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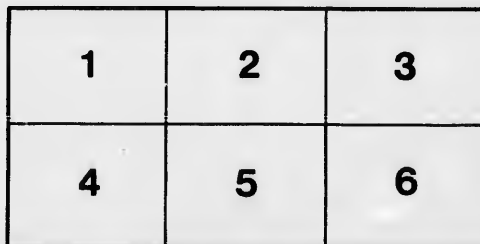
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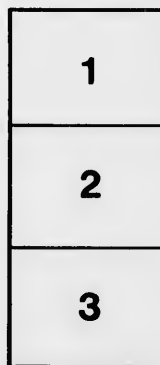
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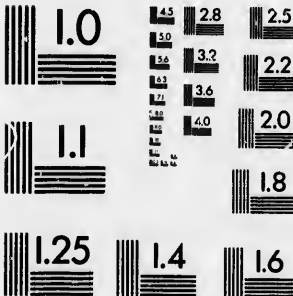
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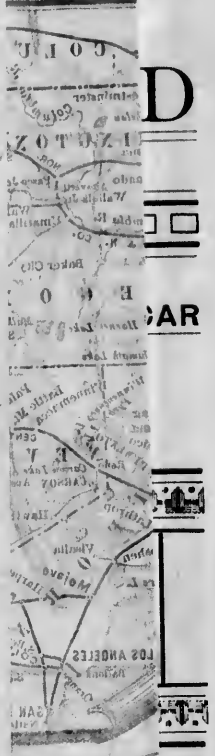
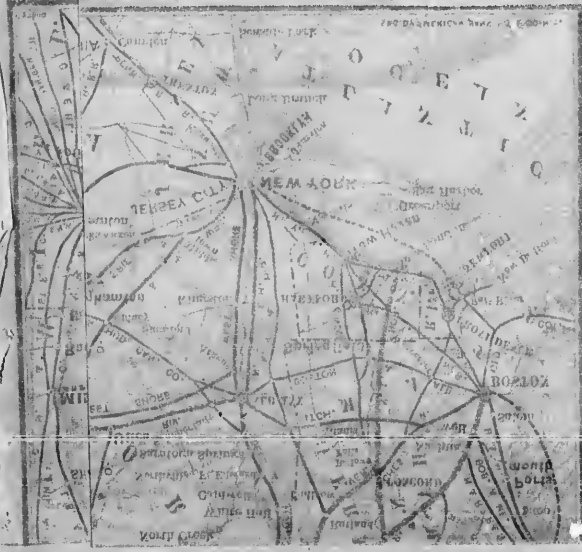
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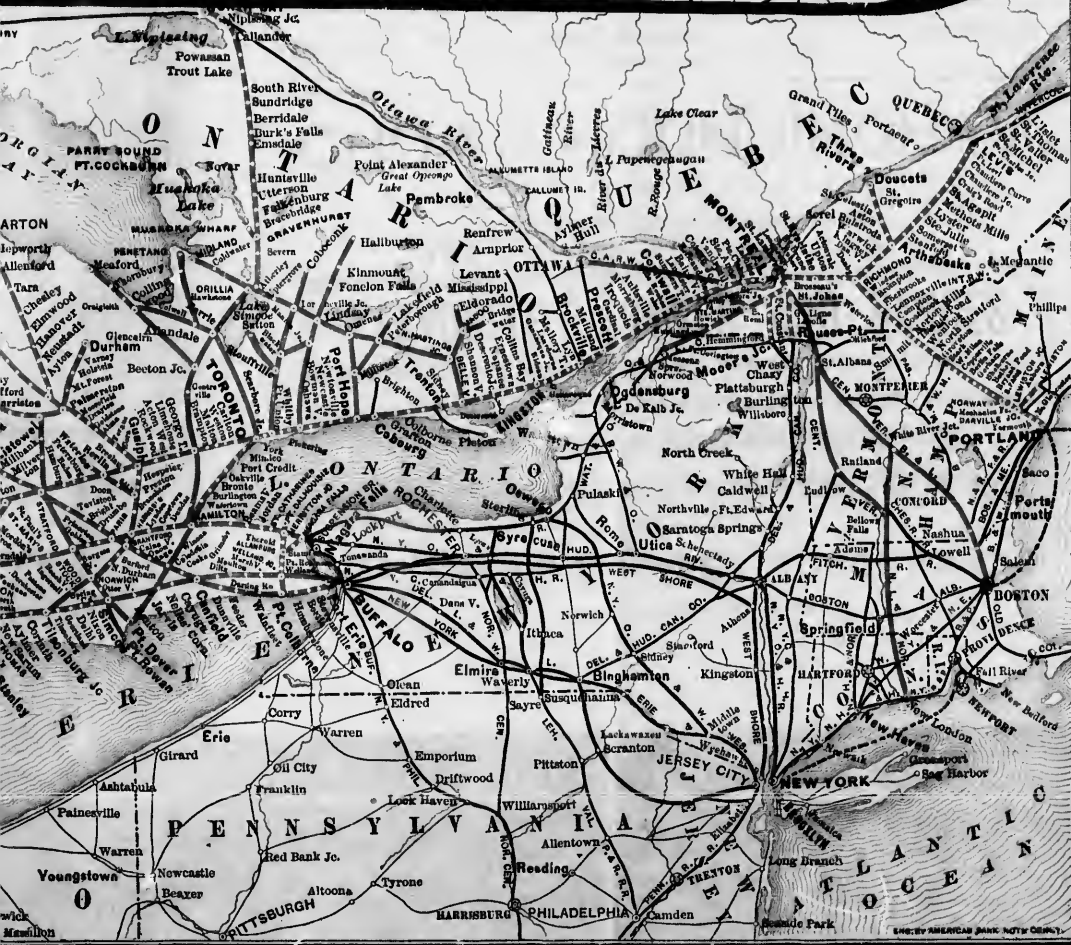
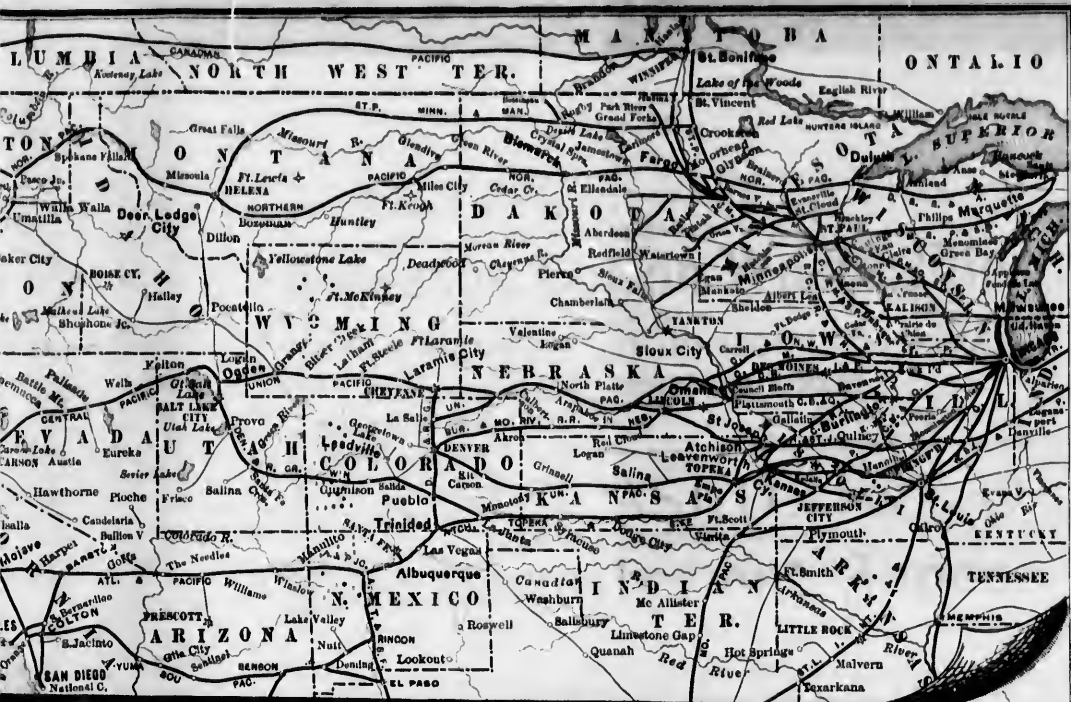
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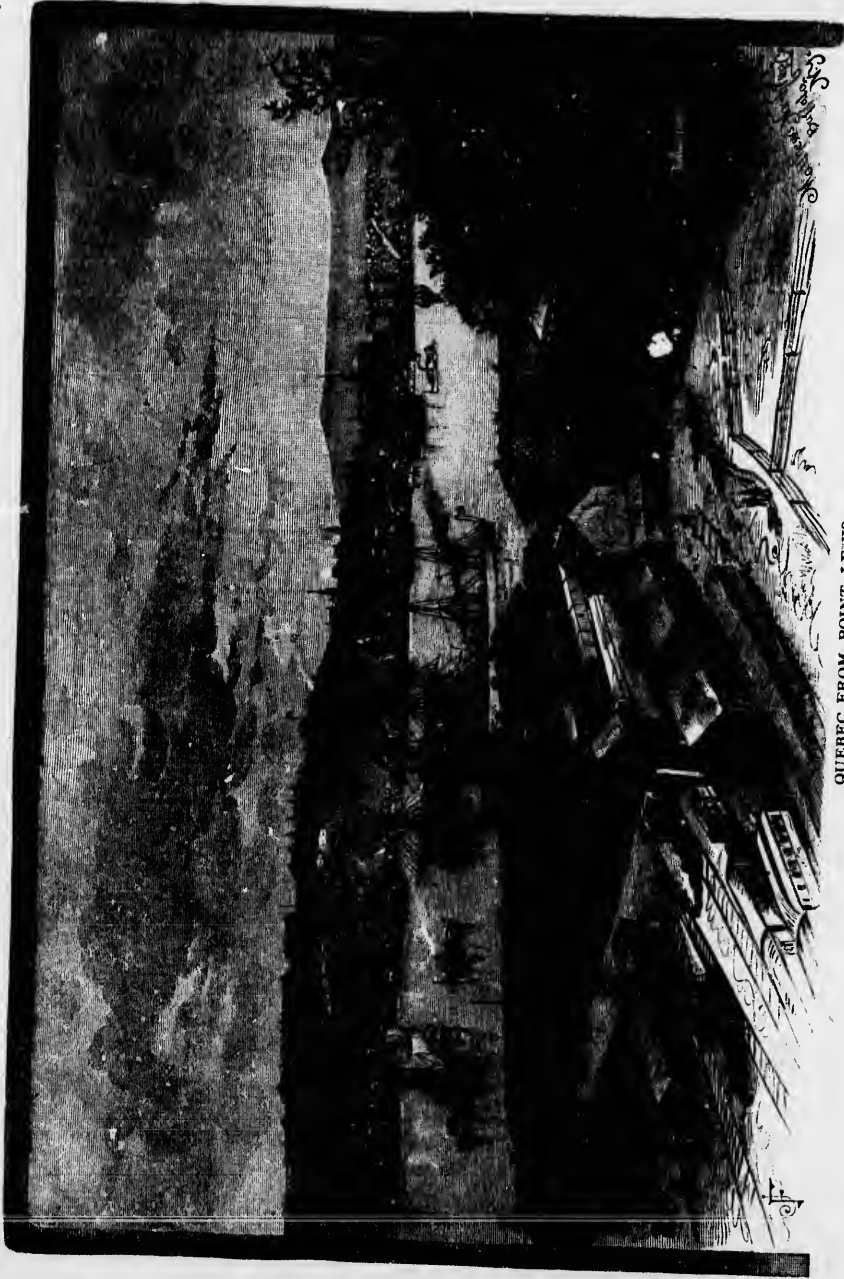
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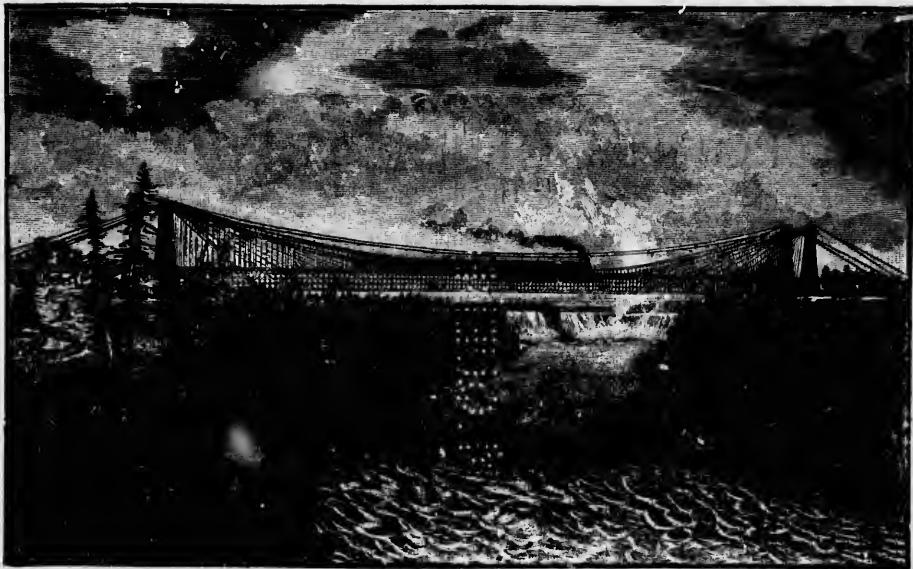


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TORONTO:

PUBLISHED BY A. H. DIXON & SON,

1889.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA FALLS.

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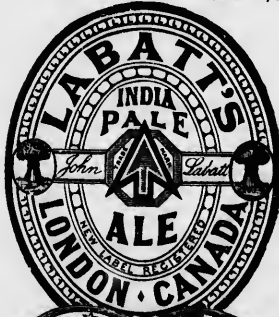
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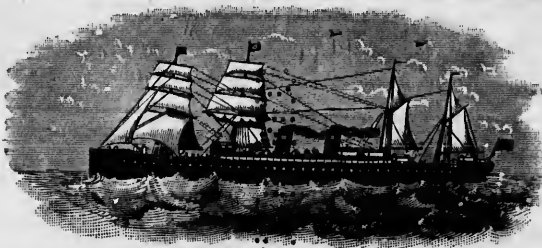
same brewery, which is of excellent quality; its flavour is very agreeable; it is a tonic more energetic than the above ale, for it is a little richer in alcohol, and can be compared advantageously with any imported article." **ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.**

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# THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMP'Y.

## A CANADIAN TOUR.

1889.

### On Annual Excursions.

Up, up! my friend, and quit your books,  
Or surely you'll grow double;  
Up, up! my friend, and clear your looks,  
Why all this toil and trouble?

—Wordsworth.

**I** ADED and sick of the weary mill-rout, spent with the enervating heat of the busy city or town, nervous and fretful with intermittent fits of the "blues," thousands of overworked men every year querulously ask, "What is the best cure for out-of-sortishness?" or, "Where is the best place to get braced up?" To the first question some chronic dyspeptic will probably recommend his nostrum, which would be of about as much use as a paper umbrella would be as a protection from rain. Not but it is indisputable that his ailment may be at the bottom of most every-day complaints, no matter what the season. And no wonder when the barometer and the thermometer are dancing horn-pipes on the hallway all day long, and the weather changes with every swing of the pendulum! But there is a much surer and pleasanter remedy than the nostrum—change of scene and air. The latter is not difficult of attainment, but it loses half its effect if not combined with the former. Monotony breeds melancholy. Familiarity with places destroys the charm of *freshness* and *variety*, that is so essential to the thorough enjoyment of a holiday. The man who would extract the same amount of pleasure and benefit from an "annual outing," as he used to, must seek fresh fields

and pastures new wherein to pass it. As old Pindar says:—

Lo! novelty's a barber's strap or hone  
That keenness to the razor-passions gives,  
Use wearath out this barber's strap or stone.  
Thus, 'tis by novelty enjoyment lives.

Those, then, who would enjoy a holiday with the old vim, and would benefit from it to an appreciable extent, must seek it out of the beaten track. Now, what are the attractions offered by the Grand Trunk? Commencing at Quebec, standing on the deck of one of the many ocean or river boats, we see to the left, stretching into the distance, the richly wooded heights, the town of Point Levis, the Grand Trunk terminus, nestling at their feet. On the right is the quaint old town of Quebec, spread, as it were, over the hill. Between rolls the river, busy with strange-looking craft. And to the north lies the right bank of the river, also in all the smiling luxuriance of a fruitful soil.

### Quaint Quebec.

It is not easy to realize in Quebec that one is in a British stronghold. The town *looks* French, one *hears* French spoken on every side, and the Lower Town often *smells* French. But it is for all that delightful. It is a seventeenth century town—just that and nothing more—and is beautiful in its antiquity. That too energetic firm, "Goth, Ostrogoth, Vandal & Co.," have not "improved away" the curious buildings erected on thoroughfares occupying the identical paths used by the Indians

when they knew the place as *Stadacona*. Quebec, quaint, picturesque and drowsy, the theatre of numerous romantic and momentous historical dramas, with her crenelated fort, loop-holed for grim-looking old guns, fat with pyramids of shot and shell, what a world-wide notoriety is hers! And how uncommonly cheek-by-jowl are the useful and the interesting features of Cartier's city; for below are the crowded marts of commerce, vast beaches, and within a few feet a fleet of "Great Easterns" might float in safety.

Quebec, really founded in 1608 by Champlain, is to-day divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, which form a triangle, of which the Plains of Abraham are the base and the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles the sides. Fittingly called "the key of the St. Lawrence," it is situated on an irregular

plateau. The old, or Lower Town, which lies wholly without the walls, has narrow, dirty, steep streets. The ascent from the Lower to the Upper Town, which crosses the line of the fortifications, is by a winding street and flights of steps. The streets in the latter, though narrow, are clean and tolerably well kept. The Upper Town is strongly fortified, and includes the citadel of Cape Diamond, which, with the fortifications, cover over forty acres and are about

three miles round. In addition to these defences, the approach to Quebec from the Plains of Abraham is protected by four Martello towers. Looking up to the brave old flag floating proudly over all, what memories of stubborn fights and the changeable fortunes of war are recalled! How one is carried back to the stirring times of 1629, 1632, 1759, when the stronghold was changed

back and forth from power to power, until in 1763 the white flag finally gave way to the Union Jack—to that autumn night in 1759 when the gallant Wolfe, on the eve of his romantic death and victory, and impressed with the solemnity of the moment not less than the possibilities of the morrow, spoke of Gray's beautiful elegy. "I would prefer," said he, "being the author of that poem to the glory of beating the



WOLFE'S MONUMENT.

French to-morrow;" and while the cautious dip of the oars into the rippling current alone broke the stillness of the night, he repeated

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
Await alike the inevitable hour;  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

A large part of the city within the walls is taken up with the buildings and grounds of the great religious corporations. Over the remaining irregular surface not covered with

fortifications are crowded the quaint mediæval streets and dwellings, built generally of stone, two or three stories high, and roofed, like the public buildings, with shining tin. The five original gates in the city wall were removed some years ago, but new ones of a more ornamental character have taken their place. Kent Gate, named in honour of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, is situated in St. Patrick Street. St. Louis Gate and St. John's Gate are both in St. John's Street. The old market Square, in the centre of the Upper Town, is surrounded by more or less striking buildings. On the east is the Basilica (formerly the Cathedral), a stone building capable of seating four thousand persons. The interior is richly decorated, and contains several original paintings of great value by Vandyke, Caracci, Hallé and others. Here are the remains of Champlain, the founder and first governor of the city. Adjoining the Basilica, on the north, are the Laval Seminary and University, the latter being especially worthy of attention. The museum of zoology contains one thousand different birds and seven thousand insects; the library includes over eighty thousand volumes; and the picture gallery is the oldest in Canada. Lying to the north of the market square is the Ursuline Convent, founded in 1639, in the parlour of which are some fine paintings by Vandyke, Champagne and others. The remains of Montcalm are buried here in an excavation made by the bursting of a shell within the precincts of the convent. The Hotel Dieu, near the Ramparts, was founded in 1639 by the Duchess D'Aiguillon, and the half-hundred sisters minister gratuitously to some ten thousand patients annually. The Post-office, the Parliament, and Departmental Buildings, and the new Court House, will command a passing glance. A picturesque stairway—Champlain Steps, or Côté de la Montague—running off Mountain Hill Street, leads to the venerable church of Notre Dame des Victoires, erected in 1690 on the site of Champlain's residence. In fact, the whole city is brimful of quaint old and bright new buildings, the former rich with historical associations, the latter bearing testimony to the spirit of advancement which has of late

years partially taken possession of the municipality. The Custom House, occupying the very apex of the point upon which Quebec is built, and the ship-building yards on the St. Charles river are also "show places" of which the inhabitants are very proud.

#### INTERESTING ENVIRONS.

The loquacious Jehu who drives the traveller to the Plains of Abraham will put his "fare" down alongside a little monument erected on the spot where Wolfe expired, near to the well from which water was procured to moisten his parched lips. The inscription on the monument is eloquent in its brevity: "Here died Wolfe victorious." Driving on from this classic spot through the leafy shade of Spencer Wood, on returning to the city the historic heights where General Murray won one and lost another battle of the plains in 1760 may be seen, as may the bronze statue presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855 to commemorate the fierce struggles. The antiquated one-storey house where Montmorency was laid out, near the hotel, the Ursuline Convent—founded in 1641, and containing some splendid paintings—will repay a visit. Indeed, the city which Richelieu fondly hoped would one day become the capital of a Northern Mexico, teems with interesting associations, and to the imaginative is a veritable poem in masonry. The strange tortuous streets, the dark *culs de sac*, the weird-looking older houses, seem to be silently eloquent of a memorable past. If, after feasting the historic soul, one sits in a contemplative mood, in the cool of the evening, on Dufferin Terrace, inhaling the refreshing breezes of the St. Lawrence there again he sits on classic ground, for that charming promenade stands on the buttresses and platform formerly occupied by the Château of St. Louis, built by Champlain in 1620—a building which did duty as fortress, prison and Governor's palace until it was destroyed by fire in 1834. The terrace commands a scene of surpassing beauty. Looking over the low-lying town, on one side are the fortified bluffs of Point Lévis, and on the other the St. Charles river winds away up its peaceful valley. The white

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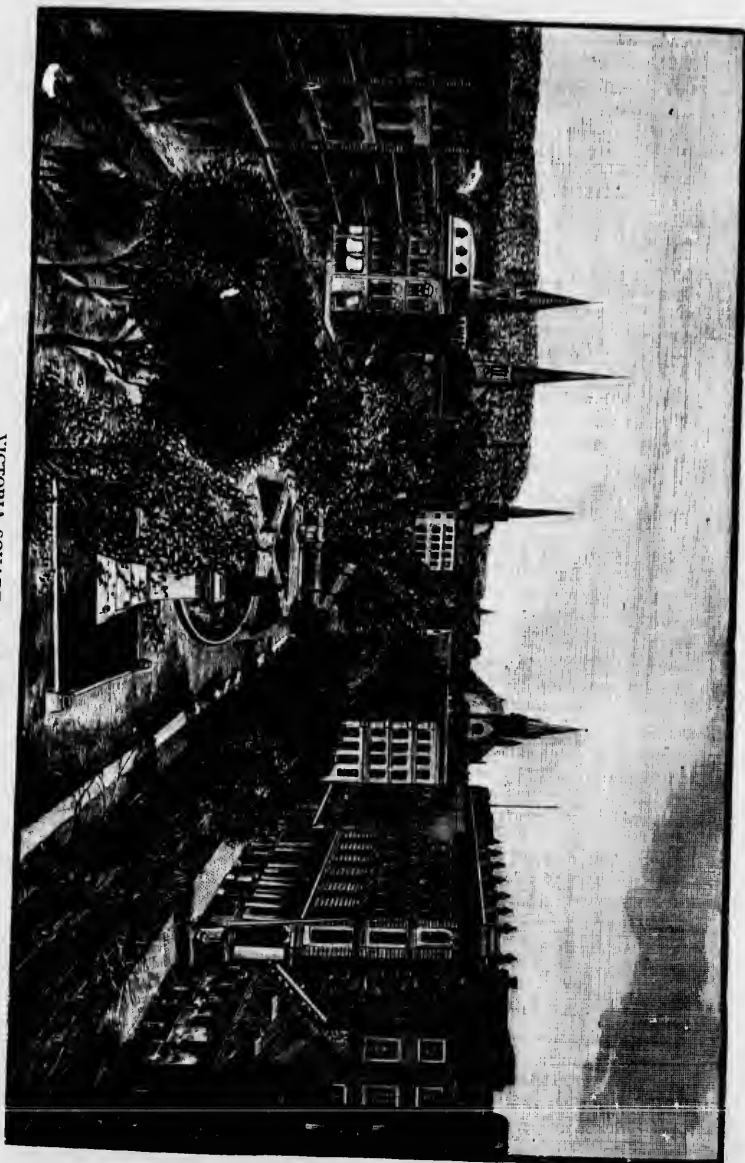
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VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.



houses of Beauport stretch off to the vicinity of Montmorenci Falls, while beyond are the farms of L'Ange Gardien. Vessels of all nations are anchored in the broad basin of the river, and the Isle of Orleans is in mid-stream below. In the distance are the bold peaks of the Laurentian range. At the upper end of the terrace there is a plain stone structure called the Old Château, built in 1786 for the British Governors.

In the Governor's garden is an obelisk to the united memories of Wolfe and Montcalm, and at the foot of the citadel stands a tower, over which floats the British flag on the spot where Montgomery and his soldiers fell, swept by the grape-shot of a single gun manned by a Canadian artilleryman. The grave of Montcalm, in the Ursuline Convent, is said to have been made by the bursting of a shell during Wolfe's bombardment.

#### FALLS OF MONTMORENCI.

If time and circumstances serve, the traveller should, before going to Montreal, pay a visit to the Falls of Montmorenci. They are about eight miles from Quebec, by a road which crosses the St. Charles River. The Falls are beautifully situated, and consist of a solid and compact mass of water, 250 feet high and 50 feet wide, which plunges, without a break, over a precipice into clouds of mist, and then flows into the St. Lawrence. Close by is the little room (in Haldimand House) occupied by Her Majesty's father in 1791.

#### THE SAGUENAY,

the largest tributary of the great St. Lawrence, and unquestionably one of the most remarkable rivers of the continent. It is 142 miles down the St. Lawrence, and is the principal outlet of Lake St. John, which is its head water. Within the last few years this river has become a very popular resort; thousands of Canadians and Americans have wended their way to the now famous river. Elegantly appointed steamers make the run at frequent intervals. In the run down, the Island of Orleans is passed, and seventy miles below Quebec are the celebrated Falls of Ste. Anne. Five miles below this again is Grosse Isle, beautiful, but with sad memories.

as the last resting place of some 6,000 Irish emigrants. Ninety miles down stream is Murray Bay, a favourite watering-place of the Lower St. Lawrence, picturesquely situated amid frowning hills and wild scenery. Rivière du Loup passed, a couple of hours conveys the expectant traveller to Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay. From this point the journey is through scenery of magnificent grandeur. The original name of the Saguenay was "Chicoutime" (deep water), but its present name is a corruption of "St. Jean Nez." Even were it desirable to give a description of this wild and romantic spot it would be impossible. Words are not equal to the task. The water of the river, though crystal in its clearness, appears, in many places, black as midnight, from the height of the awful cliffs which rise sheer to 1,000, and even 2,000 feet above the water. Cape Eternity, at the entrance to Trinity Bay, springs 2,000 feet upwards, and the river at its feet is more than 600 fathoms deep. Here, as at Niagara, one feels the insignificance of man in gazing at the Almighty's handiwork. "Ha-ha Bay," the "Great Spirit Rapide," the Tableau (a column 600 feet by 300 feet, with sides as smooth as if they were carved), Trinity Rock and Cape Eternity, are only some of the many wonders of this wonderful river, in which it would almost appear that the great Architect had sought to show his power by surrounding a river at one moment lashed into fury by mad rapids, the next silent as the grave, passing between rock-bound banks of terrific grandeur, by scenes of placid sylvan beauty and rich magnificence.

#### Montreal.

Just before entering Montreal the train dashes through the Victoria bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway, a tubular structure of magnificent proportions which spans the St. Lawrence, and gives uninterrupted communication to the western traffic with the United States. Including the abutments, the bridge is 9,084 feet in length. The tubes rest on twenty-four piers, the main tubes being sixty feet above the summer level of the river.

Montreal, or Mont Royal, the commercial



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metropolis of Canada, and one of the handsomest cities in America, is situated upon the south shore of an island formed at the point where the river Ottawa debouches into the St. Lawrence. The latter river is about a mile and a-half wide opposite the city, and the whole frontage is lined with massive

conducted by Chief Donnacana to the mountain top, and impressed with the sylvan beauty of the scene, he named the spot "Mont Royal." Visions of Champlain's attempt to find the Indian village, meanwhile swept away by a hostile tribe, and the various mutations up to the date of Montreal



VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL

walls, quays and terraces of gray lime-stone. Looking around at magnificent public buildings, at the noble thoroughfares, at the palatial residences nestling at the foot of the mountain and in other picturesque *environs*, one's memory instinctively reverts to 1535, when Jacques Cartier first visited the present site of Montreal, then the Indian village of Hochelaga, upon which occasion it was that,

becoming permanently British, crowd upon us and add to the interest of the scene.

Having selected an hotel—an easy matter—Montreal being well supplied in this respect—the visitor would do well to drive over the city and through Mont Royal Park, which is, in the language of Lord Dufferin, "the finest park in the world." The mountain is bordered by gardens and ornamental enclaves

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sures, and affords fine views in all directions. From the summit, what a panorama meets our view! There stretches away the dreamy length of the St. Lawrence, islanded as far as the eye can reach. The Catskills are in the distance, and the tips of the Green Mountains. Nearer are the humps of Montarville and Beloeil, while to the north may be seen rising the blue hills of the Laurentides. The city lies at the foot, humming with busy industry. Near by, hewn out of the eternal rock are the immense reservoirs from which Montreal draws her daily 40,000,000 gallons of water.

It will be at once seen that Montreal, like Quebec, is in portions intensely French. Some few of the older streets—narrow and crooked—are still lined by primitive buildings that strongly remind one of the quaint old towns of Rouen, Caen and others in Normandy. About three-fourths of the population of the city are Catholics, of French extraction, who retain both the language and customs of their Mother Country. The numerous places of worship attended by these and other denominations, have earned for Montreal the name "City of Churches." Many of these places of worship will well repay a visit. The new church of the Jesuits, Notre Dame, Christ Church Cathedral (said to be the best representative of English Gothic architecture in America), the Church of the Gezu, a veritable art gallery, and the Cathedral of St. Peter (in course of erection) are prominent amongst these. Notre Dame, particularly, is claimed to be the largest in North America, and is capable of holding over ten thousand people. The interior has just undergone a gorgeous process of painting in the Byzantine style. Every inch of the edifice has been hand-painted in countless designs at immense cost. In one of the two towers by which this handsome fane is flanked, is a monster bell, which goes by the name of "Gros Bourdon," and weighs nearly 30,000 pounds. From the battlement a most wonderful prospect is obtained—the broad rolling waters of the St. Lawrence, lying almost at the foot of the spectator, covered with shipping; to the right, Victoria Bridge, Nun's Island, La-prairie, the boiling rapids of Lachine, the

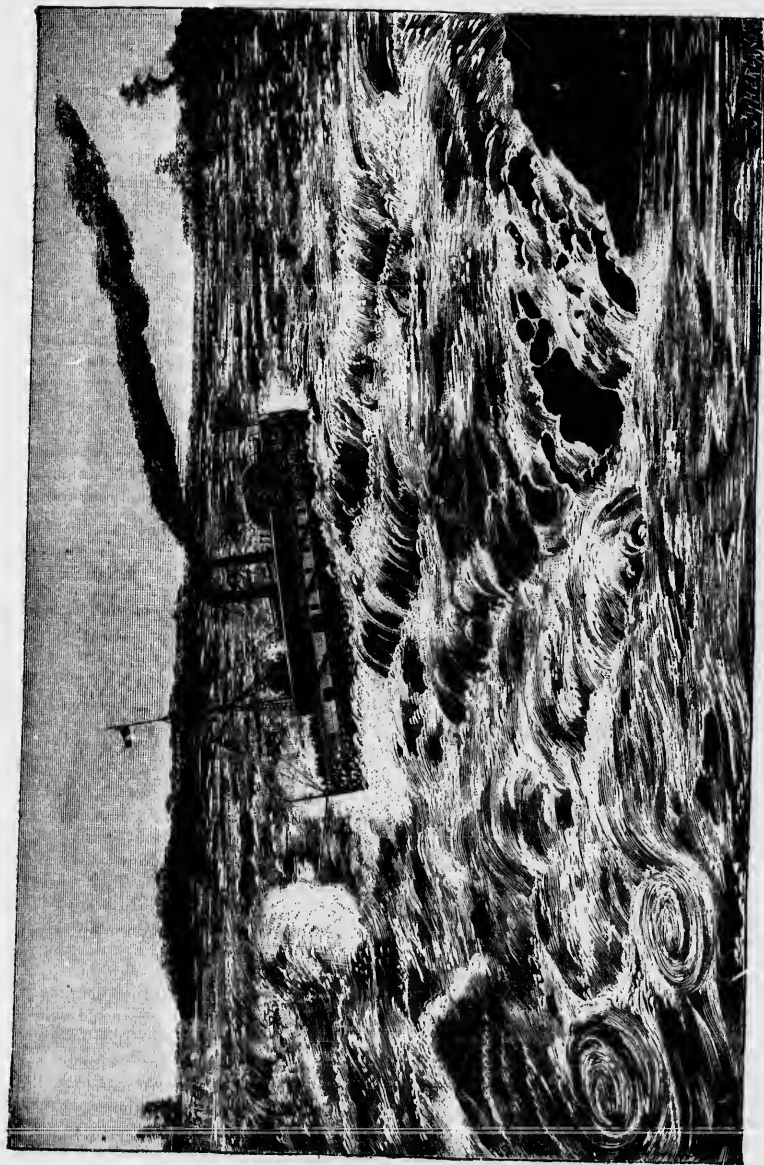
blue hills of Vermont in the far-off distance; to the left the beautiful Island of St. Helen's, towns of St. Lambert and Longueuil, and the river studded with islands until its silver course is lost at the village of Verchères.

From St. Helen's Island, the "Coney Island" of Montreal, reached by ferry-boat, the view of the city is not to be surpassed. With Mount Royal for a background, covered with tasteful villas, the city spreading far as the eye can reach, interspersed at frequent intervals with tall spires, the effect is majestic. Returning, St. James and Notre Dame streets will be found the best business thoroughfares, and on them, palatial houses which considerably astonished the Americans who visited the Ice Carnival. Victoria Square is one of the "lungs" of the city. It is a handsome open space, centred with fountains, which in turn are surrounded by tastefully-arranged gardens. In it is a statue of Queen Victoria.

### Shooting Lachine Rapids.

The sensation which tingles through every nerve as one stands on a steamer pitching down an inclined plane of water at the rate of twenty miles an hour, is such a one as would have given a "distinct pulsation" to Charles Matthews' *blat* hero in "Used Up." This is how the experience has been described:

"Suddenly a scene of wild confusion bursts upon the eye; waves are lashed into spray and into breakers of a thousand forms by the submerged rocks which they are dashed against in the headlong impetuosity of the river. Whirlpools, a storm-lashed sea, mingle their sublimity in a single rapid. Now passing with lightning speed within a few yards of rocks which, did the vessel but touch them, would reduce her to an utter wreck before the crash could sound upon the ear. Did she even diverge in the least from her course—if her head were not kept straight with the course of the rapid—she would instantly be submerged and rolled over and over. Ere we can take a glance at the scene, the boat descends the wall of waves and foam like a bird, and a



SHOOTING THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

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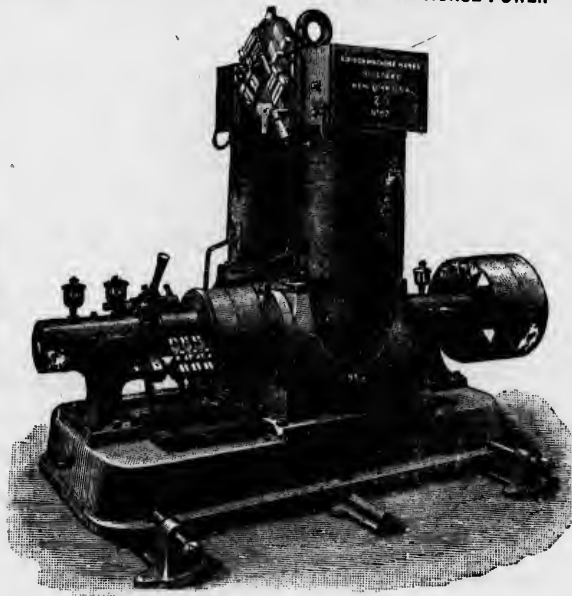
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second afterwards you are floating on the calm unruffled bosom of the river below."

But though this trip is full of pleasant excitement, it is practically attended with no danger. An experienced Indian pilot who knows each rock and almost every wave, has guided the steamers which make the "shoot" for years, and no accident of any consequence has ever happened, nor has a single life been lost in this beautiful but dangerous spot.

And we have passed the terrible Lachine,  
Have felt a fearless tremor through the soul  
As the huge waves upreared their crests of green,  
Holding our feathery bark in their control  
As a strong eagle holds an oriole.

The village of Lachine is nine miles from Montreal, and may be reached by taking a train at about seven a.m., which connects with the steamer returning through the rapids. La Chine derived its name from the first settlers, who, when they reached this point, thought they had discovered the passage which would lead them to China.

### To and from Ottawa.

It will probably be found the better plan to make a detour to Ottawa from Montreal, returning to the latter city before going west. The capital of the Dominion of Canada—it was originally called Bytown—though charmingly situated, and a point of interest not to be overlooked by the tourist, is not by any means one of the leading commercial cities, nor is it the most convenient seat of government. But it was found so undesirable to conduct the affairs of the colony in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, in rotation, and so much jealousy was stirred up by the proposal to permanently locate the parliament in either of these cities, that Ottawa was selected as a compromise, much as Washington was selected as the capital of the United States. The beautiful government buildings consequently erected at Ottawa do credit both to the architect who designed them and to the public spirit which rendered them possible. Their position is unique; they occupy three sides of a square, on a bluff of ground called Barrack Hill, overlooking the river. The two legislative halls—the Senate and the House of Com-

mons—are of the same size as the English Lords and Commons Houses, and are constructed on the same models. Parliament buildings, which are built in the Italian Gothic style, at a cost of \$3,000,000, are surrounded by very handsome grounds. Visitors to Ottawa are shown the scene of Hon. D'Arcy McGee's assassination near the legislative buildings. Also in close proximity is the Rideau Canal—connecting the Ottawa River with the St. Lawrence—excavated at the base of a ravine 150 feet below the roadway.

Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor-General, is not by any means imposing, nor does it seem commensurate with the dignity of Her Majesty's representative. During the sitting of Parliament, however, it is the scene of much gaiety.

The Chaudière Falls, a nice drive from Ottawa, are considered by many to rank next in importance, beauty and grandeur to Niagara. Certainly no person ought to leave the city before paying them a visit. The width of the greater fall is two hundred feet, its depth forty—the boiling, seething, foaming character of the water giving name to the place. On the northern side is Little Chaudière, and here the waters, after their leap, seems to go into some subterranean passage, by which they are carried off until they appear again at a place called "The Kettles," half a mile lower down.

### The White Mountains.

This range of hills is one of the great summer resorts of Americans, and is year by year becoming a greater attraction to Canadian travellers. Situated in New Hampshire, twenty years ago they were accessible only by long and tedious stage journeys; now the Grand Trunk Railway penetrates their very centre, and brings them within a few hours of Montreal. The consequence is that many beautiful and attractive places, formerly known only to the hunter and the fisherman or the hardy explorer, are now within reach of the traveller, who can visit them in comfort and at small cost. The scenery from and amongst the two hundred peaks which form this celebrated group will compare favourably

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with that of the Swiss Alps. The climate of Mount Washington, the highest point, corresponds with that of Greenland; the summit is thus shown to be in the arctic zone, and the animal and vegetable life correspond with that of Labrador. Isaac Hill says that Mount Washington had been thousands of years in existence before the internal fires

upheaved the Alps. Thanks to the triumph of engineering skill, the Mount Washington Railway, ascent is a matter of ease. Once at the top, and what a magnificent spectacle is unfolded to the enraptured view! "A horizon nearly 600 miles bounds the prospect, and the mountain peaks stand on every side as sentinels." The evening prospect is particularly striking. The great pyramidal shadow of the Summit travels along the eastern landscape, gradually darkening green fields, pleasant lakes, winding rivers, and the snug hamlets that line their shores till, reaching the horizon, the apex actually seems to lift itself into the haze. The western mountains are glowing with a golden glory, and as the shadows deepen, the mists begin to collect on the surface of every lake, and pond, and brook, till it seems as though each little sheet of water was blanketed and tucked in beneath its own coverlet of cloud, to spend the night in undisturbed repose. On a bright, clear day the tourist can see Mount Carmel, between New Hampshire and Maine, the Quebec Mountains, and the Atlantic Ocean.

\* \* \* Thou shalt not look  
Upon the green and rolling forest tops,  
And down the secrets of the glens,  
And streams that, with their bordering thickets, strive  
To hide their windings. Thou shalt gaze, at once,  
Here on white villages, and tith, and herds,  
And swarming roads; and there on solitudes

That only hear the torrent, and the wind,  
And the eagle's shriek. \* \* \* The scene  
Is lovely round; a beautiful river there  
Wanders amid the fresh and fertile meads,  
The Paradise He made unto Himself,  
Mining the soil for ages. On each side  
The fields swell upward to the hills; beyond,  
Above the hills, in the blue distance, rise  
The mountain columns with which earth props  
heaven.



DESCENDING MOUNT WASHINGTON.

### The Thousand Islands.

This remarkable archipelago really includes about 1,700 islands, which dot, in the most romantic manner, the River St. Lawrence, beginning near Kingston, the outlet of Lake Ontario, and extending some forty miles down the river to Brockville. They present to the view of the passing traveller everything conceivable in the way of an island, from a bare rock a yard across, to



SCENES ALONG THE OTTAWA.

Sweet flowery place, I first did learn of thee

Ah ! If I were my own, your dear resorts

I would not change with princes' stately courts.—*Drummond.*



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an island covering many acres, some heavily wooded, some covered only with grass, some cultivated as farms, some containing only a beautiful summer residence with its surrounding pleasure grounds, and others fitted up with rustic seats and tables for pleasure parties. Some of the islands are hilly, while others scarcely rise above the water's surface, and viewed from the deck of a steamer winding its way among them make an impression upon the mind that memory tenaciously clings to. Of course these localities are the very paradise of sportsmen, especially those who enjoy fishing and wild fowl shooting, and every facility for these pursuits, as well as for boating and other watering-place recreations, is furnished by the summer hotels among the islands.

In order to enjoy this unique excursion it will be necessary to break the westward journey from Montreal at Kingston, a strongly fortified city, a military depôt, and originally settled by Governor de Courcelles in 1672. Count de Frontenac erected a fort here, which stronghold was long a bone of contention between the French and the Indians, until its destruction by Colonel Bradstreet, in 1758. King's Town fell into the hands of the British in 1762.

A large and elegantly appointed steamer leave Kingston at five o'clock every morning—when

Night's tapers are burnt out, and jocund day  
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's top.

—so as to make the ever-to-be-remembered run through the "Thousand Islands," and down to Montreal, for those going so far, by daylight. At times the vessel passes so close to the islands that a pebble might be cast on their shores. Again, looking ahead, it sometimes appears as though further progress is effectually barred, but the boat winds about tortuous passages until a "clear road" is once more seen. Suddenly the river seems to come to an abrupt termination; but, approaching the threatening shores, a channel suddenly appears, and you are whirled into a magnificent amphitheatre of lake. This is, to all appearance, bounded by an immense green bank. At your approach the mass is moved as if in a kaleidoscope, and a hundred little isles

appear in its place. Such is the charming scenery presented on this beautiful route.

These islands, too, have been the scene of most exciting romance. From their great number, and the labyrinth-like channels amongst them, they afforded an admirable retreat for the insurgents in the Canadian insurrection of 1837 and for the American sympathizers with them, who under the questionable name of "patriots," sought to overthrow the British Government in Canada. Among these was one man who from his daring and ability, became an object of anxious pursuit to the Canadian authorities. Here he found a safe asylum, through the devotedness and courage of his daughter, whose skilful management of her canoe was such that with hosts of pursuers she still baffled their efforts at capture, while she supplied him with provisions in these solitary retreats, rowing him from one place of concealment to another under the shadow of night.

Brockville, which is the terminus of the trip, is at the end of the "Lake of a Thousand Islands," and is named after General Brock, who fell at Queenston in 1812. It is built on an elevation which rises from the shore in a succession of graceful ridges, and is considered one of the prettiest towns in Canada. Once more boarding the cars of the Grand Trunk Railway, and turning his face westward, the tourist, after a comparatively short run through a lovely country—for now he is well into "The Garden of Canada," as Ontario is called—will find himself in what is practically, and must eventually become in reality and name, the Capital of Canada, as it is of Ontario—Toronto.

### "The Queen City."

Toronto—Indian, "the harbour"—is situated on Lake Ontario, from which it is separated by a sandy bar or natural breakwater, known as "Hanlan's Island," forming a magnificent and well-sheltered bay. Says a local scribe: "Unlike Montreal and Quebec, the capital of English Canada owes little, except the security of its harbour, and the excellent sanitary results, from its graded terrace of site, to nature. The glory of the

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stately streets and countless spires belongs to itself, and is not enhanced by anything in its surroundings of lake, island, and hill." Though Toronto does not possess the magnificent scenic beauty of Mount Royal and Quebec, it has a more southern latitude, and has many local advantages which render it a more desirable place of residence than either of the capitals of New France, or than any other city in Canada. Its climate is remarkably pleasant and salubrious, owing no doubt in a great measure to the equalizing influence of the great lake which bounds it on the south.

In all probability the tourist will make a more or less prolonged stay in Toronto. It will be advisable to do so, this city being a good centre from which to make a series of excursions, besides which it is possessed of many internal attractions—not to say that it offers every accommodation that could be desired by the traveller. Keeping in mind the fact that Toronto is really only fifty years old, the visitor will be struck with amazement at its extent and solidity. Noble thoroughfares are everywhere lined with magnificent public buildings, palatial wholesale houses, banks, chambers, hotels, extensive stores, and all the evidences of wealth and enterprise. In every direction the streets are traversed by tramcars, whilst overhead is a vast net work of telephone and telegraph wires, and busy men push hither and thither in a style peculiar to large commercial centres. Half-a-dozen railway companies pour trading humanity and the world's produce into the heart of the city, the Grand Trunk ranking at their head. To the numerous wharves come ships up to 2,000 tons burden, from other Canadian ports, from America, and up the St. Lawrence from the Old World. The hundred and seventy-five thousand souls who form the population keep themselves informed of the world's doings by supporting over forty journals, some of the more prominent of which are worth to rank with those of most cities double the size of Toronto. Whilst the external appearance of the city has all the substantiality of an English centre, its proximity to America has imbued the inhabitants with a great deal of the push and enterprise of

Brother Jonathan, and, as might be expected in the seat of learning and thought in Canada, its society is second to none in the Dominion. Innumerable spires testify to the manner in which the spiritual wants of Torontonians are cared for, and the streets of the city are as quiet and orderly on Sundays as those of London itself—the sale of intoxicating drinks being prohibited between the hours of 7 p.m. on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday, though, of course, hotel guests can have anything required.

Before inspecting any of the "sights," and after getting a general idea of the "lay" of the city, it would be advisable, in order to thoroughly understand the extent and beauty of Toronto and the prosperity of its leading business men, to drive round the *environs* and through the parks. There will be seen in an infinite variety of architecture, substantial residences worthy of the merchant princes of any country. Rosedale is perhaps, the most charming locality of this description. It is of quite recent formation, on the far side of a picturesque ravine on the north-eastern side of the city. Its principal street is arranged in the form of a square, on the south side of which is the ravine. The shelving sides of this ravine slope gently to the clear waters of the creek; they are clad with cedar, pine, oak, maple, and aspen, the relics of the original forest, which have fortunately been preserved at this picturesque spot.

Sight-seeing of all kinds is tedious work, and though Toronto has quite her share of noteworthy places and buildings, it will be sufficient to mention only the more prominent. Amongst the more modern public buildings worthy of notice are the new Parliament Building now in course of erection, Government House, the Post Office, the Custom House, Osgoode Hall, the Free Library, University, Trinity College, Association Hall, McMaster Hall, Canada Life Building, the Exhibition Buildings, the Mercer Reformatory, the Prisons, etc. The old Parliament Buildings are entirely out of proportion with their functions and the city, "In that mouldering old pile, whose decayed timbers make it the merest fire-trap, are stored not only the valuable library of the

Ontario Legislature which contains a collection of scarce tracts and old newspapers, the loss of which would be an irreparable calamity to future students of our country's history, but all the title deeds of land held from the Government in the Province of Ontario." In the City Hall, another old building, were stationed, in December, 1837, the two field pieces which, with one artilleryman, were the sole force retained by Sir Francis Bond Head, for the defence of Toronto. Osgoode Hall is one of the handsomest of the public buildings of Canada, and is the "Westminster Hall" and "Four Courts" of Ontario. Toronto has two theatres, the Grand Opera House and the Toronto Opera House—both capacious and handsome structures. In the artistic Horticultural Gardens is located the Pavilion, a splendid building, of greater capacity than either of the theatres, and also used for entertainments. The General Hospital is a magnificent range of buildings, situated in well-kept ornamental grounds. The Provincial University is a Norman building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and with the exception of Memorial Hall, in Harvard University, is acknowledged to be the finest university building in America. It is situated in some extremely pretty grounds adjoining Queen's Park. A magnificent panorama of city and lake may be enjoyed by the visitors from the tower. The President, Sir. D. Wilson, is known in Europe as the author of "Prehistoric Man." University, Trinity, and Knox Colleges, McMaster Hall, Upper Canada College, the Normal School, the Model School, the School of Arts, the Collegiate Institute, are all excellent institutions, and fulfilling their high vocations with gratifying results. There are also the Canadian Institute, and several Public Libraries.

The visitor must not leave Toronto without seeing the pretty game of Lacrosse played on the elegant grounds at Rosedale. All the youth and beauty of the city turn out to see the more important contests. Torontonians are enthusiastic lacrosse and baseball players, canoeists, and yachtsmen. Few sheets of water are better adapted for the latter sports and for fishing than "The Bay," the natural breakwater to which

is the Island Park, "Hanlan's Island. Of course all visitors crowd to Hanlan's hotel, built by the champion rower on the island he was born upon, to see his numerous trophies. The island is dotted with the most bewitching little residences all along its narrow length. In any part of it one can look first upon Lake Ontario and then upon the Bay, with only a few yards of sand separating the two. In the daytime the sands are dotted with brown-faced, bare-footed urchins engaged in the everlasting amusement of sand-digging. In the evening the tired business man comes over and sits under his own—r somebody else's—fig-tree,

The day now worn and woo'd to curtned rest  
By evening's softly-murmured lullaby;

and through the curling smoke of his cigar or pipe dreamily watches the myriads of white-winged craft that flit hither and thither, whilst anon he catches the strain of some familiar air that perchance carries his heart back to other lands and earlier days, and sends him to bed "calm as a child in dreamless slumber bound."

### The Midland Lakes.

The Midland Division of the Grand Trunk Railway takes the tourist through some of the most picturesque and varied scenery—a pleasant and ever-changing panorama, while, at the same time, it is a perfect sportsman's paradise.

The Midland has four terminal stations, Toronto, Whitby—Port Hope and Belleville, and from all these the chief points of interest are easily and speedily reached. Toronto has already been amply described. Whitby, once a Seneca village, and early settled by the French, is thirty miles east, bordering on Lake Ontario. Port Hope, formerly the Ganeraski of the Indians, is one of the pleasantest of the lake side towns. It boasts of a capital harbour, and during the season of navigation, the steamer "Norseman" plies regularly between this place and Rochester, many sportsmen choosing this route to reach the famous hunting grounds of Midland Ontario. Belleville is an incorporated city, beautifully situated on

the Bay of Quinte. The River Moira passes through the city, and furnishes water-power for the numerous manufacturing industries of the place. In the summer time steamers leave daily for different ports along the bay and River St. Lawrence. Massassauga point on this bay is quite a resort, and excellent fishing is to be had here.

One of the first places to be visited in this district is the charming Trent River, which may be reached from either Trenton or Campbellford. It is navigable for canoes, with one or two short portages. Some

picturesque falls are met with, and its waters teem with maskinonge and black bass.

In the summer of 1883 the American Canoe Association met here, and so charmed were they with the delightful scenery and places they visited, that in the following year their visit was renewed. As numerous tourists now seek a summer's outing in a canoe, it may not be uninteresting to follow the

members of the Association in their trip, who, with their friends and families, numbered some four hundred. Passing up the Trent River, Rice Lake was reached, one of the prettiest of the inland waters, which is specially reserved by Government for fishing purposes, a permit being granted to applicants at a nominal cost. This lake was most appropriately named, for as the early pilgrims approached this water they found it deeply fringed with wild rice, over which hovered clouds of wild fowl—beautiful wood-duck, with summer glistening in their plumage; also fall and winter duck just returned from the north. Through

this lake are scattered conical mounds, wooded with maples, whose bright leaves at times fall on the water like flakes of fire. A township on the lower edge of Rice Lake has been aptly named *Asphodel*—no unfit designation for well-watered meadows, where the shades of Indian heroes may still linger.

My footsteps press where centuries ago

The Red man fought and conquered; lost and won,

Whole tribes and races, gone like last year's snow,

Have found the Eternal Hunting ground and run

The fiery gauntlet of their active days,

Until few are left to tell the mournful tale;



FISHING ON LAKE MUSKOKA.

And these inspire us with such wild amazé,  
They seem like spectres passing down a vale;  
Steeped in uncertain moonlight, on their way  
Towards some bourn where darkness blends the day,  
And night is wrapped in mystery profound,  
We cannot lift the mantle of the past;  
We seem to wander over hallowed ground;  
We scan the trail of thought, but all is overcast.

On Rice Lake the chief Indian settlement is Hiawatha—named after the hero of Ojibbeway Mythology, whom Longfellow has immortalized in his melodious trochaics. Here you may still find, in the ordinary language of the Ojibbeway, fragments of fine imagery and picture-talk, often in the very words which the American poet has so

happily woven together, while the scenery of this Trent Valley reproduces that of the Vale of Tawasentha. Here are "the wild rice of the river," and "the Indian Village," and "the groves of singing pine trees, ever sighing, ever singing." At Fenton Falls we have "Minnehaha,"—"Laughing Water,"

"Mouthwater"—River was next entered, and the journey continued to Lakefield, a station of the Midland division of the Grand Trunk system. The Otonabee here expands into Lake Katchewanook, the "Lake of the Rapids;" thence, between bold and rocky banks, it races, rather than flows to Peter-

boro; the channel descending 150 feet in nine miles. Clear Lake, where the overflow of the whole lake chain is gathered into a crystal funnel, is next entered, and junction made with Stony Lake, that owes its wild beauty to the Laurentian formation, which often abruptly closes the vista with beetling crags of red and gray gneiss, and of which the islands are formed, that year after year are whitened by the tents of the Canoe Association. And not the least charming feature of the varied landscape is the multiplicity of islands which here give new variety and something of wildness to the scene. Cairn Dhu, Grassy and Rocky Islands lie near together, each a little paradise between the waves and the sky. The old settlers or the searchers into the curiosities of Indian traditions could tell many a weird tale of the strange scenes that have been witnessed here, and the stirring events with which it is connected, in the legends of a race who once found pleasure and happiness here.



ISLAND ON STONY LAKE.

and not far below is Sturgeon Lake, the realm of the "Kingly Fishes." Sturgeon of portentous size are yet met with, though falling somewhat short of the comprehensive fish sung by Longfellow, which swallowed Hiawatha, canoe and all. Still *revenons à nos moutons*, and pursuing the course of our canoes, the Otonabee—

Rocky Island is one of the most beautiful of the group. A craggy hill rises from the shore, towering sixty feet above the placid waters below. At this point, known as the lover's leap, the legend tells, Aynlah, a daughter of Kareeka, a Seneca chief, was captured by the Wyandotts, and placed on Rocky Island, until the chief's son should

return from a hunting expedition, when she was to be compelled to be his bride. Meratoo, her lover, left his tribe and wandered for weeks through the enemy's country, trying to find the prison of Aynlah, the beautiful. The night before the wedding feast she glided from her tepee to this rocky point to sing once again the songs Meratoo loved so well.

Meratoo, travel worn and weary, was resting at Cairn Dhu when he heard and knew the song of his lover. The waters of the lake had risen to a mighty storm, but he launched his canoe fearlessly on the angry waves. He battled with the fierce winds until he nearly reached the rock, when an arrow, fired by his rival, pierced his heart. The Indian maiden, seeing her lover's death leaped from the rock into the surging tide below.

Her spirit had gone to join her warrior lover, and now at midnight

"Oft from the Indian hunter's camp  
This lover and maid so true  
Are seen, at the hour of midnight damp,  
To cross the lake by a fire fly lamp  
And paddle their white canoe."

Birdie Falls, Love-Sick Lake, Fairy Lake, are all a continuation of this water system, and offer the canoeist an uninterrupted course of some 500 miles, through a variety of scenery, which the world can nowhere excel for natural and picturesque beauty.

By the Trent Valley Canal the charming and romantic village of Bobcaygeon is reached. The steamer "Beaubocaye," which plies between Lindsay and Bobcaygeon, would evidently associate the name with the French explorers, and to their outspoken admiration of the "lovely woodlands" on these waters. Without doubt, the fishing in this neighbourhood is the very finest to be had in the country. The village is surrounded by water on all sides, and the ripples of the falls can be plainly heard. There is excellent hunting to be had in these parts; deer abound, and guides are readily procured, the season lasting from October 15th to December 15th.

From this place a pleasant excursion by means of the Trent Valley Navigation Company may be made to Sturgeon Point, where

is located one of the best summer hotels in Canada, with capital fishing near by; thence through Sturgeon Lake and Scugog River to Lindsay,

Lindsay, charmingly situated on the Scugog River, is one of the pleasantest of the inland towns of Canada. It has a population of upwards of 5,000 inhabitants; is the county seat of Victoria County, contains the county buildings, and several fine churches and schools, while its river facilities offer many pleasant excursions by water.

North of Lindsay are Fenelon Falls, named after the early French missionary of Canada. These falls enlist the admiration of all who see them. They are picturesquely situated where Lake Cameron empties itself into the Fenelon River; and the Government have erected locks here to complete this chain of inland communication. Progressing in a northerly direction Haliburton is reached, by a branch of the Grand Trunk, formerly known as the Victoria Railway. Here are to be found the great lumber regions of the English Colonization Company, where are numerous lakes and streams, where lovers of the gentle art can meet with the best of sport, while there is no section of the country where deer are more plentiful. There are important stone quarries here, while Mount Snowdon may be regarded as a solid mountain of iron. South of Lindsay is Port Perry, a prettily situated town of some 3,000 inhabitants, on the Scugog, possessing many attractions for the tourist.

Thirty miles east of Port Hope, and ninety miles northeast of Toronto, is the thriving town of Peterborough, which is now entering the dignity of a city, having 10,000 inhabitants, and joined to the village of Ashburnham opposite by a handsome bridge. There is excellent fishing in the river, and no one making a tour in Midland Ontario should neglect to visit this place. Further east, and a terminal point of the line, is Madoc, which is also reached from Belleville, a distance of some thirty miles. To the minor and metallurgist Madoc Township became in the fall of 1866 an object of the keenest interest, from the discovery of gold on the upper course of the Moira.

Iron mining in this district has long been associated with the township of Marmora. This region affords some splendid scenery; there is capital hunting and good hotels, while Lake Moira, named after an early governor, the Earl of Moira, is, without doubt, one of the prettiest lakes in the world.

A two hours' trip from Toronto lands the tourist in the beautiful village of Sutton, chiefly populated by old English settlers, and which abounds in points of interest and picturesque scenery. At Jackson's Point, one mile from the village, has been erected, under the auspices of the citizens of Toronto and the residents of Sutton, one of the finest summer hotels in Canada, while capital fishing is to be had here, and from this point steamers ply across Lake Simcoe to Big Bay Point, thence to Barrie, to Orillia and to Lake Couchiching. Lake Simcoe is one of the most beautiful and favoured lakes of Canada, and to those desiring a pleasant and cheap stay on its shores Jackson's Point is strongly commended as a most charming summer resort. Lake Simcoe is not wanting in historic interest, for in its neighbourhood were enacted the dreadful tragedies of the Huron-Iroquois war. Here, were there space, could be narrated deeds of the loftiest heroism and of the most fiendish cruelty. In this corner of Ontario a nation was saved from utter extermination only by the intervention of the white strangers. Had the French arrived fifty years later the Huron nation would have disappeared as utterly as did the mound-builders. Later on it became the scene of five great battles, in which the Mississaugas, an Ojibway tribe, overcame the Iroquois and drove them out of the country.

A very popular trip is that to Balsam Lake, which may be easily reached from Cobiconk, a terminal point of the Midland Division. This lake has many attractions for the tourist, the surrounding scenery must please all, while for fishing and hunting this district is not surpassed by any. A very pleasant steamboat excursion may be made from Cobiconk, through Balsam Lake and some small heavily-wooded streams, to Fenelon Falls, and thence by rail or steamer to Lindsay. In short, throughout this region

there is no more ubiquitous system of rail-roads than the Midland Division of the Grand Trunk.

Another point interesting to the tourist is Chemong Lake, which may be reached from any of the frontier termini, *via* Peterboro', and a drive of six miles. In succession to this, a pleasant trip is to Stony and Clear lakes, thence to Bobcaygeon, Sturgeon Lake and Lindsay. The Grand Trunk Company are now completing an extension of line from Peterboro' to Bridgeworth, at this head of Chemong Lake, which will obviate all necessity for staging.

The northern terminus of this division of the Grand Trunk is at Midland, a thriving and enterprising town, pleasantly situated on the Georgian Bay, and which possesses historical associations of interest, as having been one of the early settlements of Sebastian Cabot. There is an old fort here, the traces of which are yet to be seen, and old muskets and bayonets are often dug up. Strange as it may seem to any one studying the map of Canada, by Midland was the early route from East to West, prior to any knowledge of Lake Ontario, the path taken being by the Ottawa River, and thus to the Georgian Bay, from which a Government road led to Lake Simcoe, then by canoe to Beaverton, and by the Yonge Street road to Toronto. From Midland, by the Muskoka and Nipissing Navigation Company, a daily service is given to Parry Sound, and a tri-weekly service to Byng Inlet. One of the greatest attractions afforded by this line are facilities granted to camping expeditions. Annually several thousand families are carried to the various islands which dot the Georgian Bay, and which in number and variety surpass the Thousand Islands, and here establish a summer camp, while the steamers which ply this route make a daily call at all inhabited islands, for the purpose of furnishing necessaries, delivering or receiving mails and other requirements.

This is a capital sporting centre, while an immense amount of grain is received here from Chicago and duly forwarded to the markets of the East. Midland harbour is without exception the finest in the Upper Lakes of America; vessels drawing sixteen



feet can come along-side the wharves and esplanade without pilot or steam tugs. The harbour was jointly made by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Government of Canada. There is here one of the largest grain elevators in the Dominion, with a capacity of 300,000 bushels; while the town is the centre of a large lumber business, being second only to that of Ottawa; there being some thirty lumber mills, with an annual output of 150,000,000 feet. In fact, in this neighbourhood will be found the most attractive of Canada's forest-streams, encircled

By the laughing tides that lave  
Those Edens of the Northern wave.

### The Northern Lakes.

By the recent acquirement of the Northern and North-Western Railways, the Grand Trunk have added an important connection to their already extended system. There is no portion of Canada which offers so inviting a field to the summer tourist as the varied scenery to be found in the Muskoka District and along the shores of the Georgian Bay, all of which points are reached by the Northern and North-Western Division of the Grand Trunk. The Muskoka region, with its many hundreds of lakes and streams, is undoubtedly the best place on the continent for fishing, shooting, or camping. The fishing, consisting of brook and salmon trout, black bass, maskinonge, and pickerel, is unequalled; partridge abound, and deer are plentiful. As a health resort it cannot be surpassed. The many lakes here to be found are among the highest on the continent, being 750 feet above Lake Ontario, 475 feet above Lake Huron, and 390 feet above Lake Superior.

At Lefroy is seen the first view of Lake Simcoe, the first of the various chains of inland lakes which are now met with in succession. A ferry steamer keeps up constant connection with Roach's Point, a pretty village which is much frequented by tourists in summer on account of its excellent boating and fishing. Barrie, on this lake, is a delightful summer resort, with an excellent fleet of boats and yachts, and with good fishing streams in the neighbourhood.

Ten miles from Barrie, on the shores of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay, is Peninsular Park—Big Bay Point—with its summer hotels. This is an excellent and popular resort; steamers ply regularly between Barrie and this Point, making connection with the trains from and to Hamilton and Toronto. At the foot of Lake Couchiching, which is joined to Lake Simcoe by a channel known as the "Narrows," is Orillia, a favourite centre of summer travel, and a town which is fast rising in importance. The Indian nomenclature of Couchiching is especially appropriate and descriptive; here the varying breezes, welcome adjuncts of a summer resort, that fan the surface of the lake, have given the Indian name for "Lake of Many Winds." A pleasant place is Couchiching Park, situated on the point of a narrow promontory projecting a mile and a half northward into the Lake and surrounded on three sides by water; thus, come from whatever quarter it may, every breeze has play, while the lake on the one side or other, being protected by the point from wind and wave, pleasure boating is safe, and calm water can at any time be enjoyed.

Strawberry Island, ten miles from Orillia, on Lake Simcoe, is well deserving a visit. There is here a capital hotel, and fine summer cottages. The resort is owned by Capt. Chas. McInnis, who has a first-class steamer, by means of which connection is kept up daily between the Island and Orillia.

At Rama, on this lake, is the "reservation" of the last remnants of the Ojibbeways, splendid brook trout are caught in the streams in the neighbourhood, and the finest black bass fishing in America is in these surrounding lakes.

First among the sporting districts of the northern lakes is the Severn River, which after a short run leads to Sparrow Lake, which has long been celebrated for the excellence of its fishing, but particularly for the deer, duck, and ruffed grouse shooting, obtainable in their proper season.

After passing the Severn nothing but granite meets the eye; massive in form, deep red in colour, and with a micaceous sheen shining through it. Wending through the "Divide" the granite rocks raise high

their lofty sides, bluff cliffs overhanging the railway as it curves around their bases, in some places the front portion of the train is lost to sight from the rear, but finally the "Granite Notch" is reached, and the railway slips through a natural gap, fortunately left for its passage by Nature.



SCENE IN MUSKOKA.

wharf for Bracebridge, Beaumaris, Port Carling, Windermere, Rosseau, and intermediate places. There is a tri-weekly service to Bala and Rosseau Falls; daily to Clevelands, Gregory, Port Sandfield, Redwood, Craigie Lea, Port Cockburn, and semi-weekly to Judahaven, all of which places are well worthy of a visit from the tourist, and where excellent sport can always be obtained.

At Gravenhurst and Bracebridge railway connections are made with trains of the Northern and North-Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railway. To Burk's Falls and other points; thence per steamer "Wenonah" on the Upper Magnesian waters, and from Midland and Penetanguishene to Parry Sound, Byng Inlet, and French River. To facilitate travel, for business men and others arrangements have been made for an interchange of tickets between Bracebridge and Gravenhurst, and parties purchasing return tickets between these points have the choice of route, either rail or water.

Lake Muskoka is one of the largest of the lakes comprised under the generic term of the

"Lakes of Muskoka," being twenty-two miles long and nine miles wide, while it is studded with some 350 islands, and affords splendid fishing.

Bracebridge, the chief town of the Muskoka district, and a station of the Northern and North-Western Division of the Grand Trunk, is agreeably situated on the cliffs of the river Muskoka, and the neighbourhood

The Muskoka District—known as the "Highlands of Ontario"—has some 800 lakes of all sizes, from thirty miles in length to mere ponds, which, with their river connections, occupy no less than one-tenth of the surface. By means of the Muskoka and Nipissing Navigation Company, a fine line of steamers make connection with this interesting chain of lakes. Boats leave Muskoka



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merits a sojourn from the tourist to visit its interesting surroundings. Near by are the High Falls and the Great South Falls, the most commanding natural feature in Muskoka. Beaumaris, the southernmost of these summer resorts, and which boasts of a large and excellent hotel, is situated on Tondern Island.

Port Carling is the most central of all the villages on the lakes, being the conveying point for all steamers running to and fro on the three lakes; thus access to all parts can most conveniently be obtained from this centre. At this point locks connect Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau.

Lake Rosseau is fourteen miles long to its extremest point, and is one of the most interesting and charming of lakes in this region. The scenery is much varied, and at one point there is a most remarkable echo. The southern portion of this lake is fairly gemmed with islets, and as they were early selected for their beauty and admirable situation, more island population has been accumulated in this part than in any other. The lower part of Lake Rosseau is called "Venetia," as it is aptly designated, for not in Venice itself are more boats used or needed.

The Shadow River, one of the most natural curiosities of the Muskoka region, empties its water into the bay on the shores of which Port Rosseau stands. In front and behind the river, winds like a silver creek, hemmed in on either side by forest trees, and losing itself in the distant curves. The surface is as motionless as glass, and everything is duplicated in marvellous detail, each leaf and branch having its reflected counterpart even more distant than it appears itself.

The fair trees look over, side by side,  
And see themselves below.

On a small tributary of the Shadow River are the Bridal Veil Falls, which make silver music in the forest grove, and a visit perchance may give some hesitating, anxious swain an opportunity of freeing from his halting tongue the words which cleave so closely to his heart. The lofty headland of Eagle's Nest is a conspicuous and interesting spot on this lake.

Lake Joseph, the third of the series of the Lakes of Muskoka, was for a long time a *mare incognitum*, except to venturesome spirits, though those who have viewed the charms of this lake claim for it a beauty surpassing that of all others. Its islands rise more abruptly and to higher elevation, and more rugged cliffs line its shores than do those of the other lakes. All who have visited these charming regions will agree with the encomiums paid to those three lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, and Joseph. It is hard to say which of the three is the most beautiful, but no more enchanting summer tour is offered on this continent, while most comfortable and home-like hotels are everywhere to be found. The extension of this Northern and North-Western Division of the Grand Trunk to Lake Nipissing, has opened up a new and most inviting field to the tourist and sportsman.

Twenty-four miles by train from Gravenhurst, Utterson, a station on this line, is reached, where, within easy access, is Mary Lake, one of the gems of Muskoka; its surface is studded with many islands, where berries of various kinds are plentiful in the season, and where delightful spots may be chosen for pic-nics and camps. At the foot of the lake, upon a gentle elevation overlooking its length, is Port Sydney. A good supply of boats is kept here, and most pleasant trips may be made upon these romantic little lakes. Progressing further to the north, Huntsville, a rapidly growing commercial centre, and an important tourist point, is reached. Connection is here made with a new chain of lakes, whose waters may be followed, either west to their source, or east and south, until they are drained by the Muskoka River. From Huntsville, a most seductive trip may be made up the lakes, either by steamer or canoe. Throughout these upper waters, and in the tributary streams, there is excellent trout fishing.

Katrine is an important railway point, and is the centre of a splendid lake country; and here connection may be made with the Maganawan River Chain. The railway continues following the banks, for four miles, during which the river is crossed four times, and Burk's Falls is reached. This station

again opens up another and entirely new region in steamboat navigation to tourist and sportsman, who can now reach, with comparatively little trouble, a district which has hitherto been accessible only to those with ample means and time.

This chain of lakes and the Maganetawan River are just equal distance between the Muskoka and Nipissing chain of waters, and drain a surface of about 4,000 square miles.

A writer in *Forest and Farm* thus speaks of the Maganetawan:—"Now a word about the region. If a man can stand outdoor life, and live on venison, trout, bass, partridge, duck, pork, tea and crackers, there is no better place to go to in America that is as accessible. A man can go there in July, August, September, or October with comfort if he will go in the right way, and shoot deer and catch trout to his heart's content. June to August for trout, after that, for deer. Remember the Maganetawan is as large as the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, or considerably wider and deeper than the Harlem at High Bridge, and that the trout has an unlimited range, and are seldom disturbed, so that they have a chance to grow. Deer can be bagged in great numbers if you choose to do so; with a couple of good hounds magnificent sport could be had in the fall. I have shot partridge with my rifle from the canoe while travelling, as they were strutting on the shore, and their "drumming" was one of the pleasantest, every-day sounds. Do not try to go without some guide. There are men who know the country, and they should be secured, for if you get in there alone, you will have little sport and much trouble. I have no possible interest in noticing this region except that I believe it to be unsurpassed in many ways."

From Burk's Falls, a steamer of the Muskoka Navigation Company may be taken. For fifteen miles the river is followed, winding to and fro, as all Muskoka rivers seem to do.

After passing through the locks the steamer continues for three miles more in the river, and then enters the lovely lake. Ah-Mic, this is another of the gems of Muskoka; most quaint in form, its arms and elonga-

tion form a very maze of interlacings, so their constant vistas of projecting heights, with glimpses of distant waters, and high ridges with closely-wooded forests of hardwood trees, give soft rounded outlines to the distant scenery.

In summer this combination of the rich greens of the maple, oak and birch, is most beautiful, but when in autumn the bright red tints show forth their resplendent colours, it is simply indescribable.

At Callander, 108 miles from Gravenhurst, the first glimpse is obtained of Lake Nipissing; and here the steamers touch for various parts of this interesting lake. This lake is about 45 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 28 miles. Its waters are mostly from the north by the Sturgeon River, which connects it with a chain of smaller lakes; the only outlet is French River, by which the lake discharges into Georgian Bay. This lake is named after an Indian tribe—known as the Nipissings—who lived in this district, and who were regarded by Cartier, and other French adventurers, as a peculiarly superstitious race.

In short the whole of the Muskoka district may be deemed a very sportsman's paradise.

Penetanguishene, one of the termini of the Northern and North-Western Division of the Grand Trunk, is pleasantly situated on a land-locked bay at the foot of Georgian Bay. It is one of the historic spots of Canada. It was once the naval depot on the upper lakes of the British Navy, and under the waters of its harbour lie the remains of four gunboats. In the year 1634 the Jesuit Fathers settled in Ontario at Itonatiria—now Penetang—in commemoration of which the Jesuits have built a very beautiful church, one of the grandest ecclesiastical structures in America. The channels which dot the entrance to the harbour are excellent for pickerel, maskinonge and bass fishing. The steamer "Maxwell" runs daily, on arrival of trains from Toronto and Hamilton, between Penetang, Midland and Parry Sound; and from thence weekly to French River, and semi-weekly to Byng Inlet. The scenery from Penetang to Parry Sound is among the most varied and pic-

tufesque anywhere to be found—the steamer winding in and out of a continuous series of islands of every description, which cannot but enchant the tourist.

From Collingwood, which may be almost termed the terminal point of the Northern and North-Western Division of the Grand Trunk, a line of steamers, the property of the Great Northern Transit Company, which runs in connection with the Grand Trunk, make frequent trips through what must rightly be called the most enchanting water scenery of this continent.

### Ho! for Chicago.

This is one of the longest rides mentioned in our little sketch, but the accommodation provided by the Grand Trunk and its connections, up to the City of Mushroom Growth, is so good that discomfort and tedium are reduced to a minimum. The road managers have equipped their palaces, dining and sleeping cars with every convenience and elegance of modern travel. An American bard, who evidently enjoyed all this, writes:—

Singing through the forests,  
Rattling over ridges,  
Shooting under arches,  
Rumbling over bridges,  
Whizzing through the mountains,  
Buzzing o'er the vale:  
Bless me! this is pleasant  
Riding on the rail!

Another enthusiast spoke of a similar experience, as "a whirling panorama of perpetual contrasts and surprises—a lightning express train of magnificent views and ever novel facts and ideas."

Of course, should he prefer, the traveller might break the journey at Point Edward, near where Lake Huron narrows into the land, afterwards expanding into Lake St. Clair, and once more contracting, until at Detroit it discharges into Lake Erie. But the average tourist will find it best to push on to Chicago, through a country fair as Eden, in which Pan and Pomona hold undisputed sway.

Somebody has said, speaking of Chicago: "The seven wonders of the world have an

eighth one added, and its name is Chicago."

Viewed in the light of its unprecedentedly rapid growth, one is inclined to acquiesce in this. Forty years ago it was a small Indian trading post, the plain on which the city is now built being a waste. In 1833 there were but thirty-five houses outside the walls of Fort Dearborn, and they were mostly built of logs. In 1843 the population had only reached 7,000; it is claimed that the city and suburbs now contain over 800,000 inhabitants.

Chicago is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago River, which latter, with its two branches, divide the city into three divisions, called the North, South, and West Divisions. The streets are wide and regularly built. Few cities can show finer private residences, and since the fire of October, 1871, no city can boast of a greater number of splendid buildings devoted to the purposes of business. It is one of the largest grain markets of the world. Indeed, it is in the marvellous reconstruction of their burned city, in the magnificence of the warehouses and hotels, and the enormous commerce of the place, rather than in any special and individual object of attraction, that the interest of a visit to Chicago consists.

The tourist should by all means pay a visit to the Chamber of Commerce between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It is here that the bulk of the gigantic speculations in grain and provisions in the States is carried on, and on a brisk day is often the scene of tremendous excitement. The English Stock Exchange, or the Paris Bourse, are not a consideration in comparison. Exhibitions of art and industry are held in the Exposition Building. The Stock Yards should not be overlooked. They cover some 350 acres, have accommodation for over 100,000 hogs, 25,000 horned cattle, 22,000 sheep, and 1,200 horses. The huge pork-packing establishments are an interesting, though not altogether pleasant, sight. The hogs are killed, cut up, cured and packed by machinery with marvellous rapidity. For the magnificence of its hotels, perhaps Chicago stands premier city of the world, and as for the variety of

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**ILLINOIS CENTRAL**  
**RAILROAD.**

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AND ONLY  
**THROUGH SLEEPING CAR ROUTE**  
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THE FAVORITE TOURISTS ROUTE  
 TO JACKSONVILLE  
 AND OTHER FLORIDA POINTS  
 VIA NEW ORLEANS

Only one change of cars between CHICAGO & JACKSONVILLE and that at NEW ORLEANS in day light.

TIME LESS THAN  
**36 HOURS.**

THE ONLY TRUE WINTER ROUTE  
 TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO  
 VIA NEW ORLEANS.  
 THROUGH SLEEPER  
 CHICAGO TO LOS ANGELES  
 VIA NEW ORLEANS  
 RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

NO SNOW ICE.

E. T. JEFFERY, GEN'L MANAGER  
 T. J. HUDSON, TRAFFIC MANAGER  
 A. K. HANSON, GEN'L PASS. AGENT

### West from Chicago.

THE HANDSOMEST TRAINS IN THE WORLD.  
THE NEW SANTA FE ROUTE FROM  
CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY.

The line from Chicago to Kansas City, built by Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. and called the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway, is a very remarkable piece of railway construction. The road is the shortest by many miles between Chicago and the Missouri River, and with its connections in Kansas City Union Depot forms a continuous line of steel rail from Chicago to California, to Colorado, to Texas, to New Mexico, Old Mexico and Arizona, all passing through the fertile State of Kansas, and being under one controlling management.

It is the greatest railway corporation in the world, operating nearly 8000 miles of road. The new road is almost an air line

from Chicago to Kansas City, 89 per cent. of its entire line being tangent.

THE MOST REMARKABLE FEATURE about this new road is the passenger train service between Chicago and Kansas City.

The Pullman Vestibule trains have earned the name of being the handsomest trains in the world. For all classes of passengers there are Pullman Vestibule Cars. In the Reclining Chair Cars there is a select library for the entertainment of passengers. The books can be obtained free from the coloured librarian in charge of the car. The Dining Car service is in a marked degree superior to anything of its kind in the country, and in fact the whole train is a revelation. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and at all times is accompanied by an expert electrician who looks after the lights and signals.

The trains run from the Grand Trunk Depot in Chicago, and persons going west of Chicago should not fail to use them.





her amusements—she is, alas! none too scrupulous in these—neither London, Paris, nor New York can show much she does not possess but Sunday being particularly "continual."

avenues, its perfectly paved streets, its level but raised site, and its many modern improvements go to make up a *mélange* of natural and artificial wealth, of civilized means of enjoyment, not to be surpassed by any city on the American Continent.

Detroit is within easy reach of Chicago, the railway communication being first-class. The Detroit River is a stretch of water connecting Lake Erie with Lake St. Clair, and it is upon this noble stream that the City of Detroit is situated. It was founded by the French—was reinforced by the Germans, and largely settled by English, Scandinavian, and other European immigrants. Each have carried out their own ideas as to building, with the result that there are specimens of all the best styles of houses in the old world as well as the more modern forms of architecture.



### Beautiful Detroit.

Not only are visitors to Detroit almost universally eloquent in praise of its beauty, but even its citizens seem to delight in continuous pæans of the City of the Straits. Its riverside location, its miles of well shaded

### Niagara.

The tourist should, once more avail himself of the Grand Trunk Railway, now turn his face towards the rising sun and "go east"—east for Niagara!

Anthony Trollope's vivid description of the Falls is well known; but it may not be

thought out of place to quote a few sentences:—

"Up above the Falls, for more than a mile, the waters leap and burst over rapids as though conscious of the destiny that awaits them. . . . Though so broken in their descent, the waters are deliciously green.

. . . . Go down to the end of that wooden bridge (on the Canadian side of Goat Island), seat yourself on the rail, and there sit till all the outer world is lost to you. There is no grander spot about Niagara than this. The waters are absolutely around you. . . .



NIAGARA FALLS.

You will see nothing but water; you will certainly hear nothing else. And the sound, I beg you to remember, is not an ear-cracking, agonizing clash and clang of noises, but is melodious and soft withal, though loud as thunder. . . . That which at first was only great and beautiful becomes gigantic and sublime. . . . At length you will be one with the tumbling river before you. You will find yourself among the waters as though you belonged to them. The cool liquid will run through your veins, and the voice of the cataract will be the expression of your heart

Charles Dickens writes: "It was not till I came to Table Rock and looked—great heavens!—on what a fall of bright green water!—that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing, the first effect and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle was Peace. Peace of mind—Tranquillity—calm recollections of the dead—great thoughts of Eternal Rest and Happiness—nothing of Gloom or Terror; Niagara was at once stamped on my heart as an Image of Beauty,

to remain there changeless and indelible until its pulses ceased to beat forever."

The "Bridal Veil," Lava Island, Cave of the Winds, Riddles Stairs, Three Sisters, Hermit's Cascade, Grand Island, Navy Island, Table Rock, will be duly pointed out by the persistent guides. Two miles down the river the International Suspension Bridge crosses, connecting the Canadian Railways with those of the States. This structure, which is

230 feet above the water, commands a fine view of the river up to the Falls.

### Home.

Many other points of attraction besides those touched upon are naturally to be found in a country so large and beautiful as Canada, but our space will not admit of their enumeration, nor will the average traveller care to embrace more in his tour. And now, wishing our tourists a pleasant meeting with their loved ones at home, we quit them with a hearty adieu.

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 WILL GIVE YOU  
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The four greatest medical centres of the world—the University of Berlin and Vienna. These cities have immense hospitals teeming with students through the wards, studying under the most renowned physicians of the world teach and practice the latest methods of medical knowledge and experience. We have analyzed the results of these Hospitals, prepared the specifics, and secured the attention of their distinguished professors. **PARED SPECIFICS ARE OFFERED AT THE PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR. THE PROGRAM OF THE HOSPITAL MEDICINES THAT FLOOD THE WORLD AND ABOLISH DISEASE TO CURE EVERY ILL FROM A SINGLE DOLLAR.** These are not a reliable class of domestic remedies is **HOSPITAL REMEDIES MAKE NO MISTAKE.** **NO. 1—CATARRH** cures that and nothing else. **NO. 2—CONSUMPTION AND LUNG TROUBLES**—A quack-cure, but our own cure. To these is added a specific for **NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL WEAKNESS—a GENERAL TONIC** which **GIVES FORM AND FULLNESS TO THE FLESH AND CURES CHRONIC DEBILITY.**

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- NO. 6—WALKS AND THESE IRRITATIONS, LARVAE, SWITZERS.**—Use No. 6 and get down because they neglect these diseases until chronic and seated. Use No. 6 and regain health and strength. **10c.**
- NO. 7—HEALTH, FORM AND FULLNESS** depend on good blood and lots of it. If weak, if blood is poor, if scrawny, use this perfect tonic. **10c.**
- NO. 8—NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF POWER.**—A quack-cure-ridden public will hail a genuine remedy for an unfortunate condition. **No. 8 is golden. 10c.**

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NIAGARA FALLS.

