

Out  
Doors  
in Canada



# OUTDOORS IN CANADA



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ALL sportsmen are more or less interested in hearing of new and unexplored districts where good fishing and hunting is a certainty. Never before in the history of this country have so many fine waters and such vast territories been opened up as by the Canadian Northern Railway lines, in the last few years. Certain of these areas, perhaps more than any other region in which man and civilization exist, abound with all the varieties of fish and game which the sportsman most desires.

In the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, on the Alberta side, are Mountain Sheep and Goat; on the British Columbia side, Mountain Goat, Sheep, Grizzly, and much other game. In Western Canada the lines are through rich agricultural areas, but even there the finest sport, such as Prairie Chickens, Duck and Goose shooting, is to be had, the birds being wonderfully numerous, and at no great distance in the wooded country, Elk and Moose. Between Sudbury and Port Arthur, through a veritable terra incognita, there are streams which have never been fished except by trappers and Indians, remarkable for the size and variety of their trout, and where Moose exist in large numbers.

While the natural desire of sportsmen is to look for new fields, thanks to the regulations for the protection of fish and game, in many older sections of the country excellent sport is still to be obtained, and the tourist possibilities of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia are practically unlimited.



## OUTDOORS IN CANADA

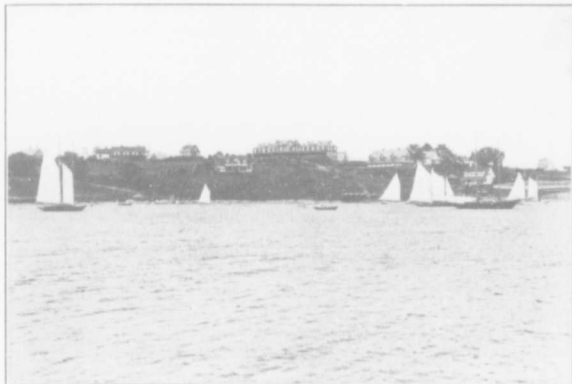


THE facts in this little book, relating to a multitude of places beloved of those who are enamoured of the "Great Outdoors," constitute in themselves an indication of an extensive railway system. It is a far cry from a summer resort by the Atlantic in Nova Scotia to a tourist region in British Columbia, and any railway, to serve them, and those intervening, must, of necessity, be truly transcontinental in character. The Canadian Northern is a transcontinental railway system; but it is more. With a line of Royal Mail Steamships crossing the Atlantic, a passenger may board a Canadian Northern train at Vancouver, travel Canada from west to east, passing through New Westminster, Kamloops, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, North Bay, Ottawa, Montreal or Quebec, step aboard a Royal Mail Steamship of the Canadian Northern "Royal Line," which gives in normal times fortnightly sailings to Bristol, England, and be in London two hours after the special trains of the Great Western Railway, which await the ship, leave the docks at Avonmouth.

From the Canadian Northern transcontinental important trunk lines reach out to practically all of the important Canadian centres, and additional branches, running through productive areas in east and west, connect the system into one symmetrical transportation machine, with approximately ten thousand miles of track. In its main line from Atlantic tidewater to Pacific the Canadian Northern has the easiest gradients of any road of similar national importance on the continent of North America. It has pierced the Rocky Mountains with a line which presents no greater obstacles for its locomotives to overcome than a rise in any one mile of 35 feet, and that applies over a short division only. The interprovincial trade between British Columbia and the Central prairie provinces is certain to increase with the general operation of the Panama Canal, and one locomotive will suffice to haul a standard train over the mountains which wall off British Columbia from the eastern provinces of Canada. As may be expected, the grades of the prairie lines are easy, but between Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, and Ottawa and Montreal, where real difficulties were again encountered, and where the Chief Locating Engineer

of the Company spent four years in exploratory work before the most suitable route was selected, the main line runs with maximum grades of one-half of one per cent. in either direction, or 26 feet of a rise in any single mile. The terminal facilities in all the important centres served are adequate and convenient, and it is but a step from the trains at either Montreal or Quebec to the decks of the Canadian Northern Atlantic "Royals"—R.M.S. "Royal Edward" and R.M.S. "Royal George." At Port Arthur the Canadian Northern grain elevator, with a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels, is the largest plant of its kind in the world. The Company is operating a high-class hotel at Port Arthur, the "Prince Arthur," and another at Brandon, the "Prince Edward," while at Lake St. Joseph, in easy distance of Valcartier Military Training Camp, north of Quebec City, the Canadian Northern has a summer hostelry, which attracts yearly a large number of tourists from the eastern Canadian and American cities. The C.N.R. operates its own dining and sleeping cars, and the service is maintained to a standard which is second to no road and equalled by few on the North American continent.

The Halifax and South-Western Railway, in Nova Scotia, requires no introduction to the people of the Atlantic seaboard States, as the resorts along "the Line by the Sea," as the road is popularly known, have a yearly acquaintance with Americans from as far south as Philadelphia. The lines of the company in Ontario and Quebec traverse the widely-known Laurentian, Rideau Lakes and Muskoka Lakes Districts, and connect the chief cities, such as Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. They have opened up the famous Nipigon country, and go through the summer grounds in the Rainy Lake region, which lies between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. On the prairies, C.N.R. lines serve nearly all the important centres, such as Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, North Battleford, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, apart from a host of intermediate municipalities, and the chief remaining cities—Medicine Hat and Lethbridge—are included in the construction programme of the immediate future. Jasper Park, at the gateway to the Yellowhead Pass, set aside by the Dominion Government, is served by the transcontinental line, which continues westward through magnificent mountain scenery, and down the valleys of the North Thompson, Thompson, and Fraser Rivers to the sea—a water level route through British Columbia.



CHESTER, NOVA SCOTIA.

## Nova Scotia

ONLY a night's journey from Boston lies the most historic holiday ground of America. A land known to the Norseman five centuries before Columbus and Cabot astounded the world with their discoveries. This will be news to many travelled people, though Nova Scotia was settled when Boston was a hamlet, and had seen much strife before the Dutch were bundled out of New Amsterdam, and, by a Concession to a Lord High Admiral, New York was christened.

Nova Scotia, long known to some who have a rare instinct for the delightful, is now being discovered by the many; largely because the Halifax & South Western Railway (a subsidiary of the Canadian Northern) has opened up, between Yarmouth and Halifax, seven hundred miles of one of the loveliest coasts on this continent.

It is wonderfully picturesque. A country remarkable for in-shore salt-water fishing; for broad beaches, as safe as they are numerous; for boating in tidal waters that are like upland lakes; for sport with rod and line in two-score generous streams; for pursuit of moose and bear in the primeval woods; for distinctive social forms that are neither of the Old World nor of the New.

For those who prefer to boat, and fish, and hunt, where such things were scarcely done before, there is abundance of new country back of every section of the Halifax & South Western. Lake Rossignol is a synonym for rich, exhaustless sport. Indeed, except mountain scenery there is no valuable element of a vacation that is not freely to be had on the ocean side, or the stream, lake and forest side of this best "Road by the Sea."

No visitor to the province should neglect to bring with him a camera. There are so many objects of interest, glimpses of rural



LOCKEPORT, NOVA SCOTIA.

life and choice beauties of scenery that he will be well repaid for his trouble. The artist of pencil and brush will find many a subject demanding all his skill, for Scotland at her best cannot eclipse the rugged beauties of her namesake.

It is a matter of wonder to those who have tasted the delights of big game hunting that more people do not yield to the primeval instinct and go hunting at the turn of the leaf.

You need not travel far from home to indulge your desire. The moose has many habitat in Canada, but none better or more easily accessible than Nova Scotia—the Game Peninsula. Within a few hours' journey from New York or Boston you can step from your car into canoe or launch and in a very short time be within calling distance of moose, and an exciting plenitude of other game also.

Another surprising and little known fact is that the tuna of Nova Scotia is a gamier fish than that caught on the Pacific, which holds the reputation of affording the most exciting sport that it is possible to enjoy.

Here this kingly fish weighs all the way from 400 pounds to two tons, and to take one with a hook and line is a feat of which to be proud. The hooks used are of great strength, and the stout cord line is guarded by a leader of piano wire. Small fish are the bait. You do not play the tuna like a salmon. You just about hold him on a running line, and let him do the playing. Twenty tuna were hooked last season in one week off the coast of Nova Scotia.

### **Cape Breton**

The west coast of Cape Breton is an ideal bourne for the traveller, and the Inverness Railway serves the most hospitable section. Throughout the whole of its sixty-mile length the railway passes through scenery of



QUEBEC CITY AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

a quality which adds a zest to travel. There are hills and glens; lakes and rivers teeming with fish; and forests where moose, caribou, bear, and fox are in abundance. Duck, partridge and small game are numerous. There are some very good tuna grounds, and there is excellent deep-sea fishing, boating and bathing facilities, bracing air, magnificent scenery and unsurpassed hospitality. The valley of the Margaree, north of the railway terminus at Inverness, is remarkable for its fishing. The "Forks" afford the finest salmon fishing to be had in eastern North America.

## Quebec

**Laurentide National Park** The best entrance to the Laurentide National Park from the north is from Metabetchouan, 185 miles north of Quebec City. It is necessary to go in this way to reach the famous fishing grounds of the Riviere aux Escorses. Conveyance can be obtained at Metabetchouan for the fifteen-miles drive to Lac de la Belle Riviere, at which the Park Superintendent has a camp on the north side of the lake. From the end of the lake it is only six miles by canoe to the Riviere aux Escorses, where splendid speckled trout fishing can be had. Fishermen follow the stream up to Lac aux Escorses, and there is splendid fishing all the way. Those who wish to fish in the park must first communicate with Mr. W. C. J. Hall, Superintendent, who can be addressed at the Parliament Buildings, Quebec. A limited number of sportsmen are permitted to fish and shoot in this preserve each year. Small fees are levied for these privileges; they are more or less nominal when the quality of the sport is considered. For fishing, a fee of \$1.00 per day is charged. This does not include the discharge of the Grand Lac Jacques Cartier, where a fee of \$4.00 a day is charged. This includes the privilege of occupying





ST. STANISLAS, QUEBEC.

the camps, but fishermen have, of course, to pay their own guides. The month of September is considered the best for fly fishing.

The reason why the whole country along the Canadian Northern Railway, that part of the province north of the St. Lawrence, has such good fishing is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the Laurentide National Park and its 3,500 square miles of wild and mountainous country, set aside as a "Forest Reservation, Fish and Game Preserve, Public Park and Pleasure Ground."

It is impossible to estimate the important part that this Forest Reservation plays in preserving the fish and game. It conserves the waters of the territory, which take their rise in the high lying plateau forming the heart of the Park, a veritable breeding ground of streams, the birthplace of many of which may be visited in one-half day's walk, only a few yards and no great elevation, dividing streams which are hundreds of miles apart at their mouths.

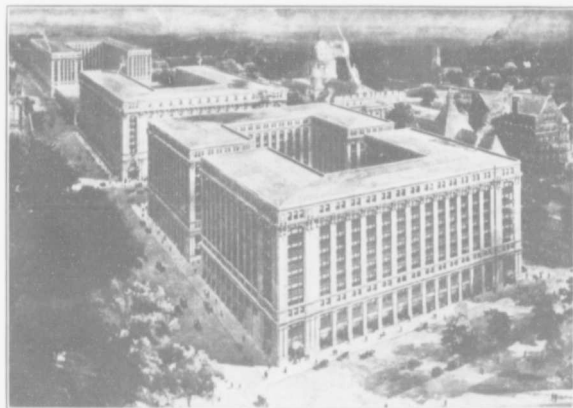
When the whole country was open to trappers and hunters, it was found that both fish and game were fast disappearing. At that time a few private clubs existed, and the Government gradually came to the conclusion that the granting of leases, obligating the holder to appoint proper guardians to look after the concessions the year around would prevent the depletion of fish and game. A cordon of them was, therefore, established all round the Park. The result has been that both fish and game are more plentiful than ever, and splendid sport assured for practically all time to come.

There are a number of clubs, and it is no difficult matter for the ardent sportsman to join one or other of them. Some of the preserves are open to the public, with slight restrictions, notably

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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PROPOSED CANADIAN NORTHERN TERMINALS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

"Lake Edward," the resources of which it would take an ordinary man a lifetime to explore.

To-day it is hard to get really good brook trout fishing, but the sportsman who goes to the Canadian Northern country will be rewarded with some of the best to be had anywhere; the fly fishing starting with the opening of the season, is good to the first week in June, and in September again the sport is at its best. During hot weather the trout are caught with live bait and trolls.

The most notable fishing in the Laurentide National Park is at the discharge of the Grand Lac Jacques Cartier; here trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) have been taken of most remarkable size. A few seasons ago two over ten pounds were caught, which may be considered the record, for nowhere in the world does the speckled trout grow to a larger size than in these waters.

All the streams that rise in the park contain heavy fish, and many of the lakes as well, but in the lakes they seldom take the fly.

**Lake Edward** About 100 miles north of Quebec, near the height of land, 1,200 feet above sea level, is Lake Edward, the largest body of water between the St. Lawrence and Lake St. John. Its original and very appropriate name was Lac des Grand Iles, for there are numerous and beautiful islands, all finely wooded, to be seen throughout the chain. The main lake is twenty miles long. The Laurentide House, at Lake Edward, is the best place along the line for outside sportsmen. The proprietor, Robert Rowley, has over three hundred square miles of the best preserves in the whole district, and he maintains a splendidly organized corps of guides, undoubtedly the best available, and his head guides are employed by him the year round to retain their services.

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## *Outdoors in Canada*

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MOTOR BOATING, RIDEAU CANAL, ONTARIO.

In addition to the hotels and cottages at the station, there are twelve well-equipped camps, some of them with open fire-places and many conveniences, such as bath-rooms. The camps are of different sizes, and accommodate from two to ten people, but no two parties are put into the same camp. The trout fishing here is not excelled, and for the hunter, moose, caribou and partridges; for the canoeist a territory that he could not cover in months of travel. The camps on the smaller lakes are all easily reached, the carries being short and well made; women and children can go through them as easily as men.

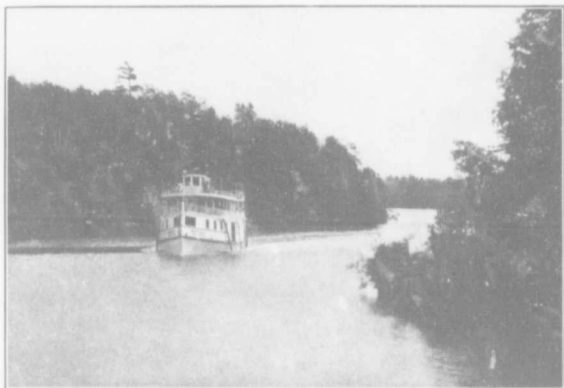
The trout taken in this district are the speckled brook trout (*fontinalis*); they often run as high as five and six pounds; the record for the preserve is seven and a half pounds. The best time in Lake Edward and surrounding district for fly fishing is from the opening of the season, May 1st, to about the first week in June; also in September. There is good fly fishing in early summer along the shores of Lake Edward, and trolling with the archer spinner in the lakes at any time meets with success. Amongst the flies found most successful are the Parmachene Belle, Brown Hackle, Black Hackle, Montreal Fly, Silver Doctor, the Trumble and the Laird.

The plan adopted at the Laurentide House is to supply everything required for the outing. All the guest is required to take is his rod, reel (or rifle and cartridges in the case of hunters). Everything else is taken care of, and if the sportsman so desires, he can purchase his tackle, ammunition and other necessities at the club-house general store. The charges are \$5.00 per day. This includes everything; also the services of a guide. Ladies and children stopping at the hotel and cottages are charged on a different basis, but all charges are most reasonable.

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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AMONG THE RIDEAU LAKES, ONTARIO.

It might be mentioned that a farm is run in connection with the hotel, and hot-houses for raising early vegetables. The camps are visited every day and supplied with fresh meat, vegetables and poultry, etc.

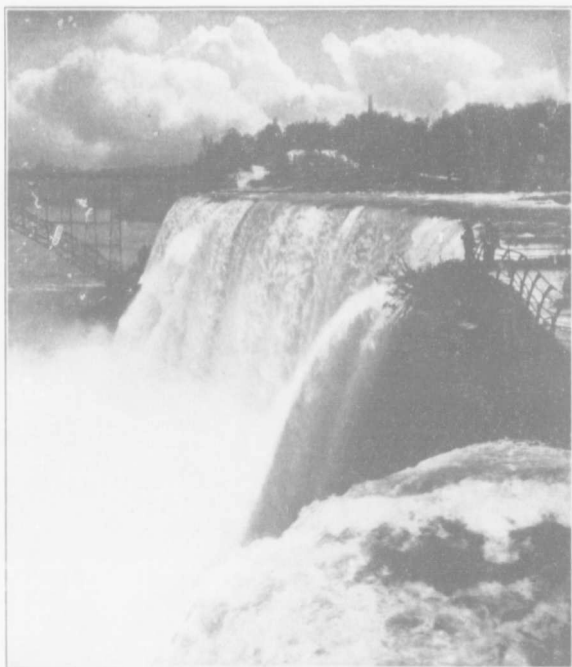
**Lake St. Joseph** Less than a hour's run from Quebec, on the shore of this beautiful sheet of water, is Lake St. Joseph Hotel. Were it not for the great lure of the speckled beauties further north, the fisherman might be tempted to spend his whole summer in this lovely spot, surrounded by mountains clad with magnificent hard wood bush.

This hotel is patronized by a lot of nice people throughout the season. To the fisherman who appreciates the social side of an outing, it is an added advantage.

The Canadian Northern Railway trains run into the Hotel Station during the summer. The service to and from Quebec is rapid and frequent.

While the fishing here is hardly to be compared with many of the lakes and streams further up the line, in a less prodigal country it would be called good. There are speckled trout, lake trout and bass; good catches are the order of the day. The lake or fork-tailed trout, called locally "touladi," is caught throughout the season by trolling in the deep water; these trout attain great size and have been taken up to thirty pounds.

To the tourist the trip between Quebec and Montreal, skirting the shores of the St. Lawrence River, bordered by rows of neatly laid-out, French-Canadian farms, with bold Laurentian mountain scenery in the background, will prove well worth while. The attractions of the Ancient Capital and of Canada's Commercial Metropolis need no recommendation.



NIAGARA FALLS.

## Ontario

### Rideau Lakes

The Toronto-Ottawa line of the Canadian Northern passes through the heart of the Rideau chain of lakes, famed for fishing, duck shooting and beautiful scenery. The line runs along Opinicon Lake, one of the most beautiful of the system, crosses that historic old military waterway, the Rideau Canal, between Opinicon and Indian Lakes at Chaffey's Locks. Along the shores of the Big Rideau Lake it passes through Portland thence to Smith's Falls and Ottawa. At Brockville Junction a connection is made with the Brockville, Westport and North-Western (another Canadian Northern line), for Newboro, on Newboro Lake, and Westport, on Upper Rideau Lake.

Thus all the important points on the Rideau chain of lakes will be made directly accessible by rail for the sportsman, tourist and traveller by the Canadian Northern.

Amongst the points of particular interest Jones' Falls, about seven miles, less than an hour's run from Chaffey's Locks, is the show place of the district. The Falls are very beautiful, and it

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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PORT DALHOUSIE, ONTARIO.

will be remembered that the Princess Louise spoke of it as "the most beautiful spot in Canada."

In the early thirties, Jones' Falls was the headquarters of the corps of Royal Engineers, who superintended the work of construction of the canal, and the remains of their old camp where the silver dollars were carted around in wheelbarrows to pay the men is still to be seen, marked by the ruins of the stone chimney. The old block house built to defend the locks against the Indians and other marauders still stands, but the port-holes are now closed and the buildings devoted to peaceful uses.

Opinicon Lake is considered by many to be the most beautiful in the Rideau chain. Certainly more beautiful islands than those between Chaffey's Locks and Davis Locks would be hard to find. Opinicon affords good bass fishing, both the small and large mouth variety being plentiful and running to good size. From Opinicon, with only a short portage, is Hart Lake, and another short portage from Hart into Crow Lake, both good waters.

The Opinicon Club, which is open from about June the first, affords generous accommodation for fishermen. It is a very comfortable hotel with accommodation for a hundred people. Skiffs, canoes, fishermen's outfits, live bait can be obtained at the hotel. Good accommodation can also be obtained at Mrs. Simmons' boarding house at Chaffey's Locks.

Sand Lake is only one and a half miles from Chaffey's Locks, and, as its name implies, it has a sandy bottom. Large-mouth bass are the most common species in this lake; they are numerous, and bite well.

Chaffey's Locks lift from Lake Opinicon to Indian Lake. This lake, Benson Lake, Loon Lake and Clear Lake, all in the same chain, afford very good bass fishing, and there are some salmon trout in Indian Lake. For summer residences these attractive, rugged, well-wooded shores and pastoral scenes add



NEAR ST. CATHARINE'S, ONTARIO.

to the variety that stamps the Rideau Chain as different from the lake regions of the Northland.

The Big Rideau Lake is the largest body of water in the Rideau chain, twenty-one miles long and in some parts as much as eight miles wide, is noted for its salmon trout, which have a reputation for size and gameness. There are also black bass, and herring.

Good accommodation can be obtained at Portland at the "Commercial;" at "The Portland," a mile from the village, and at "Garretts," three miles from the village. Provisions, boats, canoes, launches, live bait, fishing tackle—in fact, everything a fisherman is likely to need, can be obtained at this point.

Newboro Lake and adjacent waters afford some of the best bass fishing in the whole chain. The lake is about three miles square and contains about ninety islands. At the village of Newboro, boats, launches, canoes, live bait can be obtained at very reasonable rates. The Rideau Hotel takes good care of tourists and fishermen. Newboro is at the height of land between Newboro Lake, which flows toward Lake Ontario, and Little Rideau Lake, which flows into the Ottawa.

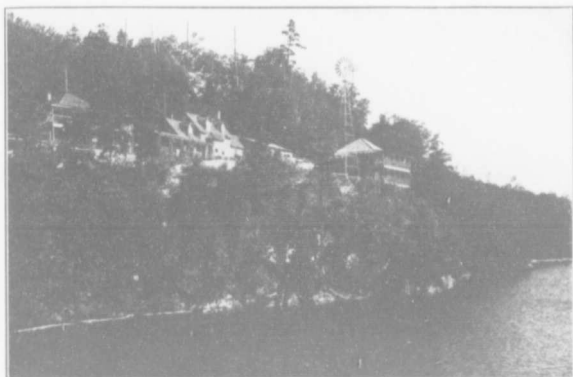
**The Niagara Peninsula** The Niagara Peninsula stretches westward thirty miles from the Niagara River and lies between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. A great deal of history has been made there, but apart from such associations the district attracts the widest attention because of its splendid scenic beauties.

On its eastern side the Niagara River surges tempestuously to Lake Ontario. The Rapids above the Falls, the mighty Cataract itself, and the Gorge with its Rapids and Whirlpool below, go to make up what may be considered the most spectacular of all natural phenomena. Westward there stretches one great smiling

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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"THE BLUFFS," MUSKOKA LAKES, ONTARIO.

land belt where peaches, grapes and other choice fruits are produced in profusion.

During the summer, splendidly-equipped electric cars of the "Niagara-St. Catharines line," a subsidiary of the Canadian Northern, leave the foot of Falls Street, Niagara Falls, N.Y., ten minutes after every hour. They cross the upper Steel Arch Bridge, giving the passengers a magnificent panoramic view of both the Canadian and American Falls and Queen Victoria Park, an extremely popular picnic and excursion point. Passing along the brink of the Niagara Gorge a splendid view of the mighty Cataract and the turbulent Niagara River is enjoyed.

For nearly two miles the line continues along the Niagara bank, two hundred feet above the rushing waters, passing under the great Cantilever Bridge, in full view of the lower rapids, and on through the main street of the bustling town of Niagara Falls, Ontario.

The car speeds out of this municipality, and within a few minutes enters the famous district of vineyards and peach orchards. On through smiling country it proceeds until the old Welland Canal, built by the Canadian Government to overcome the impassable rapids of the Niagara at a cost of many millions of dollars, is reached.

Nearby, at the junction of the railway line and the canal, is the scene of the battle of Beaver Dams, chronicled in history as one of the most noteworthy of the campaign of 1812. A monument has been erected which affords an interesting study to the traveller.

The New Welland Ship Canal is a fifty million dollar public work, upon which construction is now in progress, one of the world's largest undertakings in ship canal building, and surpassed only in some features by the Panama Canal. It is to replace the



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*Outdoors in Canada*

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SKELETON RIVER, MUSKOKA, ONTARIO.

present waterway connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The new canal will have immense locks, eighty feet wide with a depth of thirty feet of water, and capable of taking boats up to eight hundred feet in length, or two hundred feet longer than the largest vessel now plying on the Great Lakes. The present canal will only accommodate boats of three hundred and sixty feet.

On both sides of the neatly fenced in right-of-way there is a practically unbroken succession of orchards and vineyards bowed down with the weight of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and grapes.

At Niagara-on-the-Lake the line parallels that of the Michigan Central Railway, and the terminus is on the lake shore.

This place is rather unique in the variety of its attractions during the summer months. The manœuvres and annual training of the Militia from Ontario, are held at the Military Camp in June, when as many as ten thousand troops are quartered there at one time. In July it is the Mecca of the Lawn Bowler; for a number of years the Ontario Bowling Association have played off their fixtures on the grounds of the "Queen's Royal," which have included some most important and exciting contests. Finally, the International Tennis Championships are always decided at Niagara-on-the-Lake, under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and this meeting in August is attended by players and spectators from all over the continent.

The City of St. Catharines is the chief point in the Niagara Peninsula, and there are splendid facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and golf. The city is also famous the continent over as the home of the St. Catharines Well—a mineral spring known

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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LAKE JOSEPH, MUSKOKA, ONTARIO.

because of the curative powers of its waters. Its prototype in Europe is the noted Kreutznach Spring in Prussia. The Welland Hotel and Sanitarium Company have erected a spacious hostelry, on the Colonial plan, to take advantage of this spring, and the main line of the railway passes its very door.

Here, too, on the canal, just beyond the city towards Port Dalhousie, is located the famous Canadian Henley rowing course, which is claimed to be the best in the world, being splendidly protected so that it is seldom that any thing but the smoothest of water is met with. On this course is held the Annual Regatta of the "Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen," and during Henley week St. Catharines is the Mecca of the followers of this sport from all over the continent. Crews are entered from nearly all the celebrated aquatic clubs in both Canada and the United States, and the contests are always interesting enough to warrant a large attendance.

A mile beyond lies Port Dalhousie, where a splendid sand beach affords what is probably the finest bathing on the lake. The Port is only a village, but important as the Lake Ontario outlet for the Welland Canal and also because connections are made there for the steamer trip across the Lake to Toronto. Passengers from the railway are landed on the pier within 20 feet of the boat, and the Niagara-St. Catharines line steamers, "Dalhousie City" and "Garden City," make the fastest passage between the Niagara Peninsula and the Queen City.

**Muskoka Lakes** Muskoka is the playground of the North American continent. Here Nature has given of her best—six thousand square miles of islands, lakes and beau-

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## *O u t d o o r s   i n   C a n a d a*

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LAKE SHORE EXPRESS AT LAKE JOSEPH WHARF.

tifully wooded mainland, one thousand feet above the sea. The wide expanse of waters, the absence of cultivated tracts on the mainland, and the general elevation, preclude the presence of irritating pollen and ensure immunity from attacks of hay fever and other nasal and bronchial complaints.

The best way to reach Muskoka is by the Lake Shore Line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which makes connections at Toronto from and to all principal Canadian and United States points.

A frequent train service is maintained, but the Lake Shore Express—the train de luxe—is the popular choice of the experienced traveller. The dining-car service is excelled by nothing on this continent; the roomy, well-ventilated parlor-observation cars are remarkable for their quiet elegance and comfort. And the road to Muskoka from Toronto, by way of the Canadian Northern Railway, is a thing of beauty in itself.

Each of the three Muskoka Lakes, Lake Joseph, Lake Rosseau and Lake Muskoka, has a large number of excellent hotels, which each year attract an increasing clientele. These hotels are conducted on most modern and progressive lines, and provide splendid facilities for enjoyment and comfort.

Beautiful summer homes, many of them large, built with massive stone chimneys and spacious verandahs, others less pretentious, but snug and inviting, are scattered all over the islands and mainland of the lakes. The greater number of these cottages cluster round the larger hotels, where people coming from the same district often form little colonies.

In addition to the more pretentious hotels, there are numerous boarding houses and small hotels, where most reasonable rates prevail, so that the purses of all persons are suited, and even at

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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KAKABEKA FALLS, ONTARIO.

the height of the season there is never any question about the traveller being comfortably housed.

For those who like to camp under canvas there is no better place than the Muskoka District; on scores of its islands and on the mainland there are splendid camping grounds where parties may pitch their tents and be free to enjoy themselves as they please, and at the same time be conveniently near places where they can obtain all the supplies they need.

A feature of Muskoka that is becoming increasingly popular is the number of regattas that are held through the summer at Royal Muskoka, Port Sandfield, Port Carling, and various other points. For those who prefer a game of golf, well-kept links, which bring out the best that is in a man, will be found close at hand. Tennis is provided for on splendid courts, and there are some lawns for bowling that will satisfy the most critical.

In the Muskoka Lakes and vicinity fair fishing is to be had. There are salmon trout, bass and pickerel in Lake Muskoka, Lake Joseph and Lake Rosseau. In parts of Lake Muskoka bass are numerous, but there is so much natural food that at times they do not bite well. With a proper knowledge of the shoals, and some experience in successful lures, good sport is possible under proper weather conditions. In Lake Joseph good salmon-trout fishing can be had by trolling between Hamil's Point and Redwood, and other parts of the lakes known to the guides. At Port Sandfield it is not uncommon to take pickerel from three to five pounds. Near Port Cockburn the bass run to a good size and bite well.

From the railway interesting canoe trips can be taken into the Muskoka District and the surrounding territory in the Highlands of Ontario. Routes can be chosen suitable for those who have little experience or more difficult ways for the veteran canoeist.

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## *O u t d o o r s   i n   C a n a d a*

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The Canadian Northern Railway is offering a number of particularly desirable island lots in Muskoka at a purely nominal rental. The conditions are so easy that almost anyone who really cares to can secure a summer home in this great Summerland. Practically the only condition is that the person leasing must put up a cottage to cost not less than three hundred dollars, and the ten-year lease is renewable. This is *the* opportunity in Muskoka.

**Parry Sound District**      Considering the beauty of this district, the excellence of the fishing and the quantity of game, comparatively few people know the southern reaches of the Maganetewan. There is no finer deer country in Canada.

For hunters a good vantage point is down Deep Bay, a part of which can be seen from the railway, and is often taken for the main body of the river. Down the river about six miles, opposite three small islands, is a portage on the west side to Harris Lake. This lake is only known to comparatively few people, but they come up each year for fishing in the summer time, and enjoy splendid sport with the big black bass and yellow pickerel, and in the fall excellent hunting, deer being as numerous as in any part of Ontario. A district that has been little frequented, and which offers many attractions, lies up the river some four miles from the railway, and is reached with only one portage of a quarter of a mile at Big Dam, one and one-half miles in. There are splendid camping sites on both sides of the river, but the north bank is preferable. The fishing is good, and so is the hunting. During the past few years quite a number of timber wolves have been killed in the neighbourhood, but they are not as plentiful as in former years. From Big Dam very interesting canoe trips can be taken up into the main body of the Maganetewan River, following the river to Ka-She Creek, with two lifts-out into Lee Lake, then into Ka-She Lake, then through to the railway at Bolger Station. Weemac Inn, just established at South Maganetewan Station, provides good accommodation; also guides, boats and canoes.

Bolger Lake and Ka-She are connected by a stream, which the railway crosses close to Bolger Station. They are in the heart of the deer country. Excellent fishing is to be found in both these lakes; small-mouth black bass in Bolger, in Ka-She large-mouth, small-mouth black bass and pickerel.

A very enjoyable canoe trip can be made starting from Ka-She Lake, down the Maganetewan to the Forks, thence down the south branch as far as the railway, thence down Deep Bay to the west end of this sheet of water, thence south to Miskokway Lake and Bolger. The longest portage in this trip will be the one between Miskokway and Bolger, and as this is over a good tote road, it is not arduous. Guides: Tom Brownell and John Brownell.

In Miskokway Lake are found the golden bellied trout, which are very similar to the rainbow trout of British Columbia; they

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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MT. MCKAY AND THUNDER CAPE, PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.

are only found in Ontario in this lake and Trout Lake in the same vicinity. These trout run from four to eight pounds, and put up a splendid fight. In the spring and fall they are taken near the surface, but during the summer months are taken only by use of a copper line and solid copper wobbler in deep water.

On the south side of this lake there is a hardwood bush, where bear are very numerous, particularly in fall, when they are after beech nuts. Good accommodation at Brownell's Hotel, the Bolger House and Camp Wee-Mac.

There is very good fishing and hunting, both east and west, at North Maganetewan. There are a number of rapids on the stream, and from the middle of July fishermen are sure of getting a catch below any of them; the immediate waters have been very little fished. Fishermen who want to reach the waters of the Pickerel system can go in at North Maganetewan. Up the river a portage is made at Three Snye Dam, thence through Island Lake to a portage on the Maganetewan into Portage Lake. Good fishing is to be had in this lake, large-mouth bass being numerous. From Portage Lake it is a short distance to Crow Lake, then a mile and a quarter into Mud Lake, a lift-out into Lost Lake, down Lost Lake into Sandy Lake, one-half mile portage into Clear Lake, then down the Still River into Nogonosh, then by the road from Salines. In Island Lake there is good bass fishing and yellow pickerel are numerous. From the Canadian Northern Railway at North Maganetewan, through to the Forks, is a little over seven miles. The fishing is fairly good all the way. At the Forks the stream divides into the North and South Maganetewan Rivers, and there is clear water for about seven miles above this point, up to what is known as the Canal Rapids; good fishing all the way.

For the deer hunter no district can be more strongly recommended than the Maganetewan; on the main stream above the Forks, deer in numbers can be seen all along the river in the summer time, and in the open season the hunting round the small lakes a short distance in to the north cannot be better.

During the latter part of the open season, if there is plenty of snow, deer are seen travelling in small bands through this district on their way to winter quarters.

**Georgian Bay District** On a branch seven miles off the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, Key Harbour on the Georgian Bay, which is said to have been discovered by Champlain, presents to the tourist and fisherman many attractions, the fishing being remarkably good and the scenery amongst the islands very beautiful.

To the north and south hundreds of islands appear to fold one behind the other, forming a kindly shelter, no matter how rough the water in the open bay. The best bass fishing is found on the many shoals which can be seen in all directions. Dead Island, about four miles from the Harbour, is one of the best grounds in the Georgian Bay; fishermen who know the waters consider a catch there a sure thing.

During the past few years fishermen have been returning each season and report splendid sport, some of the 'lunge taken by them being of phenomenal size.

The Company has a large ore elevator plant at the Harbour and boarding-house, which forms a convenient base for tourists and fishermen, where they can have the facility of communication with the outside world. To those who want good fishing, beautiful scenery and a convenient camping site, Key Harbour offers one of the most attractive locations on the Georgian Bay.

At the present time there is no regular passenger service to Key Harbour. Special arrangements have to be made with the Company or with the Section Foreman at Key Junction.

A sportsman's camp is established at Pickerel River by N. Elder. Good meals are served, and special attention paid to needs of sportsmen. Canoes and boats \$1.00 a day, \$5.00 a week; a launch \$1.00 an hour, \$2.00 for first hour.

Throughout these waters bass are abundant, also the yellow pickerel (*dore*); 'lunge and pike are also found, attaining a large size. On account of the large amount of natural bait, fish do not always bite well, and a fair variety of lures are needed to tempt them.

From Pickerel River Station a mail boat runs three times a week to French River village, on the Georgian Bay. There is good bass fishing on the shoals near the village, and it is only a short distance to the Bad River, a noted bass stream. Supplies of all kinds, guides, boats and canoes, can be obtained at French River village.

It is hardly advisable to fish these waters before the middle of July, as the fish do not seem to bite well before that time, and flies are inclined to be troublesome.

Starting at the Canadian Northern bridge over the French River, the waters are navigable by canoe up stream for at least

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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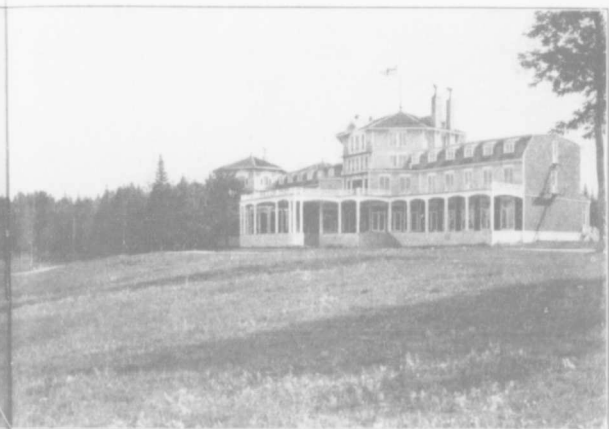
C. N. RY. ELEVATOR AND WATERFRONT, PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.

thirty miles. At the first rapids, a mile and a half from the railway, there are bass; a small portage is necessary here. Three and a half miles further on the second rapids are reached, a favorite spot with a number of fishermen. A mile further is Recollet Falls, where there is a fifteen-yard portage; this is one of the largest falls on the river, and one of the best for bass. Fishermen can troll to the Recollet with fair chance of success; the lunge and pickerel in these waters are large and voracious, and take a troll well.

**Ruel—Port Arthur District** There is some splendid hunting and fishing in the vicinity of Ruel. Being the starting point of the canoe route down the Opickinimicka for Shining Tree Gold Fields, it is much frequented by sportsmen and prospectors, and there is a store and outfit depot where sportsmen's supplies, and everything required for camping expeditions, can be obtained. A very large territory can be reached from this point, where moose are plentiful and hunters are practically assured of getting game; it is probably the best camp on this part of the line that can be reached without serious difficulty, and where hunters are quite sure of being able to bring their trophies out. Amongst the best places in the district are Deschene Lake, Opickinimicka River, Meteor Lake, also Upper Meteor Creek, Conglomerate Chutes. Red deer are much on the increase in this district.

There is very good bass fishing on the Opickinimicka River; Seven Mile Lake, which is an enlargement of the river; and Deschene Lake. In Meteor Lake, which is reached by a lift out from Seven Mile Lake, are found a hardy trout which run from two to four pounds in weight, and are numerous; these trout take the fly in the spring and fall, but in the summer months while they are in deep water they are best taken with the troll. The most deadly bait for trout in these waters is the solid copper wobbler. It can also be effectively used to catch pickerel and bass. T. Clemow, Ruel P.O., will give all information and supply guides and outfits; his motor boats carry passengers from Ruel down the

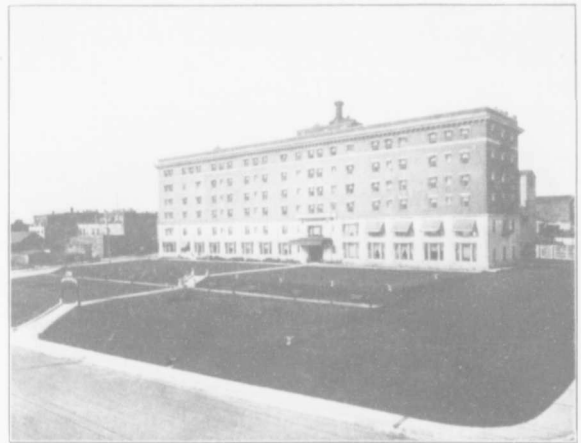




HOTEL "LAKE ST. JOSEPH," ST. CATHERINE'S P.O., QUEBEC.



THE "PRINCE EDWARD" HOTEL, BRANDON, MANITOBA.



THE "PRINCE ARTHUR" HOTEL, PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.

## Canadian Northern Railway Hotels

Opickinimieka to Shining Tree, enabling sportsmen to reach the best district, both for fishing and hunting.

The steel between Ruel and Port Arthur passes through a district that has only been known hitherto to the Indian, and has never been hunted or fished by the white man. For about 40 miles after leaving Ruel the line runs through a country finely timbered with pine. The first large river over the height of land

crossed by the line is the Groundhog, after which the Apishkangama and the Kapuskasing, where the great clay belt of Ontario is entered. This fertile agricultural area is about two hundred miles long, and about seventy miles wide, and is covered with a heavy growth of timber, and generously watered by thousands of small lakes and streams. It affords an unlimited area for the explorer, for it is not even mapped, except near the railway and

along the course of the larger rivers. Traversing this district the line crosses the Missanabi, the Oba, the Kabinakagami, and the Morrison, a remarkably fine trout stream where the fishing is probably equal to the celebrated Nipigon waters. After this the line follows the height of land between Superior and Hudson Bay along the head waters of the Pic and Nagagami Rivers; across the Pagwachewan and Kenagami, both strong and rapid streams, which like the Kabinakagami and Nagagami flow into the Albany. Rounding the north end of Long Lake the line heads for Lake Nipigon, running through beautiful scenery, clear lakes, with sandy beaches, wide valleys, wooded with spruce and low rolling hills with poplar and birch. Through this area moose are remarkably numerous, probably more so than anywhere else on the North American continent, being much to these forests what the buffalo were to the western plains. Entering the valley of the Blackwater, the line descends until it reaches Lake Nipigon, runs round Orient Bay, passing through a tunnel 1200 feet long. The scenery along this part of the route is very fine, and the fishing is considered the finest on fresh water in the world. The line follows a curious gorge extending from the end of Orient Bay, an ancient glacial bed half filled with gravel and drift, past a few small lakes, and comes out at the township of Ledger.

Ten miles further on the Nipigon is reached at Cameron Falls, the finest water power in the Algoma district, and fourteen miles further on we reach Nipigon Station. The line skirts Black Bay and reaches Port Arthur on Thunder Bay.

Port Arthur is the centre of a big game country, where moose, deer, bear and caribou are found. It is also a good outfitting point, because the class of supplies carried are those exactly suited to the practical needs of the sportsman.

Good brook trout fishing can be had in the streams within an hour's run of the city. Some of the best streams can be reached by train on the Canadian Northern, North Lake line, and others by driving. Good fishing can be had in Lake Superior in the immediate vicinity.

Since the building of the Prince Arthur Hotel by the Canadian Northern in 1910, Port Arthur has opened her portals to the thousands of summer travellers touring the great lakes, who are brought in by the liners which plow these inland seas. In this way it has become a great centre for sportsmen, who make this fine hostelry their headquarters.

**The Nipigon District**      The Canadian Northern crosses the Nipigon River about one and a half miles south of the long portage between Camp Alexander and Lake Jessie. This river is widely known as the greatest of trout streams on this continent. A well known sportsman speaking of it recently said: "I have tested by practical experience some one or more of the head waters of every principal stream on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, from the most northerly limits to the most southerly

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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STURGEON LAKE, QUETICO PARK, ONTARIO.

points in Mexico where trout are found, and having tried most of the principal streams in Scotland and Ireland, I am still of the opinion that the Nipigon is the finest trout stream in the world."

This stream is 40 miles long, with numerous lake expansions, and surging rapids; its width 300 to 400 feet, with water pure and clear, and of the coldest temperature. There are nine portages on it, the two longest being two and one-half miles, the rest are short. It is on the rapids near these portages that the best fishing is.

Excellent arrangements can be made at Nipigon by sportsmen desiring to fish these waters. Supplies of all kinds can be obtained at about the same prices as prevail in the East. Guides vary their charges from \$3.50 to \$7.00, according to what is required of them. These men are very reliable, usually Indians and half-breeds, who have followed this work all their lifetime, and know the river and the fishing. Those unfamiliar with the waters would do well to direct inquiries to Wm. McCurdy, Nipigon, Ont., who has a particularly good organization, and makes a specialty of handling sportsmen.

There is plenty of game in the district, moose being particularly plentiful, also some caribou, and during the open season guides can be furnished for hunting parties and excellent locations secured.†

## Minnesota and Ontario

### Vermilion Lakes

This chain of lakes, reached by a short drive from Cook Railway Station to Joyce's Landing, is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the State of Minnesota. From it can be reached by a number of splendid canoe routes, the great game and forest preserve known as the "Quetico Park" and the waters of the "Rainy Lake District."

Vermilion Lake resorts, amidst splendid scenery, can be reached without effort, yet are in a country where there is good 'lunge, bass and pike fishing, and plenty of game, including deer, moose, bear, partridge, grouse, duck, and occasionally geese. It has the romantic background of the wilderness; the more adventurous can make canoe trips into practically unexplored territory, where moose are perhaps more plentiful than any other on the continent. At Joyce's Landing there is a comfortable hotel, which gives accommodation that can be recommended. Another good hotel, and somewhat larger, is I. Goodwell's, about eight miles down the lake from the Landing. Guides, boats, canoes and bait can be obtained at both these hotels at reasonable rates. Guides charge \$4.00 a day, and supply outfit of canoe, tent and cooking utensils. Guides without outfit are paid \$3.00 a day.

**Rainy Lake District** The Rainy Lake District, including Quetico Park, is conveniently reached by rail or Great Lakes steamer to Duluth, thence the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway of the Canadian Northern Railway System, also via rail or Great Lake steamer to Port Arthur, thence the Canadian Northern Railway.

This land of moose—the last great forest of the Middle West—is of interest chiefly to the lover of outdoor life. It is for him that this book is intended, so that it may be a guide to the best that awaits him after he steps from the train. If he be a student of geology or of botany, a photographer of wild animals in their wild haunts, a hunter, a persistent fisherman, or merely a lover of freedom and adventure, or all of these in one, he will find what he wants in this lovely lakeland.

Its full enjoyment is open to the knight of the paddle. He is a voyageur in a mysterious labyrinth, where deep bays and gliding rivers call him farther and farther away from the cities. He is in a true wilderness. Go as far as you like, there is nothing wilder. He is surrounded by a combination of rock, water and forest scenery that is always refreshing, often of a rare beauty, and sometimes even ruggedly sublime. There are blueberries, red raspberries, saskatoons, cranberries to eat; sweet peas, honey-suckles, tiger lilies and wild roses to pluck; and often on clear evenings, through the tops of pine trees, a beautiful aurora to look at. The canoeist may regulate his voyage to the day, and yet he need never retrace his route. He is not among isolated lakes, but in a wonderful connected lakeland, where there are abundant camp sites, an inexhaustible wood supply, and pure water that may be drunk without hesitation wherever he may happen to be.

The canoeist enters the woods, not as a hunter, but as a student of animal life in the wild state. He uses a camera instead of a gun, and thus enjoys the greatest excitement known to

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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CANOEING, RAINY LAKE DISTRICT, ONTARIO.

modern nature-lovers. With skill it is often possible to approach within fifteen feet of a moose, sometimes of several moose. Nowhere else can this be done with such possibility for success. Sometimes the animals can be overtaken as they swim a stream or lake; again, they can be approached from behind a rock, when the wind is favorable; and now and then, during the fly season in June or the rutting season in September, they show no alarm whatever when the canoeist approaches the bay where they are feeding. It may confidently be said that the canoeist can expect to see moose in any part of the Rainy Lake District during the whole of the canoeing season, though the month of September, and particularly the fly season of early summer are the most favorable times. They should be looked for in the grassy bays and rivers.

Of course, some parts of this northern country are more attractive than others. Fires and logging, particularly on the American side, have left great areas bare and desolate. There is one portion of the country, however, which, barring fires, will never be much changed. It is composed of Quetico Park. Within this area is preserved some of the most beautiful scenery and the noblest forest in the country. Moose abound throughout the one million acres and deer are plentiful in parts, but hunting is forbidden, with the intention of providing a sanctum for the wild animals of the north, from which the whole region will always be replenished.

The least known and least travelled portion of the district to-day is the region north of the Canadian Northern Railway between Lac des Mille Lacs on the east and the Turtle River on the west. It is years since some of the routes have been visited even by Indians. The whole area is heavily wooded; its lakes

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## *Outdoors in Canada*

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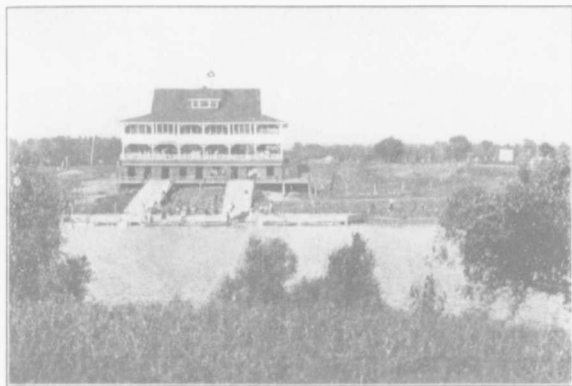


CANADIAN NORTHERN UNION STATION, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

and rivers, all of crystal pureness, are brimful of lake trout and pike-perch; and moose are more abundant than anywhere else. The Canadian Northern Railway recommends this region to the hardier, more venturesome canoeman, who occasionally enjoys blazing an old trail, and for whom effort has its reward in a perfect sense of discovery.

Two of the largest lakes in the Rainy River District are the Lower and Upper Manitou (the latter called on the map *Anzehl-kumming*), lying fifty miles to the north of Rainy Lake and extending thirty-five miles to the south-west. At one time they were the scene of a remarkable gold boom, the remains of which are seen in a number of deserted mine buildings along the shores. At present, except for two homesteads and the picturesque little mining town of Goldrock at the head of the lakes, this country is without inhabitants. The Manitou Lakes, in themselves, are wild, rugged, and full of fish, and they admit on all sides to a variety of small islands, rich in game and scenery. Were they more accessible, their many islands, particularly in the Upper Manitou, the fine opportunities for fishing and sailing and countless possibilities for delightful excursions, would make them ideal places for summer homes. For this purpose Goldrock would have to be made the headquarters.

The Rainy Lake District—the several thousand smaller lakes—is still unfished. We know from the assurance of Indian trappers, who fish through the ice in winter, that all the clear-water lakes of the country contain lake trout—often of huge size. The next two most widespread and abundant varieties, pickerel and whitefish, are found in great numbers in all the boundary waters and in most of the large watercourses. Brook trout monopolize all the streams flowing into Lake Superior east of the divide



WINNIPEG ROWING CLUB AND RED RIVER, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

and south of Arrow Lake. Bass are found in isolated lakes on Hunters Island, near Lower Manitou, and in other widely separated places. Sturgeon occur from the Lake of the Woods through Rainy River, Rainy Lake, Namakan Lake, Namakan River, Lac la Croix, Maligne River and Sturgeon Lake. The biggest maskinonge are reported from the Lower Manitou.

The fisherman will not need to be reminded that sturgeon and whitefish refuse a hook. They must be speared or netted. Lake trout, on the other hand, are easy, though capricious victims. There is no use to give reasons why trout bite in some lakes, even in the middle of summer, while in other lakes they refuse the most artful persuasion; every angler will have his own theories and his own methods of reaching the big fellows at the bottom of the lake. And, wherever he fishes, he can enjoy the sense of original investigation. Under favorable circumstances, there is no doubt that the next few years will bring forth some new records and many an unknown name will join the rank of famous fishermen.

### **Quetico Park**

The very finest camping sites in the whole country are located along the sand beaches of Quetico Lake. Safe bathing, perfect water, excellent fishing. The lake is so broken up by islands that winds are seldom troublesome to canoeists. Excursions may be made every day to new scenes without once leaving the heavy pine forest. Indian paintings on the rocks near inlet from Long Lake. No long portages within thirty miles in any direction. Moose are not seen as frequently as in some places, from the fact that the shores of the lake are seldom grassy, but suitable bays are within a short distance. This camp site may be reached in three days' steady paddling from Windigo, Ontario. The Canadian Northern Railway recommends it as the ideal location for camping parties.



SWAN RIVER, MANITOBA.

Sturgeon Lake has several good sand beaches, the best being a beautiful point on the south shore near the centre of the lake, on both sides of which there is excellent bathing. A nice stand of Norway pine adds to its attractiveness. Sturgeon Lake is a large, clean-looking sheet, well located with reference to daily excursions into moose haunts, and is within two days' paddle, over the old Dawson route, from Windigo. The forest growth is mixed and inferior to that in Quetico Lake. This lake is especially recommended to campers who are fond of shooting rapids. There is an exciting rapid in the Maligne River, at the west end of the lake, which can easily be shot after some preliminary study. However, this does not apply to novices.

A splendid location for studying moose is Kahnipiminanikok Lake, characterized by many grassy bays and a few sand beaches. Excursions can be made into the beautiful Kawawiagamak River and into Agnes and McKenzie Lakes, both of which give magnificent views from their high cliffs. The most romantically beautiful route in the country—the Kahshawpiwigamak—is immediately tributary. There is good fishing and a primeval forest of mixed timber.

Sagauaga Lake offers a capital place for a clubhouse on the Canadian side. It can be reached in one day's hard paddling from North Lake, Ontario. The scenery is good, with a high fall at western end of lake and wonderful cliffs on Cypress and Emerald Lakes in the eastern part of Hunters Island. There is only one portage to Northern Light Lake, with its beautiful islands and good fishing. Likewise into Seagull Lake, in Minnesota. Sport includes moose and a variety of fishing.

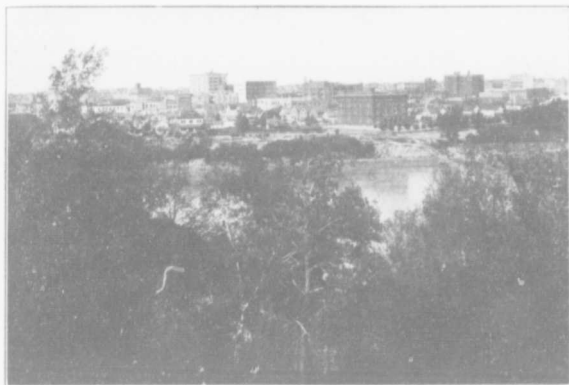
Heron and Bluebeard are two delightful lakes that can be reached in half a day's easy paddle from Mine Centre, Ontario,



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## Canadian Northern Railway

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SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.

with only two short, easy portages to either one. The district is one of the very choicest breeding-grounds for moose. The Heron River winds through a grassy valley, where moose are apt to be seen in any bend, and has a very beautiful fall at the head. Among the attractions are good water in the lakes, sand beaches, heavy timber, beautiful camp sites and satisfactory pike-perch fishing. This location is especially designed for family camping parties, where a father, for instance, has studied woodcraft all winter, and would like to lead forth his flock and show what a woodsman he has become. The lakes can be reached and a comfortable camp established in one day. There is hardly any possibility of getting lost. The trip is neither too long nor too fatiguing for children. Moose are practically certain to be seen and can be studied close by. There is a variety of interest.

A lake highly recommended for the establishment of a sportsman's club is Shebandowan ("The Lake of the Long Wigwam"). Others are Eye, Big Clearwater, Turtle, and Mountain Lakes.

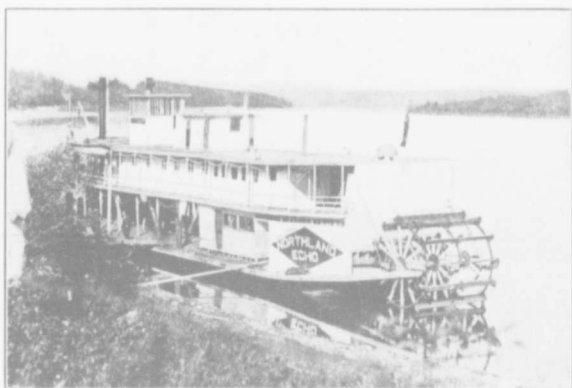
**The Lake of the Woods** This large body of water lies partly in Canadian and partly in American territory. On the south-east it is bounded by the Rainy River District, to the north-east by the District of Kenora, and to the west by the Province of Manitoba. The International Boundary Line, leaving Rainy River, runs through the lake, skirting the islands up to the bottom of the bay of the north-west angle thence back again directly south of the 49th parallel, thus cutting out from the Dominion of Canada a triangular corner, which is skirted on the south by the Canadian Northern Railway.

This lake is studded with innumerable, well-wooded islands of all sizes, and indented all round with deep bays and bold headlands, excepting the south-western part, which is a clean sheet of

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## *Outdoors in Canada*

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H. B. CO.'S "NORTHLAND ECHO" AT ATHABASCA, ALBERTA.

water, with regular shores forming the portion of a circle, with one large cape in it. It is about eighty miles from north to south and about half as much from east to west. Its waters are supplied chiefly by the Rainy River from the south-east, and move slowly to the north, where they find their way to Lake Winnipeg through the turbulent Winnipeg River. The scenery is very beautiful, and is becoming more and more appreciated by those in search of summer holiday grounds and good fishing. The best point of access is from Rainy River, Ont.; Beaudette, Minn., or Warroad, Minn.

An interesting historical fact is that on this lake was located old Fort St. Charles, where Father Aulneau, of the Society of Jesus, and Jean Pierre de Laverendrye, were buried. In 1731 Pierre Gauthier de Varennes de Laverendrye, a French-Canadian, was commissioned by the Governor of New France, M. de Beauharnois, in the name of His Majesty the King of France, to go and secure for his country the fur trade of the territories west of the Great Lakes, and meantime to search for a passage by water to the western sea. He reached the bay now called Northwest Angle, on the western shore of the Lake of the Woods, in the summer of 1732, with his three sons, a Jesuit missionary, the Rev. Charles Messaiger, and a company of about fifty men, servants and soldiers.

On June 5th, 1736, M. de Laverendrye despatched to Michilamackinac three canoes manned by nineteen Frenchmen, under the command of his eldest son, Jean, then twenty-two years of age. Their purpose was to secure some provisions and ammunition that had failed to reach them the previous fall. Father Aulneau was of the party. There were twenty-one in all. Their route was across the lake toward Rainy River. After one day's



ATHABASCA RIVER, ALBERTA.

journey, they were surprised by a party of Sioux Indians from the south, and all cruelly massacred. In 1908 the site of Fort St. Charles was discovered, and the bones of the massacred party, which had been buried there. A large cross was erected with this inscription: "Fort St. Charles, erected in 1732, discovered in 1908." Around this cross were piled, in the form of a cone, the scattered stones of the main chimney of the old fort.

## Manitoba

**Lake Manitoba** Good shooting may be enjoyed around this large body of water, wild duck and prairie chicken being plentiful at Oak Point and Delta, as also pickerel and jack at Marshy Point and Oak Point Beach. The best months for fish are June, July, August and September. Charges for boat and bait are \$2 per day. The country is open, with sloughs and marshes.

**The Duck and Riding Mountains** In this district the country is rolling and wooded, but open in places. The principal game is moose, elk, deer and bear, as also prairie chicken. Guides can be got among the homesteaders. Teams vary from \$2 to \$5 per day. There are pickerel and gold-eye in Lake Dauphin, which furnish plenty of sport, especially in the months of April and September. The best sport here, however, is elk hunting, as the Riding Mountains are one of the few districts where these remarkably fine animals can still be found. Certain areas in the Duck and Riding Mountains have been set aside by the Province of Manitoba as game preserves, in which carrying fire arms, hunting or trapping is prohibited by law.



LOGGING SCENE, PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

There is good shooting five miles from Brandon for chicken, partridge, geese and rabbit. The country consists of sand hills and spruce woods, but no guides are needed. The Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon, is the second in the hotel chain of the Canadian Northern. It is furnished and equipped on a scale of luxury hardly equalled in the West. Erected by the Company for the accommodation of travellers, its design embodies every recent improvement, and it is decorated in a specially attractive manner. This hotel is a most comfortable rendezvous for sportsmen going west for the shooting.

**Lake Winnipegosis** The hunting at Crane River is characterized as good, for elk, moose and birds are fairly numerous. The country is mostly wooded, with some marsh land, and there are no guides, although teams may be secured at from \$10 to \$15, according to distance. In Lake Winnipegosis and Mossy River there is fishing close to the railway for pickerel, jack, and gold-eye. The charge for boats is \$1 per day, and for gasoline launches \$10 per day.

**Hudson Bay District** Hunting through the northern district is fair, and the wooded country accessible by dog train or teams. Moose, caribou, fox and lynx are all to be found with the aid of Indian guides. Jack, pickerel and sturgeon are fairly plentiful in Clear Water Lake.

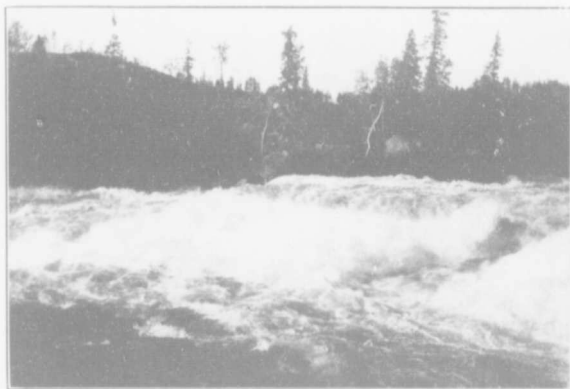
## Saskatchewan

For bird shooting, central and northern Saskatchewan stand without a peer. The quantity of wild fowl is very remarkable, and is not found on any other part of the globe. Besides the very great variety of duck, there are prairie chicken, partridge, ruffed

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## Canadian Northern Railway

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WATER POWER, ATHABASCA RIVER, ALBERTA.

grouse, snipe, plover, and geese. In addition to the bird shooting, there is much big game in the wooded portions of the province, including moose, elk, deer and bear. Under the present well-regulated game laws it is probable that there will be little diminution in the wild life of the province for many years to come.

Since the immense grain fields of the West came under cultivation the southern flight of the duck has, in the opinion of ornithologists, undergone a radical change. Thousands of duck that used to continue their flight to the rice beds, with their precarious crop, now feed in the grain fields, and there is no doubt that the breeding grounds of certain varieties that used to migrate further north now breed in the sloughs of middle and northern Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta.

There is hunting in Misquinaw Lake and at Fort a la Corne for deer, elk and moose, chicken and partridge shooting being particularly good, the country wooded, and teams can be secured.

**Carrot River Valley** The hunting around Birch Hills for moose, deer, elk and jumpers is very good, as also for duck and prairie chicken. The country is open and wooded, dry and rolling. There are no regular guides, but settlers can be secured, and teams are available; charges, \$5 per day, with driver.

The shooting around Buffalo Lake, Long Lake and sloughs is particularly good. Ducks, geese, snipe, chicken and grouse are the principal game. The country is open. Guides, \$3 per day. Boats can be obtained at a charge of \$1 per day.

**Prince Albert District** Moose, elk, red deer and jumpers are hunted in a district forty miles in width to the north-west, north, and north-east. The country between the rivers from the Forks west as far as Prince Albert is well stocked with



PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDING, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

ducks, chicken, partridge, sandhill cranes and rabbit. All the larger lakes north of East Saskatchewan teem with jack fish, pickerel and white fish, while in the river itself, gold-eyes are very plentiful.

**Battleford District** The shooting here is good, duck, geese, chicken and snipe being numerous. The country is scrubby and hilly. Guides are not required, and teams can be secured. Duck, chicken and geese shooting in the immediate vicinity of Jackfish Lake is good. The country is open, and teams can be secured. Jack and pickerel are plentiful throughout open season. Charges for boats, 25 cents per hour.

Hunting in Big River is fair. Heavy timber and swamp characterize the district.

## Alberta

The Alberta big game season opens November 1st, in advance of the neighboring provinces. This enables the hunter of big game to open his campaign at a season of the year when life in the woods is most enjoyable. There is good hunting of some sort in practically every part of the province, except upon the borders of the large cities, and the field sportsman who cannot get his fill of hunting, either big game or small, in Alberta, will be hard to please. Geese, prairie chicken, snipe, partridge and other game birds breed in thousands, and such big game as deer, antelope, moose, elk, caribou, mountain sheep and goat, also bear, are to be had with comparative ease by the fairly skilful hunter. Wild duck breed in practically every lake and slough in Alberta, and the country north and west is one vast breeding ground for these fowl.



CANOE RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Edmonton District** Twenty-eight varieties of duck breed in the country north and west of Edmonton. Mallards fat-laden, with beautiful plumage; the Royal canvas-back, the red-head, spoon-bill, blue-bill; teal—both blue and green-winged; widgeon, pin-tail and ruddy ducks, make up the bulk of the bag as a rule. Prairie chickens are found almost everywhere, and provide some splendid sport. The prairie chicken season opens on the 1st of October, and lasts for a month. Partridges and ruffed grouse are plentiful in the country round about Edmonton, but hardly provide as good sport as their pinnated and sharp-tail cousins of the grouse family. Deer are very plentiful in the country west and north of Edmonton, and are often seen within a few miles of the city. To get the best big game shooting, however, it is advisable to go a fairly good distance, from fifty to a hundred and fifty miles. Within this compass are deer, moose, bear, caribou, mountain goats and sheep, and elk, and the big game hunter who takes up his work in Northern Alberta with reasonable diligence rarely fails of reward. Game is plentiful and easy to come at; the season is good and the weather generally clear and bracing, without being as cold as the following month of December is likely to be in this latitude.

The big game hunter can take train from Edmonton to the very haunt of his quarry, or by canoe may penetrate by the way of the northern lakes, Peace, Slave and MacKenzie Rivers, into the great wilderness of the barren land, with its countless thousands of caribou and other big game.

**Athabasca District** Hunting throughout the whole north country is good for all classes of game. The information contained under Edmonton applies to this district. The country is wooded and open, but rolling and hilly. Half-breed

guides are supplied by the hotels. Teams can be secured at all times; charges \$10 to \$15 per day. Fishing may be enjoyed in the Athabasca River and Lesser Slave Lake. For trout, jack fish, pike and pickerel the best months are June and July.

### **Jasper Park**

Jasper Park has been set aside by the Dominion Government as a forest and game reserve; its area is about 3,000 square miles; situated on the western boundary of the Province of Alberta, amidst some of the finest scenery in the Rocky Mountains.

Using Jasper as a centre, there are many hunting districts which may be reached. Such reliable guides and outfitters as Messrs. Brewster Bros. and Moore, who make their headquarters at Jasper, say that they can guarantee to secure hunters mountain sheep and mountain goat on the confines of the Park. The sport of hunting mountain sheep and goat is one of the most attractive in the world, and the ambitious Nimrod can hardly be considered to have achieved fame until he has secured one or other of these specimens. Mountain sheep are more common in Alberta than in British Columbia, but the mountain goat are generally found on the British Columbia side. There are a number of black bear in the district. The great attraction, of course, is the grizzly, but for these the hunter goes rather further into British Columbia. The best time for bear is early in the season; parties usually start out about the 25th of May, and stay out until about the middle of June. Good hunting may also be had for caribou, black-tailed deer and moose.

Brewster Bros. and Moore have a complete organization at Jasper, including pack horses, riding ponies and everything required for a hunting trip. All the sportsman has to do is to take in his rifle, ammunition and personal luggage. These outfitters will provide them with guides, cooks, outfits and tents at very reasonable prices. The charges are according to services rendered, depending upon the requirements of the hunter. Full particulars will be sent on application to Brewster Bros. and Moore, Jasper P.O., Alta.

In this district are found rainbow trout, particularly in Brazeau Lake and Brazeau River, reached by about seven days' journey from the railway. There are many other streams and lakes where splendid fishing is obtained, amongst them Jack Lake, about a day's journey from the line, or Rock Lake, about two days' journey. Pyramid Lake, one hour's drive from Jasper, has good lake trout fishing. Practically every lake is a virgin fishing ground, and the only question among the several guides is not so much as to where fish are most plentiful, but as to where they are the largest. There are trails to almost all the lakes, and the Government Park and Forestry Department are improving them every year.





DUFFY'S PEAK, ROCKY MOUNTAINS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Park also offers to the photographer and explorer an incomparable field, as there are innumerable unmapped falls, cascades, valleys, lakes, rivers, mountain ranges and peaks, now made accessible for the first time by the opening of the railway.

A magnificent canoe trip can be made from Jasper down the Athabasca River, right through to Athabasca Landing, which, when better known, will attract many people. The route is very beautiful, and, moreover, perfectly safe; while the return journey can be made by rail.

The line of the Canadian Northern Railway to the Pacific Coast passes Jasper Park, within sight of Mount Robson, amidst the grandest scenery in the Rocky Mountains, through the Yellowhead Pass, and follows the North Thompson and Fraser Rivers to the coast.

East from Jasper the line runs along the river bank, with cliffs and mountains in the background, cutting the south end of Henry House Flat, which is very beautiful and dotted with trees.

At Pocohontas an excellent view of Roche Miette is to be had. This peak, although not of unusual height, is very spectacular in its clear-cut symmetry.

From Henry House the Snaring River runs for about one and a quarter miles to the upper end of Jasper Lake, at whose mouth Rocky River flows in. Here the line comes right out on the shore, and runs the entire length, amid beautiful scenery, cutting through the side of historic old Jasper House at the eastern end.

Leaving this point, it runs inland for three-quarters of a mile, and crosses the Stoney River, which has a fall of 54 feet, located about twenty miles from its mouth, and shelters a goodly quantity of bull trout. These falls are a two days' journey with pack horses, but are well worth seeing.

Steel again follows the banks of the river for two and a half miles to the junction of the Moose River, a small, glacial stream, which can be jumped across at most seasons of the year. Just below, an 800-foot tunnel enables the line to pass Bowling Mountain. Here a small creek, with very pretty falls, similar to the much-talked-of Punch Bowl Falls, passes under the line, and here we touch upon old-time romance, for it is stated that an Indian went into a canyon of the creek, over a hundred feet deep, and was never seen again. However this may be, it is a fact that several engineers have tried the ascent without success, and the only way to reach the lake is over the mountains.

For eight miles the route follows the shore of Brule Lake, at whose north-east end is the mouth of Solomon Creek, where there is some very good fishing. This is supposed to be the site of a very old trading post, run by "Free Trader," in opposition to the Hudson Bay Company, and is also considered to be the eastern boundary of Jasper Park, although the government survey has not been completed as yet.

Going west from Jasper up the Miette River, the mountains tower on all sides, affording scenery of the most splendid description, until the deep, green waters of Yellowhead Lake are reached. Then comes ten miles through a rather interesting and heavily timbered country, by Moose Lake and along the Fraser, to the crossing of Moose River, which last has very beautiful falls and a big canyon. A trail follows its course to Mount Robson, which,



MT. ROBSON, JASPER PARK, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

although not actually within the confines of the Park, may yet be regarded as among its greatest assets. From Jasper itself there is a magnificent panorama. Across the valley to the south, the Maligne Mountains confront us. North-east, Pyramid rears his icy summit in the sky. South-west, a chain of lesser peaks spread out their ever-changing glories of light and shade. The stems of the naked trees upon their slopes make, as it were, bold brush strokes of mauve, and the shadows on the crags are blue. The sky is generally cold and clear, with large, lazily floating clouds. Westward the land is lower, but in the notch there can be distinguished, against the horizon, the majestic heights of Mounts Geikie and Hardisty, two of the monarchs of the range.

Standing in the centre of the valley, it seems difficult to imagine scenery of greater grandeur, but the real show places are further west, in the neighborhood of Tete Jaune Cache.

## **British Columbia**

Sportsmen, both big-game hunters and anglers, will find the greatest possible variety of outdoor recreation in the country traversed by the Canadian Northern Railway. Bears (including grizzly, silver-tip, black, and brown), mountain-sheep, caribou, moose, mountain-goat, deer, wolf, and cougar can be killed along the Mainland route of the railway; and black bear, deer, wolf, and cougar on Vancouver Island. Splendid fishing will be found in numerous of the main and lesser streams, lakes and estuaries covered by the entire route.



NEAR YALE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The trout-fishing is particularly fine. Both in the upper tributaries of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, the Okanagan Lakes, the Cowichan Lake District, and in the Alberni District, the angler can follow his favorite sport with success.

At the Alberni Canal and Cowichan Bay, Vancouver Island, and elsewhere, there is good salmon-trolling in the season. Wild-fowling and upland shooting is excellent in many localities.

To the tourist in search of the beautiful and the sublime a trip over this railway will reveal glories far beyond the power of the artist or writer to delineate. Only an intimate perusal of these marvellous pages of Nature's scenic history will suffice, as they are unfolded from the steel viewpoint of this great trans-continental railway in British Columbia.

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## **General Information**

### **THROUGH TICKETS.**

Tourists and sportsmen coming from all points in the United States and Canada can obtain through tickets, and the advantage of reduced round-trip rates when they are in effect, to the various points named in this publication. Through tickets will be sold via Montreal, Toronto, Duluth and Winnipeg to all points on this Company's lines.



FRUIT FARMING, OKANAGAN VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### BAGGAGE.

One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage, which may include guns and rifles in cases, sportsman's outfit and camp equipment, will be checked free on each adult ticket.

#### CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS.

Persons visiting Canada for a limited time for pleasure may bring with them such guns, fishing tackle, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, kodaks, bicycles, etc., as they may require for their own use, upon reporting same to the Customs Officer at port of entry, depositing with him a sum of money equal to the duty, subject to a refund of this amount if the articles are exported within six months, or they may be forwarded in bond to any point in Canada where a Customs Officer is situated, where the same regulations as above must be complied with.

#### EQUIPMENT.

Unless out hunting, a gun is a needless burden on a canoe trip. Its weight in extra blankets will be ten times as valuable, for the nights are often very cool, even in midsummer. A muslin inner tent, tied to the ridge of the tent at night, is an efficient guard against mosquitoes. The rest of the duffle will consist of a silkalene tent, a nested cooking outfit, simple stores in cloth bags, changes of warm clothing, strong canvas pack-sacks to contain everything, and a steady canoe. American travellers will prefer the American-made canvas-covered canoes with cane seats.



VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### FIRES.

One duty which every traveller owes the country is the prevention of forest fires. He should hold himself responsible, remembering that the smallest spark may cause the most frightful destruction. Let him make his fires on the bare rock out of reach of wind, trees, and, especially, moss; and, when he leaves or goes to bed, let him quench the fire absolutely. A fire in the moss can never be extinguished with certainty. It is impossible to be over-careful. The laws are stringent.

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#### CANADIAN NORTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

"Where to Fish and Hunt."

"Map and Chart of Muskoka Lakes, Sparrow Lake, and Rideau Lakes."

"Summer Resorts Along the Road by the Sea."—Halifax and South Western Railway.

"Niagara, St. Catharines Line Booklet."

"Hotel Lake St. Joseph."

"Week End Leaflet."—Tourist week-end and Commutation fares—Ontario.

"Peace River, Alberta, and How to Reach It."

"Homeseekers' and Settlers' Guide."

"Canadian Northern Time Tables."—Eastern and Western Lines, with information on Railways, Hotels, Steamships, Telegraph and Express.

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R. L. FAIRBAIRN, General Pass. Agent, Toronto, Ont.	GEO. H. SHAW, General Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.	R. CREELMAN, General Pass. Agent, Winnipeg, Man.
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