Lake

By two narrow channels; or, more correctly speaking, the lake is divided from the main lake by two islands with narrow channels between. Paddling over the lake for six miles through endless changes of scene, we reach

Devil's Mountain,

Where we camp. Temagaming Lake more than fully bears out all that has been said of it,—it is one matchless panorama of scenic beauty. In sailing over its deep, transparent waters, ever-changing landscapes are depicted—at one time a broad



DEVIL'S MOUNTAIN.

measure of water, with a small wooded island, sentinel-like, all alone in a lake which numbers over 1,300 islands on its bosom; or again, many of the islands form apparent lakes of high and of deepened hue, to which there is seemingly no outlet. Narrow, winding channels are there, broad waters, mountains and lesser heights. All scenes are graced by the foliage of different kinds of trees and shrubs, the shaded greens of which are more noticeable than on a picture. Fish and fishing to one's liking; game all we want. The salmon trout are particularly large and tasty. (The writer has dined of a fifty pound trout caught in this lake, and larger have been caught.)

From our camp we climbed to the top of Devil's Mountain, 1,000 or more feet high, from which a fine view was had of our surroundings. Temagaming

"Beneath him roll'd,
In all her length far widening lay,
With promontory, creek and bay,
And islands that, empurpled bright,
Floated amid the livelier light.
And mountains, that like giants stand,
To sentinel enchanted land."

We look down upon the Devil's Island, and farther away we see Granny's Islands, or as they are called by the Indians, "Ko-ko-mis" Islands. They belong to Mrs. Ko-ko-mis, or Mrs. Devil. And the mountain we are on is the Devil's tho' he is not at present apparent. Can it be that where we are is the 1st Garden of Eden, now found, but with a changed climate? Bible history tells us the Devil made his first appearance in the Garden; it may have been his abiding place, with Mrs. Ko-ko-mis not far off. Indian legends say he had a wife, and she is yet here—on one of those two islands we see. Though we can not go about in fig-leaves in this climate now, yet it is known that regions north of us were once covered with



TEMAGAMING LAKE—FROM DEVIL'S MOUNTAIN—SHOWING HAUNTED ISLANDS.

tropical vegetation—that the elephant, the hippopotamus, and the earlier mastodon once roamed lands now ice-bound. To stretch a theory, it is possible we are in the lost Garden of Eden; Lady Evelyn, Diamond, and Temagaming Lakes are certainly enchanting enough to satisfy all poetical minds; unlimited game and fish to satiate the grosser wants; and nothing more is needed than a tropical sun to lessen the want of clothing, and grow bread fruit.

We paddle over to see Mrs. Ko-ko-mis on her Island. The Indians are averse to going near her residence, and make presents of tobacco, pipes, etc., to appease her when obliged to pass the "Haunted Island."

"Over all there hung a shadow and a fear,
A sense of mystery the spirit daunted,
And said, as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is haunted."

Their legends say the Devil was married, and they believe it. The wife insisting she was the better of the two, and her goodness being too apparent, she left him. He followed her to the shore at Devil's Mountain, when she jumped into the water and swam to the Island. Used to hot, internal fires, he did not care to follow, for he was prejudiced against water. But he revenged himself by turning her into stone, as she sat grieving, on the Island; she sits there still—an interesting figure in stone.

Leaving Devil's Mountain we sail south, and stop for a time at the Hudson Bay Company's Post on Bear Island—Temagam-



MRS. KO-KO-MIS.

ing Post—kept by Mr. Turner. On a register kept there we find the names of many Tourists who have visited Temagaming, from numerous places in the States and Canada. All refer eulogistically to the Lakes' scenery. We are here as near as may be to the centre of the Lake, its many long arms stretching their narrow waters far into the country in an irregular manner. A study of the map will show its peculiarities more plainly than can be explained in writing.

Once more making a start our course is now up the north-east arm, a distance of 12 miles from Matagana Point, or 15 miles from the Post. Four short portages in a distance of 7 miles brings us into

Rabbit Lake,

Another irregular **V** shaped stretch of water, with the apex to the south, one side of the **V** being 6 miles long, and the other about 9 miles. It is a lake of beautiful surroundings, limpid water, and, like all other country we have passed through, there is no lack of game—moose, deer, bear and par-



CAMP ON WAY OUT FROM TEMAGAMING.

tridge, and not forgetting the rabbit, or hare, after which the lake gets its name. Bass, pickerel and pike abound in the lake,—bass fishing is particularly good. We camped for a day on Outlet Bay, our last day in camp with Mother Nature. Loath we are to leave the scenes of the pleasant experiences of the past two weeks; we do not yearn for the evidence of civilization—the screech of the steamer's whistle—nay, the “hoot” of the owl is more to our liking just now. All are in the best of health, clear headed, full-lunged, and tanned to perfection; our appetites are voracious, and pall at nothing; and our stomachs are able to digest anything from porridge to boiled moccasin!

Ho, ye dyspeptics! take Nature for your doctor; a course of her simple treatment will work wonders in your internal economy. Away from office cares and routine; the beauteous and wondrous works of nature your study; with rod and gun as your companions, the extent and variety of your larder governed by your "bag"; your drink the pure waters of the springs and the invigorating tea; and sleeping at night on balsam boughs unshaded from the winds of heaven—such a life in due time will make a "hard-tack" and a drink of tea a relished meal, an ordinary meal a feast!

Leaving his camping ground, a short sail brings us to Rabbit Chute, the first portage on the trip down the Metabetcheonan River. Soon over that and the next one, we enter the first of four small lakes, noted for the number and size of the bass therein—termed, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Bass Lakes, in order from Temiskaming Lake. We enter the Fourth Bass Lake, nearly a mile long in our direction; a short portage, and then we are in Third Bass Lake, over a mile long; through a narrow channel, we are in Second Bass Lake, a little over half mile long; again a narrow channel, and we are in First Bass Lake, about three-quarters of a mile long. The four Bass Lakes extend for about four miles distance, counting in one portage and two channels. The water is beautifully clear, the scenery interesting, and the bass fishing something to experience. We had dinner on First Bass Lake, and a few hours fishing, being desirous of taking home some of the splendid bass as trophies of our last day's sport. We obtained a sufficiency of the fish, and such fellows as would be a pride to show anywhere. After "gutting" the fish we made the last portage of a good half a mile, and realize where we are, for there stands outlined against the sky, the Great Beaver of the Indian, Montreal River Mountain. Paddling down the Metabetcheonan, its waters mingle soon with those of the Montreal River; on the joint waters we sail and soon reach the noble Temiskaming, then Montreal River, and Landing in good time to make camp and prepare to take the "Meteor" in the morning.

One of the guides takes our selected bass to a near-by farmer, who puts them in a cool place till morning. The smaller ones we keep to eat at evening meal and breakfast. We go over all our "possessions," and make a gift to the guides of provisions left, and such clothing, tobacco, etc., we do not need; and after a pleasant evening spent around our last camp-fire, turn in to enjoy our usual refreshing sleep on that best of beds, of Balsam brush.

In the morning, as the "Meteor" passes early, we decide to have our breakfast on board, for it will be a long wait from an early breakfast to dinner at noon—a longer period than our

course
internal
auteous
nd gun
r larder
s of the
ight on
ch a life
of tea a

gs us to
Metabet-
ve enter
d size of
rth Bass
e Fourth
portage,
through
over half
irst Bass
ass Lakes
portage
scenery
nce. We
g, being
phies of
fish, and
e. After
d half a
l against
l River
s waters
the joint
ng, then
mp and



“THE NOTCH”—LOOKING UP.

near-by
smaller

We go
guides of
ot need ;
mp-fire,
of beds,

ecide to
rom an
man our

weeks, conscious as we are—by them—of our betterment in every respect. State-rooms being obtained, a little while sees us again in the garb of city men, after which we sit down to, and enjoy a hearty breakfast.

Afterwards we arrange with the Captain to take our canoes and guides back to Haileybury, where they arrive the same day. (It may be here remarked that it would be cheaper to buy the canoes outright, instead of hiring them, if contemplating a second trip. The Lumsden Line will store them free of

charge until such time as they are needed again.) Arriving at Temiskaming Station at 10.30 a.m., we register at the hotel, and note familiar names of several who have followed in our wake. We have time before dinner to take a stroll in the neighborhood, visiting the Depot and mills on Gordon Creek, belonging to Mr. A. Lumsden, one of Ottawa's members to the



"CHUTE" ON GORDON CREEK.

Ontario House, a lumberman, who has large business interests in this section, and is connected with many of the enterprises in the Ottawa Valley and elsewhere. Is also owner of the Lumsden Line of steamers on the Lake. Also, see "The Chute" on the Gordon Creek—well worth seeing. Returning to "The Bellevue" we relish a good dinner, and soon after board the train which will convey us to too-familiar scenes of city life.

ng at
otel,
our
the
reek,
o the



BELLEVUE HOUSE—FRONT VIEW.

" THE BELLEVUE HOUSE "

Temiskaming Station, Quebec.

J. McCOMBIE, MANAGER.

This House is a high-ceiled, roomy, new building, purposely erected to supply the requirements of a class of people visiting Lake Temiskaming, on pleasure bent more especially, and on business.

No money has been spared, either in the building of it, or the furnishing. It is carpeted throughout, hot and cold pure spring water, supplied by gravitation, on all floors, baths, etc., electrically lighted, and is situated on elevated ground, in the midst of trees and shrubbery, (affording splendid shade) close to and overlooking Temiskaming Station and the Lake, in front.

A few feet distant in a separate building, is the "Recreation Hall," containing Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, "Sample Room," and Reading Room. Up stairs is a Concert Hall or Ballroom, Coat and Cloak, and other accessory rooms.

The Recreation Hall is 35 feet wide and 87 feet long, with a wide verandah all round it. The Concert or Ball Room is 31 feet wide, 54 feet long, and 14 feet high, inside measurement. Broad staircases give access to the Hall. There are facilities for Lawn Tennis and Golf.

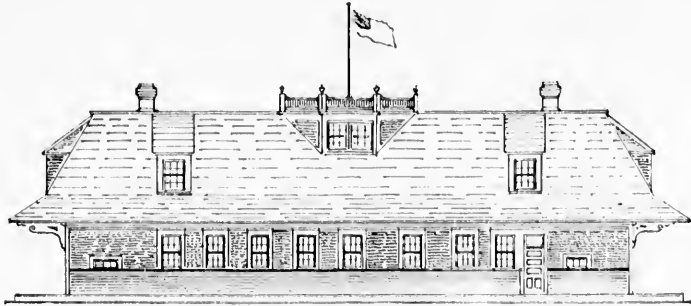
erests
prises
of the
"The
rning
after
nes of

The Manager, Mr. McCombie, is a man of experience in his business ; is an ardent sportsman, and competent to advise in all things pertaining to Sport and Pleasure.

The terms are \$2.00 per day, or \$10.00 per week ; for family parties, special rates will be made ; also for guests staying over an extended period.

The advantages which "THE BELLEVUE HOUSE" can offer to all lovers of Hunting and Fishing who are desirous of bringing their families for a summer outing amid the virgin wilds of the Upper Ottawa, are most apparent to those who have once been there. Close by runs the swift and turbulent waters of Gordon Creek, an outlet of Kippewa Lake, the water of which, in one place particularly, throws itself in wild effusion over its rough, rocky bed, forming a very beautiful "Chute."

The bush adjoins the House, through which numerous old "chantier" (or bush) roads are cut. In their seasons wild berries abound, and are unexcelled in their quality. There is good fishing close by at the Rapids, and in the lake close to the



RECREATION HALL.

Hotel—maskinonge, pike, pickerel, black bass, ling, channel catfish, sturgeon, and other fish of lesser note, with occasionally grey trout in the Rapids below. Salmon trout are to be had in lakes not far away. A walk of a couple of hours or so brings one to a small lake and creek abounding in speckled trout ; or, in another direction to Long Lake Rapids and T Lake on Gordon Creek, where great sport may be had among bass, pike and pickerel. During the hunting season moose and red deer are got in close proximity, while the timid hare is more numerous than is imagined. Partridges are often shot from the threshold of the Hotel. Duck shooting is to be enjoyed on the small lakes emptying into the Gordon Creek. Bears, wolves, foxes, martin, mink, beaver, otter, fisher, porcupine and skunk are also to be found in the several localities favorable to their *habitat*. Boating may be enjoyed to the full on the lake front.

Excursion trips by steamer up Lake Temiskaming would, when once made, be repeated, so much would the bold scenery be enjoyed. Camping parties of ladies and gentlemen can be organized for a few, or more, days' of unique enjoyment to many, and be conveyed by steamer to any of the numerous suitable spots on the shores of that beautiful lake, where bathing, boating, fishing, and hunting, can be indulged in to contentment.

Such are some of the inducements held out by the "THE BELLEVUE HOUSE" as a Sportsman's headquarters for himself and family. Should he desire an extended trip into distant fastnesses, his family could be left at the Hotel, in all comfort, and getting the benefit of the pure air of the region.

It may be added that the House *ensemble* is of the best, and absolutely clean and quiet.



BELLEVUE HOUSE—SIDE VIEW.

Any information desired will be cheerfully imparted by addressing the manager, and hunting licenses can also be procured at the Hotel upon arrival. Guests at the "BELLEVUE HOUSE" need no license for fishing in the Province of Quebec for a distance of some miles from it.

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Outfits, such as guns, fishing rods, canoes, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, musical instruments, kodaks, and wearing apparel, etc., may be brought into Canada duty free; providing a deposit of duty on the appraised value of the articles imported is made with the nearest Collector on arrival in Canada, which deposit will be

returned in full, providing the articles are exported from Canada within six months. Duty in full must be paid on ammunition.

Full information as to that and Game Laws can be obtained by writing "The Manager, 'BELLEVUE HOUSE,' Lumsden's Mills, P.O., Province Quebec, Canada."

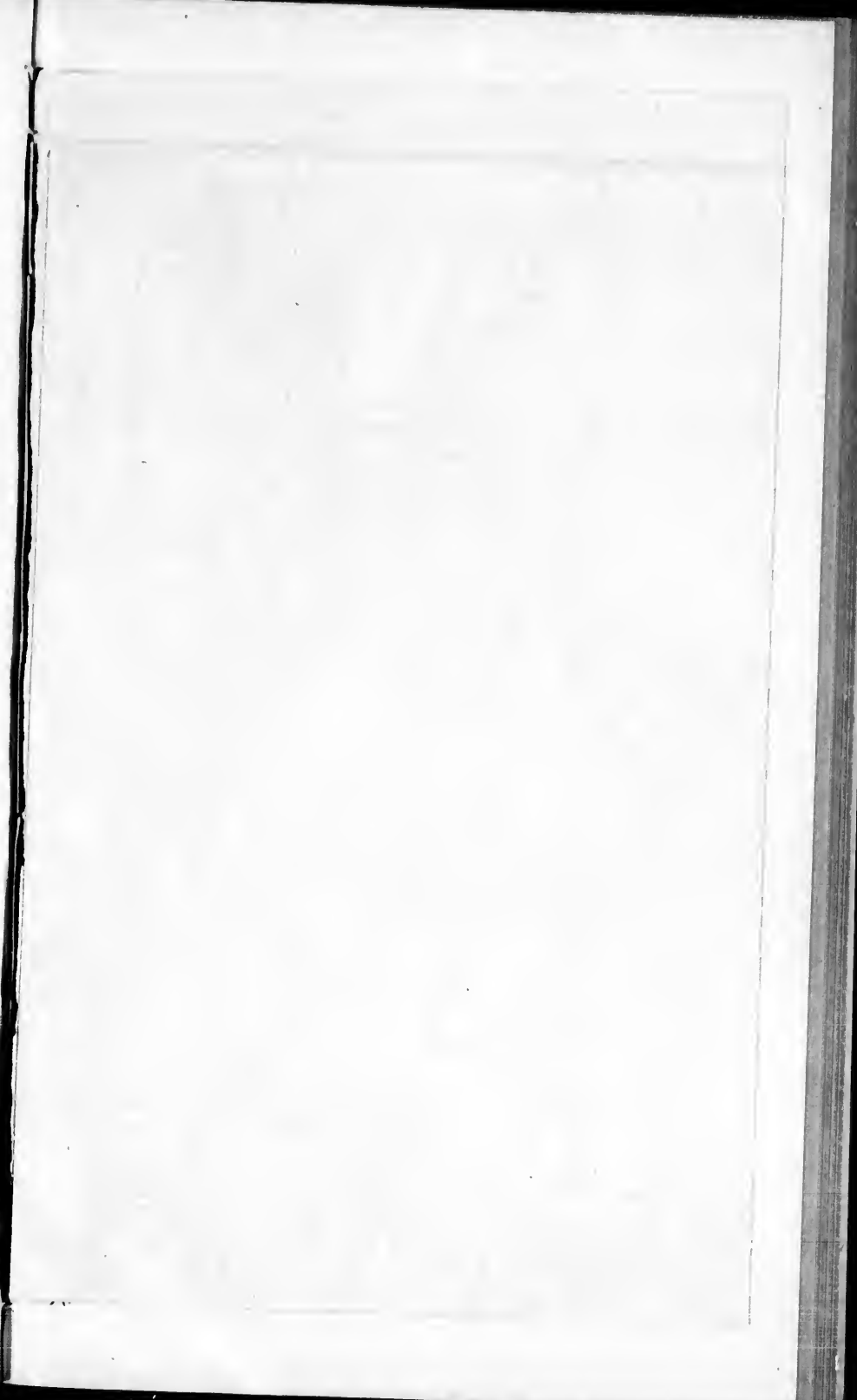
[The cuts of Bellevue House are from the construction drawings. Half tone on another page (18) shows front of hotel from photo.]

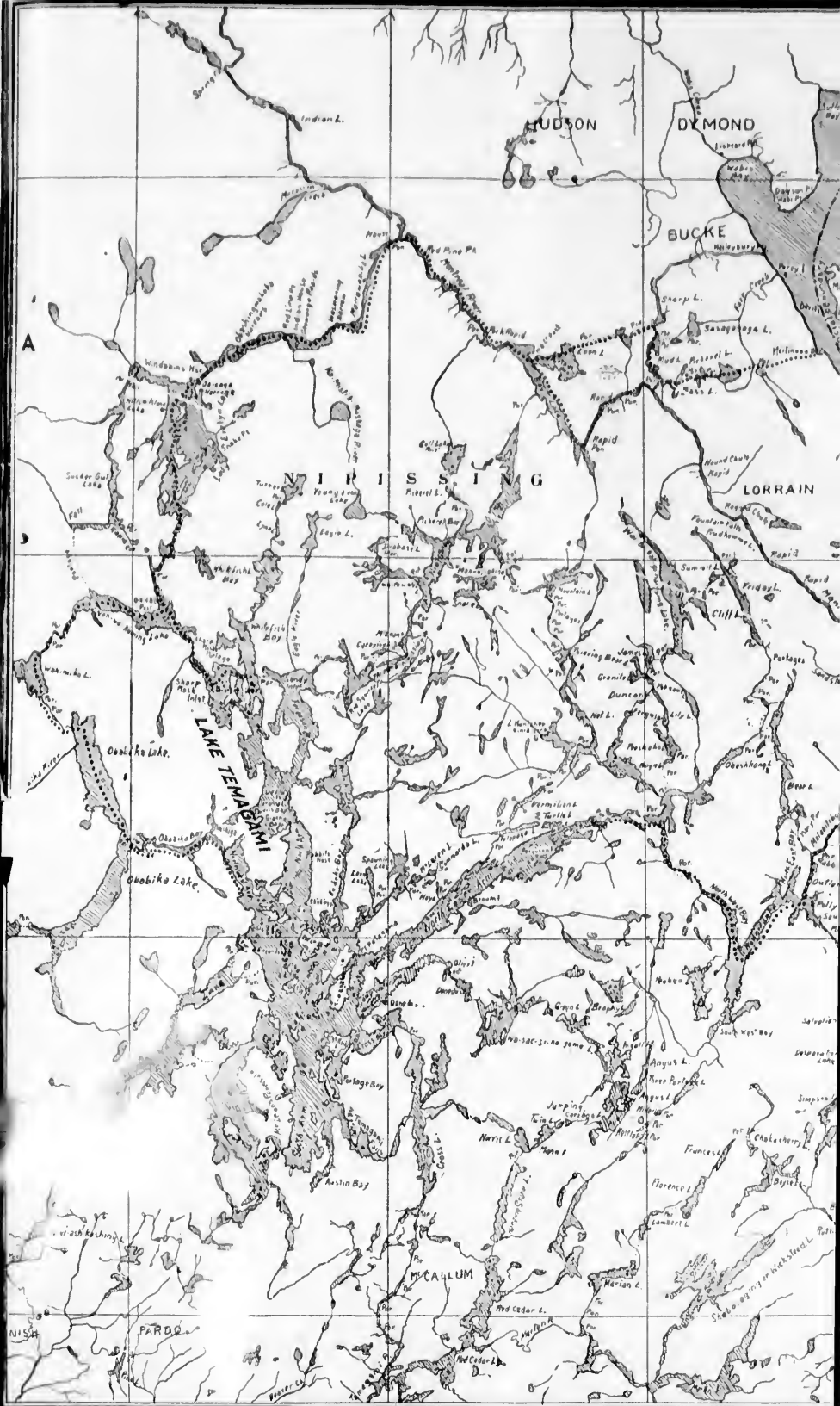


d from
paid on

obtained
nsden's

drawings.





Maple Mountain
2028

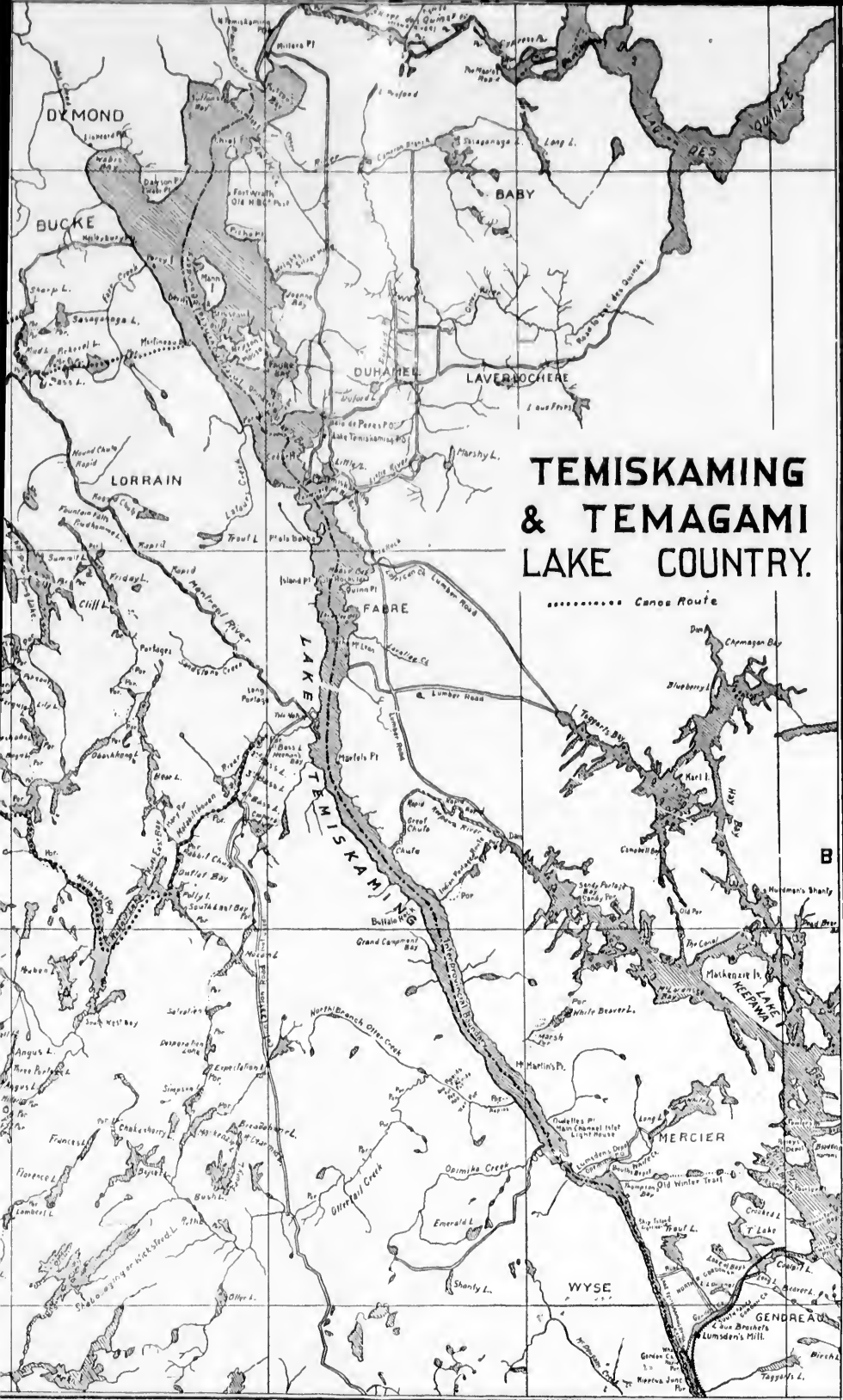
New Island Creek

Bay of Erythron L.
1517

Anna's Maitney
1072

Cliff
1062

Friday L.
1067



TEMISKAMING & TEMAGAMI LAKE COUNTRY.

..... Canoe Route

B

Lake
 1017
 1012
 1011
 1010
 1009
 1008
 1007
 1006
 1005
 1004
 1003
 1002
 1001
 1000
 999
 998
 997
 996
 995
 994
 993
 992
 991
 990
 989
 988
 987
 986
 985
 984
 983
 982
 981
 980
 979
 978
 977
 976
 975
 974
 973
 972
 971
 970
 969
 968
 967
 966
 965
 964
 963
 962
 961
 960
 959
 958
 957
 956
 955
 954
 953
 952
 951
 950
 949
 948
 947
 946
 945
 944
 943
 942
 941
 940
 939
 938
 937
 936
 935
 934
 933
 932
 931
 930
 929
 928
 927
 926
 925
 924
 923
 922
 921
 920
 919
 918
 917
 916
 915
 914
 913
 912
 911
 910
 909
 908
 907
 906
 905
 904
 903
 902
 901
 900
 899
 898
 897
 896
 895
 894
 893
 892
 891
 890
 889
 888
 887
 886
 885
 884
 883
 882
 881
 880
 879
 878
 877
 876
 875
 874
 873
 872
 871
 870
 869
 868
 867
 866
 865
 864
 863
 862
 861
 860
 859
 858
 857
 856
 855
 854
 853
 852
 851
 850
 849
 848
 847
 846
 845
 844
 843
 842
 841
 840
 839
 838
 837
 836
 835
 834
 833
 832
 831
 830
 829
 828
 827
 826
 825
 824
 823
 822
 821
 820
 819
 818
 817
 816
 815
 814
 813
 812
 811
 810
 809
 808
 807
 806
 805
 804
 803
 802
 801
 800
 799
 798
 797
 796
 795
 794
 793
 792
 791
 790
 789
 788
 787
 786
 785
 784
 783
 782
 781
 780
 779
 778
 777
 776
 775
 774
 773
 772
 771
 770
 769
 768
 767
 766
 765
 764
 763
 762
 761
 760
 759
 758
 757
 756
 755
 754
 753
 752
 751
 750
 749
 748
 747
 746
 745
 744
 743
 742
 741
 740
 739
 738
 737
 736
 735
 734
 733
 732
 731
 730
 729
 728
 727
 726
 725
 724
 723
 722
 721
 720
 719
 718
 717
 716
 715
 714
 713
 712
 711
 710
 709
 708
 707
 706
 705
 704
 703
 702
 701
 700
 699
 698
 697
 696
 695
 694
 693
 692
 691
 690
 689
 688
 687
 686
 685
 684
 683
 682
 681
 680
 679
 678
 677
 676
 675
 674
 673
 672
 671
 670
 669
 668
 667
 666
 665
 664
 663
 662
 661
 660
 659
 658
 657
 656
 655
 654
 653
 652
 651
 650
 649
 648
 647
 646
 645
 644
 643
 642
 641
 640
 639
 638
 637
 636
 635
 634
 633
 632
 631
 630
 629
 628
 627
 626
 625
 624
 623
 622
 621
 620
 619
 618
 617
 616
 615
 614
 613
 612
 611
 610
 609
 608
 607
 606
 605
 604
 603
 602
 601
 600
 599
 598
 597
 596
 595
 594
 593
 592
 591
 590
 589
 588
 587
 586
 585
 584
 583
 582
 581
 580
 579
 578
 577
 576
 575
 574
 573
 572
 571
 570
 569
 568
 567
 566
 565
 564
 563
 562
 561
 560
 559
 558
 557
 556
 555
 554
 553
 552
 551
 550
 549
 548
 547
 546
 545
 544
 543
 542
 541
 540
 539
 538
 537
 536
 535
 534
 533
 532
 531
 530
 529
 528
 527
 526
 525
 524
 523
 522
 521
 520
 519
 518
 517
 516
 515
 514
 513
 512
 511
 510
 509
 508
 507
 506
 505
 504
 503
 502
 501
 500
 499
 498
 497
 496
 495
 494
 493
 492
 491
 490
 489
 488
 487
 486
 485
 484
 483
 482
 481
 480
 479
 478
 477
 476
 475
 474
 473
 472
 471
 470
 469
 468
 467
 466
 465
 464
 463
 462
 461
 460
 459
 458
 457
 456
 455
 454
 453
 452
 451
 450
 449
 448
 447
 446
 445
 444
 443
 442
 441
 440
 439
 438
 437
 436
 435
 434
 433
 432
 431
 430
 429
 428
 427
 426
 425
 424
 423
 422
 421
 420
 419
 418
 417
 416
 415
 414
 413
 412
 411
 410
 409
 408
 407
 406
 405
 404
 403
 402
 401
 400
 399
 398
 397
 396
 395
 394
 393
 392
 391
 390
 389
 388
 387
 386
 385
 384
 383
 382
 381
 380
 379
 378
 377
 376
 375
 374
 373
 372
 371
 370
 369
 368
 367
 366
 365
 364
 363
 362
 361
 360
 359
 358
 357
 356
 355
 354
 353
 352
 351
 350
 349
 348
 347
 346
 345
 344
 343
 342
 341
 340
 339
 338
 337
 336
 335
 334
 333
 332
 331
 330
 329
 328
 327
 326
 325
 324
 323
 322
 321
 320
 319
 318
 317
 316
 315
 314
 313
 312
 311
 310
 309
 308
 307
 306
 305
 304
 303
 302
 301
 300
 299
 298
 297
 296
 295
 294
 293
 292
 291
 290
 289
 288
 287
 286
 285
 284
 283
 282
 281
 280
 279
 278
 277
 276
 275
 274
 273
 272
 271
 270
 269
 268
 267
 266
 265
 264
 263
 262
 261
 260
 259
 258
 257
 256
 255
 254
 253
 252
 251
 250
 249
 248
 247
 246
 245
 244
 243
 242
 241
 240
 239
 238
 237
 236
 235
 234
 233
 232
 231
 230
 229
 228
 227
 226
 225
 224
 223
 222
 221
 220
 219
 218
 217
 216
 215
 214
 213
 212
 211
 210
 209
 208
 207
 206
 205
 204
 203
 202
 201
 200
 199
 198
 197
 196
 195
 194
 193
 192
 191
 190
 189
 188
 187
 186
 185
 184
 183
 182
 181
 180
 179
 178
 177
 176
 175
 174
 173
 172
 171
 170
 169
 168
 167
 166
 165
 164
 163
 162
 161
 160
 159
 158
 157
 156
 155
 154
 153
 152
 151
 150
 149
 148
 147
 146
 145
 144
 143
 142
 141
 140
 139
 138
 137
 136
 135
 134
 133
 132
 131
 130
 129
 128
 127
 126
 125
 124
 123
 122
 121
 120
 119
 118
 117
 116
 115
 114
 113
 112
 111
 110
 109
 108
 107
 106
 105
 104
 103
 102
 101
 100
 99
 98
 97
 96
 95
 94
 93
 92
 91
 90
 89
 88
 87
 86
 85
 84
 83
 82
 81
 80
 79
 78
 77
 76
 75
 74
 73
 72
 71
 70
 69
 68
 67
 66
 65
 64
 63
 62
 61
 60
 59
 58
 57
 56
 55
 54
 53
 52
 51
 50
 49
 48
 47
 46
 45
 44
 43
 42
 41
 40
 39
 38
 37
 36
 35
 34
 33
 32
 31
 30
 29
 28
 27
 26
 25
 24
 23
 22
 21
 20
 19
 18
 17
 16
 15
 14
 13
 12
 11
 10
 9
 8
 7
 6
 5
 4
 3
 2
 1
 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520

106

106

ISSUED BY AND WITH THE
COMPLIMENTS OF
THE LUMSDEN STEAMBOAT LINE
LAKE TEMISKAMING.

