

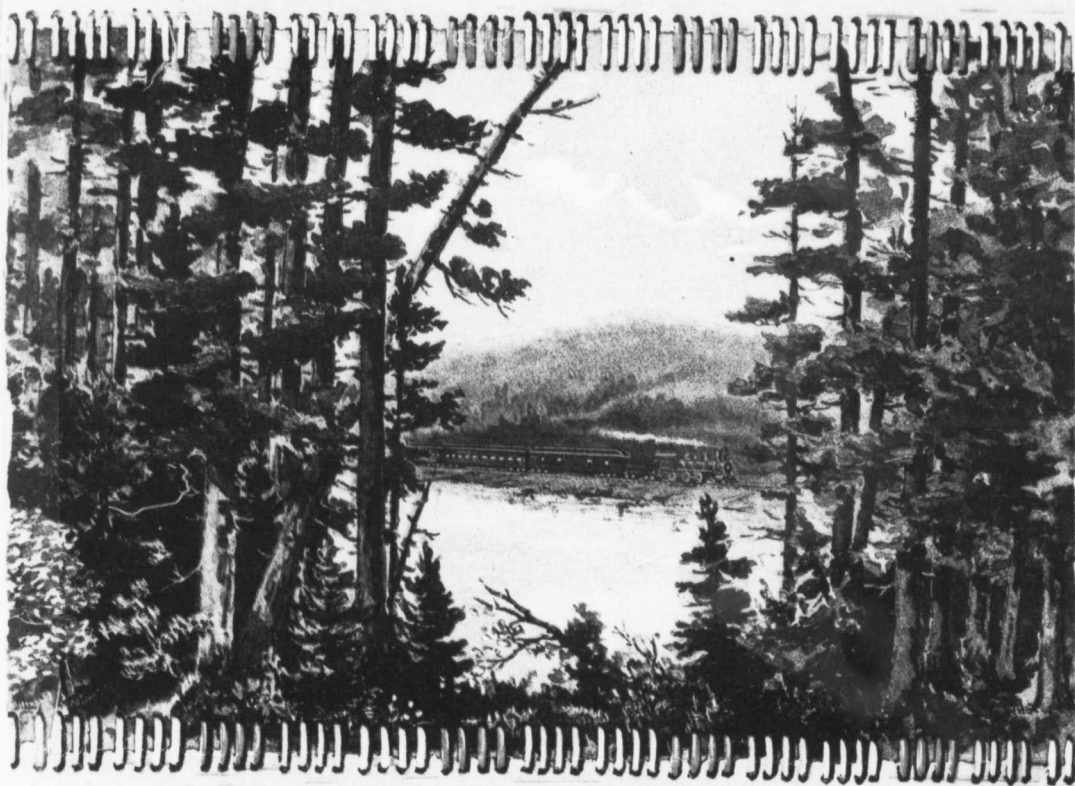
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ALGONQUIN
NATIONAL PARK
MUSKOKA, GEORGIAN BAY,
CANADA ATLANTIC RY.

E.J. CHAMBERLIN C.J. SMITH J.E. WALSH
GEN. MANAGER GEN. TRAFFIC MANAGER ASST. GEN. PASS. AGENT

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THROUGH THE
PINE WOODS
OF ONTARIO.

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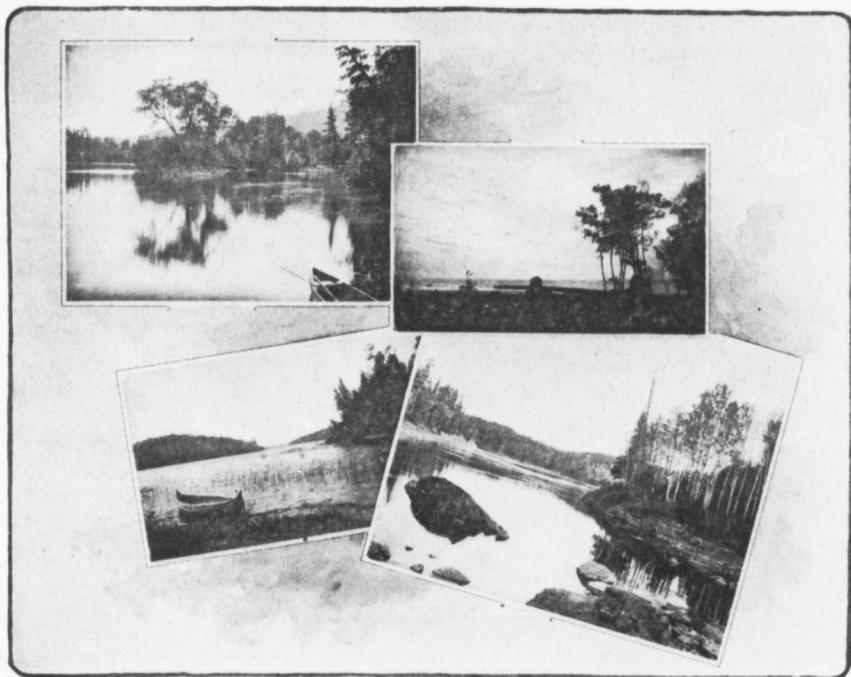
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FROM THE
GREEN MOUNTAINS OF VERMONT
TO
GEORGIAN BAY (LAKE HURON)
AND THE GREAT LAKES



THROUGH THE BEST CAMPING, FISHING AND
HUNTING GROUNDS IN ONTARIO, VIA THE

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

HEAD OFFICES: OTTAWA, CANADA.

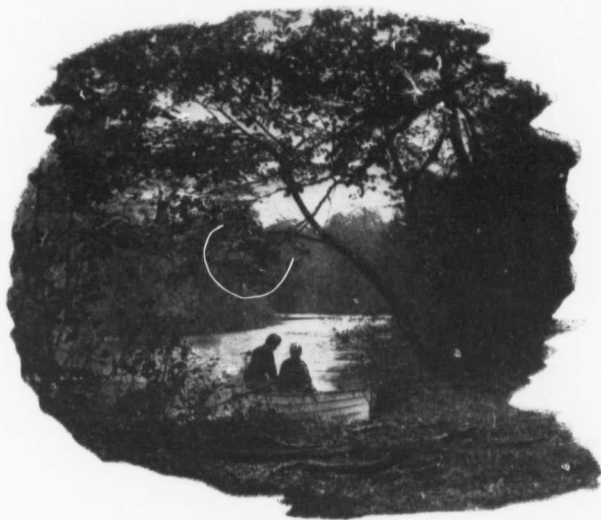
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WHILE there are many districts of Canada possessing special features of interest, and which can boast of great attractions, there are few, if any, that combine such facilities for sport

and pleasure as are afforded to the sportsman or tourist by the CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

This line extends from Swanton, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, where connection is made with the Central Vermont and Boston & Maine Railways, and at Noyan Junction with the Rutland R.R., to Georgian Bay, Ont. (Lake Huron), connecting there with steamers reaching all points on the Great Lakes.

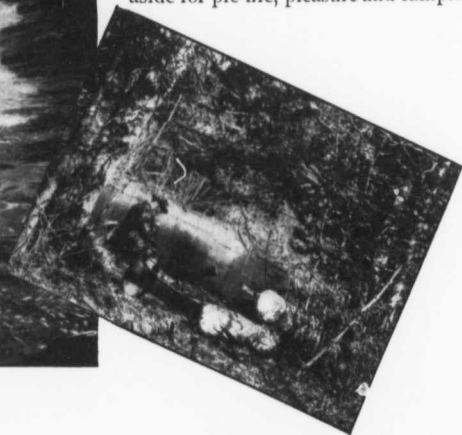
The Railway opens up an entirely new territory of special interest, running through the best fishing and hunting sections of Ontario, and rendering accessible to traveller, hunter or sportsman tracts of country hitherto practically inaccessible.



The Far-famed ... Rapids of the St. Lawrence

The most elaborate description that can be written of the wondrous beauty of the River St. Lawrence conveys but a poor conception of its many attractions. At Valleyfield passengers take steamers running the rapids. Valleyfield, Que., is the first important point after crossing the boundary from the State of Vermont. It is situated at the foot of Lake St. Francis (a widening of the St. Lawrence) with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants, has large cotton mills, paper mills,

flour mills, foundries and saw mills; in fact, is one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns in Canada. There are a number of good hotels at reasonable rates; the boating in the bay is magnificent, whilst those who like sailing can enjoy themselves on Lake St. Francis, 36 miles long and from 5 to 8 miles wide. Near Valleyfield is situated "Clark's Island," the property of the Canada Atlantic Company, and set aside for pic-nic, pleasure and camping



grounds. Here boating, bathing and fishing can be indulged in with safety, and amongst the trees on the river banks is found the most delightful shade. Arrangements for summer boarding, camping, fishing (goose shooting in the fall), or excursion parties can be made by applying to the nearest agent of the Company.

Leaving Valleyfield, the St. Lawrence River is crossed by a steel bridge over a mile in length, built by the Canada Atlantic Railway Company at a cost of \$1,300,000. The line runs through a rich farming country to Glen Robertson, Ont., where connection is made with the Hawkesbury division for Vankleek Hill, Caledonia Springs and Hawkesbury. At the latter point connection is made with the Great Northern Ry. of Canada, opening up a wonderful country to the sportsman and tourist. Within a few minutes after crossing the St. Lawrence the traveller is in the Province of Ontario.

From Glen Robertson the line passes through the thriving towns of Alexandria, Maxville, Casselman and South Indian. At South Indian connection is made with the Rockland division for Rockland, where there are extensive lumber mills. Eastman's Springs is the last station before reaching Ottawa, and takes its name from the mineral springs (seven in number). These springs furnish an abundant supply of gas, also iron and saline water, which are noted for their valuable medicinal properties. The Springs Hotel is under the management of Messrs. Boyd & Son, and recent improvements to the house, with new and improved baths, makes it a desirable hostelry for the invalid seeking the use of these valuable waters. The properties of these waters are well known. By writing the proprietors full information will be furnished.



Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion...

Apart from being the seat of government for the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa offers many attractions to the tourist. The National

buildings, as they stand so prominently on Parliament Hill, will always be the main feature of interest. Lovell, in referring to them, says: "Their splendour, their fine commanding sight, together with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, places them in a very enviable position compared to other structures used for similar purposes, and must ever be objects of interest to the tourist and stranger, and a source of pride to the people of Canada."

The city is beautifully situated on a high bluff at the confluence of the Ottawa, Rideau and Gatineau rivers, the Ottawa forming the boundary line between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The city has lovely parks and drives, and many points of interest. The progress and development of Ottawa during the past fifteen years has been wonderful, and it is fast becoming the most important

railway centre in Canada. There are now seven distinct lines of railway, with numerous branches, running into the city. Visitors should not fail to ascend the tower of the Parliament Buildings, from the summit of which is to be seen one of the grandest panoramas of river, mountain and landscape to be found on the continent. The tower, to which admission is free, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays excepted). Similarly, the Geological Museum on Sussex Street, with its magnificent collection of the economic minerals of Canada; the



National Art Gallery, the Fisheries Exhibit and Fish Hatchery, on O'Connor Street, all of which are free to visitors, are well worth visiting. Inventors will be interested in the exhibition of models of invention in the Sparks Building on Sparks Street. The lumber mills, slides and Chaudiere Falls will also well repay the visitor.

The Electric Street Railway system is conceded to be among the best on the continent. The Company, which consists almost entirely of local capitalists, maintains a splendid service daily to all parts of the city and suburbs.

In addition to the many attractions in and about the city proper, there are numerous side trips available, that will well repay the time necessary to make them. A trip down the Ottawa River by steamer, leaving in the morning and returning the same evening, makes a pleasant day's outing. The views along the route are simply enchanting.

AVLMER, Que., on Lake Deschenes, near Ottawa, is a very popular summer resort. The Hotel Victoria (under the same management as the "Russell House," Ottawa,) is second to none in Canada, and is open from May 1st to October 31st. It is reached by the Hull electric system in half an hour's



delightful ride from the city, running along the north bank of the Ottawa River, in the Province of Quebec.

Sportsmen who desire to reach the hunting and fishing resorts of the Gatineau, Upper Ottawa, Mississippi, Madawaska, Bonnechere, Muskoka, Amable du Fond and Petewawa rivers, and the thousands of lakes tributary to the different lines of railway which run out of Ottawa, should make the Capital their starting point. Ottawa merchants make a specialty of furnishing supplies for camping, canoeing and fishing parties, and know just what is required, whilst any information as to the surrounding country will be furnished by the clerks in the different hotels, or representatives of the Canada Atlantic, or Ottawa Northern & Western Railways, they being fully conversant with the country.

THE OTTAWA NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY brings the beauty of the Laurentian hills and their clear water lakes to the very doors of the city. Probably the finest black bass fishing in Canada is to be found along the line of that railway. The County of Wright through which this railway runs has been well designated the "County of Ten Thousand Lakes," although competent authorities aver there are quite one hundred thousand lakes, full of trout and bass, in Wright and Pontiac Counties. Into many of these an angler's line has never been dipped.



All trains of the Canada Atlantic and Ottawa Northern & Western Railways arrive and depart from the Central Depot, in the heart of the city, within one minute's walk of the Post Office.

Leaving Ottawa, the first point of importance is Galetta, 36 miles. A stage line connects this station with Fitzroy Harbor, four miles distant, situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ottawa Rivers. Directly opposite Fitzroy Harbor are the beautiful Chats Falls. These falls, seventeen in number, and about forty-five feet high, are a curiosity, owing to the rock over which the water flows being covered by a heavy growth of forest. The bass fishing, both at the foot of the falls



and in the Lac des Chats at the head of the falls, is equal to the best average waters in Ontario, and the beauty of the surrounding country is unsurpassed. It is an ideal spot for camping, the temperature, owing to the large body of water passing over the falls, being cool and refreshing, even on the warmest days of summer. To those who do not desire to go under canvas, comfortable quarters will be found with Mr. Kedey, proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, whose house is built on a point running well out in the Ottawa River, and directly facing the falls. Arru prior, 37 miles from Ottawa,

a thriving town of four thousand inhabitants, is very prettily situated on Lac des Chats, an expansion of the Ottawa and Madawaska rivers. There are many beautiful drives near the town, while the boating, bathing and black bass fishing in the lake are of the very best. One mile and a half from the town are the Diamond Park Springs, where many persons repair each summer to secure the benefit of the mineral waters and baths. In the near vicinity is the summer resort known as Marshall's Bay, situated on the lake. At this point there is a beautiful sandy beach, which makes bathing perfectly safe. Renfrew, 56 miles west of Ottawa, the centre of a rich farming country, is a well-built prosperous town of three thousand inhabitants, with good water power furnished by the Bonnechere River. There are several large flour mills here, and the largest creamery in the Dominion, within the town limits.



OPEONGO HILLS.—Eganville is the nearest point on the line to Lake Clear, a body of clear, deep water, situated at the foot hills of the Opeongo Mountains. The lake is 7 x 2 miles. Grey trout are very plentiful, as well as brook trout in the streams and outlets. The hunting is good in the vicinity of Eganville; deer and small game abound.

GOLDEN LAKE STATION, nine miles west of Eganville, takes its name from the lake in the close proximity. This lake is 12 x 2 miles, and is visible from the train. The farther, or north shore, is bordered its entire length by high hills; there is a beautiful beach near the station for bathing, and as the fishing is

excellent, it is a favorite spot for campers, as well as summer cottagers. Connection is made at this station with the Pembroke Southern Railway, a line operated by the Canada Atlantic, for Pembroke and other points.

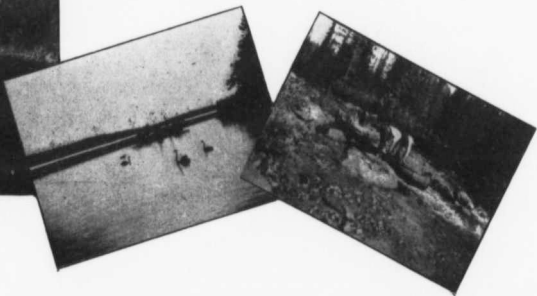
PEMBROKE, Ont., 104 miles west of Ottawa, a town of five thousand inhabitants, is substantially and well built, with good hotels and many prosperous business houses, lumber and flour mills, etc. Being the county seat also, it is the distributing centre to the large territory to the west and north, which is reached only by water navigation. The town is situated upon Alouette Lake, an enlargement of the Ottawa River. There are numerous pleasant drives in the vicinity, while a day's sail up Alouette Lake to Des Joachims (50 miles and return) is one of great interest, presenting magnificent scenery at every point. The Pembroke Navigation Co. runs cheap excursions every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pembroke to Des Joachims and return, with the privilege of stopping off at any intermediate point. The bass fishing is excellent, and there are few places on the continent offering greater advantages to the sportsman or pleasure seeker desiring a few days' outing. The country surrounding Pembroke is intersected with streams and lakes of various sizes, plentifully stocked with trout.



Across the lake from Pembroke, in the Province of Quebec, the Laurentian range of mountains forms the north bank, and all the streams (which are numerous) are well stocked with trout. Full information regarding them may be had from the various guides residing at Pembroke. The bass fishing between Pembroke and Des Joachims, especially about 20 miles from Pembroke and at the mouth of the Deep River, is excellent, while the brook trout fishing in Oiseau Creek is of the very best. In addition to these waters are the Petewawa River, 11 miles from Pembroke, and Chalk River, 20 miles west. On the Quebec side there are several rivers which offer splendid fishing, which can be followed to their head waters, making a pleasant canoeing trip. The hunting in this vicinity during the open season is particularly good; deer, bear and moose being quite plentiful.



BARRY'S BAY, 107 miles west of Ottawa, on the main line of the Canada Atlantic. There is good brook trout fishing at this point where the railway parallels the waters of the Madawaska. The latter, 12 miles up the York Branch, combines scenery that can hardly be found elsewhere. For several miles the river flows between banks from two to three hundred feet high, widening and narrowing at almost regular intervals, the outlet from one expansion to the





other being invisible until within a few yards of the opening.

Wild duck are very plentiful in these waters, whilst the fishing and hunting is very good.

A steamer leaves Barry's Bay daily (except Sunday) during navigation for Combermere and other points, on arrival of the evening trains.

MADAWASKA, 130 miles west of Ottawa, is the divisional point of the road between Ottawa and Depot Harbor.

Previously to the opening of the railway Madawaska was practically the end of civilization in this direction. It now presents a thriving appearance.

There is a first-class restaurant, and limited hotel accommodation can be secured by visitors.

Brook trout, grey (salmon) trout, partridge and deer are quite plentiful in the vicinity, while the surrounding country is comparatively free of access.

During the open season a great many deer and black bear are shipped from this station and Aylen Lake, nine miles east.

In the Opeongo Hills is the hunting lodge of Gov. E. C. Smith, of Vermont, situated on Victoria Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water, 5 x 3 miles.

Leaving Madawaska, the line runs along the bank of the Madawaska River to Whitney.

There is almost a perpetual waterfall on this part of the river, where splendid water power could easily be developed.



Whitney is situated at the foot of Long Lake, and is the headquarters of the St. Anthony Lumber Company.

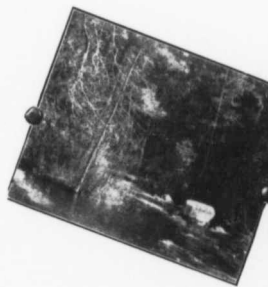
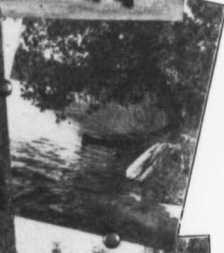
Quite a town has grown up in the last few years, occupied chiefly by the employees of the lumber company.

There is good brook trout fishing in the many streams in the near vicinity.

The country west of Whitney to the Georgian Bay is indescribably beautiful. There is no monotony, as the water and wooded hills and numberless islands are always taking on new forms.

The lakes are so irregular in shape and so dotted with islands that the scene is one of constant change; in fact it has been fittingly described as the wildest part of Ontario.

The next point of especial interest reached is Cache Lake, the headquarters of the officials of the





Algonquin. . National Park

A reserve of over two thousand square miles, set apart by the Ontario Government for all time to come, "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. It lies between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River, and is one of the most remarkable regions of lake and stream, primeval forest and rock that can be found anywhere. It is a great game preserve, a fisherman's paradise, a source of water supply, a field for re-forestry operations and a natural sanitarium. The elevation at Cache Lake is about 1,837 feet above the sea, or about 1,037 feet above the Muskoka Lakes. In the valleys between the rock ridges of the Laurentian formation are the fountain heads of the Muskoka, Madawaska, Petewawa, Bonnechere, Amable du Fond, Magnetawan and South Rivers, all important streams emptying into the Georgian Bay or the Ottawa River.

The reservation is indeed a veritable lake land. Fully fifty per cent. of its surface is said to be water, and it is estimated that there are about 1000 beautiful lakes and lakelets within its boundaries. Most of the large lakes have been placed in the government maps of the park, but many of the smaller ones have not yet been located.

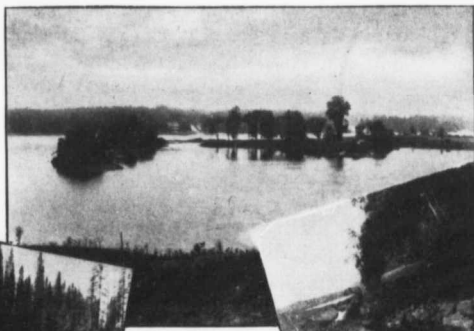
The largest and most important sheet of water is the Great Opeongo, which lies in four townships at the south-east of the Park, and which has an extensive length of nearly 20 miles. On the shores of this lake is the burial place of the Algonquin Indians, who formerly held all the district in their own right. A region so wooded and watered, and so remote from all civilizing influences, cannot but be the home of a vast variety of birds, game, fur-bearing animals, and fish.



Prior to the inception of the Park scarcely a beaver could be found outside its present limits anywhere in the Province of Ontario south of Lake Nipissing, and what is now the Algonquin National Park had only a few straggling colonies. It is estimated, that as a result of the system of government protection, there are now hundreds of colonies of these interesting little animals within the Park boundaries. In many cases they have not only erected new dams, but have also built upon the ruins of old ones. The beaver houses which dot the edges of the streams and marshes are, like the dams, marvels of engineering and architectural skill. Otter are now very plentiful, and the martin and mink, and their fur-coated kind, are not behind in fecundity. In fact, the network of waters coursing through the reservation have become thickly populated with these animals, and it is questionable whether there is any region in the world, so easy of access, which affords to the naturalist such splendid opportunities for observation and study.

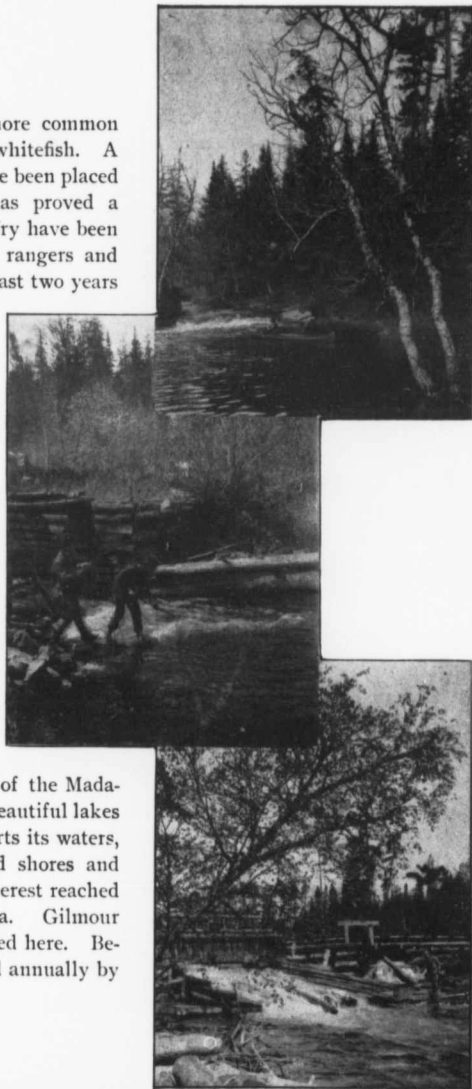
The true sportsman will certainly rejoice that there is now such a sanctuary for nobler game, and that already the lordly moose, which has been almost totally exterminated in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the State of Maine, and which, but for the wise decision of the Ontario Legislature to set apart this reservation, bid fair to suffer a similar fate in Ontario, is again multiplying rapidly.

Red deer are also now found in large numbers. In addition to the game, which no one is allowed to take, either by trap or gun, the lakes and streams abound with the red and grey trout,



pickerel and pike, as well as the more common chub, catfish and perch, herring, and whitefish. A number of black bass (parent fish) have been placed in the lakes. The transplanting has proved a great success, as large numbers of fry have been caught in the minnow nets of the rangers and returned to the water. During the past two years many good portage roads have been cut through the Park, 48 shelter huts for the accommodation of the rangers and the travelling public generally have been built at convenient points, and a new map showing the canoe routes, portages and positions of the shelter huts has been issued by the Ontario Government. Licenses to fish with rod and line only, and make a tour through the Park, may be had (without charge) on application to the superintendent, Mr. G. W. Bartlett, at Cache Lake, Mowat P.O., Ont.

Leaving Cache Lake, Source Lake next comes into view to the north of the track. It is the source of the Mada-waska River, and is one of the most beautiful lakes within sight of the railway, which skirts its waters, affording charming vistas of wooded shores and rocky islands. The next point of interest reached is Canoe Lake, 175 miles from Ottawa. Gilmour & Co's large lumber mills are situated here. Between 600 and 700 men are employed annually by



this firm. Canoe Lake is the head-waters of the Muskoka River. A short portage from it takes the tourist into the Trent waters. Leaving Canoe Lake, Potter Lake, Beale Lake and a number of smaller lakes are passed, until Summit Cut is reached. The cut is 3,000 feet long, 25 feet deep, and 1,960 feet above sea level. On the south side is Summit Lake, the outlet which flows into the Petewawa River. The next lakes passed are Islet, Rainy, Round and Ink lakes. The houses of the first settlers are now to be seen. From this point onward to Scotia Jct. the signs of settlement grow more frequent, and the tourist may at short intervals see the humble beginnings of new settlers, attracted here by the railway, who are gradually building themselves homes, and clearing farms in what but two years ago was primeval forest. Kearney, until the construction of the road was the most easterly settlement in this direction. It is the site of a mill that manufactures only birch perforated chair seats and backs, the entire output of which is exported to England. At Scotia Jct. connection is made with the northern division of the Grand Trunk for Toronto and intermediate points. The next point of interest is Maple Lake, 245 miles from Ottawa. There is good fishing and shooting in this vicinity. Stages run daily between the station and Port Cockburn and Rosseau.



The Muskoka District

Has become so well known that a passing notice only is necessary. Over 800 lakes have been located in this district, the principal ones being lakes Joseph, Rosseau and Muskoka. The Muskoka Navigation Company operate on the latter an extensive and well equipped fleet of passenger steamers. Lake Joseph is 18 miles long, Lake Rosseau 14 miles, and Muskoka 11 miles. These lakes are 800 feet above the level of Lake Superior. Surrounded by a country well wooded with pine, spruce and balsam, it is an ideal resort for the invalid.

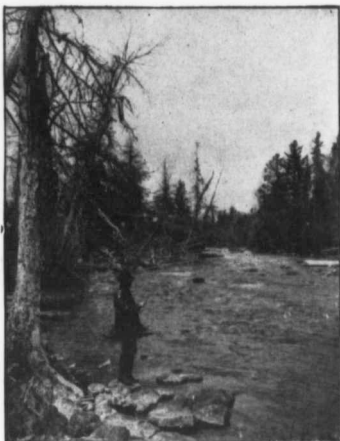
The fishing and boating is unexcelled, while the scenery is beautiful. Good hotels are located at different points on all the lakes, and passengers are landed at any of these hostelrys by the Navigation Company's steamers.

Tourists travelling from the east to the highlands of Ontario should travel by the Canada Atlantic Railway from Ottawa, thus passing through the magnificent scenery along its line, already described, before reaching the Muskoka District.

PARRY SOUND, Georgian Bay, 263 miles west of Ottawa, is beautifully located at the mouth of the Seguin River, and for varied and beautiful scenery, and excellent hotels, is unsurpassed in northern Ontario.

The fishing and shooting is of the very best. The rivers and lakes in the vicinity teem with black bass, pickerel, speckled trout, whitefish, maskinonge, and salmon trout. The hunter during the open season will find large game





channel for Killarney, calling at Byng Inlet, a splendid fishing resort, located at the mouth of the Magnetawan River ; Point au Baril and French River, arriving at Killarney in time to connect with steamer sailing through the north channel to

points beyond. Leaving Killarney, the steamer takes the north channel, winding in and out through the innumerable islands, of which but a faint description of their beauties can be given. For one hundred and seventy miles the boat sails through a magnificent panorama of inland scenery. No trip offers greater attractions to the

very plentiful, whilst duck, geese, partridge and pigeon abound. A trip by the steamer Toronto to Penetang, 63 miles, through the inner channel among the 30,000 islands of Georgian Bay, is one full of excitement and interest for the tourist. In many places the course of the steamer lies between islands so close together

that navigation is very difficult, although entirely without danger. The steamer leaves Parry Sound every morning (except Sunday) returning the same evening.

From Parry Sound a steamer leaves tri-weekly through the inner



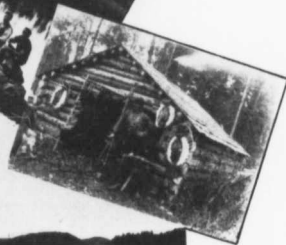
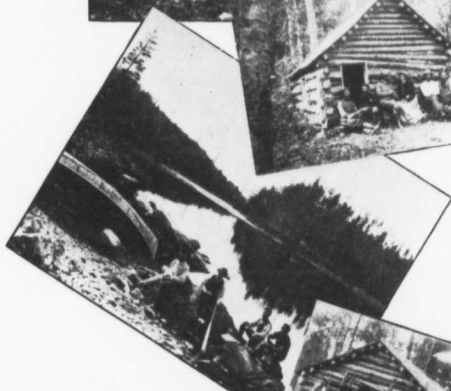
tourist than via the Canada Atlantic Ry. to Parry Sound, thence by steamer through the inner channel around Georgian Bay, or to Duluth, Port Arthur, Chicago or Milwaukee, as one may decide upon.

Steamers running on these lines are lighted throughout with electricity; bath and toilet rooms are conveniently situated; elegant saloons, together with shaving parlors and promenade decks, are in evidence. The menu is kept up to a high standard of excellence, whilst last but not least, the rates of fares, including meals and berth, are but very little more than what would be charged the traveller per day at any ordinary hotel.

Lake Huron is described by Rev. Dr. Grant as "a practically inexhaustible reservoir of sweet water of crystal purity—without a rival on earth but the mightier Superior in its own neighborhood. Including the Georgian Bay, it has an area of 22,000 square miles, so that European kingdoms like Holland and Belgium might be dropped into it, and as the average depth is 360 feet, they would not leave a mark behind. Where all this water comes from is a mystery."

Some of the lakes west of Ottawa visible from the train are: Golden, Albert, Gun, Little Opeongo, Carson, Long, Rock, Whitefish, Two Rivers, Cache, Source, Joe, Canoe, Potter, Brule, Summit, Islet, Rainy, Round, Ink, Beaver, Loon, Bear, Diamond, Otter, Horseshoe and others.





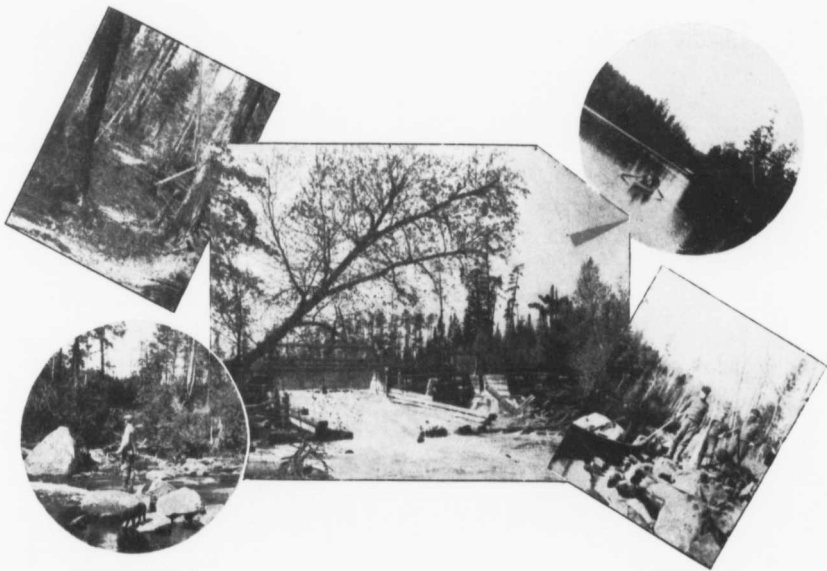
Depot Harbor

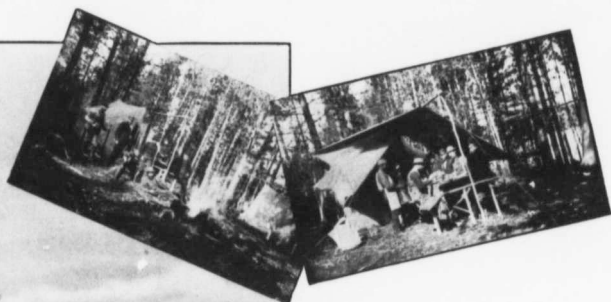
The original intention of the builder of the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway, now the Canada Atlantic Railway, was to make the town of Parry Sound the western terminus of the line. However, it was found that to carry the track into the town proper would necessitate a steep grade, and that the erection of a costly breakwater would also be required. Mr. J. R. Booth therefore decided to find another location for the terminus. On the western side of the Indian Reservation of Parry Sound his engineers discovered a splendid natural harbor, three-eighths of a mile in width, deep enough to accommodate the largest steamboat on the lakes, and perfectly safe in all winds and weathers. Here, a huge elevator, capacious docks and warehouses, and other buildings, have been erected, and a new centre of commerce and population has been created.

The elevator has a total storage capacity of 1,250,000 bushels. The grain can be unloaded at the rate of 15,000 bushels per hour, two cars being filled in three minutes. This immense structure is sheeted outside with galvanized iron, and at its western end is a large brick power house. The latter is capable of supplying power not only for the present elevator, but also for one of smaller capacity, which is to be erected in the near future. The requisite power for the electric lighting of the terminus is also generated here.

On the opposite side of the harbor are situated two great warehouses, each 700 feet long by 90 feet in width, and with double railway tracks in their rear. Altogether, there are 3,000 feet of dock front on a 22-foot waterline.

During the season of navigation Depot Harbor furnishes a scene of activity, which is not excelled by any other port on the Georgian Bay.





The Canada Atlantic Transit Co.

The Canada Atlantic Transit Company operates, during the season of navigation between Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Depot Harbor, the following steel steamers, viz. :—"Arthur Orr," "Kearsarge," "Geo. N. Orr," "Ottawa," and "W. L. Brown." They are about the size of small ocean steamers, being 4,000 to 7,500 tons burden each. They make return trips every week, and each vessel has a capacity of 130,000 to 275,000 bushels of corn—about 175 to 275 car loads.

During the past season about 15 million bushels of grain have been carried, from two to three million bushels being generally in transit.

Large quantities of flour, pork, starch, etc., for British and continental ports have been transported ; also extensive package freight from New England for the west, and considerable Manitoba package freight.

The Company has its own warehouses in Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth and they are all new, and are the largest on the great lakes. In addition to the chief offices in Ottawa and Depot Harbor, it has branches in Montreal, Boston,

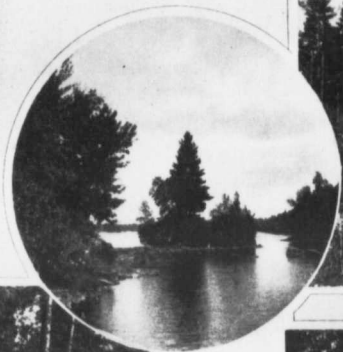
New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and St. Louis, each office employing from five to ten men. By the building of the Canada Atlantic Railway, Depot Harbor is brought within 632 miles of Boston. From Chicago to Boston, via the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont, the distance is 1172 miles; via the New York Central and Boston and Albany, 1035 miles; and via the Hoosac Tunnel, 978 miles. Chicago is 475 miles distant by water from Parry Sound, and the total mileage of this new land and water route from Boston to Chicago is 1157 miles.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING BUFFET SLEEPING CARS THROUGH
BETWEEN OTTAWA AND NEW YORK WITHOUT CHANGE.

LEAVE NEW YORK DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY.

LEAVE OTTAWA DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.





Canada Atlantic Transit Co,

OPERATING A FLEET OF LARGE STEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN

Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Superior and Depot Harbor, Ont.

Offering lowest rates during Season of Navigation between

New England, New York, Philadelphia, Canadian and all Eastern Points, and Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Pacific Coast and all Western Points.

Through rates east and westbound furnished on application to railroad agents of connecting lines, and by all agents of this Company. Rates and Export Bills of Lading for European Ports and Transatlantic points furnished on application.

C. J. SMITH,

GEN'L TRAFFIC MGR.

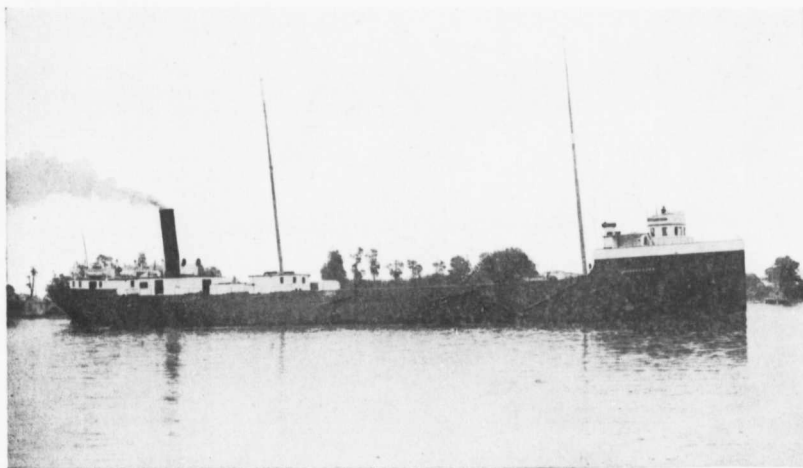
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