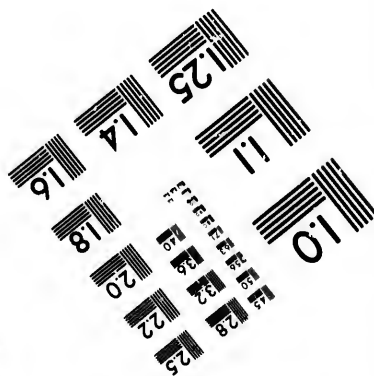
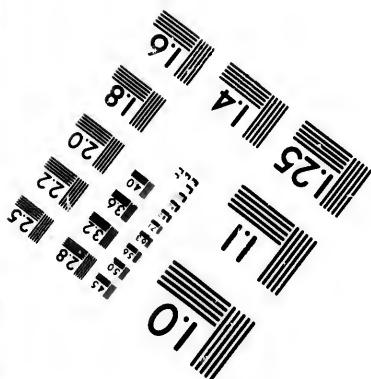
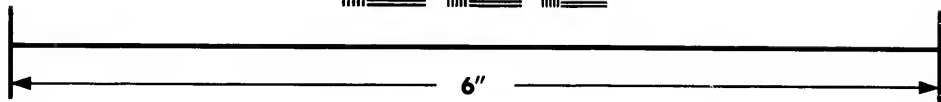
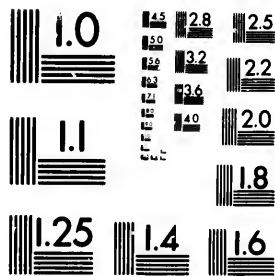


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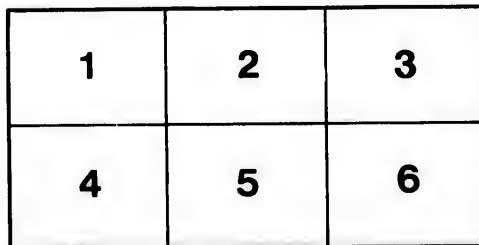
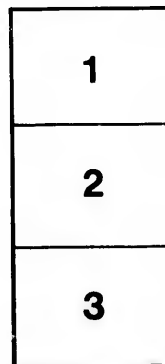
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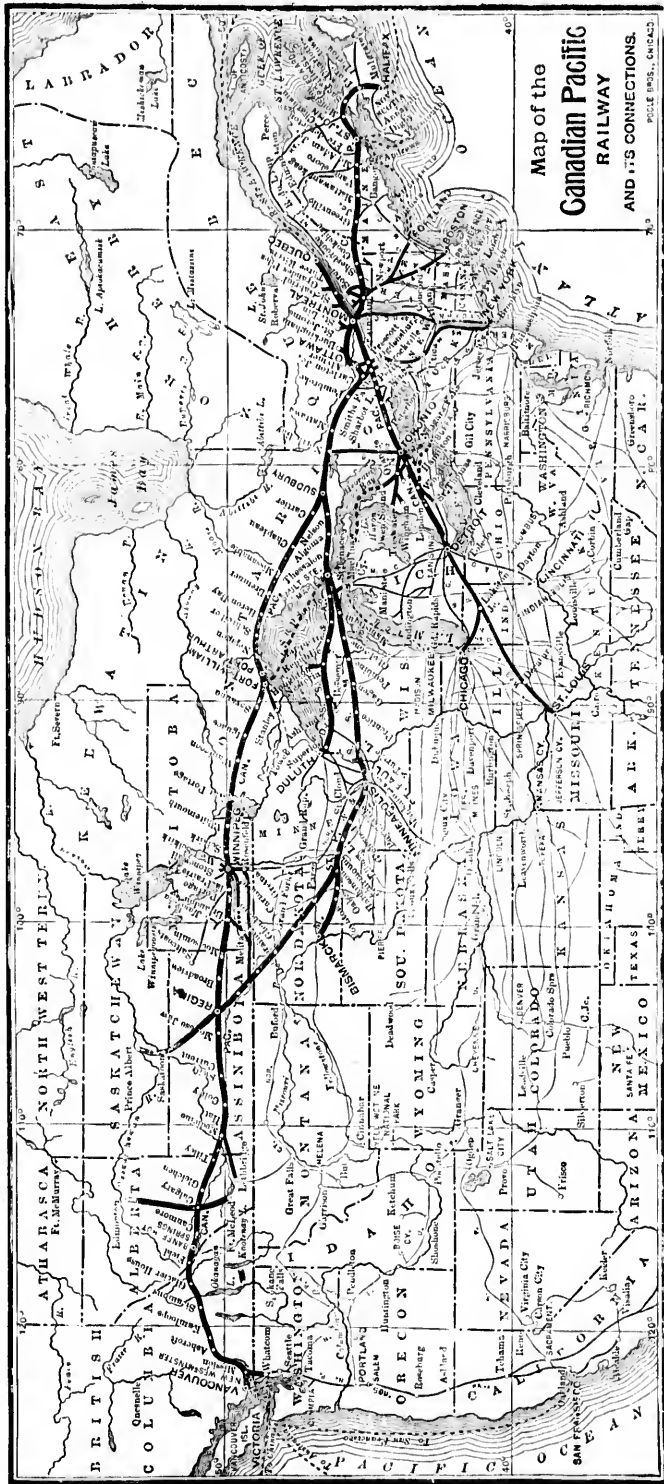
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# FISHING AND SHOOTING.

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two questions which sportsmen are now asking are, where is sport to be found, and which is the best way of getting there? This little book is intended to assist such enquirers in deciding for themselves. It deals with the twin subjects,—fishing and shooting,—and is intended to indicate localities generally and their requirements, leaving intending sportsmen to regulate the *modus operandi* according to their several tastes. Some are not content to

“rough it,” however richly they may be rewarded, but require all the accessories of civilization that can reasonably be obtained; others regard the camp, the occasional inconveniences, and the complete change in mode of life, as additional attractions to the search for and securing of their game.

No other part of the continent is on a par with Canada in the variety and plenty of sport obtainable at the expense of a little time and pleasant trouble; and it so happens that the best game districts of the Dominion are either in the immediate vicinity, or at no great distance from, the Canadian Pacific Railway. It passes through the heart of the caribou and deer country of New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec,—country which is not only celebrated for its big game, but which abounds in trout-streams and small lakes inhabited by many varieties of fish; and for the greater part of the way between St. John, N.B., and Vancouver, on the Pacific Ocean, passes through territory from which, in the season, no sportsman, however untried he may be, should return empty handed. But there is necessarily considerable difference between the resources of one field and another. Not merely is one locality more promising of one kind of game than of another,—one good for caribou, but scant of moose; one well streaked with trout-streams, but affording less excellent bass fishing; one unsurpassed for geese and other wild fowl, but not so good as other localities for grouse. But there are some which combine many kinds of game, and will well repay the organization of a camping party, while some other places may be shot over during the day, permitting the sportsman to return to his temporary home at night. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses country of all kinds, and has opened up to sportsmen vast tracks hitherto almost inaccessible, and, while reaching shooting and fishing grounds hitherto unworked, conveys its passengers

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to the field of their operation in comfort and luxury. To preserve the game from the des'tructive pot-hunter, the several provinces of the Dominion have from time to time passed game laws, principally intended to regulate the dates of the open and close seasons and to limit the number of deer that should fall to each gun. These laws, in condensed form, are published in this pamphlet, and should be read by those who are arranging a sporting tour.



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## THE NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE EAST OF MONTREAL, INCLUDING LAKE ST. JOHN.

**A** TRIAL of some of the small lakes and streams, so plentiful along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec, should prove a most satisfactory undertaking to any one who is satisfied with killing fish of moderate weight. North of the river, some miles inland, the rugged Laurentian range of mountains runs parallel to the course of the St. Lawrence, and among them rises stream after stream, feeders of the multitude of small lakes and the greater rivers, and in one and all trout are plentiful. In general aspect this region bears some resemblance to the Muskoka Territory; but it is, if anything, the more picturesque of the two, and is certainly a far superior region for the angler. It is rough and wild to a degree in many places, and to fish it properly not unfrequently means "roughing it" to a certain extent. Anglers from Montreal generally find good sport near St. Jerome, and on the small lakes and their feeders within seven or eight miles of New Glasgow, these points being but a short run from Montreal. Half and three-quarter pound trout are good fish in these waters, and, while much larger ones are but seldom taken, there are plenty of the size mentioned.

Among the hills northward of St. Barthelemi, and distant from that station fifteen miles, are waters that will be found well worth a trial; and the headwaters and tributaries of the St. Maurice River, which flows into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, are abundantly stocked with fair-sized fish. The celebrated Mastigonche chain of lakes are reached by stage from St. Gabriel, the terminus of the Joliet branch, and distant from Montreal seventy-eight miles. The headquarters for anglers is the Mastigonche House, a well managed stopping-place. The Shawenegan River, reached by stage from Lac à la Tortue (Turtle Lake) or Three Rivers, usually furnishes heavy strings of trout as handsome and gamy as can be taken anywhere, and big ones are fairly plentiful. The Shawenegan House will be found a comfortable, well-managed hotel, where no effort is spared to oblige visitors or insure their finding good sport.

The station of Portneuf, thirty miles from the city of Quebec, is a promising objective point. A drive from there about fifteen miles up the river will bring one to excellent fishing in the river above and below the falls. In an afternoon and evening a well-known angler of Montreal killed sixteen dozen trout, and they were a handsome lot of fish. Two pounds and a half was reached by several, and the smallest was over half a pound, the majority ranging between the latter weight and a pound and a quarter. It was in July (the best month on that water), and wherever a little stream poured its icy current into the river the fish were in great numbers and rose so eagerly that, in his own words, "the water fairly boiled with trout at every cast." Nearly due north, and about 100 miles distant from the city of Quebec, lies the much-written-of Lake St. John, the "Pikouagami" (Flat Lake) of the Indians, the headwaters of the wonderful Saguenay River, and the home of the ouananiche. By means of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, this lake is now easily reached, the line running to the shore.

Writers differ in describing this lake, some, who possibly have never seen it, stating that its surroundings are wild and picturesque in the fullest sense of the term; others, and they correctly, speak of the scenery as being beautiful at points here and there upon the lake, but improving wonderfully if the tourist explores some of the tributary rivers. It must be remembered that this is no newly discovered spot, as many people imagine. Over 200 years ago it was well known, and at present, instead of the wilderness described by some writers, the visitor will find many well-tilled farms and several small villages upon the south and west shores.

Chief of these villages is Roberval, the lake terminus of the railway. Here the Hotel Roberval, a large, well-built house, offers comfortable accommodation for 100 guests. Montagnais Indians may be secured as guides from their village close by. They are thoroughly posted in regard to the best localities for fishing, and have plenty of canoes. A steamer plies between Roberval and all interesting points upon the lake, taking anglers and camp outfits to Grande Decharge and other noted fishing resorts. Tents, canoes, camp supplies, etc., can all be hired at the hotel at moderate rates. At Grande Decharge a permanent camp has been constructed, with room for twenty persons.

Eighteen rivers, large and small, empty into Lake St. John; in one or two of these the ouananiche furnish good sport, and all of them are well stocked with speckled trout. Of these the Peribonca is navigable by steamer for thirty miles from its mouth, the Ticonapee for the same distance, the Mistassini for about twenty miles, and the Ashuapmouchouan (the river where they watch the moose, in Indian parlance) for about fifteen miles. The Ouitchouan River is perhaps the most attractive, its special feature being Ouitchouan Falls, a noble cascade falling 280 feet. Another tributary of the lake is the Metabetchouan River, at the mouth of which is a hotel, Poole's, with room for a limited number. This house is the headquarters of the Fish and Game Club, of Springfield, Mass., and may be reached by steamer from Roberval, or from Chambord Junction, Lake St. John, distant five miles. At this latter point another small hotel has lately been erected.

It would be difficult to imagine a more attractive centre for the canoe and fisherman than this broad lake, with its hundreds of miles of tributary rivers, extending far into a great unknown land, of which present description amounts to little more than mere guesswork. With his skilled Indian guides and light canoe the explorer can follow the streams at will, penetrating to the lonely haunts of big game in regions rarely, if ever, visited by a white man, travelling for day after day upon streams swarming with trout, and finding sport unlimited, and countless charming subjects for brush, pencil, or camera, until the fascinating trip is ended.

In Lake St. John and several of the rivers are the wonderful ouananiche. Marvellous tales have been told of them; and, while writers disagree in details, especially as regards their size, all are unanimous in declaring that the ouananiche is one of the gamest, strongest, and hardest fighting fish that ever tested skill and tackle. You may read surprising stories of their weight; but, if you get fast to one of five pounds or over, you can rest satisfied that you are in luck indeed, and you will speedily find five pounds of ouananiche are amply sufficient to have on your tackle at one time. Their strength and agility are simply astounding; they dart hither and thither with electric rushes, and leap wildly into the air in a fashion calculated to rattle the coolest hand with a rod, e'en though he

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ably have never been so picturesque in the world as the scenery of the Saguenay, but improving every day. It must be seen by many people at present. Every visitor will find it worth the south and west.

The outlet of Lake St. John is in the Grande Decharge and Petite Decharge, which finally unite and form the Saguenay River. The swirling current of the Grande Decharge rushes down furiously, bearing great patches of foam, which turn and evolute here and there in unceasing motion. Among these the ouananiche feed, and in a good day you may see an endless succession of broad tails showing and disappearing as the fish rise after their prey. Hook one, and your work is cut out for you. He will in all likelihood give you an exhibition of high and lofty tumbling that you will never forget, and possibly will leap bodily into the canoe or over it (they have done both repeatedly), and tax your utmost skill and patience ere he yields. A salmon cast with Jock Scott, Curtis, or Silver Doctor flies is the most effective as a rule, though at low water smaller flies and finer tackle must be used. Heavier fish may be taken by trolling on the lake, but a four or five-pounder is stronger than a salmon of much greater weight, and will afford better sport. A visit to Lake St. John and an experience of the powers of this bright-mailed acrobat are sure to ever after rank among the angler's most treasured memories.

Perhaps the greatest pleasure connected with a trip to Lake St. John would be, when leaving, to hire canoes and guides and descend the Saguenay to Chicoutimi, and from thence by steamer back to Quebec. This trip will reveal scenery that is famous in America; and, while it is hard, and the way marked with several wild rapids, they can usually be run safely enough, or portaged. There is no more tempting adventure for the true canoeeman than the glorious rush down the rapid stream in a staunch canoe, with experienced men to guide the craft. You don't take your life in your hands, but simply make a thrilling dash amid snowy foam and scattering spray,—safe enough with skillful hands at the paddles, but not otherwise.

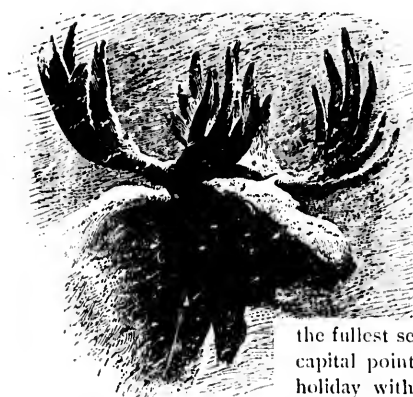
Between the city of Quebec and Lake St. John the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway traverses a country of wild beauty, the route leading amid the picturesque Laurentian Mountains, crossing several streams, and touching upon some fine lakes noted for the abundance and large size of the trout found in them. Quite a number of these lakes are controlled by fishing clubs, but two of the largest, Lac Edouard and Lake Kiskissink, HAVE BEEN LEASED BY THE RAILWAY COMPANY, AND ARE OPEN TO ALL VISITORS. Each contains plenty of big trout, and are among the most beautiful scenery of all the attractive district. Upon the shore of Lac Edouard, and but a few yards from the railway, is a comfortable hotel, the Laurentides House, where fishermen can obtain camp outfits, guides, canoes, skiffs, etc., at reasonable rates. Two small steamers ply upon Lac Edouard, and may be utilized for all sorts of delightful excursions upon the lake, or as means of easily reaching camping-grounds close to the shadowy haunts of trout. A summer vacation can be very pleasantly spent in visiting these waters, and killing brilliantly colored trout weighing as high as five pounds. Grouse are also fairly plentiful along the line, and it is also an excellent country for caribou after winter fairly sets in.

When you have your tackle ready, they dart to the air in a flash, though he

## LAKE MEGANTIC AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

**A**MONG all the countless waters and shooting grounds reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway, few can offer more varied attractions to the sportsman than these two famous lakes, and the lesser lakes, streams, and ponds surrounding them, unless, indeed, we seek the north shore of Lake Superior or the Canadian Northwest. Those who have not the time to spare for a journey to Western Canada can find shooting and fishing enough to satisfy them by visiting these grand waters and testing the portions of the Province of Quebec and the State of Maine adjacent to them. The fame of the Rangeley Lakes of Maine is known to every reader of sporting literature, and all that has been written of them will apply equally well to this territory.

Nor is it necessary to undertake a long and tiresome journey to reach this attractive region. The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway's



"Short Line" from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces renders it easy of access, and the traveller who makes Montreal his initial point for this trip will find solid comfort all the way, and only a short run by rail before the Mecca of his pilgrimage is gained.

Both Megantic and Moosehead can boast of beautiful surroundings in

the fullest sense of the term, and both are capital points for those contemplating a holiday with canoe and camera. There is no fear of the changeful panorama of

water and island, mountain and forest, growing monotonous, or of the *voyageur* finding himself, after a week's explorations, sighing for fresh fields. The manifold interesting features of these magnificent forest jewels are of the kind that wear well, and a man might cruise about for several months, and then go away with many attractive points yet unvisited. But while the lover of the silent craft and the camera can find abundant opportunities for gratifying his taste, it is to the angler and sportsman that this region specially appeals.

This is the chosen "stamping-ground" of moose, caribou, and deer, and he must needs be a poor hand at shooting who cannot kill enough big game to satisfy any one worthy of the name of sportsman. But it must not be imagined that the animals mentioned can be slaughtered at will, particularly moose and caribou. A hunter of any experience will know better than this, and the novice will learn that even in this favored locality they do not stand around like cattle in a barnyard to be "potted" by any one able to pull a trigger. But even a green hand should be able to readily secure a deer, if aided by an experienced guide; for the common deer is simply abundant, and residents think no more of the capture of one than a sportsman in one of the over-hunted covers thinks

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f bagging a ruffed grouse. Even the tyro, therefore, can safely depend upon securing a trophy to prove his prowess to his friends at home, and he may also get a shot at a moose or caribou, and perhaps kill either, or both, if his nerve fails not—which it is very apt to do. Speaking of moose and caribou as being plentiful is not to be taken in the same sense as when the term is applied to deer; but you can go to these grounds satisfied that you have a most promising chance of seeing both ere your holiday is done, with a certainty of getting deer if you can handle a rifle at all, and killing plenty of ruffed grouse, and perhaps having a crack at a black bear by way of variety. The favorite method of hunting at Lake Megantic is "jacking" (or fire-hunting) upon the water-courses and bogs. It is a murderous method, maybe, but at the same time very fascinating, to go noiselessly gliding along in a canoe through the darkness of night, until the jack-light is reflected by the glowing eyeballs of some feeding deer, or moose, or caribou, that has paused in his repast to study the wonderful phenomenon before him. This method is deadly with a vengeance; and, as frequently from three to five deer will be "shined" in a single night, game will almost certainly be secured. Still-hunting can, of course, be followed here, as everywhere else, with good result. There is also capital duck shooting in the fall.

Lake Megantic is the largest body of water in the Canadian territory adjacent to Maine, being twelve miles in length by from one to four miles broad. Its shores are rugged and exceedingly picturesque, and deeply indented with inlets and bays, the coast line measuring some forty odd miles. Its principal feeders are the Lower Spider and Arnold Rivers, also the Annance, Victoria, and Sandy Rivers, and numerous lesser streams, and its outlet is the Chaudiere River, which leaves the lake at the bay of the same name, within 100 yards or so of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Megantic, and empties into the St. Lawrence near Quebec. There are several fairly good hotels in the village, and experienced guides can be secured there at moderate charges. The best localities for moose, caribou, and deer are Annance Bog, near the mouth of Annance River,—which flows in at the head of the lake,—and up the stream from its outlet for a couple of miles, the shores and bog being favorite feeding grounds. The Annance is navigable by skiff or canoe as far as mentioned. Other good bogs and points for game will be known to the guides and reached under their directions.

Fishing in Megantic is variable, as is always the case on such large waters. On a good day heavy strings will be taken, big lake trout scaling as high as twenty-five pounds being caught on the trolls during June and September. In the bays and inlets speckled trout rise readily to the fly, and every stream emptying into the lake is plentifully stocked with them, the fish running to fair size. On Chaudiere Bay, Moose Bay, the Victoria and Annance Rivers, and all the lesser streams and inlets, the brook-trout fishing is good, and there is no difficulty in taking fine strings of fish.

Separated from Lake Megantic by a "carry" of a trifle less than three-quarters of a mile is the famous "Macannamac," or Spider Lake, ranking next in size to Megantic. This lovely water, lying 3000 feet above the sea-level and sleeping amid rugged mountains, has been aptly dubbed "the Geneva of Canada." Upon its shore is the club-house of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, which corporation controls it and a fine territory with similar facilities for sport to that just described.

A short run by rail from Megantic over the Boundary Mountains,



which divide the Province of Quebec from the State of Maine, enable travellers by the "Short Line" to reach one of Maine's most lovely sections, and also one of the best for sport; one of the most promising points for ruffed grouse and red deer being Beattie Station. Shortly after crossing the international boundary the headwaters of the Moose River appear, the line following the stream and its chain of lakes closely until the shore of Moosehead Lake is reached, and finally the Canadian Pacific Railway station and town of Greenville.

The headwaters and chain of lakes of the Moose River, in addition to being perfect gems of natural beauty, are first-rate for speckled trout, the fish running to good size, and quite plentiful enough to keep the rod busy. An exploration of this chain of waters would richly repay the labor, and furnish all the essentials for a thoroughly enjoyable outing. Lakes and river, all included, extend for about twenty-five miles before the current reaches Moosehead Lake, the scenery being very pretty, and the greater portion of the water furnishing good fishing. The variety and quantity of game to be found at the several points about these lakes and kindred waters, and others easily reached from Greenville station, are about the same as at Megantic.

A glance at a map will show why this part of Maine is such a noted game and fish country. Lakes and ponds and small streams fairly net the whole region, offering grand facilities for the trout fisherman, and, as they thread the very strongholds of moose, caribou, bear, and deer, the lover of the rifle can readily guess what fine opportunities are offered for the capture of one or all of the animals named. In addition, quite a number of duck and other game can be found, and in such splendid covers as those shaggy woods ruffed grouse of course abound.

To give a separate description of the different waters would require a book much larger than this. Their name is legion, and the great majority of them are well stocked with trout, and a few with land-locked salmon. Guides, necessaries for a camping party, and information concerning the best points for sport can be obtained at Greenville. Spence Indian, Squaw, Wilson, and Roach Ponds, Brassau Lake, and the little streams that feed Moosehead, are noted for trout, and the guides can pilot you to many others. Those preferring to make their headquarters at Greenville will find good accommodations in the large hotel upon the shore; plenty of boats, and ample means of enjoyment; and there are many steamers on the lake to take the visitor where he wills.

Moosehead Lake is forty miles long by from two to fifteen wide with many islands, large and small; and its shores, for wild beauty compare well with its Canadian or American sisters. The surrounding hills are lofty and covered with dense forests; and here and there towering mountain rears high above the tangle of rolling woods, forming pictures of which the eye never wearies. Grandest of all is Mount Kineo, at the base of which is the Kineo House, a commodious summer hotel with 250 rooms, and conducted in first-class style. Its appearance reminds one of the popular resorts of the sea-coast, and it is the rendezvous for a small army of tourists during the season. Close beside it is a handsome club-house, owned by American gentlemen who come each season for the fishing. A large general store is close at hand where camp supplies, etc., may be purchased, and there are plenty of competent guides and good canoes and skiffs available. The above

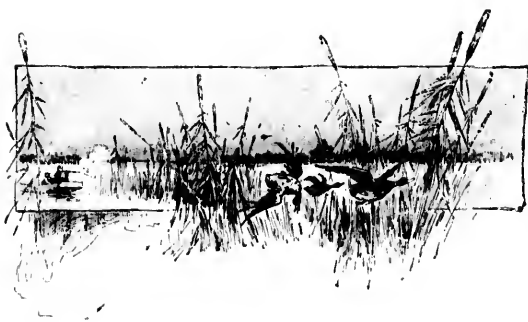
of Maine, enables the most lovely scenery to be reached by leaving Moosehead Lake by the "north carry," portaging over the West Branch of the Penobscot River, and thence down stream, with good fishing, varied scenery (including the celebrated Mount Katahdin, a mass of granite a mile high), and a dash of adventure to add an additional charm to the cruise. The East Branch of the Penobscot, the Allagash, St. John, and Aroostook are also reached by following the West Branch to Lake Chesumcook and thence north. Particulars of these routes may be obtained from the guides, or by consulting Steele's "Paddle and Portage" and "Canoe and Camera," which contain maps of the region and clever descriptions of trips by that accomplished angler, and "Hubbard's Guide to Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine," which covers the entire "pond region." The outlet of Moosehead Lake is distant from Greenville about twelve miles, and is the beginning of the Kennebec River. There is a comfortable hotel there, at Moosehead Station, and the fishing, close at hand, is equal to many of the more remote localities. By going down stream in canoes, Indian ponds and other crack trout pools are reached, and close to the river there will be found plenty of game. From this brief description it may be learned that the Megantic and Moosehead regions are fit for the careful attention of veterans of rod and gun; and a trial of them will speedily convince any one that the above statement falls short of the reality instead of over-drawing the picture.

Following the Canadian Pacific Railway's "Short Line" beyond Greenville, the route traverses for some considerable distance a similar country to that which has already been referred to; through favorite haunts of forest game, and passing many lakes, and crossing streams that are full of gamey trout. Lake Onaway, or "Ship Pond," as it is also called, and Schoodic Lake are among these, and two more beautiful waters cannot be wished by those preferring to camp beyond the bustle of the busy haunts of men. By this line, which shortens the journey from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces by nearly 300 miles, several of the world-famous salmon rivers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are easily reached, and the advantages it offers will be appreciated by all sportsmen.

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## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**N**EARLY every sporting writer of any prominence has had more  
less to say of sport with rifle, gun, or rod, or holidays with can  
and canvas, upon one or other of the many beautiful lakes a  
streams of this favored province. The bare mention of New Brunswi  
at once calls up visions of "calling" or "creeping" moose; of adv  
tures with black bear; of salmon pools and struggles with hard-fight  
fish; of trout and heavy creels; of grouse and water fowl,—in fine,  
sport not to be excelled in any of the other provinces of the country.

New Brunswick is by no means a travel-worn country, nor are t  
sporting possibilities being exhausted. Great tracts of it are rough lan  
heavily forested and accessible with any degree of comfort only by wat  
and luckily these water-routes are well stocked with fish. Of course t  
salmon rivers of any note are principally in private hands, but the nu  
ber of lakes and trout streams where the wealthy salmon-fisher has t  
control are also quite numerous enough and good enough for all humbl  
visitors.

Moose, caribou, deer, bear, and several varieties of fur-bearing  
animals, with grouse, water-fowl, etc., are comprised in the game li  
and some of the best localities for them are traversed by what w  
formerly called the New Brunswick Railway, but which is now embodie  
in the Canadian Pacific system. This line, or system of lines, affor  
direct access from McAdam Junction, at the international boundary,  
St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John, Fredericton, Havelock, Aroostoo  
Edmundston, and New Brunswick points between these centres, and al  
to Presque Isle and Houlton in Maine. Between the extreme northe  
inland point, Edmundston, and St. John City on the Bay of Fundy, li  
a broad expanse of varied country netted with waters and well foreste  
and offering many inducements to shooting, fishing, or camping partic  
Owing to the ease with which a number of attractive lakes and stream  
may be reached, this territory especially appeals to those who beg  
a sporting trip from points in New England, but it is also well worth th  
attention of others, though living at greater distances.

One of the most beautiful resorts of the coast is St. Andrews, situat  
on Passamaquoddy Bay, which, in addition to being a charming an  
healthful spot where one can spend a pleasant holiday, offers excellen  
fishing in both salt and fresh water. Plenty of fishing craft are availab  
in the harbor, and visitors may have a deal of fun hauling out the har  
pulling denizens of Passamaquoddy Bay, or in deep-sea fishing outside  
Fundy or the Atlantic. For work with the rod or trolls a number o  
lakes and streams, well stocked with land-locked salmon, togue, and trout  
are within easy reach. Among these are the Chamcook Lakes (three  
number), Limeburner, Bartlett's, Stein's, Snow-shoe, Welsh, Cran  
Turner's, McCullough's, and Creasy Lakes, and the Digdequash River  
and several others of minor importance. Indian guides and canoes ma  
be hired at the Indian village near the park at St. Andrews.

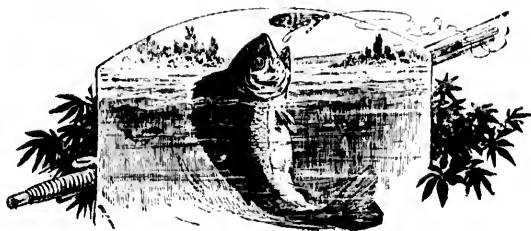
Between McAdam Junction and St. John are several good water-  
among the best being Harvey Lake, half a mile from Harvey Station  
South Oromocto, Long and Victoria Lakes, reached from Gaspereau

tation, and the waters close to Welsford Station. St. John is also on the route to the Miramichi, Nepisiquit, Metapedia, and Restigouche rivers. In the immediate vicinity of Canterbury good fishing and shooting can be had, the best water being Skiff Lake, a few miles west. Woodstock, on the St. John River, is a convenient point for canoeing. The southwest branch of the Miramichi is a capital water, and to reach the angler should go to the town of Kent, and thence by team to the Forks, where guides with boats or canoes are available.

A river, now pretty well known, but none the worse on that account, is the Tobique, which enters the St. John close to Andover. At the confluence of the rivers is situated a village of Abenakis Indians, who make reliable guides, and will show the way to camp sites, salmon pools, and the haunts of trout. The scenery of the Tobique is very fine, and every day of a week's or month's holiday spent upon it should prove most enjoyable. The river is a noted spawning place for salmon, and in certain reaches of it great strings of trout can be killed. About forty miles from its mouth is the Nictau, or Forks, where three rivers meet and form an ideal "pool," and one of the surest points for salmon. Above this pool the Campbell River, the right-hand branch, offers the best salmon fishing, while the Nictau, or left-hand branch, contains plenty of trout.

A short distance north of Andover is Aroostook Junction, from which a branch line extends to Northern Aroostook, Me., via Fort Fairfield, Caribou, and Presque Isle. A number of very good waters intersect the country contiguous to these places, and each of the towns named has plenty of hotel accommodation.

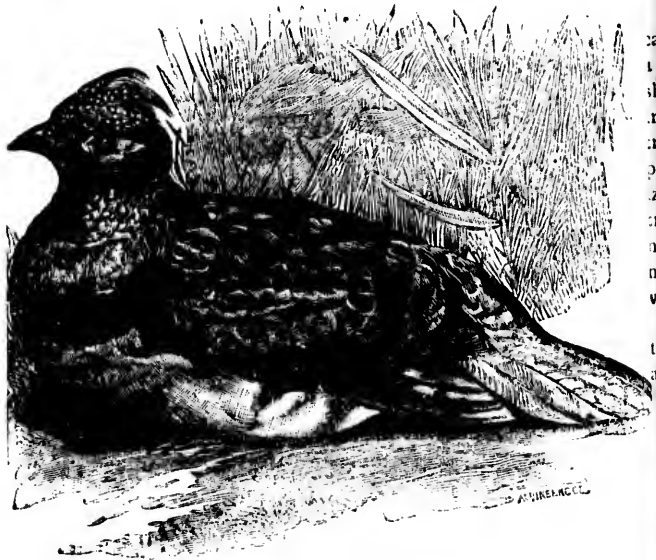
From Caribou the Eagle or Fish River Lakes may be conveniently reached. The northern terminus of the railway is Edmundston, situated about the centre of a choice fishing district. Among the best waters are the Upper St. John, the Green and Madawaska Rivers, and the Temiscouta and Squatook Lakes. The Eagle or Fish River Lakes, named as being accessible from Caribou, Me., may also be reached from Edmundston. A trip that has been praised very highly by men competent to judge is as follows: first, up the Madawaska for fifteen miles to Griffins; then "carry" to Mud Lake, thence via Beardsley Brook to the Squatook Lakes and River, and from there by way of the Toledi, Temiscouta, and Madawaska back to Edmundston. Gun, rod, and camera may all be used to advantage along this route, for the sport to be obtained is good in the genuine meaning of that term, and the scenery very picturesque.



## THE RIDEAU LAKES.

Of a certainty, those who have tested the fishing on the Rideau have chosen the "Drowned Lands" require no recommendation to induce them to make a second trial. By the construction of the Rideau Canal, a watery highway 125 miles long, extending from the capital of Ottawa to the historic city of Kingston, was opened, and this route offers manifold inducements to those who love to spend a holiday in canoeing and fishing, during the summer months, or fishing and shooting in the early fall.

When the canal was constructed the course of the Rideau River was naturally followed, and the stream utilized as far as possible; and while



RUFFED GROUSE.

the several locks were completed, and the waters restrained from flowing through their natural outlet, great tracts of low-lying woodland and marshy spots were deeply flooded, forming what are now known as the "Drowned Lands." The Rideau was always a fine bass water, and under the altered conditions it is not surprising that it not only held its own but rapidly improved, and, as the years passed and the flooded country ran wild, the entire aspect changed: broad marshes were formed, overgrown with wild rice and rushes, attracting thousands of duck and other water fowl. There is nothing, except an occasional lock, to suggest to the voyager that he is upon anything but a great natural water highway, a broad stream widening every now and again into lakes of greater or less extent, with long stretches of rushes and beds of rice, weeds, and lily-pads, such as are loved by duck and fish. The Rideau is reached

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either at Ottawa, Smith's Falls, or Kingston, and a cruise of its entire length by canoe will be found thoroughly enjoyable. Should the latter city be selected as the starting point, tourists from east or west are best conveyed thither by the fine steamers that ply up and down upon the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario; for that trip by water is rightfully considered one of the most attractive available. If Ottawa or Smith's Falls

on the Rideau be chosen, either is reached from east or west direct by the Canadian Pacific Railway; and no matter whether you go by steamer or rail, your baggage, canoe, etc., will be carried with you and carefully looked after. Furthermore, there are acres and acres of ground that, unless their appearance is very deceptive, should be good spots for woodcock; and a spaniel might prove a most useful companion in working up cock and grouse, the latter being fairly plentiful at many points, which the practised hand will no doubt locate by the appearance of the cover.

Rideau River While making this trip by canoe you will pass many camps upon the shores, and meet many holiday-makers who are, like yourself, finding healthy recreation in tracing out this pleasant route.

By far the greater portion of the way is exceedingly pretty. A camp can be pitched almost anywhere; should you desire to stretch your legs a bit, you can land where you will. The fishing is excellent, as is the shooting, early in the fall. The route is easily reached and easily traversed, there being no hardship connected with it. Flies are not troublesome; and for those who prefer to spend their holiday among pretty surroundings, and at the same time remain within reach of civilization, the Rideau offers inducements of a very high order. The entire trip is inexpensive, and has been made in a week; but that, of course, necessitated hard work at the paddles. A couple of weeks would do it nicely; and if the time is extended a week longer it will not be spent in vain.

The steamer "Rideau Belle" runs between Kingston and Ottawa three times a week each way, and fishermen can find excellent quarters at the Anglers Inn at Portland.



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## SHARBOT LAKE.

**T**HIS famous lake is situated directly on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being about 166 miles distant from Montreal, easily reached from Ottawa, and 169 miles from Toronto. It would be a difficult matter to find a more suitable or beautiful spot for camping, or a resort with such natural advantages where better sport with rod and gun can be enjoyed. For picturesque scenery and pure water Sharbot Lake will stand comparison with any in Ontario; either upon the shores or the many pretty islands that dot its surface beautiful camp sites for all comers. Some of the islands are already in private hands, and are visited each summer by their owners, who let them to their families for change and amusement during the heated term.

The total number who visit this spot each season is not so very great, but admirers of Sharbot are increasing year after year, as its advantages are becoming better known; and there is no reason why it should not steadily progress in popularity for many years to come. The attractions are the same as usually characterize Canadian lakes—forested shores, beautiful rocky islands, large and small, and clear cold water well stocked with good fish.

Those who wet a line in Sharbot invariably depart content, for hook-strings are to be relied on. The list of fishes that may be taken there are black and rock bass, pike, and a few lunge, though the latter are seldom killed. The black bass, as might be expected, afford the fine sport; and, to show that they attain a great size, it may be mentioned that one of the heaviest small-mouthed black bass on record was taken there. Trolling is a standard method, but a good hand with a rod can have the pleasure of killing fine fish with the fly, with worms or minnow-bait, the latter being somewhat difficult to procure, but very readily available. Those who understand the ways of crayfish can find them sharp-nipping, "retrograde" fellows under stones and other shelter; and it is seldom that a black or rock bass is able to resist one of these tempting morsels, if properly placed on the hook.

A very efficient method is to use a good-sized hook, and, having secured the crayfish, insert the barb into the mouth and push the hook along until the point is well clear of the tail of the bait. The crayfish, of course killed as dead as ditch-water, but that matters not at all. The curve of the hook rounds him to a natural shape, and if you send him down rapidly, he will represent exactly the backward rush of the "nipper" going to the rocks for shelter; and, if there are bass about, he will be promptly seized, even when live minnows and artificial baits prove useless. "It's a mighty captivat' dainty," as a friend once roared, on his first trial of one rigged for him, after he had changed from minnow to worm, and spoon, and artificial lures all in vain; for the crayfish had hardly sunk five feet in the clear water ere a huge bass darted from among the rocks and gathered it in, and gave him a set-to that he never forgot. When fishing with crayfish, care should be taken never to jerk them upward unless actually striking a fish, for they are easily broken. By tender handling two fish may be taken with the same bait, and sometimes three, or even four—a matter well worth attention with such

difficult lures to secure. Trolling with bass spoons should always insure a fine string at Sharbot, and artificial baits might be tried with advantage. A fair catch would run from a dozen good fish up to three times that number for a morning's work — quite enough to repay one's exertions; and the chance of landing an extra big one always maintains the interest.

There is hotel accommodation for a limited number, and a few boats, right on the spot. Board will cost about \$1 per day, and a boat the same, with special rates for each by the week; and \$1 a day will secure a good man. Flies are not so bad at Sharbot as upon many other good waters, and trouble the angler but little after June 15, and disappear altogether about two weeks later.

This lake is a noted resort for duck in the fall, being one of the best in that part of the country. Many handsome bags have been made there, running as high as fifty birds in a day to one gun. The great majority of these duck are what are styled "fall duck," that breed farther north, and merely rest a week or so at the lake while upon their southerly migration. It is therefore impossible to set an exact time for a visit, as much depends upon the weather; but the month of October should be about right. Earlier in the season a number are sometimes killed, but it is generally uncertain work.





## THE RIVER TRENT AND ADJACENT WATERS, AND PETERBORO.

**T**HIS is a region as yet comparatively little known to the majority of tourist-sportsmen and anglers; yet it is one of the best available, especially for those who make Toronto their starting point. Leaving Toronto by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Havelock Station is reached within four hours, and the cost of a return ticket is only a trifle over \$5, or in other words, you can leave Toronto in the morning and be busy with the black bass and lunge early in the afternoon, a feature that should bear due weight with those who have only a few days at their disposal. Havelock, distant 100 miles from Toronto, is the best point to select as headquarters, if a trial of the Trent is decided upon; and the angler or sportsman can take the trip, satisfied that, unless he is one of those unfortunate beings who seem specially selected as the victims of hard luck, he will be richly rewarded for his trouble. Close to Havelock Station there is a comfortable hotel where visitors can make themselves perfectly at home, and also pick up valuable pointers as to the best methods for circumventing the big lunge and bass that claim the Trent as their home. Hastings' Bridge is only three miles distant from the hotel, and you can secure conveyances at the latter place and be driven over, and are then right on the spot. Boats and guides can be secured at the bridge at very cheap rates, and to many the most enjoyable method is to go into camp at one or other of the desirable sites along the stream. Those who do not fancy spending a holiday under canvas can find excellent accommodation in houses close at hand. From the 15th of June until the end of the open season the lunge and black bass fishing is A1, except on an odd day now and again, such as will be experienced upon any water. Above the bridge, towards the town of Hastings, trolling for lunge will give satisfactory results, for the "fresh water sharks" are very numerous, and bite freely at either spoon or live minnow or chub, and the catch will be varied with heavy black bass. The right-hand channel at the island, going down stream, and below the island for some two miles to the government boom, are famous reaches for bass and lunge. Forty bass, running from a pound to five times that weight, have been killed by a single rod in an afternoon with minnow bait; and lunge, scaling all the way from five to twenty or thirty pounds, have been taken, the smaller fish being plentiful. If you want to have genuine fun with a big fellow, just troll for lunge at this point, using a stout rod and suitable tackle, and for a surety you will have a tussle now and then that will quicken your circulation vastly, or you are no true lover of the gentle pastime. Fine strings of bass can also be taken by still-fishing all along the river, between Hastings' Bridge and Healy Falls and Rapids, a distance of about five miles. The stream varies in width from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile, and here and there expands into broad bays; and at many points there are rocky shoals and gravel beds, where, as the bass fisher will guess, many fine fish are sure to be.

But the spot of spots for small-mouthed black bass is below the falls. The stream plunges down fully forty feet over a rocky ledge some 100

yards wide, and among the deep pools below is where the bass are found in all their glory.

No chicken-hearted, soft fish these, but stout, voracious fellows, bred in the cold, fast water, and game to fight for liberty to the last kick. On proper tackle a two-pounder, helped by the strong current, will afford as much sport as a fish of twice the weight in a lake or sluggish stream, and when a real heavy one takes hold (and you will hook them up to and over four pounds), look out for squalls. He will tax your nerve and skill to the utmost, for it is no tyro at the art that can play one of these dusky acrobats to his death under such conditions. The writer well remembers one glorious day, when thirty-eight grand fish were killed on the pools below the falls and farther down stream during an afternoon. The bait was live minnow on that occasion, and there is no reason for doubting that more could have been taken, for only a moderate amount of work was done. Crayfish, worms, and any of the good artificial baits should prove deadly, especially the "phantom," in such rapid water, and a short distance down stream fine records have been made with the fly.

About a mile and a half below Healy Falls the Trent runs into Crow Bay, a noted spot for both lunge and bass, and one that is almost certain to well reward a trial.

Another excellent point on the Trent is Campbellford, twelve miles from Havelock Station. Up and down stream from Campbellford a rod can be kept busy all day long, and the fly fishing is particularly good. If a letter is sent notifying the proprietor of Blute's Hotel, Campbellford, a conveyance will be sent to meet you at Havelock, and no further trouble need be taken, for all information as to fishing localities will be afforded.

Any one going to Havelock might as well write in advance to insure boats and conveyance, in order that no time may be lost in getting to work. By following this course a goodly string should be taken ere night falls on the first day's outing.

At times ducks are fairly numerous along the river; and if the fishing trip is planned during the open season for water fowl, the breechloader should be taken along, as, even if the ducks fail, there are plenty of grouse close at hand in the woods.

One of the brightest towns of the more important centres of Canada is Peterboro, which may be considered the birth-place of the modern canoe. It is a convenient point from which to reach some fine lakes where good bass and lunge fishing can be had during June, July, August, and September. Rice Lake, distant twelve miles, is reached by steamer, and is an admirable point for camping. Chemong Lake is seven miles distant by rail, and Katachawanuck, nine miles. Live minnow bait will prove deadly with lunge and bass; the fishing is generally excellent, and a couple of weeks may be pleasantly spent with rod and canoe at trifling expense. Fairly good duck and grouse shooting can be had, but deer must be sought at distant points.

North of Havelock is a fine sporting country, both for trout, deer, and grouse. It has been very little worked. A sportsman can go to Rathburn, or Baneroff by rail, at both of which places there are good country hotels, and thence drive out into the country he intends to work.

### THE CHAIN OF LAKES NORTH OF THE TRENT.

**R**ANGING northward of Havelock is a region of forest, lake, and stream, which combines picturesque scenery with good territory for fish and game. A far-reaching chain of beautiful lakes extends through the wild country, all linked together by small streams navigable by canoes, excepting in a few cases, where portages have to be made. This chain of lakes offers great inducements to canoeing and camping parties, and one can go with canoe and camera and find countless combinations of scenery too numerous for even bare mention; or if rod and gun are also taken, plenty of occupation will be found for all.

In olden days this silver pathway of waters was a favorite canoe route for Indian hunters and trappers; for game, great and small, was plentiful, and many a noble buck, huge bear, and cunning beaver has



fallen a victim to the arts of man on these woodland waters. Nor has the blood of beasts alone dyed the leaves and mosses under foot. The now silent woods have reëchoed with the war-whoops of fighting savages, and where now one hears but the whir of the rising grouse, or the rustle of the deer in the thicket, the flint-headed arrow has sung upon its murderous errand, and the tomahawk and knife settled deadly disputes.

Long ago, by this very water route, stealing noiselessly from lake to lake and onward down the Trent, came the dusky braves of Champlain, the fierce Huron warriors, upon their deadly raid into the stronghold of the rival Iroquois. Hair was raised in those "good old times," and war dances perhaps took place upon the very site of your camp, but only romantic memories of them are left for you. Famous this region was for game and fish in the past; and though, of course, it is not now what it was, still there is quite enough for any ordinary purpose. The principal waters of the chain are Round Lake, Belmont, Deer, Oakley,

Twin, Sandy, Jack, Cushamogabog, Tongonong, White, Gull, and Eagle Lake. Large and black bass fishing in Round Lake is good, worm and minnow bait giving satisfactory results, the sport being best after the 1st of July. There are several settlers' houses on the south shore, where lodging can be secured and a few boats are available. Ducks are plentiful, especially wood-duck, early in the season; deer are fairly numerous and grouse abundant in the woods, and in many of the swales quite a number of woodcock can be found.

Belmont Lake, a few miles east of Round Lake, is best reached from Blairton Station, being only a few hundred yards from the hotel. There are a few boats available at Blairton, and guides can also be secured there at small expense. The fishing is about the same as already described, and, in fact, the general characteristics of all these waters are so similar as to render separate description useless. The more northern lakes can be reached by driving over the usual style of lumber road, and, though there are no regular hotels, sportsmen can put up at the log-houses where the teamsters hauling supplies to the lumber camps find accommodation, and be fully as comfortable as at the average country hotel. Ruffed grouse, wood-duck, and hare are to be found almost anywhere, and there are plenty of deer and not a few bear, while the fishing is something to be long remembered. A few judicious inquiries at either Havelock or Blairton Stations will elicit all required information.



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## THE COVERS AND WATERS OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

**W**ESTWARD from London, Ont., the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway connects that city with the Detroit River, and traverses well-known shooting grounds. Years ago it was a famous country for deer, bear, wild turkey, grouse, quail, etc.; but the larger game has been completely killed off at almost every point, and, while a few deer yet inhabit the forest lands of the more sparsely settled counties of the extreme western end of the province there are hardly sufficient of them to warrant a trial of any but those woods lying between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, and even then a stranger would have but little chance of success. Here and there, in the sixty or more miles of country between the city of London and the town of Chatham, wild turkey are yet to be found, but they are protected by law until 15th October, 1897.

But the game to be depended upon comprises quail, grouse, woodcock, rabbits, and a great variety of water fowl, abounding in the western marshes. The clearing of farms and cultivation of vast tracts of country, while it sounded the death-knell of all the larger game, in nowise affected the quail and rabbits, and the grouse but little. Indeed, if it had not been



that increased population meant a corresponding increase in the number of guns, there would be more birds than ever in the covers, as the additional acreage under crops only means an increase of their food supply.

Quail abound in all the western counties, and only in

the western portion of Ontario are these game of all game birds found in Canadian territory in sufficient numbers to afford sport.

They are wonderfully prolific, and, though they are subjected to far too much shooting, fine sport can be had with them over good dogs, and excellent bags made, providing one can hold straight and pull quick. From ten to as high as thirty or more birds can be killed in a day's work in the covers of Kent and Essex Counties. Very fair sport can be had at almost any point more than thirty miles west of London, the sportsman also finding a few ruffed grouse, woodcock, and a number of rabbits while penetrating the covers in pursuit of a bevy of quail he has flushed. Plenty of birds can be found within comfortable driving distance of

Chatham, say eight or ten miles; and one can either put up at a country hotel along the main roads, or find quarters at one or other of the farm houses scattered all over the land. During the past two seasons important "Field Trials" have been held near Chatham, and birds were so plentiful that the trials were decided without much trouble, and there is every likelihood of the same grounds being used for years to come. At present the law forbids the sale of quail killed in Ontario, and this measure will insure a rapid increase in their numbers. From Chatham the Erie & Huron Railway offers facilities for reaching the town of Blenheim, close to Rondeau Harbor and Lake Erie, or, in the other direction, the towns of Dresden and Wallaceburg, on the line, and both well known resorts for sportsmen. Rondeau Harbor was formerly one of the best points for duck in the country, but too much shooting has well-nigh ruined it; and, though on a good day heavy bags can yet be made, the fowl are wild, and though thousands may be seen, but few are killed. There are, however, plenty of quail in the neighborhood; here and there ruffed grouse, and in the wet woodlands of the north shore quite a few woodcock early in the season. Dresden or Wallaceburg are better points for all-round shooting. The fishing in the Eau, from its size, is variable; but the writer has taken forty odd black bass and pickerel, pike, etc., in a day, and one always stands a chance of hooking a big lunge. During the month of May there is excellent plover and curlew shooting on the bars and beaches of the Lake Erie side, and, taken altogether, the Eau is a fairly good point for a holiday with rod and gun.



Below Chatham are the Lake St. Clair marshes, so frequently referred to by "Frank Forrester" in his works on shooting. In the spring wild geese flock to them as of yore; and those who like to air the breechloader at this season can have very good sport with the shy "honkers." The geese make their headquarters for a time at Lake St. Clair, and fly into the plains and corn-fields for some considerable distance every morning to feed, and are shot from "blinds" constructed upon the open plains in the line of flight, which seldom varies much. The most reliable plan for the sportsman after geese would be to put up at one or other of the farm houses on the plains where the fowl feed, as he must be out at daylight to insure success.

These marshes and muddy plains are famous snipe grounds, and, while the shooting is not now so wonderful as "Frank Forrester" enjoyed in the olden days, it is still good enough to be well worth a trial; from fifteen to forty birds per day being considered fair bags, though these numbers are often doubled by crack snipe-shots. Woodcock are also frequently found in the wet corn-fields early in the fall, and later in the dry thickets of the uplands, where the quail haunt, and rabbits are plentiful everywhere. Ruffed grouse may be found in the heavy woods bordering the plains at several points, and not infrequently a fine mixed bag of grouse, cock, snipe, quail, rabbit, and duck is made by one gun in a couple of days. Plover are numerous in spring and autumn. About the mouth of the Thames and adjacent creeks and marshes, and upon

Lake St. Clair, are any number of duck, though the good points for shooting them are comparatively few. It must not be forgotten that the finest portions of these western marshes, where men kill one hundred and odd big duck in a day, are strictly preserved; but still an outsider can generally find a bit of sport worth going after at the points named; and, if he has good dogs and varies the programme by attending to the duck at early morning, and the quail later in the day, he should have a right good time, and bag his share of what is going.

Fishing, both trolling and whipping with minnow or artificial bait, in and about Baptiste and Jeanette's Creeks (both near the mouth of the Thames) and in and about the mouth of that stream, is generally very good, the catch including black, rock, and speckled bass, pike, pickerel, and perch. The mouth of the Thames is reached from Chatham by steamer plying to Detroit, for a mere trifle for transportation, and you can camp upon the beach where the Thames joins Lake St. Clair, or find accommodation for a small party at the lighthouse.

At Mitchell's Bay, on Lake St. Clair, reached either from Wallaceburg or by driving from Chatham, are hotels, and, as a general thing, good duck shooting and black bass fishing.

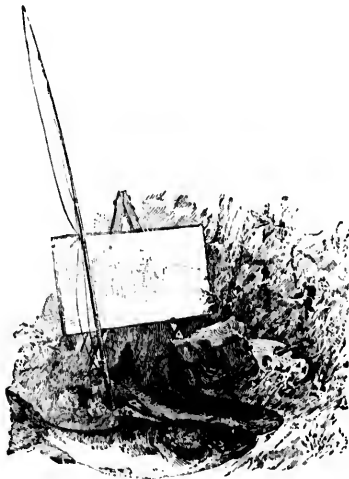


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## THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKES.

THE station for these waters is Carleton Junction, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 146 miles from Montreal, 26 miles from Ottawa, and 225 miles from Toronto. At the junction are a couple of good hotels, and a five minutes' walk will take you to the town of Carleton Place. Board at either point will cost about \$1 per day, and men and boats can be secured at the usual rates on the spot. The Mississippi River runs through the town, and it is a rapid stream, foaming and boiling over rocky ledges and big boulders, with many deep, quiet pools and eddies, in the shadows of which lurk plenty of black and rock bass. The river is easily fished and heavy black fellows can be taken from it, and rock bass unlimited; but a better point is the first enlargement of the winding river, known as Mississippi Lake. This lake is three miles from Carleton Place, and affords excellent sport, large black bass being readily hooked. Fair-sized pike are plentiful, lunge are scarce, but rock bass may be taken by the dozen almost anywhere. In the fast current of the river, spoons, artificial minnows, etc., are good, but the most deadly bait is either minnow or crayfish, and flies might prove useful. A couple of miles above Mississippi Lake is another and smaller lake, which is, perhaps, the best of the waters. On either of them trolling with an ordinary spoon, or still-fishing with worms, will answer admirably. Particulars about the most promising reaches can be obtained at Carleton Place; and there is also a tackle shop, where a useful stock of lines, trolls, etc., is kept.

Some exceedingly good catches are on record for these waters, and in the fall there is now and again some fairly good shooting, but hardly sufficient to merit special attention, though as a fishing resort it is well worth a visit.





## THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

THE transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in its course from Carleton Junction to Winnipeg, traverses for the greater part of the way a region of country that for sporting purposes can hardly be excelled by anything outside of the magnificent game resorts and trout waters of the Rocky Mountains and the wonderful prairies of the Canadian Northwest. Those, of course, are not approached by any territory on the American continent; but the sportsman who has not time to devote to the transcontinental tour can find all the amusement he wants, and wildly beautiful scenery second only to the mountains, and never journey a yard beyond Nepigon River. And if that wonderful stream is too far away for the time at command, one need not go beyond the Ottawa River and its tributaries to give rod and rifle full play. Sport such as no man should complain of can be enjoyed at will; trout of good size can be taken in numbers; and in these lonely forests are moose, caribou, deer, bear, grouse, and other game, at many points as plentiful as they were when only the hardy *voyageurs* and the pioneers of olden days invaded their sanctuaries. Upon the main, or "Winnipeg," line the first promising stopping-place is the town of Arnprior, situated upon an expansion of the Ottawa known as *Lac des Chats*, and distant from Carleton Junction about twenty-six miles.

The bass fishing in *Lac des Chats* is fully equal to the average waters in Ontario, which is saying not a little, and the beauty of its scenery has made its name famous. Upon the shores are many attractive spots for a camp; but the best of all, and the one most frequented by camping and picnic parties, is at the beautiful *Chats Rapids*, where fine sport can be had with the bass, and a week or so be pleasantly spent under canvas. No camper ever yet returned from this point dissatisfied with either the fishing or the scenery, and it would be an extremely difficult matter to discover a better location. Boats, guides, and bait can be secured at Arnprior, and board there will cost \$1 per day, with guide and boats about the same. The most reliable baits are live minnows and worms. Trolling with spoons is also a sure method, and other artificial lures ought to do good service.

The town of Pembroke should be the objective point for those who seek trout fishing unexcelled by any waters in Ontario. It is situated upon Alouette Lake, an enlargement of the Ottawa River, and is some seventy-eight miles from Carleton Junction, and directly upon the line of railway. The town contains about 5,000 inhabitants, and offers good hotel accommodation at prices ranging from \$1 a day up. There are plenty of boats and carriages to be hired at a moderate outlay, and it is the centre of one of the very best trout regions in America; and there are also several places within easy reach where capital black bass fishing is the rule.

The entire country hereabouts is intersected with many streams of various sizes, all plentifully stocked with trout, the size of the fish varying in proportion to the volume of water where they are found. A detailed list of them would be useless, as the angler cannot go astray. On the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, the Laurentian range of mountains

forms the bank, and every stream which courses down their slopes (and their name is legion) is stocked with trout. On the Ontario side, and within a few miles of Pembroke, are a half dozen waters which afford first rate fishing.

Within six miles are three good waters, in any of which an average angler can take from thirty to forty good fish in a day.

Within twenty-five miles of the town, and out in Chichester township, are a great many lakes, in which large catches can be made. Of these fish too much cannot be said: they are the gamest of the game, and a marked peculiarity about them is their uniformity in size. Among a whole day's catch three-fourths of the fish would weigh a pound apiece, very few running below that weight, and few or none exceeding a pound and a half.

Fifteen miles below the town are the Poquette Rapids, than which there is no finer spot for camping. To reach this water necessitates a pleasant drive, but the fishing is of the best.

A particularly good lake, distant from Pembroke twenty miles, can be reached by steamer, and also the mouth of Deep River, both of these waters furnishing good sport. Another lake is situated upon a small mountain, within easy driving distance, and from it splendid trout can be taken in good numbers, the fish running from one to two and a half pounds. It is a rare occurrence to take a fish weighing less than a pound in the lake, and you will not find a better place to wet a line. To reach it, one has to put in a bit of up-hill tramping, but only long enough to thoroughly extend the muscles and fit a man for a grand day's work. A peculiarity about the trout in this and some other neighboring waters is that they appear to be of three different varieties, though the difference is simply a matter of color and markings.

Perhaps the first fish caught will be a fine specimen of the ordinary brook trout, resplendent with the famous jewelled regalia which have so often been sung and written of. The second fish may prove to be a paler-tinted, heavier-made fellow, game to the backbone, and swift and strong, but lacking the beauty of number one. The angler will to a certainty eye this fish attentively, and possibly slip it into the creel with the remark, "That's the queerest-looking trout I've seen for some time," and he will cast again, hoping to take another.

The fly will kiss the water, and lo! there is a sudden lightning gleam and a fierce strain that makes the rod bow in acknowledgment, and the reel scream a surprised protest, while the blood courses through one's veins in swift response to the challenge of a real out-and-out fighter. The swirling battle goes on — the maddened rushes grow shorter and weaker, the reel cautiously devours foot by foot of the silken tether, and presently the net sinks below a royal prize; and as he rolls over, with a despairing effort, the current flashes with a gleam of brightest gold, and you have an example of what is styled in the vicinity a "golden trout." Swift, valiant champions of the flood are they, looking as though they had been gilded all over their lower parts with a tint that rivals the splendor of the lazy gold-fish of glass-globe notoriety; and never did nobler quarry test the spring of a rod. Such are the trout of this mountain lake.

To refer again to the streams upon the Quebec side, Ouiseau Creek deserves more than a passing notice. The fishing is particularly good, the catch weighing from a quarter of a pound each up to a pound and a half. In order to fish this creek properly, the angler must go prepared to wade, and the water will be found clear of obstructions and the bottom

safe, with no treacherous spots to entrap the feet. Between Pembroke and the town of Mattawa, ninety-four miles distant, are dozens of streams, all well stocked with trout, and several of them being also excellent for bass, especially at Petewawa, eleven miles from Pembroke, and also at Chalk River, nine miles farther along the line. Inside of this limit several very good trout streams are crossed by the track.

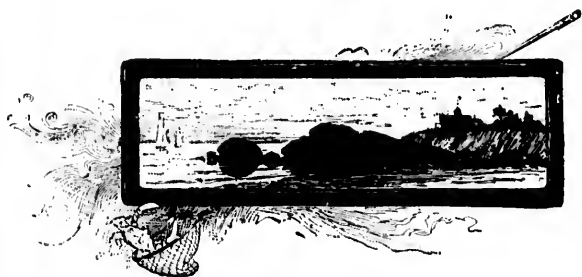
One of the best creeks in the district is Bissett's, crossed by the Canadian Pacific line, and distant from Pembroke sixty miles. It is wide and open, with safe bottom all the way across for wading; and some of the handsomest trout ever hooked in this entire section of country have been killed on this water. The fish are not phenomenally large, but as a general thing they run very even in size, the average being from ten to twelve inches in length. Good sport can be enjoyed here.

Half an hour's run from Bissett's is Deux Rivieres, or Two Rivers Station, another great spot for trout. But enough have been mentioned to give a good rough idea of the great resources of this section of country in the matter of fishing. Pains have been taken not to overdraw the picture, and the information relating to this subject has been collected on the spot, and by a practical fisherman who fishes the northern country regularly.

To sum up, I can strongly advise a trial of these waters, as the result will to a surety convince any angler that there is no such country for trout fishing. There is no hardship in fishing there, and all charges are moderate. Conveyances can be hired at the ordinary rates, and hotel rates, etc., are the same as in small towns nearer home. Minnow bait for bass can readily be obtained, either by purchase or caught by the angler himself with a minnow seine or gang. A very good plan is to have a sort of landing-net rigged up with common mosquito bar instead of netting. This, sunk flat upon the ground in shallow water, with bait suspended over it to attract the minnows, is a sure and easy means of obtaining a sufficient quantity of bait. Always bear in mind that trout fishing in any of these waters may be pursued *a la mode*, with every opportunity for the exercise of scientific skill. None of your worms, or bit-of-fat-pork business, but fly fishing of the best; with no more obstructions to impede casting than are sufficient to call forth a display of that skill on which the true angler prides himself.

A man or party can go to Pembroke equipped with their finest tackle, and find every opportunity for using their treasures. They can go with the best rods, choicest lines, deadliest flies, and favorite reels, and find abundant sport; and they will also find about a half a dozen enthusiastic anglers prepared to extend to them the right hand of fellowship in the craft, and see that visitors enjoy themselves; for there is no need for jealousy of a rival's performance on such richly stocked waters, or in such grand game resorts. The number of expert rods quartered in that part of the country might be counted on the fingers of one hand; hence it will be readily seen that there is no danger of trying an over-fished section. There are, no doubt, a large number of experts with the rifle and plenty of men well versed in woodcraft; but it must be remembered that a man must work for his living in such places, and the majority of them have little time to spare for shooting. Even if they did devote the whole legitimate season for killing big game, there would still be abundance for all comers. It should also be remembered that those scourges of all good waters—the flies—moderate their attacks about the 15th of June, and are not noticed at all after the end of July.

As a game country, as has been suggested, this territory will not be found inferior to any likely to be visited by the ordinary sportsman. Moose and caribou are of course comparatively rare, and are as yet entirely protected by law in Ontario, the close season for both not expiring until 1895. Black bears can be considered plentiful, some years more and some years less. Last year they were very numerous, being frequently seen from the town of Pembroke, and on at least one occasion were actually *in the streets!* This may sound strange, but it is a fact; for three bears crossed the river right at the town; and, if the writer's memory is not seriously astray, two were killed inside the town limits after having actually run down one of the principal streets. The common red deer, so-called, can be found but a short distance from the line of the railway: Deux Rivieres and neighboring stations being exceptionally promising points; but the best plan for a stranger is to secure a reliable guide, and leave the selection of the ground to him. Duck shooting is frequently very good on the larger lakes; but the special merit of this part of the country is the abundance of forest game. Those who visit it can depend upon having plenty of chances at deer, within all likelihood a shot or two at a bear, and ruffed grouse in abundance.





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## THE MATTAWA RIVER, ITS HEADWATERS, AND THE UPPER OTTAWA.

FOLLOWING the transcontinental line farther west beyond Pembroke and the waters referred to, the next important station for sportsmen is the town of Mattawa, situated at the junction of the Mattawa River with the Ottawa. On the farther side of the latter stream the Laurentian Mountains terminate in an immense bluff, where not long since considerable quantities of gold were discovered; and abundant auriferous traces have been found throughout the upper Mattawa country, which will also be found a veritable gold mine, figuratively speaking, for those seeking fish and game.

The town of Mattawa (a name borrowed from the Indians, and signifying "The Forks") is one of the best points on that portion of the line to fit out for an extended shooting or fishing excursion. The hotel accommodation there is very good and prices are low for board, or guides and boats. It is a supply depot for a vast tract of rugged and wild country, where extensive lumbering operations are carried on; and wherever you find lumbermen you can also depend upon finding a plentiful supply of their famous "river boats," and the equally famous canoes. This holds good of Mattawa, and well-informed guides will likewise be secured.

The upper country is noted for big game, moose being, for them, plentiful, and deer everywhere. Black bears are liable to show at any time; and, moving through the woods, you will flush ruffed grouse in numbers—singly, by twos and threes, and whole covies of from nine to fifteen birds. Wing shooting, owing to the nature of the cover, is very difficult, and the best weapon for all-round work is a repeating rifle. With this, one can cut the heads off the birds as they sit, for when put up they almost invariably tree, and are easily approached; and, armed with a rifle, one is always prepared for large game.

The writer once took a "No. 12" breechloader and a Winchester into these woods, and speedily found the former a veritable nuisance; for it was hard to carry and could rarely be used, except in the few scattered openings and upon some of the lakes at ducks; and even in the latter case the rifle afforded just as much sport.

The trip up the Mattawa by canoe is as follows, it being understood that there is plenty of game on either side of the river, and all about the lakes to be mentioned as its headwaters. Going up stream, of course, necessitates considerable work, and this route is described for those who want to be most of their time in their canoe and enjoy a trip up and back. The easiest way to do the Mattawa is to take the canoe by rail to North Bay Station, thence by wagon to Trout Lake, and work down the Mattawa. Your guide will lay out the route, and decide upon where to pitch the tent if shooting is the primary object.

If you are especially bent upon fishing, or are too early for the shooting season, you can secure guides and canoes at Mattawa, and start up stream prepared to enjoy fine scenery and work with the rod that will not prove disappointing.

Leaving the town and paddling up the river, the scenic effect is like a

long panorama of pleasing views, changing at every turn; and each stretch of glancing water and towering rocky bank is apparently fairer than the last, until, about a mile and a half from the starting-point, the first portage is reached at McCool's Mills. This portage is about 100 yards long, and then comes the beautiful sheet of water called Champlain Lake, some five miles long and varying in width from a quarter to a half mile.

The shores of this lake are very pretty and well wooded, with numerous moss-covered rocky terraces, which afford excellent sites for a party to pitch their canvas. The fishing is of the best, there being plenty of fine lung and bass, and both take the troll readily; while in any of the countless coves and bays the stickler for the rod can find scope for his ambition with bass weighing from one to five pounds.

Passing on up the lake, a roar of water is heard, and presently we reach La Rose Rapids. The Amable du Fond River, which is the outlet of a small chain of waters, among which are Crooked, Manitoulin, Smith's, and Tee Lakes, pours its rapid current into the Mattawa at the head of these rapids. The river is well worth exploring, as in the lakes mentioned there is capital fishing. To pass La Rose Rapids necessitates a portage of about a quarter of a mile; then the course is straight against a sharp current until some small rapids are reached at the foot of Birch Lake. These are but trifling obstacles, and the next point is what is called "The Needle." Here the detour is completed, and the Mattawa is reached again. A goodly sized brook comes tumbling down the steep slope from the mountains, and the angler will do well to keep this stream in mind, for it drains several small mountain lakes heavily stocked with speckled trout of good size.

Passing on up the river, Nature assumes a grander aspect, the banks reaching upward higher and higher, until in many places they form walls of sheer rock from 100 to 200 feet high. Parause Rapids and the Little Parause demand another portage; then straight paddling again to the Mill Rush; another short portage, and thence good paddling through Eel Lake for a couple of miles; then another mile of the river proper, the scenery being, if anything, more pleasing than that already passed, and Talon Shoot is reached. A portage of nearly 300 yards is followed by about a mile of fast water, after which the work at the paddles can be slackened, for the *voyageur* has reached *Lac du Talon*, famed among the lumbermen for its mighty lunge and bass.

This is one of a regular network of small lakes which form the headwaters of the Mattawa; and verily this network is one that will entangle the angler's heart, for in one and all of its channels are splendid fish. Countless unnamed small streams and rivulets contribute their currents to feed these lakes, and speckled trout abound wherever the water is deep enough to cover them.

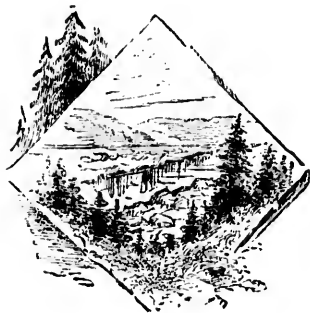
If the Ottawa River is followed north of Mattawa, it will be found to traverse a wild region very similar in general appearance, and with game as plentiful as mentioned in reference to the Mattawa. Each of the unnamed and practically unknown streams and lakes will be found to contain plenty of trout, ranging in size from fingerlings up to great fish, according to the volume of the water they inhabit. A canoe trip in this direction would prove very enjoyable; but the fishing and shooting at the points already described are so good that it is hardly worth while going beyond them, except to explore.

However, the first stage of the journey may be made by steamer from

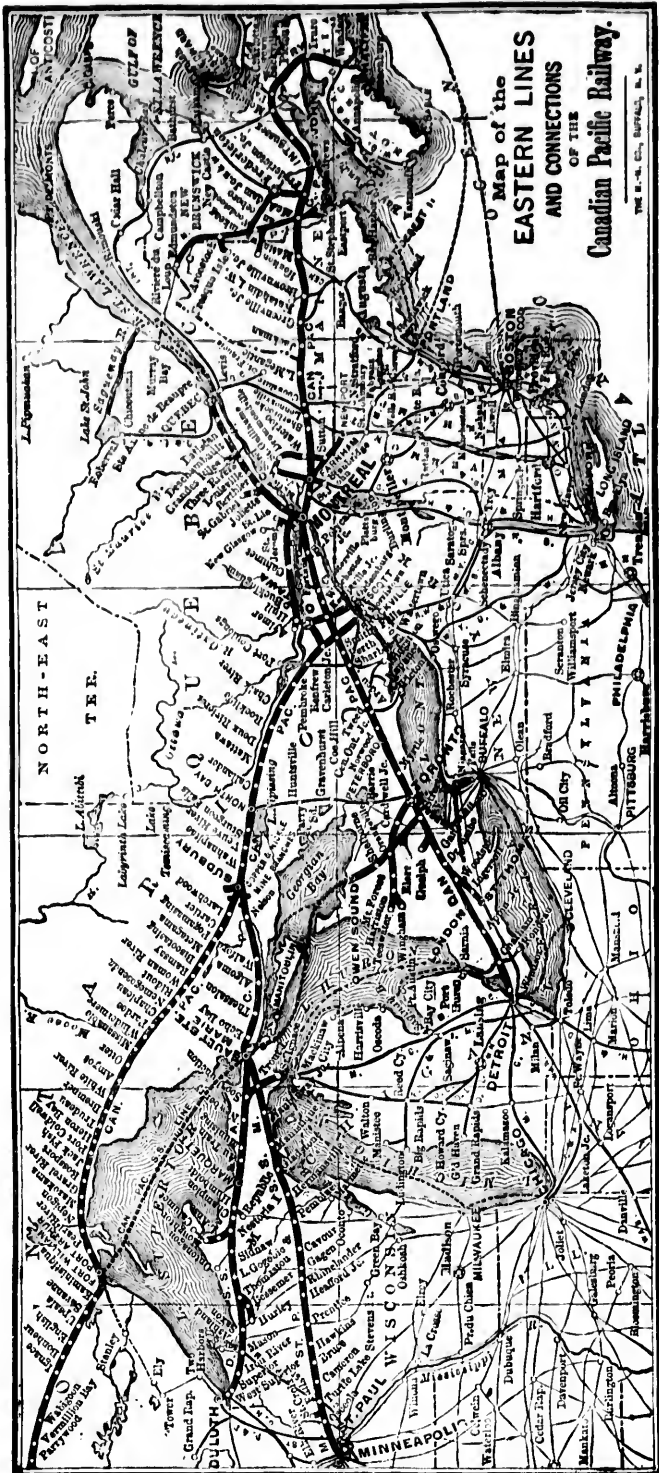
Mattawa up the Ottawa, the *voyageur* taking supplies, canoes, and guides with him. By this route he reaches a country of moose, caribou, and bear, and every feeder of the Ottawa contains brook trout. He can traverse Lake Temiscamingue (Indian for "deep water"), an expansion of the Ottawa some seventy-five miles long, containing big black bass, and surrounded by forested levels of exceedingly rich land, occupied at present principally by lumbermen and game, but destined shortly to attract numerous settlers. Beyond Lake Temiscamingue he can follow the Ottawa into the Province of Quebec to *Lac des Quinze* and Lake Mujizowaja; thence to Grand Victoria Lake and *Lac des Rapides*, and finally to the very source of the mighty river, if he so pleases; part or all of which would be a glorious pilgrimage by canoe, and furnish themes for many a tale of moose and bear and wolf, of struggles with hard-fighting trout and bass, of nights in the primeval forest, of beds of *sapin*, and a thousand and one other things that go to make the life of a woodland wanderer delightful.

A lover of the canoe, who prefers to take his own craft with him, cannot do better than visit the town of North Bay, situated on Lake Nipissing, and distant from Mattawa forty-six miles, being also on the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From North Bay he can, if so inclined, first explore a portion of the fine Lake Nipissing, and then send his canoe by wagon to Trout Lake, some four miles away, and now reached by an excellent road. This lake is the largest of the headwaters of the Mattawa, being about twelve miles long. From it the route by canoe is the same as was followed in bygone times by the *voyageurs* of the Hudson's Bay Company, *i.e.*, from Trout Lake to Turtle Lake; thence a trifling portage enables you to reach Pine Lake, from which a portage of a quarter of a mile completes the journey to *Lac du Talon*, already referred to, whence the trip on the Mattawa can be reversed until the Ottawa is reached; and, once that stream is gained, the *voyageur* can decide for himself where the trip shall end, for he is upon that magnificent highway of waters that ends with the mighty St. Lawrence.







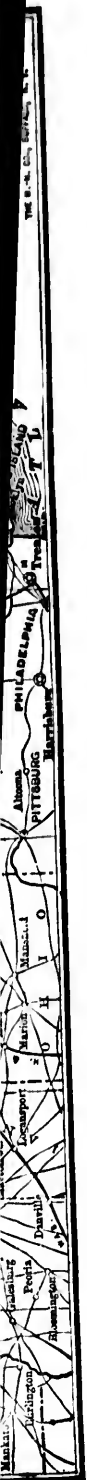
## LAKE NIPISSINC AND TROUT LAKE.

THE next stopping-place will be on the shores of Lake Nipissing, at the bustling little town of North Bay. The lake is a magnificent sheet of water, some forty miles long by about ten wide, offering every facility for sailing, bathing, or fishing. There is plenty of hotel room, from \$1 per day upwards, and the town is built right upon the beach, the several hotels being about 200 yards from the water.

Below the village a long pier runs out 150 yards or more, for the accommodation of the steamers; and from this point of vantage big catches of pike, bass, and pickerel are made daily. The method used is "whipping" with a rod and spoon or with a fish's eye for bait; but there are plenty of minnows to be taken with proper tackle; and with live bait, or any of the good imitations, great catches could be made without going farther than the end of the wharf. The writer has taken seven good fish, three of them being very large pickerel and one a two-pound bass (with common tackle borrowed from the hotel proprietor), inside of a few minutes, by merely walking slowly along the pier and keeping the bait about four feet below the surface. The lot were taken ere the outer end of the pier was turned, or, in other words, before he had walked 100 yards; and numbers of large fish could be seen down in the cool depths, apparently merely waiting an invitation to take hold. There are good boats, including a sail boat, available; and by taking a skiff and rowing away towards the Indian reservation, a pleasant trip and a good catch are assured. The list of fish includes bass, pike, pickerel, and lunge, and heavy ones of each variety will probably be taken during an afternoon's trolling. But a visitor must remember that sport is sometimes uncertain upon all large lakes, and he should not despair if he fails to land a big string at the first attempt. This will also apply to Trout Lake or to any other water of equal size. But the chances, especially on Nipissing, amount to almost a certainty in favor of success, and, unless the water is too rough, he will return with a fine lot of big ones.

As a shooting ground the Nipissing country ranks very high. There are any number of deer and ruffed grouse all around the lake, quite a few moose, caribou, and bear, and upon what is known as the "long arm" of Nipissing, rattling good duck shooting can be had in the fall. The district about Callender, and the very best portions of the Muskoka deer country, are close at hand, and those of Parry Sound lie between this lake and the Georgian Bay, and they are among the best known.

One of the best points on the Nipissing, and reached direct by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the country around Sturgeon River, distant from North Bay twenty-three miles. A party of Toronto gentlemen, perfect strangers to the place, went in there in the fall of 1887, and got all the deer they wanted, a great bag of grouse; and one of them, who had never seen a moose before in his life, killed two of these grandest of all Canadian deer in one day. In the fall of 1888 some of these gentlemen went again, making their headquarters near Sturgeon Falls, and got five deer the first week, a lynx, and a large number of ruffed grouse, and could have killed a great deal more game had they cared to do so. They broke camp twice, and in changing locations lost time; otherwise, the



total of killed would have been much more. In 1889 they were again on the old grounds, and repeated former successes, getting nine deer, to four rifles, in eleven days, and a heavy bag of grouse. Moose signs were plentiful, but, as the big fellows were protected by law, no effort was made to kill one. From this the sportsman can form a rough idea of how plentiful the game is in this highly favored section.

Some four miles inland from Nipissing is the beautiful Trout Lake, of which so much has been written during the past few years. To a camping party this lake offers attractions of the highest order, and there are two or three houses upon the shore where a few visitors can be comfortably provided for, and where a half dozen excellent skiffs are kept for hire. Trout Lake is a picture that once seen will never be forgotten. Numerous islands of all sizes, from half an acre to nearly a hundred, make portions of it appear like so many separate channels, and form a combination of loveliness that is not surpassed by any lake in Canada. Surrounding this water is a rugged, rocky, lonely wild, with great hills and deep ravines, alike densely clad with towering evergreens, and through their shadowed aisles runs many a good trout stream.

Flies do not trouble the fisherman so long as he stays upon the lake, but in the woods along the trout streams they and the mosquitoes are pretty bad until the last week in July, when the flies disappear and the mosquitoes cease to be troublesome. Fishing in the lake is a thing to be remembered. Deep in its icy depths (for Trout Lake is deeper than a prime minister) are great big salmon trout, and for these an extra weight must be put on the troll.

But one need not go "three thousand leagues under the sea" to have sport, for, with ordinary tackle, bass and pickerel of good size can readily be taken, and now and again a monster lunge will test the angler's quality. One of thirty-five pounds weight was hooked by a lady, and successfully landed after a hard fight.

If a man puts in a week at Trout Lake, and comes away dissatisfied with either the fishing or the scenery of that richly endowed spot, he is indeed a hard customer to please. This water has been visited by comparatively few, and the majority of them Americans; but those who have once enjoyed the privilege return again year after year, for it is one of those places which never wear out.

A guide and boat can be secured on the spot, and, starting from the head of the lake, the visitor is pulled away down for a couple of miles ere it is time to cast out the trolls.

Each fisherman should have a couple of lines, for this reason: Some few yards from the rocky, evergreen-clad shore a sort of shelf of rocks runs out ten or twelve feet below the surface. It can be distinctly seen, and the object is to keep the boat as near as possible above its outside limit. Looking down through the clear water, you can trace the extreme edge of this ledge, and immediately outside of it is a black abyss of great depth. The two lines are worked in this way: one should be as long as possible, and have enough sinker above the troll to keep it at the depth of this shelf of rock, the other and shorter line requiring nothing but the ordinary spoon hook.

Following this method, some heavy fish should be taken, the short line keeping the angler thoroughly well occupied playing bass and pickerel, with a very good chance of hooking a big lunge now and again.

Passing on down the lake, the scenery is extremely beautiful, and one realizes how thoroughly attractive is this wilderness pure and simple.

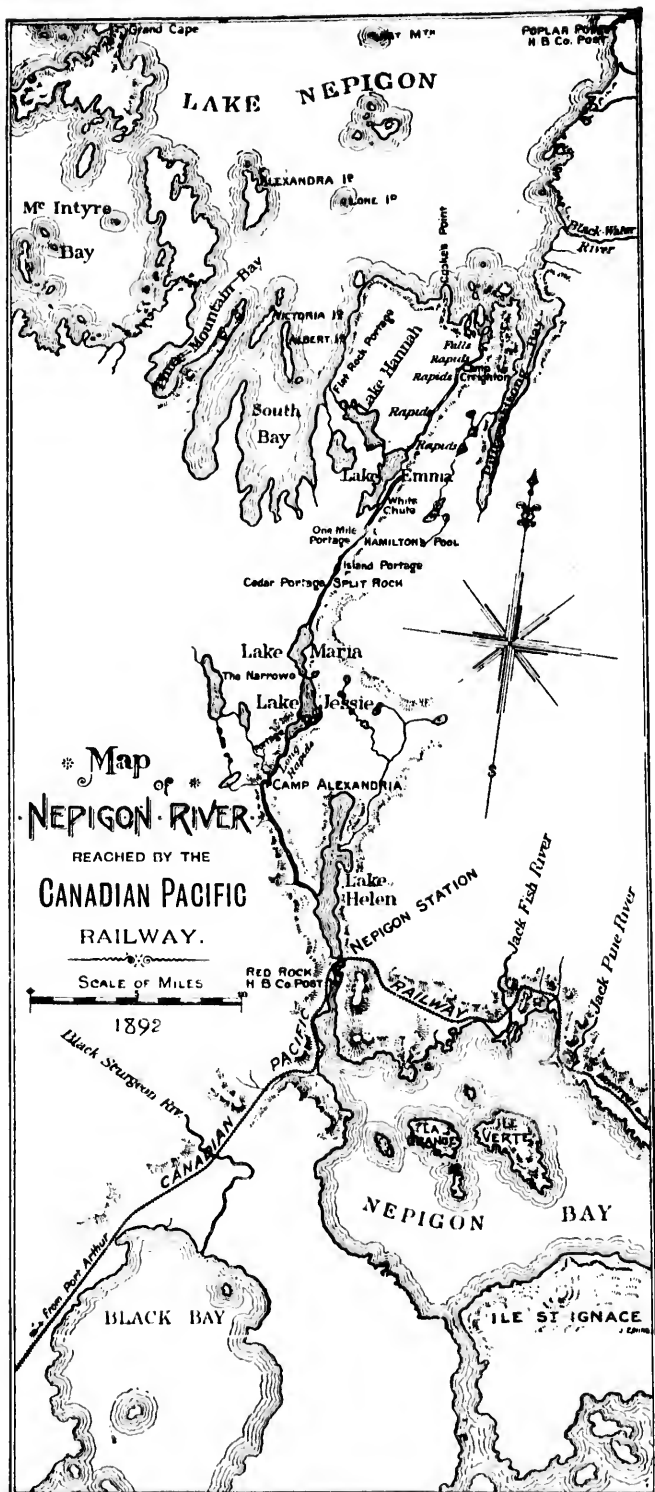
Presently a round opening in the wall of evergreens is noticed, and a closer inspection reveals Short Portage, a few yards long, which leads into Four-Mile Bay. We take a peep through, and note how pretty the surroundings are; then go down the lake toward Big Camp Island, seven miles from the starting point, passing several very pretty little islands on the way. Many Americans and Canadians have pitched their canvas upon the big island, and all unite in praise of the resort. A climb upon some of the great rocks, where the moss forms a resting-place fit for a king, gives pleasant relief from the confinement of the skiff, and one can lie in dreamy comfort, and *really* find that peaceful rest which is such a delusion upon many holiday trips. Fairer spot could not be chosen for a week or so in camp, and in a short time the attractions of this neighborhood will be better understood.

Turtle Creek is connected with this water, and the fishing there is something to be remembered; while in its outlet, Lost River, the bass fishing is unsurpassed. Many big catches made on the last mentioned are on record, some of the bass running over three pounds, and quite willing to be caught at the rate of fifteen an hour.

A peculiarity of Trout Lake is a wonderful echo, which is best tested from a point on the water about two miles above Big Camp Island, especially on a calm evening. Under such conditions the slightest sound is repeated with startling distinctness many times over, and testing the mocking voice of the distant hills is a favorite amusement with those enjoying a paddle by moonlight upon this lovely water. A sharp cry or loud whistle is answered at once from the lofty hills on either side with marvellous precision; then there will be a few seconds of silence, and a musical *récho* comes floating back, to be repeated again and again from hill after hill, and point after point, softer and sweeter as it slowly dies away, until it is finally lost in a whisper, faint and far, from the great forested height that marks the head of the lake.

Shooting in the immediate neighborhood is always good. Bears frequently appear upon the shores; to see deer swimming from the mainland to one or other of the islands is a common occurrence; caribou are often met with, and moose have always harbored about the beaver meadows and in a densely wooded stretch of lowland near the foot of the lake. A couple of Toronto gentlemen caught a very young moose there last season, and released it again after it had been admired by the rest of the party. The writer himself saw a grand bull moose one summer's day, when exploring the shore in a canoe, and he has killed large bags of grouse and many ducks there in the fall, and also his share of the deer abounding in these famous woods. Many articles praising this locality in the highest terms have appeared in the Canadian and American fishing and sporting journals, and the tourist can go there satisfied that wonderfully attractive scenery and plenty of sport will make the trip a memorable one.

Visitors to the World's Fair will be able to judge of the wide range of game to be found in this locality. A collection of heads and skins of animals shot in the Nipissing district has been made by Mr. George Lee, of North Bay, and sent to Chicago.



## THE PLEASURES OF ANGLING.

This is the spot, where the shadows cool  
 Blacken the depths of the swirling pool,  
 And the forest resounds with the laughing call  
 Of the silver tongue of the mimic fall.

Just where a great big trout would be,  
 On with the best-dressed, dealliest fly —  
 So, so, now for a lucky cast —  
 Confound that branch, I'm fast !

Ha! saw you not that lightning gleam  
 Where yon moth but kissed the treacherous stream?  
 Match me swiftly the fluttering gnat —  
 Beware the branch! Ah! try again.

Hum, that's strange. Try farther down;  
 I'll have him this time, I'll lay a crown.  
 Missed him! — You know there's many a slip —  
 Great Scott ! there goes the tip!

Never mind, there's another inside the butt.  
 Now, drop lightly the dainty gut  
 Just where that snowy mass of foam  
 Swings in behind yon mossy stone.

Hurrah! I have him! Careful, now —  
 Egad, old chap, you're mine, I vow,  
 Just as sure as though book of fate  
 Already held your length and weight

Avant! ye praters of city life,  
 With your sickening toil and ceaseless strife,  
 And your doubtful pleasures that never dare  
 To match this fight in the healthful air,  
 This grand set-to in the rapid's froth  
 And the triumph of landing — Oh! —, he's off!



## FROM STURGEON FALLS TO PORT ARTHUR AND LAKE OF THE WOODS, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS NEPIGON AND STEEL RIVERS, ETC.

IN following the transcontinental line from the portion just described to Port Arthur, the route traverses a good game region, rough and wild in the extreme, and crosses some of the very finest trout streams on the continent, including the world-renowned Nepigon River and Lake, the dream alike of anglers who have and have not wet a line in its rushing flood, or had their best efforts taxed by the jewelled leviathans that abound in that incomparable water. Many of the rivers and brooks in this section, or the numerous lakes, great and small, which are seen from the car windows, have never been fished, but such as have been tried have richly rewarded the experiment. Near the town of Sudbury some fair lake fishing is obtainable, and the adjacent country is a good one for black bear and gronse. In traversing the north shore of Lake Superior you will cross, among others, the Wahnapitaepeing River, flowing from Lake Metagama into Georgian Bay; the Onaping River, draining the lake of that name; Spanish River; Mississaga, the outlet of Winibegon and Ground Hog Lakes; the Apishkaugama River and the Steel River, a trout stream of rare merit. The Magpie and White and the two Pic Rivers also abound in trout of good size, White River being perhaps as good as any of the extensive list. Steel River offers some of the choicest trout fishing available outside of Nepigon. It has several small falls and rapids and deep pools, and, in fact, it is just the stream an angler loves, and wonderful catches can be made either by following it upward or near its mouth, using either flies, worms, minnow, or artificial lures. Other trout-haunted tributaries of this north shore are the Mink, Black, Maggot, Gravel, Cypress, Prairie, Pine, Fire Hill, Trout Creek, Wolf, McKensie, and Current Rivers, and there are several others within easy reach of the railway. In all of these trout are numerous, and the great majority of them can be readily waded. Of course in fishing such waters one must be prepared to live under canvas or put up with poor accommodation; but that only adds to the enjoyment of a holiday in this lone, romantic land, and more attractive surroundings or better fishing than will surely be found there no man can desire.

During the fall of 1890 the Railway Company, desirous of doing all in its power to further the interests of sportsmen, decided to render several of the good but almost unfished rivers of this district more accessible, and also to decrease the difficulty of fishing that exceptionally good water, the Steel. What was most urgently required was a system of trails leading direct to the fishing, for the woods and cover about many of the best reaches of fast water were almost impassable to any but experienced woodsmen. Trails were accordingly made upon the following: the Steel River, Prairie River, Black River, Gravel River, and Jack Pine River, and it must be remembered that these are the choice of the whole extensive list. A few remarks conveying hints for general guidance to each will be useful.

**Steel River.** To fish this river the sportsman should get off at Jack Fish station. A trail, starting about a quarter of a mile east of Jack

Fish, has been cut through to Clearwater Lake, a distance of about two and a half miles, and the portage between Clearwater and Mountain Lake (the headwaters of Steel River), a mile in length, has been brushed out and put in good order. A trail has been cut on the west side of the river from Mountain Lake to the foot of Big Bluff at Telford's Pool, at which point the river can be waded at low water. On the east side a trail has been cut from Mountain Lake to the foot of rapid water. A trail has also been cut from the iron railway bridge to the basin and head of the rapids at the mouth of the river. A canoe can now be taken in by way of Clearwater Lake and down the river to Jack Fish station without difficulty. The portages, though long, are good. The fishing in this river is good from the time the ice leaves until the middle of June, except immediately after heavy rains, when the water is too much discolored for a day or two. From the middle of June until the 1st of August good sport is to be had, though somewhat uncertain. From August 1st to September 15th the fishing cannot be surpassed anywhere, the fish ranging in weight from two to six pounds. I have known of forty fish taken in a morning and evening's fishing, with two rods, to weigh, dressed, 123 pounds.

If the fisherman intends visiting the headwaters of this river he should have guides with him; but capital sport can be had from the mouth of the river to the basin. If this part of the river is fished, no guide will be required, and just as good sport can be had as in the upper stretches.

**Black River**, situated half a mile west of Black River siding. The company have had a trail cut, starting from the west side of the bridge over the river, and running north for about four miles, to the head of the rapids. From this point fishermen can wade down the river, where good sport is to be had. The fish are plentiful, though not large; anything over two and a half pounds in weight is rarely caught. It would well repay anybody to visit this point, if only to see the falls, which are situated about a mile south of the bridge. A good trail leading to the fall starts from the line of railway about a mile west of Black River siding.

**Gravel River**. To fish this river the sportsman should get off at Gravel River station. A trail has been cut from the station to the foot of the big falls on Gravel River, a distance of two miles, then down the river along the rapid water for about two and a half miles, then back to the station. These trails form a triangle. The fishing in this river is good, particularly early in the season and in the fall, though somewhat uncertain. Fish range in weight from one and a half to four pounds. Good fishing is also to be had from the rocks along the lake shore. This is a most desirable point for parties who wish to enjoy good fishing without the expense of guides. There is a good camping ground near the station, within easy reach of both the lake and river fishing. The scenery here is also particularly fine.

**Jack Pine River**, one-fourth of a mile east of Mazokama station. A trail, starting from Mazokama station, has been cut north along this river for four miles, to the head of the rapid water. Large fish are taken in this river from the time the ice leaves until the middle of June, except during very high water. From the middle of June until August 15th large numbers of fish can be taken, though somewhat small in size; the fisherman can always look for three or four large fish, and not be disappointed, during a day on the river. From the 15th of August until the 15th of September the fish are plentiful and large, averaging in weight from one and a half to five pounds.



**Pearl River Station.** Between Pearl River station and Loon Lake siding are a number of lakes, among them, Loon Lake, Bass Lake, and Silver Lake, all within easy reach from the railway, where capital black bass and trout fishing is to be had.

**Michipocoton.** To fish this river you get off at Missanabic station and cross Dog Lake in a canoe, distance about ten miles, to Stony Portage, where the fishing starts. Good fishing is to be had from this point to where the river empties into Lake Superior, a distance of about forty miles. The fish are large (up to five and a half pounds) and game, the water rapid, and lots of room to cast a fly. The stream has been very little fished. It probably is very little inferior, if at all, to the Nepigon. By writing to the Hudson Bay officer at Missanabic, guides and canoes can be secured without any difficulty.

**White River.** Fairly good fishing is to be had in this stream. The railway follows the river from White River station to Montizambert. The fish are not very large, averaging from one to three and a half pounds in weight. In the open season, *i.e.*, from August 1st to September 15th, the fish are plentiful. The advantage of this stream is that it can be fished without guides, as at no point is it more than a quarter of a mile from the railway between the above mentioned points.

**Peninsula.** Station close to the shore of Lake Superior. Good trout fishing can be had along the shore of the lake between this point and Port Coldwell station; also in **Port Munro** stream, four miles west of Peninsula, and in the **Mink River**, about eight miles west of Peninsula. Canoes cannot be used in either of these streams. Plenty of fish to be had, and of a large size. There is a hotel at Peninsula, where the traveller can get a good clean bed, provided he does not wish to camp out.

**Middleton.** First-rate fishing to be had in Lake Superior, along the rocks, at this point. It is also the station to get off at for any one desiring the **Little Pic River**, situated two miles east. Good fishing is to be had in this stream. Indians are always camped at the mouth of it, and they can be engaged at any time to take the fisherman up the river. The only drawback to the river is that, for four or five days after rain, the water is so discolored that the fish cannot see a fly, which makes the fishing very uncertain; however, the fisherman can always depend upon having good sport in Lake Superior.

**Prairie River.** Situated two miles east of Steel Lake siding. The company have had a trail cut out along this river, which starts about 500 feet west of where the river is crossed by the railway, and runs in a northerly direction for about four miles, where it strikes the river at the head of the rapid water. Fishermen from this point can wade down the rapids, where good fishing is to be had all along. The trail is cut quite close to the river, and can be easily reached from any point. Good fishing can be had in this water: after the middle of June; but is particularly good from August 1st to September 15th, fish running in weight from one-half to three pounds.

Most famous of all the streams of the north shore, however, is the beautiful Nepigon, and nobody going this far should fail to make the trip by canoe from its mouth to the parent lake above. It is now so well known that a minute description is entirely unnecessary. Enough has already been written about its scenery and sport of fishing to fill several volumes.

The Nepigon is some thirty-one miles long, and connects Lake Nepigon with Superior, its waters emptying into Nepigon Bay. On a

fishing day — for even Nepigon has its "off days," and occasionally gets the sulks — you will take veritable giants: great trout of beauty and weight, that even the rankest enthusiast ne'er dreams of till he has tried this stream. Two-pounders, three-pounders, four, five — yea! and, by the unlying scales, *eight-pounders* are there ready to spring upon the deadly fly and fight to the last gasp against your practised hand. The station for it is Nepigon, where will be found a comfortable and well-managed little hotel, the Taylor House, with accommodation for a limited number.

On some days the fishing is fairly good from the railway bridge down to the mouth, particularly in the rapids; but to fish this river properly you must camp, and fortunately there is no difficulty about obtaining guides (Indians) and canoes at Red Rock, Nepigon, Ont., a Hudson's Bay Company's post. All necessaries for ordinary camping parties can also be obtained there. The rates for two Indians and a canoe being from \$2 to \$4 per day. Intending visitors must bear in mind that a trip up the river means living under canvas, and govern themselves accordingly. *Necessities* can be obtained on the spot; luxuries must be brought from the towns. There are many beautiful sites for a camp all along the river, and to say that it is a veritable anglers' paradise is quite within the mark. Trout scaling from two to five pounds can be readily taken on any of the best pools, and whitefish are plentiful and afford fine sport, rising eagerly at "gnat flies." Their mouths are as tender as wet paper, and a light hand must have hold of the rod to land them; but a two or three-pound whitefish is not to be despised, as he will fight bravely on the hook, and is wondrous toothsome on the platter.

The standard flies for Nepigon and adjacent waters are the "professor," "queen," "grizzly king," "Montreal," "Seth Green," "fairy," "shoemaker," "coachman," "silver doctor," "gray drake," "green drake," yellow, brown, black, and grizzled "hackles," and "gnats" for the special benefit of the silvery whitefish. In addition to such of these as you may pin faith to, and others of your own particular fancy, it will be as well to take some artificial minnows and a few of the good rubber baits along; for they come in very handy when the fish refuse a fly, and are apt to tempt big fellows. Your fly-fisher may sneer at this, but let him sneer, and take the baits just the same. A fig for what the fish rises to! So long as you play him fairly and well after he is once hooked, the sport is just the same; and, moreover, if the true inwardness of the capture of some of the "monsters" was known, it might be that they fell to a grasshopper or even a degraded "chunk of pork," while the fly-book was never opened.

The Nepigon falls 313 feet in its course of thirty-one miles, and varies greatly in width, narrowing to about 150 yards one mile from its mouth, but broadening at other points into a noble stream. Four lakes mark its course, the first being Lake Helen, only a mile from Red Rock, the Canadian Pacific crossing at its outlet. The current at this outlet is very fast. Lake Helen extends due north, and is some eight miles long by one wide. The river proper leaves this lake on the west side, and for six miles above it is broad and deep, with a moderate current, till the bend at Camp Alexandria is reached. A quarter of a mile above are the Long Rapids, continuing for a couple of miles. These are avoided on the upward journey by paddling up a brook on the west side for three-quarters of a mile, and from thence portaging to the second lake, Lake Jessie, reached by a portage of a mile and a half. Lake Jessie is three miles long and dotted with numerous small islands, and is separated

from Lake Maria by the tumbling narrows. The latter lake is two and a half miles long. From this lake to Cedar Portage, or Split Rock, the distance is a couple of miles, the portage being 250 yards long. A mile and a quarter above is another portage over an island in the centre of the stream, called Island Portage, which is about fifty yards long; and three miles above it is One-Mile Portage. At a trifle over a mile above the head of this portage the stream rushes down in a foamy chute; and immediately above is Lake Emma, nearly four miles long. A narrow arm of the river extends beyond the White Chute, which the canoeer will follow for about a mile, and then portage 230 yards to Lake Emma. The distance between this lake and Lake Nepigon is only six miles; but the river is broken by four rapids not to be essayed by canoe. In order to avoid this, canoes turn aside at the northwest angle of Lake Emma, and follow a small stream, flowing from Lake Hannah, for a quarter of a mile, and thence onward for four miles to the head of Lake Hannah, where Flat Rock Portage, one mile long, extends to the shore of Lake Nepigon.

This grand sheet of water measures some seventy miles in length by about fifty wide. It is studded with a vast number of beautiful islands, and its coast line is so broken and indented with coves and bays that it measures good 580 miles. To give an idea of the attractions of this lake, it may be mentioned that the islands, great and small, number nearly, if not quite, 1,000, varying in size from eight miles in breadth, down to mere rocky picturesque fragments. Uncounted streams, several of them navigable by canoes for a considerable distance, empty into the great reservoir, and make this lake a most attractive water for explorations. The principal feeder is the Kayosh or Gull River, at the southwest curve of the lake, at the mouth of which is situated "Poplar Lodge," a Hudson Bay post. From the above brief summary some idea may be gleaned of the resources of Nepigon. No essential part of the outfit should be omitted, for once started from Nepigon Station you are in the wilderness indeed; and take your veiling material and favorite "fly medicine" along, for you will need them. There are "no flies on Nepigon" as a trout river, in the accepted meaning of that vulgarism; but, like every other good water on the American continent, it has its winged pests; and, while the sport is such as to make you hold lightly their attacks, comfort is not to be overlooked. The Nepigon can be reached either by the Canadian Pacific Railway direct to Nepigon Station, or by one of the Canadian Pacific Railway's splendid lake steamers to Fort William, the tourist having the privilege of going by rail and returning by steamer, or *vice versa*.

A point to be remembered is that very large trout (genuine brook trout, *salmo fontinalis*) may be caught from the rocks along the lake shore at almost any point between Port Coldwell Station and Mink Harbor, a reach of coast line of many miles. Residents on Jack Fish Bay take all the trout they want by merely casting from the shore rocks with the rudest description of tackle; and there is good sport in hooking and playing a five, six, or seven-pounder in the ice-cold flood of "Big-sea-water," the Gitche Gumee of the red man, upon whose mighty breast Hiawatha fought with the leviathans who lurk below, as told in Longfellow's poetical story.

In the territory lying between the Nepigon and Port Arthur are a number of excellent waters, both for trout and bass. In two of them, Loon and Silver Lakes, black bass of great size are easily taken, as they rise freely to the fly, and the unusual sight of a speckled trout and a black bass

hooked on the same cast has been witnessed at Loon Lake. This lake is the source of the Pearl River, and is well worth a visit, as is also Silver Lake, distant from it only three miles, and equally well stocked with the two fish mentioned. There are a number of trout streams in the neighborhood of Port Arthur and Fort William. The same choice of rail or steamer is of course offered, going or returning, as mentioned in connection with Nepigon, as Port Arthur and its sister town, Fort William, are the terminal points of one of the Canadian Pacific Railway's lake steamer routes.

As shooting grounds, these broad tracts of forests, lakes, and rocky barrens between Sudbury and Port Arthur are worth attention. Black bear, moose, caribou, and ruffed grouse are generally distributed; the best points being upon the north shore of Superior proper; Jack Fish being, perhaps, as good a centre of operations as any. But, as every sportsman knows, this implies knowledge of woodcraft and more or less work.

Westward from Port Arthur a wild broken country extends to the boundary line that divides the Province of Ontario from that of Manitoba. Like the region just referred to, it has many lakes and streams; but the first worthy of special notice is Wabigoon Lake, lying half-way between Port Arthur and Rat Portage. Wabigoon (Indian for lily) Lake is a pretty sheet of water some eight miles long by three broad, with rough, rocky shores and a few small islands. Lake trout, pike, and pickerel abound in it, and may be caught with trolls. A small stream connects it with Rainy Lake, offering a canoe route to the Rainy River system of waters, which mark the international boundary between the Province of Ontario and the State of Minnesota. One can leave the train at Wabigoon Station, obtain canoe, guide, and supplies from the Hudson Bay Company's post there, and descend the outlet of Wabigoon Lake to Rainy Lake, and from there paddle either to Lake-of-the-Woods via Rainy River, or follow the international boundary eastward by way of Pigeon River to Lake Superior, reached at Grand Portage.

Travelling westward from Wabigoon, Eagle River and Vermilion Lake are reached after a short run, and from here again the Rainy River and Lake-of-the-Woods may be reached by canoe, the route being by Eagle Lake, Vermilion Lake, and Huckleberry Lake and connecting streams. Very large lake trout can be taken in all of them, and maskinonge are numerous in the rivers linking them together. The next important lake is the magnificent Lake-of-the-Woods, one of the most beautiful waters in all Canada. It is so irregular in shape, and has so many islands and bays, that but a portion of it can be seen from any one point of view. As will be readily understood, experienced guides are necessary, if an attempt is made to explore this maze of waters, but they can be easily secured. Lake-of-the-Woods sprawls like a huge silver spider amid romantic surroundings of the most pleasing description; and from it extend natural water highways for hundreds of miles east and west and north. A point worth noting by those fond of duck shooting is the English River, a tributary of the Winnipeg River, and distant about sixty miles north of Rat Portage. Very few men have shot here, but three guns killed 1,247 duck in thirteen days' shooting on the English River, and the owners of the guns travelled all the way from Toronto to do it. One of these sportsmen has shot at many of the best points in Manitoba and the Northwest, and made heavy bags, but he declares that the English River grounds are the best he ever tried.

To attempt to describe such a route in a book of this nature is impossible. A glance at a map of Canada will reveal the extent of the great chain of waters referred to, and the sportsman can select from a hundred or so long or short canoe trips the one that best suits his convenience. Upon these countless streams and lakes you can spend a delightful holiday, covering a few days, weeks, or an entire season if you will, tracing out the old-time routes of the *voyageurs* famous in the history of the fur trade; for millions of dollars' worth of furs and peltries have been brought down these glancing highways, and hundreds of feet have trodden the portages you will find by the way. You can paddle to Winnipeg, tracing the course of the Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg, and thence south to the mouth of the Red River, and so to the "Prairie City;" or, if you want more scope and prefer the far North, you can traverse the length of Lake Winnipeg to Mossy Point, and from there follow the Nelson River to Hudson Bay and Port Nelson and York Factory; or you leave Lake Winnipeg by the boat route proper to York Factory, and follow the paths of the fur traders. From York Factory you can coast along Hudson Bay to Fort Churchill, and from there return to Lake Winnipeg via the Churchill River and another chain of lakes.



### GOOD EVERYWHERE.

We'd been fishing all day, and whipping away  
Till the cool evening breeze made us shiver;  
We had tried every fly, we had bought or could tie,  
And we called it "a measly old river."

Then a red-headed mup, with bare legs and a limp,  
Came along and a moment did tarry;  
He'd a string on a stick about an inch thick,  
And such trout that he hardly could carry.

"What's that bait you got there?" he said, with a stare,  
"Them things ain't no good in this river;  
If you want to catch fish here, you've got to use this yerc,"  
And he held up a piece of raw liver.

To catch trout you may try, with pork, liver, or fly,  
For each stream some proved method obtains;  
But without going to school you may learn the sound rule  
There's nothing like fishing with brains.

M. St. J.

## SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN.

**B**Y the opening of the new "Soo Line" of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the establishment of a direct route from Sudbury, on the transcontinental line, to the sister cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, yet more entirely new territory is rendered easily accessible, and the disciple of Izaak Walton or Nimrod may with advantage devote considerable time to that tract of country between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie.

Leaving Sudbury, you find the same varied and picturesque blendings of many colored rocks and rough forests, marked here and there with silvery streams and lakes, the loveliness of the surroundings gradually improving until the celebrated "Soo" is reached. The Sault Ste. Marie, the great gateway between Lakes Superior and Huron, has for years been a favorite resort with a large number of pleasure seekers.

There is splendid accommodation for visitors, the hotels being conducted and equipped in first-class style, and the many beautiful and interesting features of the spot are a guarantee against one wearying of it. Nor is there any lack of sport. Several fine trout waters are close at hand; and the St. Mary's River, especially on the Canadian side among the islands, affords as good fishing as man can desire; and game, large and small, is fairly plentiful in the woods.

An exciting amusement is running the wild rapids in a canoe manned by Indians, it being an experience that the visitor will neither regret nor forget. At the foot of these fierce rapids is where the Indians spear the whitefish, and it is rare sport indeed for a novice to try his hand at this method of poor "Lo." He may not make much of a success of it, but he will have a heap of fun, and enjoy what we are all after — novelty. The immense government works, the water-power system and canals, and old Fort Moody, an American military post constructed in 1823, are among the special attractions that never fail to interest all comers. And now a word to those who think that the voice of



the sirens of old is yet heard amid the murmur of waters, and that never a bird, nor the sweetest singer that ever faced the footlights, had a voice to thrill like the whirl of the reel. In the several channels and amid the shadowed waters, where the rocks overhang the depths surrounding Grand Manitoulin and sister islands, and in the north channel between those isles and the mainland, lurks many a huge black bass, fit for a master-hand to play to his doom, and worth a king's ransom to land safely after the glorious tournament is fairly won. They are there, any number of them, grand, firm, game fellows, fierce and strong, in those ice-cold depths; and peradventure if you run down to Algoma Mills and test their mettle, you will never regret the experiment. Of the shooting

to be had in the forests of Michigan and that portion of the State of Wisconsin traversed by this route, little need be said. An experienced sportsman, speaking of the Michigan woods, says, deer roamed, not singly, but in herds, and where a bag of fifteen to twenty-five ruffed grouse was not considered anything extraordinary for a good cover shot. He had had but one season's trial of the broken prairie lands, rolling hills, and bushy ravines of Wisconsin, but deer were plentiful, bear ditto; and stopping swift grouse and quail in the covers, and the loud-winged "chickens" in the open, proved to be, "for people who like that sort of thing, just about the sort of thing they like."



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## THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WHAT are undoubtedly the finest shooting grounds to be found in America at the present day are enclosed within the boundaries of the Canadian Northwest. Few territories offer such a variety of game or equal the abundance of it, nor such splendid facilities for reaching the haunts of the different species.

It is impossible to cover all the good shooting points in the vast expanse of prairies and brush-lands lying between the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which mark the eastern confines of the Province of British Columbia. Roughly speaking, the prairie country is about 1,000 miles wide, while other vast tracts extend far to the northward of the Canadian Pacific Railway, offering great inducements for special explorations by those who can devote sufficient time to the work. But the present intention is to treat merely of such points as can be reached readily from the railway, and direct the sportsman to places where he can enjoy his sport in comfort.

The prairies and woodlands of Manitoba and Assiniboia are rich and extensive shooting grounds. Those who prefer feathers to hair can find shooting of a varied character, can count on well filled bags, and, what is perhaps, after all, its best feature, from the nature of the country they can work their well-trained setters or pointers to the greatest advantage and see the animals at their best,—always a more enjoyable matter to the true sportsman than the mere killing of game.



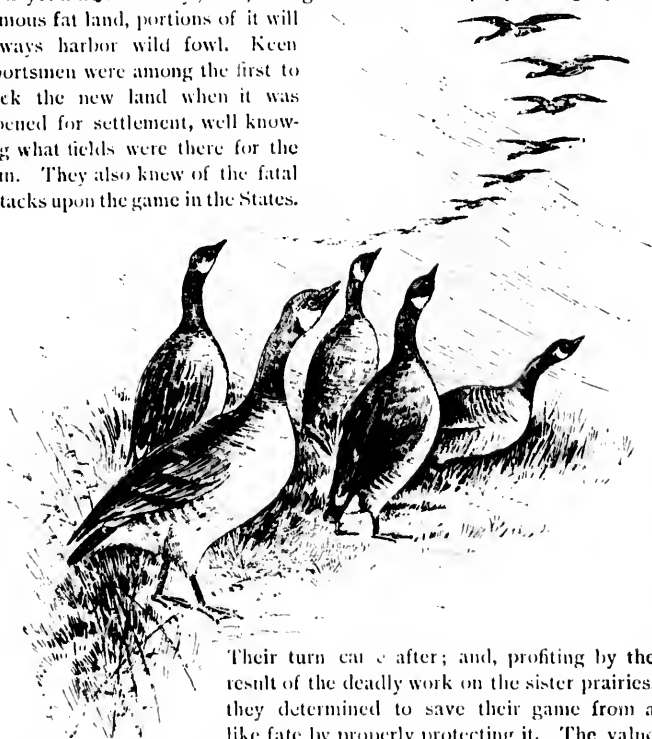
But the reader unacquainted with the country or the habits of Canadian game may ask: Wherein lies the special superiority of the Canadian Northwest, and why is it better than any other region?

The answer is easily found. In the first place, those rolling, grassy seas of rich prairie land, intersected with an endless succession of lakes and sloughs and swales, are now, as they have been for ages in the past, the spring and autumn haunts of the migratory water fowl that every spring leave the drowned lands, lagoons, and rice-fields of the south, and wing their long way over states and provinces, league after league, until they have gained the lonely haunts in the north, where they breed. These lakes, streams, and marshes are favorite feeding places of wild fowl, and



they break the vast expanses of grass everywhere. There is a practically inexhaustible supply of food, and consequently the birds return year after year to the same points.

The prairies of the Western States, being very similar in many features, once swarmed with game, and portions of them are yet good; but the ravages of the horde of market hunters were so terrible, that some of the best grounds over the border have been irretrievably ruined. This is not the case in the Canadian territory, nor is it likely ever to be. It is yet a new country; and, though settlers are rapidly taking up the famous fat land, portions of it will always harbor wild fowl. Keen sportsmen were among the first to seek the new land when it was opened for settlement, well knowing what fields were there for the gun. They also knew of the fatal attacks upon the game in the States.



Their turn came after; and, profiting by the result of the deadly work on the sister prairies, they determined to save their game from a like fate by properly protecting it. The value of their efforts is proved by the swarms of fowl now in the ancient haunts.

And there is big game also in plenty. The buffalo is practically extinct, 'tis true; but the giant moose, king of the deer tribe, yet haunts many parts of the country where a proper amount of browse can be found. The elk, caribou, jumping or mule deer, common deer, prong-horn antelope, black and brown bears, gray wolf, lynx, coyote, fox, wolverine, beaver, and several other animals valued for their furs, are yet found in great numbers. But the great variety is among the feathered game. Several species of grouse may be killed, including the prairie chicken, pintail grouse, ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, ptarmigan, and willow ptarmigan, in the northern part of Western Canada, and the blue grouse (cock of the mountains) in British Columbia.

Among the water fowl are the trumpeter and whistling swans; the Canada goose, Ross's goose, lesser snow goose, and brant goose; the Canada goose and the snow goose being the most numerous. The mallard, black duck, canvas-back, redhead, pintail, gadwall, wood-duck,

wigeon, green-winged, blue-winged, and cinnamon teal, spoon-bill, shoveler, golden eye, buffle-head, blue-bill, snipe, golden plover, and fifteen other varieties of the same family, great flocks of curlew, and many waders of lesser importance are found. About every marshy bit the bittern and heron will be seen, and, in addition to these, hundreds of pelican, sand-hill cranes, coot, rail, etc.

And now to point out a few of the many places where the game can be easily got at. In the extreme east of Manitoba, in the immediate vicinity of and between Rennie and Monmouth Stations, is an excellent country for moose, perhaps one of the surest points easily reached from Winnipeg; and here there should be no difficulty in securing specimens of this, the greatest of Canadian deer. Bear (black) are also very numerous; there are plenty of ruffed and spruce grouse, and a few caribou. Sportsmen can travel comfortably by rail to these grounds from Winnipeg in a few hours. From Winnipeg those looking for wing shooting may reach the haunts of prairie chicken and grouse (pintails) by driving a few miles out upon the prairie, and in the brush in the valleys of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers numbers of ruffed grouse and sometimes rabbits will be found; but ruffed grouse shooting is somewhat difficult, owing to the thickness of the cover. Such a trip means starting early in the morning and returning to Winnipeg in the evening. Occasionally the fun is varied by knocking over a few duck and snipe at the sloughs.

Raeburn Station, on the Canadian Pacific, thirty-five miles west from Winnipeg, is a place well worth a trial. There are plenty of duck on the lake close by, and in ordinary seasons heavy bags are made. No doubt it will be good for many years to come; though, owing to the fact that it is so easily reached, it has to stand quite a cannonading occasionally. A few "chickens" frequent the higher parts of the prairie near this lake, and plover are always available to help fill a bag. Some settlers' houses are close by, and a number of useful skiffs are kept for hire.

Should the sportsman desire a couple of days or more under canvas, he cannot do better than drive from Winnipeg forty miles northwest to Shoal Lake. On the way across, prairie "chickens" will demand attention, and in the unsettled country on the north of the lake are a few moose and elk, and many black-tailed deer. The lake is a great resort for water fowl of all kinds common to the province, and for mixed shooting it is A 1.

Another good point is Whitewater Lake, in Southern Manitoba, reached from Winnipeg by a short trip over the Manitoba & Southwestern Railway. Here "chickens," snipe, and plover are found in fair numbers, and there are thousands of geese, duck, crane, and other water fowl. A number of skiffs are kept for hire on the lake, which is reached from Boissevain Station. Near Whitewater are the Tiger Hills, leading into the Pembina Mountains, haunted by elk, black-tailed deer, and black and brown bear; it also being a good locality for grouse. Camp outfit must be taken, but the sport will well repay all trouble, as ample occupation can be found for both rifle and shot-gun. Lake Winnipeg offers still stronger inducements. A choice of routes is offered to it, either by paddling sixty miles to the mouth of Red River, or via Canadian Pacific Railway to Selkirk, and then driving twenty-five miles to the lake. The great marshes about the mouth of Red River extend for miles, and form one of the largest duck grounds in the Northwest, and they actually swarm with all kinds of water fowl in the season. Here the sportsman can shoot till his gun gets too hot to hold, and, providing he



NOT A BAD MORNING'S SHOOTING.

holds straight, kill enormous bags of choice duck. In the vicinity of Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg River, are moose, caribou, and bear, and the Winnipeg and English Rivers offer fascinating routes and grand scenery, should a farther trip by canoe be decided on. Upon the western shore of Lake Winnipeg moose, caribou, and bear will also be found, and about Big Island and Grassy Narrows uncounted flocks of geese resort. Lake Manitoba is also a noted place for water fowl—which means that the birds are there in myriads. This latter lake is reached from Portage la Prairie, or by buggy from Winnipeg, stopping one night on the way at Shoal Lake, already mentioned; and in addition to the geese, duck, etc., the game list includes “chickens,” and moose, elk, and black-tailed deer in the Riding Mountains. The town of Minnedosa is another promising centre for “chicken,” grouse, and rabbit shooting, and from here the Riding Mountains may again be reached. The route to Minnedosa is via Manitoba & Northwestern Railway from Portage la Prairie. Carberry is situated in a fine country for “chickens” and duck. Brandon is about the same, there being plenty of grouse, and a few deer and bear in the bluffs. Capital “chicken” shooting will be found close to Qu’Appelle, and there is a fine big game country north of it. From

Regina, Long Lake is reached, where duck and "chickens" will be found. Rush Lake is one of the finest points for geese, duck, and other water fowl in the entire country. They flock there in prodigious numbers, and there are few better places for a camping party. Large bags can be made here.

Oak Lake is another place where geese, duck, and plover may be secured in numbers. The lake is within an easy drive of the station, and a party taking their tent, etc., can make their camp, and have time to place themselves for the evening flight shooting. At the east side of the lake there is good camping ground right in the line of flight, and on the north side the geese leave the lake in large numbers to feed in the neighboring wheat fields.

Farther west, again, is the arid-elope country; Swift Current, Maple Creek, and Medicine Hat being among the best outfitting points for a trip after these, the most beautiful animals of the plains. At Calgary, in sight of the "Rockies," superb sport can be enjoyed with the grouse among the brushy foot-hills of the giant range. Good shooting may be found within easy driving distance of the town, and glorious mountain trout fishing on the Bow River and its tributaries, to say nothing of the delights of visiting the ranches and being entertained by those princes of good fellows, the ranchmen. North of Calgary is the Red Deer region, a great one for big game, though but seldom visited as yet.



So much for the sport of the prairies. We have now skimmed over the great grassy sea, touching briefly on the most prominent of the many localities to choose from, the intention being merely to give the stranger a few hints of the wonderful resources of the country from a sporting point of view.

Lying in the little tent beside the chosen water, on the first night of his jaunt, the sportsman whiffs the last pipe, and his gaze tries in vain to pierce the gathering mists and shadows creeping over the "level waste and rounding gray" of apparently illimitable prairie. Before him stand the tall battalions of rushes marking the boggy shores of the lake, dark and mysterious, like a shadowy wall. The air is filled with the rush of swift wings, as the restless fowl scurry hither and thither ere settling down. A strange but, to him, wondrous sweet medley of cries comes with the lazy breeze. The honk of goose, the quack of mallard, and the chatter and gabble of unseen hosts, are the last sounds his ears detect as he drifts into the shadowland, with a golden promise of glorious sport with the dawn. The promise will be well fulfilled, for those same weird cries and the hum of wings will begin ere the early breaking of the northern day; and when night again falls there will be no apparent diminution of the winged army, but he will have a well filled bag, such as can only be made in this, the sportsman's El Dorado.

It should not be forgotten that many of the lakes and streams of the prairies are stocked with fine fish, including maskinonge, pike, pickerel, etc., and they furnish a pleasant change of occupation during weather too warm for game to keep, or when it is desirable to give gun and rifle a rest.

Camping outfits, conveyances, helpers, and everything necessary for a hunting excursion upon the plains, can be readily secured at Winnipeg, and the sportsman need not burden himself with anything beyond his personal effects. He can enjoy an unsurpassed train service so long as he follows the railway, and should he diverge from the line, there are no hardships to be undergone beyond what are sufficient to give a spice of adventure to the experience of a holiday in the wilds.

In Southern Alberta, reached by the Macleod branch, in that portion of it lying between Macleod and the mountains, there is the same variety of game to be found as in other parts of the Northwest Territories, with the addition of blue grouse (cock of the mountains) as the foothills are approached. Trout are plentiful in the three branches of the Old Man River west of Macleod, and the most enticing bait for the big ones is a mouse.

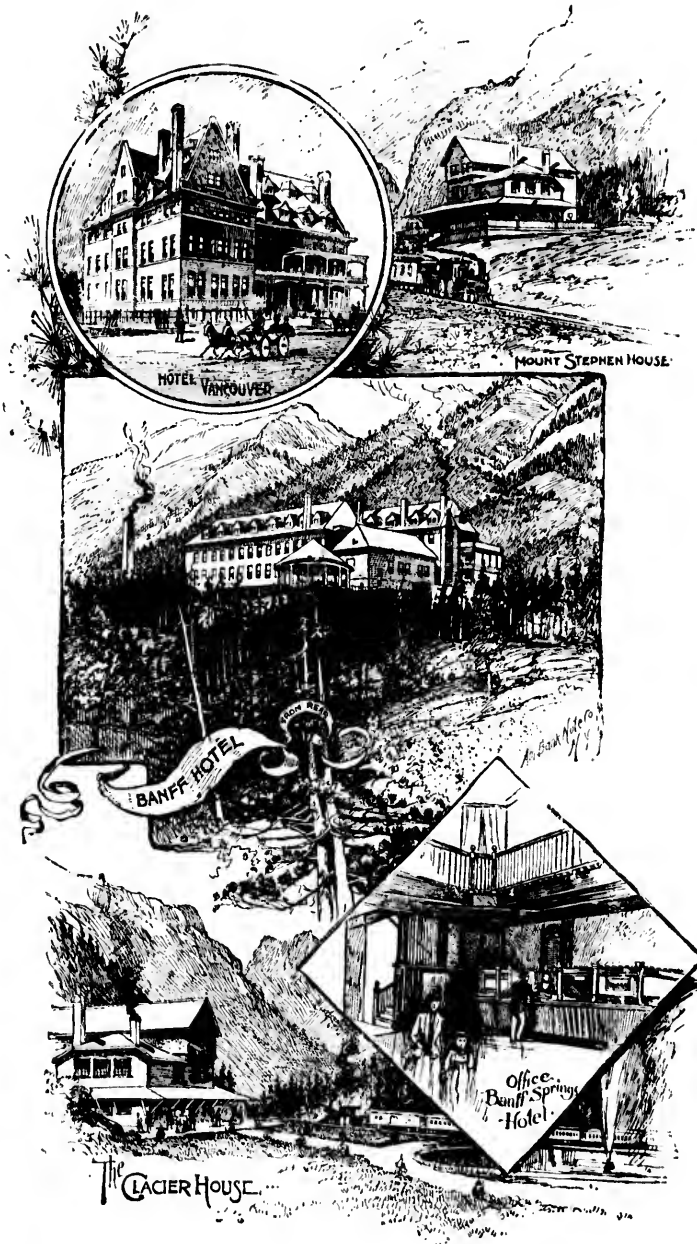
Next to be considered are the "Rockies," the first of the five ranges lying between the great prairie belt and the Pacific Ocean. Over 500 miles of the grandest scenery must be passed ere the western sea is reached, and nearly all of this chaos of mountains is as wild as it was when first the eyes of white man were startled by their overpowering grandeur. Upon or among these marvels of old-time rock building are the favorite haunts of every "man-fearing or man-skeering"



brute known in the whole country—elk, moose, deer, caribou, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, panther, grizzly, black, and brown bear, lynx, wolf, etc., etc., while water fowl abound upon many of the mountain lakes, and several varieties of grouse are in the forests. But you would never come away over here for feathered game, when it may be so easily got upon the plains. You want big game—stately elk, fierce bears, sneaky panthers, big-horned sheep, snowy goats, etc.? Very good. You can have them, one and all, and caribou and deer to boot, providing you yourself are game to follow your guide.

Now, there are places without number among these mountain ranges where a man can find many of the varieties of the game mentioned; but I will confine myself to a few, from which a sportsman may safely plan his operations. First of these is Morley Station, situated among the foot-hills a few miles from the entrance to the Rockies. Here the needful outfit of provisions, etc., can be secured, also a few Stony Indians as guides, trackers, and helpers; and they will show the way to the haunts of sheep, goat, etc. Naturally the construction of the railway drove the game back a short distance from the track; but the Stonies

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know where the different species are to be found, and they are thoroughly good hunters and perfectly reliable guides. Temporary accommodation will be found at Morley.

The next important halting place is at Banff, in the Canadian National Park, Rocky Mountains, where the railway company has erected a palatial hotel. Should a brief sojourn here be decided upon, the sportsman may enjoy good duck shooting on the Vermilion Lakes, a short distance from the hotel, and fine mountain trout fishing on the Bow and Cascade Rivers; also deep trolling for lake trout on Devil's Lake, all within easy walking distance. White and Indian Guides can be secured for extended trips into the mountains after bear, sheep, and goat, to the north, south, or west; and the sportsman would be wise to interview the government park ranger before starting, as in so doing he would probably obtain valuable information.

Farther westward, at Field, is one of the company's inviting little chalet hotels, and good fly fishing can be had; but it is hardly a desirable point for shooting. Still farther west is the town of Golden, and from here a steamer makes regular trips up the Columbia River to the lakes at its head, distant about 100 miles, and affording access to a fine game district. Westward, again, the next important stopping place is at the foot of the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, where the railway company have another of their comfortable mountain chalets, which, with its recently added annex, can accommodate a large number of guests. Immediately behind the hotel rises the forested height of Asulkan Mountain, Asulkan meaning in the Siwash tongue "the home of the white goat." Securing a guide here, you can climb the mountains with a certainty of a chance at goat, sheep, or bear.

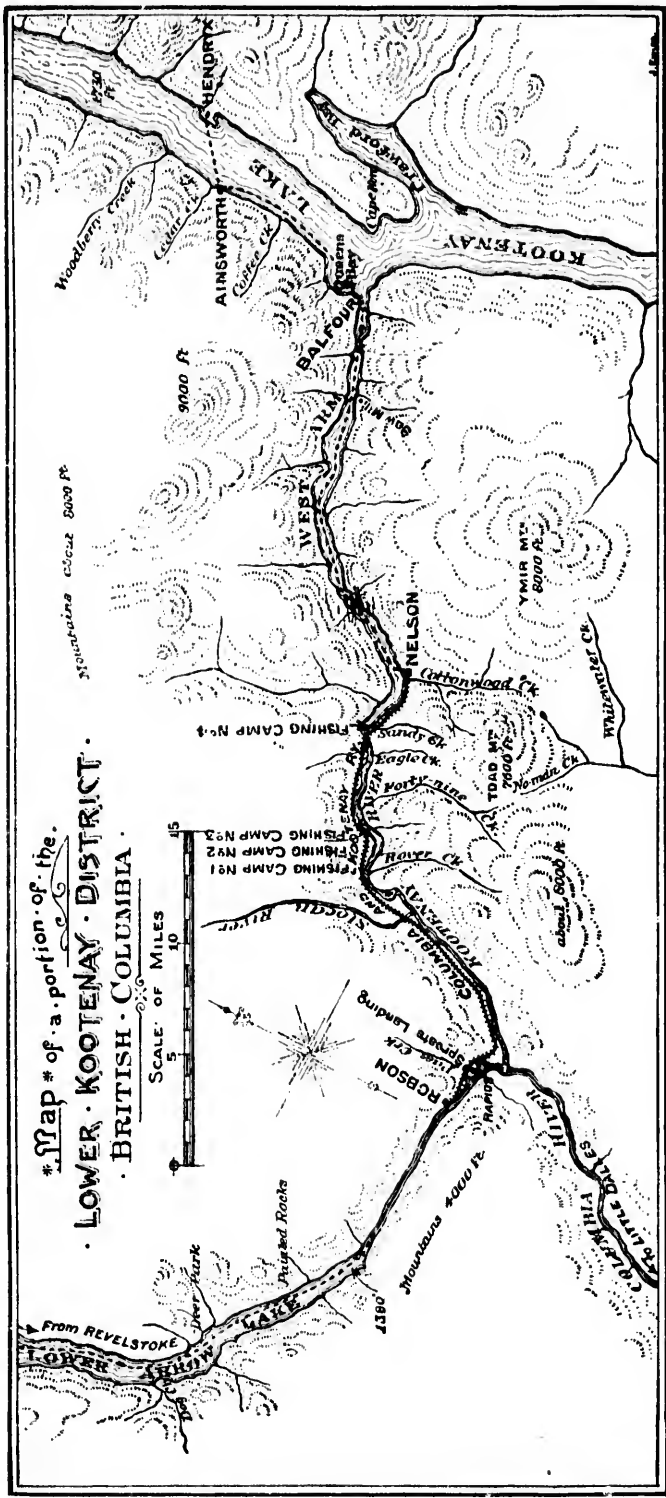
A new water, and one surely destined to become famous, is the Lower Kootenay River, which teems with mountain trout of fair size. The few who have tried it as yet agree that it is one of the best streams available, while the scenery is simply superb. The country contiguous to it is well stocked with big game, having only lately been rendered accessible. The headwaters of the Kootenay Lakes and River rise a little west of Banff. The river is in great part, below Nelson, a succession of cascades, beautiful from a scenic point of view and abounding in rainbow trout, from one pound upwards, that are greedy for the fly. It is an ideal stream, rushing through gorges, and over rapids broadening into pools and forming numerous "just the spots" into which, practically, any length of line can be cast without the least obstruction from bushes or overhanging trees. And it possesses the inestimable advantage of being free from mosquitoes and black flies. The Lower Kootenay is reached by steamer from Revelstoke Station, via the Columbia River and the lovely Arrow Lakes. A month's outing in this region would be the *beau ideal* of a sportsman's holiday. For the convenience of fishing parties visiting the famous Kootenay District, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have built four fishing camps on the line of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway, running along the Kootenay River between Robson and Nelson. These camps have been erected solely for this purpose, and are fitted for the comfort of fishing parties camping out on the river. The houses, which have accommodation for four people, or for eight if they are provided with a tent, are of wood, and are well and neatly built; have a verandah overlooking the river, and are furnished with stationary bunks, cooking stoves, etc. The camps are numbered and located as follows. Camp No. 1, fifteen miles from Robson; Camp No. 2, sixteen miles

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from Robson; Camp No. 3, seventeen and a half miles from Robson; Camp No. 4, five miles from Nelson (at railway crossing).

Parties not wishing to be encumbered by carrying their own bedding and camp outfits can be supplied by the company's agent at Robson with new mattresses and pillows at a very small cost. In addition to this, complete camp outfit, consisting of blankets, tents, cooking outfit, such as pots, pans, plates, cups, knives and forks, etc., can be hired from the company's agent for a small charge. Supplies of all sorts of provisions of the best quality are kept in the company's own store at Robson, and may be purchased at reasonable prices from the store-keeper. Good cooks can also be engaged at Robson to accompany fishing parties.

The necessary camp outfits will be carried free between Robson and the different fishing camps, and the trains each way between Robson and Nelson will stop (when flagged) at all the fishing camps to take and put off the fishing parties. In short, everything has been arranged with the view of affording every comfort and facility to those who may wish to spend a few days in the Kootenay district enjoying the fishing, which is not surpassed anywhere on the continent. As very few fish are caught under a pound weight, and running up as high as three and four pounds, anglers should provide themselves with a gaff or landing net, and be particular to see that their flies and tackle are good and strong.

Good hotel accommodation will be found at both Robson and Nelson, and any further information will be cheerfully furnished on application to Mr. John McLeod, company's agent at Robson.

There is good fishing also at several points nearer the coast. Tourists stopping at Vancouver can get a good day's fly fishing at Coquitlam River, seventeen miles by train to Westminster Junction, where there is a good hotel.

Capilano Creek or Seymour Creek, about an hour's row across the bay from Vancouver, offers a good day's sport, while at the mouth of either stream sea trout weighing up to two and three pounds afford excellent sport. In the months of August, September, and October, a good day's sport may be had trolling for salmon in the bay. Pacific coast salmon will not rise to a fly, but as many as fifteen or twenty fish, varying from five to twenty pounds, are sometimes killed in an afternoon with the rod after being hooked with the troll hook.

Harrison Hot Springs is a pleasant summer resort about forty miles from Vancouver, from which the angler can reach excellent waters. An hour's row across Harrison Lake will take him to streams where more trout can be killed in a day with fly than he would like to carry far.

Ashcroft and Sacond's Ferry on the Thompson River are good waters where not only large catches are made, but where the bulk of the catch are big fish, the silver trout running from one to four pounds each, and hard fighters. In the Kootenay Lake, and also in Kamloops Lake, land-locked salmon are taken. Professor Jordan, who caught them in both waters, speaks of them as ouananiche, and has dubbed them *Oncorhynchus Kamloops*.

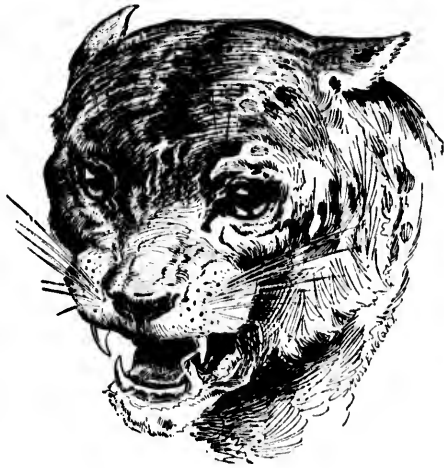
The trains of the Canadian Pacific can be taken to Revelstoke, where connection is made with the steamers of the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Company, leaving Revelstoke every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at four a.m., arriving at Robson five p.m. same evening. Returning, steamers leave Robson for Revelstoke every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

At many points on the coast one can obtain sport with deer, bear, grouse, and water fowl. And again another field is open on Vancouver Island, that land beloved of Englishmen. Within short distances of the beautiful city of Victoria, grouse and the blue quail, generally styled California quail, are plentiful, and favorite game with the residents and visitors. A short journey into the interior of the island will bring you to the ranges of deer and bear, both being readily killed. Added to these are several varieties of duck, etc., and last of all the English pheasant, introduced several years ago, and now perfectly acclimated and thriving wonderfully in the new land. The cry of "mark cock," or "ware hen," may sound strange to many; but the newly arrived Briton knows right well what it means, and what rare sport the long tails furnish; and it is ten to one that he knows how to stop them, too.

And now, in conclusion, a few words about the country just covered.

The pursuit of what is generally dubbed by the craft "big game" in the mountain wilds of Canada is no child's play. To be successful, a man must possess iron nerve and unflinching determination; he must be a good shot, and strong enough to stand rough work; for the latter is frequently necessary before the game can be reached, and the former is very liable to be an extremely useful accomplishment, *especially* if the quarry happens to be a grizzly bear.

The accounts published by parties and by individual sportsmen of their shooting trips through the Northwest and British Columbia are legion. The general tenor of their letters may be found in an extract from a letter written by the Bloomington Hunting Club, which went through the country last season in a private car, stopping over at those points pre-arranged for exploitation. They say: "The sport met with on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway more than ful-



filled our expectations, and many of the party will return home with handsome souvenirs in the shape of goat, sheep, caribou, and deer heads, and pelts of the grandest big game of this continent."

Sportsmen who have shot in the famous wilds of Africa and India are apt to feel proud of their lion, tiger, and other handsome skins that originally covered the works of some lithe and bloodthirsty big feline; but, with all due respect to them and their prowess afield, many would prefer the hide of a grizzly of their own killing than half a dozen peltries of "Leo" or "Stripes" or any other cat that ever jumped. Although undoubtedly there have been many occasions when it was a nice question whether, at the close of the affair, the tiger would be carried into camp or would find inside accommodation for the hunter, and although we know that men hunting in South Africa have occasionally felt that a lion looks

best behind the bars of a menagerie, yet, as a rule, you can "pot" your lion over a carcass, and be yourself, meantime, perfectly safe on some prepared post, or natural stronghold; you can bore holes between the stripes of the fur "blazer" worn by his feline majesty of Bengal, while you yourself are squatted in a howdah, strapped to the back of a twenty-odd-hand elephant, while a tribe of bare-legged natives yell and scream and hoot to



ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

keep their own courage up and drive the jungle prowler to the "Sahib." You will probably get the tiger, and, should he charge, experience a temporary excitement, but not often incur much danger.

Shooting the grizzly is other work. The big plantigrade is always looking for trouble, and when he digs up the hatchet he goes on the war-path. You will have no friendly elephant, nor army of beaters, to satisfy his craving for somebody's scalp. You start on his track, and follow him into his gloomy fastness amid a chaos of rocks, with your life in one hand and your rifle in the other; and, unless you are made of the right

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material, stop before the scent gets too hot. or peradventure you may be found empty-handed by your party.

However, this spice of dan—, or rather this danger spiced with a chance of escape, is very fascinating; and, if you would fain be fascinated to your heart's content, seek the Rocky Mountains or British Columbia, and enjoy your whim.

And such fields for sport. Not pen, nor brush, nor tongue can convey the proper idea of the sublimity of those marvellous mountains; they are something too imposing for mere words; they must be seen and studied. One must live among them and watch the glories of sunlight upon their everlasting snows and glaciers; must climb their steep and breathe the cold, thin atmosphere of those dizzy elevations, and train his eyes to measure soaring pinnacles and dark abysses ere he can realize their stupendous grandeur. One must hear the thunderous voice of the whirling storms amid their peaks; the avalanche tearing the forests from their native slopes; the avulsion of crag and giant boulder from buttresses frowning darkly above the clouds, and the booming echoes of waves of mighty sound breaking against the walls of unmeasured ravines, ere the full power of those matchless monuments of the old-time war of forces is impressed upon the mind. And then the glory of laying low the game that haunts them. Right well did the Indian hunter know what tested manhood, when first he wrenched the great scimitar-shaped claws from the broad fore-paw of the dead grizzly, and strung them around his neck as a token to prove a man. Time has changed many things, the rifle has supplanted the bow, but nothing has supplanted the grizzly; he is there yet, and king of the wilds; his claws are yet the proudest ornament the savage can wear, and his skin the most valued trophy of the white sportsman. Up above the grizzly's range are found the white goats and the famous big-horn mountain sheep, both eagerly sought after by sportsmen; the latter especially for their handsome heads.

Except from bears the sportsman runs little chance of getting into difficulty. True, it is claimed by some that the panther is an ugly customer, writers even going so far as to say that he is more dangerous than even the grizzly, and sometimes proves his superiority in a dispute over a carcass. Such statements I believe to be mere rubbish; for the panther, lithe and powerful though he may be, is a great, long-tailed, be-whiskered coward; a bravo of most terrifying appearance, but mighty careful of his handsome skin; in fact, what he is generally termed by the herdsters and hunters—a big sneak-cat.

The handsomest game of the Rockies is, of course, the noble elk, or wapiti. Their immense branching antlers, and the clean-cut, blood-like appearance of their heads, make them particularly attractive ornaments for a gentleman sportsman's home, and they are in great demand. The species is now rare in many localities where they formerly abounded, but they are still plentiful among the foot-hills of the Rockies, and they can also be found in the Northwest Territories, and in Manitoba north of Selkirk, and sometimes in the Duck and Riding Mountains.

Next to the elk ranks the caribou, and a royal quarry he is. They are very plentiful about Eagle Pass, in the Selkirk range, near the Shuswap Lakes, and in the Okanagan district, and there should be no difficulty in securing fine specimens. They are found also in Manitoba, in the region between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, etc., and wonderful stories are told of great herds in the Peace River country.

The several species comprising the game list mentioned above are

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distributed throughout the mountains in greater or less numbers, being plentiful wherever the conditions are favorable. More minute details concerning them are impossible in a book of this nature, and unnecessary, as the game, except at a point here and there, is as abundant as it was before the first rifle-shot woke the echoes of those monstrous cañons.

The sportsman contemplating a trip by the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent to these fields of sport must bear in mind that heavy weapons are needed for satisfactory work. Lighter ones may do—the Indians kill grizzlies with the lightest Winchester rifles; but it is better to take a repeater of the heaviest make. Plenty of powder and lead means sure work if the rifle is held right, and by using such you will lose less wounded game, and greatly lessen the risk of a clawing from some infuriated bear. The Indians, it must be remembered, are greatly your superiors, both in the approach of, or retreat from, dangerous game;



they steal noiselessly and patiently upon their victim, and never fire until they are at close range, and sure of dropping it in its tracks. You will not be able to accomplish this, and therefore require a weapon that will do deadly execution at any reasonable distance. Properly equipped, you will drop your bear or elk cleanly and well; and when your holiday is done, and you are speeding homeward by the "Royal Road," with your muscles strong after glorious work, and your skin tanned by the mountain air, you will think over every moment of your outing; of the splendor of the sunrise, the magnificence of the scenery; the glaciers, the torrents, and the thousand and one marvels of the wonderland you have left; of your beautiful trophies, and, as you take your last backward glance, and your straining eyes catch the last glint of the snow-clad peaks, you will say, "My heart's in the mountains," unless, indeed, it should happen to have been left elsewhere.

## CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME AND FISH.

**S**YNOPSIS of laws governing shooting and fishing in the Provinces and States traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway system.

**NOTE.**—The following condensations of the Game Laws, etc., have been carefully revised, and made as correct as possible up to the date of the issue of this pamphlet. Owing to the fact that game laws are frequently changed, absolute accuracy is not guaranteed.

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

**SHOOTING.**—Moose and caribou protected entirely until 15th October, 1895. . . . No deer shall be hunted, taken, or killed between November 15th and November 1st following. . . . Beaver, muskrat, mink, sable, marten, otter, or fisher, 1st April to 1st November. Beaver, otter and fisher cannot be killed before 1st November, 1897. . . . Quail and wild turkeys, December 15th to October 15th. Turkeys cannot be killed before 15th October, 1897. . . . Grouse, pheasants, woodcock, golden plover, prairie fowl, partridge, snipe, rail, 15th December to 15th September following. . . . Swans and geese, 1st May to 15th September. . . . Ducks of all kinds and other waterfowl, 15th December to 1st September. No person shall shoot between sunset and sunrise. . . . Hare, 15th December to 15th September.

No person who has not been a resident of this Province or Quebec for three months next before October 15th can kill deer, except he hold a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which may be obtained for \$25. No person shall kill more than two deer.

No person shall kill or take any moose, elk, reindeer, caribou, deer, partridge, or quail, for the purpose of exporting the same out of Ontario. No person shall sell any quail killed in Ontario before 10th April, 1894.

**FISHING.**—Salmon, trout, and whitefish, between the 1st and 30th November. . . . Fresh-water herring, from 15th October to 1st December. . . . Speckled trout, brook trout, river trout, from 15th September to 1st May. . . . Bass and maskinonge, 15th April to 15th June. . . . Pickerel, 15th April to 15th May. No person shall kill more than fifty speckled or brook trout in one day, or more than aggregates in weight 15 pounds, or any trout less than five inches in length. Smaller ones to be returned to the water. Not more than one dozen bass to be killed in one day, or any less than ten inches long.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

**SHOOTING.**—Deer, from 1st January to 1st October. . . . Moose and caribou, from 1st February to 1st September. . . . Fee for non-residents of the Province, \$20.

**N. B.**—The hunting of moose, caribou, or deer, with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited. No person (white man or Indian) has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive—unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose—more than two moose, two caribou, and three deer. After the first ten days of the close season, all railways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, caribou, or deer, without being authorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan, from 1st April to 1st November. . . . Hare, from 1st February to 1st November. . . . Muskrat (only in the counties of Maskinonge, Yamaska, Richelieu, and Berthier),

from 1st May to 1st April following. . . . Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind, from 1st February to 1st September. . . . Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind (except sheldrake, loo, and gull), from 1st May to 1st September. . . . (And at any time of the year, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and also to keep exposed during such prohibited hours, lures or decoys, etc.). . . . Insectivorous birds, etc., protected between 1st March and 1st September. . . . It is unlawful to take nests or eggs at any time.

N. B.— Fine of \$2 to \$100, or imprisonment in default of payment. (No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, nor in that of Ontario, can at any time hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is not transferable.)

FISHING.— Salmon (fly-fishing), from 15th August to 1st February. . . . Speckled trout (*salmo fontinalis*), from 1st October to 1st January. . . . Large gray trout, lake trout, or onaniche, from 15th October to 1st April. . . . Pickerel (*dorcé*), from 25th May to 1st July. . . . Bass and maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th June. . . . Whitefish, from 10th November to 1st December.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can at any time fish in the lakes or rivers of this Province, not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such licenses are only valid for the time, place, and persons therein indicated.

#### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SHOOTING.— Moose, caribou, deer, or red deer, from 15th January to 1st September. . . . Cow moose are protected at all times. . . . Fee for non-residents of the Province, \$10. No person shall kill or take more than one moose, two caribou, and three deer or red deer, during any one year. . . . Beaver, otter, mink, sable, and fisher, 1st May to 1st September. . . . Grouse or partridge, 1st December to 20th September. . . . Woodcock, 1st December to 1st September. . . . Snipe, 1st March to 15th September. . . . Black duck, wood duck, and teal, 1st May to 1st September. . . . Other ducks, brant, geese, and other water fowl shall not be hunted with artificial light, nor with swivel or punt guns, nor trapped or netted at any time. . . . Sea-gulls are protected in the parish of Grand Manan at all seasons; song-birds and insectivorous birds, entirely protected. No person, not having his domicile in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be entitled to hunt or kill any game bird, or animal, or fur-bearing animal, in the Province, without a license, which may be obtained from the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton, N.B., or from the Chief Game Commissioner, St. John, N.B., by payment of a fee of \$20. License to be in force for one year from the 1st day of September in each year. Officers of her Majesty's service can obtain a license for \$5.

FISHING.— Salmon (net fishing), 15th August to 1st March. . . . Salmon (angling), 15th August to 1st February. . . . Speckled trout, 15th September to 1st May. . . . Large gray trout, lunge, onaniche, and land-locked salmon, 15th September to 1st May. The use of explosives or poisonous substances for killing fish is illegal. Streams leased to individuals or clubs cannot be fished by the public.

#### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SHOOTING.— Moose and caribou, from 1st February to 15th September. . . . No person shall kill or take more than two moose and four caribou during any one year. . . . No hunting of moose or

caribou with dogs allowed. . . . Beaver, from 1st April to 1st November. . . . Hare, from 1st March to 1st October. . . . Otter, mink, and furred animals, from 1st May to 1st November. . . . Grouse or partridge, from 1st January to 15th September. . . . Woodcock, snipe, and teal, from 1st March to 20th August. . . . Insectivorous birds protected at all times. . . . Non-residents of Nova Scotia must take out license to shoot in the Province, obtainable from the Provincial Secretary, or parties possessing needful authority.

FISHING.—Salmon, from 15th August to 1st February, with fly. . . . Trout, land-locked salmon, from 1st October to 1st April.

#### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SHOOTING.—None of the animals and birds hereafter mentioned in this section shall be shot at, hunted, trapped, taken, or killed on any Sunday, or between the dates named in any year, nor shall any common carrier carry them, in whole or in part (except the skin), within the said periods.

All kinds of deer, including antelope, elk, or wapiti, moose, reindeer, or caribou, or their fawns, between 1st January and 1st October. . . . The grouse known as prairie chickens and partridges, between 1st December and 15th September. . . . Woodcock, plover, snipe, and sandpipers, between 1st January and 1st August. . . . All kinds of wild duck, sea duck, wigeon, teal, wild swan, and wild goose (except the snow goose or wavy), between 1st May and 1st September. . . . Otter, fisher or pekan, beaver, muskrat, and sable, between 15th May and 1st October. . . . Marten, between 15th April and 1st November.

No birds or animals, excepting fur-bearing animals, shall be trapped, nor shall any swivel guns, batteries, or night lights be used to kill swans, geese or ducks; nor shall any beaver or muskrat house be destroyed at any time; nor shall poison or poisonous bait be exposed for any animal or bird.

No eggs of the birds mentioned may at any time be taken or had in possession. This act does not apply to Indians on their reserves. No person or corporation shall at any time export any of the animals or birds mentioned. Persons without a domicile in the Province must take out a license, costing \$25, to kill any of the animals or birds named; but the minister may grant a free permit to a guest of a resident in the Province.

FISHING.—Whitefish, tullibee, salmon, or lake trout may not be caught, bought, sold, or had in possession between October 5 and December 15; pickerel, pike, gold eyes, mullets, April 15 and May 15; sturgeon, May 15 and July 15; speckled trout, not between September 15 and May 1; Musk-anonge, 15th April and 15th June.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

SHOOTING.—Elk, moose, caribou, antelope, deer, or fawn, mountain sheep or goat, or hare, from 1st February to 1st September. Limit, six head any one season. . . . Grouse, partridge, pheasant, or prairie chicken, 1st January to 1st September. . . . Wild duck and geese, snipe, from 15th May to 1st September. . . . Beaver and otter, from 15th May to 1st November. . . . Mink, fisher, and marten, from 15th April to 1st November. . . . Muskrat, from 15th May to 1st November. These restrictions do not apply north of a line drawn 100 miles north of the North Saskatchewan River. Non-residents require a license to hunt; fee, \$5.

FISHING.—Speckled trout, from 1st October to 1st January. . . . Pickerel (*doré*), from 15th April to 15th May.



## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**SHOOTING.**—Cow elk and hen pheasant protected at all times. . . .  
Deer, elk, reindeer, caribou, mountain goat, mountain sheep, and hare,  
from 1st January to 14th September. . . . Grouse, partridge, prairie  
fowl, California and Virginia quail, from 1st February to 1st September.  
. . . . Cock pheasant, from 1st February to 13th September. . . .  
Wild duck, from 1st March to 31st August. . . . Quail and cock  
pheasant are protected entirely upon the mainland of British Columbia  
until 1st September, 1894. . . . Gulls are protected at all times.

Deer cannot be hunted with dogs west of the Cascade range.

**FISHING.**—Trout, from 15th October to 15th March.

## STATE OF MAINE.

**SHOOTING.**—Moose, deer, or caribou, 1st January to 1st October.  
. . . . Deer on Mt. Desert Island, 1st January to 1st November.  
And no person shall have in his possession, between 1st October and 1st  
January, more than one moose, two caribou, and three deer. . . .  
Mink, beaver, sable, otter, fisher, or muskrat, 1st May to 15th October.  
Wood duck, black duck, dusky duck, sea duck, 1st April to 1st  
September, except on sea coast. . . . Ruffed grouse, partridge, and  
woodcock, 1st December to 1st September, and cannot be transported  
out of the state at any season. . . . Pinnated grouse, commonly  
called prairie chicken, 1st January to 1st September. . . . Quail, 1st  
December to 1st October. . . . Plover, 1st May to 1st August.  
Insectivorous birds are protected at all seasons. Sunday is a close time  
for all game and birds.

**FISHING.**—Land-locked salmon, trout, and togue, 1st October to 1st  
May, excepting on St. Croix and tributaries, and waters in Kennebec  
County, 15th September to 1st May; also on certain streams around  
Rangeley Lakes, from 1st July to 1st May. . . . Citizens of the state,  
however, may fish for and convey to their homes, during February, March,  
and April, excepting on the Rangeley Lakes, black bass and white perch,  
from 1st April to 1st July. . . . None of the fish named to be taken  
at any time except in ordinary mode of angling with single-baited hook  
or artificial flies. . . . Salmon, from 15th July to 1st April, but may  
be taken with single-baited hook or artificial flies from 1st April to 15th  
September. . . . Land-locked salmon and trout not to be transported  
except in possession of the owner, and not more than fifty pounds of both  
together by one person.

## STATE OF VERMONT.

**SHOOTING.**—Deer protected entirely until 1st November, 1900.  
. . . . Mink, beaver, fisher, or otter, 1st April to 1st November. . . .  
Woodcock, 1st February to 15th August. . . . Quail, wood-duck,  
and grouse, wild goose and wild duck, from 1st February to 1st Septem-  
ber, but at no time may they be sent out of the state for traffic or gain.  
. . . . Wild geese or ducks, 1st May to 1st September. . . . Insect-  
ivorous birds protected at all seasons.

**FISHING.**—Trout, land-locked salmon, trout or "longe" [the latter is  
the local name for salmon or lake trout], 1st September to 1st May.  
. . . . Black bass, 1st February to 1st June. . . . Bass under ten  
inches must be returned to the water. Wall-eyed pike [pike perch], pike,  
and pickerel, 1st February to 1st June.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

**SHOOTING**—Deer (upper peninsula), from 15th November to 25th September. . . . Deer, elsewhere, from 1st December to 1st November. . . . Wild turkey, from 1st December to 1st November. . . . Prairie chicken, protected until 1st September, 1894. . . . Woodcock, partridge, ruffed grouse, from 1st January to 1st September. . . . Quail, protected until 1st November, 1894. . . . Duck, red-head, blue-bill, canvas-back, widgeon, pintail, and wild geese and jack-snipe, from 1st May to 1st September. . . . Other duck, water fowl, and snipe, from 1st January to 1st September. Game not to be shipped out of state.

**FISHING**.—Speckled trout, land-locked salmon, grayling or California trout, from 1st September to 1st May. . . . Muskallonge, black bass, white, strawberry, and green bass, from 1st March to 1st July. . . . Trout, California trout, land-locked salmon or grayling, less than six inches in length must not be taken.

## STATE OF WISCONSIN.

**SHOOTING**.—Deer may not be killed lawfully between 1st December and 15th October following. . . . Otter, mink, and marten, 1st May to 1st November. . . . Woodcock, quail, partridge, pheasant, prairie chickens, and grouse of all kinds, squirrels, snipe, and all water fowl, 15th December to 1st August.

**FISHING**.—Brook, rainbow, and mountain trout, 1st September to 15th April. . . . Mackinaw or lake trout, 1st October to 15th January. . . . Pike, 1st March to 1st May. . . . Black, green, and Oswego bass, and maskinonge (or muskallonge), 1st February to 1st May. . . . Whitefish (in inland lakes with nets), 15th December to 10th November.

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HONOLULU	H.I.	T. H. Davies & Co.	
HONG KONG		D. E. Brown, General Agent	China and Japan
Kobe	Japan	Frazar & Co.	
LIVERPOOL	Eng.	Archer Baker, European Traffic Agent	7 James St.
LONDON	Eng.	Archer Baker, European Traffic Agent	67 & 68 King William St., E.C.
LONDON	Ont.	T. R. Parker, Ticket Agent	161 Richmond St.
MALTA		Turnbull, Jr., & Somerville, Correspondents	
MANCHESTER	Eng.	Archer Baker, European Traffic Agent	105 Market St.
MELBOURNE	Aus.	Thos. Cook & Son.	
MINNEAPOLIS	Minn.	H. Brown	Guaranty Loan Building.
MONTREAL	Que.	Wm. F. Egg, City Pass. Agent	129 St. James St.
NEW YORK	N.Y.	E. V. Skinner, General Eastern Agent	353 Broadway.
		I. Ottenheimer, Land and Emigration Agt	7 Broadway.
		E. Frazar, China and Japan Frt Agent	67 Wall St.
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NIAGARA FALLS	Ont.	Geo. M. Colburn	Clifton House.
OTTAWA	Ont.	J. E. Parker, City Pass. Agent	42 Sparks St.
OLD OR HARBOR BEACH	Me.	W. F. Fernald	B. & M. Rd Station.
PHILADELPHIA	Pa.	H. McMurtrie, F. & P. A.	Corner Third and Chestnut Sts.
PORTLAND	Me.	G. P. Thompson, Maine Central R.R.	
PORTLAND	Ore.	W. S. Hinclim, F. & P. A.	146 First St.
PT. TOWNSEND	Wash.	James Jones	90 Taylor St.
QUEBEC	Que.	Geo. Duncan, Freight and Pass. Agent	St. Louis Hotel
SACHT SIE. MARIE	Mich.	T. R. Harvey	S.S. Wharf.
ST. JOHN	N.B.	C. E. McPherson, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.	Chubb's Corner.
ST. PAUL	Minn.	H. Brown	183 East Third St.
SAN FRANCISCO	Cal.	M. M. Stern, Dist. Frt and Pass. Agt.	Chronicle Bldg.
		Goodall, Perkins & Co.	10 Market St.
SEATTLE	Wash.	E. W. MacGinnes	Starr-Boyd Building, Front St.
SHANGHAI	China	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
SHERBROOKE	Que.	E. H. Crean, Ticket Agent	6 Commercial St.
SYDNEY	Aus.	Thos. Cook & Son.	
		Hudlart, Parker & Co.	
TA OMA	Wash.	W. R. Thompson, Freight and Pass. Agt.	901 Pacific Av.
TORONTO	Ont.	W. R. Callaway, Dist. Pass. Agent	1 King St., E.
VANCOUVER	B.C.	G. McL. Brown, Dist. Pass. Agent.	
		James Selater, Ticket Agent.	
VICTORIA	B.C.	Allan Cameron, Frt and Pass. Agent	Government St.
WINNIPEG	Man.	W. M. McLeod, City Ticket Agent	471 Main St.
YOKOHAMA	Japan	Frazar & Co., Agents for Japan	

# CALENDAR

1893-4

## MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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## JULY.

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## SEPTEMBER.

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## APRIL.

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203 East German St.  
 ..13 Rampart Row.  
 ..197 Washington St.  
 ..145 Main St.  
 ..14 Exchange St.  
 Old Court House St.  
 ..232 South Clark St.  
 ..11 Fort St., West.  
 ..67 St. Vincent St.  
 ..126 Hollis St.  
 ..8 James St., South.  
 ..China and Japan  
 ..7 James St.  
 ..67 & 68 King Wil-  
 ..ham St., E.C.  
 ..161 Richmond St  
 ..105 Market St.  
 ..129 St. James St  
 ..353 Broadway.  
 ..11 Broadway.  
 ..67 Wall St.  
 ..Prospect House.  
 ..Clifton House.  
 ..42 Sparks St.  
 ..B. & M. Rd Station.  
 ..Corner Third and  
 ..A Chestnut Sts.  
 ..146 First St.  
 ..90 Taylor St.  
 ..St. Louis Hotel  
 ..S.S. Wharf.  
 ..Chubb's Corner.  
 ..83 East Third St  
 ..Chronicle Bldg  
 ..10 Market St.  
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