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PLAYGROUNDS *of* CANADA

*The Haunts
of FISH
and GAME*

GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM

THE MOST CHARMING
SUMMER RESORTS
IN AMERICA

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Grand Trunk Hotels

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OTTAWA, ONT.



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European plan.



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The Playgrounds of Canada

*A short treatise on
Tourist, Fishing
and
Hunting Resorts*

*Reached by the
Grand Trunk System*



Issued by the
General Passenger Department
1915



THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED PASSING MONTREAL WEST—CANADA'S TRAIN OF SUPERIOR SERVICE

INTRODUCTION



TO a very large number of people, the summer season is looked forward to as the one bright spot in the year, when for a brief space the cares of business are cast aside and life is given up to enjoyment; there are also those less trammelled and free to seek out these pleasures wherever they may be found. To either class these pages will not appeal in vain, for the daily improvements and increased facilities of modern travel, the easy accessibility of places which, until recently, were considered out of the way, render it constantly more difficult to determine which place will prove to be the most enjoyable. Experience, the testimony of thousands and the popularity of the several districts located on the lines of the Grand Trunk System, is conclusive proof that they are the Elysium of the sportsman and the Mecca par excellence of the tourist. Many of the regions reached by the Grand Trunk seem to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind, pleasures as varied as the scenes being realized. Among these districts are the resorts reached by the northern division of this system. The very formation of this lake country, known as "The Highlands of Ontario," presents unrivalled facilities for hunting, fishing and camping. During the summer season, what time is not taken up with the pleasure of feasting the eye on the charms of Nature may be spent with much profit in camping and fishing, and in the autumn, when the "sere and yellow leaf" reminds one that the sun is hastening to gladden other climes, the disciples of the gun and the lovers of the chase take almost entire possession of the field.

"HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO"

Ontario! The word implies in the Indian language a pleasant prospect of lakes and woodlands, and could not be more appropriate for this beautiful province. It is a land dotted with lakes and rivers—rivers that have their source in the northern forests, and flow until they join the vast inland seas, Superior, Huron, Erie, or Ontario, whose waters are in turn borne by the broad St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean. In natural beauty and variety, Ontario is replete with attractions, and the magnificent playgrounds of the "Highlands of Ontario" are filled during the summer season with tens of thousands of people from all over the American continent.

The Grand Trunk Railway System reaches all the principal summer resort districts and fishing and hunting confines in the "Highlands of Ontario," which are briefly referred to in this publication.

TORONTO

Beautifully situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, surrounded with lovely natural scenery, ornamented with charming public parks, elegant buildings, and hundreds of church edifices, Toronto has an undoubted right to the title of "The Queen City of Canada," as well as a good claim to the sub-title of "The City of Churches."

The Playgrounds of Canada

Toronto is a great tourist centre, being the hub of all the districts in the "Highlands of Ontario". Tourists bound for "the Highlands" from the Southern, Middle and Western States all reach their destination through Toronto, either by rail from the border gateways or the many boat lines that ply the waters of Lake Ontario. In itself Toronto is full of interest to the sight-seer.

The Industrial Exhibition, held annually during the latter part of August and first of September, is acknowledged to be the best annual exhibition held on the continent, and attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of America. At this time of year "The Highlands" are beautiful and hotels not crowded.

OAKVILLE, situated midway between Toronto and Hamilton, furnishes ideal conditions either for extended visits or week-end trips. Fine accommodations may be had at "The Village Inn." Oakville is twenty-one miles west of Toronto.



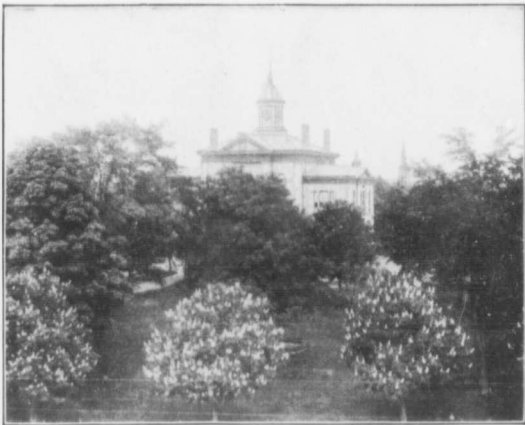
THE VILLAGE INN. OAKVILLE, ONT.

THE EASTERN COAST OF LAKE HURON

To say that the whole province of Ontario offers itself to the tourist would not be very wide of the mark, as the reader will already have observed that the area referred to in foregoing paragraphs, "The Highlands of Ontario," embraces a very large section of country, and on further perusal it will be found that all that portion of the province from the Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River is one grand, immense playground.

But this is not all. The eastern and southern coast of Lake Huron has developed wonderfully in recent years and affords ideal conditions to the tourist. The great attractions in these districts appeal to families and those desiring rest and recreation in the quietude of a lakeside town or village. The bathing beaches at all the places mentioned are perfect, sandy and quite safe for children; the air is pure, the boating is capital, and in most of the places good fishing may be had.

If one prefers seclusion, comfortably furnished summer cottages are to be had at reasonable rates.



CENTRAL PARK, GODERICH, ONT.

To those who do not wish to incur the expense of a visit to the more fashionable resorts, no place offers more attractions for summer rest and healthful sojourn than the shores of Lake Huron. Canada's summer climate is the admiration of the world, and the summer breezes that come over the breast of the blue Lake Huron are the messengers of health, and refreshing to all who are fanned by them.

GODERICH.—Nature has done much to render Goderich a most attractive spot. It stands 120 feet above the level of the lake, with two sides falling abruptly toward the lake and the river.

What is known as the Harbour Park is several acres planted with shade and fruit trees, commanding a grand view of the harbour and of the great lake stretching beyond. The park is a favourite resort of the excursion parties that throng Goderich.

At the foot of the hill, within easy distance of the harbour docks, are two mineral springs gushing from the earth from a great depth, and flowing freely winter and summer. These waters contain iron and sulphur in a mild form, and medical men speak highly of their value. The waters are free, pleasant to the taste, and confirmed dyspeptics have been cured by their use.

Good fishing may be had; black bass and pickerel are plentiful.

The hotel accommodation at Goderich is very good and rates reasonable. The large summer hostelry, Hotel Sunset, has accommodation for 200 guests and is within ten minutes' walk of the Grand Trunk Railway station.

The Menesetung is situated in the heart of a well wooded district, and has all the attributes of a well-run establishment, and offers quietude to those looking for rest and health. Accommodation 100.

Another very popular summer resort is the "Point Farm," situated about four miles north of the town, with accommodation for 200 guests. This hotel is delightfully located on a high bluff overlooking Lake Huron, with extensive views of the surrounding country.

KINCARDINE is one of the northern termini of the Grand Trunk Railway, with a population of 3,000 people, and is one of the most delightful locations on the shores of this great inland sea.

The Playgrounds of Canada

The accommodation for summer tourists is good. Cottages may be obtained on easy terms. The beach is a very fine hard, sandy stretch, with a continuous length of three miles, providing capital bathing, absolutely safe for children.

PORT ELGIN is one of the healthiest, coolest and one of the prettiest little towns in Canada, situated on the Grand Trunk, and directly on the shores of Lake Huron, 150 miles from Toronto. It has a population of 1,500. Lakeview Park, owned by the town and overlooking Lake Huron, is free to the public, and commands a magnificent view of the large stretch of water to the west.

The beach itself for miles is level, hard and sandy, forming a perfect pathway for pedestrians or vehicles.

There are five large hotels at this point, one of which, Paradise Grove, is a commodious hostelry on the beach devoted exclusively to summer tourists. The other hotels are first class, and comfortable accommodations can be secured at reasonable rates.

Paradise Grove is the home of the famous Paradise Mineral Water Spring, nearly 2,000 feet deep. The water is used for medicinal purposes. This hostelry has been reconstructed so as to accommodate 400 persons. The lake is but fifteen minutes' walk from the business section.

SOUTHAMPTON.—For the past few years Southampton has become more and more popular as a summer resort, and each season sees newcomers who have been attracted here by the natural beauties and health-giving attributes of the place. There is capital fishing and boating, salmon trout and white fish predominating. The bathing beach is safe, with a fine sandy bottom, where children can disport themselves to their heart's delight without occasioning a bit of worry.

The hotel accommodation here is very good. In addition to the hotels there are a large number of cottages, some connected with the hotels, other owned privately, all located on the beach and hidden among the cedars which line the shore. These cottages are built with a view to comfort, and are quaint in design and very picturesque.

OLIPHANT.—This place is fast becoming one of the most popular summer resorts on the Great Lakes. It is situated on Lake Huron, about seven miles from Wiarton, and from the latter place is easily accessible by stage or motor car.

Picture a sweeping, crescent-shaped, sandy beach, fringed with evergreens, with the horns of the crescent connected by a chain of beautiful islands extending about seven miles in length, and you have Oliphant. Excellent fishing is assured.

Numerous furnished cottages provide accommodation for visitors, and all necessary supplies may be obtained from branch stores conveniently located for the campers.

GRAND BEND.—Besides the more pretentious resorts to be found on the shores of "Huron," there are many lesser ones. Among these is Grand Bend, situated sixteen miles from Exeter and fourteen miles from Park Hill. Grand Bend is essentially local in a great degree, but its seventy-five cottages, augmented by three hotels, are taxed to their limit during the holiday season.

SARNIA, ONT. AND BEACHES.—In the hotel accommodations offered to the travelling public and tourists, Sarnia is exceptionally fortunate. Every summer there is a large influx of visitors from the Southern States, and from inland points in Canada, who are attracted by the excellent service and reasonable rates, and thereby influenced to make Sarnia their place of residence for the summer.

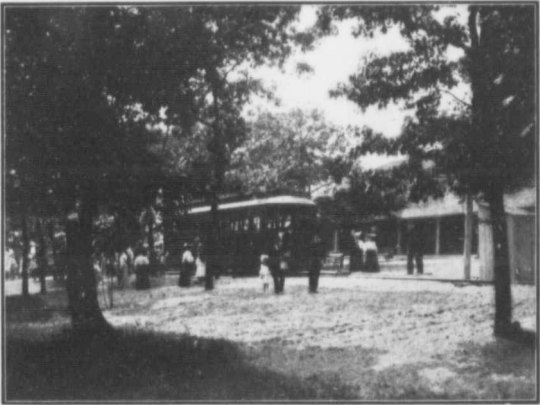
Sarnia with its interesting surroundings, offers unrivalled attractions as a summer resort. With the whole shipping of America's fresh-water seas passing in full view, the visitors from inland may here enjoy the splendid panorama of the lake marine

as it cannot be enjoyed elsewhere. The tonnage passing Sarnia is greater than that passing through the Suez Canal.

The reservation of Chippewa Indians just below the town, and another reservation at Kettle Point, a few miles distant, are interesting points for visitors. Kettle Point is one of the finest bass-fishing grounds in Ontario. Many delightful trips can be made from Sarnia by water. Palace steamers ply twice daily by the beautiful St. Clair River route through the St. Clair Flats, "Venice of America," and Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River to Detroit. A delightful and popular afternoon trip is to sail down the river thirty miles to Algonac, returning on the upbound steamer from Detroit.

The steamers of the Northern Navigation Company perform a regular service to Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, leaving Sarnia Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Our space will not permit of any extended reference to the beauties and enjoyments of this trip, a veritable "fresh-water sea voyage" of 1,500 miles. The steamers are fast, thoroughly



IN LAKE HURON PARK, SARINIA, ONT.

modern and up-to-date in every particular, and a voyage to the head of the lakes and back is one of unalloyed pleasure and a delightful break in the often monotonous summer resort life.

But it is the beaches and Lake Huron Park that give Sarnia its chief claim on the summer visitor—a spot "framed in the prodigality of nature" among a beautiful environment of hill and dale, with the waters of grand old Lake Huron in view.

Lake Huron Beach is situated three miles above Sarnia and is reached by trolley car. The Lake Huron Hotel, which was first thrown open to the public in 1907, is unsurpassed in comfort and convenience and in beauty of location. Directly in front of the hotel is a magnificent bathing beach, absolutely safe for the smallest child. Contiguous to the hotel is a large dancing pavilion. Near by is a well kept golf course.

LAKE HURON PARK is a charming pleasure ground, an ideal camping place, and affords pleasure facilities answering to every desire. The beautiful pavilion overlooks the lake in view of all

The Playgrounds of Canada

bathing, boating and fishing; a spacious dancing floor and ample piazza all the way around the building add to the attractions.

Adjoining Lake Huron Park is Wees Beach, where the Grand View Hotel offers accommodations for one hundred guests. A number of cottages are also available for rent.

WOODROWE BEACH. one and one-half miles north of the town of Sarnia, and accessible by trolley cars, is more of a family resort. There are thirty cottages located at this beach with a commodious dining hall, where excellent meals and rooms are furnished at reasonable rates. The cottages are rented furnished from \$75 to \$125 for the season, or unfurnished from \$60 to \$80. This is a beautiful and a convenient place for a summer home, with pure air, good safe bathing, fine fishing, and the best of boating. The cottages are lighted by electric light and have every convenience. Golf grounds, croquet lawns, tennis courts and bowling greens are free to the cottagers.

BLACKWELL, located six miles from Sarnia, is also fast coming into prominence as a summering place.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Port Huron is a city of 25,000 population, and enjoys the distinction of being situated on two of the greatest waterways in the United States—Lake Huron and the St. Clair River—having over seven miles of lake and river frontage.

This resort territory embraces Edison, La Salle, Holland, Lakeside, Huronia Beach Camp, Gratiot and Keewahdin beaches, with upwards of 300 cottages, both public and private. Here are also located two fine commodious hotels. "The Windermere" is perfect in all its appointments and cuisine, and occupies a fine position at Gratiot Beach. The "4 Gables," at Edison Beach, is less pretentious in size, but its popularity is equal to that of its larger neighbor. "Maple Villa," at the Beaches, is a comfortable 25 room house where furnished rooms may be obtained without board. All cottages and hotels front directly on Lake Huron, affording their patrons a view that is entrancing in itself. At your very feet, as it were, will be found a broad sandy beach of pure white sand, and leading you to the best and purest body of fresh water in the world. Here the children can romp and play, and enjoy the sand, bathing and boating with perfect safety, the water along the shore line being shallow and relieving that anxiety for the welfare of the juvenile that sometimes prevails among parents. Golf, tennis, baseball, dancing, boating, bathing, etc., are among the attractions offered. Many cottages are rented by either the week or season, furnished or unfurnished to suit the occupant, making an inexpensive method of taking an outing for families or private clubs or parties.

HURONIA BEACH, the children's paradise, is the pioneer of the miles of summer homes dotting the primitive shores of Lake Huron from the light house, marking the entrance to St. Clair River, to the Life Saving Station, six miles further up the lake. Among the features offered are: city water supply (lake water), city fire protection, city police surveillance, mail carriers substation, electric street car line, cement walks (extending one mile along in front of cottages of Huronia and Gratiot Beaches and Windermere Hotel), electric lights, sewerage, sanitary conditions under the control and supervision of the City Board of Health; excellent hospital accommodations, skilled physicians, within a moment's call. In front of the cottages a beach of clean, white sand, an ideal playground for children, slopes down to the water of Lake Huron.

At Gratiot Beach, Port Huron, is located the Windermere, a modern hotel with accommodations for 200 people. This popular hotel has been under the present management since 1890, and is within the northern limits of the city of Port Huron.



COUCHICHING PARK, ORILLIA, CNT.



ORCHARD POINT INN—LAKE SIMCOE

The Playgrounds of Canada

Boating, yachting, tennis and fishing are great attractions at this resort. A large dancing hall in connection with hotel affords amusement for young and old during the evening.

Further information regarding any of the resorts at Port Huron can be obtained by addressing the Port Huron Summer Resort Association, Port Huron, Mich.

ON THE ST. CLAIR RIVER

STAG ISLAND, the children's paradise, is one of the most delightful and beautiful summer resorts on the St. Clair River, situated six miles below Port Huron and Sarnia.

All the large and small steamers en route between Lake Erie and Lake Huron pass Stag Island.

Twenty-one cottages and two hotels, facing the river, will accommodate 250 guests.

Amusements: lawn tennis; a new nine-hole golf course, of 2,700 yards, has been laid out by a professional, and it is considered a very sporty course; bowling, dancing, boating and bathing.

Folder and other information may be had by addressing the Manager of Stag Island, Marysville, Mich.

ORILLIA AND LAKE COUCHICHING

Orillia is situated on the western shore of the picturesque Lake Couchiching, from which the town rises in a series of terraces until it reaches a great height, commanding a magnificent view, not only over Lake Couchiching, but for forty miles over Lake Simcoe. It is at the entrance of the famous "Highlands of Ontario" where so many tourists annually go in pursuit of health, pleasure and sport, which is provided by the high altitude and by the great chain of waterways. Orillia is on the Grand Trunk Railway, eighty-six miles north of Toronto. It has a population of 7,500 and is an attractive, up-to-date and lively town. Within its limits are no less than thirteen miles of lake front, and along this are built many artistic and cozy summer homes and cottages.

One of the principal attractions of the town, from a summer resort standpoint, is its beautiful fifteen-acre lakeside recreation ground, Couchiching Beach Park. This fine piece of property on the lake shore, within three minutes' walk of the main street of the town, has been under cultivation for upwards of thirty years, and presents all the characteristics of a well-matured park—stretches of green sward, closely clipped, and rich with the luxuriance that comes only with age and constant care, trim hedges, neat walks, pavilions, pretty flower gardens and abundance of shade, including in one corner an imposing grove of pines. The Park beach supplies a very desirable bathing spot for children, and the town has erected two modern and up-to-date bathing-houses for the use of boys and girls, respectively, and here the young people amuse themselves by the hour, playing in the clean sand and in the water.

Lake Couchiching is a very gem among inland waters, and has well been styled "The Geneva of Canada." The lake is twelve miles long and about five miles broad.

Lake Simcoe, compared with Couchiching, is a veritable freshwater sea, thirty-five miles in length and fifteen in breadth. The two are connected by the Narrows, a beautiful strait about a mile long, presenting what travellers declare to be one of the finest landscapes in the world, particularly when entered towards evening from the Lake Simcoe end. On this strait are three summer hotels and several boarding houses.

Lake Simcoe has, on its shore line of over two hundred miles, many points of interest, to which excursions can be made by steamer.

including the town of Barrie, most picturesquely situated at the foot of Kempenfeldt Bay, an inlet ten miles long; Jackson's Point, Big Bay Point, De Grassi Point, Morton's Park, Beaverton, Strawberry Island, all having charms peculiar to themselves, and all places that are growing in favour as summer resorts. The big lake, too, offers opportunities for yachting and cruising rarely found in combination with waters suited to small craft.

Few districts offer such good fishing as do the waters around Orillia. Lake Simcoe itself is in reality a great fish preserve and hatchery, as netting is strictly prohibited. The natural supply is also supplemented by several carloads of parent fish which are annually supplied by the Government.

Many of the streams and ponds, which abound in all directions around Orillia, afford capital angling for the most dainty of fish, the speckled or brook trout. In addition to the many open waters, there is, a short distance from the town, a trout preserve, which is restocked every spring, where for a small fee the angler can make certain of capital sport.



ON LAKE ROSSEAU, NEAR ROYAL MUSKOKA

THE SEVERN RIVER

In addition to these lakes, Severn River, by which the waters of Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe find their way to the Georgian Bay, furnishes ample scope for the enjoyment of the exhilarating pleasures peculiar to river navigation. The Severn is a fine stream, about sixty miles long. Its navigation is neither very difficult nor very dangerous, yet the rapids along its course, one or two of them amounting almost to falls, add a spice of excitement, and when passed by portaging or by "shooting", as the case may call for, give the satisfying sense of a difficulty surmounted. The scenery along the river is varied and, in many instances, grand, the landscape often changing in character with kaleidoscopic suddenness as point after point is rounded. Many small streams empty into the Severn, so that by the time the river has run half its course it has swelled to novel proportions, and in its lower reaches is in places nearly half a mile wide. One of its earlier expansions is Sparrow Lake, a favourite resort, shores of which are lined with summer cottages and boarding houses. Beyond this point the river passes through a wild and uninhabited region,



THE ROYAL MUSKOKA HOTEL, LAKE ROSSEAU, MUSKOKA LAKES

until it empties its waters into Georgian Bay at Port Severn, near the village of Waubauskene.

The trip from Orillia to the Bay is a favourite one, and occupies from two to six days, according to the energy with which it is pushed and the time spent in fishing, etc., by the way. The return trip is usually made by rail from Waubauskene. Canoes are the craft best suited to its navigation, because of their lightness and handiness. These can be bought or rented at Orillia, where all other necessities, including guides, if desired, can also be procured.

WASHAGO

Washago is located just twelve and one-half miles north of Orillia, and aside from affording the usual advantages for the summer resorter, including hotel and boarding house accommodations, it affords some of the most delightful river scenery to be found anywhere in "The Highlands", and in addition short canoe trips that occupy four or five hours amid delightful environs and in waters providing finest fishing.

MUSKOKA LAKES

The brain-fagged and tired business man, the enthusiastic gunner, the patient follower of Izaak Walton, or the man who likes a boat or canoe, goes to the Muskoka region. It is an ideal place for a vacation, and it is in just the out-of-the-way sort of spot which the great mass of hurried summer excursionists like.

The lakes abound with fish, and, here and there, a swift-running brook babbles of the trout which lie in quiet little pools along its course.

It is far enough north to be cool in the hottest day in summer, and yet it is not so far as to be difficult of access. The Grand Trunk Railway runs special express trains during the summer season from Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Toronto to this region with the quaint name of Muskoka.

This vast region lies in the northern part of Ontario, east of the Georgian Bay, and north of Lake Ontario, and the point of embarkation for the trip on the lake is situated 112 miles from Toronto. The total area of the district covers a large tract of that portion of Ontario, and some idea of its extent may be had when it is known that some 800 lakes and rivers are imbedded within its boundaries.

The bosoms of these sylvan gems are covered with innumerable islands, on which have been built cosy and comfortable cottages, and on the larger islands may be seen handsome and costly residences, the homes of the wealthy. To those in search of purely scenic beauty, there is no other spot in the universe to excel it; while those in search of health will find the purity of air and general surroundings most beneficial. Being at an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea level, and over 500 feet above the city of Toronto, it is the very spot to invigorate exhausted physical nature. Good hotel accommodation is found in this district. A handsome special publication on this territory may be had free on application to any Grand Trunk Agent. (See list on page 64.)

LAKE OF BAYS

One hundred and forty-six miles north of Toronto, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, nestles Huntsville, a pretty town nearly in the centre of what is known as the "Lake of Bays" district. The region in this locality is replete with natural beauty and loveliness, and comprises some of the most beautiful water stretches and picturesque landscapes for which that vast portion of Northern Ontario has become so famous.



THE "WAWA". FROM GROUNDS IN REAR. LAKE OF BAYS

Here are lakes and winding rivers and islands innumerable; water absolutely soft and without any admixture of minerals, as it percolates through the rocks and soil; for this portion of the country rests upon the primitive granite rock which geologists repeatedly tell us contains no organic remains; and since the cooling of the earth's crust at that stage contained no soluble minerals there can be none here now in the waters of these lakes and rivers. The scenic grandeur of hill and mountain, the placid beauty of the lakes, the lovely rivers, with their pellucid waters flowing through banks of delightfully variegated foliage, are not surpassed in any country.

The Wawa Hotel, one of the finest summer hotels in America, is situated on the "Lake of Bays" and offers exceptional accommodation for its guests. A handsome booklet, with an extended and concise description of this district profusely illustrated, may be had on application to any Grand Trunk agent. (See list, page 64.)

MAGANETAWAN RIVER

Burk's Falls is the point of embarkation for the trip up the Maganetawan River. The beauty of Muskoka lies as much in its rivers as in its lakes. The Maganetawan is reached fifty-eight miles north of Muskoka Wharf, and opens up another comparatively new region to steamboat navigation, to the tourist and particularly the sportsman, who can get with very little trouble to a district which has hitherto been accessible only to those with ample means and time. The Maganetawan River is just equidistant



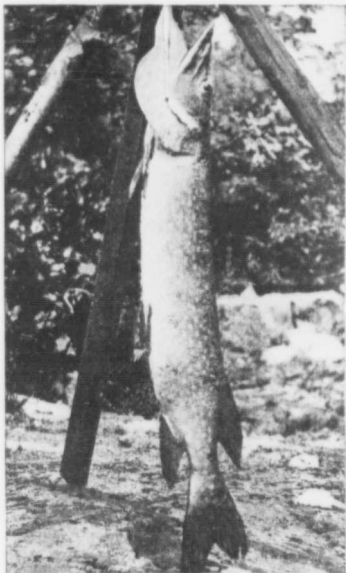
ON THE MAGANETAWAN RIVER

between the Muskoka Lakes and Lake Nipissing, and drains a surface of about 4,000 square miles. Some idea may, therefore, be gathered of its magnitude and of the possibilities for canoeing opened up by the ramifications of the numerous tributaries and their connected lake enlargements. Its rivers and lakes can be ascended and descended in canoes, amid the best sport, while the eye is fascinated by the fresh and unsullied wildness of its forest haunts.

LAKE NIPISSING AND THE FRENCH RIVER

This is a country where men go canoeing and camping out on the edge of the unknown. Here are found the pickerel, the pike, the black bass and the maskinonge. On the shore the wild moose mothers her young, the red deer fondles her fawn, and the gray grouse teaches her babies how to fly.

Bound for Nipissing and the French River, you first find the Grand Trunk Railway System, which will take you from Portland, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago; and, with its connections, from any civilized country on earth to North Bay, some two hundred miles north of Toronto, where you take to the water and the woods.



A LAKE NIPISSING MASKINONGE

The joy of an outing is to be entirely out of doors, to canoe and portage, to make your bed of boughs and sleep the sleep of the careless.

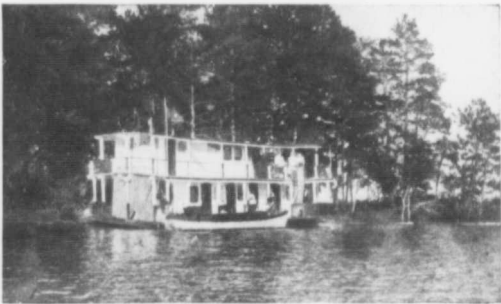
Before you reach this happy land there is a sail of twenty-five miles across Lake Nipissing, but every hour of it enjoyable. Then you reach the French River.

The ordinary railway guide map, or the geography, represents the French River as a single straight line running west from Nipissing to Georgian Bay. No map has ever been drawn to represent it as it is. For twelve miles from the lake to the head of Okikendwat Island there is, indeed, but one broad channel. From this point to the Georgian Bay, over fifty miles, there are two main channels, and almost countless minor ones, embracing innumerable islands. There are hundreds of rapids, most of which can be run by canoeists of ordinary skill.

This part of Ontario is as famous for its shooting as for fishing. Twelve miles from North Bay Station lies South Bay, where the best duck shooting to be found in the "Highlands" may be had. In season there are deer, and a little further north, moose in abundance.

Of the many streams, not marked or noted by the geographer, perhaps the most attractive to the hunter and lover of nature is the Masogmasing, the "river where the woodpecker sings." Lilies carpet the stream so thickly that for rods the water cannot be seen. Overhead the trees are arched so that for long stretches the canoe glides under a canopy of limbs and branches. The deer love it for its dark recesses and hiding places within reach of the succulent lily-pads.

A Fall Hunt.—But the charms of this wonderful country beyond Lake Nipissing are not all confined to the summer season. Beautiful in August and September, it is gorgeous in October and majestic in November. The latter is the month when the hunter most rejoices to make the portage around the Big Chaudiere and the canoe trip down the river to the favourite haunts of the deer, moose and bear.



HOUSE BOATING ON THE FRENCH RIVER

KERVIN BEACH.—Kervin Beach is a delightful spot located about four miles across the bay on Lake Nipissing, facing the main lake and but a short distance from North Bay. At this point two cottages are located, where first-class accommodation is available at reasonable rates. Good fishing and shooting in season is assured and a beautiful sandy beach affords splendid bathing. Boats, guides and all other facilities are available.

CHAUDIERE FALLS.—The Alabama House, situated near the head of the Chaudiere Falls, is a new hotel and offers excellent accommodation to the tourist at reasonable rates. This resort is one of the daily points of call for the steamer from both North Bay and Sturgeon Falls. For rates and particulars communicate with J. A. Clark, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Skiffs, canoes and launches to rent at reasonable rates. Grocery store in connection with house for accommodation of cottagers.

House-Boating.—Modern house-boats may be obtained on the French River for any period desired. Rates and all other particulars, including cost of guides, boats, launches, etc., will be gladly given on application. Tents, camping outfits, etc., are also available at reasonable rates. Further particulars regarding the above will be furnished on application to Mr. John Kervin, Callander, Ont., by letter, wire or phone.

The Playgrounds of Canada

Accommodations of this variety may also be obtained through the French River & Nipissing Navigation Company, who have recently built and fitted up one of these boats. All bedding, dishes and kitchen utensils, etc., are furnished by the company. Rowboats and canoes are also supplied by this company at reasonable rates. For particulars communicate with the French River & Nipissing Navigation Company, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.—Commencing July 6th and continuing throughout the tourist season, the French River & Nipissing Navigation Company, Ltd., will operate a daily steamboat service between North Bay and French River.

THE TIMAGAMI REGION

The Indians, centuries ago, perhaps, named the wonderful translucent lake that lies up here in New Ontario "Timagami," which comes from the Indian word "Timagamingue," and signifies "place of deep water." Other lakes in the north may be as deep, but they were unable to sound them with the naked eye as they could sound Timagami, whose waters are so crystal clear that one may see bottom where it is very deep.

That these little limpid, wood-girt seas should lie so long, almost at the heart of the continent, unexplored and practically unknown for two hundred years, is due to the fact that until recently no railway had pierced that wilderness. Now, however, the pathfinder has passed that way, has opened a steel trail, so that during the fishing and shooting season of 1915 those who are tired of the old worn trails may have their first peep into this new sportsman's paradise. The white man in this ceaseless search for the earth's endowments is now wiping out the wilderness. A little while and the "forest primeval" shall be no more. In all probability we of this generation will be the last to relate to our grandchildren the stirring stories of the hunt in the wild forests of Canada.

Timagami is a great patch cut out of Canada, containing 3,750,000 acres of lakes, rivers and wilderness in all its primitive state, set aside for all time as a playground for everybody. The scenic grandeur of this new territory is almost incomparable. Lake Timagami has a shore line of about eight hundred miles and there are a thousand and one lesser lakes, countless little timbered isles, walled in by the unscarred forest with its cathedral pines, through which the low winds sing of health and rest and happiness—the sweet forgetfulness that comes to a tired soul when he steals away for a brief visit with Nature.

Timagami, it would seem, holds all that the lover of Nature or the nimrod wants—small mouthed black bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*); speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*); lake trout (*Chorichthys namaycush*); wall-eyed pike, pike-perch, or dore (*Stizostedion vitreum*); and common pike (*Esox lucius*); its altitude above sea level of over 1,000 feet; the health-giving efficacy of its pure air, and its wild animals and birds.

Reliable Indian guides are obtainable throughout Timagami-country-wise old woodsmen who can lead you to where the wild things live. And they know, too, where the fishing is best. During midsummer the lake trout take to deep water and can be reached only with something like two hundred feet of wire line. But the black bass bite well in July, August and September, and the waters of the lakes in the Timagami country simply teem with them. They seem to be gamier than fish of the same species in other waters and run up to six pounds. All these fish have a fine flavour because of the low temperature and pure water. All the streams emptying into Lady Evelyn Lake are alive with brook trout. These speckled beauties are as game here as in the Alpine streams of the Rockies.



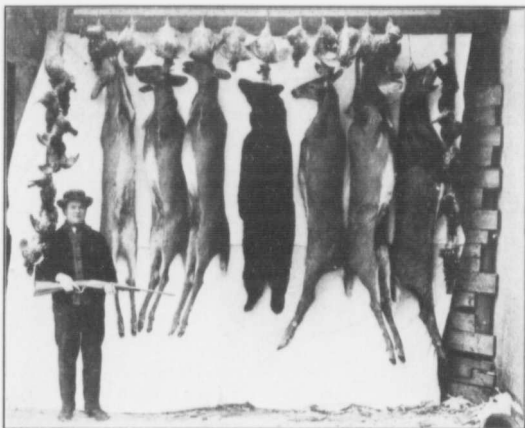
LAKE TROUT FISHING, WABI-KON CAMP, TIMAGAMI

The Playgrounds of Canada

The Ronocco, located at Timagami Station, and Timagami Inn, located at Timagami Island, will be under the supervision of a first-class hotel man. At each hotel there is accommodation for one hundred guests. Rates at the Ronocco are \$2.50 per day and upwards; at the Inn, \$3.00 per day and upwards. Guide may be secured at the rate of \$3.00 per day.

A large number of canoes, skiffs and motor boats are kept for the use of the guests—also daily steamboat service to all important points on the lake.

Another very desirable hotel, known as Walsh's Wigwam, is located on Bear Island. It is operated under the management of Mr. J. J. Walsh, and rates and other information may be obtained on application to him by letter. Post office address Bear Island, Timagami. Absolute immunity from hay fever is assured.



RESULT OF WEEK'S HUNT, MAGANETAWAN RIVER DISTRICT

THE 30,000 ISLANDS OF GEORGIAN BAY

This wizened old world of ours, small at best, is being worn smooth and bare by the foot of man. The habitual globe-trotter, in his annual or bi-annual whirl around this shrinking sphere, tires of the scene. The world old seas, the Old World watering-places, meeting the same men and women on the way; his eyes are weary of the same old scenes, his ears are fretted by the self-same songs. He has camped on the continent of Europe until the land is blackened with the ashes of his camp fires. He has travelled until he is ready to exclaim, "There is nothing new under the sun."

But he is wrong. The Grand Trunk Railway System has been staking out, and opening up to the world new Wonderlands in the wilds of Ontario. Each year new resorts with new hotels are thrown open, and they are always full to the doors, for the globe-trotter is eager for new fields. Those who cannot afford the time and expense of a cross-continent trip, welcome these new havens of rest and pleasure. The busy business man and the tired student find rest and recreation in the forest fastness of the North. The lover

of out-of-door sports finds here the happiest hunting ground on the continent, and renews his youth by the shores of still water and by the banks of running streams.

Another of the most delightful and beautiful trips that may be taken in Canada, and not surpassed in any other country, is through and among the islands of the Georgian Bay, that great arm of Lake Huron lying west of the Muskoka Lakes, and which is easily accessible from Midland or Penetang, two points on the Grand Trunk Railway System—in which lie an extensive archipelago of more than 30,000 islands. In general character they are similar to the Thousand Islands situated in the St. Lawrence River, but of course are infinitely more numerous. This magnificent bay has no equal on the American continent. It is impossible to describe this wonderful waterway with any degree of satisfaction, as Nature has been so generous in beautifying and adorning it with a lavish hand, and has gifted the region with gorgeous scenic effects, rugged promontories, charming summering places on beautifully



GAME FISH ABOUND IN GEORGIAN BAY

wooded islands, intricate channels and narrows, that it is one grand panorama of vistas from beginning to end. Write to the Northern Navigation Company, Sarnia, Ont., for descriptive literature.

NOTTAWASAGA BEACH.—Skirting the Georgian Bay for a few miles from Collingwood, over a winding, well-gravelled road, brings one to the Nottawasaga Beach. This from the writer's point of view is one of the most attractive sand beaches in Canada. It is of a very fine quicksand, which, after a rain or a wash by the sea, becomes almost as hard as a smooth macadam road, about one hundred feet wide and seven miles long, making a very attractive and pleasant driveway for carriages and automobiles. As a bathing beach it is unsurpassed. The footing of fine quicksand is pleasant, and a safe depth suitable for children is maintained for approximately 500 feet from the shore. Situated to the south of this beach is Nottawasaga River, with a strip of land averaging 1,500 feet between the two, which makes an excellent combination for boating, bathing and fishing. If the bay is rough one can boat on the river, which is never disturbed by any wind that blows. The river winds its way from Angus, on the Grand Trunk Railway, through the townships of Vespra, Flos and Sunnidale, where one can enjoy an excellent canoe and fishing trip. Passing through a rich agricultural country, and

The Playgrounds of Canada

winding to almost every point of the compass, one finally reaches Oakview, a cottage settlement comprised of thirty-five rather pretentious cottages, a good many of which have commodious boat-houses and docks fronting on the river. The coast line is thickly studded with oak trees, the underbrush is cleared away and the river bank nicely graded. Water for domestic purposes gushes from one and one-half inch pipes driven for sixty feet into the earth and at the end of each is a cooling box of unique design, with a temperature during the months of July and August of 42 degrees, thus doing away with the necessity of storing ice. One of these boxes is to be seen in front of almost every cottage. At this point the bathing beach is 1,100 feet from the river, and is reached by a board walk or well-gravelled road, which connects the two.

Following the course of the river eastward a mile and a quarter, Pine Grove is reached. This place has a commodious hotel and a number of cottages. After leaving this place the river takes a turn to the southeast, where a huge bridge of cement and steel crosses the river, on the north bank of which is the Mecca of this beautiful resort, Wasaga Beach. A number of hotels loom into view at this point, all filled with guests, and about



A QUIET RETREAT, NOTTAWASAGA BEACH, GEORGIAN BAY

fifty cottages dot the beach at various points, each flying the "Union Jack." During July and August nearly 3,000 people are to be found at this resort. The average price charged by the hotels is \$12 per week. Summer cottages, furnished, can be rented at a very moderate price—apply to Collingwood Board of Trade. A mile further and the river enters Nottawasaga Bay, from which is to be had a most enchanting view of Collingwood, with the Blue Mountains in the background. These mountains rise to a height of 1,800 feet above the sea. The distance by water from the river to Collingwood is twelve miles, and there is a regular boat service between these points. There is also adequate automobile service from Collingwood at any time of the day or night at reasonable rates.

There is an abundance of bass in the river, as well as pike and pickerel. The supplies to cottages and hotels are furnished by farmers and include fresh meat, fowl, vegetables, milk, cream, butter, eggs, etc., at reasonable prices—considerably less than the prices prevailing in towns and cities.

STAYNER is a bright, up-to-date town of about one thousand population, situated in the midst of the finest fruit and farm lands in the fertile county of Simcoe.

A four-mile drive along a well gravelled country road brings one to the shore of the Nottawasaga Bay. Two miles and a half

farther down the beach is the first of three resorts which are fast becoming prominent among the most attractive summer resorts in Canada, viz.: Oakville, Pine Grove and Wasaga Beach, places described in preceding paragraphs. Three motors run between the Central Hotel in Stayner and the Russell House at Pine Grove, two large touring cars serve the patrons of Capstan Inn at Wasaga Beach, while several private cars with licensed chauffeurs are always available for any destination. These several conveyances meet all trains.

The town itself is served with Hydro Electric power and light, and the extension of the lighting system to the summer cottages and hotels is definitely a future probability. Stayner has a supply of the purest spring water conveyed by gravitation from the reservoir at a steady pressure of from sixty to sixty-five pounds. It is also one of the most healthful locations in Canada; it has first class hotel accommodation.

MEAFORD, on the south shore of the Georgian Bay, offers splendid accommodations for tourists. It is a Grand Trunk terminal, has a population of three thousand, good bathing beaches, boating, fishing, and livery service, and offers easy access to Mountain and Lake, a beauty spot to the north, and also to Eugenia Falls.

THE "ALGONQUIN PROVINCIAL (ONTARIO) PARK "

A comparatively new and attractive region, has all the summer attractions that appeal to the denizen of the city. While thousands are familiar with the better-known resorts in Canada which have developed into such popularity within the last few years, it is known by a comparatively few only that there exists close at hand a preserve as it were—set aside by the Provincial Government of Ontario solely for the delectation of mankind—where true sportsmen are welcomed and where the fishing is not in name only, but where the gamiest of black bass, speckled trout, and salmon trout are found in goodly numbers. Where



ELEVEN POUNDS OF BASS, LAKE OF TWO RIVERS, ALGONQUIN PARK

the lakes and rivers possess a beauty of their own—a wilderness, a surprise. Where the fauna and flora is found in luxuriant profusion, where the forests are heavily timbered and the shores of the lakes beautifully clothed with a raiment of pine and balsam, and where every breath of the pure air gives new life.

The "Algonquin Provincial Park" is a region that has already won favour with a large number of travellers who are looking for new fields to explore and for a place where civilization has not yet encroached upon Nature's domains and where man's handiwork is not in evidence. Irrespective of the scenic grandeur of the entire park, the main attraction is the grand fishing that is offered and which is open to all true sportsmen who recognize the carrying out of the regulations laid down by the Crown for the protection and preservation of the fish and game.

The situation of the park and contiguous territory might be called the eastern section of the "Highlands of Ontario," and covers an area of 2,500,000 acres of forest and water stretches, there being no less than 1,500 lakes and rivers within its boundaries. This vast extent of virgin wilderness has aptly been named "Lakeland," and the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System penetrates its confines for many miles, giving exceptional facilities for reaching the different points of ingress to the many canoe routes and navigable lakes and streams which radiate from the railway line north and south, making the region easy of access from any point of the American continent. Unlike many of the other lake districts in Ontario, the waterways throughout the whole area of the Park are a continuity of lake and stream, many of them being navigable for canoes from one to the other, while others are connected with short, easy portages with good trails blazed through the forest. The country is of a very rugged nature, the lakes are encircled with high shores, beautifully clothed with verdure from the water's edge to the summit of the highest bluffs. The waters of the lakes are deep and translucent, filled with the gamiest of the game species of fish—black bass, three and four pounders and salmon trout tipping the scales at ten and twelve pounds are plentiful in the waters south of the railway line, while north of the railway bass are not found. The rivulets and streams are alive with the gamiest of speckled trout, the cool waters giving them fighting tendencies which delight the heart of the most ardent angler. Salmon trout are found in the waters north of the railway in the lakes, and excellent fishing is assured in any of these waters. During the months of May and June the trout fishing is at its best; the speckled beauties rise to the fly. July, August and September are also good months for the trout and black bass.

Great are the opportunities in this territory for the observation of wild animals, and for those who desire to shoot with a camera the wild life of the woods. There are two hotels situated in the Park, one at Algonquin Park Station, named the "Highland Inn," and one at Joe Lake Station, named the Algonquin Hotel, where good accommodation can be had.

There is no other part of the Province of Ontario situated at as great an altitude as this territory. Recent observations taken give the height above sea level as 1,700 feet, while there are many points on the summit of the shores of the lakes reaching over 2,000 feet, this being the highest summer resort located in Eastern Canada. The atmosphere is pure and exhilarating and a few days' sojourn under its influence rejuvenates one and invigorates a run-down constitution.

CAMP NOMINIGAN.—The new camp hotel in the park is located on the easterly shore of Smoke Lake, one of the largest and most picturesque of the park lakes and is known as "Camp Nominigan." The word is Ojibway for balsam, and is most



"NOMINIGAN CAMP," SMOKE LAKE, SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF ONE OF THE FINEST FISHING GROUNDS IN CANADA

The Playgrounds of Canada

appropriate, for the region is rich in this aromatic growth. Here on a point facing the south, and furnishing glorious sunset pictures across the lake to the west, has been built a log camp hotel enterprise, similar to those of Maine of world-wide fame. There is a large central lodge or meeting-place and in close proximity to it there are a series of individual log cabins, all built of cedar logs with the bark on, chinked with cement and moss and thoroughly in keeping with the natural beauty of their location. The central lodge and the cabins are comfortably furnished and have modern conveniences, with bathrooms and hot and cold water. The large lodge is used for general rendezvous and dining room, and the log cabins furnish privacy for families or parties. This arrangement has proved a great success in many of the best similar resorts of the East. Rates, \$16 to \$18 per week.

CAMP MINNESING.—A camp hotel similar to Nominigan Camp has been built by the Grand Trunk on Island Lake, one of the most beautiful stretches of water in the Park. This camp is reached by stage from Algonquin Park Station, the road passing through a beautiful hardwood bush. The distance from the station to camp is ten miles; the rates at Minnesing Camp are the same as at Nominigan Camp. All information and descriptive matter may be had on application to the Manager, Algonquin Park Station, Ont.

A handsome publication dealing with Algonquin Park, beautifully illustrated, can be had for the asking on applying to any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System. (See page 64.)

THE KAWARTHA LAKES

The chain of lakes which comprises the Kawartha Lakes region lies north of Peterborough and Lindsay, and is composed of Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stony, Buckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam, with a magnificent steamer route of seventy miles from Lakefield to Cobocok. They are situated in the counties of Victoria and Peterborough, and combine the wildest primeval granite, mountain and forest scenery, with lovely grassy shrub and vine-clad shores. Many of the lakes are dotted with islands, on which pretty and comfortable homes have been erected for their summer tenants, and throughout the chain the tourist and sportsman are at no point remote from busy town or village, or humble cottage home, and yet in comparative seclusion.

Owing to the high altitude of these lakes (over 600 feet above the level of Lake Ontario), the air is pure, and laden with health-giving and soothing balsamic odors from the pine and spruce-clad hills—it renews physical vigour, restores the nervous system, invigorates the mental faculties and gives a new lease of life. To those who suffer from hay fever, the Kawartha Lakes are a haven of heaven-given relief and security.

As for the canoeist, this midland district of Ontario is one broad continuous network of lakes extending to James Bay, and the voyages to be taken by the enthusiastic lover of the canoe have but one limit—the time at the disposal of the voyager.

The eastern portion of this district is reached via Peterborough and Lakefield, the latter being the point of embarkation for the trip up Stony Lake and westward.

PETERBOROUGH is a charming city with a population of 22,000. All requisite supplies for campers may be secured here. Hotel accommodation is good. A line of steamers is operated on the Otonabee River and Rice Lake, connecting with the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway System at Peterborough. Here

"Idyl Wyld" is situated on Rice Lake. This hotel is located in a beautifully wooded park, just far enough removed from town and city, and still you may enjoy all conveniences of civilization.

BEWDLEY, located on Rice Lake, is reached through Garden Hill, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, twenty-one miles south of Peterborough. Everything to make it an ideal resort has been provided, including auto service between the station and the hotel, a distance of about three and one-half miles.



37½ LB. MASKINONGE CAUGHT AT ROSEDALE,
KAWARTHA LAKES

Good lunge fishing and duck shooting in Rice Lake district during the open season is accounted for by the quantity of wild rice which is everywhere to be seen.

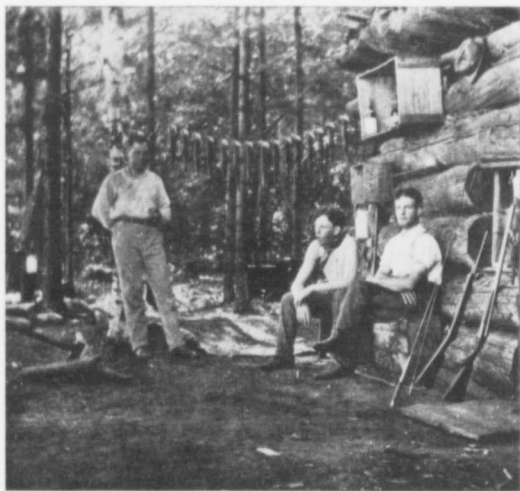
HASTINGS, ONT., twenty-two miles south of Peterborough, a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, offers many inducements as a summer resort, affording splendid facilities for boating, etc. Many excellent sites for summer cottages may be obtained at reasonable prices.

LAKEFIELD, a pretty village nine miles north of Peterborough, beautifully situated at the eastern extremity of the Kawartha Lakes, is one of the northern termini of the Grand Trunk Railway System. It is one of the many eligible places in Ontario for a summer holiday, and combines all the comforts of home and city life, its hotels being modern and comfortable.

The Playgrounds of Canada

The steamers of the Stony Lake Navigation Company make this point their headquarters, and make several trips to Stony Lake and its island-studded waters. Excellent bass and maskinonge fishing may be had here. Also good hotel accommodation.

STONY LAKE.—Hundreds of islands are in evidence scattered over the surface of the waters, on nearly all of which are noticed the pretentious and pretty cottages of the summer resident. This portion of the Kawartha Lakes offers a most remarkable kaleidoscope of natural beauty. It is estimated that Stony Lake contains some 800 islands, enclosed in an area of about ten miles long and about two miles wide, with water as clear as crystal.



A HALIBURTON CAMP

At a romantic point, which is known as the Burleigh Shore of Stony Lake, rises stately Mount Julian, clothed in verdure, and studded with clumps of trees. Its summit commands a magnificent view of the wonderfully picturesque Stony Lake, with silvery Clear Lake as a background, stretching away to the southern horizon. To the east, and in the shadow of Mount Julian, lies "beautiful Viamede," surrounded by groves of giant trees through which one may roam and enjoy all the charms of Nature's out-of-doors. "Viamede" has accommodation for about eighty-five guests.

BURLEIGH FALLS offers unsurpassed facilities for the summer-seeker after rest and health. Its marvelous natural beauty, and the ease with which it is reached, is the secret of its popularity. At this point is situated Park Hotel, which has excellent accommodation for 150 guests.

BUCKHORN FALLS is also a most enjoyable summering place. The fishing here is excellent—bass and maskinonge—and in the lakes, a short trip to the north, salmon are taken. In the fall this is a favourite resort of the deer hunter.

BRIDGENORTH.—Here is situated Chemong Park and Hotel. This spot may be reached by boat via the regular steamer route or from Peterborough (six miles) by the regular stage line which runs in connection with the Grand Trunk trains. The height of Chemong Lake above Lake Ontario is 560 feet, or nearly 900 feet above sea level, and the atmosphere is of a purity unexcelled. A large number of summer cottages are located on the lake shores.

BOBCAYGEON is situated on an island in the river between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, and is distant from Lindsay about 20 miles, Bridgenorth 20, Buckhorn 17, and Fenelon Falls 15. It can be reached either via Lindsay, from which place a well-appointed mail steamer makes daily trips, or from Lakefield, and the westbound steamer route, or from Coboconk, at the extreme western end of the chain of lakes, to Sturgeon Point, where connection is made with steamer. Good hotels and boarding houses.

LINDSAY is a thriving and prosperous town only two and a half hours' run from Toronto, and two hours from Port Hope, on Lake Ontario. Lindsay is a favourite distributing point for the happy holidaymakers seeking a large section of "Kawartha"



HUNTERS RETURNING TO CAMP WITH A "NICE ONE,"
NEAR WAWA HOTEL, LAKE OF BAYS

waters; for it is here the tourist takes the steamer for Sturgeon Point, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Rosedale, Coboconk and all the innumerable intermediate resorts and camps on the hospitable shores of Sturgeon, Pigeon, Cameron and Balsam Lakes. Tourists may also outfit here for long or short canoe trips into the north country.

KINMOUNT, the most northerly point in the Kawartha Lakes District, lies thirty miles from Lindsay. The town is becoming more popular each year as a tourist centre and is the point of ingress to a number of charming lakes noted for their scenic beauty and excellent trout and bass fishing.

SCUGOG LAKE, one of the Kawartha Lakes, is the southern gateway to a continuous chain of lake and river navigation in a land of plenty and pleasant scenery. In this lake is Scugog Island, containing 8,000 acres of well-cultivated farms, including the Indian village of the Massauga tribe, with a reserve of 800 acres.

The Playgrounds of Canada

Scugog Lake, only sixteen miles from Lake Ontario, is 574 feet above that lake. Scugog Lake is connected by river navigation through Lindsay to Sturgeon Lake and other connected lakes to Lakefield, north of Peterborough, a distance of about ninety miles from Port Perry. This lake is known far and wide as a duck-shooting district.

PORT PERRY is justly noted for three things: shooting, boating and picturesque scenery. It is located on Lake Scugog, at the head waters of the Kawartha Lakes, fifty miles from Toronto.

The town can be reached readily by rail, and launches can easily be shipped there, as the Grand Trunk siding runs to the water's edge at Whitby Harbour, on Lake Ontario, eighteen miles distant, and the regular line runs right past the wharf at Port Perry.

It has the best wild duck and goose shooting ground in Ontario.

Port Perry is the starting point for the lovely Kawartha Lakes trip, which is the finest from a scenic point of view in Ontario.

It is now possible to cruise from Lake Ontario through to Orillia.

FENELON FALLS.—This thriving village of about 1,500 inhabitants is situated immediately between Cameron and Sturgeon Lakes, two of the most beautiful of that charming chain of lakes and streams which forms the direct route of the Kawartha Lakes waterway. The very best of fishing, duck and partridge shooting, each in its season, are to be had here.

Here is situated, overlooking the picturesque Fenelon River, the Hotel Kawartha. The building is electric-lighted throughout, and is modern in every particular. Within the hotel grounds, which cover eight acres, seven large, airy cottages are snugly ensconced. These cottages can be rented at moderate rates.

ROSEDALE is a charming place, situated on the shore of Balsam Lake, at the entrance of the Rosedale River. It is an ideal camping place. The rivers, together with the lake, afford opportunities for fishing in any weather.

Sylvan Lodge, F. J. Goodman, proprietor, is situated in a beautiful grove on the shore of Balsam Lake and is noted for good fishing. Accommodation for fifty people. Cottages may also be obtained.

COBOCONK, on Gull River, situated between Balsam Lake and the Mud Turtle Lakes, furnishes good accommodation for tourists. The village is located on both sides of the river, and you can at any time lure your breakfast from the stream without a



A QUIET MOMENT—KAGAWONG CAMP
KAWARTHA LAKES

guide or boat. Coboconk is four hours from Toronto via Grand Trunk Railway.

The Mud Turtle Lakes are the last in which lunge are found, but bass struggle farther north and are found in fair numbers in Gull Lake, eight miles up stream. This Lake is several miles long and being in the granite region has deep bays and rocky islands. The point of ingress is Kinmount. From Gull Lake north, trout are found.

Excellent guides and cooks are found in Lindsay, Peterborough, Lakefield, Fenelon Falls, Coboconk, Bobcaygeon—in short, at all points along the route.

RIDEAU RIVER AND LAKES

Probably no trip is attracting more of the attention of tourists and sportsmen just now than that between Kingston and Ottawa, via the Rideau, a distance of 126½ miles. The Rideau is a waterway between the two cities mentioned, made by connecting a large number of the most beautiful lakes on the continent. The river and lakes afford delightful sails and scenery, and invigorating air.

Kingston is the starting point for this charming district, if the journey is to be all the way by boat, and here the steamers of the Rideau Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., are taken for the trip through these waters.

The Grand Trunk service to Kingston is all that is to be desired, through sleeping cars being operated direct to the steamer wharf.

Although there are several places where tourists can find accommodation, Jones' Falls, Chaffey's Locks and Westport are the Mecca of fishermen.

The route is through some of the finest fishing grounds in existence. Bass and pickerel are plentiful and maskinonge of from twenty to forty pounds weight abound. Black bass are caught weighing five and a half pounds, and pickerel seven pounds, whilst Oswego, or green bass, tipped the scales at eight and a half, and pike at eighteen pounds.



JONES' LOCK, ON RIDEAU LAKE AND RIVER TRIP

The Playgrounds of Canada

Lake Opinicon not infrequently yields black bass up to seven pounds. The spotted, strawberry, calico bass, or croppy, as it is variously called, a most toothsome morsel, perch and other minor members of the finny tribe, are found in great abundance. Passing through Indian, Clear and Newboro Lakes, and the lock at the village of Newboro, we finally reach the summit, or highest point of Little Lake Rideau, which differs from the other lakes in being one unbroken sheet of water. Here we are 151 feet above Lake Ontario, which elevation we have obtained by thirteen locks in thirty-eight miles, and must now descend 295 feet by thirty-four locks in eighty-seven miles to Ottawa.

Owing to the abundant growth of wild rice, this district has become the favourite breeding and feeding grounds of wild ducks. Of these the sportsman finds an infinite variety, and of a quality to satisfy the epicurean taste of a Lucullus.

OTTAWA

Considered with its charming surroundings, Ottawa is one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. The Ottawa River having plunged over the Chaudiere Falls, settles and sweeps majestically past the Parliament Buildings to join the great



IN RIDEAU PARK, OTTAWA, ONT.

St. Lawrence on the way to the sea. By the grassy banks of the Rideau Canal, which empties into the Ottawa between the capital buildings and the charming "Chateau Laurier," are miles upon miles of beautiful drives, which take one to the interesting experimental farm, and in other ways past Government House and to many interesting and attractive points. Along these drives some 30,000 trees have been planted, and for miles together the graceful arms of the Elm, one of Canada's most magnificent trees, arch the roadway.

Just across the river, at the west end of the Inter-Provincial Bridge, lies the lumbering and manufacturing town of Hull, and beyond Hull, only sixty miles, lies a beautiful forest full of wild life.

Ottawa was a wilderness until 1820, when Lord Dalhousie and Col. By arrived to begin the building of the Rideau Canal. In 1827 it was a village, twenty years later a town, and in 1855 it became a city with its name changed to Ottawa.

This site was selected as the capital of Canada by the late Queen Victoria, the corner stone laid by the then Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) in 1860.

Few writers have seen this beautiful capital and refrained from writing of its charm and beauty. Anthony Trollope wrote: "Having the world of Canada from whence to choose, the choosers have certainly chosen well. The glory of Ottawa is the set of public buildings erected on the rock which guards, as it were, the town from the river. I know of no Gothic purer of its kind, or less sullied with fictitious ornamentation, and I know no site for such a set of buildings so happy as regards both beauty and grandeur."

The "Chateau Laurier" at Ottawa, built by the Grand Trunk Railway System, is without doubt the finest hotel on this continent, not only architecturally, but also in regard to its general appointments. Ask Grand Trunk agents for a copy of "Ottawa," a handsomely illustrated book, telling you all about the Capital of the Dominion of Canada.



AT BRITANNIA HOTEL WHARF, LAKE OF EYS

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

This remarkable archipelago begins near Kingston, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, and extends 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 an island covering many acres, many heavily wooded, some covered merely with grass, some cultivated only 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. Between and among these thread innumerable channels, here pouring a swift and crystal tide through some pent-up chasm, and there forming in deep, still pools, much loved by the wary black bass, near the shadow of some castellated crag. Of course these localities are the haunts 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 a region of such aquatic nature, boating and fishing are naturally leading sports, and the wide channel of the St. Lawrence River, with a current of less than two miles in the vicinity of Round Island, offers every opportunity for a thorough enjoyment



A DELIGHTFUL CAMP SITE IN ALGONQUIN PARK

of these pastimes. This stream teems with the gamiest of fish, such as black bass, pickerel, maskinonge, etc. Connected with the hotels are boats with experienced and trustworthy oarsmen. These "St. Lawrence River skiffs," as they are called, have beauty of line, strength, comfort, lightness, ease of handling and swift sailing qualities. They seat two persons and the oarsman, and are equipped with all the appurtenances for fishing and cooking, the oarsmen being adept at both arts.

The fishing on the Canadian side is far the best. The best route to take to reach this charming locality is the Grand Trunk Railway System to Kingston or Gananoque.

During the summer season a through sleeping car is run from Toronto to Kingston Wharf, and connects there with steamers for the different points situated in the region.

MONTREAL

The commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is situated on the south shore of the island bearing the same name and at the base of a beautiful eminence known as Mount Royal, from which both the city and island derive their name. The site of the city was first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and at that time he found a village of Indians situated near the foot of the mountain. He landed a short distance below the city, at a point still known by the Indian name of "Hochelaga." When he reached the top of the mountain, to which he was guided by the Indian Chief, "Don-nacona," he was so struck by the magnificent outlook that he named it in honour of his master, the "Royal Mount." Champlain also visited the site in 1611, but the village with its inhabitants had been swept away, probably by some hostile tribe. The first settlement by Europeans was made by the French in 1642. In its early history the city was repeatedly attacked by the Indians, and in 1684 a wooden wall was erected for defense. This was replaced in 1722 by a massive stone wall, with redoubts and bastions. In 1759, when Canada was conquered by the British, Montreal had a population of 4,000 souls. The population to-day is nearly 700,000. The streets were narrow and the houses low. Some of these buildings are still standing. A walk through the two or three streets still retaining these primitive buildings and narrow paths strongly reminds one of the quaint old towns of Rouen, Caen, and others in Normandy. The growth of the city has been exceedingly rapid, and the view, as seen from Mount Royal, is majestic, and for beauty almost unrivalled.

Montreal as the Mecca for the tourist is one of the most interesting cities on the American continent and offers unlimited attractions for sight-seeing and visiting historical spots that are part of the history of the American continent. A publication entitled "Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa," beautifully printed and illustrated, has been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System and will be sent free on application to anyone wishing a copy. (See page 64 for list of agents.)

HISTORIC QUEBEC

The city of Quebec, its historicity dating back to the times of Jacques Cartier, who discovered Canada in 1533, the regime of the great Champlain, who founded the city in 1608, and the several conflicts which occurred subsequent to his administration between the British and the French, and which resulted in England's supremacy in British North America by that decisive battle between Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and the unsuccessful attempt to capture the city by Generals Arnold and Montgomery, of the United States Army, in 1775, lend this quaint old place an interest which can nowhere be found on the Western Hemisphere. In addition to the many historical sites

and the several landmarks which still exist and are in a good state of preservation, and which are of unbounded interest to the people of America, there are unlimited attractions which appeal to the tourist, the traveller and the lover of scenic beauty. There is no other city in the world situated with quite such a picturesque environment, and the grandeur of the scene from the many points of vantage can only be appreciated by a visit to its confines. Much of the mediævalism of the Old World is transplanted here, and the visitor will at once imagine that he has, by some unforeseen circumstance, been taken back to the feudal times of the past. There is hardly a street that does not have its history, and hundreds of nooks and corners at every turn claim some episode that the antiquarian, historian and the one looking for information becomes enlightened with and which serves as a knowledge which is lasting. Writing of its picturesqueness, what more beautiful sights can be



DUFFERIN TERRACE AND LOWER TOWN, QUEBEC, FROM CITADEL

dreamed of than the view from the King's Bastion of the Citadel, standing hundreds of feet above the noble St. Lawrence, with a vision in every direction, and as far as the eye can reach can be seen the magnificence of the Laurentian Hills miles away as a background; the beautifully wooded Island of Orleans, which is referred to by Sir Gilbert Parker in his work "The Seats of the Mighty;" the St. Lawrence River for miles, with its ocean liners, inward and outward bound, and frequently, during the summer months, war vessels of the British Navy, as well as of foreign nations; Dufferin Terrace, stretching along the front of the Upper Town; the unique and picturesque houses and streets of the Lower Town nestling peacefully below the stupendous cliff; the residential portion and imposing structures of the public buildings of the Upper Town, and the pastoral scenes of the surrounding country, all lending a view of incomparable grandeur and one that only can be impressed on anyone by a visit in person. Many of the noted litterateurs in the world have written volumes descriptive of this garrison city, but none have found words sufficient to do it justice or place it before the reader in such a way as to give even a slight inkling as to what is in store for those who come and see for themselves.

Within the wall of the old city, and in the charming precincts of the Lower Town, are to be found material and sights which appeal to the lover of the antique and the student of the old days of chivalry and the dawn of civilization on this continent. The old French architecture of the houses recalls to anyone the picturesque streets of Normandy and many other portions of Old France.

PORTLAND DIVISION

Leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal, we cross the celebrated Victoria Jubilee Bridge over the St. Lawrence River. It is owned by the Grand Trunk Railway System, and replaces the old Victoria tubular bridge erected by this company in 1860. It is one of the longest bridges in the world, being nearly two miles in length, including approaches, and cost, including original structure, \$9,000,000. The view from the train while crossing, with the city in the foreground, backed up by the graceful mountain, is one of much grandeur, and if seen while approaching the city from the south shore, more especially at night, with the city illuminated by thousands of electric lights, the scene is especially grand. It is an



THROUGH THE EASTERN TOWNSHIP HILLS,
NEAR SHERBROOKE, QUE.

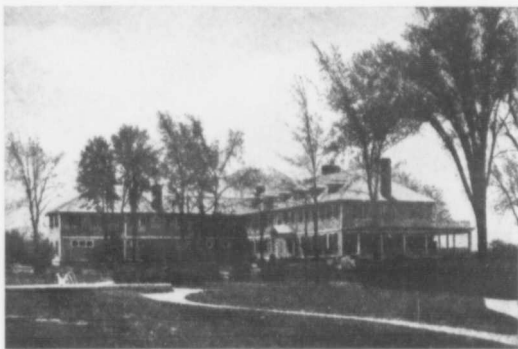
open steel double-tracked structure, with carriage-ways and foot-walks on each side of the main trusses, and altogether is one of great beauty. Electric cars of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway are also operated over the bridge between Montreal and the South Shore.

Continuing on toward Portland, Me., the scenery is totally different from that which is seen west of Montreal. Here a diversity of the picturesque is enjoyed; at one time the train rushes along the shores of a placid stream, and at another the powerful engine is exerting every effort to climb the steep grades that are necessary through the mountain passes, and the view at times is awe-inspiring and grand in the extreme while gazing out of the car windows at the towering mountains that rise sheer from the track to dizzy heights above.

Among the many interesting places that are seen between Montreal and the sea are Sherbrooke, Que., Island Pond, Vt., Gorham, N.H., Mount Washington, Shelburne, N.H., Gilead, Me., Bethel, Me., Bryant's Pond, Me., Oxford, Me. The great Poland Spring House at South Poland, Me., is seen from the train, and is reached from Danville Junction by stage, a distance of three miles.

The Playgrounds of Canada

The mountain scenery commences shortly after leaving Montreal, when the beautiful Belœil Mountains are passed. At Richmond the line to "Old Quebec" diverges from the main line. Proceeding, we pass through a beautifully picturesque country to the city of Sherbrooke and on to Island Pond, Vt., which lies in a pass through the eastern range of the Green Mountains of Vermont, on the summit of the divide between the Connecticut and St. Lawrence River system, 1,250 feet above sea level, where mountain peaks raise their stately heads to a height of 4,000 feet. The surrounding mountains temper the heat of summer to agreeable coolness and produce unrivalled scenery. The high altitude insures purest air and consequent freedom from pulmonary and catarrhal affections. The streams and lakes surrounding are alive with trout and black bass, many of the waters being stocked annually by the State Government. The drives through the country are unexcelled, and, with first-class hotel accommodation, it is a popular stopping place for the automobilist between the White Mountains and Montreal and Quebec.



BETHEL INN, BETHEL, MAINE

Brunswick Springs Camps is reached through North Stratford, and offers a very attractive tourist and health resort. A camp under canvas, with delightful surroundings, fine fishing, boating, etc. Write the manager for prospectus.

Gorham is the gateway to the mountain region, and is a picturesque and thriving village situated in a broad and beautiful valley at the confluence of the Androscoggin and Peabody rivers. The scenery in the vicinity of the village is remarkably striking, both in the vistas of the different mountain ranges and the isolated peaks which loom up at different points, and of the rivers and waterfalls. The range embracing Mounts Norwich, Carter and The Imp, in particular, is seen to great advantage. Mount Carter is one of the highest and Mount Norwich the most graceful of the White Hills in New Hampshire, and the best view of them is from the Mount Madison House, situated near the station of the Grand Trunk Railway System. A noble range of hills rises up to view to the northwest of Gorham, and is known as the Pilot Range, while to the east is seen the Androscoggin Hills, which wall in the valley on that side. Mount Hayes (2,500 feet), directly behind the Mount Madison House, is the highest of these latter, and may be ascended by a footpath leading to the summit in about two hours. The view from the top of this mountain is something magnificent.

Mounts Adams and Jefferson are in full view, and Mount Washington is seen to better advantage than from any other point.

Bethel, seventy miles from Portland, Me., sleeps its still life away snugly ensconced among the eastern foothills of the White Mountains, their snowy peaks plainly visible from many points, and with the winding valley of the Androscoggin furnishing endless charm. The Bethel Inn, situated here, is one of the most attractive and pleasing hostelries in the New England mountain land. Write to A. W. Weeks, Manager, Bethel, Me., for full information.

Oxford, Me., is no exception to the rule in the New England Country, and many resorts are to be found in this neighbourhood. Kamp Kiwassa, a health resort, is situated on Pleasant Lake, reached through Oxford. This "Kamp" is open alike to grown-ups and children, and is under the direct supervision of Mr. Anton Schatzel, former director of Physical Training and Hygiene at Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium. Fine boating, bathing, fishing, etc. For further particulars apply to Anton Schatzel, Kamp Kiwassa, Oxford, Me.



ON THE MAINE COAST

Mount Washington (6,293 feet), looking out from beyond, a head taller than all the others, is the mountain monarch of the North, about whose summit, veiled in clouds and darkness, the thunder god occasionally holds his turbulent court. From the base of Mount Washington can be seen the five highest peaks of the range. Mount Washington may be ascended by means of a mountain railway which operates to the summit, the view from which is awe-inspiring and wonderful. And so on to Portland, Me., with varied mountain scenery for many miles. Good accommodation is available at all points, and for the fisherman the streams are bounteously supplied.

Portland, the "Beautiful City by the Sea," as Longfellow so poetically called it, is the gateway to innumerable natural beauties and cool retreats.

Besides the fame which Portland has attained as being the birthplace of noted men, it has unequalled advantages and attractions. Seldom has a city such surroundings of sea and shore, and seldom has a series of summer resorts such attractions to offer as are found here.

Portland and Casco Bay form the Utopia of those with moderate means; nowhere will a dollar procure more of seaside pleasures. Hotels in city and on the islands in the bay are numerous, and an unlimited number of boarding houses and cottages are in evidence and to suit all classes.

From Portland, "Old Orchard Beach" and "Kennebunk Beach" are easy of access. These magnificent surf-bathing beaches are the rival of Cape May or Atlantic City in popularity, while the stretches of sand, tumultuous surf and glorious bathing facilities are unsurpassed by any in the world. Complete description of this country is published in our "Mountains of New England and the Sea" folder, available from any agent of the Grand Trunk. (See list, page 64.)

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RESORTS

The summer resorts among the Green Hills of Vermont and along the shores of Lake Champlain are among the most popular of the summer resorts of New England. They are easily reached from many points. Fares always the lowest. Through train and car service every season from Boston, Montreal, New York and Chicago.

Vermont is void of extreme heat of the semi-tropical parts of the country, the nights are always cool and the scenery is unexcelled.

There are numerous first-class hotels at reasonable prices and numerous farms and village homes where city people are entertained every year.

There is also excellent trout fishing in the numerous mountain streams and the best of bass and other game fish in Lake Champlain.

Complete information in regard to all of the resorts in Vermont and along the shores of Lake Champlain, on or adjacent to the Central Vermont Railway, is given in "SUMMER HOMES" publication, issued by the Central Vermont Railway. It can be had for the asking at the principal ticket agencies of either the Grand Trunk or Central Vermont Railway.

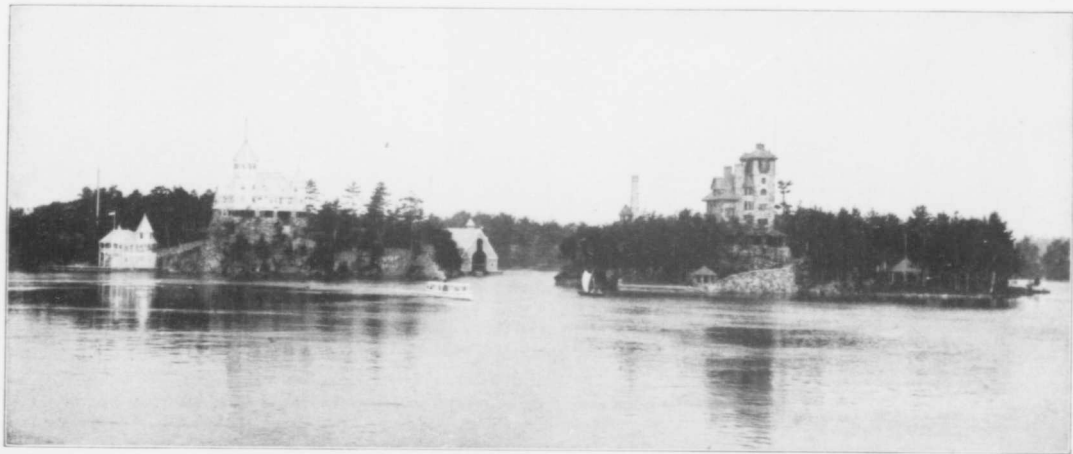
SEASHORE RESORTS ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

A booklet issued by the Central Vermont Railway giving complete information in regard to the seashore resorts about New London, Hotel Griswold (Groton), Watch Hill, Block Island, Fisher's Island, Shelter Island and Greenport, may be had for the asking by applying to the principal ticket agencies of the Grand Trunk or Central Vermont Railway.

This booklet is handsomely illustrated and contains a list of hotels and boarding houses, and complete information in regard to bathing, deep sea fishing and other attractions at these shore resorts. It is generally recognized that the sea bathing at the resorts about New London is superior to any of the resorts on the Atlantic Coast.

WHAT SHALL A BOY DO WITH HIS VACATION ?

In a recent controversy waged in England concerning the best way to dispose of English school boys in the long summer vacation, it was concluded that the fashionable hotel or watering-place is not conducive to their well-being in all cases.



HANDSOME SUMMER HOMES AMONG THE 1,000 ISLANDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

The Playgrounds of Canada

Canon Barnett, in the *Westminster Gazette*, urges the need of vacation schools, where Eton, Rugby and Westminster boys may be taught little, entertained much and kept out of harm's way.

America has practically the same problem—what to do with the public and preparatory school boy during the months of July and August, especially in the cities. Some well-to-do parents seem to have seized upon the vacation camp as one solution.

The general idea is to establish a camp in some wild spot, where the boys may live under canvas and get a genuine bit of simple life. A corps of instructors maintain discipline and give such book instruction, or none, as the boys may desire or need in their regular school work or preparation for college. A feature of the camp is instruction in the elements of woodcraft. The farther in the wild the camp is pitched, the more interesting is the camp life and the more valuable the woodcraft training, making a veritable "School of the Woods."



RASPBERRY SHORTCAKE FOR DINNER AT BOYS' CAMP

Canada is probably the country in the Western Hemisphere that can offer the most attractive territories for life in the untramed wilds and where there is still a magnificent wilderness of land and waterscapes, forests, mountains and rivers, lakes and streams, which teem with the gamiest of fish, and whose forests abound with numerous species of big game and game birds.

Among the principal districts that appeal to the lover of "out-of-doors," Ontario has the most attractive, and several popular localities in this province are becoming better known each year. The territory is known as the "Highlands of Ontario," embracing nine distinct districts; those most suitable for camping and canoeing, however, being the "Timagami Forest Reserve," the "Algonquin Provincial (Ontario) Park," the "Lake of Bays" region, "Lake Couchiching" and "Muskoka," all of which districts are described in the first pages of this publication. That the public may be fully conversant with what these organizations mean and how they are controlled, the following descriptions are given.

THE KEEWAYDIN CAMPS

Perhaps the most famous, as well as the oldest camp on the Continent, is Keewaydin, an American camp in the heart of a Canadian wilderness. This camp, which was founded in 1893, is on Devil's Island in Lake Timagami, in the middle of the Timagami Forest Reserve. In the article on "Summer Camps for the Nation's Youth" in *Suburban Life* for May, 1908, Keewaydin was characterized as "the standard boys' camp of America."

To this wilderness camp come every year a large number of American boys—principally young fellows in the preparatory schools—from a dozen large cities and from smaller cities as far west as Minnesota and as far south as Florida. The camp is under the management of Mr. A. S. Gregg Clarke, Harvard, 1893, and he



"FRENCH RIVER SPECIMENS"

is assisted by a staff composed of instructors in a dozen or more of the leading eastern preparatory schools—men who have had long experience in the care and training of boys and who are thorough campers. Besides the staff, there is a large corps of Indian guides from the posts of the Hudson Bay Company, who help to train the campers in the thousand and one little arts and crafts of the camp and trail.

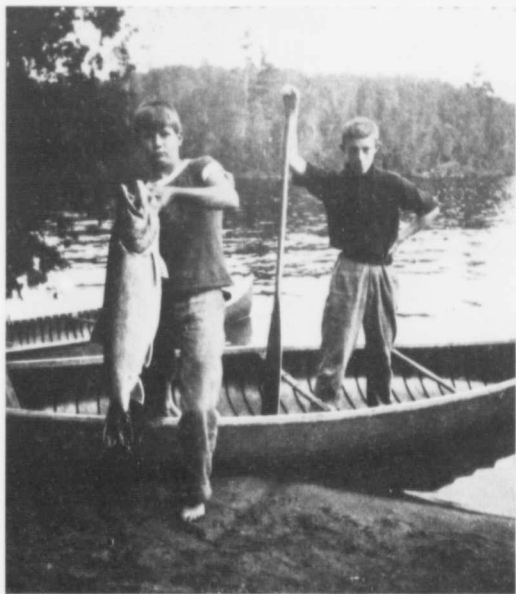
There are two camps: Timagami Wigwam for the older boys, and Manitou Wigwam for the younger boys, with the Keewaydin Club for adult relatives and friends. The boys divide their time between residence at the permanent camp, and canoeing, fishing,

The Playgrounds of Canada

camping, and exploring trips of varying lengths into the wilderness. The equipment at the permanent camp is most complete; besides the five camp buildings, including a clubhouse for the campers, there are a fleet of sixty-seven paddling and sailing canoes, sailboats, gasoline launches, excellent tennis courts, grounds for baseball, cricket, outdoor basketball and a dozen other sports, and swimming rafts, a diving tower, and a water-chute for the swimming. Here, with the camp sports, the canoeing, the fishing and the water sports, a boy's time is filled indeed. Some few of the boys have studying to do at the camp, in preparation for school or college examinations. With a staff made up of trained instructors from the leading preparatory schools, any school subject can be taught.

For the canoe trips the campers are divided into small parties under the direction of members of the staff and Indian guides. Some of these trips are but for a few days, while others last for weeks and cover hundreds of miles. Only one who has seen the country can appreciate what Timagami has to offer for these trips. Everywhere are lakes and streams in a perfect network and in a country unequalled for beauty and wild grandeur. Paddling through such a country, led by Indian guides, camping in true Indian style, catching the trout and bass of the lakes and streams, exploring the woods and hills in a country untouched by the axe, surprising a moose here or a deer there—is a life that no boy can ever forget and one that will endear the woods to him forever.

Thus for the whole summer the campers get practical training in swimming, canoeing, fishing, camping and woodlore. They learn how to pitch a camp, how to cook over a camp-fire, how to travel, sleep and take care of themselves in the woods. They eat twice as much as full-grown men. The sun tans them almost



A SPECIMEN TIMAGAMI LAKE TROUT, CAMP COCHRANE

the color of their Indian guides. They scorn the tent at night and grow indifferent to weather conditions. That the life is most healthful and that it is one that is thoroughly enjoyed by a boy is evident; but more important is the training the campers get by being so close to Nature and the love for the outdoor life that they are sure to acquire. There is nothing like such a life to make a boy manly and self-reliant, and thoroughly able to take care of himself in the woods or out.

Illustrated booklets, giving all particulars, may be had from the Director, Mr. A. S. Gregg Clarke, M. N. G. S., The Gunnery School, Washington, Conn.

CAMP TIMAGAMI

In the south arm of Lake Timagami, upon an island known to the Indians as "Mitawanga"—"the island with sandy beaches"—is situated Camp Timagami, more generally known as Cochrane Camp. This camp, which was established in 1899, is a place where parents may entrust their boys to the care of responsible men, feeling assured of their safe return after an ideal and profitable vacation, refreshed and strengthened, with an abundance of stored energy, a greater love and knowledge of Nature, and with new accomplishments likely to prove of life-long interest and benefit.

A special feature of the camp training is made of swimming and diving in all its branches, including the safest and best methods of towing a drowning person to land; how to assist a tired swimmer; how to act when seized with cramps; how to undress in the water; and other feats necessary for one to learn before he can feel thoroughly at home in or upon the water, and be well able to assist others in need.

When competent, camp members are granted swimming awards graded as follows: Elementary Certificate, Proficiency Certificate, Bronze Medal, Silver Medal, and Diploma.

The swimming classes are conducted by the Honorary Chief Instructor of the Royal Life-Saving Society.

It is worthy of note that no boy who has spent a season at camp since its organization has failed to learn something of



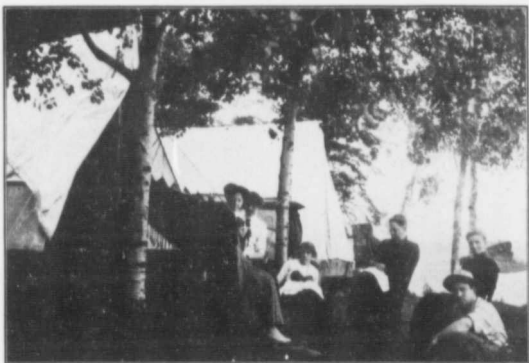
BOYS' CAMP IN ALGONQUIN PARK

The Playgrounds of Canada

swimming, while each summer many medals and certificates are carried away by campers returning to their homes in different parts of the United States and Canada.

The camp is separated into senior and junior divisions, with also a location set apart for camp "Oldboys" and other adult friends who prefer the hospitality and good fellowship of camp life to more conventional hotel life.

Frequent exploring, fishing and camping side trips are arranged under the charge of members of the camp staff and Indian guides, the route and duration of the trips taken depending upon the strength and experience of the party. To many of the older members the permanent camp is chiefly an outfitting center and rendezvous, where one may join congenial spirits and take a well-earned rest after a particularly strenuous trip.



WABI-KON CAMP RESORT, TIMAGAMI

A prospectus containing detailed information and illustrated with interesting camp photographs may be had on application to Mr. A. L. Cochrane, Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont., or to Dr. S. A. Munford, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

WABI-KON SUMMER RESORT

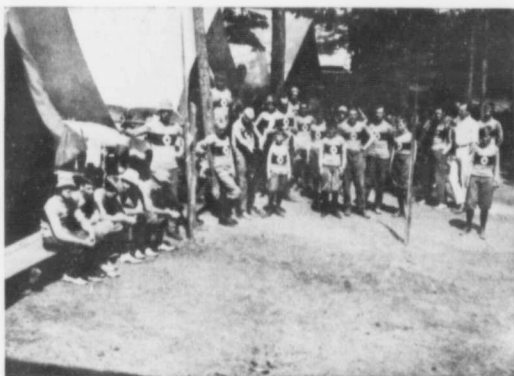
Wabi-Kon is a picturesque summer resort, controlled by the Wabi-Kon Camping Club. It is situated on Timagami Island, some three miles from Bear Island and the Hudson Bay Store. It occupies the historic site of the old Hudson Bay Post, where over a hundred years ago, the dusky Ojibways bartered their furs for the "Fire Sticks" and "Long Knives" of the white man.

With the exception of the main building, the camp is entirely under canvas, and consists of the following: large club-tent where guests are provided with ample amusement when not engaged in more energetic pleasures of the canoe and the fishing rod; a commodious and well-furnished dining tent which is made cheerful by an open stone fireplace, in which the merry spatter of burning, resinous branches will add cheer to the somewhat cool evenings of the early and late parts of the season; well-equipped cooking quarters, modern in every detail, and the village of sleeping tents, showing as gleams of white from the deep green of the surrounding pine woods, makes a fairy picture which will last long in the mind of anyone who has once beheld the scene. Walled and floored

tents only are used, and all are fitted up with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. Acetylene gas is used for lighting purposes. Guides, rowboats, canoes and gasoline launches are supplied. The camp is in close proximity to the best fishing grounds on the lake, and is situated on a very fine sandy bathing beach. It is conducted so as to maintain a high standard of excellence, and the cuisine and service are first-class in every respect. For terms, reservations and illustrated booklet apply to L. A. Orr (before July 5th), 250 Wright Avenue, Toronto; after July 5th, Wabi-Kon Summer Resort, Timagami P.O., Ontario, Canada.

CAMP WAUBUNO

Parents are everywhere recognizing the immense value of the Boys' Summer Camp as a beneficial factor in the mental and moral as well as physical education of their sons. Algonquin Park is an ideal spot for a Boys' Summer Camp—consequently Camp Waubuno has established its headquarters on a rocky, well-wooded



THE BOYS OF CAMP OTTER, LAKE OF BAYS

island in beautiful Cache Lake, Algonquin Park Station. Here a group of "husky," sun-tanned lads enjoy a most happy and invigorating summer vacation during July and August, engaged in camping, canoeing, sailing, exploring, fishing, swimming, and woodcraft generally. From Camp Waubuno frequent short and long canoeing and camping trips are taken to various parts of the park under careful guidance. In this way beautiful lakes are paddled over, delicious trout are caught and cooked over the open camp-fire, woodland trails are explored, deer, moose, beaver, mink, partridge, loons, ducks and other wild life are seen and photographed; the evening camp-fire is built after a day of delightful activity amid primitive beauty, and around its cheerful glow, songs are sung, stories are told and then all, rolling up in their woolen blankets, "rest their sleepy heads and happy hearts on balsam beds."

All this is done under the constant care and companionship of college men and experienced teachers, who are also experienced campers and canoeists—men who have made the training of boys their life work.

The lakes and rivers, while numerous, are small as a rule, and navigated in all weathers with safety. The portages are short,

over good trails, and the diverse routes are so numerous in traversing the thousand lakes or more that one may have solitude or companionship, as he wills. The Grand Trunk Railway System penetrates this region and crosses the water routes so frequently that communication is obtained with the outside world, and supplies and daily mail are possible by a short journey from a secluded spot, with little suggestion of the facilities so close at hand.

Many letters from delighted parents attest the value of this summer outing for their sons.

Camp Waubuno is under the personal direction of George G. Brower, A.M., instructor in mathematics, State Model School, Trenton, N.J., to whom letters of inquiry may be addressed.

CAMP OTTER

A Summer Camp for Boys in the Lake of Bays

It has been well said that the greatest world of all is the world of Nature, and the sterling test of a boy's underlying quality is his ability to adapt himself to this world. It is the aim of Camp Otter to provide a sane, normal, health-giving outdoor existence,



EVERYBODY IN—CAMP MINNE-AWA

amid surroundings that will inspire cleanliness, self-control and a high sense of personal honor and obligation to one's fellows. If an instinct for the open is to be developed, one must be prepared to give what life in the open demands, which means the development of self-reliance, resourcefulness and adaptability.

Camp Otter's situation and equipment make it especially well fitted for the carrying on of this work. Standing on a promontory, on a beautiful lake in the wilds of Ontario, the boy entering the camp at once feels himself in touch with Nature in the truest sense of the term. Traces of wild animal life are found everywhere (among the animals, or their tracks, that have been seen by members of the camp are deer, moose, bear, wolf—not man-eating—fox, beaver, otter, porcupine, mink and many smaller animals), while birds and fish abound.

Camp Otter is situated on Otter Lake, at an altitude of twelve hundred feet, and in a country famed for its picturesque scenery. While only two miles from Dorset, on the Lake of Bays, with its twice daily boat connections with Huntsville and the Grand Trunk Railway, it is yet sufficiently removed from the beaten paths of civilization to give a taste of genuine camp life, and to throw about the camp that atmosphere of freedom and relaxation which is so eminently desirable in the summer's outing.



ROSE POINT SUMMER RESORT, NEAR PARRY SOUND, GEORGIAN BAY.

All information regarding charges for the full season, as well as an interesting and comprehensive booklet, issued in connection with the camp, may be had on application to C. V. P. Young, A.B., Ithaca, N.Y.

Mr. Young is Professor of Physical Training in Cornell University.

CAMP COUCHICHING

Camp Couchiching, conducted by the Boys' Division of the Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, has well been called a "Summer Paradise for Boys." The camp will be open for the eleventh successive season during six weeks in 1915, from June 26th to August 7th. It is situated on a splendid site covering fifty-five acres, on one of the finest points on Lake Couchiching, near Orillia, with ideal facilities for land sports, swimming, canoeing and sailing under safe conditions. The camp is open to any boy of good character, twelve to nineteen years of age, and is divided into Junior and Senior sections. The program for each is suited to the interests and physical development of the boys. The equipment, which is one of the finest in America, includes a headquarters pavilion, containing the tuck-shop, postoffice, long distance telephone, kitchens and dining hall, which is fitted with a large open fireplace and is used for amateur plays, boxing, wrestling and pillow-fighting contests on rainy days or cool evenings; a well-laid-out athletic field with running track, tennis and volley-ball courts. Two war canoes, three sailing dingies and a fleet of canoes and rowing skiffs give plenty of opportunity for life on the water. Fourteen large airy tents provide accommodation for one hundred boys. Culinary and sanitary arrangements are the best, and medical attendance is always near at hand. These arrangements, combined with storehouse, ice-house, and a windmill, which supplies an abundance of pure water, leave nothing that could be desired in a complete camp equipment designed to meet the needs of boys while enjoying the out-of-door life.

The camp is fortunate in having a splendid group of men from the University of Toronto and the Young Men's Christian Association as volunteer teachers. One of these men is in charge of each



A SUMMER RESIDENCE OPPOSITE ROYAL MUSKOKA HOTEL

tent of seven boys, helping to direct their energies into helpful character-building channels. Although the boys are under constant supervision, they do not feel any restraint, as the leaders enter into the sports and go on the trips with the boys as companions rather than as supervisors.

An important feature of Camp Couchiching is the side trips which are taken by small parties every week; the favourite trips being down the Severn River to Georgian Bay by canoe, across Lake Couchiching to Washago for a game of ball and over-night camp; tramps to Waubauskene and Gravenhurst; steamer trips through the Muskoka Lakes, around Lake Simcoe on a sailing trip and down the Trent Valley Canal to the Kawartha Lakes by canoe. Juniors take short trips and seniors the longer and harder trips.

A handsomely illustrated booklet and full particulars about



FOUR-POUND BLACK BASS, CAUGHT
IN LAKE OF TWO RIVERS, CAMP
MINNEAWAWA, ALGONQUIN PARK

Camp Couchiching may be had by addressing the Camp Director, Boys' Division, Central Y. M. C. A., 40 College Street, Toronto. The camp fees are \$6.00 per week, and any boy not already a member of the Boys' Division may have the privilege of attending the camp by securing a special Summer Membership, which costs \$1.00.

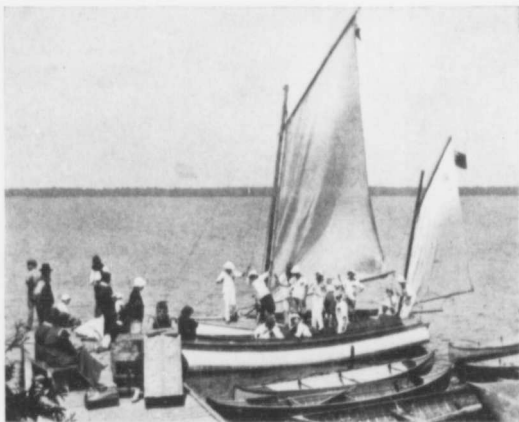
CAMP MAC

On the southern arm of beautiful Georgian Bay, about four miles from the historic old town of Penetanguishene, in the land of the ancient A-ben-a-ki, may be found what is at once the oldest as well as the most accessible of all the camps on the North American continent.

Only three hours' ride from that Mecca of the Southerner, the charming city of Toronto, Camp Mac, so far as the eye is concerned, is as completely isolated as if it were a hundred miles farther north, without possessing any of the disadvantages so common to camps far removed from the centers of civilization.

With telegraph, telephone and medical aid within easy reach, the camper-out has a feeling of safety and comfort which adds greatly to his sense of enjoyment. Under the careful personal direction of Mr. Henry J. Baker of Toronto, who established his camp in this glorious holiday land as far back as the year 1887, when it was almost unknown to anyone except, perhaps, the fisherman and hunter, the wants and pleasures of the sojourner at Camp Mac are attended to in a way that leaves little to be desired.

The amusements at the camp are varied enough so that everyone may find something to his taste. In addition to the usual boating and bathing there are archery, quoits, baseball, basketball and a number of other out-of-door games to while away the time; while for rainy days, indoor games, an ample library of well-chosen



READY FOR A CRUISE, CAMP KAGAWONG, KAWARTHA LAKES

books, current magazines, etc., help us to forget until the sun shines again.

The camp is divided into three sections: one for the younger boys up to the age of fifteen, another for boys over that age and a third for the parents and other adults.

A training equipment has been added and the boys will be given instruction during part of the morning, leaving the remainder of the day free for outdoor activities. The boys, as in other years, will divide their time between the permanent camp and fishing and exploring trips among the thirty thousand islands of Georgian Bay, the scenery of which is as varied and beautiful as any in the world.

Mr. Baker's assistants are most carefully selected men, accustomed to the boy problem and well able to meet and cope with any and all emergencies. On the trips only the most careful and competent guides are employed, and every precaution, such as shelter tents for inclement weather, is taken.

A booklet describing Camp Mac, and giving all particulars and information, may be had by addressing the Director, Mr. Henry J.

Baker, Brown School, Toronto, Canada. After June 20th address Mr. Baker at Camp Mac, Penetanguishene, Ont.

CAMP MINNE-WAWA

Minne-wawa has its headquarters at the lake of Two Rivers, in the southern part of Algonquin Park. The location is an excellent one for several reasons. It is easily accessible by the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway. The elevation is about seventeen hundred feet, and the region abounds in pine and balsam; it is, therefore, healthful to the highest degree. The spring from which the camp supply is taken is one of the finest in the Park; the water is downright cold, no matter how hot the day may be; it is a most valuable accessory to the camp. Further, the region about the Lake of Two Rivers abounds in wild animal life; observation of this life and opportunity to do fine camera work are features to be considered in selecting a camp.



28 $\frac{3}{4}$ LB. LAKE TROUT, TIMAGAMI

The Lake of Two Rivers is a splendid bass and trout lake. Here Mr. G. W. Collier caught the black-spotted salmon trout which took first prize in the 1911 Field and Stream contest. Numbers of fine catches are made each season.

One of the first tasks of the boys who cannot already swim is to learn that art. Mr. Fradd, Physical Director of the Camp, is an expert swimmer and diver, and anyone wishing to do so may learn the more advanced stages of the sport.

Boys divide their time between the permanent camp and canoe trips. While in camp they sleep in tents erected on raised platforms of matched boards. For the convenience of the camp a commodious building has been erected. It overlooks the lake and contains a dining room, kitchen, and a room for photographic work. In front is a wide veranda the length of the building. A professional cook is in charge of the kitchen; the food is wholesome, palatable and abundant.

Canoeing and canoe trips are probably more keenly enjoyed by the average boy than any other form of sport at camp. The adaptability of Algonquin Park to this sport is nothing short of ideal; it is a perfect network of beautiful lakes, streams and splendid forest, where a camping party may roam about at will. The lakes

are relatively small; there is, therefore, not much danger if one is on the alert. About three trips are taken each season, varying in length from five or six days to two weeks or more. A complete camping outfit of tent, cooking outfit, blankets, etc., must be carried, and the thing as a whole cannot help but appeal to the boy, or man either, who has any liking whatever for outdoor sport. The last of the trips, taken in August, covers practically the entire distance north and south of the Park; about thirty lakes are visited.

Mr. W. L. Wise, Ph. B., head of the English Department of the Bordertown Military Institute, Bordertown, N.J., is owner and manager of the camp. He will be glad to send to anyone requesting it an illustrated booklet describing the camp and its methods of operation. After July 1st, any member of the camp may be addressed at Camp Minne-wawa Landing, Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario.

CAMP KAGAWONG

Camp Kagawong was organized with a definite aim, based on many years of successful work with boys. This aim is to provide



WABI-KON CAMP, TIMAGAMI

a place where boys may lead a simple, manly, outdoor life, in which emphasis is placed upon clean, sturdy living, upon reverence and manners, upon self-reliance and physical accomplishments.

Camp Kagawong is situated on Balsam Lake, which is the highest of all the beautiful Kawartha Lakes, being 300 feet above Georgian Bay. The camp lies on a 380-acre tract of land, part of which is farmed, the rest remaining a natural woods of balsam, spruce and pine. The land slopes gently to the water and the spot is immune from mosquitoes and black flies.

But four hours from Toronto, easily accessible by motor, yet in the midst of the best fishing grounds in Canada, Camp Kagawong offers all the delight of the "camp in the woods," with the advantage and convenience of daily mail, and telegraph and telephone connection.

The equipment, which is very complete, includes a large bungalow, providing a dining room, a tuck-shop, an office, a workshop, and a large living room with a stone fireplace.

The camp is affiliated with the Royal Life-Saving Society. Special attention is given to all forms of swimming and instruction in the life-saving methods of the Society. Awards are granted for knowledge of release, rescue and resuscitation of the apparently



KAMP KIWASSA, OXFORD, ME.

drowned. These include the Award of Merit, the Bronze Medal, the Proficiency and the Elementary Certificates. Each year a large class is taught. The results have been highly satisfactory. Many boys, unable to swim at the commencement of camp, have succeeded in passing the examination at the end of the season. There is a large water-chute, as well as a graduated diving-tower, at the camp. The water is uniformly warm and free from cold currents. An Honorary Instructor of the Royal Life-Saving Society has charge of the swimming.

Balsam Lake is noted for its excellent black bass and maskinonge fishing, while the best of lake trout may be had a short paddle from the camp.

The Kawartha Lakes offer the finest cruising grounds in Canada both for the sailor and canoeist. Cruises of from two days to a week in length are taken. These cruises afford an opportunity to teach boys the proper management of a boat in all weather. Each boy has his turn at the stick and there is plenty of splicing, knots to make, halyards to pull and sheets to trim. By this means, an all-round knowledge of sailing is acquired. All forms of sailing are taught in the different rigged boats at camp, which include a flotilla of sail, power and rowboats and canoes.

Shooting forms an important part of the camp life. A rifle range is maintained a safe distance from the camp where boys are taught to handle fire-arms properly. Stationary, mechanical and moving targets are used. Boys are graded for competition for the different prizes. Shot guns and clay pigeons are supplied for trap-shooting by the camp. Needless to say, all shooting is necessarily under strict supervision. All rifles and cartridges are locked up when not in use.

Two experienced Physical Directors are constantly on hand to give advice and personal instruction. Each boy receives a careful physical examination on entrance and again at the close of camp, when results are sent to the parents. Physical defects, such as round shoulders, spinal curvatures, etc., are remedied by special apparatus. Boxing, fencing, wrestling, single-sticks and quarter-staff instruction is given by an expert.

The food problem is an important matter in camp life, and is given most careful attention. The camps own cows furnish plenty of fresh milk, while excellent butter is assured and the best of eggs. A large camp garden offers a great variety of seasonable vegetables and early corn and potatoes. A refrigerator ice-house insures the proper care of the daily supply of fresh meat and other food stuffs. No canned foods are necessary.

The camp is under the direct supervision of Mr. E. A. Chapman, who devotes his presence and time to the best interests of each

member of the camp. He is assisted by a staff of college-bred men who understand boys, and are able to inspire in them confidence, self-respect, self-reliance and a spirit of service to others.

A booklet giving full information, as well as interesting views of camp life, will be mailed upon addressing Mr. E. A. Chapman, St. Andrews College, Toronto.

THE PATHFINDER CAMPS FOR BOYS.

The Pathfinder Camps, located on Source Lake, Algonquin Park, were organized to give boys an opportunity to live a clean manly out-of-door life. One would have to travel far to find a more beautiful location for a boys' camp. The high altitude, the pine and balsam laden air, the many lakes and streams, the wild game, and the unspoiled forests give this camp an opportunity that makes it distinct from the conventional camps with surroundings of cottages, boat houses and hotels. The camps have these unusual advantages with the convenience and safety of daily mail and telegraph. As an additional safeguard there is always a practicing physician in the camp.

The fees are reasonable, the food and equipment are of the best, and the instructors are all experienced college trained men. For a descriptive booklet write to the Pathfinder Camps. Their city address is West High School, Rochester, N.Y.

HAY FEVER—HOW TO AVOID AND CURE

While treating with pleasant things in life and picturing the finest country in America for the tourist, the camper, the fisherman and the hunter to the world, it may not be amiss to offer a word of cheer and hope to the army of sufferers from hay fever and kindred troubles.

Thousands of people throughout the habitable globe suffer annually from that most distressing and annoying ailment, many of whom are not convalescent for weeks after an attack of the malady, and often days of rest and recuperation are necessary to get back one's strength and accustomed health. The disease is also called by other names, such as "autumn catarrh," "hay asthma," and "rose catarrh." In some cases it comes on in June, with the advent of the roses; in others, with the new-mown hay; but in the vast majority during the month of August. At this season of the year the districts recommended in this publication are in Nature's most beauteous dress, and flies and mosquitoes are unknown throughout the regions described.

The complaint usually continues until frosty weather, and is aggravated by dust, riding in street cars, and by the pollen of hay or flowers. Few are aware that in almost a stone's throw (comparatively speaking) of their own doors lies a locality rich in beautiful scenery, replete with historical interest, a land where health and pleasure go hand in hand and *where perfect immunity from hay fever is assured*. These regions are the Muskoka Lakes District, the Georgian Bay District, the Lake of Bays District, the Timagami Region, the Algonquin Provincial Park, and the Kawartha Lakes District, all situated in the "Highlands of Ontario," the former 112 miles north of Toronto; the second occupying that vast area west of the Muskoka Lakes District, including the 30,000 islands of the great eastern arm of Lake Huron; the Lake of Bays is reached through Huntsville, 145 miles north of Toronto; the Timagami Region situated at an altitude of 1,200 feet above the sea, 300 miles north of Toronto; the Algonquin Park, on the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk, over 1,700 feet above sea level, and the Kawartha Lakes District, lying in the counties of Peterborough and Victoria, north of Lindsay and Lakefield, Ont.

All of these districts have rapidly come into prominence throughout the continent as the Mecca of the tourist and a haven for sufferers from the malady referred to.

The most satisfactory treatment is climatic. The only effectual remedy for hay fever consists in removal to a region which is exempt from the disease. By going to such a locality before the attack occurs, and remaining there throughout the critical period, complete immunity from the disease may be secured.

The time of departure and return must be determined by the previous experience of the person in regard to the date upon which his former attacks have commenced, as the disease seldom comes on exactly on the same day of every year, but often varies three or four days. He should be in his place of refuge at least a week before the usual time, and should remain until he can return in perfect safety.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM'S EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION

The Grand Trunk Railway System has a most complete organization in Europe, with every facility at their disposal to help passengers to reach their points of destination in Canada and United States, and at their different offices, a list of which can be found in this publication, ocean and rail tickets are issued, and arrangements can be made for forwarding baggage, and covering same with insurance. They are also in a position to supply travellers with convenient forms for carrying their money, viz.: Canadian Express Money Orders, which may be cashed anywhere in dollars and cents.

It will be to the advantage of travellers to consult with any of these European Agencies, where the latest publication dealing with Canada can be secured free.

The city of Toronto is the objective point for all traffic for the "Highlands of Ontario"—a beautiful city full of interest to the tourist and sightseer. Each year during the latter part of the summer the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which is considered to be the best annual fair on the continent, is held here and is well worth a visit. In 1915 the Exhibition will be held from August 28 to September 13.

FISH AND GAME LAWS

The Game Laws Herein Given are Subject to Change without Notice

Abstract of Michigan Fish and Game Laws

HUNTING—OPEN SEASON

Deer.—November 10th to November 30th, both days inclusive. Only two deer may be taken in one season by one person. Unlawful to kill on Bois Blanc Island until 1918. No person may hunt, kill or capture any deer when it is in the red coat, or any fawn in the spotted coat. No person may kill or capture any deer while it is in the water. Dogs not allowed. Non-resident license, \$25. Resident hunter's license, \$1.50. The state game and fish warden may issue permit to non-resident licensed hunter to take one deer out of the State when fully satisfied such deer was lawfully killed.

Moose, Elk and Caribou.—Protected until 1915.

Squirrel.—Open season, Oct. 15th to Nov. 30th, inclusive, by securing license.

Beaver.—November 1st to May 15th following year.

Bear, Otter, Fisher, Martin, Fox, Mink or Raccoon.—November 1st to March 31st, both days inclusive.

Muskrat.—November 1st to April 15th following year, both days inclusive.

Pigeons.—Unlawful to kill mourning doves and Antwerp or homing pigeons.

Prairie Chickens.—Unlawful to kill at any time.

Quail.—Protected until 1917.

Woodcock.—September 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Partridge.—Lower Peninsula, October 15th to November 30th, inclusive; Upper Peninsula, October 15th to November 30th inclusive. Unlawful to kill more than six in one day. Unlawful to have more than 15 in possession.

Ducks, Geese and Wild Water Fowls.—September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. Season fixed by federal regulations in accordance with 25 limit for one day or in possession at any one time.

Insectivorous Birds.—May not be caught, killed or sold, or had in possession without a permit, except blackbirds, English sparrows and crows.

FISHING—OPEN SEASON

Speckled Trout, Land-Locked Salmon, Grayling or California, Loch Leven and Steelhead Trout.—May 1st to September 15th, both days inclusive. Minimum size, seven inches. Unlawful to sell any kind of trout or grayling, large or small-mouthed black bass, strawberry, calico or white bass. Unlawful to take from stocked streams for four years after stocking.

Small-Mouthed Black Bass, Big-Mouthed Black Bass.—Open season June 16th to January 31st, both days inclusive. Small-mouthed black bass or big-mouthed black bass unlawful to take under ten inches in length, or to take more than ten in one day, or have more than ten in possession at any one time.

Abstract of Ontario Fish and Game Laws

HUNTING—OPEN SEASON

LICENSE.—Non-residents may not hunt any bird or animal without a license, and such license must have endorsed on it the signature of the person to whom it is granted. Such license is for one season only, and the fee is \$50 to hunt deer, moose, caribou and all other kinds of game in season. For hunting ducks and all other small game the fee is \$25. License may be secured on application to the Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ontario.

Deer.—November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive. Only one deer may be taken in one season by one person.

Moose, Reindeer or Caribou.—November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive. In some of the Northern Districts of Ontario, including the Timiskaming, Timagami and other localities, the open season has been extended, and shall be from October 16th to November 15th, both days inclusive. Only one moose, reindeer, or caribou may be taken in one season by one person. No cow moose, or young moose, reindeer or caribou, under the age of one year, can be killed. No elk or wapiti shall be hunted, taken or killed at any time in Ontario. No person may transport, or have in possession for that purpose during the closed season thereof, any wild deer, moose, reindeer, or caribou, or head, raw skin or other part thereof, unless accompanied by affidavit that same was taken during the open season. Deer, moose, reindeer or caribou may not be carried or transported unless a license shipping coupon is attached.

Grand Trunk Railway System

The Game Laws Herein Given are Subject to Change without Notice

Duck, Plover, Rail and Snipe.—Duck of all kinds or any other water-fowl, and snipe, rail, plover, or any other birds known as shore birds or waders in the Northern District of the Province of Ontario as hereinafter described, are protected except from the 1st day of September to the 15th day of December in any year, both days inclusive.

Duck of all kinds or any other water-fowl and snipe, rail, plover, or any other birds known as shore birds or waders in the Southern District of the Province of Ontario as hereinafter described, are protected except from the 15th day of September to the 15th day of December in any year, both days inclusive.

Geese and Swans.—September 15th to April 15th in the following year, both days inclusive.

Grouse.—October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

Hares.—October 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Partridge.—October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

Capercaillie.—May not be taken or killed before September 15th, 1916.

Pheasants.—Close season until 1916.

Prairie Fowl.—October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

Quail.—Close season until 1916.

Wild Turkeys.—November 15th to December 1st, both days inclusive.

Woodcock.—October 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive.

Insectivorous Birds.—May not be caught, killed or sold, or had in possession without a permit, except hawks, crows, blackbirds and English sparrows.

Squirrels (Black and Grey).—November 15th to December 1st, both days inclusive.

Beaver and Otter.—May not be taken or killed before the first day of November, 1915.

The expression "the Northern District of the Province of Ontario" shall mean and include all that part of the Province of Ontario lying northerly and westerly of the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company described as follows, that is to say: Commencing where the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from Montreal to Toronto enters the Province of Ontario, thence following the said main line along the southerly extension thereof, now under construction and lying to the south of Rice Lake, and thence following the said main line to the City of Toronto, thence following the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the City of Guelph, and thence following the line of the Guelph and Goderich Railway Company to the Town of Goderich.

The expression "the Southern District of the Province of Ontario" shall mean and include all that part of the Province of Ontario lying to the South of the said line.

FISHING—OPEN SEASON

Bass.—June 16th to April 14th following year (vicinity of Point Pelee, July 16th to May 24th, following year), both days inclusive. Under ten inches must be returned to the water uninjured. Not more than eight may be caught in any one day by any person.

Salmon Trout.—December 1st to October 31st following year, both days inclusive. All salmon trout under two pounds must be returned to the water uninjured.

Lake Trout and Gray Trout.—December 1st to October 31st. All lake trout under two pounds must be returned to the water unharmed.

Maskinonge.—June 16th to April 14th following year, both days inclusive. Only four may be taken in one day by any person. Under twenty-four inches must be returned to the water uninjured.

Pickeral (Dore).—May 16th to April 14th following year, both days inclusive. Only twelve pickeral (dore) may be caught in one day by one person, and all under fifteen inches must be returned to the water uninjured.

Brook Trout.—May 1st to September 14th, both days inclusive. This open season also applies to river trout and speckled trout. Thirty only may be caught in one day by any person. Under six inches must be returned to the water. Not more than ten pounds may be taken in one day, though the number may be less than thirty.

Whitefish.—December 1st to October 31st following year, both days inclusive. Under two pounds may not be caught.

FISHING NOTICE

Any non-resident of the Province of Ontario desiring to angle in the waters of the Province must first obtain an angling permit, the fee for which shall be \$2.00 per rod, said permits to be good until the 31st of December of the Calendar year and must be produced by the person angling when required to do so by the Overseer or other official authority. When remaining on their own boats and not temporarily residing at hotels or boarding houses, or living in their own cottages, the fee is \$5.00 per rod. The holder of such permit shall be entitled to take with him, when leaving the Province, the lawful catch of two days' fishing, when the coupon accompanying the permit is attached to the receptacle containing the fish, otherwise the fish will be liable to confiscation. These regulations do not apply to the following waters: Niagara River, Detroit River, River St. Clair and St. Marys River opposite the State of Michigan. Non-residents fishing in these waters will be charged a fee of \$2.00 per rod; whether they are residing in the Province or fishing from their own boats or yachts.

Permits may be obtained from officers of Game and Fisheries or from the Department, Legislative Building, Toronto, Ont. Persons acting as guides for hunting or fishing parties must take out licenses.

The Playgrounds of Canada

The Game Laws Herein Given are Subject to Change without Notice

Abstract of Quebec Fish and Game Laws

HUNTING—OPEN SEASON

Caribou.—September 1st to January 31st, following year, both days inclusive. Only two caribou may be taken in one season by one person. It is forbidden to hunt, kill or take at any time, fawns or any young up to the age of one year.

Deer and Moose.—September 1st to December 31st, both days inclusive. Only one moose and two deer may be taken in one season by one person. The open season for deer and moose in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac is from October 1st to November 30th, both days inclusive. It is forbidden to hunt, kill or take at any time a cow moose, or fawns or any young up to the age of one year.

Beaver.—Protected until November 1st, 1917; after that date, from November 1st to April 1st in each year.

Mink, Martin, Pekan, Fox and Lynx.—November 1st to March 31st, both days inclusive.

Otter.—Zone 1, November 1st to March 31st, both days inclusive.

Hare.—October 15th to January 31st following year, both days inclusive.

Bear.—August 20th to June 30th following year, both days inclusive.

Muskrat.—April 1st to April 30th, both days inclusive.

Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Curlew, Tatler and Sandpiper.—October 1st to January 31st following year, both days inclusive.

Birch or Spruce Partridge.—September 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Ducks.—Sheldrake, loon and grills, widgeon, teal, September 1st to February 28th the following year, both days inclusive.

Non-residents cannot hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect. For each license the fee is \$25.00 for the whole season, and is not transferable. Fee for members of incorporated clubs, \$10.00.

FISHING—OPEN SEASON

Salmon.—May 1st to July 31st. Fly fishing, February 2nd to August 14th both days inclusive.

Salmon Trout.—December 1st to October 14th, following year.

Ouananiche.—December 1st to September 29th, following year, both days inclusive.

Speckled Trout.—May 1st to September 29th, both days inclusive.

Large Gray Trout.—December 2nd to October 13th following year, both days inclusive.

Pickrel.—April 15th to May 14th, both days inclusive. Under 15 inches in length must be returned to the water.

Pike Perch.—May 16th to April 14th following year, both days inclusive.

Bass.—June 16th to March 30th following year, both days inclusive. Under 9 inches in length must be returned to the water uninjured.

Maskinonge.—June 15th to April 13th following year, both days inclusive. Under 24 inches in length must be returned to the water uninjured.

Whitefish.—December 1st to November 8th following year, both days inclusive.

Dore.—May 16th to April 13th following year, both days inclusive. (15 inches is minimum length.)

Sturgeon.—1st July to May 30 following year, both days inclusive. Under 36 inches in length must be returned to the water uninjured.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can fish in the lakes and rivers under control of the Government of this province, not actually under lease, without previously having obtained a permit to that effect. Such permit is only valid to the person therein indicated.

The fee required is \$10.00 for all non-residents and non-members of any club, or \$5.00 for any non-resident member of a duly incorporated club.

For salmon fishing the fee is \$25.00 for all non-residents, whether members or non-members of a club leasing a salmon river or part thereof.

Abstract of New Hampshire Fish and Game Laws

HUNTING—OPEN SEASON

Moose, Caribou and Elk.—Protected, no open season.

Deer.—October 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive, and then only in county of Coos. Carroll and Grafton counties, November 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive. Sullivan, Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Belknap, Stafford and Rockingham, December 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive. Use of rifles permitted in the first five counties named; in the last five named counties use of shotguns only, loaded with single ball or loose buckshot allowed. Only two deer may be taken in one season by one person. Hunting with dogs not allowed.

Sable, Otter or Fisher.—October 15th to March 31st following year, both days inclusive.

Beaver.—No open season.

Gray Squirrel.—Open season October.

Raccoon.—October 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

Hare and Rabbits.—October 1st to March 31st following year, both days inclusive.

Wood or Summer Duck, Killdeer, Plover or Bartrams and Sandpipers.—Commonly called Upland Plover. No open season.

Ducks and Yellow Legs.—October 1st to January 30th (in Rockingham county, July 15th to January 30th), both days inclusive.

Woodcock, Ruffed Grouse or Partridge, Quail or Wilson Snipe.—October 1st to November 30th, both days inclusive.

Insectivorous Birds.—Must not be caught, killed or sold, except English sparrows, crows and hawks.

The Game Laws Herein Given are Subject to Change without Notice

It is unlawful to ship certain game animals and birds out of the State.

Non-residents of New Hampshire and aliens shall not, at any time, engage in hunting or pursuing any wild animal, wild fowl or bird within the limits of the State without first having procured of the Fish and Game Commissioners a license for which a fee of \$10.00 shall be exacted; fee for residents of the State, \$1.00; and no license shall be valid unless the signature of the person to whom it is issued is thereon.

Coupons attached to license permit the shipping of two deer, and taking, open to view, ten game birds.

FISHING—OPEN SEASON

Lake Trout, Land-Locked Salmon, Whitefish, Shad and Blue Fins.—January 1st to September 14th, both days inclusive. Two first named in Lake Winnepesaukee, Panguas and Lake Winnisquam, January 1st to June 30th; and Newfound-Lake, May 1st to September 15th, both days inclusive.

Brook or Speckled Trout.—April 1st to July 30th, both days inclusive; except that in Lake Sunapee and in the lakes and ponds of Coos, Grafton and Carroll counties they may be taken in August, and in the three counties named during the first fourteen days of September, in ponds only, but not during the month of April. Limit, ten pounds any one day. Minimum length, from brooks, five inches. Special acts for length in certain ponds.

Black Bass.—July 1st to April 30th following year, both days inclusive.

In Lake Sunapee pickerel may be taken at any time; in Winnepesaukee, Winnisquam, Asquam and Wentworth, June 1st to March 31st following year.

Pickerel, Pike and Grayling.—June 1st to January 14th following year, both days inclusive. (Pickerel must be 12 inches in length.)

Abstract of Maine Fish and Game Laws

GAME LAWS

Caribou.—Cow and calf moose, protected. A moose is considered to be a "calf" moose until it is at least one year old and has at least two prongs or tines not less than three inches long to each of its horns. Bull Moose.—Open season during the month of November of each year. Limit, one for one person in one season.

Deer.—Open season under general law, October 1 to December 15, both days inclusive. Limit, two for one person in one season. Special Deer Laws.—Open season in the counties of Androscoggin, York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Waldo, Knox and Kennebec, during the month of November. Limit in these counties, one deer to a person in one season. Perpetual closed season on deer on Mt. Desert Island and Isle au Haut.

A non-resident must have his game tagged with the proper shipping tags detached from his hunting license. Moose and deer cannot be sold or given away to be taken out of the State.

Open season on all fur bearing animals (except bears, muskrats, bobcats, beaver, loupervier, Canada lynx, foxes and weasels) from November 1st to last day of February following, both days inclusive.

Muskrat.—November 1st to April 30th, both days inclusive.

Beaver.—No open season.

Rabbits.—Open season September, October, November, December, January, February and March.

Gray Squirrels.—Open season September and October. Perpetual closed season, however, in all public and private parks and within the limits of the compact or built up portion of any city or village.

Bobcat, Canada lynx and loupervier.—\$4 bounty on each of these animals killed in Maine.

Sunday is close time on all protected game and birds.

Partridge (ruffed grouse). Spruce Partridge.—Open season September 15th to November 30th, both days inclusive. Woodcock October 1st to November 30th.

Waterfowl (including brant, wild ducks, geese and swans).—Open season September 1st to December 15th following, both days inclusive. Black-breasted and Golden Plover, Snipe and Yellow Legs.—Open season August 15th to November 30th, both days inclusive. Rails, Soots and Gallinules.—September 1st to November 30th.

Daily Limit of Game Birds.—Ducks, 10 to one person; partridge, 5; woodcock, 10; plover, 5; snipe, 10.

No person or corporation can carry or transport in any one day more than 15 ducks, 5 plover, 5 snipe, 10 partridges, 10 woodcock, as the property of one person.

Perpetual closed season on Hungarian partridge, capercailzie, or cock-of-the-woods, black game, and all species of the pheasant except ruffed grouse or partridge, band-tailed pigeons, swans, cranes, curlew, smaller shore birds and wood-ducks, protected until September 1st, 1918.

All other wild birds, except game birds in their respective open seasons, protected, except crows, hawks, English sparrows, owls, mudhens (or bittern), kingfishers, loons and blue herons may be killed at any time.

All hunting prohibited on Kineo Point, Moosehead Lake.

All hunting prohibited on certain territory in Eden (Bar Harbor).

Special law in Merrymeeting Bay and shores and islands thereof. Eastern River, Kennebec River below Gardiner and Randolph bridge.—December 1st to September 1st closed season on all wild duck. Night shooting prohibited; motor boats must not be used in these waters for hunting ducks or water fowl.

Sale and purchase of ducks, partridge (ruffed grouse), woodcock, plover, snipe and sandpipers, prohibited.

The Playgrounds of Canada

The Game Laws Herein Given are Subject to Change without Notice

Motor boats cannot be used in hunting sea bird, duck or water fowl on any inland waters.

License.—Fee for non-resident to hunt in any county up to the time the deer season opens in that county, \$5. To hunt during deer and moose season, \$25. Unnaturalized foreign born persons prior to making application for a license must procure hunting license; fee, \$15.

Non-resident license entitles holder to transport within or without the State of Maine, when tagged with moose coupon from his license, the carcass of one bull moose, or part thereof, which he has lawfully killed; and the carcass of one deer, or part thereof, which he has lawfully killed on each of the two deer coupons attached to his license.

Fifteen ducks, 10 woodcock and 10 partridge can be shipped out of the State by a non-resident hunter, provided he legally killed them himself, when tagged with the proper tags detached from his hunting license.

Non-resident hunters must be in charge of a registered guide during the months of May to November, both inclusive, when camping and kindling fires upon wild lands while engaged in hunting or fishing. No guide can guide or be employed by more than five non-residents in hunting.

Dogs must not be used for hunting moose or deer.

Unlawful to use silencers on firearms.

FISH LAWS

General open season in lakes and ponds on Land-Locked Salmon, Trout and Togue from the time the ice is out of the lake or pond fished in the spring of each year until midnight of September 30th, following; on White Perch and Black Bass from midnight of June 14th of each year to midnight of September 30th following.

In Sebago Lake and Long Pond, in Cumberland county, annual closed season on Land-Locked Salmon and Trout from October 1st to the 31st day of March of the following year, both days inclusive, and in Thompson Pond from September 1st to January 1st of the following year.

General open season in brooks, streams and rivers on Land-Locked Salmon, Trout and Salmon from the time the ice is out of the brook, stream or river fished in the spring of each year until midnight of September 15th next following; on Black Bass and White Perch, from midnight of June 14th of each year until midnight of September 30th next following.

Daily Limit on Above Fish.—No person shall in any one day catch or have in possession more than fifteen pounds in all of the above-named fish, unless one individual fish caught shall weigh more than fifteen pounds, or unless the last fish caught increases the combined weight thereof to more than fifteen pounds. No person in any one day, shall catch and kill more than twenty-five fish in all of the above-named fish. No occupants of any vessel or conveyance shall catch by still or "plug fishing" more than four Trout and Land-Locked Salmon in any one day, collectively, nor more than two Trout and Land-Locked Salmon in any one day individually, in the waters of Rangeley, Richardson, Mooselookmeguntic and Cuscutic Lakes, in the counties of Franklin and Oxford. Land-Locked Salmon and Trout may be caught by artificial fly until October 1st in Moose river between Moosehead Lake and Brassua Lake in Somerset county; daily limit in Belgrade chain of lakes, on black bass, 6.

Length of Fish Which May Be Taken.—Land-Locked Salmon, 12 inches; Trout, 6 inches; Black Bass, 10 inches, and White Perch, 6 inches. In the Belgrade chain of lakes Trout, 10 inches; Black Bass, 12 inches.

Prohibited Devices in Fishing.—Fish spawn, grapple, spear, trawl, weir, gaff with more than one prong, seine, trap (or set lines except when fishing through the ice, and then with not more than five set lines to a family in the daytime), dynamite or other explosive or poisonous or stupefying substance, or other than ordinary mode of angling with single baited hooks and lines, artificial flies, artificial minnows, artificial insects, spoon hooks and spinners, "advance baiting."

Transportation of Fish.—No person or corporation shall transport more than 15 pounds of Land-Locked Salmon, Trout, Togue, White Perch or Black Bass in all at any one time as the property of one person, but nothing herein contained shall prevent transporting one fish weighing more than 15 pounds; nor shall any such be transported except in the possession of the owner thereof, plainly labelled with the owner's name and residence, and open to view.

CLUB VISITORS' SHOOTING AND FISHING OUTFITS

Dominion of Canada

Any organized Shooting or Fishing Club, which has duly obtained shooting or fishing privileges in any province in Canada, may deposit with the Department of Customs at Ottawa, a guarantee, as security for the due exportation or payment of duty on the sporting outfits brought into Canada temporarily, for their own use, and not for gain or hire, by members of the club resident outside of Canada.

A special Ticket of Membership, signed by the Secretary of the Club, and dated within one year from the time of its presentation to the Customs Officer, may be accepted by such officer as evidence that the person presenting the ticket is a visiting member of such club, resident outside of Canada.

Visiting members (non-resident in Canada) of any Shooting or Fishing Club which has deposited a guarantee approved by the Minister of Customs, as provided, may bring with them such guns, fishing rods, and sporting outfit as they require for their own use and not for gain or hire, conditional on exportation within ninety days from time of entrance, upon depositing a Ticket of Membership signed as before mentioned, and furnishing to the Customs Officer at the Port of Entry in Canada a report (in duplicate) signed by him, and containing a description of the articles comprised in his outfit, and giving the value thereof: Provided, however, that DUTY SHALL BE PAID ON AMMUNITIONS AND PROVISIONS brought in with such outfit.

DOGS

The charge for the transportation of each dog when accompanied by the owner and provided with collar and chain, is the same as for 100 pounds excess baggage, with a minimum charge of 25 cents.

When presented for transportation, properly crated or boxed, accompanied by the owner, dogs will be checked through at regular excess baggage rate for gross weight; minimum weight to be 100 pounds, with a minimum charge of 25 cents. All dogs will be carried at owner's risk.

PUBLICATIONS

All the following publications are finely illustrated with beautiful half-tone engravings, and convey to the reader the best impression possible of the various localities described, short of an actual visit in person: Lake of Bays. Muskoka Lakes. Trains 3 and 4. Mountains of New England and the Sea. Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa. Algonquin Provincial Park. "International Limited" Booklet. "Ottawa" Tourist Sleeping Car Folder.

For copies of any of these publications, apply to the nearest Grand Trunk Agent. See list on page 64.

TOUR ROUTE

From points in the South, passengers reach the Grand Trunk Railway either by way of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, or by way of Detroit, thence Toronto. From Chicago and points in the Western States passengers are carried over the main line of this great system by way of Port Huron to Toronto, passing through some of the principal cities of the United States and the western part of Ontario.

From New York and Buffalo trains are run over the Lehigh Valley and Grand Trunk, crossing the Grand Trunk's single-arch double-track steel bridge over Niagara River to Toronto.

From Toronto fast express trains are run solid to points in various districts in "the Highlands."

From points in the east and south of Buffalo, including the states of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, etc., the route is by way of Niagara Falls, thence Grand Trunk Railway.

From points in the East—Quebec and New England points—the route is via the Grand Trunk Railway System and Montreal, and from all points in the New England States and Eastern Provinces the resorts in the "Highlands of Ontario" are reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System through Montreal.

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

Persons visiting Canada for a limited period may bring with them, guns, fishing tackle, tents, camp equipment, cameras, bicycles, etc., required for personal use, and such articles must be reported to Canada Customs Inspector when baggage is inspected, and an amount equal to the duty deposited thereon, which amount will be refunded, if the articles are exported from Canada within six months, providing the articles are reported to the Canada Customs Inspector at the time of exportation.

The Customs examination should be attended to at the first port of entry to Canada, but baggage may be bonded to stations in Canada where a Customs Officer is located regularly, and for the convenience of passengers, Customs Inspectors are located at Muskoka Wharf, Huntsville and Burks Falls during the summer season.

There is also a Canada Customs Inspector stationed at the Lehigh Valley Station in Buffalo, during the summer season to examine baggage for Canada. U.S. Customs Inspectors for the examination of baggage for the United States are located at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, London, Collingwood, Quebec and Muskoka Wharf during the summer season.

BAGGAGE ARRANGEMENTS

Sportsmen.—For sportsmen and campers, singly or in parties, hunting or fishing expeditions, one hundred and fifty (150) pounds of baggage and camping outfits will be checked free of charge on each full ticket, and seventy-five (75) pounds on each half ticket, provided it consists of wearing apparel, sportsmen's and campers' outfits, such as tents, small bundles of bedding, camp utensils and provisions in small quantities, packed in proper receptacles, such as boxes with handles, or trunks, so that they can be checked, piled and handled as ordinary baggage.

Furniture, barrels, bags of flour, or like bulky articles of that nature, also articles containing liquids, of any kind will not be checked as baggage, but must be sent by express or freight.

On the return journey, a game or fish catch of fifty (50) pounds' weight, not in conflict with existing laws, may be included in the free allowance, when checked to points in Canada only.

Guns in wooden, canvas or leather case may be taken into passenger cars, but if not protected, they must be conveyed in the baggage car at owner's risk. Canoes, not exceeding eighteen feet in length, when accompanied by sportsmen or campers, will be checked subject to same charges as for one hundred (100) pounds excess baggage—minimum charge \$1.00. Skiffs and rowboats not exceeding eighteen feet in length under same conditions will be checked at double the rate for canoes with a shipping charge of \$2.00 for each boat. Campers' outfits, etc., carried only at owner's risk.

The foregoing arrangements apply to a limited degree, including Algonquin Park and certain other points north of Toronto and does not apply to points in United States.



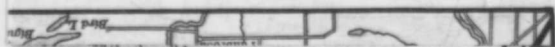
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM AGENCIES

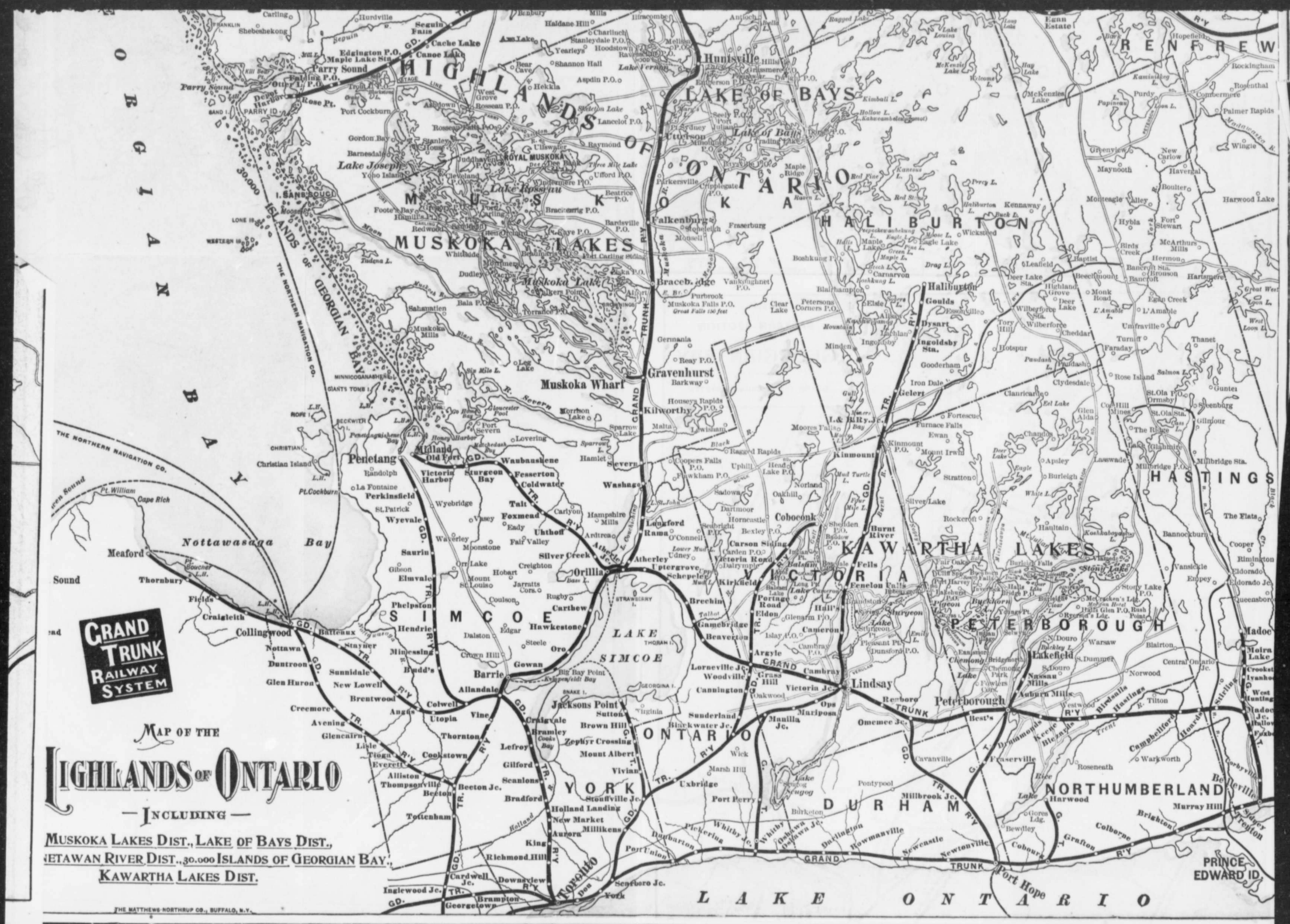
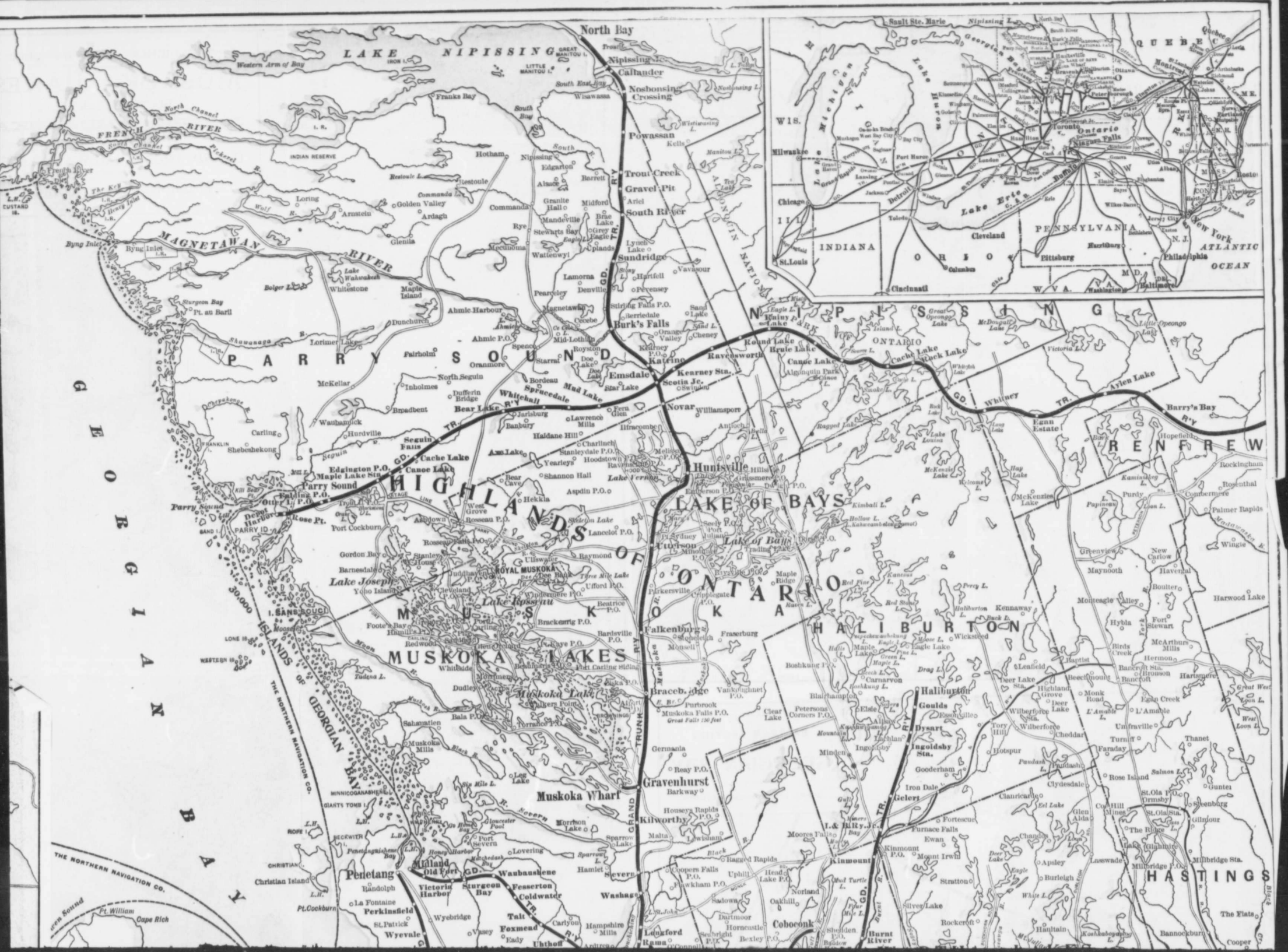
Alexandria Bay, N.Y.	CORNWALL BROS., Ticket Agents, Market St.
Battle Creek, Mich.	L. J. BUSH, Passenger Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
Bay City, Mich.	GEO. W. WATSON, Passenger Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
Boston, Mass.	E. H. BOYNTON, New England Passenger Agent, 256 Washington St.
Brockville, Ont.	J. H. FULFORD, Ticket Agent, 8 Court House Ave.
Buffalo, N.Y.	H. M. MORGAN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 285 Main St. (Ellicott Square Building).
" "	D. P. DREWERY, Trav. Passenger Agent, 285 Main St. (Ellicott Square Building).
Chicago, Ill.	C. G. ORTENBURGER, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent, 301 South Clark St., cor. Jackson Boulevard.
Detroit, Mich.	R. MCC. SMITH, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 118 Woodward Ave.
Flint, Mich.	V. A. BOVEE, Passenger Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
Fort William, Ont.	UNION STATION.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	C. A. JUSTIN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 78 Monroe Ave., Morton House Block.
Hamilton, Ont.	C. R. MORGAN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 11 James St. North.
Kansas City, Mo.	C. N. WILSON, Trav. Pass'r Agent, 340-342 New York Life Bldg.
Kingston, Ont.	J. P. HANLEY, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, cor. Johnston and Ontario Sts.
Lansing, Mich.	F. H. POTTER, Passenger Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
Lewiston, Me.	F. P. CHANDLER, Passenger Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
London, Ont.	R. E. RUSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts.
Los Angeles, Cal.	W. H. BULLEN, Pacific Coast Agent, 302 Wilcox Bldg.
Milwaukee, Wis.	CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO., 396 East Water St.
Moncton, N.B.	J. H. CORCORAN, Trav. Pass'r Agt., 9 Wyse Bldg., Main St.
Montreal, Que.	J. QUINLAN, District Pass'r Agt., Bonaventure Station.
" "	M. O. DAFOE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 122 St. James St., cor. St. Francois Xavier.
Mount Clemens, Mich.	CASPER CZIZEK, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 12 South Gratiot Ave.
New York, N.Y.	F. P. DWYER, General Agent Passenger Department, Railway Exchange, 290 Broadway.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	W. B. PRESCOTT, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., 1 Falls St.
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	GEO. S. MEAGHER, Ticket Agent, 55 State St.
Ottawa, Ont.	PERCY M. BUTLER, C.P. & T.A., Russell House Block, cor. Sparks and Elgin Sts.
Peterborough, Ont.	B. A. ROSE, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent, 334 George St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	A. B. CHOWN, Travelling Pass'r Agt., 507 Park Building.
Port Arthur, Ont.	S. W. RAY, 12 Cumberland Street.
Port Huron, Mich.	T. C. MANN, Ticket Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
Portland, Me.	C. E. TENNY, Passenger Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
Portland, Ore.	DORSEY B. SMITH, City Passenger Agent, 116 Third St., cor. Washington.
Prescott, Ont.	P. B. WHITELEY, Ticket Agent, Center Street.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	ALBERT DAVIDSON, General Agent, 526 Third Ave.
Quebec, Que.	GEO. H. STOTT, C.P. & T.A., cor. St. Anne and Du Fort Sts. and Ferry Landing, Dalhousie St.
Saginaw, Mich.	HUGH E. QUICK, Passenger Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
San Francisco, Cal.	F. W. HOPPER, General Agent, Passenger Department, 687 Market Street.
Seattle, Wash.	J. H. BURGIS, General Agent Passenger Department, 917 Second Ave.
Sherbrooke, Que.	C. H. FOSS, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., 2 Wellington St.
South Bend, Ind.	C. A. McNUTT, Passenger Agent, G.T. Ry. Station.
St. Paul, Minn.	W. J. GILKERSON, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept., 400 Robert St.
Toronto, Ont.	C. E. HORNING, Dist. Passenger Agent, Union Station.
" "	W. J. MOFFATT, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Northwest cor. King and Yonge Sts.
Vancouver, B.C.	C. E. JENNEY, G.A.P.D., 527 Granville Street.
Victoria, B.C.	C. F. EARLE, City Pass'r and Ticket Agt., G.T.P. Dock.
Winnipeg, Man.	W. J. QUINLAN, District Pass'r Agt., Union Station.

EUROPEAN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

	F. C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager, 17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W., England.
Amsterdam and The Hague, Holland.	MESSRS. HOYMAN & SCHURMAN, General Passenger and Tourist Office.
Birmingham, England.	MORISON, POLLEXFEN & BLAIR, No. 6 Victoria Square.
Glasgow, Scotland.	J. M. WALKER, General Agent, 75 Union Street.
Liverpool, England.	WM. CUTHBERTSON, General Assistant, 20 Water St.
London, S.W., England.	J. HERSON, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept., 17-19 Cockspur St.
London, E.C., England.	P. A. CLEWS, City Agent, 44, 45 and 46 Leadenhall St.
Paris, France.	PITT & SCOTT, Ticket Agents, 47 Rue Cambon.
Sheffield, England.	J. W. DAWSON, Agent, No. 7 Haymarket.

G. T. BELL, Passenger Traffic Manager, MONTREAL, Que.	W. P. HINTON, Asst. Pass'r Traffic Manager MONTREAL, Que.
W. S. COPEKSON, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent, MONTREAL, Que.	J. H. McDONALD, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent, CHICAGO, Ill.





GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

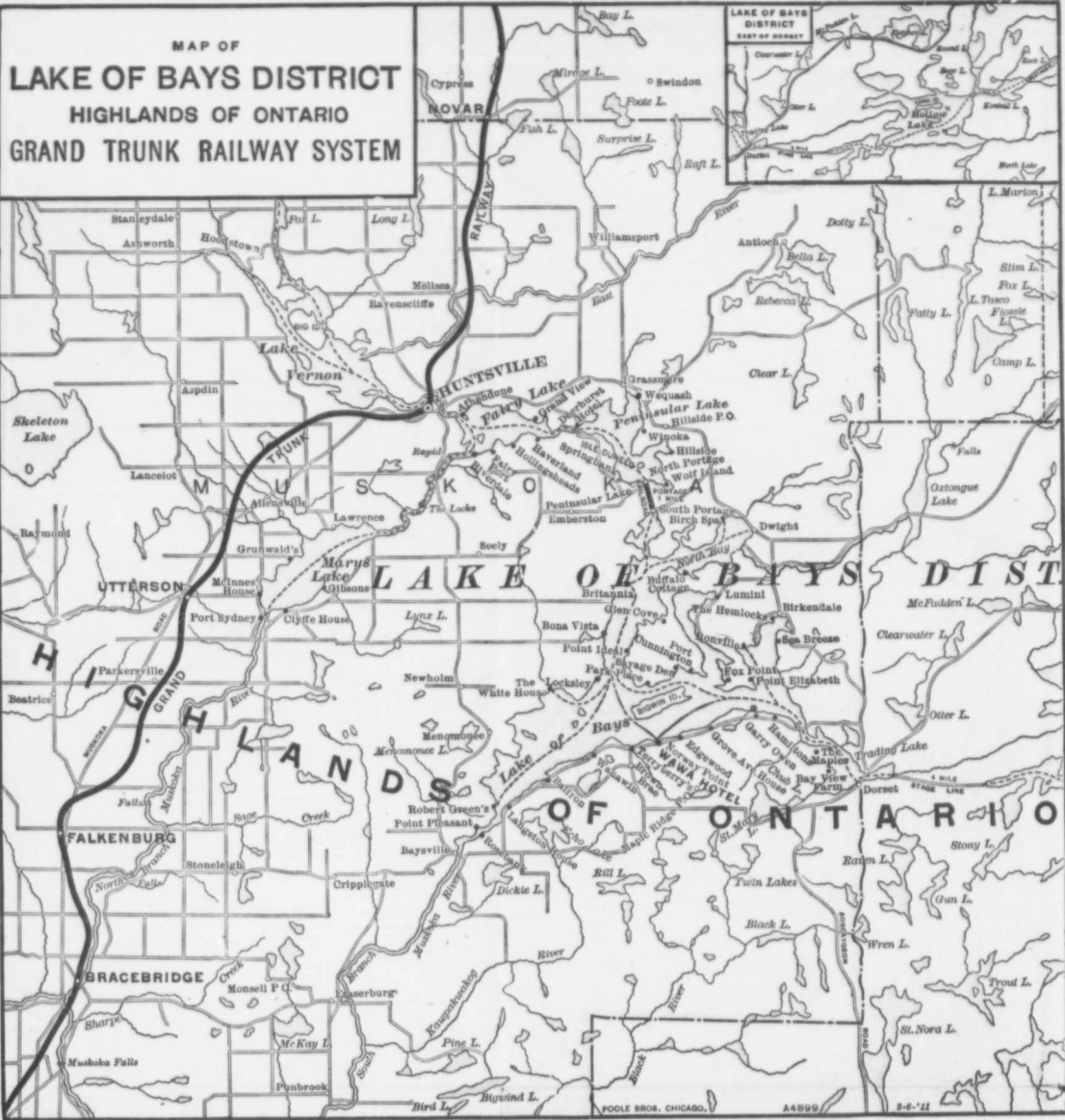
MAP OF THE
HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO
— INCLUDING —

MUSKOKA LAKES DIST., LAKE OF BAYS DIST.,
MAGNETAWAN RIVER DIST., 30,000 ISLANDS OF GEORGIAN BAY,
KAWARTHA LAKES DIST.

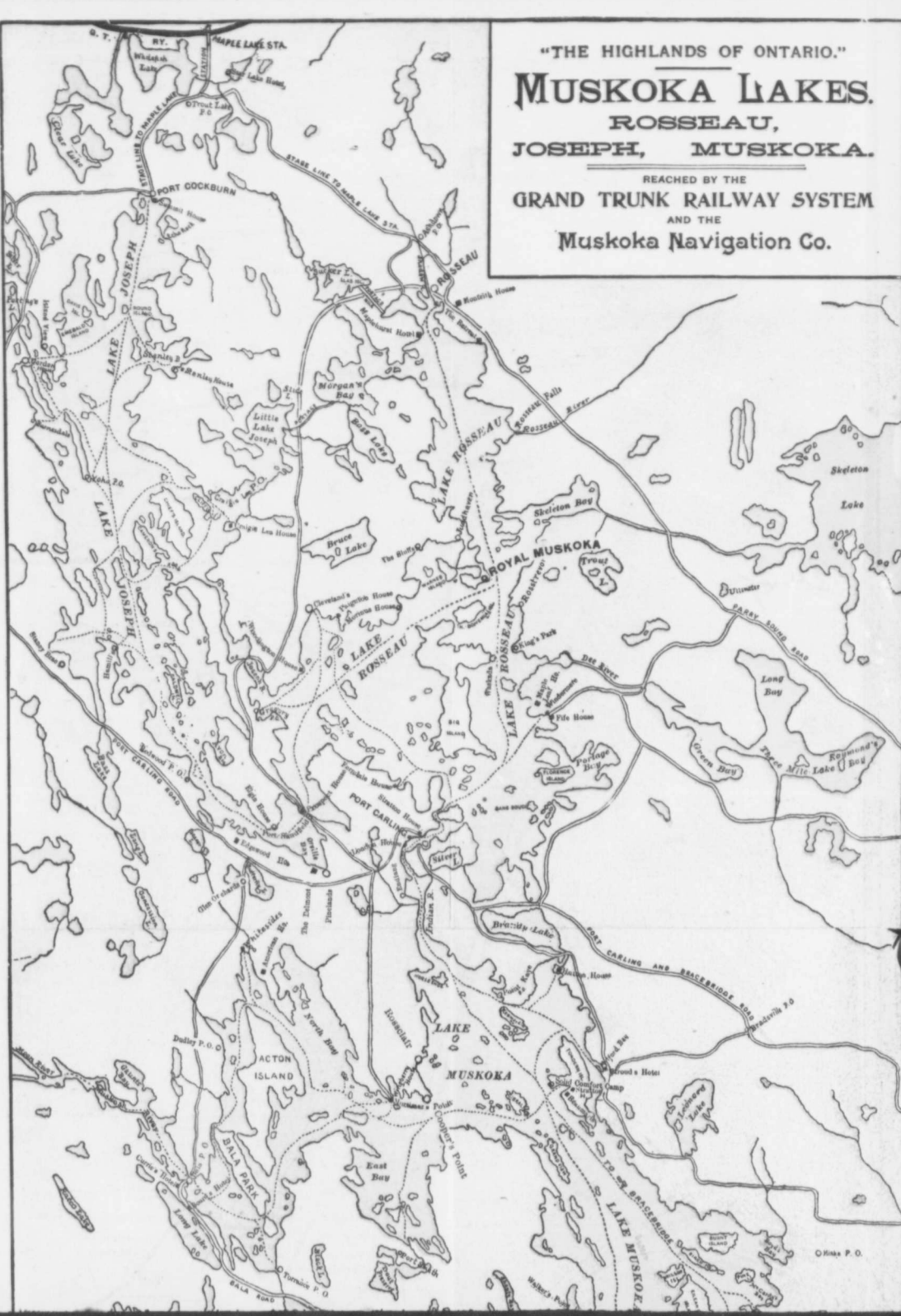
THE MATTHEWS NORTHUP CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

L A K E O N T A R I O

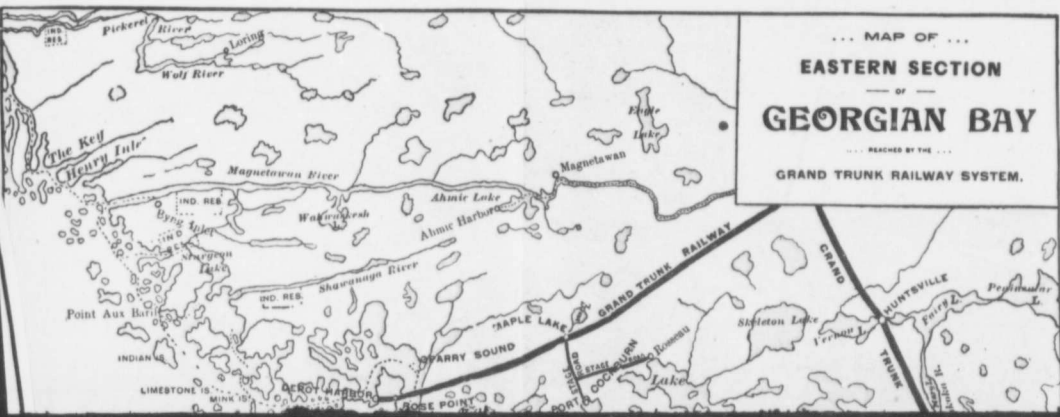
MAP OF
LAKE OF BAYS DISTRICT
HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM



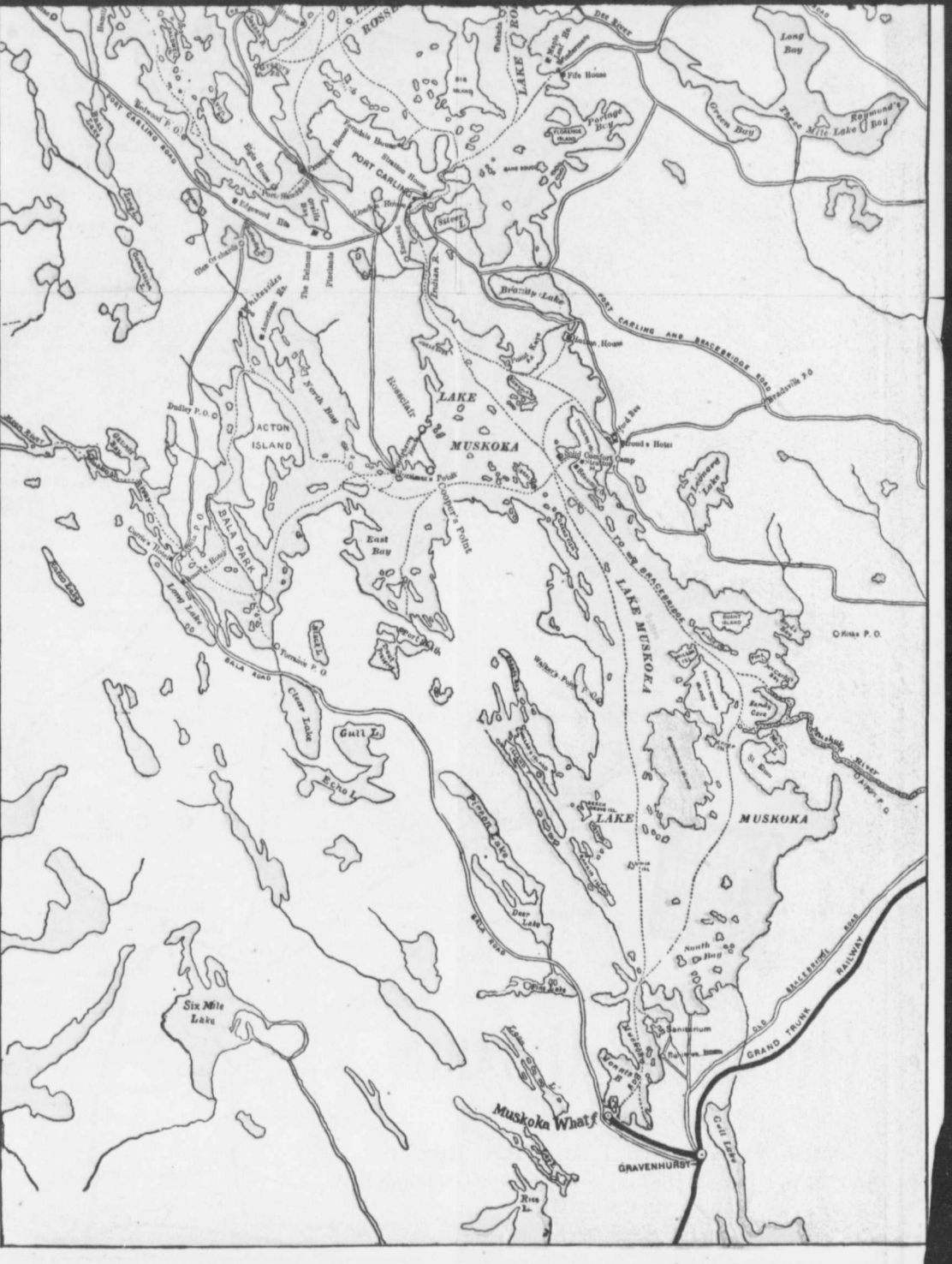
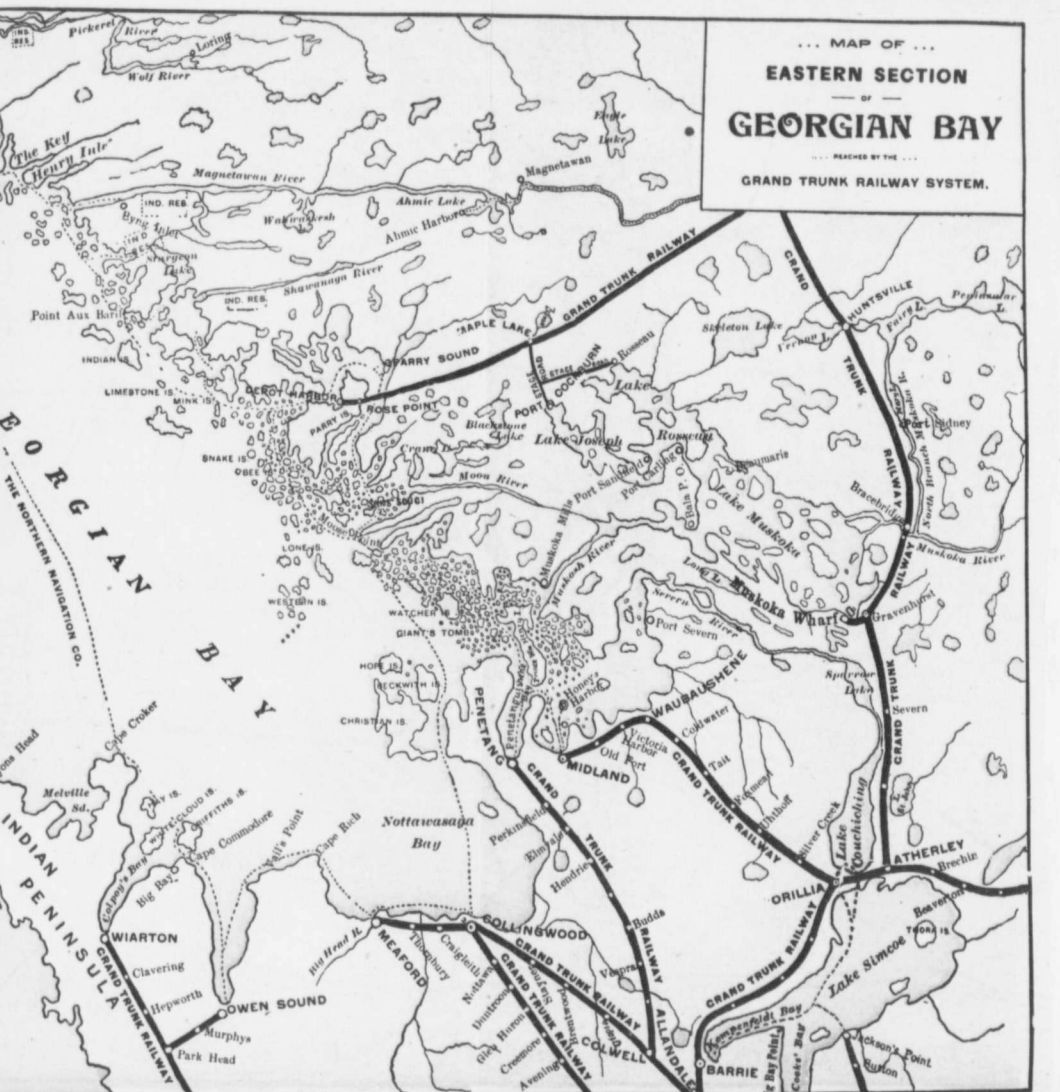
"THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO."
MUSKOKA LAKES.
ROSSEAU,
JOSEPH, MUSKOKA.
REACHED BY THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
AND THE
Muskoka Navigation Co.

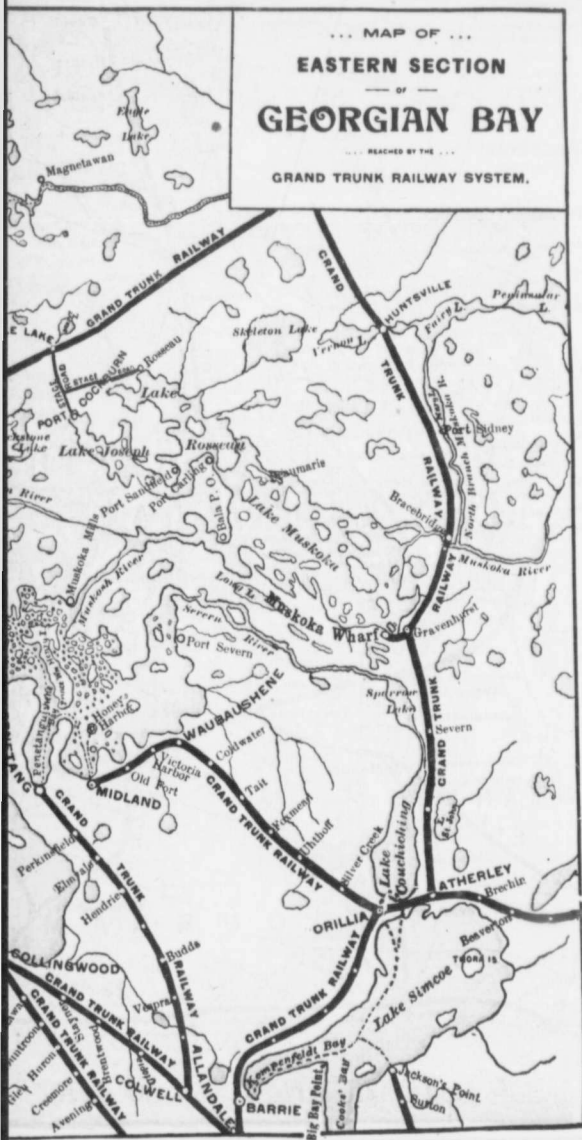


... MAP OF ...
EASTERN SECTION
— OF —
GEORGIAN BAY
... REACHED BY THE ...
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

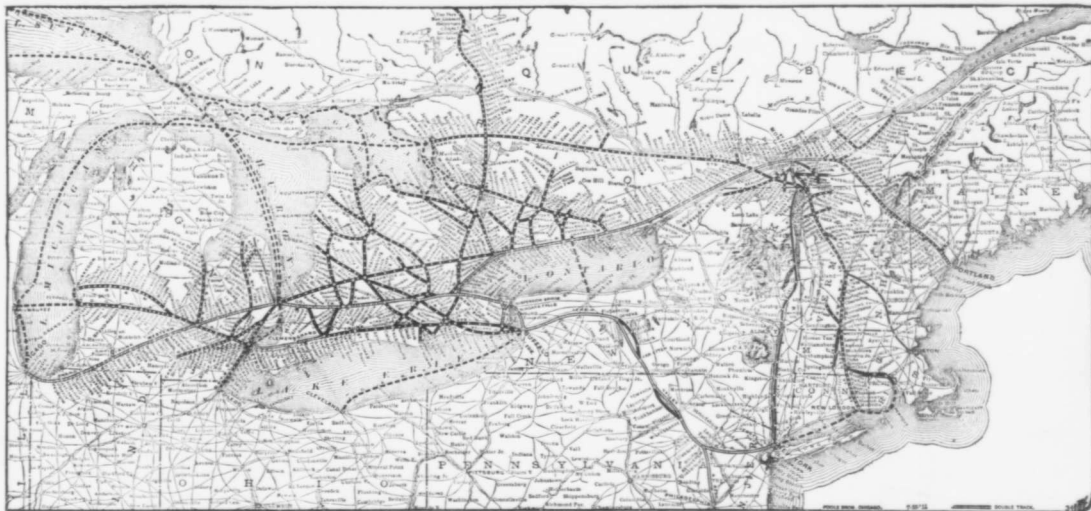


... MAP OF ...
EASTERN SECTION
— OF —
GEORGIAN BAY
... REACHED BY THE ...
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.





A VISTA OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA, SHOWING THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, THE CHATEAU LAURIER, THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM'S HOTEL AND THE NEW GRAND TRUNK CENTRAL PASSENGER STATION



MAP OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM AND CONNECTIONS

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B N Q