

PLAYGROUNDS *of* CANADA

and NEW ENGLAND

*The Haunts
of FISH
and GAME*



GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM

THE MOST ENJOYING
SUMMER RESORTS
IN AMERICA



A VISTA OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA, SHOWING THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, THE "CHATEAU LAURIER," THE NEW GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM'S \$2,000,000 HOTEL AND THE NEW GRAND TRUNK CENTRAL PASSENGER STATION.

The
Playgrounds
of
Canada
and
New England

A short treatise on
Tourist, Fishing
and Hunting
Resorts

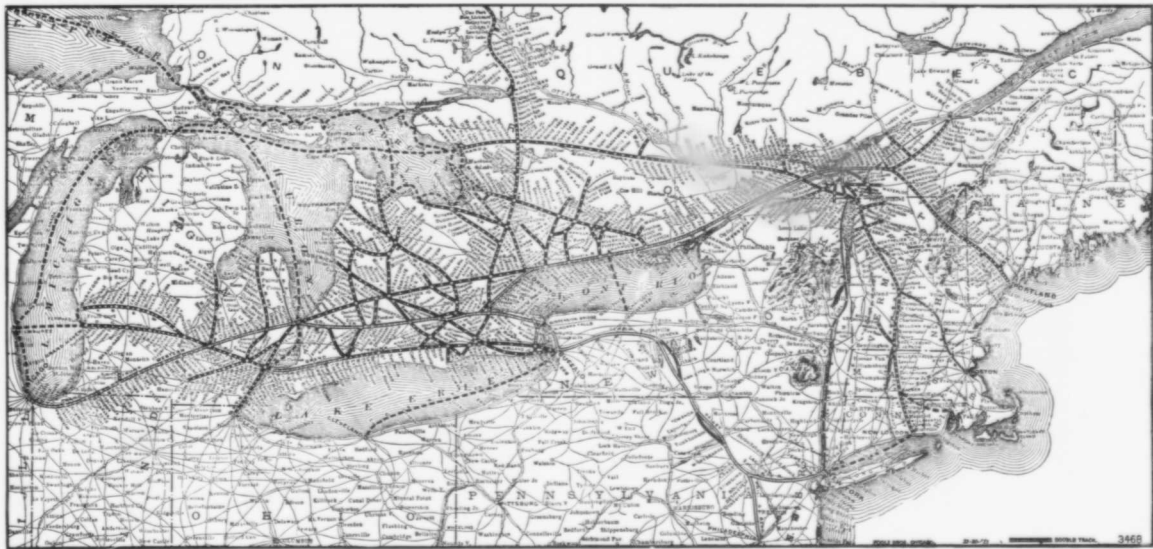
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1912



MAP OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM AND CONNECTIONS



GRAND TRUNK STANDARD TRAIN

INTRODUCTION

THE bursting of the springtime sun which warms to life the tender offspring of the kingdom of Flora, and under whose powerful influence the ice-bound rivers and snow-clad mountains of our northern countries seem glad to return to their normal condition, is also the time when the sportsman, angler and tourist, and seeker after health and pleasure are on the alert to determine when and where to spend their holiday season.

To a very large number in North America and other countries, the summer season, as well as the spring and fall, is looked forward to as the one bright spot in the year, when for a brief space the cares of business are cast aside and life is given up to enjoyment; there are also those less trammelled and free to seek out these pleasures wherever they may be found. To either class these pages will not appeal in vain, for the daily improvements and increased facilities of modern travel, the easy accessibility of places which, until recently, were considered out of the way, render it constantly more difficult to determine which place will prove to be the most enjoyable. Experience, the testimony of thousands and the popularity of the several districts located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System, is conclusive proof that they are the Elysium of the sportsman and the Mecca *par excellence* of the tourist. Many of the regions reached by the Grand Trunk seem to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind, pleasures as varied as the scenes being realized. Among these districts are the resorts reached by the northern division of this system. The very formation of this lake country, known as "The Highlands of Ontario," presents unrivalled facilities for hunting, fishing and camping. The spirit of the most enthusiastic angler rises with the elevating influence of the scene, for his trained eye can take in at a glance the increasing activity existing beneath the trembling, transparent bosom of the matchless waters that are found within the confines of this extensive tract of pleasure grounds, where myriads of the finny tribe, unmolested, disport themselves. During the summer season, what time is not taken up with the pleasure of feasting the eye on the charms of Nature, may be spent with much profit in camping and fishing, and in the autumn, when the "sere and yellow leaf" reminds one that the sun is hastening to gladden other climes, the disciples of the gun, and the lovers of the chase, take almost entire possession of the field. Other districts east of what is known as the Muskoka Lakes District, but included in the high altitude of "The Highlands," are the haunts of probably the largest brook trout on the continent, many of the fish running up to from six to

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eight pounds. The lakes in which these big fellows are found are situated in the Haliburton region, of which we will say more anon. The pathfinders have travelled Northern Ontario with the result that a railway now penetrates the forest fastnesses of the North and opens up illimitable fields for the sportsman and lover of rod and gun. "Temagami," the new region for the angler and hunter, offers unexcelled attractions. You who are tired of the old worn trails may have your first peep into this new sportman's paradise. Therefore, it behooves you, O mighty hunter, to go forth and capture your caribou or moose while you may. The scenes are shifting. Civilization is shoving the wild things farther and farther to the North. But you who are lucky enough to live to-day, may hurry to these last fastnesses and find here the rarest sport to be had in all North America.

The small-mouth black bass is a magnificent fish, and is considered by many anglers to be the prince of American game fishes. Its favorite abode is in fast and cold streams, and in clear, cold lakes, abounding in gravel and rocky bottom. It is a fish that is not often found with its cousin, the large-mouth black bass, with this difference, that it usually takes to the cooler waters, whereas the large-mouth black bass will thrive in shallower or warmer waters. There is no fiercer, pluckier, or harder fighting fish known to American waters than the small-mouth black bass, and many think that, weight for weight, it is the superior of the brook trout. Dr. Henshal says, in his "Book of the Black Bass:" "Inch for inch, and pound for pound, the gamiest fish that swims." South of these districts, in the Bay of Quinte and St. Lawrence River, as well as in the chain of lakes running through the counties of Victoria and Peterboro', and known as the Kawartha Lakes, is found the maskinonge (*Lucius-Lucius maskinonge*). This fish is the king of the pike family in America, and is often fittingly termed "the wolf of the waters." It is also found in Lake Simcoe, Moon River, Kawartha Lakes, and at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on the Ottawa River, where they run in weight up to sixty pounds.

"Highlands of Ontario"

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

The Grand Trunk Railway System reaches all the principal summer resort districts and fishing and hunting confines in the "Highlands of Ontario," some of which are briefly referred to in this publication. The city of Toronto is the objective point for nearly all of these attractive resorts, which are reached by the Northern Division of this great railway.

ORILLIA AND COUCHICHING

Two names with a subtle aroma in their very euphony, one a Spanish word and the other of Indian origin, are nearly always coupled in describing one of the most beautiful summer resort districts in the famous "Highlands of Ontario." Orillia names the town (eighty-six miles north of Toronto), one of the prettiest and most picturesque in all Canada, and Couchiching the lovely lake on whose shores it is built.

Orillia is at the gateway of the Muskoka region, for it is at this point that the landscape characteristic of that district makes its appearance. The town is built on the hillside, overlooking lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. The ground rises from the water's edge in a series of terraces, gradual slopes leading from one to the other, until from the topmost there is a splendid outlook for forty miles over Lake Simcoe. A handsomely illustrated booklet, giving fuller description of this lovely spot, may be had on application to any of the representatives mentioned in this booklet. (See page 31.)



LAKE COUCHICHING, ORILLIA

MUSKOKA LAKES

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

Old forests, peopled with great patriarchs of the woods, abound in Muskoka. These forests, unlike some of the more exploited ones, do contain game, and the game is something more than an occasional chipmunk cheekily sitting on a stone and chattering defiance at the hunter.

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

The Playgrounds of Canada

Good boats, and that best of all methods of navigation—a good canoe—can be easily obtained. Health stalks abroad on every vale and knoll; quiet peace, soothing in its calm, reigns everywhere; contentment and happiness are the handmaidens of the visitor.

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

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

The bosoms of these sylvan gems are covered with innumerable islands, on which have been built cosy and comfortable cottages, and on the larger islands may be seen handsome and costly residences, the homes of the wealthy. To those in search of purely scenic beauty, there is no other spot in the universe to rival it; while those in search of health will find the purity of air and general surroundings most beneficial. Being at an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea level, and over 500 feet above the city of Toronto, it is the very spot to invigorate exhausted physical nature. Good hotel accommodation is found in this district. A comprehensive booklet describing this district more fully is issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System and can be had for the asking.

LAKE OF BAYS

One hundred and forty-six miles north of Toronto, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, nestles Huntsville, a pretty town nearly in the centre of what is known as the "Lake of Bays" district. The region in this locality is replete with natural beauty and loveliness, and comprises some of the most beautiful water stretches and picturesque landscapes for which that vast portion of Northern Ontario is becoming so famous with the ever-increasing and fastidious army of tourists who each year are looking for fresh fields to explore.

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

Grand Trunk Railway System

The "Wawa" hotel, one of the finest summer hotels in America, is situated on the "Lake of Bays" and offers exceptional accommodation for its guests. A handsome booklet, with an extended and concise description of this district profusely illustrated, may be had on application to any Grand Trunk agent. (See list, page 31.)

MAGANETAWAN RIVER

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



LANDING AT ROYAL MUSKOKA HOTEL WHARF, LAKE ROSSEAU

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

LAKE NIPISSING AND THE FRENCH RIVER

The unlimited attractions that are combined in the region known as the Lake Nipissing and French River District are fast becoming known to the sportsman, and each year sees an enormous increase of fishermen and hunters making these confines their



VIEW FROM REAR OF THE "WAWA" HOTEL, LAKE OF BAYS

objective point. The wild and rugged grandeur of its scenery, the health-giving properties of the atmosphere, the primeval wildness of the surroundings, and its splendid fishing and hunting grounds are attracting those who do not care for the gayeties of the modern summer resorts, but prefer the untrodden forests and the pleasures to be derived in outdoor life. North Bay, on the line of the Grand Trunk, 227 miles north of Toronto, is the starting point for this magnificent locality, and the splendid train service operated by this company makes the district easy of access. Steamer is taken from North Bay for the head of the French River, twenty miles distant, at which point canoes or boats are taken for the trip down the river as far as the tourist or sportsman desires, even to the Georgian Bay. The fishing in this district is without a peer in the northern country, the gamiest of the gamy species of the finny kingdom simply predominating in the waters of this region. Maskinonge, ranging from fifteen to thirty pounds, black bass running up to six pounds, and pickerel tipping the scales at fifteen pounds are numerous, and at any time during the open season a "rattling" fine day's sport can be had. During the hunting season, deer and other large game abound. Write to any agent of the Grand Trunk for illustrated booklet which will be sent free. (See list, page 31.)

THE TEMAGAMI REGION

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

That these little limpid, wood-girt seas should lie so long, almost at the heart of the continent, unexplored and practically unknown for two hundred years, is due to the fact that until recently no railway had pierced that wilderness. Now, however, the pathfinder has passed that way, has opened a steel rail, so that during the fishing and shooting season of 1912, those who are tired of the old worn trails may have their first peep into this new sportsman's paradise. They are passing rapidly, these "silent places." The march of empire has reached the Pacific Ocean. The eastern sportsman, voyager, and explorer, having wiped the West out, is turning to the North. The white man in this ceaseless search for the earth's endowments is now wiping out the wilderness. A little while and the "forest primeval" shall be no more. In all probability we of this generation will be the last to relate to our grandchildren the stirring stories of the hunt in the wild forests of Canada.

Temagami is a great patch cut out of Canada, containing 3,750,000 acres of lakes, rivers and wilderness. The scenic grandeur of this new territory is almost incomparable. Lake Temagami has a shore line of about eight hundred miles and there are a thousand and one lesser lakes, countless little timbered isles, walled in by the unscarred forest with its cathedral pines through which the low winds sing of health and rest and happiness—the sweet forget-

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A GLIMPSE OF THE MAGANETAWAN RIVER, HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO

fulness that comes to a tired soul when he steals away for a brief visit with Nature.

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

This is the "Mecca" for the tired business man, the toiler of busy mart and street, with labor-dimmed eyes and weary brain, and where more perfect rest and tranquillity can be found than even the tired mind longs for or fancy depicts.

Reliable Indian guides are obtainable throughout Temagami, country-wise old woodsmen who can lead you to where the wild things live. And they know, too, where the fishing is best. During midsummer the lake trout take to deep water and can be reached only with something like two hundred feet of wire line. But the black bass bite well in July, August and September, and the waters of the lakes in the Temagami country simply teem with them. They seem to be gamier than fish of the same species in other waters and run up to six pounds.

All these fish have a fine flavor because of the low temperature and pure water. All the streams emptying into Lady Evelyn Lake are alive with brook trout. These speckled beauties are as game here as in the Alpine streams of the Rockies. Get a copy of the illustrated descriptive booklet relating to this wonderful territory issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, which is sent free on application to any agent. (See list, page 31.)

THE 30,000 ISLANDS OF THE GEORGIAN BAY

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

But he is wrong. The Grand Trunk Railway System has been staking out, and opening up to the world, new Wonderlands in the wilds of Ontario. Each year new resorts with new hotels are thrown open, and they are always full to the doors, for the globe-trotter is eager for new fields. Those who cannot afford the time and expense of a cross-continent trip, welcome these new havens of rest and pleasure. The busy business man and the tired student find rest and recreation in the forest fastnesses of the North. The lover of out-of-door sports finds here the happiest hunting ground on the continent, and renews his youth by the shores of still water and by the banks of running streams.

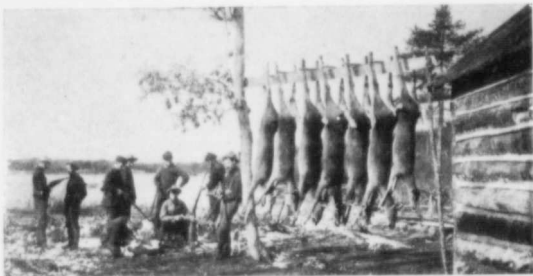
The great secret of the success and ever-increasing popularity of these northern resorts lies in the fact that every one who shoots, rests, or recreates here becomes a travelling advertising agent for the north country, and a fast friend to the Grand Trunk Railway System which is opening new worlds to the tourists, the nimrod, and the follower of big game.

Another of the most delightful and beautiful trips that may be taken in Canada, and not surpassed in any other country, is through



AFTER AN AFTERNOON'S FISHING, TEMAGAMI DISTRICT

The Playgrounds of Canada



LAST DAY IN CAMP, MAGANETAWAN RIVER

and among the islands of the Georgian Bay, that great arm of Lake Huron lying west of the Muskoka Lakes, and which is easily accessible from Midland or Penetang, two points on the Grand Trunk Railway System—in which lie an extensive archipelago of more than 30,000 islands, and which bears the name of his late Majesty, King George the Third. In general character they are similar to the Thousand Islands situated in the St. Lawrence River, but, of course, are infinitely more numerous. This magnificent bay has no equal on the American continent. The steady increase of tourists to this locality is alone proof that it has become the most popular resort on the Inland Lakes. It is impossible to describe this wonderful waterway with any degree of satisfaction, as Nature has been so generous in beautifying and adorning it with a lavish hand, and has gifted the region with gorgeous scenic effects, rugged promontories, charming summering places on beautifully wooded islands, intricate channels and narrows, that it is one grand panorama of vistas from beginning to end. Islands of every shape and size, from those of but a lone rock to some hundreds of acres in extent, are beheld on every hand, most changeable in their variegated foliage and moss-covered rocks, peeping out of the blue depths of clear crystal-like water, for the inspection of the beholder. Write to any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System mentioned in this publication for a copy of the Georgian Bay folder, giving a full and interesting description of this territory. (See page 31.)

THE "ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK" OF ONTARIO

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

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

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

The situation of the park and contiguous territory might be called the eastern section of the "Highlands of Ontario," and covers an area of 2,000,000 acres of forest and water stretches, there being no less than 1,200 lakes and rivers within its boundaries. This vast extent of virgin wilderness has aptly been named "Lakeland," and the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System penetrates its confines for many miles, giving exceptional facilities for reaching the different points of ingress to the many canoe routes and navigable lakes and streams which radiate from the railway line north and south, making the region easy of access from any point of the American continent. Unlike many of the other lake districts in Ontario, the waterways throughout the whole area of the Park are a continuity of lake and stream, many of them being navigable for canoes from one to the other, while others are



TROUT FISHING IN ALGONQUIN PARK OF ONTARIO

The Playgrounds of Canada

connected with short, easy portages with good trails blazed through the forest. The country is of a very rugged nature, the lakes are encircled with high shores, beautifully clothed with verdure from the water's edge to the summit of the highest bluffs. The waters of the lakes are deep and translucent, filled with the gamiest of the game species of fish—black bass, three and four pounders, and salmon trout tipping the scales at ten and twelve pounds are plentiful in the waters south of the railway line, while north of the railway bass are not found. The rivulets and streams are alive with the gamiest of speckled trout, the cool waters giving them fighting tendencies which delight the heart of the most ardent angler. Salmon trout are found in the waters north of the railway in the lakes, and excellent fishing is assured in any of these waters. During the months of May and June the trout fishing is at its best; the speckled beauties rise to the fly. July, August and September are also good months for the trout and black bass.

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

There is no other part of the Province of Ontario situated at as great an altitude as this territory. Recent observations taken give the height above sea level as 1,600 feet, while there are many points on the summit of the shores of the lakes reaching over 2,000 feet, this being the highest summer resort located in Eastern Canada. The atmosphere is pure and exhilarating and a few days' sojourn under its influence rejuvenates one and invigorates a run-down constitution. A handsome publication on this territory, beautifully illustrated, can be had for the asking by applying to any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System. (See page 31.)

Toronto

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

The town was founded by Governor Simcoe in 1794, and was given the name of York, by which title it was known until its incorporation as a city in 1834, when it received the name it now bears. At that date it had a population of less than 10,000, but gave promise of rapid growth, which has been fully realized.

This phenomenal growth is due largely to the energy and public spirit of her people, who have given substantial aid and encouragement to the location of new enterprises, and a hearty welcome to all newcomers, while maintaining an excellent standard of public morals, and a fine educational system, rendering the city a desirable place of residence from both a commercial and a social point of view.



BASS FISHING ON THE FRENCH RIVER, NIPISSING DISTRICT

The position of the city of Toronto as a commercial center, especially for a share of the great trade in the Canadian Northwest, makes it of special importance and great promise.

Toronto is fast becoming a great tourist's centre, being the hub of all the tourist districts in the "Highlands of Ontario." Tourists bound for "the Highlands" from the Southern, Middle and Western states all reach their destination through Toronto, either by rail from the border gateways or the many boat lines that ply the water of Lake Ontario. In itself Toronto is full of interest to the tourist and sightseer, not the least of which is the Industrial Exhibition, held annually during the latter part of August and first of September. The exhibition lasts for two weeks and is acknowledged to be the best annual exhibition held on the continent.

Kawartha Lakes

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

The Playgrounds of Canada

Canoe and camping parties find here their beau-ideal of summer outing. Here are all the luxuries and pleasures of the most fashionable seaboard summer resorts, with far less cost: and if retirement be the desire, one can pitch the tent in solitude and enjoy life in repose. Many from the United States and Canada have purchased retired, secluded sites along these waters, where neat cottages peep from the shrubbery. In summer months these are occupied by those who wish to escape the din and turmoil of the city and recuperate health and enjoy life to the utmost. The steam-launch, sailboat, rowboat and canoe are everywhere in evidence.

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

The eastern portion is reached via Peterborough and Lakefield, the latter being the point of embarkation for the trip up Stony Lake, and the western portion is reached via Lindsay or Coboconk.

The fishing is good in close proximity to the many points where hotel accommodation can be had. All the waters in these lakes teem with fish—bass and maskinonge in the summer and trout in the fall. If one has a good guide he does not need to be an expert with the rod and reel to make a fine catch, for the fish are eager for the bait and seem to court their own destruction.

Deer, duck, partridge, geese and other wild game abound, and capital sport may be had during the open seasons. North of Coboconk are situated the Mud Turtle Lakes. These waters resemble the famous lakes of Killarney. The maskinonge fishing ends here, but is at its very best, the fish seeming to press to their utmost limit. Like Lindsay, Coboconk is a favorite starting point for canoeing parties.



AMONG THE 30,000 ISLANDS OF THE GEORGIAN BAY



ON THE STONY LAKE, KAWARTHA LAKES DISTRICT

Sportsmen, anglers and tourists should write to agents of the Grand Trunk Railway System whose names appear in this book for a copy of "Kawartha Lakes Folder," which gives a full description of this magnificent district, telling how to get there. (See page 31.)

Rideau River and Lakes

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

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

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

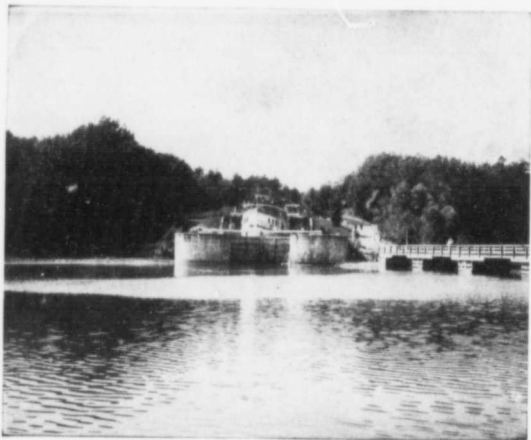
Although there are several places where tourists can find accommodation, Jones' Falls, Chaffey's Locks and Westport are the Mecca of fishermen.

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

The Playgrounds of Canada

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

We now pass into Big Rideau, the queen of the chain, it being twenty-one miles long, and from one to eight miles in width and having over 200 islands. Until now we have never estimated lakes highly. A river that came from somewhere and was going somewhere, hustling along as if it had a train to catch, or a bill to meet, or had just been appointed chairman of a primary, was dis-



JONES' LOCK, ON RIDEAU LAKE AND RIVER TRIP

tinctly entitled to respect. It could tell stories, too, of the mountain heights from which it had come, of happy country homes past which it had flowed. It whispered of the forget-me-nots and wild violets, and of the buttercups that decked the lush meadows through which it had meandered. There was an air of hope and expectancy all about it, touching the great ocean to which it was flowing, like poor humanity going out to its eternal sea. But a lake that loafs around home, with its hands in its pockets, so to speak, lacks character, so we had never cultivated its acquaintance with much earnestness. In the language of the vernacular, there is no "git up" to it. We were conscious, however, of yielding without



AN AFTERNOON'S SPORT, NEAR SAN SOUCI, GEORGIAN BAY DISTRICT

out a protest to the infinite loveliness of the Rideau, as in a dream we saw the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, Lake George of New York State, Scotland's Lomond, England's Windermere, Ireland's Killarney, Italy's Como, and found something here in kinship with them all.

Salmon trout abound in this lake, often gladdening the heart of the fisherman with twenty-five pounds of precious weight.

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

A sense as of personal possession comes with residence here, and each sojourner, though otherwise amiably disposed, is conscious of an unreasonable desire to protest against new arrivals, saying in effect, with the lover in Tennyson's "Maud": "What! has he found my jewel out?" Peace unutterable descends upon us. Stocks may rise or fall, parties triumph or collapse, what care we in this blessed summer land, where it seems always afternoon?

Ottawa

Considered together with its charming surroundings, Ottawa is one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. The Ottawa River having plunged over the Chaudiere Falls, settles and sweeps majestically past the Parliament Buildings to join the great St. Lawrence on the way to the sea. By the grassy banks of the Rideau Canal, which empties into the Ottawa between the capital buildings and the charming Chateau Laurier, are miles upon miles of beautiful drives, which take one to the interesting experimental



DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Grand Trunk Railway System

farm, and in other ways past Government House and to many interesting and attractive points. Along these drives some 30,000 trees have been planted, and for miles together the graceful arms of the Elm, one of Canada's most magnificent trees, arch the roadway.

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

Victoria Museum is just being completed at the foot of Metcalf Street. This new house will be the home of some valuable and interesting specimens of Canadian minerals, animals, wood, grasses, and Indian relics. The Canadian branch of the Royal Mint is situated at Ottawa, the Dominion Astronomical Observatory and the University of Ottawa.

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

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

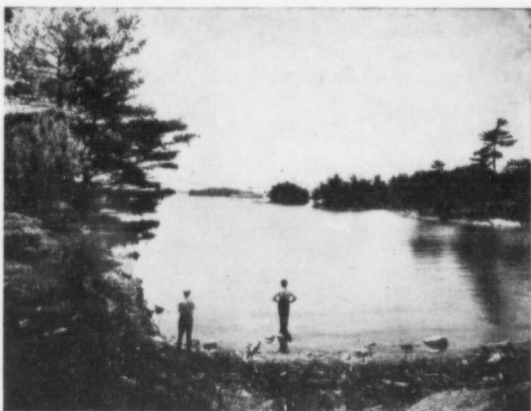
Few writers have seen this beautiful capital and refrained from writing of its charm and beauty. Anthony Trollope wrote: "Having the world of Canada from whence to choose, the choosers have certainly chosen well. The glory of Ottawa is the set of public buildings erected on the rock which guards, as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

The "Chateau Laurier" at Ottawa, built at a cost of \$2,000,000 by the Grand Trunk Railway System, is without doubt the finest hotel on this continent, not only architecturally but also in regard to its general appointments.

The Thousand Islands

This remarkable archipelago begins near Kingston, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, and extends some forty miles down the river to Brockville. They present to the view of the passing traveller everything conceivable in the way of an island, from a bare rock a yard across, to an island covering many acres, many heavily wooded, some covered merely with grass, some cultivated only as farms, some containing only a beautiful summer residence with its surrounding pleasure grounds, and others fitted up with rustic seats and tables for pleasure parties. Some of the islands are hilly, while others scarcely rise above the water's surface, and, viewed from the deck of a steamer winding its way among them, make an impression upon the mind that memory tenaciously clings to. Between and among these thread innumerable channels, here pouring a swift and crystal tide through some pent-up chasm, and there forming in deep, still pools, much loved by the wary black bass, near the shadow of some castellated crag. Of course these

The Playgrounds of Canada



AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

localities are the haunts of sportsmen, especially those who enjoy fishing and wild fowl shooting, and every facility for these pursuits, as well as for boating and other watering-place recreations, is furnished by the summer hotels among the islands.

In a region of such aquatic nature, boating and fishing are naturally leading sports, and the wide channel of the St. Lawrence River, with a current of less than two miles in the vicinity of Round Island, offers every opportunity for a thorough enjoyment of these pastimes. This stream teems with the gamiest of fish, such as black bass, pickerel, maskinonge, etc. Connected with the hotel are boats with experienced and trustworthy oarsmen. These "St. Lawrence River skiffs," as they are called, have a beauty of line, strength, comfort, lightness, ease of handling and swift sailing qualities. They seat two persons and the oarsmen, and are equipped with all the appurtenances for fishing and cooking, the oarsmen being adept at both arts.

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

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

Montreal

the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is situated on the south shore of the island bearing the same name and at the base of a beautiful eminence known as Mount Royal, from which both the city and island derive their name. The site of the city was first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and at that time he found

Grand Trunk Railway System

a village of Indians situated near the foot of the mountain. He landed a short distance below the city, at a point still known by the Indian name of "Hochelaga." When he reached the top of the mountain, to which he was guided by the Indian Chief, "Donnacona," he was so struck by the magnificent outlook, that he named it in honor of his master, the "Royal Mount." Champlain also visited the site in 1611, but the village with its inhabitants had been swept away, probably by some hostile tribe. The first settlement by Europeans was made by the French in 1642. In its early history the city was repeatedly attacked by the Indians, and in 1684 a wooden wall was erected for defense. This was replaced in 1722 by a massive stone wall, with redoubts and bastions. In 1759, when Canada was conquered by the British, Montreal had a population of 4,000 souls. The streets were narrow and the houses



CITY OF MONTREAL, FROM MOUNT ROYAL

low. Some of these buildings are still standing. A walk through the two or three streets still retaining these primitive buildings and narrow paths strongly reminds one of the quaint old towns of Rouen, Caen, and others in Normandy. The growth of the city has been exceedingly rapid, and the view, as seen from Mount Royal, is majestic, and for beauty almost unrivalled.

The river frontage is almost six miles in length, extending from the Victoria Jubilee Bridge to the village of Maisonneuve.

Montreal as the Mecca for the tourist is one of the most interesting cities on the American continent and offers unlimited attractions for sight-seeing and visiting historical spots that are part of the history of the American continent. A publication entitled "Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa," beautifully printed and illustrated, has been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System and will be sent free, to anyone wishing a copy, on application. (See page 31.)

Historic Quebec

The city of Quebec—its historicity dating back to the times of Jacques Cartier, who discovered Canada in 1533—the regime of the great Champlain who founded the city in 1608, and the several conflicts which occurred subsequent to his administration between the British and the French, and which resulted in England's supremacy in British North America by that decisive battle between Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and the unsuccessful attempt to capture the city by Generals Arnold and Montgomery of the United States Army in 1775, lend this quaint old place an interest which can nowhere be found on the Western Hemisphere. In addition to the many historical sites and the several landmarks which still exist and are in a good state of preservation, and which are of unbounded interest to the people of America, there are unlimited attractions which appeal to the tourist, the traveller and the lover of scenic beauty. There is no other city in the world situated with quite such a picturesque environment and the grandeur of the scene from the many points of vantage can only be appreciated by a visit to its confines. Much of the mediævalism of the Old World is transplanted here, and the visitor will at once imagine that he has, by some unforeseen circumstance, been taken back to the feudal times of the past. There is hardly a street that does not have its history, and hundreds of nooks and corners at every turn claim some episode that the antiquarian, historian and the one looking for information becomes enlightened with and which serves as a knowledge which is lasting. Writing of its picturesqueness, what more beautiful sights can be dreamed of than the view from the King's Bastion of the Citadel, standing hundreds of feet above the noble St. Lawrence, with a vision in every direction, and as far as the eye can reach can be seen the magnificence of the Laurentian Hills miles away as a background; the beautifully wooded Island of Orleans, which is referred to by Sir Gilbert Parker in his work "The Seats of the Mighty;" the St. Lawrence River for miles, with its ocean liners, inward and outward bound, and frequently during the summer months war vessels of the British Navy, as well as of foreign nations; Dufferin Terrace stretching along the front of the Upper Town; the unique and picturesque houses and streets of the Lower Town nestling peacefully below the stupendous cliff; the residential portion and imposing structures of the public buildings of the Upper Town, and the pastoral scenes of the surrounding country, all lending a view of incomparable grandeur and one that only can be impressed on anyone by a visit in person. Many of the noted litterateurs in the world have written volumes descriptive of this garrison city, but none have found words sufficient to do it justice or place it before the reader in such a way as to give even a slight inkling as to what is in store for those who come and see for themselves.

The tourist should not make up his mind to spend one or two days and imagine that he will have time to do Quebec. This is impossible; one could stay here a week and be sightseeing continuously, and still go away without seeing it all. There is a peculiar



DUFFERIN TERRACE AND LOWER TOWN, QUEBEC, FROM CITADEL

fascination about the old Walled City which grows on one, and even if the tourist is predisposed to tear himself away, he will experience the disposition to linger, or will surely return at some future date to drink in all its beauty and quaintness.

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

Even the vehicles of Quebec are foreign to any other town or city and a drive in a "calèche" is a novelty and an experience which cannot be obtained elsewhere. The "calèche" is a two-seated conveyance which holds two persons and the driver (or "cabby," as they are known in local parlance). The "cabby" is a well-posted man on all the data pertaining to the interesting points of the city and is a great aid to the visitor on his sight-seeing tour.

Another of the special attractions in this city are the religious edifices, some of them being the oldest on the American continent, with antiquated exteriors and beautiful interiors, with an atmosphere of romance and history that grows on the beholder and makes one long to remain and drink in all.

Portland Division

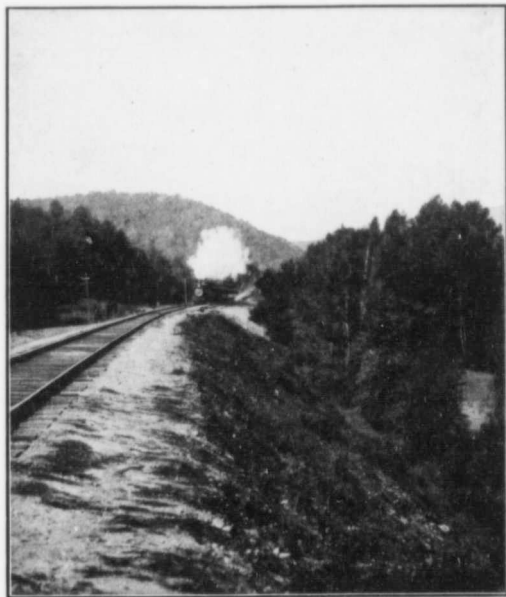
Leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal, we cross the celebrated Victoria Jubilee Bridge over the St. Lawrence River. It is owned by the Grand Trunk Railway System, and replaces the old Victoria tubular bridge erected by this company in 1860. It is one of the

The Playgrounds of New England

longest bridges in the world, being nearly two miles in length, including approaches, and cost, including original structure, \$9,000,000. The view from the train while crossing, with the city in the foreground, backed up by the graceful mountain, is one of much grandeur, and if seen while approaching the city from the south shore, more especially at night, with the city illuminated by thousands of electric lights, the scene is especially grand. It is an open steel double-tracked structure, with carriage-ways and foot-walks on each side of the main trusses, and altogether is one of great beauty. Electric cars of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway are also operated over the bridge between Montreal and the South Shore.

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

Among the many interesting places that are seen between Montreal and the sea are Sherbrooke, Que., Island Pond, Vt.,



THROUGH THE EASTERN TOWNSHIP HILLS, NEAR SHERBROOKE

Grand Trunk Railway System

Gorham, N. H., Mount Washington, Shelburne, N. H., Gilead, Me., Bethel, Me., Bryant's Pond, Me., Oxford, Me. The great Poland Spring House at South Poland, Me., is seen from the train, and is reached from Danville Junction by stage, a distance of three miles.

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

One hundred and eighty-one miles east of Montreal lies a small station called Stark, a little distance from which passengers in the train have a fine view of those remarkable twin mountains called "Stark Peaks," generally considered to be the most symmetrical elevations of the whole New England mountain region.

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

Mount Washington (6,293 feet), looking out from beyond, a head taller than all the others, is the mountain monarch of the North, about whose summit, veiled in clouds and darkness, the thunder god occasionally holds his turbulent court. From the base of Mount Washington can be seen the five highest peaks of the range. Mount

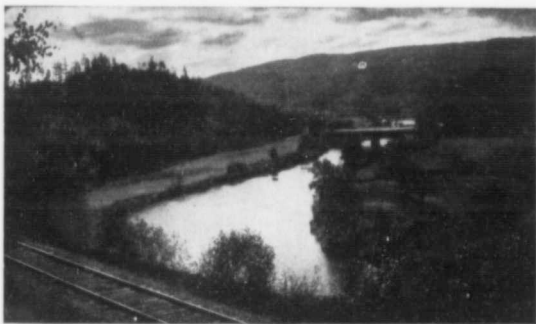
The Playgrounds of New England

Washington may be ascended by means of a mountain railway which operates to the summit, the view from which is awe-inspiring and wonderful. And so on to Portland, Me., with varied mountain scenery for many miles. Good accommodation is available at all points, and for the fisherman, the streams are bounteously supplied.

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

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

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



WINOOSKI RIVER, NEAR MIDDLESEX, VT.

From Portland, "Old Orchard Beach" and "Kennebunk Beach" are easy of access. These magnificent surf-bathing beaches are the rival of Cape May or Atlantic City in popularity, while the stretches of sand, tumultuous surf and glorious bathing facilities are unsurpassed by any in the world. Complete description of this country is published in our "Mountains of New England and the Sea" folder, available from any agent of the Grand Trunk. (See page 31.)

Vermont and Lake Champlain Resorts

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

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

Some of the finest farms in the world are to be found in Vermont. It also is famous for its cattle, horses and sheep, and has an enviable

reputation for the excellence of its butter, maple sugar and Vermont turkey, which is world renowned.

There are numerous first-class hotels at reasonable prices and numerous farm and village homes where city people are entertained every year. Their tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the farm and garden, their specialty being plenty of milk, cream, eggs and fresh vegetables from their own gardens at prices ranging up from \$7.00 per week.

Good Roads. The Vermont Legislature last year appropriated \$150,000 for good roads, which, with the amount already apportioned for that purpose, brings the figures nearly to \$1,000,000.

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

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

To the Lovers of Rod and Game Lake Champlain is the sportsman's paradise; especially in the vicinity of the numerous islands of the great Back Bay of this lake about Miltonboro, Vt., and St. Albans Bay, Vt., where the black bass and other game fish are to be found in the greatest numbers. Also, pickerel, maskinonge, pike and perch.

Missisquoi Bay, another notable body of water of the matchless Lake Champlain, near Alburgh Springs, Vt., Highgate Springs, Vt., and Phillipsburg, P. Q., is also the home of black bass and other game fish, and large catches are made here every season.

The marshes and river mouths along the shore of the lake are the resorts of wild geese and ducks. Many of the leading sportsmen of the country visit this lake every year.

Get a copy of the Central Vermont Railway tourist book "Summer Homes" for full particulars. It may be had for the asking at any of the principal offices of the Grand Trunk or Central Vermont Railway.

Seashore Resorts on Long Island Sound

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

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

With the change of time for the summer service, about June 23d, a solid train with first-class coaches and sleeping cars will run from Montreal to New London without change, leaving Montreal about 8.00 p.m., arriving New London 8.00 a.m., making connection with the steamers of all lines for the short trips from New London to the different resorts mentioned above, and will also make connection at Montreal with trains from Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago. Round-trip rates will be in effect from Montreal and will be as low as to any other seashore resort in New England. Do not fail to get a copy of this publication.

PUBLICATIONS

All the following publications are finely illustrated with beautiful half-tone engravings, and convey to the reader the best impression possible of the various localities described, short of an actual visit in person: **Lake of Bays. Muskoka Lakes. Among the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay. Hay Fever. Trains 3 and 4. What Shall a Boy Do With His Vacation? Orillia and Couchiching. Lake Nipissing and French River. Charming Summer Resorts on Lake Huron. Kawartha Lakes. Haunts of Fish and Game. Mount Clemens. Vistas. Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The Mountains of New England and the Sea. Across Niagara's Gorge. Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa. Algonquin National Park. Porcupine and Cobalt. "International Limited" Booklet.**

For copies of any of these publications, apply to the nearest Grand Trunk Agent. See list on page 31.

TOUR ROUTE

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

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

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

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

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

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

Persons visiting Canada for a limited 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 stationed, and where the same regulations as above must be complied with.

This regulation applies to all sportsmen or tourists crossing the international boundary, but owing to the strict supervision of the game wardens to enforce the game laws in the Temagami reserve, firearms with a barrel more than four inches in length are prohibited from being taken in except during the open season. Any guns in the possession of the sportsman on arrival at Temagami are taken charge of by the fire ranger or other persons in authority and returned to the owner when going out.

BAGGAGE ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

Guns in wooden, canvas or leather case may be taken into passenger care, but if not protected, they must be conveyed in the baggage car at owner's risk. Canoes, skiffs and rowboats, not exceeding eighteen feet in length, when accompanied by sportsmen or campers, will be taken in the baggage car at a nominal charge. Campers' outfits, etc., carried only at owner's risk.

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

FISHING NOTICE

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

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

AGENCIES

- Alexandria Bay, N. Y.**.....**CORNWALL BROS.**, Ticket Agents, Market St.
Battle Creek, Mich......**L. J. BUSH**, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Bay City, Mich......**FRED C. WHERRETT**, Pass'r Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Boston, Mass......**E. H. BOYNTON**, New England Passenger Agent,
 256 Washington St.
Brockville, Ont......**J. H. FULFORD**, Ticket Agent, 8 Court House Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y......**H. M. MORGAN**, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 285 Main St. (Ellicott Square Building).
Chicago, Ill......**C. G. ORTTENBURGER**, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent,
 301 South Clark St., cor. Jackson Boulevard.
Cortland, N. Y......**D. P. DREWERY**, Trav. Pass'r Agent, 6 Burgess Block.
Detroit, Mich......**GEO. W. WATSON**, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 118 Woodward Ave.
Flint, Mich......**V. A. BOYEE**, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Fort William, Ont......**RAY STREET & Co.**, Ticket Agents, 201-233 Simpson St.
Grand Rapids, Mich......**C. A. JUSTIN**, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., G. T. Ry. Station.
Hamilton, Ont......**C. R. MORGAN**, Acting City Pass'r and Ticket Agent,
 11 James St. North.
Kansas City, Mo......**GAY W. NORMAN**, Trav. Pass'r Agt., 327 Sheidley Bldg.
Kingston, Ont......**J. P. HANLEY**, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent, 67 Earl St.
Lansing, Mich......**F. H. POTTER**, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Lewiston, Me......**F. P. CHANDLER**, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
London, Ont......**R. E. RUSE**, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, cor.
 Richmond and Dundas Sts.
Los Angeles, Cal......**W. H. BULLEN**, Pacific Coast Agent, 302 Wilcox Building.
Milwaukee Wis......**CROSBY TRANSPORTATION Co.**, 396 East Water St.
Moncton, N. B......**J. H. CORCORAN**, Traveling Pass'r Agent, 868 Main St.
Montreal, Que......**J. QUINLAN**, District Pass'r Agt., Bonaventure Station.
 " ".....**W. H. CLANCY**, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 130 St. James St.
Mount Clemens, Mich......**CASPER CZIZEK**, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 12 South Gratiot Ave.
New York, N. Y......**F. P. DWYER**, General Agent Passenger Department,
 Railway Exchange, 290 Broadway.
Niagara Falls, N. Y......**W. B. PRESCOTT**, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., 1 Falls St.
Ogdensburg, N. Y......**GEO. S. MEAGHER**, Ticket Agent, 55 State St.
Ottawa, Ont......**PERCY M. BUTTLER**, C. P. & T. A., Russell House Block,
 cor. Sparks and Elgin Sts.
Peterboro, Ont......**B. A. ROSE**, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent, 334 George St.
Pittsburg, Pa......**W. ROBINSON**, Traveling Pass'r Agt., 507 Park Building.
Port Huron, Mich......**T. C. MANN**, Ticket Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Portland, Me......**C. E. TENNY**, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Quebec, Que......**GEO. H. STOTT**, C. P. & T. A., cor. St. Anne and Du Fort Sts.
 and Ferry Landing, Dalhousie St.
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W. E. DAVIS,
 Pass'r Traffic Mgr.,
 MONTREAL.

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DURING the summer of 1911, *Field and Stream*, one of the popular sportsmen's magazines, introduced a prize fishing contest scheme to their readers, offering valuable prizes for the biggest fish caught in any part of America. Three of the leading prizes were won by fish taken from the Canadian Summer Resorts. The first Grand Prize was given for a Lake Trout weighing 28 pounds, caught in Lake Temagami, Ontario. The first Grand Prize for a Black Spotted Salmon Trout was awarded to an angler who caught his fish in Algonquin National Park, the fish weighing 12 pounds. The Ladies' Grand Prize was awarded to a fair angler for a small-mouthed Black Bass weighing 6 pounds 4 ounces, caught in the Georgian Bay.

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