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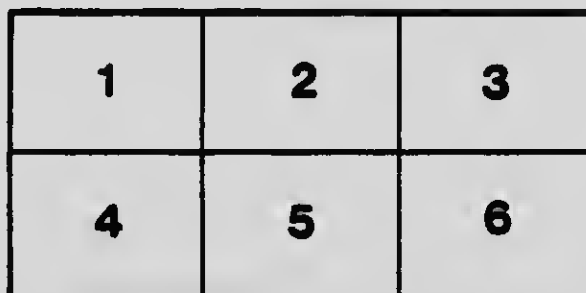
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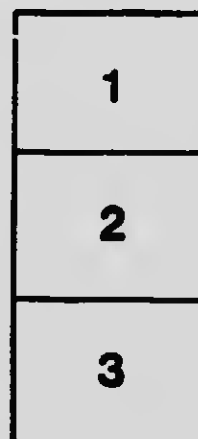
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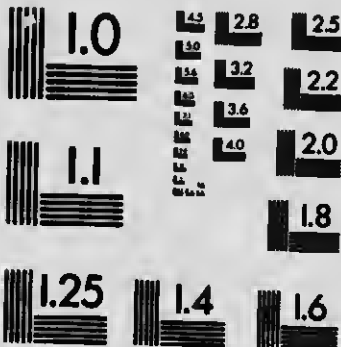
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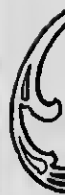
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ANNOTATED TIME TABLE

of

THE TOUR
Through Canada of the
Fifth Congress

of the
Chambers of
of the Empire

Embracing the portion of the
Grand Trunk Railway System
through the Provinces of
Quebec and Ontario.

August, 1903.

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A56

1403



QUEBEC, the oldest Province of the Dominion, and the second as regards population, covers a vast territory extending from the Straits of Belle Isle at Blanc Sablon towards the east, as far as the head of Lake Temiscaming to the west, situated between the meridian $57^{\circ} 09'$ and the $79^{\circ} 34'$ west of Greenwich ; embracing in a north and south direction from the 53rd parallel to the 45th of north latitude ; measuring in difference of latitude 552 miles, and in difference of longitude 1,000 miles nearly.

The Province of Quebec is above all an agricultural country, a country for colonization, and it may be said that nature has taken pleasure in pouring its favors upon it : forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, splendid water-falls, innumerable water-powers, fertile islands, rich pastures, wild animals in great variety, etc.

The soil of this Province, and in particular that of the great colonization centres which we have yet to be



opened up and peopled with hardy settlers, is of superior quality and eminently adapted for cultivation of all kinds.

The forests, which stretch endlessly, in all directions, and contain the most valuable woods, have been for years the object of constant and active operations. Wherever the settler goes, he will be almost sure to find on his lot timber suitable for building purposes, in quantities sufficient for the requirements of his farm.

The rivers and lakes, which long remained unknown, now attract hundreds of sportsmen from all parts of America, who find both pleasure and profit in fishing for salmon, ouananiche, trout, pike, etc.

As for the mineral resources, their development, which for some time has been neglected, owing to the want of sufficient capital and accurate information, must soon become another important factor in the national wealth. In fact, now that the value of the mines is appreciated, there has been a great awakening and almost every day new syndicates are organized to actively search the bowels of the earth and extract therefrom mineral substances of the greatest value.

The eastern region of Canada, including the Province of Quebec, is characterized by a densified surface, which is scarcely ever really mountainous, and was originally a great forest land. The geological formation is composed almost entirely of very ancient rocks, belonging to the archæan and palæozoic division of geologists.

Official statistics show the actual area of lands and forests available in the state domain of the Province of Quebec to be 154,534,400 acres. If to this figure we




add the 67,499,952 acres recently conceded to the Province of Quebec in the northeastern portion of the country, there is a total area of 222,034,352 acres. The whole of this vast territory, however, has not yet been explored or surveyed for colonization purposes, the work being done gradually from year to year and as the wants of colonization require.

As for the Province of 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 and 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 Ont." are filled during the summer season with tens of thousands of people from all over the American continent.

The history of the early settlement of Ontario dates back about one hundred and fifteen years, to the close of the American War of Independence. In 1784, about 10,000 of those who desired to maintain their allegiance to the motherland, migrated from New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, and settled around the River St. Lawrence, around the beautiful Bay of Quinte, on the shores of Lake Ontario, and in the Niagara Peninsula. They are known to history as the "United Empire Loyalists," and were of varied descent, numbering among them many sons of England, Scotland, and Ireland, besides persons of German,





Dutch, and Huguenot origin. Some were farmers, but the greater number consisted of discharged officers and men who had served Great Britain in the late war and were unaccustomed to pioneer life. They began the arduous task of felling trees, clearing the land (for Ontario at that time was an unbroken forest), the building of rude houses and barns, and the planting of cleared ground, among the stumps of the forest trees, with wheat, oats and potatoes, for the sustenance of themselves and their families. In 1812, the population had grown from practically nothing to 80,000, all of whom, with the exception of a few hundred, were engaged in tilling the land. At this time, the principal articles exported from the farms were oak and pine timber, and potash distilled from wood ashes. Gradually a larger amount of land was brought under cultivation and more substantial farm buildings of sawn lumber took the place of the first crude log structures. In 1800, there were five towns in the Province, of over 1,000 inhabitants each, viz.: Brockville, 1,130; Hamilton, 2,013; London, 2,415; Toronto, 2,860; and Kingston, 3,587. The Province could also boast of one daily paper and one bank.

At the end of the second thirty-year period, namely, in 1837, the population had increased to 397,500, by far the greater portion still living on the farm.

During the third period, from 1837 to 1867, an extensive immigration set in from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The great famine of 1846 sent Irish immigrants to America by tens of thousands. These new comers, who were a very fine set of settlers, located as a rule in groups or blocks, which formed the nuclei of some of



the richest townships in Ontario. In this manner arose the Highland settlement of Glengarry, the settlement of English gentlemen and retired military officers near Cobourg, the Irish settlement near Peterboro', the military settlement near Perth, the Talbot settlement in Elgin, the Canada Company's settlement in the Huron tract, the block of Paisley weavers in Wellington, the Germans in Waterloo, Huron, and Renfrew, and the French Canadians in Essex, Prescott and Russell.

The year 1853 saw the beginning of the railway era. The first line in operation being that from Toronto north to the town of Bradford. This was followed three years later by the establishment of railway connection between Montreal and Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway, after which the work of improving communication and transportation facilities was pushed forward with vigour.

The lumbering industry now assumed very large proportions, and the lumbering and railway operations, combined with the influx of immigrants and capital, greatly stimulated all branches of trade.

To-day, Ontario has a population of about 2,500,000. Its primary sources of wealth are four in number—its farms, its forests, its mines, and its fisheries. To these is added manufactures as a fifth. Agriculture is still by far the most important industry in Ontario, representing \$900,000,000 of invested capital and an annual production of over \$200,000,000.

Ontario has an estimated area of nearly 200,000 square miles (not including that portion of the great lakes that lie within the international boundary), with





an extreme length from north to south of 750 miles and a breadth of 1,000 miles. It is larger than the nine North Atlantic American States of the American Republic by one-third ; larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined ; larger than Great Britain and Ireland by 78,000 square miles. It is only 4,000 square miles less than the French Republic, and only 8,000 less than the German Empire. Its extent cannot be fully realized until one has travelled from end to end over its territory.

A great deal of misconception exists regarding the climate of Canada. The idea is still very prevalent in Great Britain, and the United States as well, that snow and ice are its dominant features. It is not to be denied that, during the winter season, Canada enjoys real winter weather. It is not a mixture of rain, sleet, slush and fog ; but a season of crisp frost, sparkling snow, blue sky, and dry, invigorating atmosphere. But, on the other hand, a Canadian summer is equally real, and apparently dwellers of the British Isles find it difficult to comprehend that a country that has winters of some severity may also have summers that average quite a few degrees warmer than those enjoyed on the English south coast.

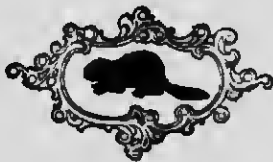
To a native of Great Britain, a Canadian winter presents many interesting features. Canadian winter sports, too, are certainly very picturesque, and have afforded novel material for the painter, the writer, and the poet. Yet Canadians do not live on snowshoes (indeed, in Ontario it is doubtful if one man in a thousand has ever worn a pair), they relegate them to



the lumbermen and the backwoods ; and in southern Ontario, at any rate, there are few opportunities of indulging in a snowshoe tramp, even as a sport. A winter in Canada, to those possessing health and strength, is certainly a most enjoyable season ; far more so than the corresponding period of the English year. The bright, sunny days, and crisp atmosphere are most exhilarating.

In the southern portion of Ontario the winters are, as a whole, quite moderate. Progressing northward, in the higher latitude, the season becomes correspondingly colder. In the southern region it is always late in the year, or sometimes in the beginning of the New Year, before the winter actually holds complete sway ; it advances and retreats. There are many warm days mingled with the frosty ones, and summer dies hard, fighting every inch of the way. It is no uncommon thing for the weather to be so warm about Christmas time that even a light overcoat may be dispensed with. When winter really sets in, there is usually about twelve degrees of frost on an average in the daytime. The nights are, of course, colder, and occasionally the thermometer will take a dip to zero, or one or two degrees lower for a few days at a time. In March, the weather moderates, but it cannot be considered that the winter is safely over till that month is out.

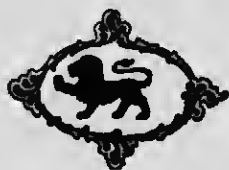
Of all seasons of the Canadian year, the autumn is, perhaps, the most enjoyable as well as the most beautiful. "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is on the shock"—when the trees have taken on their gorgeous autumn coloring (which is such a noteworthy feature in Canada), and a hazy stillness



pervades meadow, lake, and forest, then it is that the Canadian landscape has a charm that only the brush of the painter can attempt to depict.

To the tourist and the sportsman, Ontario can offer beauty and novelty of scenery and an abundance of sport of all kinds. Thousands of American tourists visit Ontario during the summer months, but its attractions are not so well known to the British tourist and sportsman as they deserve to be. There is no more beautiful scenery on the continent of America than that which lies in the "Highlands of Ontario," comprising the Muskoka Lakes, the Lake of Bays, the Maganetawan River, and many other resorts in this northern country; while the world offers nothing more delightful or unique than a trip through the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, the eastern arm of Lake Huron; not to mention the thousands of lakes and rivers of the wilds of Northern Ontario, even the names of which are unfamiliar, where forests abound with game and the waters teem with all kinds of fish.

A very large part of the northern districts of Ontario is of the ancient formation known by the name of Upper and Lower Laurentian, and consists almost entirely of primitive or fundamental gneiss, which is supposed by many geologists to be of an igneous nature, but to have undergone alterations which has produced its more or less foliated character. The Upper Laurentian appears to consist, to some extent at least, of sedimentary strata that have been changed by pressure and heat, and probably electricity acting slowly or through a very long time, and causing them to become, to a greater or less degree, crystalline in



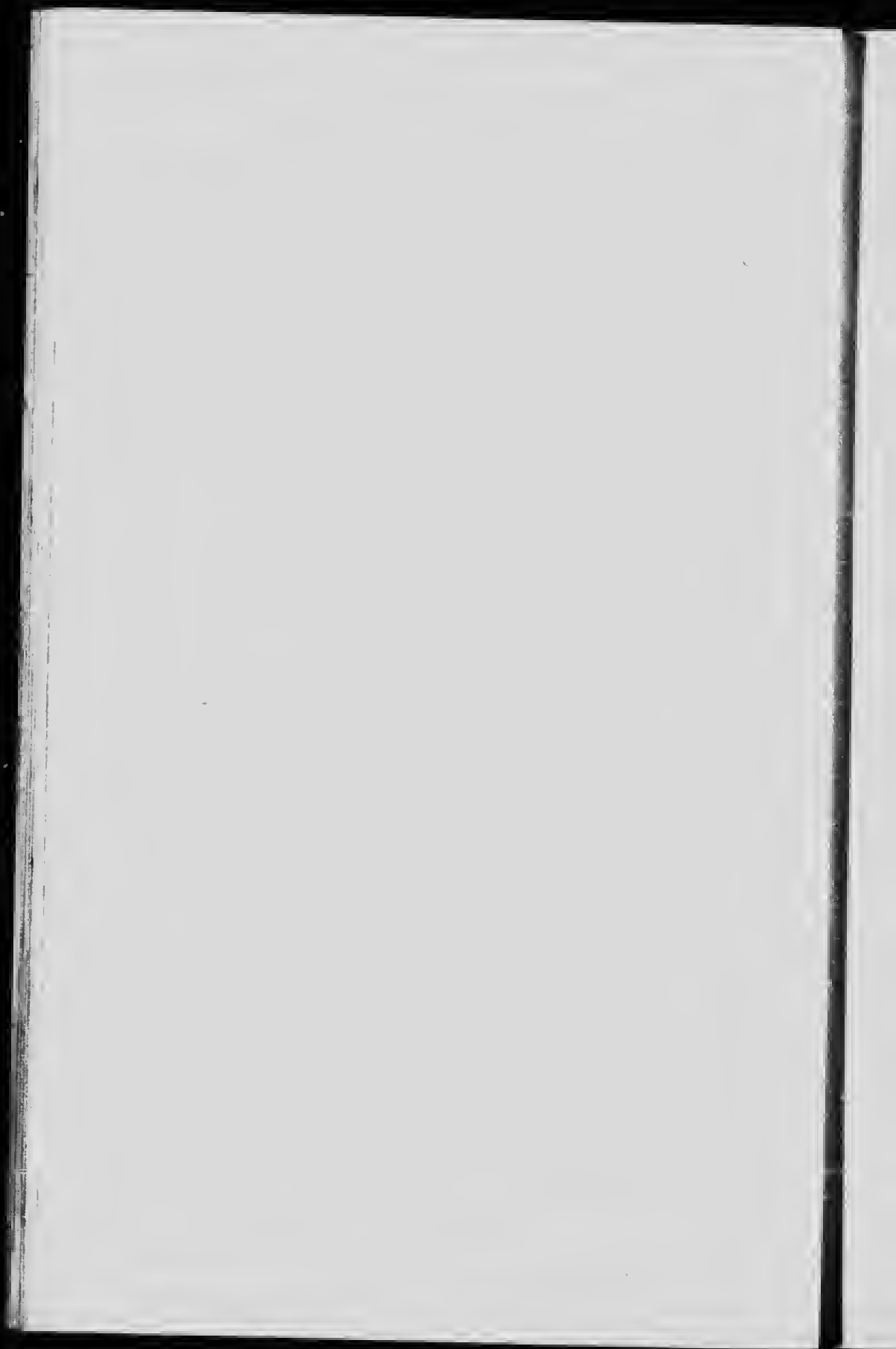
structure. The Lower Laurentian consists of grey and red gneiss of many shades of color, usually much distorted. These rocks are almost destitute of minerals. The Upper Laurentian comprise a greater variety of rocks and minerals. It possesses more regularity in its strata, and includes great banded masses of crystalline limestones, vitreous, quartzites, and hornblende schists, massive pyroxene, and both massive and foliated labradoride rocks. Considerable areas of granite syenite occur in the formation.





Bonaventure Station, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal







City of Montreal, Canada



Throu

lies from
Montrea

Grand Trunk Railway System

Special Time Table

Through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario with the Members of the
Fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce
of the Empire.

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level
	A.M.	Montreal to Toronto August 24th		
0	8.00	<p>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 "Donnacona," he was so struck by the magnificent outlook that he named 't in honor 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 defence. 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 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 reminding one of the</p>	350,000	48.33

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>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.</p> <p>The river frontage is almost six miles in length, extending from Victoria Jubilee Bridge to the village of Maisonneuve.</p> <p>Montreal is the chief port of entry for the Dominion of Canada, and is open for seven months in the year for ocean navigation. It is at the foot of the great St. Lawrence River and the system of canal navigation to the west. This system of waterways has its outlet at Montreal, and afford a continuous route from the straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,260 miles. It is owing to these facts and it being a great railroad centre that its volume of trade is so large, and which amounts to over \$125,000,000 annually. About nine-tenths of the tonnage of sea-going vessels entering the harbor of Montreal are British. The chief exports are timber, grain, flour, cattle, phosphates, apples, butter and cheese. The imports include iron, glass, tea, wine, groceries and numerous manufactured articles and dry-goods. The manufactures of the city are carried on in about 2,000 establishments with an invested capital of from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000, and embrace boots and shoes, clothes, sugar, tobacco, beer, machinery, rubber, sacks, tools, silk, cotton, etc. The Bank of Montreal, with head quarters in this city, claims to have the largest capital and rest (\$18,000,000) of any bank in the Western Hemisphere, and to be the fifth largest monetary institution in the British Empire.</p> <p>Among the several events which mark the epochs in the city's prosperity are the opening of the Lachine Canal in 1825; the incorporation of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway from La Prairie to St. John's in 1832; the formation of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1852; the construction of the Victoria Tubular Bridge by</p>		

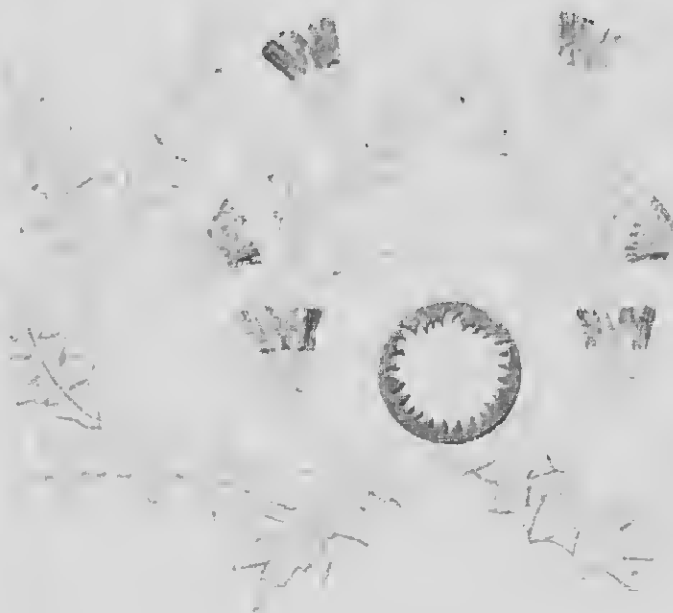


Dominion Square. Montreal





An Enchanting Spot, Mount Royal Park, Montreal



Miles from
Montreal.

1.50

4.91

5.88

6.48

6.95

X. 7.82

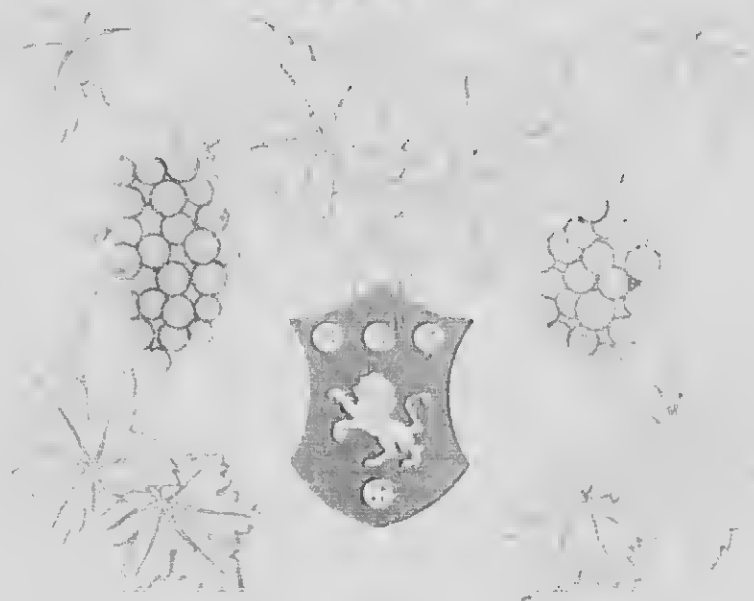
Time from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.	<p>the Grand Trunk Railway in 1859, and the establishment of the Allan Line of ocean steamers in 1856. The population of Montreal in 1800 was 10,000 souls, while to-day the city proper is over 267,000, while the city with its immediate suburbs is over 350,000.</p> <p>At the time of the completion of the Victoria Tubular Bridge in 1860 this structure was considered the eighth wonder of the world, and was the admiration of not only the promoters of the Railway Company, but of all Canadians and others who looked upon it. Through increase in traffic, and with the onward march of time and improvement, the old bridge had become inefficient to meet the demands of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the management concluded that it must be replaced with a structure that would meet all needs. Accordingly, a new open work steel bridge, with double tracks, carriage ways and foot-walks for pedestrians, now rests on the piers which held the old Victoria bridge for so many years. An interesting and comprehensive description of the old and new bridges will be distributed to the members of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in the shape of a special publication, which will, no doubt, prove of interest to those desirous of obtaining information of one of the great engineering feats of the world, and it will therefore not be necessary to deal here with the history of this mammoth undertaking.</p> <p>Our special train leaves Bonaventure Station sharp on time and proceeds west over the double-tracked main line of the Grand Trunk Railway System, passing through the western suburbs of Montreal.</p>		
1.50	8.05	St. Henri Montreal West Rockfield Dominion Convent Lachine	21,192	61.
4.91	8.08		252	68.
5.88				86.
6.48	8.10			89.5
6.95	8.11			115.
X. 7.82	8.13		5,561	131.
		noticeable in close proximity to a large city.		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.	<p>At Dominion, on the left of the train, is observed the enormous works of the Dominion Bridge Company, and other large concerns are seen en route between Montreal and Lachine—one of the first of the many suburban resorts situated on Lake St. Louis that are so popular during the summer months for the residents of the city. Lachine is also the starting point for tourists from the city desirous to shoot the famous Lachine Rapids, the shortest but most violent of the rapids of the St. Lawrence River. Several large industries are located in or near Lachine, among the largest of which is Dawes' Brewery. Near the foot of the Lachine Rapids is the power-house of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, which develop some twelve thousand electrical horse-power for use in the City of Montreal.</p>			
9.07	8.14	Dixie	The points now passed be-		99.5
10.12	8.16	Dorval	tween Lachine and Ste. Anne		87.
12.00	8.18	Strathmore	de Bellevue are all located		89.
12.58	8.19	Valoisville	on Lake St. Louis, and are		89.3
13.16	8.20	Lakeside	the favored resorts for the		96.6
14.48	8.21	Pointe Claire	thousands of people who get		107.4
15.48	8.22	Beaconsfield	away from the city during		104.5
17.40	8.24	Beaurepaire	the heated spell of the sum-		105.5
19.02	8.26	Bale d'Urfe	mer months. At Dixie, on		114.
			the left of the train, is noticed		
		<p>the splendid eighteen-hole golf links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, on which has also been erected a most charming clubhouse. Again on the left, while passing Valoisville, a pretty vista of Lake St. Louis is had. It is on this sheet of water that many sailing races come off, among which is the race of the second raters (or twenty footers) for the Seawanhaka Cup, a trophy which was won by Canada a few years ago from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of New York, and which the Canadians have been fortunate enough to retain. When passing Beaconsfield the spacious and imposing building on the right is the summer residence of Senator Geo. A. Drummond, a wealthy resident of Montreal.</p>			

Altitude
above
Level



Back from a good day's sport—Five Maskinonge, 118 pounds—caught near
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal



Miles
Mont

20

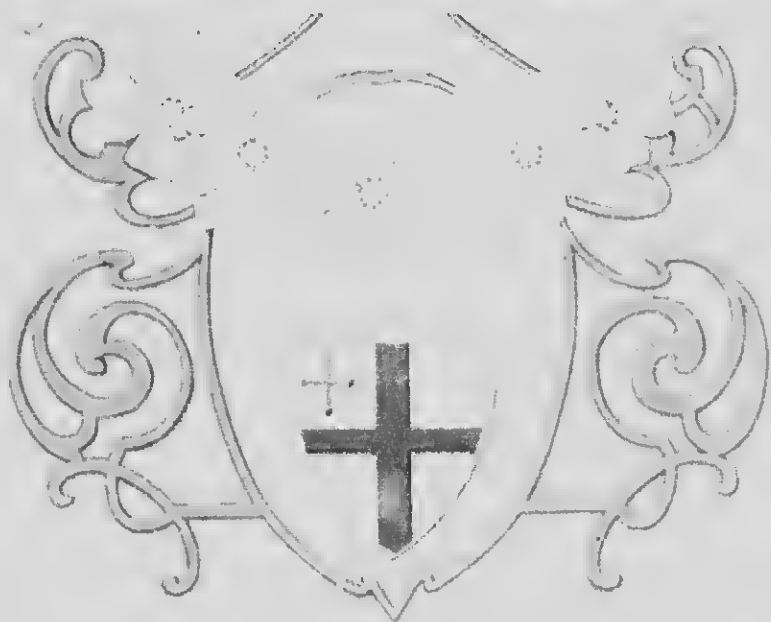
24.2

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.	Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
20.55	A.M. 8.28	<p>Ste. Anne de Bellevue. While approaching Ste. Anne's station a large stock farm to the right of the train is seen and is owned by Mr. Robert Reford, a wealthy citizen of Montreal and one of the leading figures in the shipping world. Ste. Anne de Bellevue is seen on the left of the track, and is situated on the Ottawa River near the confluence of the St. Lawrence. In addition to its being a popular summer resort it is a favorite spot for the angler during the open seasons, and for the hunter in the fall. Among the fish that are to be found here are black bass and maskinonge, the latter being caught weighing as much as sixty pounds to a fish. Ste. Anne's has more than a reputation as a summer resort as it was the scene of many stirring events in the early days of the French settlers. It was the headquarters of the <i>Voyageurs</i> of the early regime, who gave the Irish poet, Tom Moore, the inspiration for his "Caoadian Boat Song." The house in which Tom Moore lived while at this point in 1805 is still in existence, and can be seen from the car window when passing. After leaving the town, and while crossing the bridge over the river, a good view of the Lake of Two Mountains can be had to the right. This lake is a portion of the water route for river steamers between Ottawa and Montreal. After passing over the bridge we cross Isle Perrot, an island about six miles wide, which divides the Ottawa into two separate streams, and we cross the other arm of the river just before reaching Vaudreuil. The scenery from both sides of the train while crossing the bridge at this point only tempts the appetite for more, and the tourist with time to spare often returns to drink in its beauties by a longer tarry in this delightful section.</p>	1,343	122.3
24.25	8.33	<p>Vaudreuil. Passing through the picturesque village of Vaudreuil we see on the right the ruins of an old windmill and fort which was built by one of the early French settlers in 1787 as a protection from the hostile attacks of the</p>	385	85.2

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A. M.	<p>Iroquois and Mohawk Indians. The village is situated on an arm of the Ottawa River, and is the summer home of many of Montreal's prominent people. Within a short distance of this village, and down the river is the entrance to the Soulanges Canal, a fine piece of engineering work, constructed to overcome the rapids lying between this point and Lake St. Frances, a distance of eleven miles, in which the river drops eighty-two feet.</p>			
31.06	8.41	St. Dominique	Leaving Vaudreuil the		159.
37.66	8.50	Coteau Junction	line passes through a		160.3
43.15	8.57	River Beaudette	flat and fertile country	235	167.3
48.39	9.03	Bainville	skirting the St. Lawrence River, of which		173.9
53.73	9.12	Lancaster	we have glimpses of	583	163.6
59.43	9.18	Summerstown	fine views to the left.		182.9
		<p>At Coteau Junction the line to the city of Ottawa, over which the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic operate through trains, diverges on the right from the main line. The line at this point seen on the left is the Canada Atlantic's through lines to points south. After leaving Coteau Junction the train proceeds through other small but prosperous villages, through the pleasant little village of Summerstown, and eight miles further on the enterprising town of Cornwall is reached.</p>			
67.37	9.30	Cornwall.	Cornwall, Ontario, is one of the largest and most enterprising towns between Montreal and Toronto, and has a population, including its suburbs, of about 10,000. It enjoys a green old age, as Canadian towns go, having been founded in 1784, and settled by discharged soldiers of British regiments, including the King's Royal Rangers of New York (raised by Sir John Johnston), and the 84th Royal Highlanders. Selected as the county seat of the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and being in a fertile section, it soon became a place of importance, and in its old Grammar School some of the leading men of Canada were educated.	6,704	191.4



Old Windmill and Fort. built in 1787. Vaudreuil. P.Q.. seen from Grand Trunk
Railway System Trains



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A. M.	<p>Situated at the foot of the Cornwall Canal, a waterway built to overcome the Long Sault Rapids on the St. Lawrence River, its water-power was soon utilized to turn the wheels of numerous industrial establishments, until at present it possesses two cotton mills, employing nearly 2,000 people, woolen mills, flour mills, furniture factory, one large paper mill, and another about to be built, each making the finest grades of paper.</p> <p>A few miles west at Milles Roches, there is an extensive installation for the production of electric energy. Already 5,000 horse-power have been developed, utilized in the lighting of the canal, working the lock gates, and in various industrial concerns. At almost nominal cost the quantity of power can be increased ten times.</p> <p>The streets of Cornwall are wide and well fringed with trees, its pride being the wide and spreading elms and graceful maples. It has excellent school buildings, good churches, and handsome private residences. In the immediate vicinity are several favorite pleasure resorts, which attract large numbers of tourists from other parts of Canada and the United States, and the fishing in the St. Lawrence is of the very best.</p> <p>Few places are so well provided with railway facilities as Cornwall, and, in consequence, it is an excellent site for manufacturing.</p>		
72.22	9-36	Mille Roches	429	225.3
77.06	9-43	Wales	158	235.5
83.76	9-51	Aultsville	339	247.7
92.27	10.00	Morrisburg	1,693	268.
98.90	10.09	Iroquois	1,097	242.
104.39	10.17	Cardinal	1,378	276.
113.51	10.30	Prescott	3,019	308.6
		<p>Passing Mille Roches, Wales and Aultsville, three small stations on the line, we reach Morrisburg, an important town for dairy and farm products. Between Aultsville and Morrisburg, about five miles from Aultsville, on the left can be seen the monument erected to commemorate the Battle of Chrysler's Farm, which was fought at this spot in 1812. Iroquois is situated at the foot of the Edwardsburg Canal. Between Iroquois</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popu- lation.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.	<p>and Cardinal there is a drop of over 14 feet in River St. Lawrence, which is overcome by the Galops Canal. Very fair water power could be developed at Iroquois, and the town is at present offering inducements to manufacturers to locate there. At Cardinal the large establishment of the Edwardsburg Starch Company is located.</p> <p>Prescott is one of the most beautiful towns in the valley of the St. Lawrence. Among its principal objects of interest are old Fort Wellington, named in honor of the Iron Duke, and the tomb of Barbara Heck, the founder of Methodism in America. At this point there are also large distilleries located and extensive cold storage plants.</p>		
125.23	10.50	<p>Brockville, situated at the eastern end of the famous Thousand Islands of the River St. Lawrence, is a solid prosperous town of nearly 9,000 inhabitants. It is one of the old historic towns of Canada, and has produced many prominent Canadians and men of note. The Buells, Crawfords, Sherwoods, Richards, Jones, and many "United Empire Loyalist" families are closely associated with Brockville, which in 1811 took its name from Sir Isaac Brock. In the war of 1812 Brockville was raided by the United States' soldiery from the neighbouring town of Ogdensburg, in the State of New York. Brockville subsequently joined in the assault and capture of Ogdensburg.</p> <p>Since those days Brockville has steadily and substantially grown, until to-day it is one of the handsomest towns in Ontario, its private residences being very attractive. It is a busy manufacturing town, too, possessing a large carriage factory, an extensive stove and hardware foundry, a large glove factory, a hat factory, a mineral water works, and a number of other lesser industries. Brockville owns its own lighting and water-works plants, and was one of the first Canadian towns to demonstrate the merits of municipal ownership. Brockville is famous for being the centre of the celebrated</p>	8,940	280.



Ruins of Fort Senneville, built by Jacques Le Ber de Senneville in 1697, near
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.



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Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.	<p>dairy section which bears its name. When a cheese bears on its head the brand "Brockville," it is a good cheese. There are 225 cheese factories in Brockville section, and last year they made in round numbers 350,000 cheeses. Out of twenty-one million dollars' worth of cheese which Canada supplied to the world, Brockville section contributed three million dollars' worth, a very large proportion for a comparatively small district. The butter business of Brockville district is relatively small though a large number of creameries with modern equipments are to be found throughout the district. The raising of hogs has increased enormously during the past few years, and a million dollars' worth of hogs were sold last year.</p> <p>Brockville is beautifully situated on the St. Lawrence, and is noted for its water sports. There are two flourishing boating clubs, and many local and national canoes and rowing regattas have been held on the excellent course in front of the town. A short railway runs from Brockville to Westport, a village 45 miles north-west of the town, on the Rideau River. This little road runs through some picturesque lakes, famed for their bass and salmon trout fishing.</p> <p>Altogether, Brockville is a bright, busy town, a pleasant place to live in, and well worth visiting.</p>		
129.43	10.57	Lyn	At Thousand	355 284.4
137.89	11.08	Mallorytown	Islands Junction	220 335.
146.11	11.19	Lansdowne	connection is made	226 332.8
153.54	11.29	Thousand Islands Jct.	with the Thousand Islands Railway	306.3
		and the steamers of the Deseronto Navigation Company, Limited. This forms another gateway from the west, <i>via</i> the Grand Trunk, to the famous island region. Approaching the islands from Gananoque, a large manufacturing centre and where the Gananoque Inn is situated, the tourist meets at once with these famous islands, and they extend to within a few miles of Brock-		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>ville. Very many fine hotels are also located on the American shore in this neighbourhood. There are many steamers in connection with the business of the Thousand Islands, and various trips are given, which are called "rambles." These trips are made by threading the narrow waters between the many islands, and are most enjoyable. After leaving Thousand Islands Jct. we run past some smaller and less important points until we reach</p>		
168.40	11.49	<p>Rideau. Just after reaching this station we cross the Rideau River, and one of the extensive locks of this chain of waters can be seen from the car windows. The scenery on this river and Rideau Lakes is grand, and the district is fast becoming popular with the ever-increasing brotherhood of tourists who are coming into Canada. The point of embarkation for the Rideau trip is at Kingston. The steamer journey is from Kingston to Ottawa.</p>		302.3
174.54	" 12.15 ix. 2.15	<p>Kingston was a French fort in 1672, and was founded by Frontenac, the celebrated Frenchman. It was also for a great many years one of the headquarters of the British troops in North America. It is now well fortified, although the fortifications are in a somewhat dismantled state. Fort Henry occupies a very commanding position near Kingston, and near this fort is situated a military school of the Dominion. The City of Kingston is the seat of the Provincial government asylum, a magnificent building, and also the Dominion Penitentiary, where the few "bad people" of Canada are safely housed.</p> <p>Kingstoo is known as the "Limestone City," and stands guard at the foot of Lake Ontario, where the channel of the St. Lawrence River begins to define itself. It has a beautiful and commanding situation, and its spacious harbor is fenced in by islands from Lake Ontario storms.</p> <p>Kingston is also the gateway for the Thousand Islands, and during the summer months through sleeping cars are run to this point</p>	17,961	249.



House in which Tom Moore, the great Irish poet, lived in 1805 (still in good state of preservation). Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>daily from Buffalo, Niagara Falls, etc., over the Grand Trunk, connecting with the river steamers for the trip through the Thousand Islands and the rapids of the St. Lawrence.</p> <p>Some of the main attractions in Kingston are those which owe their importance to history and tradition, and which have been accumulated since the log walls of Fort Frontenac were first built on the site of the present Tete du Pont Barracks in the year 1672. The Royal Military College, Fort Henry, and other military institutions, are always points of special interest to visitors. From a commercial point of view perhaps we might mention first the ship-building interests. This is the point at which, for years past, grain from the Great Lakes has been transhipped to the river barges. Three large elevators bear evidence of Kingston's endeavours to prevent the transshipment from drifting futher down the river. The Montreal Transportation Company has the largest of these elevators and have here also a large ship-building yard. Immediately in front of the city, not two miles distant, is Garden Island, the home of the Calvin Company, who turn out almost every year one of our largest lake steamers or barges, and who now do all that is left of the rafting business down the St. Lawrence.</p> <p>We have here the Canadian Locomotive and Engine Company, Limited. It employs four or five hundred hands, and is turning out locomotives for use all over the country. The Dominion Cotton Mills Company has a large mill here employing a large number of hands. The Kingston Hosiery Company, with a large mill, and the Kingston Tannery do their share in keeping part of the population employed. The Ontario Foundry is always busy with contract work and repairs, and, perhaps, one might also mention the Government dry dock on the lake shore in the centre of the town, to which large boats resort from all points on the lake and river.</p> <p>Kingston has rail and water facilities which</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>are unequalled, and grain from the North-west and coal from Charlotte and Oswego are continually coming into the harbour, while the Grand Trunk Railway System keeps the harbour front busy with traffic. A charter has just been granted for a new line of railway to open up marl deposits in the neighbouring townships, which will lead to the establishment of important cement works.</p> <p>As a summer resort, on account of the beauty of its location where lake and river meet, and in close proximity to the Thousand Islands, the Rideau waters and the Bay of Quinte, Kingston should have few rivals. As a location for commercial industries, its central position and rail and water facilities, ought to commend it also to everybody.</p>		
180.11	2.41	Collins' Bay After passing through Collins	106	284.
187.65	2.51	Ernestown Bay and Ernestown, we reach		324.5
198.51	3.05	Napanee the ancient town of Napanee, twenty-six miles west of Kings- ton Junction. The name Napanee is derived from the Mississauga word Naw-Paw-Nay, which signifies flour. As breadstuffs are the staple of Napanee's trade, the name is highly appropriate. The town is situated on the Napanee River, whose deep and sombre waters are swayed by a mysterious tide every two hours. The tide represents a variation of sixteen inches in mean level and sometimes attains a fluctuation of thirty inches. The town is seen on the left.	3,143	312.7
206.59	3.15	Marysville Napanee is connected with	53	335.
213.11	3.24	Shannonville Deseronto by the Bay of Quinte Railway Company, which also touches the Grand Trunk at Kingston. At Deseronto there are several manufacturing plants, notably the Rathbun Company's lumber mills, charcoal, iron works, Standard Chemical Company's works, car works, and many others. North of Deseronto is situated two large cement-producing plants, manufacturing cement which is second to none	272	334.



A picturesque vista on the Canadian side of the Thousand Islands
St. Lawrence River

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>in any part of the world. Immense beds of marl are located on the Bay of Quinte line. The marl is composed of ancient sea shells disintegrated, and the substance is now a plastic white marl, somewhat the same as plasterers' putty. These are claimed to be the largest and purest beds known in America. This, with the admixture of clay in proper proportions, is the basis of one of the most celebrated cements in America. The country north of Deseronto is a fine agricultural district. From this locality the celebrated Bay of Quinte barley was sent for years to the United States, and it was known as the finest barley imported into the Union.</p> <p>The line from Napanee to Deseronto is a speedy and comfortable way to reach the Bay of Quinte from the Grand Trunk, leading as it does with its navigation interests to Picton, the county town of Prince Edward, and all other Bay of Quinte points.</p> <p>In rear of Deseronto is situated two gold-producing plants, known as the Cardova and Delora. The quantity of ore in the Cardova mine seems inexhaustible and produces \$6 to \$7 per ton profit. The Delora mine is not quite so good a mine, but the tailings left are full of arsenic, and it is proposed to establish a large arsenic works, provided the Government will grant a bounty at so much per ton.</p> <p>It appears that there are about 5,000 tons of arsenic used in America per annum, and the whole of this could be supplied by these mines. There is scarcely any arsenic in the United States, so therefore great things may be expected in the line of arsenic in the immediate future.</p> <p>At Bath, a small village on the Bay of Quinte, the first steamer which navigated Lake Ontario and the Upper part of the River St. Lawrence, was built. The first Masonic lodge in Canada was installed just west of Bath. The first brewery established in Upper Canada was built just west of Bath. The Bath Academy was one</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	of the earliest educational establishments in that part of the country.		
220.21	3.39	<p>Belleville. Few places in Canada can claim as many natural advantages as this beautifully located city. As an educational centre it has been known throughout the northern part of the continent for over half a century, and scores of the men who are now controlling the mercantile, manufacturing and educational interests of this country look back with a throb of pride and interest to their early days, spent either as scholars in the public schools or as students in her colleges.</p> <p>As a manufacturing centre, Belleville has been the birth-place and cradle for some of the greatest industries of this Province, has unusually favorable facilities for the building up of a great industrial hive, and is the natural outlet of the great mining district of the neighbouring counties.</p> <p>As a market, it is acknowledged to be the best in Central Ontario, as it is in the centre of one of the richest tracts of fertile and productive dairy, grain and fruit growing land in the Province of Ontario.</p> <p>A glance at its history will take us back to the time of the French domination in this part of North America, a period of nearly three hundred years. It is generally accepted as a historical fact that Samuel Champlain, in the year 1615, when returning from his unfortunate expedition against the powerful Iroquois tribe of Indians, passed down the Trent River to its mouth, and then followed the Bay to the St. Lawrence. It is also recorded that the great French navigator and colonizer, with his followers, wintered on the very spot where Belleville now stands. This gives the city a special claim to distinction in connection with the charming piece of water along which it is so beautifully located.</p> <p>Belleville has transportation facilities unsurpassed. It is one of the main terminal points of the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk,</p>	9,117	295.



Shore of Lake Ontario, near Kingston, Ont

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Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>end has extensive repair shops and round houses here.</p> <p>The Bay of Quinte barley, cheese and canned goods have an established reputation, and large quantities are annually shipped to the United States and to Europe. There are also mines of iron, gold, galena, lithographic stone, slate, mica and asbestos existing a few miles north of the city, adjacent to the lines of railway. Excellent limestone quarries are conveniently near to the eastern and northern suburbs of the city, and the superiority of the stone is so marked that shipments of it are made to all parts of the Dominion. It was used exclusively in the Murrey Canal, Soulanges Canal and Kingston dry dock.</p> <p>There is also under construction at this point what will be one of the largest cement works in Canada, having a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day.</p> <p>There is a good deal of misconception as to the origin of the name "Belleville." Many believe it to be of French origin, in which case it would be literally "Beautiful City." But such is not the fact, however, much as it would be in accordance with the actual state of affairs. Belleville—originally Bellville—was named in honor of Lady Bella Gore, the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of that period.</p>		
232.10	4.00	<p>Trenton. This town is situated at the mouth of the wide and picturesque Trent River, the outlet of Rice Lake, one of the best duck-hunting regions in these parts. It is near the west end of the Bay of Quinte, and is the junction point for the Central Ontario Railway for Picton, etc. North of this town, and in the vicinity of Rice Lake, was the headquarters of the Mississauga Indians, a branch of the Ojibbeways. At this point one of the largest lumber and planing mills in the country is situated, and in addition to an ordinary planing business, the company manufactures egg-cases, doors, and other interior house-fittings. The town also possesses a canning factory and evaporating</p>	4,217	280.

Miles from Montreal.	Time. P.M.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level
		factory, and has an up-to-date cold storage for the handling and winter shipment of apples for export to Great Britain. Trenton will also be the terminus of the Trent Valley Canal, when the latter is complete.		
241.45	4.13	Brighton After leaving Trenton the train	1,378	302.9
249.05	4.23	Colborne passes through a magnificent	1,017	321.0
255.70	4.31	Grafton apple district until it reaches Cobourg. The train also skirts Lake Ontario from Brighton to Toronto, a distance of eighty miles. The first view of the lake is had at this point, and vistas of this mighty inland sea are seen from time to time. The lake is on the left of the train, and is a magnificent body of water, 200 miles long, 60 miles wide, and 600 feet deep.	198	283.1
263.50	4.45	Cobourg. Eight miles further on is the town of Cobourg, formerly the seat of the Victoria College, which has now been amalgamated with Toronto University. Cobourg now relies for her commercial life upon her manufactures, her trade, her car works, and her breweries. Cobourg is also a fashionable summer resort for wealthy Americans, many of whom make this their headquarters during the heated term of the summer months. Just before reaching Cobourg, on the left of the train, will be noticed some beautiful summer residences of the tourists who make this place their summer haven.	4,280	295.1
270.31	4.55	Port Hope. Seven miles west of Cobourg we arrive at Port Hope, the most important harbor of Lake Ontario, on the Canadian side, between Toronto and Kingston. This town is a very pretty one, and is seen on the right of the train. It is a junction point for the northern division of the Grand Trunk, and a gateway to the Kawartha Lakes region. Is headquarters for two of the largest seed-cleaning firms in Canada. In the town are also located prosperous industries as follows:— Radiator works, file works, canning factory, brewery, plumbers' crockery works. This point also has two large elevators which are used for	4,188	286.

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Level

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City of Kingston, Ontario, from Fort Henry—Royal Military College
in the middle distance

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>distributing purposes for grain, and is also an extensive distributing centre for lumber from Northern Ontario consigned to United States points by water.</p> <p>Kawartba Lakes district is a chain of lakes situated in the counties of Victoria and Peterborough, with unlimited attractions for the tourist, sportsman, and follower of Izaak Walton. This chain of lakes has a navigable steamer route of seventy miles, and is part of the waterway of the proposed Trent Valley Canal, which will connect the Georgian Bay with the St. Lawrence River.</p>		
277.95	5.08	Newtonville	159	392.
285.91	5.24	Newcastle	645	295.2
290.29	5.31	Bowmanville <p>Passing through the small villages of Newtonville and Newcastle we reach the important town of Bowmanville. One of the interesting features of this place is the fact that in a small town of this size they have 17 miles of granolithic pavement. Some of the largest piano and organ factories and rubber works in Canada are also located here.</p>	2,731	261.5
293.58	5.39	Darlington		379.
299.57	5.52	Oshawa Jct. <p>Nine miles west of Bowmanville we pass one of the best manufacturing towns for its size in Canada, named after an Indian chief, the word meaning "Over the Water." The surrounding country is a remarkable fertile district, rich in fruit. The largest malleable iron works in Canada are located here (The Ontario Malleable Iron Works), the plant of this concern covering seven acres of ground, and the buildings, if put in a straight line, would occupy a space 60 feet wide by a mile and a half long. Just after leaving Oshawa a small stream, known as Oshawa Creek, is crossed, and a pretty vista is had on the right of the track.</p>	4,394	333.
303.44	5.59	Whitby Jct. <p>Just beyond Oshawa is Whitby, the site of the Ontario Ladies' College, which is seen on the right before reaching the station. From here a branch of the Grand Trunk runs</p>	2,110	267.0

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	north past the town of Lindsay (one of the gateways of the Kawartha Lakes), to its terminus. Haliburton. Whitby is used as an extensive distributing point for lumber from Northern Ontario consigned to United States points by water.		
309.72	6.12	Pickering On approaching Pickering, the	534	287.
312.37	6.13	Dunbarton town is seen on the right.		280.2
314.97	6.18	Rosebank This town is the home of a		280.6
316.57	6.21	Port Union Quaker settlement, and Pickering College (a Quaker institution) can be seen from the train. Large Quaker gatherings assemble here annually.		264.9
324.02	6.35	Scarboro Jct. York is the terminal of	423	545.3
327.57	6.41	York the Eastern and Midland Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway system, and the extensive freight yards are visible from both sides of the train.		425.
		After leaving York the golf links of the Toronto Golf Club are seen on the right, and it may be said that they are probably the best grounds for this popular game in Canada.		
		Toronto to Niagara Falls		
		August 25th		
333.00	7.00 A.M. 9.30	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."	208,040	254.
		The town was founded by Governor Simcoe in 1794, and was given the name of York, by which title it was known until its incorporation as a city in 1834, when it received the name it now bears. At that date it had a population of less than 10,000, but gave promise of rapid growth, which has been fully realized.		
		This phenomenal growth is due largely to the energy and public spirit of her people, who		

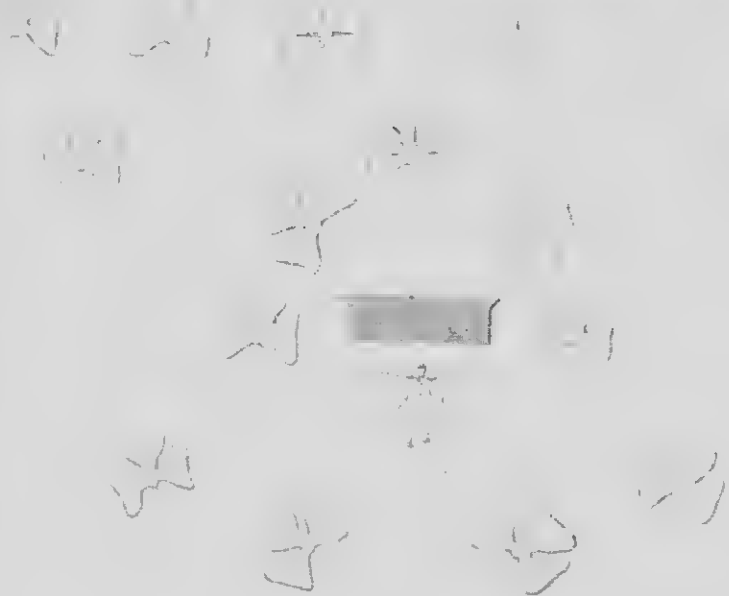
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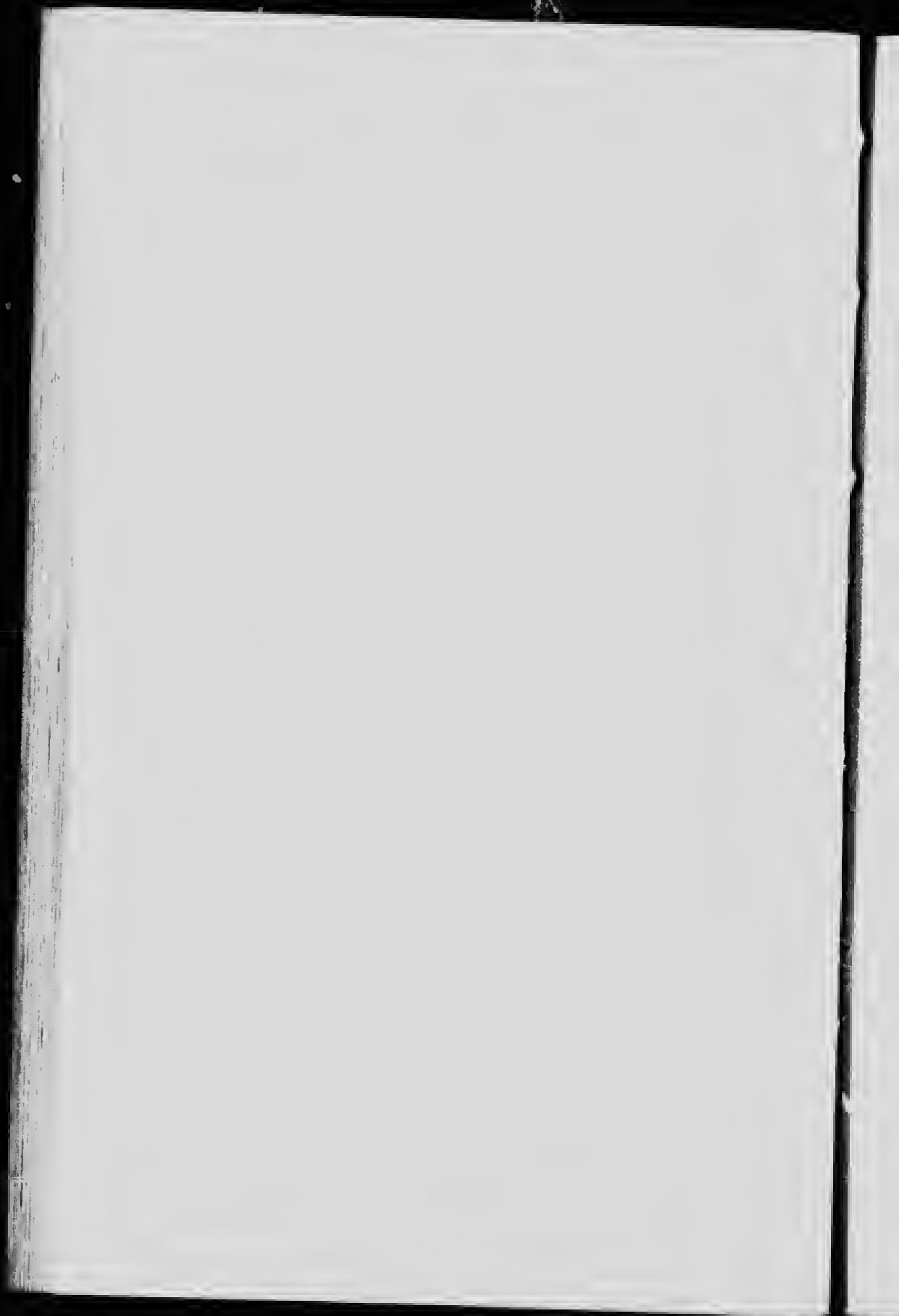
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City of Toronto, Ont., from the Bay





Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level
		<p>have given substantial aid and encouragement to the location of new enterprises, and a hearty welcome to all new comers, while maintaining an excellent standard of public morals, and a fine educational system, rendering the city a desirable place of residence from both a commercial and a social point of view.</p> <p>Toronto is the centre of the public system of education for Ontario, and in its successful workings the people take commendable pride. Educational affairs are placed in charge of a department of the Government, presided over by a Minister of the Crown, responsible to the Legislature. The public schools in Toronto are an index of popular sentiment on this paramount question of education. At this writing there are in Toronto 57 public schools with 580 rooms, accommodating 34,600 pupils.</p> <p>Toronto is also the objective point for the very large tourist traffic that annually makes its way into the "Highlands of Ontario," a region replete with attractions that appeal to the lover of Nature, the Nimrod and sportsman, and which includes the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, the Muskoka Lakes District, the "Lake of Bays District," the Maganetawan River, and the Lake Nipissing and French River Districts.</p> <p>The position of the City of Toronto as a commercial centre, especially for a share of the great trade in the Canadian Northwest, makes it of importance, and its foreign trade is valued at over \$40,000,000. The chief articles of export are, timber, horses, wool, bacon, grain, clover and grass seeds, and various manufactured articles. Its manufactures include foundry products, stoves, leather, flour, whiskey and beer, and have a total annual value of about \$50,000,000. The Massey-Harris Agricultural Machinery Works and Gooderham & Worts whiskey distillery are widely known throughout the world. The assessed value of taxable property in Toronto is about \$130,000,000.</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.				
333.90	9.33	Bathurst St. Jct.	From the City of Tor- onto the main line over which we proceed on our jourouey to Hamil- ton aod Niagara Falls runs in a south-westerly direction to Hamilton, and skirts the western shore of Lake Ontario for several miles beyond		292.
335.60	9.37	South Parkdale			285.
337.47	9.40	Swansea			254.
339.42	9.43	Mimico		403	300.
340.19	9.44	New Toronto		209	316.
341.81	9.46	Long Branch			310.
343.75	9.49	Rifle Ranges			290.
345.87	9.52	Port Credit		486	266.
347.82	9.55	Lorne Park			308.

Hamilton. After leaving the Union Station, Toronto, we pass through the extensive railway yards just west of the station, and on past large maoufactories seen on the right of the train. On the left is noticed the extensive grounds and buildings of the Dominion of Canada Iodustrial Exhibition. This Exhibition is held annually in the early part of September, and is the means of attracting ao enormous throng of people from all parts. It is also considered the finest annual exposition on the continent. The Grand Trunk Railway System from Toronto to Niagara Falls runs through one of the most prosperous and delightful bits of the Dominion of Canada; in fact it is known and recognized as the "Gardeo of Canada." For miles the country is level or geotly undulating, rich and beautiful, and has a back-ground of foothills and mountains which affords shelter to this section. The surrounding country lies in the basin of Lake Ontario, and enjoys a climate which really belongs several degrees south.

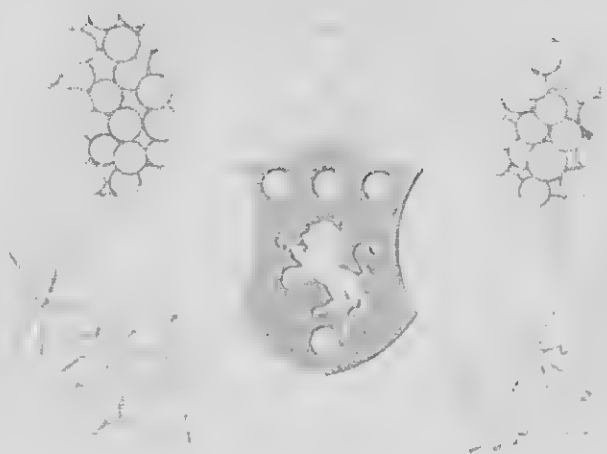
When passing Mimico from the left of the train is seen several large manufactories among which are the Ootario Sewer Pipe Company and the Torooto Fire Brick Company. The Victoria School for Boys is also situated here, and at present has about 200 boys atteoding. At New Toronto the extensive paper works of Ritchie & Ramsay are located, at which plant the fioest grades of coated and book papers are manufactured. A few miles further on are passed the rifle ranges that are used by the sev-

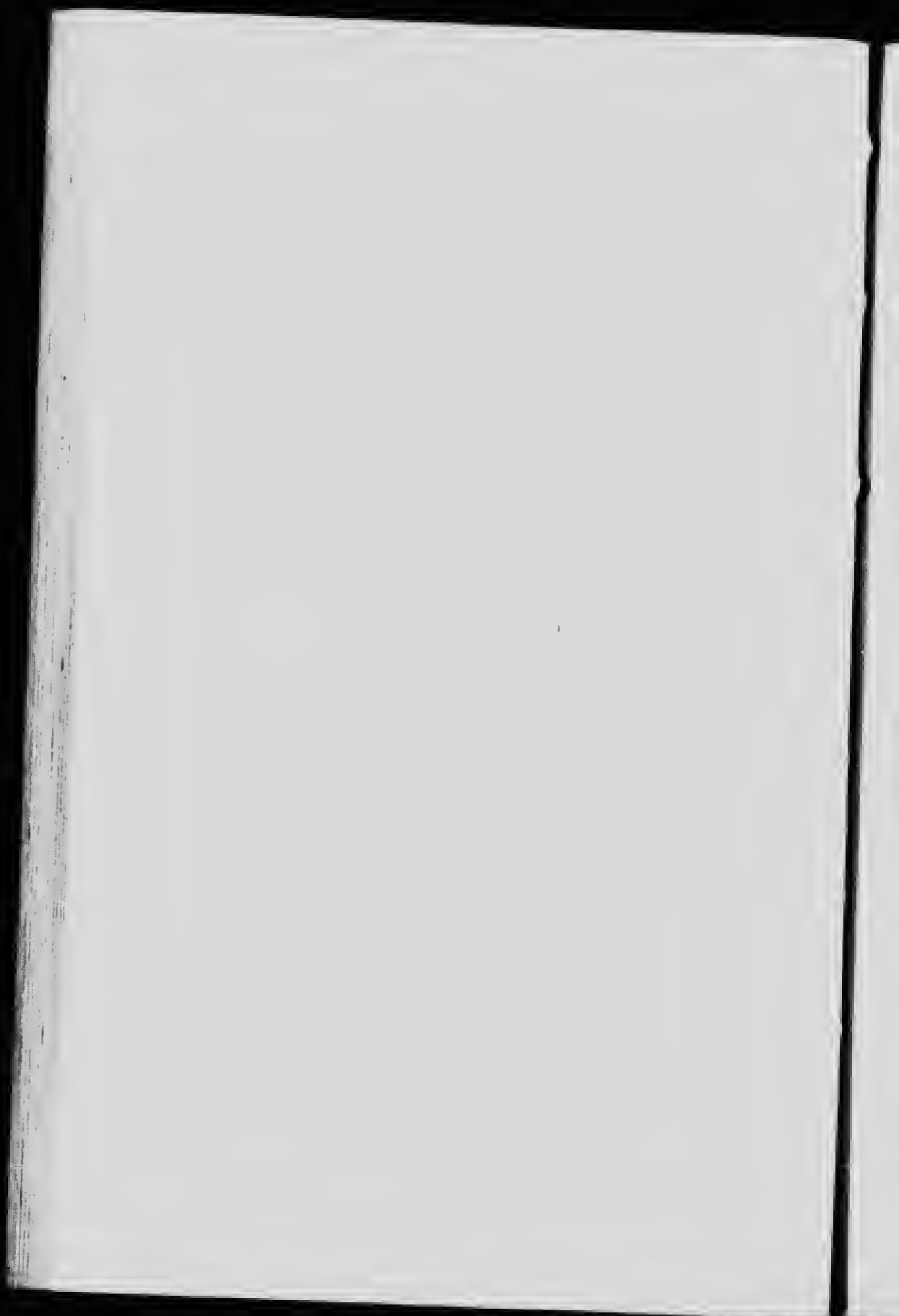
Altitude
above
Sea Level.

292.
285.
254.
300.
316.
310.
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266.
308.



Toronto University. Toronto, Ont.



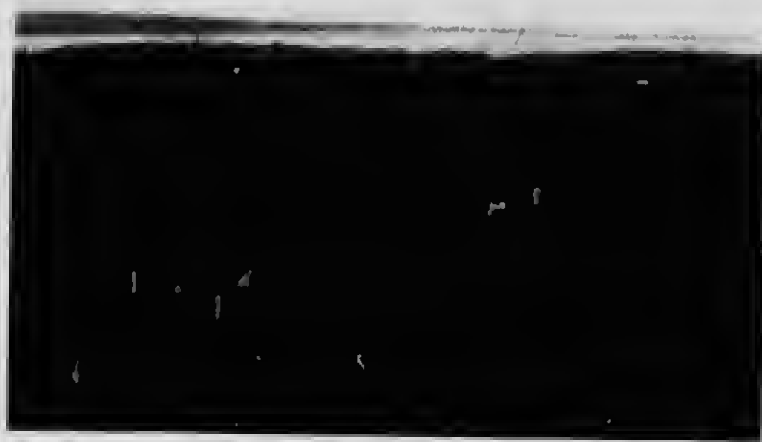


Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.				
		eral militia battalions of Toronto for rifle practice. Fourteen miles from Toronto we come to the picturesque summer resort of Lorne Park. This point has become in the last few years one of the popular suburban residential placee, and many of Toronto's prominent business men make their summer homes here.			
348.89	9.57	Clarkson's	From here on we traverse	1,643	322.
354.14	10.03	Oakville	the fertile fruit belt of the		329.
358.38	10.10	Bronte	country. Oakville is the		344.
364.78	10.18	Burlington Jct.	centre of a most prosper-		328.
367.61	10.22	Waterdown	ous district. Sixty years ago there were only seven		341.
		post offices in the entire district, while to-day there are some sixty odd. Oakville was incorporated a town in 1857, and took its name from the mighty spreading oaks which were in evidence throughout the locality. One can now see evidences of the perseverance and refined manner of the early settlers from the comfortable homes with their neat surroundings that are everywhere in view.			
		In this portion of Ontario acres of peaches are grown in the open air; where the finished crops are gathered out of doors and sold by the ton; where plums and peaches are shipped by the thousands of baskets, and where pears and apples are the staple crops. In this connection it will be of interest to give a few statistics. In the year 1900 there were in the Province of Ontario 339,411 acres planted in orchard and gardens. There were 6,578,048 matured apple trees, which produced that year 36,993,017 bushels of good fruit. This was an average of 5.68 bushels per tree. In addition to this there were 3,430,670 young apple trees under fifteen years of age. It is almost impossible to give the reader any idea of the prosperity of the country in these parts, and it is necessary to take the train at Toronto or Hamilton and visit the different points in this section of the Grand Trunk during the height of the fruit season to gain any idea of the fruitfulness of the district. From the time the first straw-			

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.	<p>berries appear in June until the apples are blipped the transportation companies are kept busy carrying to the larger cities and towns the products of these farms. Exhibitions of fruit from these districts have been awarded the highest form of medals and diplomas at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893; Paris Exposition, 1900; Glasgow, 1900; Pan-American, Buffalo, 1901.</p>		
371.71	10.30 P.M. 2.30	<p>Hamilton. Hamilton is a flourishing city of nearly 53,000 people. It is beautifully situated on Burlington Bay at the head of Lake Ontario, the streets rising from the shore to the foot of Hamilton Mountain, a large portion of the town occupying a level plateau at the base of the highlands which overlook the city. The situation affords a rare combination of beautiful scenery. The lofty elevations, accessible by two inclined railroads, present beautiful views of the bay and lake, with the city in the foreground, bustling with its animated business and manufacturing interests which are of no small proportions. With its advantages for navigation and railroad facilities, the commercial interests of Hamilton are well cared for. The Port Dover branch of the Grand Trunk extends from Hamilton to Port Dover, forming rail connection between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The Toronto branch extends to the main line, thirty-eight miles distant, and the Hamilton and Allandale branch gives alternative railway service to the Muskoka and Georgian Bay region.</p> <p>Electric Light and Power is supplied by the Hamilton City and Power Company. It is generated at a point thirty-five miles east of the city, and sold to the citizens and manufacturers for lighting and motive power purposes at a lower rate than it can be obtained at Niagara Falls.</p> <p>Hamilton has more branches of American manufacturing concerns established here than all the other cities of the Province combined.</p> <p>In passing we may state that this city is the</p>	52,634	251.

Altitude
above
Sea Level.

53.



City of Hamilton, Ont., from the Mountain

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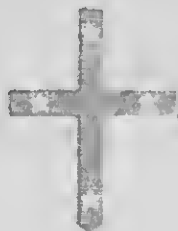
37
38
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38
39
39

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>centre of the iron industry of the Dominion. They have a smelting works in full operation, with a capacity of over two hundred tons per day, also a rolling mills and steel plant running full time. In addition it might be mentioned that these plants are equipped with the most up-to-date machinery.</p> <p>Hamilton may be said to have had its birth in the war of 1812, when Burlington Heights became a centre of military operations. It is a wealthy and tireless energetic city with manufacturing interests out of all proportion to its size. It is the cathedral city of two dioceses, the Anglican Bishopric of Niagara, and the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Hamilton. The city has handsome public buildings, and stately private residences on the mountain.</p> <p>From Hamilton eastward to Niagara Falls, much of our journey lies along the shore of Lake Ontario, in the midst of what has been aptly termed "the garden spot of Canada." Fine fruit farms and flourishing vineyards greet the eye, interspersed with glimpses of the lake, or bits of charming woodland scenery, with here and there a thrifty village giving evidence of the prosperity of the country through which we are now passing.</p> <p>Just after leaving Hamilton on the right of the train is noticed the extensive plant which is now being erected by the International Harvester Company of Canada. This will be, when completed, one of the largest implement works under the British flag, and will be most modern and up-to-date in equipment.</p>		
378.07	2.38	Stoney Creek	437	274.
383.37	2.45	Winona	127	285.
388.21	2.50	Grimsby	1,001	287.
389.86	2.52	Grimsby Park		302.
392.37	2.55	Beamsville	832	297.
398.17	3.01	Jordan	153	309.
		<p>The first station east of Hamilton is Stoney Creek, with a population of 500 people, and it has an historic reminder in the Stoney Creek battle ground. Winona, five miles farther on, is a small and quiet place, with attractions in lake shore resorts. Another five miles and we reach Grimsby, with its Grimsby and Vic-</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>toria parks and fine fruit farms. The tow has a population of about 1,000 and has several industries growing out of its fruit productions, such as canning and evaporating works, basket factories, etc. Beamsville is a town of 900 people, well known for its extensive stone quarries, much of the stone for the St. Clair tunnel under the St. Clair River and the new masonry of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge having been supplied from this place. Jordan, six miles further east, is a small town of about 200 inhabitants, and offers the attraction of twenty-mile lake beach.</p>		
403.80	3.09	<p>St. Catharines. St. Catharines, situated on the Welland Canal, about three miles from its Lake Ontario outlet, is in the centre of the Niagara fruit belt and an important shipping point. This is the trade centre of the inexhaustibly fertile Niagara region, and is supplied with unlimited water power by means of the canal, and has become an important commercial city. St. Catharines has important shipyards, mills and machine works, handsome public buildings, and one of the best collegiate institutions in the province. It is also a very popular health resort, much visited by Southerners. The waters of its mineral springs rank high among the medicinal waters of the world. The Welland Canal, mentioned in this paragraph, connects the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario and is a work of tremendous importance, giving, as it does, an outlet to the sea for the vast trade of the Great Lakes. The canal is twenty-seven miles in length from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. The difference in level between the lakes is about 327 feet, which is overcome by a system of twenty-five lift locks. This part of the country is literally one great peach orchard, and is known far and wide as "The Garden of Canada." It is estimated that there are something like 400,000 peach trees in the Niagara District, which ships annually over a million baskets of this delicious fruit. The peach</p>	9,946	347.



Grand Trunk Railway System, yards and passenger station.
Hamilton, Ontario

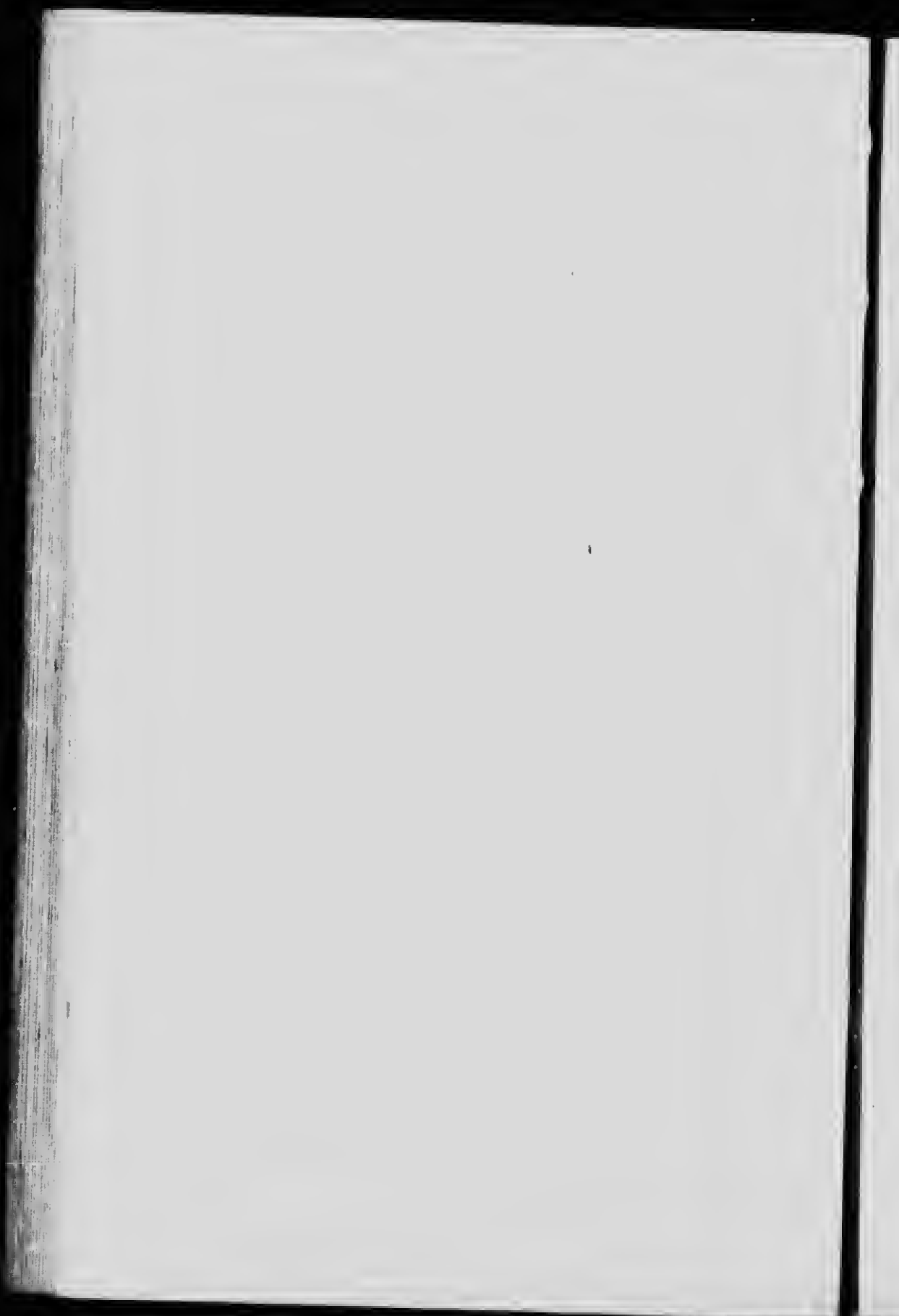


Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>harvest begins about the end of July and continues until the middle of October. The peaches are shipped all over Canada. In this favored region flourish also apples, pears, plums, cherries and all kinds of small fruits, melons, quinces, grapes, walnuts, chestnuts, and even figs.</p>		
405.87	3.13	<p>Merritton. A few miles from St. Catharines and we arrive at Merritton. In this neighbourhood is the battlefield of Beaver Dams, which Canadians regard with pardonable pride. During the war of 1812, when the Americans were in possession of Fort George and Niagara, and the British troops had fallen back on Burlington (now Hamilton), the British General advised the Canadian volunteers to dishband and return to their homes as he was contemplating the possibility of abandoning all that section of the Province to the foe and retiring to Kingston. In this crisis, being thrown entirely upon their own resources, the Canadians proved themselves equal to the emergency. This incident is described as follows :</p> <p>Merritt's militia regiment of light horse, with some other militiamen and volunteers, established themselves at a building known as "De Cew's Stone House," converting it into a little fortress, whence they harassed the Americans, driving off their foraging parties and intercepting their supplies with such success and impunity as only an intimate knowledge of the country could have given them. Colonel Boerstler was sent from Niagara with two field pieces and 600 men to break up this little stronghold and one or two other outposts of the British, who, since the decisive battle of Stoney Creek, were moving back towards Fort George, and he might have succeeded but for the patriotic spirit and bravery of a woman. Laura Secord, the young wife of James Secord, a militiaman lying wounded at Queenstown, saw the American troops moving from Niagara, and, learning their destination, set out at night and walked twenty miles through the woods to</p>	1,710	389.

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>warn the little band at the stone house of Boerstler's approach. At any time it would have been a difficult journey, but in war time, with the risk of meeting some savage Indian or other lawless marauder in the lonely woods, only a woman of singular energy and courage would have undertaken it. Mrs. Secord, however, accomplished it in safety, and when Colonel Boerstler arrived at Beaver Dams, at 6 o'clock in the morning, he found his march impeded by a small number of militiamen and a party of Indians, led by their chief, young Brant. This number, altogether about 200, seemed trebled when seen through the thick foliage of the trees, from among which they poured volley after volley from their muskets on the surprised and bewildered Americans, every volley accompanied by the fierce yells of the Indians. While Boerstler was still uncertain whether to advance or retreat, Ensign Fitzgibbon, with forty soldiers, the only British troops in the neighborhood, arrived at the spot and took in the situation at once. With admirable courage and coolness, he tied a white handkerchief on a musket, and, holding it up, advanced alone, calling on the enemy to lay down their arms and surrender, upon which Colonel Boerstler, believing that the whole British army was in front, surrendered his force of 600 infantry, fifty cavalry, two field guns and a stand of colors to the young ensign and his 240 men.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Niagara Falls to Detroit August 26th</p>		
415.22	3.25	Niagara Falls, Ont.	4,244	573.
415.50	3.30	Suspension Bridge	10,000	573.
416.60	3.45 A.M.	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	19,457	
416.60	9.00	Niagara Falls, N.Y.		
417.60	9.15	Suspension Bridge		
417.98	9.25	Niagara Falls, Ont.		
		<p>ract, where the waters of Lake Erie come tumbling in one grand plunge over a precipice</p>		



Market day. Hamilton, Ont.



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>164 feet in height, in their mad rush towards the ocean, by way of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. While there are waterfalls of greater height, the immense volume of water, and the sheer descent of the unbroken plunge, give to Niagara a sublimity which height alone cannot impart. The tumultuous rapids above the falls, and the deep gorge below, add not a little to the grandeur of the scene, while the historical traditions associated with the entire neighbourhood render a visit to Niagara an event long to be remembered.</p> <p>To describe Niagara is impossible. The finest writers in the English language are compelled to acknowledge the feebleness of words in attempting to convey to their readers an impression of the grand spectacle. One of the most graceful of modern English writers, Charles Dickens, describes his feelings on first beholding Niagara, in his "American Notes," and probably no description has been more widely read or more frequently quoted. He says:</p> <p>"At length we alighted; and then for the first time, I heard the mighty rush of water, and felt the ground tremble underneath my feet. The bank is very steep, and was slippery with rain and half melted ice. I hardly know how I got down, but I was soon at the bottom, and climbing with two English officers, who were crossing and had joined me, over some broken rocks, deafened by the noise, half blinded by the spray and wet to the skin. We were at the foot of the American Fall. I could see an immense torrent of water tearing headlong down from some great height, but had no idea of shape, or situation or anything but vague immensity. When we were seated in the little ferry boat, and were crossing the swollen river immediately before the cataracts, I began to feel what it was; but I was in a manner stunned, and unable to comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came on Table Rock, and looked—great Heaven,</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>oo what a fall of bright-green water!—that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing, the first effect, and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle, was Peace. Peace of mind, tranquility, calm recollections of the dead, great thought of eternal rest and happiness; nothing of gloom or terror. Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty; to remain there changeless and indelible, until its pulses cease to beat forever. Oh, how the strife and trouble of daily life receded from my view, and lessened in the distance, during the ten memorable days we passed on that enchanted ground! What voices spoke out from the thundering water; what faces, faded from the earth, looked out upon me from its gleaming depths; what Heavenly promise glinted in those angels' tears, the drops of many hues, that showered around, and twined themselves about the gorgeous arches which the chaotic rainbows made! . . . To wander to and fro all day, and see the cataracts from all points of view; to stand upon the edge of the great Horseshoe Fall, marking the hurried water gathering strength as it approached the verge, yet seeming, too, to pause before it shot into the gulf below; to gaze from the river's level up at the torrent as it came streaming down; to climb the neighbouring heights and watch it through the trees, and see the wreathing water in the rapids hurrying on to take its awful plunge; to linger in the shadow of the solemn rocks three miles below; watching the river, as, stirred by no visible cause, it heaved and eddied and awoke the echoes, being troubled yet, far down beneath the surface, by its giant leap; to have Niagara before me, lighted by the sun and by the moon, red in the day's decline, and gray as evening slowly fell upon it; to look upon it every day, and wake up in the night and hear its ceaseless voice; this was enough. I think in every quiet season now,</p>		

Altitude
above
Sea Level

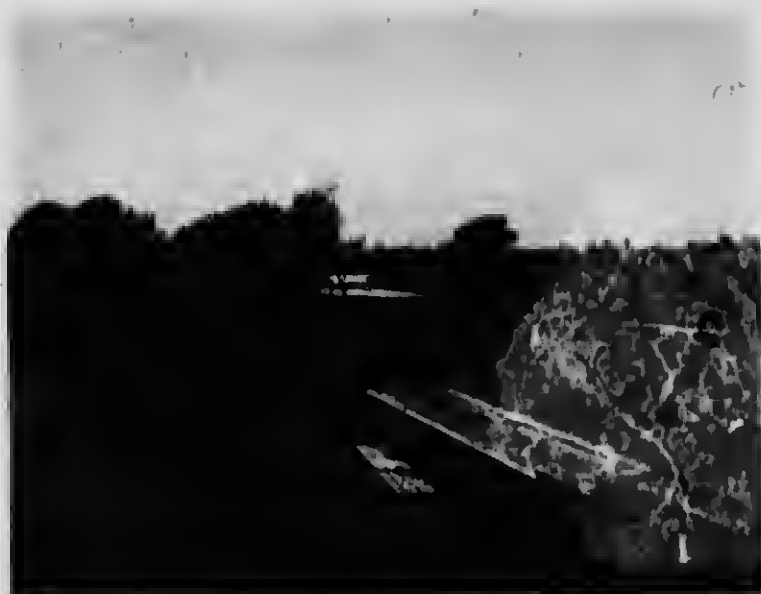


In the garden of Canada, near Grimsby, Ont.



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.																																	
	A.M.																																					
		<p>still do those waters roll and leap and roar and tumble, all day long, still are the rainbows spanning them a hundred feet below. Still when the sun is on them do they shine and glow like molten gold. Still, when the day is gloomy, do they fall like snow, or seem to crumble away like the front of a great chalk cliff or roll down the rock like dense white smoke. But always does the mighty stream appear to die as it comes down, and always from its unfathomable grave arises that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is ever laid; which has haunted this place with the same dead solemnity since darkness brooded on the deep, and that first flood before the deluge—light—came rushing on creation at the word of God."</p> <p>Retracing our way westward from Niagara Falls, we cover the same ground between this point and Hamilton, where a diversion is made by the main line through the Dundas Valley, Woodstock, Ingersoll, London, Chatham and Windsor.</p> <p>THE TIME TABLE BETWEEN SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND HAMILTON IS AS FOLLOWS:</p> <table><tr><td>Suspension Bridge</td><td>iv.</td><td>9.15 A.M.</td></tr><tr><td>Niagara Falls, Ont. . . .</td><td></td><td>9.25</td></tr><tr><td>Merritt</td><td></td><td>9.42</td></tr><tr><td>St. Catharines</td><td></td><td>9.49</td></tr><tr><td>Jordan</td><td></td><td>9.57</td></tr><tr><td>Beamsville</td><td></td><td>10.05</td></tr><tr><td>Grimsby Park</td><td></td><td>10.08</td></tr><tr><td>Grimsby</td><td></td><td>10.10</td></tr><tr><td>Winona</td><td></td><td>10.18</td></tr><tr><td>Stoney Creek</td><td></td><td>10.25</td></tr><tr><td>Hamilton</td><td></td><td>10.40</td></tr></table>				Suspension Bridge	iv.	9.15 A.M.	Niagara Falls, Ont. . . .		9.25	Merritt		9.42	St. Catharines		9.49	Jordan		9.57	Beamsville		10.05	Grimsby Park		10.08	Grimsby		10.10	Winona		10.18	Stoney Creek		10.25	Hamilton		10.40
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Hamilton		10.40																																				
67.79	10.56	Dundas	Just after leaving Hamilton,	3,173	516.																																	
72.71	11.08	Oopetown	we skirt the shore of the beau-	41	755.																																	
77.10	11.14	Lynden	tiful Burlington Bay for a	314	751.																																	
80.34	11.19	Harrieburg	couple of miles, when, to the	141	733.																																	
			left of the train we have one																																			
			of the most picturesque bits of scenery in																																			
			Canada. For several miles the railway runs																																			
			along the side of a mountain, at the foot of																																			
			which lies the pretty town of Dundas, with the																																			
			valley stretching away at both sides of the																																			
			town, the view from the train making a pan-																																			
			orama of surpassing beauty. The town is																																			
			acquiring some celebrity as a summer resort,																																			

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.	
	A.M.	not only for the beauty of its scenery, but for the mineral eprings and haths, three milee distant. The chief industriee of Duodae are cannister, woollan, and paper millie, axe factory and glovs works, mill machinery and supplies. The towo coontaine five churchee, a good school eystem, public library and gas and electric light works. After lsaaving Duodas, we pase the villages of Copetowo aod Lynden, reachiog Harriehurg a few miles dietant. Harrisburg ie ths Juoction for points between Tileonburg, on ths Southern Division, and Southamptoo, on the Georgian Bay. Ths city of Brantford ie at preseat reached via Harriehurg, hut operatioos are oow oearing completioo for the maio lioe to diverge from Lynden and run directly through this city.			
487.80		Brantford. Brantford is named after the famous Mohawk Indian Chief Brant, who remained loyal to Eogland duriong the American Revolution, and migrated hither with part of hie tribe after the war. Brantford is noted for its high-clase schools, and is the headquarters of the amalga- mated tribes of the Six Natioo Indians. Brant is buried in the old Mohawk Church, where services are still held in the Mobawk dialect. Ths chief iodiesries of this city are cotton and woolleo mills, foundries, potteries, pork packing factories, stove works, cigar factories, malleable iron works, bicycle, carriage, scissors, wiodmill, refrigerator, starch, nail, binder, plow works, etc., etc. The city also contains a col- legiate institute, a young ladice' college, frse library, 23 churches, and an asylum for the bhod.	16,619	705.	
482.23	11.21	St. George		569	725.
490.11	11.38	Paris	3,229		843.
497.16	11.50	Princeton	312		934.
499.37	11.53	Gables			932.
	P.M.				973.
504.41	12.02	Eastwood			958.
508.87	12.10	Woodstock	8,833		
		Parie ie the junctioo poiit with the Buffalo and Goderich Braoeb of ths Grand Trunk, and has a population of 3,229. It is an attractive place for touriste, baviog sulphur springs of recognized curative qualities, as well as picturcsque drivee. The towo is lighted by electric light, is progressiva and growing with thc couotry. Extcosive plaster-of-paris beds ars fouded here.			



On the Welland Canal, near St. Catharines, Ont



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5

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>Woodstock, situated at the junction of the main line and the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Branch of the Grand Trunk is a place of no little commercial importance. It has a population of 8,833.</p> <p>In the year 1852, the birth of the Town of Woodstock was celebrated by the erection of the present Town Hall and the Market. Many industries of divers natures have established themselves within its borders, and so essential have their products become in the marts of the world that to-day the maiden city of Canada makes its debut, on the threshold of a new century, as "The Industrial City."</p> <p>Woodstock developed naturally with the growth of the Dominion, and the refinement and culture of its earliest settlers, together with the hrawn of its later Scotch and Irish citizens, formed and gradually earned for it a character that has commanded an increasing recognition and respect from the other progressive Canadian communities. With such a past and vigorous industrial present the brightest of futures is broadening before it. The new city will work out its higher destiny, and its present citizens will bequeath to their successors an enviable record of social advancement and industrial enterprise.</p> <p>The public improvements, fine business buildings, educational and religious advantages are the pride of the residents, while the many beautiful private residences which abound through out the city, are a tribute to energy and thrift.</p>			
513.76	12.18	Beachville	Continuing westward we	248	907.
518.31	12.26	Ingersoll	pass Beachville, a small vil-	4,573	879.
527.75	12.40	Dorchester	lage, and nine and a half	117	852.
536.12	12.55	London East	miles from Woodstock reach Ingersoll, a picturesquely situated town of 4,573 population. It is located in what is known as the "Banner County of Ontario for all kinds of dairy products." Besides the immense quantity of hutter and cheese that find a market here it is quite a manufacturing	8,973	830.

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>town. It is the home of the oldest maoufactory of machioe screws io the Domioion.</p> <p>It is also the beadquarters for the "Beaver Brand" of Bacoo, which bas woo for itself an coviable reputatioo on the British market. The uoloading yards and big hog bouse of the firm putting up tbis product is one of the fioest and best ever built. The famous "Millers" paragoo cheese is also manufactured here. Other notable maoufactories are pianos and organs, high-grade upholstered furniture, agricultural implemeots, etc. A coodensing company located at this place is ooe of the most flourishing industries in the busy town of Ingersoll. Three years ago they opened up their factory, employing fifty hands, while to-day they employ considerably over the hundred, and has an output daily of ooe carload of cream. Proceeding oo our journey we reach</p>		
537.4n	11.00 11.4.00	<p>London, twenty-nine miles west of Woodstock. London is a beautiful city known as the "Forest City" on accnuot of the many trees that liee the principal streets. It has a population of about 40,000, and maoy attractions for summer visitors. Like its English prototype it has its River Thames, and boatiog is one of the summer recreations.</p> <p>The maoufacturiog interests cover a wide range of products, and many of them are on an exteoded scale. It is an importaot railway ceotre, and its station is always a busy place. If the visitor cao obtain a point of vantage oo tnp of some of the higher buildings in Loodon, a beautiful bird's-eye view may be had. As far as the eye cao reach in all directions are to be seen fine residential aveoues in addition to the many busioess streets, bordered on each side by the umbrageous muple or spreading chestnut, while the parks and other breathing spaces are made pleasant by ao abuodance of vernal shade fashinned from nature's mould by the hand of art. Loodoo is a busy, bustling ceotre of commerce, a wholesale mart and a vast manufac-turiog point. Among its chief iodustries are</p>	37,981	805.



Grand Trunk single arch, double track, steel bridge over the
Niagara gorge



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>agricultural implements, breweries, the Grand Trunk car shops, foundries, stove works, etc.</p> <p>In the nomenclature of the London of to-day there is much that is reminiscent of the larger London of England. There are Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, St. Paul's Cathedral, Oxford, Regent, Piccadilly, Pall Mall, Cheapside, Kensington and other street names, while the two spacious parks—Victoria and Queen's—are delightful places of resort, and strongly suggestive of the old land which sent pioneers to found a lesser Britain on this side of the broad Atlantic. The court-house is a large building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, being an exact copy of Malahide Castle, Ireland, and possesses a great deal of historical interest from the fact that in the jail at its rear were confined many of the so-called "rebels" of 1837, and on this spot no less than seven of them offered up their lives on the scaffold for participation in the rebellion led by William Lyon Mackenzie. And their descendants are no less proud of the advocacy of democracy by their forefathers than are the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists of the stock from which they sprang.</p> <p>The growth of manufacturing industries during the past thirty years or so has been almost marvellous. It was early in the sixties that manufacturers began to be attracted thither, and to-day foundries and factories, with their armies of operatives, are to be found in all quarters of the city. Every year new industries are being introduced, adding to the population, wealth and influence, until now there are scores of firms engaged in wholesale manufacturing. It is also an important commercial centre, and, in proportion to its population, does a larger banking business than any other city in Canada.</p> <p>"D" Company, Royal School of Infantry, part of the permanent corps of Canada, is located here in extensive and commodious barracks.</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.				
541.56	4.08	Hyde Park Jct.	Beyond London, the		883.
547.39	4.18	Kemoka	route continues west-	183	808.
552.14	4.25	Mount Brydges	ward to Windsor, pass-	364	821.
558.10	4.35	Longwood	ing through a fertile		747.
560.61	4.38	M.C.R. Crossing	district and good farm-		742.
563.10	4.42	Appin	ing lands. Between		740.
567.78	4.50	Glencoe	Longwood and Appin	1,034	728.
573.98	5.00	Newbury	Junction we cross a	454	701.
579.21	5.08	Bothwell	branch of the Michigan	907	688.
586.67	5.19	Thamesville	Central Railway. At	864	621.
592.68	5.28	Northwood	Glencoe several large		
596.20	5.33	Vosburg	manufactories are locat-		608.
600.87	5.40	Chatham Jct.	ed, the principal indus-		599.
601.74	5.45	Chatham	tries being woodenware	9,068	598.
			factories, foundries and		
			woollen mills. Further on is the village of		
			Bothwell, situated in the oil district. Its chief		
			industries are oil, live stock, grain and produce.		
			Chatham, 65 miles west of London, bears		
			the name of "The Maple City." This name is		
			significant of the fact that the avenues and		
			parks of Chatham are abundantly adorned by		
			the spreading maple. The city is situated in		
			the centre of a splendid agricultural district,		
			the soil and climate being especially adapted for		
			general agricultural and horticultural pursuits.		
			The city is built at the confluence of the River		
			Thames and McGregor's Creek, the former		
			being navigable for boats of large capacity,		
			and lumber, grain, coal, etc., are received and		
			shipped by this channel. Passenger steamers		
			also ply these waters during the summer sea-		
			son to and from Detroit.		
			Chatham, like many of the border towns in		
			Ontario, has a history that dates back to the		
			troubled times early in the last century, and		
			in fact bears the name of the Earl of Chatham,		
			who was prominent in the solution of the colo-		
			onial problems in those days. Tecumseh Park,		
			of which the citizens are justly proud, was		
			called after the famous Indian Chief of that		
			name, and is the site that was selected by that		
			noted warrior as the best strategic point for		
			checking the advance of General Harrison and		

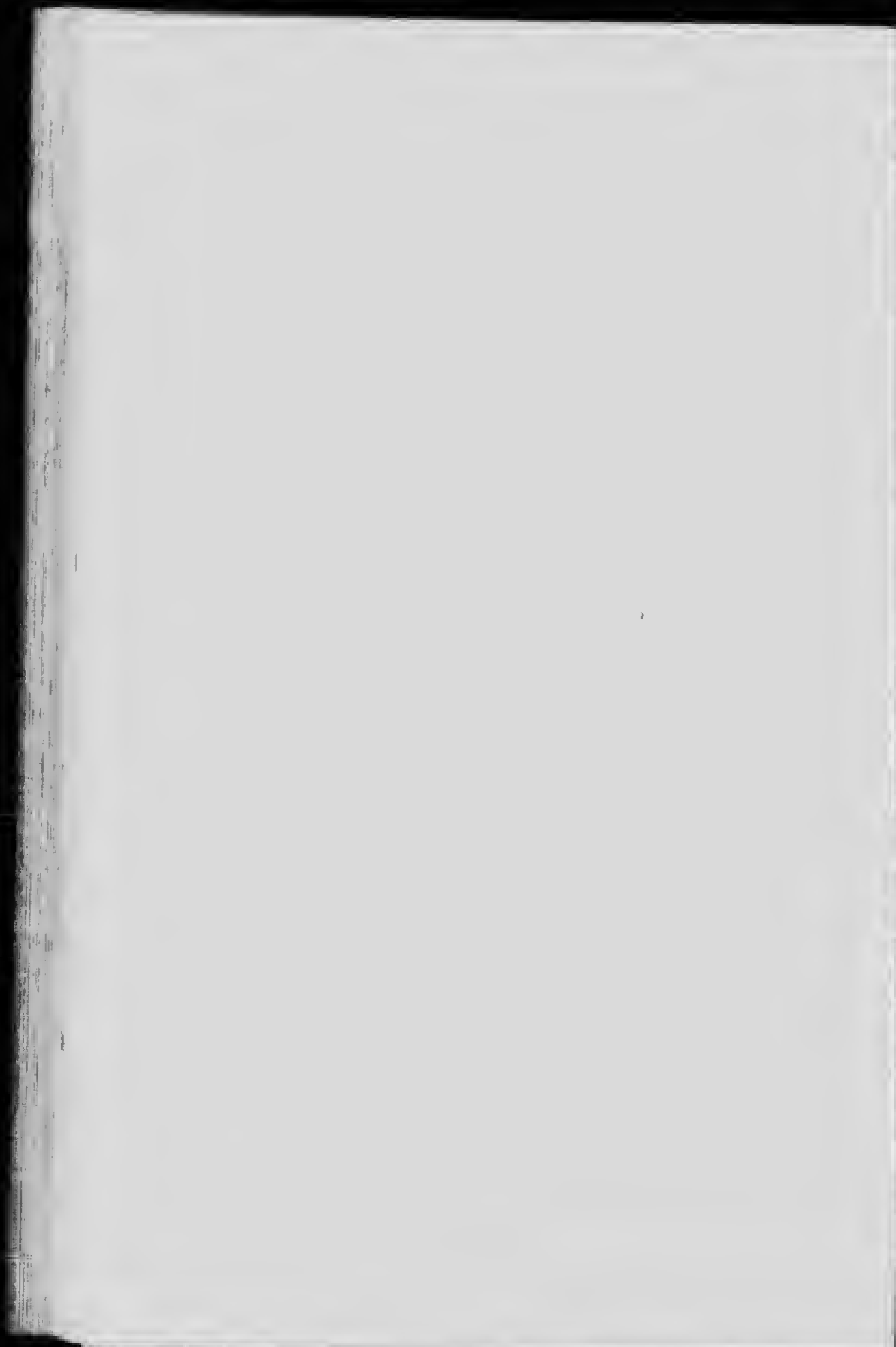
Altitude
above
Sea Level.

883.
808.
821.
747.
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740.
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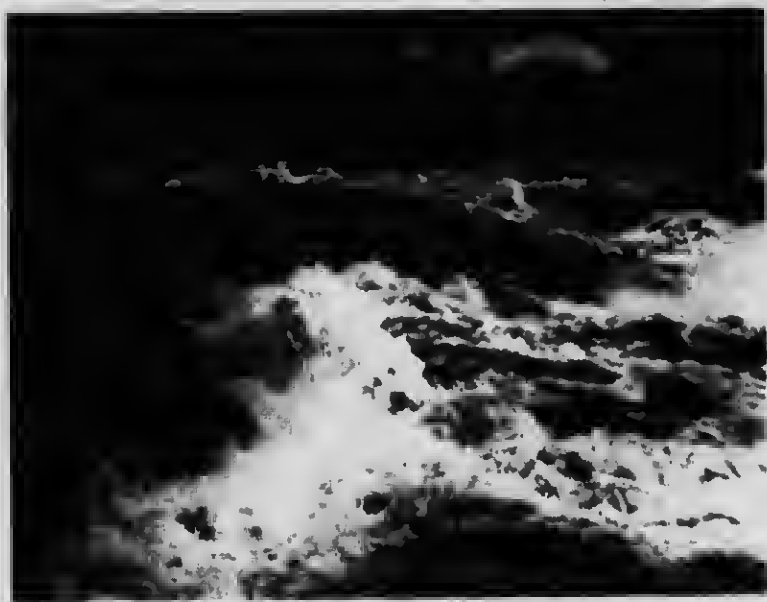


Niagara Falls

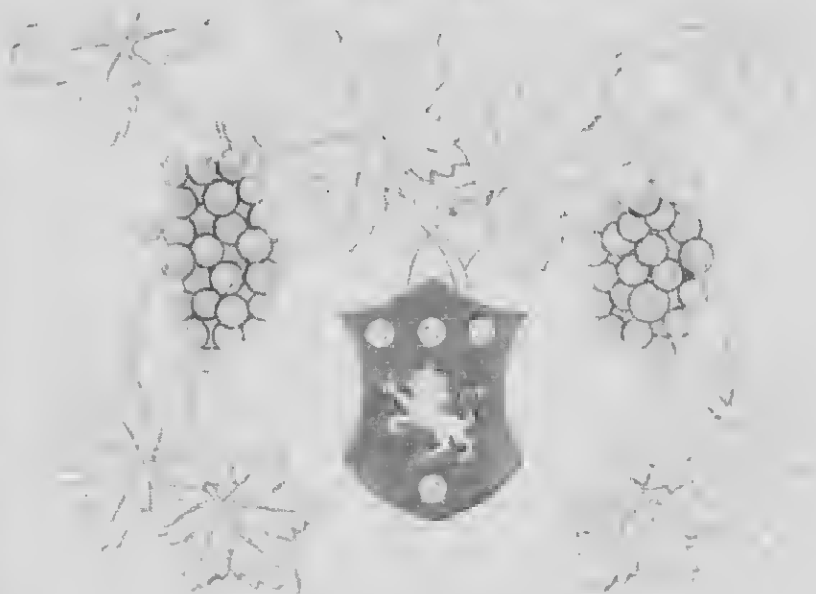


Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>his Kentucky Rangere during the war of 1812.</p> <p>Commercially and Industrially Chatham keeps apace with her sister towns of the province, and the fine residences, pretentious buineee placee, eplendid public buildinge and manufactories, tell a story of general thrift, prosperity and aggressiveness. The municipality has its own electric light plant and waterworks, both of of which have proved profitable and satisfactory.</p> <p>The city is well supplied with educational and religious institutions, and also boasts of mineral wells, the waters of which are said to possess curative properties for many forms of disease.</p>		
605.96	5.52	O.P.R. Crossing		590.
609.70	5.57	Prairie Siding		582.
615.21	6.06	Jeannette's Creek		580.
621.32	6.15	Stoney Point	216	584.
624.83	6.20	St. Clair		584.
630.13	6.29	Belle River	607	583.
634.12	6.35	Puce		586.
637.40	6.40	Pike Creek		588.
639.42	6.44	Tecumseh	414	589.
645.85	6.54	Walkerville	1,595	588.
647.34	7.00	Windsor (Eastern time)	12,153	579.4
648.60	6.30	Detroit (Central time)	376,437	580.
		<p>After passing ceveral smaller villages and traversing a good section of arable land, we reach Walkerville, situated one and a-half miles east of Windsor, and has a population of about 2,000. Located here are large factories manufacturing church, school and bank furniture. The Canadian Bridge Company have also a large plant here. Other industries are malleable iron works, hrewing companies, large pharmaceutical works and extensive distilleries.</p> <p>Windsor lies upon the Detroit River directly opposite the city of Detroit, Michigan, and contains the suburhan homes of many of the citizens of Detroit. It has a population of 12,000 inhabitants, and is in the midst of a country producing large quantities of pears, peachee and grapes. Windsor boasts of a collegiate institute, separate and public schools, and churches of all denominations. There are a number of leading industries located here, among which may be mentioned carriage</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea level.
	A.M.	<p>work, seeds, drugs and perfumes, and a number of others. The Grand Trunk trains on arrival at this point are transported over the river by immense steam ferry boats.</p> <p>Detroit is beautifully located on the banks of the stream, which here takes the name of Detroit River, being the same water-course as is known by the name of St. Clair River at Port Huron. It is one of the most beautiful cities in America. Its broad streets, elegant buildings, public and private, its grand water front, its fine parks, chief of which is the superbly beautiful "Belle Isle," together with its outlying resorts in all directions, conspire to render Detroit one of the most attractive cities on the American continent.</p> <p>It has acquired a wide reputation, also, as a "convention city," its public-spirited citizens being ever alert to secure large gatherings of every sort, political, commercial, social and religious, for which its numerous well-kept hotels afford ample accommodation, and its varied attractions offer strong inducements to the visitor who wishes to combine business with pleasure.</p> <p>Detroit is highly favored in the matter of both railway and steamboat facilities, the pleasure boats being especially numerous, and the resorts reached by water, either by long or short journeys, are almost unlimited. Several navigation lines make this their starting point, and others make it an important port of call.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Detroit to Port Huron August 27th</p>		
648.60	lv. 10.30 Gen. time	Detroit	376,437	580.
708.60	ar. 5.30 P.M.	Port Huron <p>From Detroit we proceed to Port Huron, a distance of sixty miles by steamer up the St. Clair River, the connecting link between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. After leaving the dock, the passengers are given a magnificent view of both sides of the river and an oppor-</p>	20,158	608.



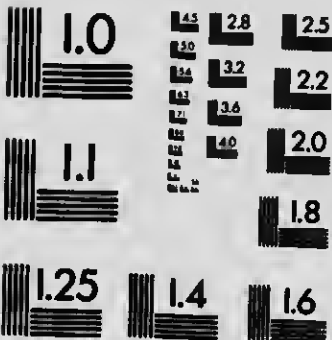
Rapids above Niagara Falls





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax



Miles from
Montreal.

Time.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA.

Popula-
tion.

Altitude
above
Sea Level.

tunity of seeing the beautiful city of Detroit on the one hand and Windsor on the other. A little further on the immense plant of Parke, Davis & Company, the largest manufacturers of pharmaceutical products in the world, is noticed to the left. In this institution is located one of the best equipped scientific bacteriological laboratories in America, wherein learned scholars and scientists are continually at labor experimenting and evolving new remedies and processes by which disease may be overcome, eliminated and prevented. The Diphtheritic Anti-toxine Serum is made here, as well as millions of vaccine points.

Beyond this enormous establishment lies the Queen Anne Soap Works, Olds Motor Works, and the mighty Stove Plants, where some six thousand men are constantly employed.

Then comes the great iron bridge which connects Detroit with its famous Island, Belle Isle Park.

On the Canadian side, the city of Windsor stretches up, with its railroad lines and docks butting on the river, a mile or so, and then comes the small, but beautiful town of Walkerville, so named after the immense distillery of the Walker Company. It's a pretty little place. Red brick buildings and broad green lawns, adorned with beautiful flowers and shrubbery.

Now our boat has reached Belle Isle Park, and all eyes are turned in that direction. Multitudes of happy children are scattered over the island, and the air is vocal with sounds of song and laughter. Rounding the head of Belle Isle past the lighthouse, we enter the waters of Lake St. Clair for a straight run of eighteen miles before we reach the ship canal, which leads the way into the famous St. Clair Flats.

Crossing Lake St. Clair is a veritable dream of pleasing beauty to the eye, and every other sense. The entire surface of the lake seems to be a pleasure ground for innumerable craft. The skiff of the lone fisherman ; all grades and sizes of sailing vessels, whose white wings

Miles from
Montreal.

Time.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA.

Popula-
tion.

Altitude
above
Sea Level.

are moving swiftly toward every point of the compass; gasoline launches and private steam yachts are gliding hither and thither, while in the main channel, aligned on either side by government buoys, the huge vessels of commerce are passing up and down. Great steel steamers vieing in size with the largest ocean vessels are hurrying east with their loads of iron and copper ore from the mines of Northern Michigan or laden with the golden grain from the vast prairies of the north-west, mingle thickly with the continuous lumber fleets. Ahead of us looms up low land which grows higher at our approach, and we see, as if extending to meet us in welcome, the great arms of the ship canal, to which our boat points for the centre as true as "the needle to the pole." Now we are about to introduce you to the beauties of the St. Clair Flats.

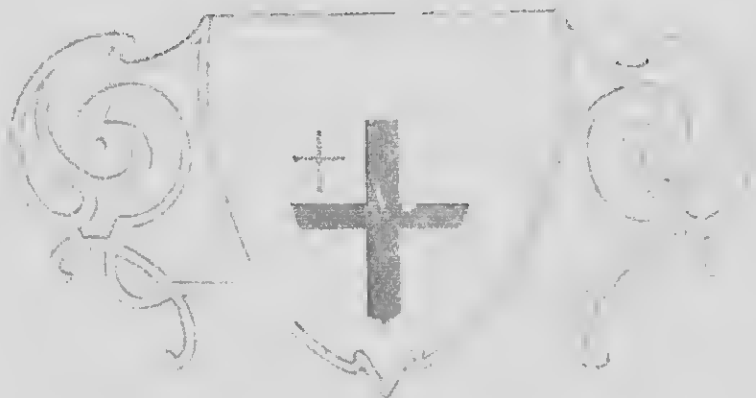
Imagine, if you will, 10,000 acres of land, covered with shallow water, with innumerable marshes and islands, around which wind channels of clear water. Some of the islands are natural, others are artificial. The channel proper, for commerce, curves like a great serpent and winds its way around these islands and through the marshes. On the left, erected upon piles driven into the water, and again upon land which has been made by excavation in deepening the channel, and again upon the natural islands, are cottages, both large and small, large club-houses and hotels. All are gay with bunting and flags as if in holiday attire.

But on we go, winding and curving until two hours and a half after leaving Detroit we reach Harsen's Island and the beautiful "Tashmoo Park." Here is a park specially designed and prepared for excursionists. It comprises sixty acres of dry land, where beautiful groves, ball grounds, race tracks, bathing beaches, music and dancing pavilions, and many other features especially arranged for the full enjoyment of all those who visit the park. It is intended as a

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Altitude
above
Sea level.



The picturesque Dundas valley, as seen from Grand Trunk Railway
System Trains



Miles from
Montreal.

Time.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA.

Popula-
tion.

Altitude
above
Sea Level.

P.M.

pleasure resort for all people, just the right distance from the bustle and heat of the city, and is as appropriate to the purpose as if nature had designed it.

A little beyond "Tashmoo Park" lies another popular summer resort, known as Grande Pointe, one of the most delightful sections in all this magnificent locality. Passing this, we say good-bye to "The Flats" and rounding the corner of the island, we enter the broad channel of the noble St. Clair for a run of thirty-five miles to Sarnia and Port Huron; Algonac, Port Lambton, Ont., Marine City, Mich., the City of St. Clair, Mich., and other villages and towns both on the United States shore and Canadian side are passed as well as many charming summer resorts of great popularity. From Stag Island, another point that is very popular with the summer tourist and excursionist, it is but a short run to Port Huron.

Port Huron to Georgetown

August 27th

708.60

Over time
12 9.00

Port Huron. This city is delightfully located on the west bank of the river, and is a place of much commercial importance, by reason of its manufacturing and shipping interests.

20,158 608.

The St. Clair Tunnel.

In view of the fact that the St. Clair River is the channel through which there annually passes a volume of shipping greater than that which enters the port of New York, the crossing of the stream, in the interests of a commerce equal in importance to that of the waterway itself, became a question of increasing gravity with each succeeding year, and was happily solved by the successful construction and operation of the wonderful St. Clair Tunnel. The structure is equally interesting as an engineering feat, and

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	its conception and completion reflects great credit upon its projectors. It is a continuous iron tube extending under the bed of the river, and with its approaches is nearly two miles in length, and nineteen feet in diameter. Its cost was \$2,700,000. A recent writer says of it: "It seems significant that this tunnel permits the intersection of this great water highway by an equally great railway system, without jeopardizing the international interests which are involved in both, and renders especially appropriate the title, 'the link that binds two great nations.'"		
711.68	10.15	Sarnia is an important point in Western Ontario, and a progressive and thriving town with a population of 8,000. The principal industries consist of lumber mills, oil refineries, agricultural machinery, stone works, salt works, etc. The lumber mills here are among the largest of their kind in the Dominion of Canada, cutting some 85,000,000 feet annually. The oil refinery here is also on a mammoth scale, and the most extensive in Canada. The supply of crude oil is pumped in from wells as well as brought in by tank cars. At this point a large lake traffic is handled, including iron ore from the Lake Superior region. There is also in course of erection an elevator of 500,000 bushels capacity, which will be ready for operation this season.	8,167	587.
717.94	10.25	Blackwell		601.
721.63	10.31	Perch		593.5
726.27	10.38	Camlachie		648.
730.00	10.46	Aberarder		664.
735.33	11.00	Forest		711.
744.34	11.15	Thedford	1,553	68.
747.48	11.21	Cameron & Beck's Sdg.	633	
752.91	11.30	Park Hill		662.
760.42	11.45	Allsa Craig	1,430	753.
765.43	11.59	Lucan Crossing	744	881.
767.48	12.05	Lucan		990.
773.44	12.15	Granton	848	1,033.
782.83	12.32	St. Marys Junction	206	1,082.
787.81	12.42	St. Paul		1,165.
792.89	1.00	Stratford	9,959	1,188.8

popu-
 se. Altitude
 above
 Sea Level.

67 587.



One of the Club Houses on the St. Clair Flats, between Detroit and
 Port Huron, Michigan

601.
 593.5
 648.
 664.
 3 711.
 3 68.
 0 662.
 4 753.
 881.
 8 990.
 5 1,033.
 1,082.
 1,165.
 9 1,188.8

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level
	A.M.	<p>are Forest and Park Hill, at both of which places are found several thriving industries such as implement works, foundries, flower mills, etc.</p> <p>Our next point of importance is Stratford, an industrial and agricultural city with a population of nearly 10,000. This is a railway centre of great importance, and has lines radiating in all directions, the Grand Trunk branch lines reaching the several ports on the eastern coast of Lake Huron.</p> <p>It was about the year 1832 that the foundations of Stratford were laid. The town is situated on the River Avon, and was named Stratford-on-Avon by a small group of early pioneers who, making their way to the then terminus of Western travel, paused midway between Toronto and Lake Huron and peopled the little hamlet set beside a stream, which in the exuberance of their fancy they christened after the home of the famous bard himself. Hence the name which Stratford is known by to-day, the "Classic City," where humble log huts then stood are now occupied by the imposing Government Buildings, and radiating from that point, streets bounded by other buildings of brick and stone. The beautiful homes in the residential portion of the city are a source of pride to the citizens, and the hustle, bustle and progressiveness which characterizes the people give evidence of the spirit that predominates and which is bringing Stratford up to her zenith. At this point the Grand Trunk Railway System have their locomotive repair shops for Western Ontario, and which is the greatest industry of the city. There are several large manufacturing concerns located here and increasing their plants from time to time to keep pace with the growth of the country.</p>			
799.49	1.10	Shakespeare	Berlin is twenty-six miles	241	1,182.
806.56	1.20	Hamburg	east of Stratford, and has		1,126.
809.00	1.25	Baden	a population of nearly 10,-	695	1,156.
812.41	1.32	Petersburg	000. It is conceded to be		1,210.
818.89	1.45	Berlin	one of the best towns in	9,747	1,100.

Miles from
Montreal.

Time.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA.

Popula-
tion.Altitude
above
Sea Level.

A.M.

Canada, a place of fine residences and a most desirable place to live in. It has a first-class system of waterworks and lighting plants, both of which are owned by the town. The places of interest are Victoria Park, Berlin and Waterloo Hospital, Carnegie Library, the County Buildings, and the several churches. It is essentially a manufacturing town, and industries of every description are located here, the principal ones being furniture factories.

823.16

1.55

Breolau

Guelph (population 11,000)

223 1,023.

827.84

2.03

Mosborough

is a flourishing little city with

1,084.

831.68

2.10

Guelph Jct.

extensive manufactures, in-

1,074.7

832.84

2.15

Guelph

cluding organs, pianos, sewing machines, etc. It is

11,496 1,067.

well known for its Agricultural College, the "Cirencester of Canada." This college is one of the greatest institutions of its kind in America, and is located just outside of the city limits. Students are attracted to it from all parts of Canada, the United States, Europe and many other countries. Attached to the college is an experimental farm of about 550 acres. The city is also known as the "Royal City," and is beautifully situated on the river Speed forty-nine miles west of Toronto. The Provincial Winter Fair, an institution of international interest to stock breeders, is also located here. The surrounding country is one of the best agricultural and stock raising districts in Canada, and the weekly fair on Saturdays is quite an interesting feature. There are from forty to fifty important manufacturing establishments located here.

840.20

2.30

Rockwood

Leaving Guelph we again

1,182.

845.88

2.40

Acton West

continue our journey east-

1,198.

848.97

2.47

Limehouse

ward for about twenty miles

113 1,002.

852.14

2.55

Georgetown

to Georgetown, where we

1,313 846.

2.00

diverge from the main line

to the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk for our route to the famous "Highlands of Ontario."

Altitude
above
SeaLevel.

1,023.
1,084.
1,074.7
1,067.



Lake Simcoe, near Barrie, Ont

1,182.
1,198.
1,002.
846.



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.	Georgetown to Muskoka Lakes and Return to Toronto August 28th			
857.46	3.10	Terra Cotta	Allandale is the junction	59	296.
860.15	3.15	Cheltenham	point for Penetang, Mid-	139	922.
862.83	3.20	Inglewood Jct.	land, and Collingwood,	254	896.
867.58	3.29	Cardwell Jct.	on the Georgian Bay, and		950.
869.20	3.33	Oakdon East	is beautifully situated on	266	946.
872.21	3.37	Centreville	the western shore of		927.
875.43	3.45	Palgrave	Kempensfeldt Bay, an arm		931.
881.47	3.55	Tottenham	of Lake Simcoe. The	611	834.
88 6.16	4.05	Beeton	view from Allandale is	634	727.
895.04	4.21	Cookstown	one of superb grandeur,	329	759.
900.93	4.32	Thornton	and much admired by the	197	943.
905.86	4.40	Vine	thousands of tourists		924.
910.84	4.50	Allandale	who group into the north-	1,055	737.
	5.00		ern regions annually.		
		Leaving Allandale, the train skirts the shore of the bay until Barrie is reached, a mile further on.			
912.14	5.04	Barrie	Barrie is situated on	5,949	726.
917.64	5.12	Gowan	Kempensfeldt Bay. Here		819.
922.24	5.20	Oro	there is a beautiful sheet		790.
925.84	5.25	Hawkestone	of water, with small plea-	208	781.
933.09	5.36	Orillia Asylum	sure steamers awaiting the train to carry visitors		
		to the summer resorts situated along the shores, while the extremely blue waters of the bay, and the picturesque town and its environments, are the admiration of all. Barrie is the principal town of the county of Simcoe, and a prosperous place of 6,000 inhabitants. It is a delightful summer resort, situated at a high altitude, and commands a magnificent view of Lake Simcoe and the picturesque surroundings that are so much in evidence at this point. The natural beauty of the place seems to affect everything and everybody about it. The well-kept lawns and pretty gardens that surround the homes of the residents give the town the appearance of thrift, which impresses the casual observer, and which is fully borne out by a better acquaint-			

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	A.M.	<p>ance with its hospitable people. Hundreds of tourists and summer visitors make this spot their homes for the months of June, July, August, and September. Its splendid railway service, geographical position, convenience to the cities, and being in the midst of one of the best fishing and hunting districts, and in the centre of one of the prettiest parts of Canada, the lover of Nature is attracted, and can have his ambition satisfied as much as desired. Leaving Barrie, we proceed north through several small villages passing the magnificent Orillia Asylum a couple of miles south of the town of Orillia.</p>			
933.94	5.40	Orillia	Orillia and Couchiching, two names with a	4,907	725.
936.34	5.45	Atherley Jct.	subtle aroma in their		727.
940.64	5.50	Rama	very euphony, one a	260	734.
941.64	5.54	Longford	Spanish word, and the		735.
946.64	6.03	Washago	other of Indian origin,		728.
948.24	6.06	Severn	are nearly always coupled in descrihing one		730.
954.04	6.15	Kilworthy	of the most beautiful		755.
960.54	6.30	Muskoka Wharf	summer-resort districts		749.
		<p>in the famous "Highlands of Ontario." Orillia names the town, one of the prettiest and most picturesque in all Canada, and Couchiching the lovely lake on whose shores it is huilt.</p>			
		<p>Orillia is situated on the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System, eighty-seven miles due north of Toronto. It is at the gateway of the Muskoka region, for it is at this point that the landscape characteristic of that district makes its appearance. The town is huilt on the hillside, overlooking Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. Within the limits of the corporation there are no less than thirteen miles of shore line. The ground rises from the water's edge in a series of terraces, gradual slopes leading from one to the other, until from the topmost there is a splendid outlook for forty miles over Lake Simcoe. The view from this point is grand, and well repays the climb.</p>			

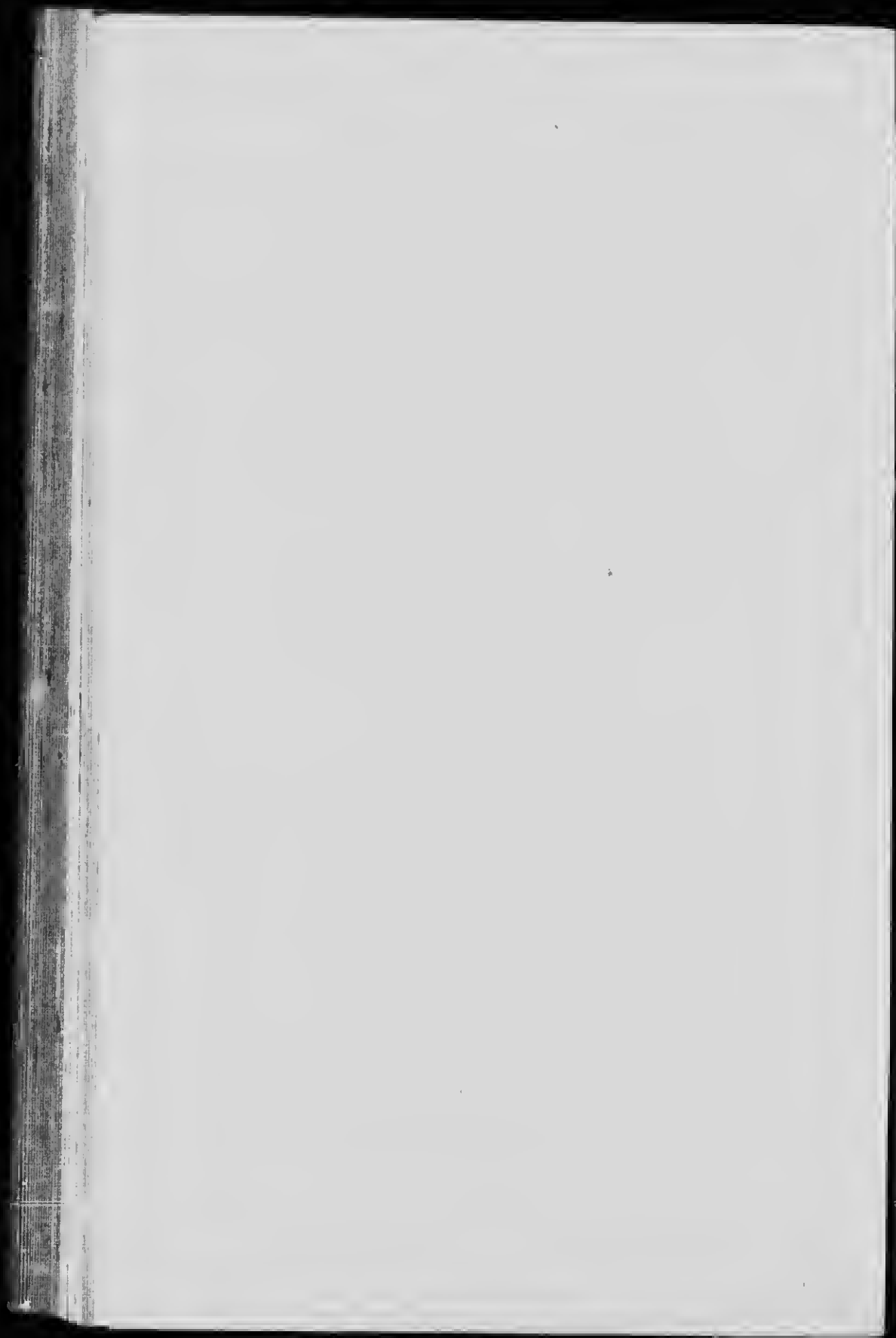
Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
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907	725.
	727.
660	734.
	735.
	728.
	730.
	755.
	749.



Muskoka Navigation Company's Steamer "Medora" on which the party made the trip on the Muskoka Lakes





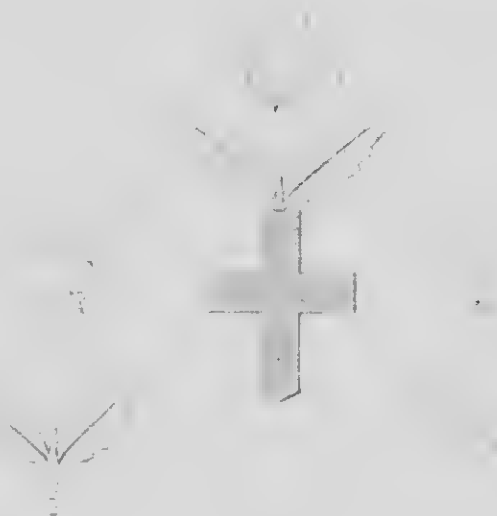
Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>Every object etands out with vivid distinctneee, for Orillia enjoye the dietinction of heing one of the highest towns in the Province of Ontario, and the atmoephere is delightfully clear and in- vigorating. Almost beneath one'e feet nestles the town, clad in a garment of verdant green, while apparently not much too far away to toes a pebble into its hlue depths, lies Lake Couchi- ching hathed in glory. In a southerly direction etretches the broad hosom of Lake Simcoe, the great rollers tossing their foamy crests in the chimmering eunlight, and her 200 miles of chore line clearly traceable.</p> <p>Orillia is noted for her shade trees and for her beautiful private grnunds; for her fine churchee, echools, and public huildings; for the enterprise and hoepitality of her citizens; for the excellence of her rores and the cheap- nees of their waree.</p> <p>Orillia has a history, and a mnst interesting histnry, extending hack for nearly 300 years. She has an historian, ton, and that no less dietinguished a one than Francis Parkman, whoee "Pioneers nf France in the Old World," telle of the visit to this place of Samuel de Champlain, first and greatest amonget the Governore of New France. The site of Cahai- gua, where he spent the winter of 1615-16, is in this vicinity, and at the Narrows dividing lakee Simcoe and Couchiching can still be seen the etake fences by means of which the Hurons caught their fieb, ae described in Champlain's Jnurnal. Many of the most thrilling chapters of "The Jeeuits of North America" also deal with scenes enacted within a radius of twenty miles around Orillia, and in many places relics of Indian occupancy can still he found in ahundance. The neighborhond has its tradi- tions as well as its hietory, and one of them tells of a great hattle on Lake Couchiching, between the Ojihways and the Iroquois, in which over 400 canoes took part.</p> <p>There is still a band of Chippewas, or Ojib- ways, at Rama, on the shnre of Lake Couchi-</p>		

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>ching, five miles from Orillia. The principal summer occupation of the braves nowadays is to act as guides for tourists, while the squaws make a class of fancy work which is much in demand for souvenirs, because of its novelty.</p> <p>Few places within the confines of civilization offer to the disciple of Isaak Walton so good opportunities for indulging in his favorite pastime as do the waters around Orillia. Lake Simcoe itself is in reality a great fish preserve and hatchery, as netting is strictly prohibited, and the number of fish that can be taken out of its teeming waters by rod and line is insignificant and makes no impression. First among the fish that are caught in these lakes should be mentioned the kingly maskinonge. These magnificent game fish are found both in Couchiching and Simcoe and in the Severn River. They sometimes attain a weight of forty pounds, while fifteen and twenty pounds is not at all uncommon.</p> <p>Between Orillia and Muskoka Wharf, the country is very wild and rocky, and the train speeds through deep rock cuts, through woods and past beautiful stretches of water in pleasing succession. Crossing the Severn River, the store of Nature's gift has been extended with a lavish hand. Trout, pickerel, and bass abound here; also in Sparrow Lake, a short distance away. Deer, duck, and ruffed grouse keep company in the average sportsman's resume of a day's tramp. From Orillia to Muskoka Wharf is a ride of some fifty odd miles, and it is now that the appearance of the country changes, and the pastoral landscape of cultivated and prosperous farms gives place to the more hilly, rugged and rocky nature of the "Highlands."</p> <p>Muskoka Lakes. The brain-fagged and tired business man, the enthusiastic gunner, the patient follower of Isaak Walton, or the man who likes a boat or canoe, goes to the Muskoka region. It is an ideal place for a</p>		

Altitude
above
Sea Level.



A pretty view on the Muskoka Lakes



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>vacation, and it is in just the out-of-the-way sort of spot which the great mass of hurried summer excursionists like.</p> <p>Old forests, peopled with great patriarchs of the woods, abound in Muskoka. These forests, unlike some of the more exploited ones, do contain game, and the game is something more than an occasional chipmunk, cheekily sitting on a stone and chattering defiance to the hunter. 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.</p> <p>Good boats and, that best of all methods of navigation, a good canoe, can be easily obtained. Health stalks abroad on every vale and knoll; quiet peace, something in its calm, reigns everywhere; contentment and happiness are the handmaidens of the visitor.</p> <p>It is far enough north to be cool in the hottest day in summer, and yet it is not too far to be difficult of access. The Grand Trunk Railway runs a special express train during the summer season from Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Toronto to this region with the quaint name of Muskoka.</p> <p>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 lakes is situated 112 miles from Toronto. The total area of the district covers a large tract of that portion of the country, and some idea of its extent may be had when it is known that some 800 lakes and rivers are imbedded within its boundaries.</p> <p>This incomparable range of waters, studded over a vast area, like crystalline gems set with emeralds, in one of those gorgeous pictures of Nature which defy the power of creative genius to depict, and baffles the skill of brightest imitation, is without doubt the tourists Mecca par excellence.</p> <p>The waters of this region which stand out in more prominence than the others, are the Muskoka Lakes, composed of three bodies of</p>		

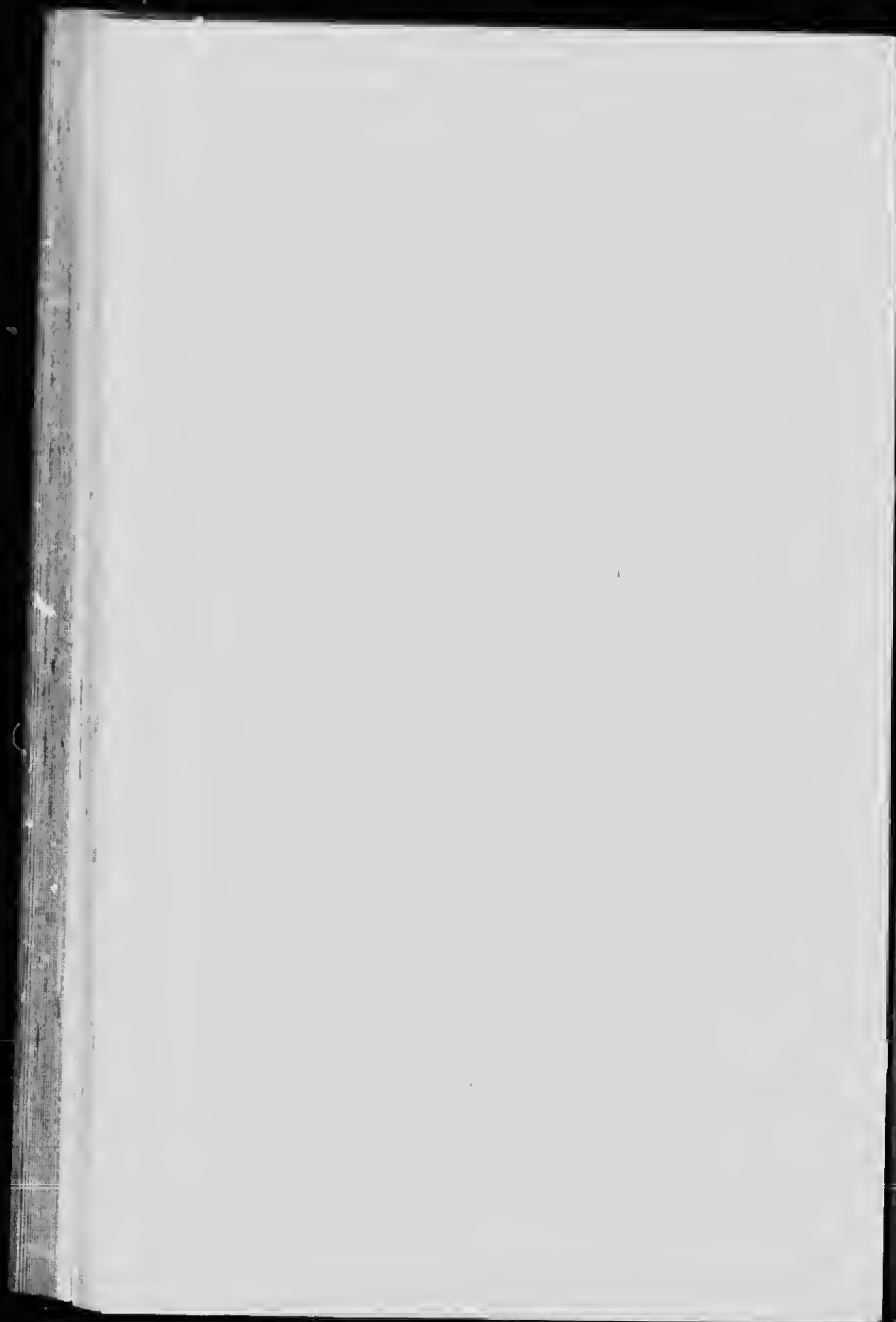
Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>beautiful, translucent water, their names being "Lake Muskoka," "Lake Rosseau," and "Lake Joseph," all three being connected, and giving a continuous steamboat route of more than fifty miles. The bosoms of these 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 rival 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 300 feet above the City of Toronto, it is the very spot to invigorate exhausted physical nature.</p> <p>The shores of these lakes are thickly wooded with a variety of timber, principally balsam and pine, which is one of the accountable reasons for the benefits to be derived by those suffering from any pulmonary disease, catarrh, etc. You see all about you, from the deck of the steamer, woods and forests that resemble bandlets of shrubbery, and from some height the landscape presents a beautiful vista, the waters encircling the numerous islands appearing like ribbons of silver intertwining in and out through various narrow spaces. You notice around you climbing heights and rock-bound islets, in all the sullenness of undisturbed Nature, rich with every tree that grows, and echoing the shrill sounds of myriads of wild birds.</p> <p>There is nothing anywhere else quite like Muskoka. It stands alone in its particular individuality, and there is no other spot to be compared with it in loveliness. The old axiom of "See Rome and die," does not apply to Muskoka; a more appropriate saying might be suggested, "See Muskoka before you die," and the visit will probably prolong your life.</p> <p>Muskoka is the password to a pleasure paradise; it is the key to a realm where Nature shows herself in all her charming loveliness.</p>		

Altitude
above
Sea Level.



Millford Bay, Lake Muskoka, "Highlands of Ontario"





Miles from
Montreal.

Time.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA.

Popula-
tion.

Altitude
above
Sea level.

Muskoka is but a single Indian word, and to the many without significance; but to those who, having been introduced, have quickly learned to love the region, it is very full of meaning. It is suggestive of an almost never-ending, ever shifting panorama of delightful scenes in lake and stream, and wood and sky. Those who have visited the Thousand Islands say that Nature was lavish when she caused that creation, and lovers of the Adirondacks say she was careless in leaving so much that is beautiful among the highlands of New York; but if this is true, she certainly was prodigally extravagant in Muskoka, for one finds there the islands and woods combined in a wealth of scenery almost too much for any one resort.

The Muskoka lakes contain between 400 and 500 islands of every shape and size, ranging from one of over 1,100 acres, in Lake Rosseau, to those containing but a single tree, or a rock rising sheer from the water's edge. The most numerous, however, are densely covered with pine, balsam, cedar, birch, maple, oak, and other varieties of tree life.

The radiant and ceaseless loveliness of Nature's ever-changing panorama is seldom more appreciated than in the midst of these lakes,

Counterchange'd with diamond plots of dark and bright.

Is there anyone who, after a long, refreshing slumber in this pure atmosphere, could gaze unmoved upon the glories of the heavens as mirrored in these lakes? The sunbeams have driven far from the field aerial cloud flocks—likened to the flocks of Admetus under Apollo's keeping—leaving the heaven's iridescent with the morning's light.

Again, in the evening, removed, as it were, from the bustle and strife of life, and surrounded by a feeling of deep and tender isolation, the powers of contemplation are awakened, when presently from behind some dark cloud the moon will burst forth in its glory, shedding its silvery halo over island and camp, over lake and river, as a glorious mantle of peace.

Miles from
Montreal.

Time.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA.

Popula-
tion.

Altitude
above
Sea Level.

A.M.

9.30

P.M.

4.00

**The "Royal
Muskoka"
Hotel.**

A great wide-spreading building, very much like a Spanish maosion; rough, warm gray walls of plaster;

a rich, red roof with many towers; a background of lordly trees—pine, balsam, maple and birch; and miles of lake and islands visible from piazza and bedroom; such a place is the "Royal Muskoka."

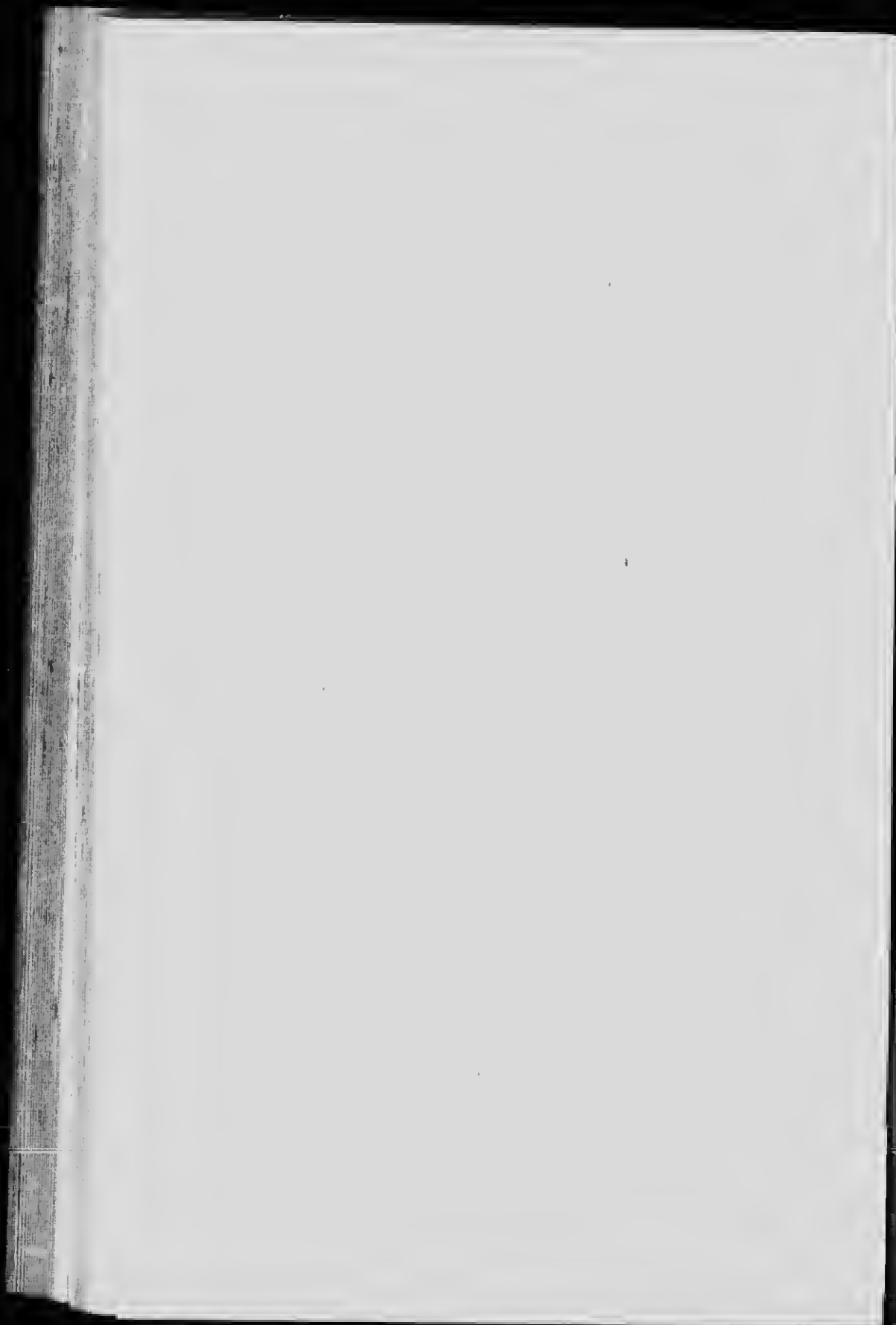
There is a vast central rotunda from which long wings spread, each housing nearly two hundred people. This rotunda is 40 x 100 feet; the open, old oak rafted roof 40 feet high. The magnificent dining-room is the largest room in the building, easily seating 300 guests at the tables; the dark-timbered ceiling and walls, girdled with electric lights, the gray plastered walls, all contrasting pleasantly with the snow and glitter of the table. The cuisine is unsurpassed, and is a model of epicurean achievement.

The guest rooms are planned to the best advantage for comfort, convenience and artistic taste, special attention being given to the sanitary arrangements. Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath, hot and cold running water, electric light and bells in each room.

The grounds of the hotel—130 acres in extent—contain many beautiful walks and cool resting places, all commanding lovely views. For the actively inclined there is golfing, bowling, tennis (grass and clay courts) and other out-door sports, recreation and billiard rooms, fishing and bathing.

On the return from the Muskoka Lakes a special train will be taken at Muskoka Wharf immediately on arrival of steamers from the trip through the lakes, arriving in Toronto about ten o'clock p.m., the train traversing the same route between these two points as far as Allandale, and thence going over another section of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Rabbits Bay, Lake of Bays District. "Highlands of Ontario"



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.				
960.54	6.30	Muskoka Wharf	Between Al-		749.
967.04	6.43	Kilworthy	landale and		755.
972.84	6.54	Severn	Toronto the		730.
974.44	6.57	Washago	prosperous		728.
979.44	7.05	Longford	farmer is		735.
980.44	7.08	Rama	much in evi-	260	734.
984.74	7.15	Atherley Jct.	dence, judg-		727.
987.14	7.20	Orillia	ing from the	4,907	725.
987.99	7.24	Orillia Asylum Platform	well - tilled		
995.24	7.35	Hawkestone	farms and	208	781.
998.84	7.40	Oro	preteotious		790.
1003.44	7.48	Gowan	farm build-		819.
1008.94	7.57	Barrie	ingscnevery	5,949	726.
1010.24	ac. 8.00 iv. 8.10	Allandale	side. Many	1,055	737.
			thriving vil-		
1015.74	8.20	Oralgvale	lages are		880.
1021.34	8.27	Lefroy	passed, and	125	770.
1024.24	8.32	Gilford	a diversityof		752.
1031.74	8.45	Bradford	scenery is	984	728.
1035.34	8.50	Holland Landing	brought be-	446	743.
1038.94	8.55	Newmarket	fore the vis-	2,125	772.
1043.24	9.03	Aurora	ion, uotil the	1,590	886.
1050.54	9.14	King	train rolls	292	957.
1054.94	9.21	Maple	into the	269	817.
1058.94	9.28	Thornhill	Union Sta-		635.
1065.44	9.37	Downsview	tioo at Tor-		573.
1068.34	9.42	Davenport	onto.		422.
1070.65	9.50	North Parkdale	At New-		391.
1072.93	10.00	Toronto	market one	208,440	254.

est woodenware factories in Canada is located, as well as extensive and prosperous flour mills. Aurora is an interesting point, it being the terminus of the first railway built in the Province of Ontario fifty years ago.

It is probable that on the return of the party to Toronto many will take side trips that may appeal to them, some taking the beautiful St. Lawrence River route, and others taking the trip to the Coast via Grand Trunk Railway System and North Bay. For those taking this latter trip the following description of the route over that portion of the Northern Division between the Muskoka Lakes and North Bay may

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
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P.M.

prove interesting. We cover the same ground between Toronto and Gravenhurst as described in that portion of the time table between Muskoka Wharf and Toronto, and the following are the times of the special train which will leave Toronto at 12.00 a.m., Sunday, August 30th, for North Bay.

TIME TABLE FROM TORONTO TO GRAVENHURST.

Toronto	lv. 12.00 a.m.
Bathurst Street Jct.	12.04
North Parkdale Jct.	12.10
Davenport	12.15
Downsview	12.20
Thornhill	12.32
Maple	12.40
Long Siding	12.41
King	12.49
Chesleys	12.56
Aurora	1.00 p.m.
Newmarket	1.08
Holland Landing	1.13
Bradford	1.18
Gifford	1.30
Lefroy	1.35
Bramley	1.44
Craigvale	1.45
Allandale	ar. 1.55
Allandale	lv. 2.05
Barrie	2.09
Cowan	2.19
Oro	2.27
Hawkestone	2.36
Garthow	2.40
Orillia Asylum	2.47
Orillia Jct.	2.50
Atherley Jct.	2.55
Rama	3.00
Longford	3.03
Washago	3.11
Severn	3.14
Kilworthy	3.22
Gravenhurst	ar. 3.30

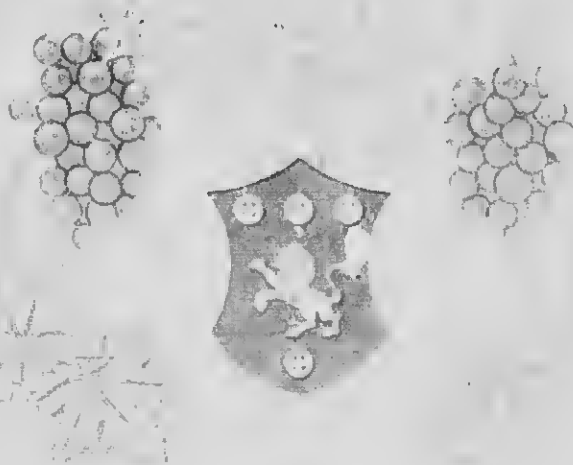
1184.32 3.35

Gravenhurst. This town, now a prosperous and thriving centre, had always been the gateway to the Muskoka Lakes District until, within a few years, the Grand Trunk Railway System built a spur to the shore of Lake Muskoka, and there placed a station known as Muskoka Wharf, and to which point run the through express trains with the thousands of travellers that yearly congregate here from all over the American Continent. On the eastern side of

2,146 818.



On the Magnetawan River—"Highlands of Ontario"



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popu- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	the town is Gull Lake, a charming little sheet of water. The place has considerable trade in the manufacture and shipment of timber and lumber, sawmills being in evidence on the shores of the lake and the bay in the vicinity.			
1194.52	3.51	Bracebridge	Bracebridge is a prosperous	2,479	817.
1199.32	4.00	Falkenburg	town in the Muskoka		957.
1208.02	4.14	Utterson	District, and if not its geographical, yet most certainly its business and county centre. Starting in 1861 with two log huts and a few potato patches, and only a fallen pine tree for a bridge over the river, it has advanced to a thriving town with a sturdy and fast increasing population. It is the best starting point to explore the river district in the vicinity and to obtain supplies necessary for the trip. The town is agreeably situated on the cliff surmounting the river, and the neighborhood merits a sojourn to visit these interesting surroundings. Good steamer accommodation is had here for the trip down the river to the Muskoka Lakes proper, and many charming vistas are afforded the traveller who takes advantage of the trip.	128	1,041.
1218.82	4.33	Huntsville.	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 is becoming so famous with the ever-increasing and fastidious army of tourists who each year are looking for fresh fields to explore. 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	2,152	957.

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p>the country rests upon the primitive granite rock which geologists repeatedly tell us contains no organic remains; and since the cooling 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.</p> <p>The grandeur of the Scotch lochs, the quiet beauty of England's "Lake District," the solemn loneliness of the Swiss and Italian water stretches, the beauties of Killarney, and the poetic splendor of Lomond or Katrine, are all embodied in the Lake of Bays District. A well-known traveller and <i>litterateur</i>, while speaking of this district, said: "Irish lakes are good in their way, but their whole region is but a trifle; English lakes are placid and poetical, but we are not all poets; Scotch lochs are well enough, but soon got through with; Swiss lakes are charming, as well as Italian lakes, but they are a long way off, and I fail to see any beauty in any of them (and I've done them all) exceeding those here."</p> <p>Though no graphic pen has hitherto immortalized these lakes; no "Lovely Ellen," of Scott, or "charming sweet Jessie," has yet been famed in song along their shores; no "Lofty Ben Lomond," or "bold cliffs of Benvenue," or "ever fair Killarney," has thrilled a people in descriptive narrative, yet each and every one has its prototype in scores of instances in the Huntsville lakes and along their lovely shores. The rugged tree-topped mountains and hills along their banks, the neat islands snugly resting on their bosoms, their springing fish and glassy surface reflecting the romantic scenery, all rival the beauties of Lomond and Katrine. Many a "fair Ellen," or "sweet Jessie" may be seen in the cottage homes of the hardy, honest settlers. Many of</p>		

Altitude
above
Sea Level.



A week's hunt in the "Highlands of Ontario" (open season November 1st to November 15th)



Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Population.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P.M.	<p>these are the descendantes of brave British soldiars of the stormy times of the rebellion of '37, of the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, and African ware.</p> <p>Fish abound. Speckled and salmon trout are plentiful in these waters, while white fish, salmon trout and speckled trout are found in great quantities in the waters of the surrounding lake. As a field for the geologist and mineralogist the district is interesting.</p>		
1228.22	4.47	Novar These stations are objective	192	1,075.
1233.92	4.57	Scotia Jct. points for the fisherman and		1,088.
1235.82	5.01	Emdale camper who make their homes		1,042.
1239.52	5.08	Katrine at different points along the line during the summer months. At Scotia Junction the Grand Trunk Railway System connects with the Canada Atlantic Railway for Parry Sound, one of the important points on the Georgian Bay.		986.
1243.82	5.15	<p>Burk's Falls. This is the point of embarkation for the trip up the Maganetawan River.</p> <p>The beauty of Muckoka lies as much in its rivers as in its lakes. The Maganetawan is reached fifty-eight miles north of Muskoka Wharf, at Burk's Falls, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and opens up another and entirely new region to steamboat navigation, to the tourist and particularly the sportsman, who can get with comparatively little trouble to a district which has hitherto been accessible only to those with ample means and time. The Maganetawan River is just equidistant between the Muckoka 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.</p> <p>The very heart-centre for sport, for rod and gun. Its rivers and lakes can be ascended and descended in canoes, amid the best of sport,</p>	849	974.

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.		Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
	P. M.				
		<p>while the eye is fascinated by the fresh and unsullied wildness of its forest haunts.</p> <p>For fifteen miles the river is followed, winding to and fro, as all Muskoka rivers seem to do. Lake Cecebe forms the next link for ten miles, at the foot of which is the village of Maganetawan. After passing through the locks, the steamer continues for three miles more in the river, and then enters Lake Ahmic. This is another of the gems of Muskoka, most quaint in form. The lake is twelve miles in length. This is also another excellent route for boating, as there are no rapids to interfere, or portages to make, while a nice diversity of paddling or rowing in the river is interspersed with sailing on the lakes.</p> <p>From here on the more adventurous can continue their canoe route by the Great River, twelve miles to Lake Wa-wa-kesh, and thence to Byng Inlet, about fifty miles away on the Georgian Bay. In this distance there are twenty portages of varying lengths, from one of some two miles to most of only a few yards.</p>			
1255.52	5.33	Sundridge	Between Sundridge and Nipissing Jct. the train passes	357	1,102.
1261.32	5.45	South River	through a fertile tract of	294	1,161.
1272.52	6.07	Trout Creek	land, well-tilled farms being	347	1,034.
1280.02	6.21	Powassan	in evidence. The altitudes	447	857.
1292.07	6.43	Oallander	along this part of the line	550	671.
1295.72	6.50	Nipissing Jct.	are among the highest in		677.
		<p>the Province of Ontario, South River being the highest point and (also) dividing point between the two watersheds, 378 feet above Lake Muskoka and 553 feet above Lake Nipissing, making it nearly 1,200 feet above sea level. The speckled trout in this district are very large and most plentiful. The country in this region is diversified with rivers and small lakes, and during the fall hunting season, between November 1st and 15th, magnificent sport is to be had throughout all parts of this locality, red deer predominating. Instead of the number of deer decreasing, they seem to be growing more numerous each successive year. This is due,</p>			

Altitude
above
Sea Level.



Among the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay

1,102.

1,161.

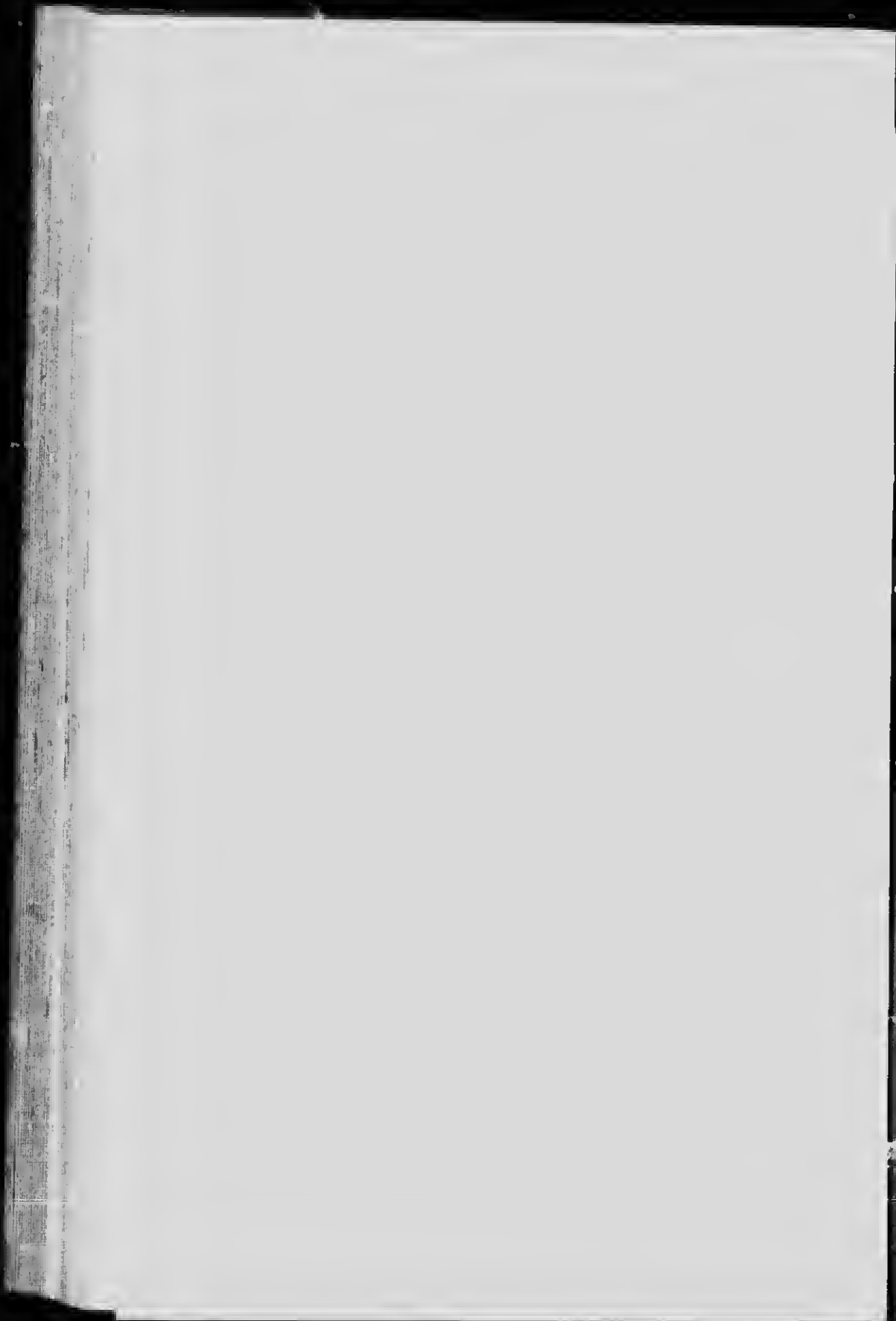
1,034.

857.

671.

677.





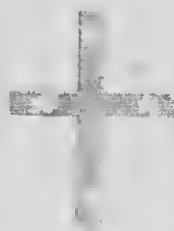
Miles from Montreal	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitud above Sea Level
	P.M.	<p>no doubt, to the shortness of the open season, and to the strict prosecution by the Ontario Government of all who transgress the laws, as well as to the protection to the deer by the new dense undergrowth, which is replacing the timber lands in several of the northern districts. Information lately received from Mr. E. Tinsley, Chief Game Warden of Ontario, gives the number of licenses and permits issued for the season of 1902 as nearly 10,000, and Mr. Tinsley states that a conservative estimate places the number of animals killed at about 12,000. In addition to these about 100 moose were killed.</p> <p>The Canadian Express Company carried 2,376 carcasses, with an aggregate weight of 248,993 pounds, an increase over 1891 of four deer. A large majority of these were taken from points on the Grand Trunk Railway System, the greatest number having been brought from the Maganetawan river region, the Lake of Bays district, Muskoka lakes region, and the several stations between Gravenhurst and North Bay. In addition to these the Dominion Express Company carried 240 deer and 40 moose. Of course these figures do not by any means represent the number of deer killed, as Chief Game Warden Tinsley states that three-fourths of the hunters are settlers, and carry their deer to their homes by teams. There were 972 hunters in excess of the previous year carried by the Grand Trunk to the hunting districts.</p> <p>One would think that this large number killed would be the means of a diminution of deer, but this is not the case, and each successive year seems just as good for sportsmen as the last.</p>		
1299.82	7.00	<p>North Bay is situated 227 miles north of Toronto and is the present northern terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway System. The town is situated on the shores of Lake Nipissing, the largest of the interior waters of the lake district lying between this point and Lake</p>	2,530	677.

Miles from Montreal.	Time.	DESCRIPTIVE DATA.	Popula- tion.	Altitude above Sea Level.
		<p data-bbox="547 314 1088 533">Simcoe. Lake Nipissing is eighty miles long and varies from twenty to forty miles in width. In altitude above the sea level it does not occupy so high a level as the districts farther south, but into these waters from all sides pours a vast net work of tributary rivers.</p> <p data-bbox="547 542 1088 637">The waters of this lake abound with bass, pickerel, and whitefish, and capital sport may be had by the angler at any time.</p> <p data-bbox="534 647 1088 952">All around here will be found relics of the French tongue, the language of the first white adventurers who made their way through the woods and along the rivers, but now the translating language turns the original word into the newer tongue and the association of the names of voyageurs, high dignitaries, or valiant soldiers are turned into mere landmarks, telling off the distance for the passing wanderer.</p> <p data-bbox="534 961 1088 1155">Lake Nipissing and the surrounding country is one of the most popular resorts for campers during the summer months, and hundreds of fishing parties come into this locality, securing their supplies at North Bay and spending weeks in the vicinity of this charming lake.</p>		

ula-
on.
Altitude
above
Sea Level.



A typical scene on the French River. Lake Nipissing District



Grand Trunk Railway System.

General Offices : Montreal, Canada.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,	3,508 miles.
GRAND TRUNK WESTERN RAILWAY	335 "
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RAILWAY,	189 "
TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKOGON RAILWAY,	97 "
CINCINNATI, SAGINAW & MACINAW R. R.,	53 "
Total,	4,182 miles.

Executive.

SIR C. RIVERS WILSON, G.C.M.G., C.B., President,	London, Eng.
JOSSEPH PRICH, Vice-President,	London, Eng.
CNAB. M. HAYS, Second Vice-President and General Manager,	Montreal, Que.
FRANK W. MORSE, Third Vice-President,	Montreal, Que.
W. WAINWRIGHT, General Assistant and Comptroller,	Montreal, Que.
R. S. LOGAN, Assistant to Second Vice-President,	Montreal, Que.
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary,	London, Eng.

Legal.

JOHN BRILL, K.C., General Counsel,	Belleville, Ont.
W. H. BIGGAR, K.C., Assistant General Counsel,	Montreal, Que.
E. W. MCDONNELL, General Counsel,	Detroit, Mich.
A. E. BRACKETT, Solicitor,	Montreal, Que.
C. A. HIGHT, Solicitor,	Portland, Me.

Financial and Accounting.

W. WAINWRIGHT, General Assistant and Comptroller,	Montreal, Que.
FRANK SCOTT, Treasurer,	Montreal, Que.
JAS. H. MUIR, Treasurer Lines west of Detroit and St. Clair rivers,	Detroit, Mich.
H. W. WALKER, General Auditor,	Montreal, Que.
N. J. POWER, Auditor of Disbursements,	Montreal, Que.
GEO. B. FILGIANO, Auditor of Passenger Accounts,	Montreal, Que.
W. CLARK, Auditor of Freight Accounts,	Montreal, Que.
W. H. ROSEYRER, General Car Accountant,	Montreal, Que.

Transportation, Maintenance and Construction.

F. H. McGUIGAN, Manager,	Montreal, Que.
JOSAPH HOBSON, Chief Engineer,	Montreal, Que.
W. D. ROSE, Superintendent of Motive Power,	Montreal, Que.
W. McWOOD, Superintendent of Car Department,	Montreal, Que.
M. C. STURTEVANT, Car Service Agent,	Montreal, Que.
W. W. ASHALD, Superintendent of Telegraph,	Montreal, Que.
M. S. BLAIKLOCK, Superintendent Eastern Division,	Montreal, Que.
C. S. CUNNINGHAM, Assistant Superintendent Eastern Division,	Island Pond, Vt.
GEO. C. JONAS, Superintendent Middle Division,	Toronto, Ont.
W. E. COSTELLO, Assistant Superintendent Middle Division,	London, Ont.
L. I. FARRITOR, Superintendent Southern Division,	St. Thomas, Ont.
W. R. TIFFIN, Superintendent Northern Division,	Allandale, Ont.
W. G. BROWNLEE, Superintendent Western Division,	Detroit, Mich.
J. ALEX. HUTCHISON, Chief Medical Officer,	Montreal, Que.

Purchasing.

A. BUTZA, General Purchasing Agent,	Montreal, Que.
W. G. BUADELL, Stationery Agent,	Montreal, Que.
J. W. KNEESHAW, Assistant Stationery Agent,	Detroit, Mich.

Traffic—Freight.

JMO. W. LOUD, Freight Traffic Manager,	Montreal, Que.
JOHN PULLAN, General Freight Agent,	Montreal, Que.
C. A. HAYBE, Assistant General Freight Agent,	Chicago, Ill.
A. E. ROSAVKAE, Freight Claim Agent,	Montreal, Que.
A. F. READ, Foreign Freight Agent,	Montreal, Que.
F. R. PORTER, Assistant Foreign Freight Agent,	Toronto, Ont.

Traffic—Passenger.

W. E. DAVIS, Passenger Traffic Manager,	Montreal, Que.
G. T. BALL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent,	Montreal, Que.
GEO. W. VAUX, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent,	Chicago, Ill.
H. G. ELLIOTT, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent,	Montreal, Que.
J. E. QUICK, General Baggage Agent,	Toronto, Ont.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and transparency of the financial system. The document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the role of technology in streamlining these processes. It also addresses the challenges faced by organizations in implementing effective record-keeping systems, such as data security and privacy concerns. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. It provides a detailed overview of the internal control framework, including the identification of risks, the establishment of control objectives, and the implementation of control activities. The document also discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of internal controls, and provides guidance on how to address any deficiencies identified. Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the need for ongoing communication and collaboration between all stakeholders involved in the financial reporting process, including management, the board of directors, and external auditors. It stresses that a strong culture of transparency and accountability is essential for building trust and ensuring the long-term success of the organization.

