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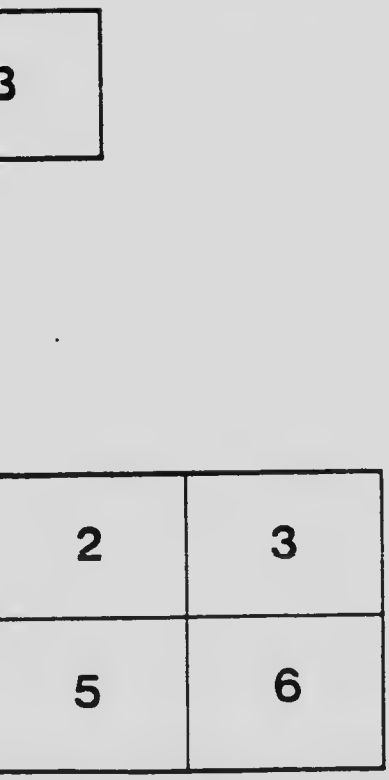

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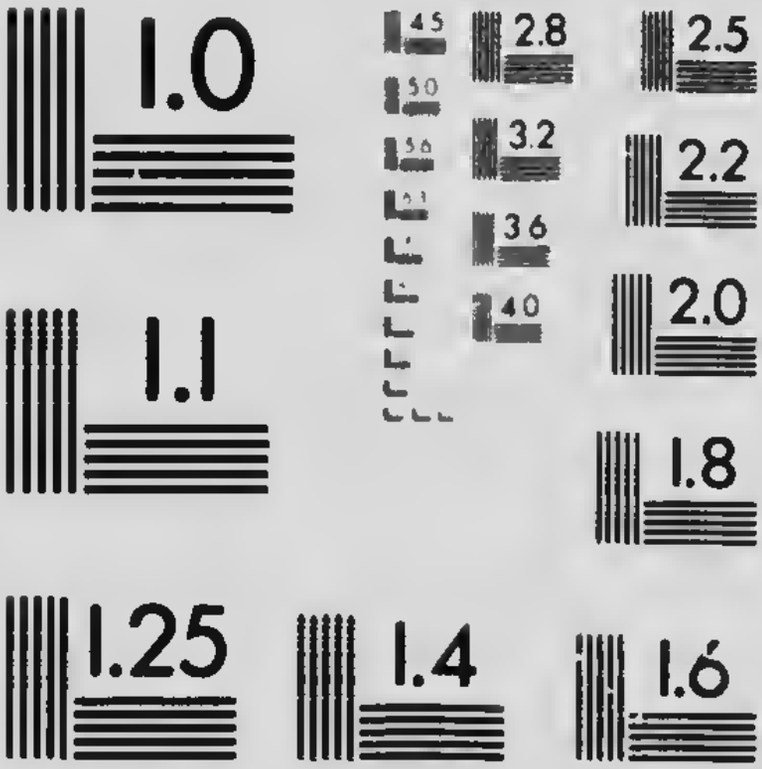

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AMIDST Timiskiming & Kipawa PINES

FOR SPORT WITH

CANOE, ROD AND GUN.

AMIDST TIMISKIMING AND KIPAWA PINES

W. M. J.

UNEXCELLED FOR SPORT WITH

CANOE, ROD AND GUN.

OTTAWA:
THE MORTIMER CO. LIMITED.
1906.

Kipawa—Moose Hunter's Camp.

Ah, what a joy, the time has come,
When with my rod, my dog and gun,
I to Canadian wilds repair,
And lead a life that's free from care:
In Nature's rapt embrace we're one,
The live-long day from sun to sun.—A. *L.*

As the springtime approaches, it is an absorbing subject for consideration with nearly all business men, as well as students and others, as to where they will spend their vacation.

After months of close application to business, to study, and to manual work generally inside of four walls, amid the smoke and grime of cities, the longing for relaxation, for rest, comes to many; while with others, their energies look for change and wider scope—they yearn for the lake and stream, the woods, with clear air and sky, unpolluted of man's works. They wish to be with Nature—to enjoy all her charms of solitude, of wild grandeur, of illimitness.

And so it is that canoe journeyings over isle-dotted, pellucid lakes, along streams here and there broken by rapids, fishing, shooting and camping where one lists amid all the types of woodland scenery—(such a *natural* out-door life has unequalled charms,

Kipawa—Obutinang Narrows.

health-renovating inducements, and comparatively low-cost arguments in its favor), have come to be the almost universal mode of enjoying the few short weeks, during the summer and fall months, snatched from the yearly routine and toil inseparable from our existence.

Kipawa—Bay from Mainland.

Undoubtedly, all desiring to experience such a life for a few weeks—or longer—must look to the north country of Canada to find suitable environment—high, wooded lands, mountains, streams and lakes of purest water, an ozone and balsamic atmosphere free of excess humidity, with cool days and cooler nights as a change from the oppressive weather to the south.

A country combining all these advantages, and in addition a plenitude of game and fish, lies north of Lake Ontario—due north of Buffalo. It is the Kipawa and Timiskiming Lakes District, a region which a few years ago was outside the range of ordinary travel, but now easy of access.

Bounded on the south by the Ottawa River, on the west by Lake Timiskiming (a great expanse of the same river), and on the north by the Ottawa River to its easterly source due north of Ottawa

Kipawa—An early start.

is a vast virgin wild, covered with a network of creeks, rivers and lakes, the shores heavily wooded throughout. This district is a section of the Laurentian Range, comprising some thousands of square miles of all types of wild and quiet beauty. Its conformation being alternately high lands and valleys, owing to the upheaval and folding over in all directions of the primal rocks of the earth's crust, it naturally follows that streams and bodies of water should occupy more or less of the ravines and valleys thus created.

Kipawa—A Water Scape.

A glance at the accompanying map (at end of booklet)—graphically illustrates the remarkable advantages for canoeing trips, of longer or shorter duration, which the water-ways of the Laurentian Range, as exemplified by Lake Kipawa and connecting waters, possess. Coupled therewith is the enjoyment to be derived by all disciples of Izaak Walton in the excellent fishing to be had at various points of the Lake during the season, while Nimrod, "The Mighty Hunter," were he now existant, would out do his historic feats did he but try his skill among the present big and small game so plentiful in the surrounding woodlands.

Kipawa—Looking towards Kipawa River.

Leaving Mattawa for Lakes Timiskiming and Kipawa the Ottawa River is crossed immediately, and thence to Timiskiming the railway skirts the eastern or Quebec shore following the sinuosities of the river, and curving in and out around the bays and headlands on a road-bed blasted, for a great part, out of the precipitous rock sides of the river bank. The whole thirty-nine or forty miles of railway journey to Timiskiming is of interest, for the water and landscapes are of infinite variety as observed from the ever changing view-points. Soon we pass a cascade falling down the rocks to our right; anon we rush along beside rock escarpments perpen-

Colton's Falls, a Trout Stream.

dicular for many feet from base to summit. The "Devil's Garden," is an almost inaccessible place on the summit of one of these bold headlands, known among the "voyageurs" as a spot where wild onions grow, and many a time has that esculent bulb served as a welcome relish to the simple meal cooked by the camp fire. To the left we always have the water either in narrowed course, broadened way, or tumultuous rapids, between seven and eight miles

The Ottawa River from Car Window.

of which latter we observe. The scenery is in many instances grand, always pleasing and absorbing. Obashing, near the foot of the Long Sault Rapids, is where the Indians from time immemorial portaged from the Ottawa River to the Kipawa, by the Obashing and intervening lakes. Before the advent of the railway the same route was used by the white man, and Obashing was a busy place every fall.

Timiskiming Station is the rail end of the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line from Mattawa, distant about 40 miles north from the latter place. It is situated on the east side of the south end of picturesque Lake Timiskiming, a deep body of water lying

for the most part between precipitous and high wooded shores, extending almost north for a distance of 76 miles, with a width of from one to seven miles, and navigable by the largest steamers its entire length. The country on both sides is plenteously diversified with placid and clear lakes, generally deep, and rapid creeks and rivers. Creeks, rivers and lakes, with rare exception, abound with fish, the brook trout, salmon, and spotted trout (*salvelinus*

Catch of Fish from Obimika, Opemicon.

fontinalis), and black or small monthed bass being common to one or other of the waters. Lake Timiskiming likewise is well stocked, black bass, maskelonge, pike, doré, and all other fresh water fish being common, while in spring and fall large grey trout and lake white fish are caught. In the bush lands on both sides of the lake game is plentiful, ranging from the timid hare to the lordly moose.

There is a new, commodious and comfortable hotel, up-to-date in every respect, a short distance from Timiskiming Station—just near enough to be convenient and without any of the disadvantages which generally follow railway station contiguity. Tourists, hunting and canoeing parties can make themselves at ease once there, for, at it their plans can be developed, Ontario and Quebec hunting and fishing licenses obtained, outfits procured, and hunting or canoeing trips initiated. The "Bellevue Hotel," as it is named, is charmingly situated, amid trees and shrubbery, on the shore of the lake, and is an ideal home-like summering place for single or family parties. It is electrically lighted, and pure Laurentian spring water is supplied by gravitation from a never-failing source in the hills nearby, from which it is piped some thousands of feet.

Near to the hotel, in a separate and special building, is a Recreation Hall containing billiard room, bowling alley, sample rooms, etc, while the upper flat is fitted out as a large ballroom

(waxed floor) or concert hall, with accessory rooms, all well lighted electrically. Absolute order is ensured, and home-like quietness the rule, in the hotel by reason of all amusements being carried on in a separate building.

Close to, and in connection with the hotel, are several summer cottages for the use of guests. They are furnished, have all sanitary conveniences, and are electrically lighted.

View from the Golf Links.

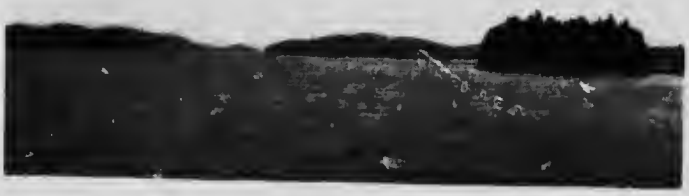
On "Fairview Farm," across the water from the hotel, are the Golf Links, where that popular mode of enjoyment, and incidental necessary exercise at the same time, can be indulged in under the most healthful and invigorating conditions. There is a superb view of the surrounding country as seen from near the Links.

Timiskiming Station is the starting point of "The Lake Timiskiming Navigation Company" Steamers, running in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamers make daily trips over the Lake, making close connection with C.P.R. for all points east and west at Mattawa. Timiskiming Lake is far famed for its land and water scapes.

Timiskiming Steamer "Meteor".

A trip on one of the comfortable steamers of the line over the waters of this lake will always be a memory dear. A panorama of scenic loveliness for a distance of 76 miles is unfolded to the eye:

> "On yonder liquid lawn,
> In hues of bright reflection drawn,
> Distinct the shaggy mountains lie,
> Distinct the rocks, distinct the sky."



Nature Unadorned.

At one time the steamer skirts along a shore, rugged and precipitous, well wooded from top to waters edge; then perpendicular rock-sides towering toward the skies come into view alongside which the vessel may safely lie, with hundreds of feet of water beneath her keel. Or it is a deep bay which meets the gaze, with shores sloping up to the Laurentian hills as a background, and all verdure-clad.

Kipawa Long Narrows.

Afternoon excursions up the lake until the steamer meets the down steamer, then transferring from one boat to the other and returning, is a favorite way of getting much pleasure in a short time on the cool waters of Timiskiming.

By the Canadian Pacific Railway to Timiskiming, thence by the Timiskiming steamers to Haileybury is an alternative route to the Cobalt mining district a cool, quiet, comfortable mode of

Timiskiming - Steamer "Timiskiming".

travel as compared to the hot, smoky, noisy, and generally cramped, journey by train.

Cobalt, the wonderfully rich mining centre, lies 4½ miles distant from Haileybury, and is reached easily from there. Haileybury, a port of call for the steamers, is a thriving village, prettily situated on the lake shore. The Cobalt formation extends to,

In Camp on Jumping Island.

and is the west shore of, Lake Timiskiming. A mine is now being worked on the lake shore a short distance below Haileybury. The Montreal River mining district will in all likelihood, be thrown open to prospectors this season. It also is the same formation as Cobalt, and extends along the shore of Lake Timiskiming. At present prospectors are excluded, the land being covered with timber, and owned by private parties as a timber limit. There are reliable statements of mines of fabulous value being already found, but nothing can be done until the Government throws open the lands for development. Montreal River is 39 miles from Timiskiming Station, and is also a port of call of the steamers of The Lake Timiskiming Navigation Company. "The Notch" of the Montreal River, close to the lake, is a beautiful example of Nature's handiwork, and well worth seeing.

Within a few miles from Bellevue Hotel are several lakes in which good fishing may be had. In a near-by one, Hart Lake, splendid speckled trout are the reward of the angler. At the outlet of Gordon Creek into the Long Sault Rapids, close to the station, there is good sport with bass, pike and doré, and occasionally, strange as it may seem, fine speckled and grey trout are taken. But several trout streams empty their waters into the rapids, which accounts for the trout being there. The two Big Obashing Lakes are trout lakes, and likewise several streams running into

A small catch.

them. The outlet of these waters is at the foot of the Long Sault Rapids, up which stragglers from these waters swim. In the whole length of the 6½ miles of rapids there is good fishing. Splendid trout fishing is to be had at the "dam" on Obashing Creek. All around these lakes the bush is as well frequented by moose as is the Kipawa country itself. Deer and partridge are in abundance.

Opposite Timiskiming Station, on the Ontario side, is a good moose country, which has not been much hunted as yet. It is bound to be the most frequented by moose of any section within many miles, for, being out of the mineral belt, it is not traversed by prospectors, who alarm the moose and cause them to leave the silver lands and crowd into the quieter area. Deer and partridge, are much in evidence, while bear are more numerous than is usual in other parts. Three bears were killed at different dates in different directions within 1¼ miles of Bellevue Hotel last year.

Bellevue Guests camped at Nearby Lake.

A couple of miles from the station up Timiskiming Lake, and then a portage—by-the-way, a most enjoyable walk through the bush on a good path specially cut out for the purpose—and a beautiful sheet of water is reached. It is a favorite place for outings or picnics, fishing trips, etc. There are a couple of boats on its waters for angling or trolling. Large grey trout reward the fisherman. Camping parties go there from the hotel and spend several days at a time under canvas. The boats with the campers

are usually towed up from the hotel by the gasoline launches, of which there are two belonging to the hotel.

Looking at the map, about 12 miles from Timiskiming Station up the lake, Obimika Narrows will be observed. The lake here narrows to a couple of hundred feet, through which a strong current flows. It is a great fishing spot, good to camp at, and is as picturesque a water 'scape—or landscape either as one could

Obimika Narrows.

desire. Within rifle shot of the spot are three trout streams, the outlets of several speckled trout lakes. On the Ontario side are Green and a smaller lake, and Emerald or Trout Lake, and several other lakes. Speckled trout of large size give rare sport to the angler in these lakes. Green and Obimika Creeks are the outlets of these lakes. Close by Obimika Narrows is McLaren's Bay, a stopping place for the steamers, and is also an excellent camping location.

The country extending down from the Obimika and Green Lakes to opposite Timiskiming Station, and still further south, and for many miles back from Timiskiming Lake, is a great moose and other game country.

Villeneuve Bay

An enjoyable and "profitable" trout fishing trip is to leave Timiskiming Station with one or two gasoline launches, (according to the number of the party) land at the mouth of Green Creek, then walk over a good road for fifteen minutes, when Green Lake

Trout Fishing—Obimika Creek.

is reached. Lunching at the lake amid most agreeable surroundings, many hours of the day may be spent in fishing, leaving with the launch at 4.30 p.m., and getting back to the hotel in time for dinner.

Or Obimika Creek may be made the objective place, along the whole course of which stream there is the best of trout fishing. To fish the Emerald Lake is a two days trip for most people, it being too much like work to do it in one, though one of the nearer lakes may be exploited in one day.

The "bush" or *chantier* roads cut through the woods in all directions throughout the whole of this country makes the labor

Edwards Narrows.

on moose, deer or partridge hunting very light indeed as compared with other parts of the country.

For a bass and speckled trout fishing trip of three days or more duration the First, Second, Third and Fourth Bass Lakes may be specially mentioned. They are four connected lakes teeming with magnificent bass, while a nearby lake, Macdonald Lake, and streams, afford the best of speckled trout fishing. To reach them,

Red Pine Chute.

Montreal River, 38 miles from Timiskiming by steamer or launch, is the objective point. From there by road, or up the confluent mouths of the Metabetchuan and Montreal River by canoe, and the portage is reached, across which and then First Bass Lake shows to view, a distance in all of less than three miles from steamer's stopping point. The other three Bass Lakes are reached by canoe, only one portage intervening between the four lakes.

One and a quarter miles below Timiskiming Station we pass Kipawa Junction, where the line branches off to Kipawa Lake, but the train proceeds direct to Timiskiming Station. In a few minutes the train leaves again for Kipawa, the line following the valley of the Gordon Creek the whole distance. The Gordon Creek, as it is now called, (Indian, "Ka-bas-tay-guan," meaning "where

Kipawa Hunter's Lodge. (Old H. B. Co. Post).

the water goes ashore," in other words, when Kipawa Lake was high the water overflowed into another small lake close to it, the waters from which and several other lakes flowed into the Ottawa near Timiskiming Station) is a stream of large volume, having as its source the Kipawa Lake. Originally a small creek emptying several minor lakes between Kipawa and Timiskiming, the lumbermen discovering the advantages, cut a channel between Kipawa and Head Lake, so that now a large body of water rushes down, bearing along to the Ottawa River all the logs and timber from the Kipawa country. Previously they came down the Kipawa River, a round about way. Gordon Creek has a fall of 300 feet in nine miles, and, as may be imagined, its water 'scapes are many, particularly "The Chute," near the Bellevue House, which is well worth seeing.

About two miles up from the Junction is the depot of Mr. John Lumsden, or Lumsden Mills Station. Here are a saw mill, planing mill, boat works, machine and blacksmith shop, the electric light plant building from which Timiskiming Station buildings and Bellevue House, etc. are lighted—besides the depot buildings and dwelling houses for the men. Is a busy place.

Lumsden's Mills Station.

After leaving Lumsden's Mills several small lakes and rapids are passed ere we arrive at Kipawa. At all the rapids there is good fishing. Speeding along, the waters of "The Creek" are never out of sight, lending interest to the journey.

Kipawa Station (and "Alligator)."

Kipawa Station, the rail end of the C. P. R. branch line, is on a bay of famous Lake Kipawa. It boasts of a hotel, a couple of stores, storehouses, etc. Also has a wharf, from where several steamers leave for all parts of the lake.

Kipawa Hotel is a clean and comfortable house, where substantial meals and good accommodation may be obtained at very moderate cost.

The perplexity of the canoeist or hunter can be imagined who arrives at Kipawa for the first time without having previously decided upon where he is going for his trip. The near-by hotel is observed, luggage transferred, and then—where will he go? He promptly seeks the hotel manager, but the information he gets simply adds to his perplexity, for the various and varied canoe routes laid out, and the many objective points for sport and pleasure suggested, to him are bewildering. After a time, with the aid of

Kipawa—On Shore of Hay Bay.

Kipawa Up the Upper Kipawa River.

a guide who is brought into council, a course is decided upon, the itinerary laid out, and the troubles of the stranger to the country are over. The outfit is at once looked after by the guide, provisions procured, and from now on to the end of the "outing," day after day is but a continued succession of pleasant and enjoyable experiences to the wanderer in the wilds or on the waters of beautiful Lake Kipawa and surrounding lakes and woodlands, and the more especially so if he be a "dweller from the city". It is advisable to write in advance to some responsible party in reference to a proposed outing, and have all arrangements made, it not being always possible to secure guides on short notices.

Kipawa –Turtle Portage.

The devious water ways, scenic features, and possibilities with rod and gun require only to be known to the many, instead of the comparatively few, to make this lake one of the most frequented of resorts. A trip can be initiated at rail end at Kipawa Station and coasting around the shore of the lake, the length of the trip as well as the beauty of the 'scapes will be a revelation.

A few of the trips by the canoeist that are open to him by Kipawa and contiguous waters are mentioned. They are equally open to ladies, as there are no insuperable reasons why a man's wife should not accompany him on such life-enlarging expeditions. Many ladies do take canoe trips through Nature's preserves, enjoy them, and feel the lasting benefit, which begins to be experienced weeks or months afterwards.

From Hay Bay, (Kipawa Lake) and by interviewing lakes into

Ostaboning, Saseganega, Birch and Turtle Lakes and North River, (or by Turtle Portage,) into Kipawa again.

By the same route to Saseganega, then Ogasganan, Wolf, Brennan and Boisfrane Lakes, into Kipawa again.

Or by Turtle, Birch, Saseganega, Ogasganan and smaller lakes and west by waterways to Lake Expanse, Quinze Lake and River to the head of navigation on Lake Timiskiming; thence by steamer to Timiskiming Station and rail to Kipawa.

Kipawa—Moose Hunters and Guides.

By the same lakes to Trout and Mishoninish Lakes, and connecting streams to Grand Lac Victoria, a large sheet of water with many of the characteristics of Kipawa Lake. From Grand Lac Victoria, one of the sources of the Ottawa, down the Ottawa to Lake Expanse to Timiskiming, as previously stated; or from Grand Lac Victoria by Eagle Bay, Bay Lake, Sucker Lake, Moose River, Dumoine Lake and Dumoine River to the Ottawa east of Mattawa. Or again, out of Dumoine Lake by Kipawa Bay, Grassy, Brulé, Wolf, Ogasganan, Saseganega, Birch and Turtle Lakes, and then Kipawa Lake.

Going by Ostaboning Lake and Fraser River to Quinze Bay and Quinze River to North Timiskiming, thence by steamer down Lake Timiskiming.

From Kipawa, past Mackenzie Islands, through "The Canal," then a short portage and into Hay Bay and back by Mackenzie. Is a comparatively short trip, in which is seen one of the beauty spots of nature in the "Natural Canal" through which passage is made.

Kipawa—Hunter's Lodge Narrows.

Kipawa - From Sandy Portage Narrows.

It is a deep narrow channel, with straight rock sides, tree-topped to the edge. It is a notable scene, indeed, worthy of the artist's brush.

These trips range in duration from one week to three weeks, depending again on whether the trip is made in a most leisurely manner, or in quicker time. A longer trip is from Grand Lac Victoria, when there, easterly along the Ottawa's sources and a portage to the Gatineau River waters due north of Ottawa, and down that stream to the Ottawa at the Capital. Or again, from the Gatineau River the headwaters of the St. Maurice are easily reached, and floating down that stream, Three Rivers is eventually the terminus of the trip.

Kipawa—Moose Camp and Shore.

But these trips again are capable of endless variations in all directions, to suit the wants or inclination of the tourist. A short and convenient trip is down Jean Bonne Bay, the most southerly of Kipawa waters, and by small lakes—of which there are many—into Obashing Lakes. All these larger and small lakes are noted as moose haunts, and deer are far more numerous than in any of the much-vaunted deer-hunting districts. It is known to the writer that twenty-three deer were sent out of here one season by one camp, and more were killed after the open season terminated. It was a butchering job for the benefit of butchers—a purely com-

mercial business which the law did not stop at the time. Return from this trip may be made by Obashing Portage to Beauchene on the C. P. R. branch, and up to Timiskiming Station, a seven miles journey by train, and then to Kipawa, fifteen miles from Beauchene.

Steamer "Hurdman" Kipawa.

The steamers "Hurdman" and "Clyde" are both comfortable and fast boats. They are available for conveying hunting or fishing parties to any point on the lake, and make regular trips to appointed places. An "alligator" may also be made use of by returning parties when "happening along".

The "bush", ever present and encompassing the waters of Kipawa and adjacent lakes of the district, have a world-wide reputation of being, above all other places, the haunt of Canada's big game animal, the Moose. Unlike Timiskiming, Kipawa Lake is a large body of water reaching by devious passages, and penetrating into, a great extent of country. It is a lake of deep bays, narrow arms or inlets, and numerous large islands. A feature of

The Natural Canal.

Kipawa—Steamer "Clyde."

the lake, by its configuration, is a shore line of over 600 miles, easily accessible by steamers at all points—a peculiarity much appreciated by hunters. To the intricacies of its water ways is due its appellation by the Indians "Kipawa", which means in their suggestive language "hiding place". In its waters are fish of all varieties, among which may be mentioned magnificent grey trout, while lakes in close proximity—and others more distant—and their outlets into Kipawa, are "full of fish" so to speak, including speckled trout.

Hay Fever, that bane of existence to many a sufferer, is totally unknown in all this district. Whether its absence be owing to the

Kipawa—Bringing in the Moose.

non-existence of certain plants and grasses, the pollen of which is claimed by physicians and others to be the cause; or whether it be due to the elevation of the land and pure air—balsam laden and with its full complement of ozone—combined, others can decide, but certain it is that numbers afflicted with the complaint have visited Timiskiming and Kipawa, and remained for longer or shorter periods and never experienced a symptom of it during the full period of their stay. Lung troubles likewise are much benefitted by a lengthened stay. Strong food and persistent exercise in the pure air in the shape of wanderings amid the pines and balsams, works wonders in the recuperation of flat-chested humanity. Indeed, a year's employment in the "bush" at "chantier" work, by any one in the incipient stages of consumption, will stop the course of the disease and effect a cure in most cases, such is the healing power of the pure atmosphere of the pine covered high lakelands of Northern Quebec.

"The air
"Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
"Unto our gentle senses."

Kipawa Bank of Natural Canal.

"O Spirit of the Mountain that speaks to us to-night.
Your voice is sad, yet still recalls past visions of delight,
When mid the grand old Laurentides, old when the earth was new.
With flying feet we followed the Moose and Cariboo."

To reach the Timiskiming and Kipawa country is a simple matter now-a-days. From the Central States via Detroit,—by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Toronto, North Bay, Mattawa to Timiskiming and Kipawa ; or if by Buffalo, getting the Can. Pac. Ry. at Hamilton, thence to Timiskiming and Kipawa. From the Central portion of New York State, Utica, Syracuse, etc., by Brockville or Prescott, thence direct by Can. Pac. Ry. Or it might suit better in some cases to take the New York Central-Adirondack route into Montreal, and there taking Can. Pac. Ry. to destination. Passengers from Boston, New York, and from all the New England States make best connections to Montreal, and from there direct to Timiskiming-Kipawa.

Leaving Montreal at 10.10 p.m. passengers arrive at Timiskiming a few minutes after 11 next morning.

THE BELLEVUE HOUSE.

TIMISKIMING STATION, QUE.

I. H. Daniels, Manager.

This house is specially built with a view to satisfying the requirements of a class of people from the south of 45°, desirous of a cool and comfortable resort during the hot summer months.

Charmingly situated on the high grounds on the shore of the south end of Lake Timiskiming, shaded by the foliage of coniferous and other trees, stands "THE BELLEVUE HOUSE." It is substantially built, and is first-class in every respect, airy and cool, supplied by gravitation with the purest ice-cold spring water, electrically lighted throughout, bath rooms (hot and cold) and all sanitary conveniences, etc, on all floors, its entire equipment will please the most exacting of guests.

Its location being near to the rail-end of the Mattawa-Timiskiming branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway permits of its tables being supplied with all the fruits and delicacies of the season, in addition to the fish and game incident to the neighborhood. The *cuisine* and attendance is first-class, and the house is carpeted throughout.

During the past winter the House has been enlarged, a new wing having been added, under the roof of which the kitchen and its accessories are located, as well as the quarters of the servants, etc., thus leaving the entire main building for the accommodation of guests only, and allowing of much increased dining room capacity, which in the past was rather limited at times.

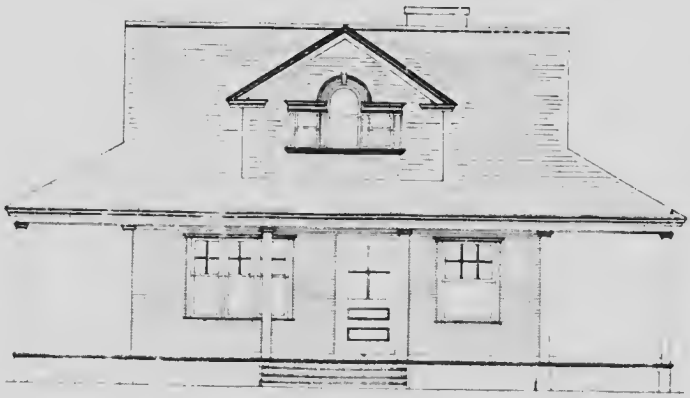
Adjacent to the House is the Recreation Hall, a covered way connecting the two, and a broad, roofed verandah surrounding

it on the four sides. In this building—specially built for recreative purposes—are the Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, Reading and Smoking Room, Sample Room and conveniences, on the ground floor, while above—reached by a broad and easy staircase—is a Concert or Ball Room, cloak, and other rooms. The Ball Room is 31 feet wide by 54 feet long, is waxed, and is profusely lighted by electricity, as is the rest of the building, and is furnished with a piano.

Timikiming—Recreation Hall.

Amusements pertaining to a separate building ensures home-like quietness in the Bellevue House proper, a feature much appreciated by family parties especially.

In connection with the House, on the grounds convenient to it, are several Summer Cottages, for guests. They are furnished, electrically lighted, and fitted with sanitary conveniences. The line cuts from architects drawings will give a good idea of their suitability in meeting the requirements of many "summerers."



Summer Cottage.

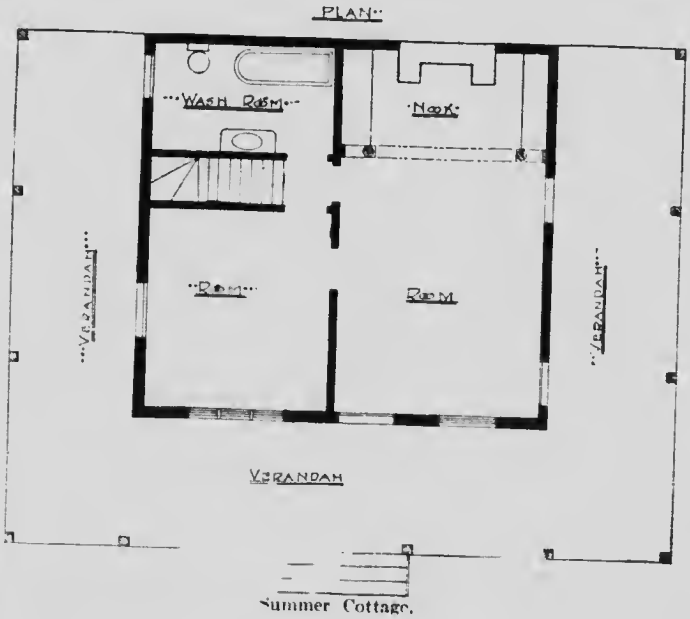
On Fairview Farm, on high ground on the opposite side of the water and offering a beautiful view of the surrounding coun-

Summer Cottage.

try, are the Golf Links. The attractive amusement of Golfing may be here followed under conditions that tend to relieve the family physicians of many of his wonted visits. The pure air, fully ozonized and balsamic laden as it is, adds zest to the sport and imparts healing to the system. At the farm house close by "The Links" lunches may be partaken of, and shelter obtained when necessary.

There are two gasoline launches and numerous skiffs and canoes for the use of guests. The water front at the House offers every advantage for the indulgence in boating, and the launches, by their aid, permit of longer boat outings being made to points noted for fishing, hunting or pic-nicking.

With many tourists and sportsmen contemplating taking one of the many canoeing trips that can be made through unsurpassable



Summer Cottage.

scenery on lakes near Timiskiming, the fact of having to leave their families behind is a consideration and a drawback, but at "The Bellevue" they can leave their loved ones while they take the trip secure in the conviction of their safety and well-being.

In no other place in Canada can the tourist and sportsmen find such advantages as at Timiskiming. The Lake is easy of access; there is a well-appointed and luxurious modern hotel; fish and game in abundance at its door as opposed to the many over-run summer resorts where fish and game are mythical and legendary; trips on the Lake by steamer, with appointments equal to the best, through scenery unequalled in the Laurentian type, surpassing, it is claimed, even the beauty of the far-famed Saguenay. And to those who love canoe excursions, Timiskiming, with its numerous by-ways to other lakes, affords numberless routes through unlimited tracts of ever-changing scenery, with ever-present fish and game in abundance.

A bit of Bellevue House Grounds.

The advantages which "THE BELLEVUE HOUSE" can offer to all lovers of Hunting and Fishing who are desirous of bringing their families for a summer outing amid the virgin wilds of the Upper Ottawa, are most apparent to those who have once been there.

Timiskiming—Falls on Gordon Creek.

Timiskiming Trolling.

Close by runs the swift and turbulent waters of Gordon Creek, an outlet of Kippewa Lake, the water of which, in one place particularly, throws itself in wild effusion over its rough, rocky bed, forming a very beautiful "Chute". The bush adjoins the House, through which numerous old "chantier" (or bush) roads are cut. In their seasons wild berries abound, and are unexcelled in their quality. There is good fishing close by at the Rapids, and in the lake close to the Hotel—maskinonge, pike, pickerel, black bass, ling, channel cat-fish, sturgeon, and other fish of lesser note, with occasionally grey trout in the Rapids below. Salmon trout are to be had in lakes not far away. A walk of a couple of hours or so brings one to a small lake and creek abounding in speckled trout; and in waters close by great sport may be had among bass, pike and pickerel. During the hunting season moose and red deer are got in close proximity, while the timid hare is more numerous than is imagined. Partridges are often shot from the threshold of the Hotel. Duck shooting is to be enjoyed on the small

A Boating Party from the Bellevue

lakes emptying into the Ottawa. Bears, wolves, foxes, martin mink, beaver, otter, fisher, and porcupine are also to be found in the several localities favourable to their *habitat*. Boating may be enjoyed to the full on the lake front. Excursion trips by steamer

up Lake Timiskiming would, when once made, be repeated, so much would the bold scenery be enjoyed. Camping parties of ladies and gentlemen can be organized for a few or more days' of unique enjoyment to many, and be conveyed by steamer or launch to any of the numerous suitable spots on the shores of that beautiful lake, where bathing, boating, fishing, and hunting, can be indulged in to contentment.

Such are some of the inducements held out by the "THE BELLEVUE HOUSE" as a Sportsman's headquarters for himself

A Pic-nic Party from Bellevue.

and family. Should he desire an extended trip into distant fastnesses, his family could be left at the Hotel, in all comfort, and reaping the benefit of the pure air of the region.

It may be added that the House *ensemble* is of the best, and absolutely clean and quiet.

The rates are $2.50 per day, special rates by the week or longer period for single or family parties.

Hunting and Fishing Licenses for Ontario and Quebec can be procured from the Manager of the Bellevue House who is duly empowered to issue them. Camp equipment—canoes, tents, blankets, cookery, provisions, etc. can also be furnished as well as the Guides. Information desired by letter will be cheerfully furnished, and mail instructions for camping parties promptly attended to.

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Outfits, such as guns, fishing rods, canoes, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, musical instruments, kodaks, and wearing apparel, etc., may be brought into Canada duty free; providing a deposit of duty on the appraised value of the articles imported is made with the nearest Collector on arrival in Canada, which deposit will be returned in full, providing the articles are exported from Canada within six months. Duty in full must be paid on ammunition

Full information as to that and Game Laws can be obtained by writing "The Manager, 'Bellevue House', Timiskiming, P.O., Que."

Moose Hunting, Kipawa "A likely place, listen!".

A Synopsis of Laws Governing Shooting and Fishing in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

REGULATIONS APPLICABLE GENERALLY IN PROVINCES

The Provincial laws generally prohibit possession or sale or transportation in the close season for game or fish, except that after the open season closes a short time is allowed in some and provinces, but in many export is illegal at any time.

Netting game fish or catching or killing them by drugs, explosives, etc., or by any other means than hook and line is forbidden

Moose Hunting, Kipawa—"I've got him."

Insectivorous and song birds, and nests and eggs of all birds, except birds of prey, are protected at all times.

Netting or snaring game birds, or killing by any other mode than shooting is illegal.

Night shooting is generally prohibited.

Streams or lakes leased to individuals or clubs cannot be fished by the public, though in many cases persons properly introduced may obtain fishing.

Licenses should be kept in personal possession of the sportsman at all times, as they are subject to production on demand of game wardens.

Moose Hunting, Kipawa—"A big fellow, indeed!".

PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

(OPEN SEASON).

HUNTING.

BIG GAME.—Moose. ONTARIO: October 16th to November 15th. QUEBEC: October 1st to November 30th.

Deer. ONTARIO: November 1st to November 15th. QUEBEC: October 1st to November 30th.

Cariboo. ONTARIO: October 16th to November 15th. QUEBEC: September 1st to January 31st.

Bear. ONTARIO: All the year. QUEBEC: August 25th to June 30th.

No more than two deer, one bull moose or one bull caribou may be killed in one season by any one person. Cow moose must not be hunted at any time.

The young of moose, reindeer or caribou, if only one year old or less, must not be hunted at any time.

In Ontario Dogs may be used hunting deer, but must not be allowed to run at large during close season. In Quebec allowed only between October 20th and November 1st.

OTHER GAME. ONTARIO: Beaver and otter are protected until 1910. QUEBEC: Mink, otter, marten, pekan, fox and lynx, November 1st to March 31st, inclusive.

Fox (yellow or red) —ONTARIO: At all times.

Hare.—ONTARIO: October 1st to December 31st. QUEBEC: November 1st to January 31

Muskrat. ONTARIO: January . o April 30th. QUEBEC: April 1st to April 30th. (Must not be shot during April)

Moose Hunting, Kipawa "A fine head and horns."

GAME BIRDS.—ONTARIO: Woodcock, snipe, rail, plover, or any other birds known as shore birds or waders, September 15th to December 15th. QUEBEC: September 1st to January 31st.

Grouse, pheasant, partridge.—ONTARIO: September 15th to December 15th. QUEBEC: September 1st to December 14th.

Moose Hunting, Kipawa "Nearly finished".

Moose Hunting Kipawa "Getting back to canoe."

Wild duck of all kinds — ONTARIO: September 1st to December 15th. QUEBEC: September 2nd to February 28th.

NON-RESIDENTS are required to obtain licenses to hunt, which may be procured on application to The Manager of the Bellevue House, Timiskiming, or to General Passenger Agent, C. P. Ry., Montreal, through any agent of the C. P. Ry.

The fee for hunting license for non-residents is $25.00 for season for both Provinces.

TRANSPORTATION.

After the first fifteen (15) days of the close season all public carriers are forbidden to transport any game or portions or hides thereof.

(Absolute accuracy is not guaranteed owing to the Game Laws being frequently amended.)

FISHING

Bass — ONTARIO and QUEBEC: From June 16th to April 14th.

Pickerel. ONTARIO and QUEBEC: From May 16th to April 14th.

Maseallonge — ONTARIO: From June 16th to April 14th QUEBEC: From July 2nd to May 24th.

Speckled trout — ONTARIO: May 1st to September 14th QUEBEC: May 1st to September 30th.

Lake trout, grey trout. ONTARIO: December 1st to October 31st. QUEBEC: December 2nd to October 14th.

Whitefish. ONTARIO: December 1st to October 31st. QUEBEC: December 2nd to November 9th.

No person who has killed or taken any bird or animal suitable for food shall allow the flesh thereof to be destroyed or spoilt, and no person who has killed or taken a fur-bearing animal shall allow the skin thereof to be destroyed or spoilt.

No person shall take into or have in his possession in the Temagaming Forest Reserve, during the close season for moose, reindeer or caribou, any gun, rifle, Mauser or other automatic pistol or any revolver or other firearm having a barrel of greater length than four inches.

(The latter regulation is not applicable outside of the Temagaming Reserve.)

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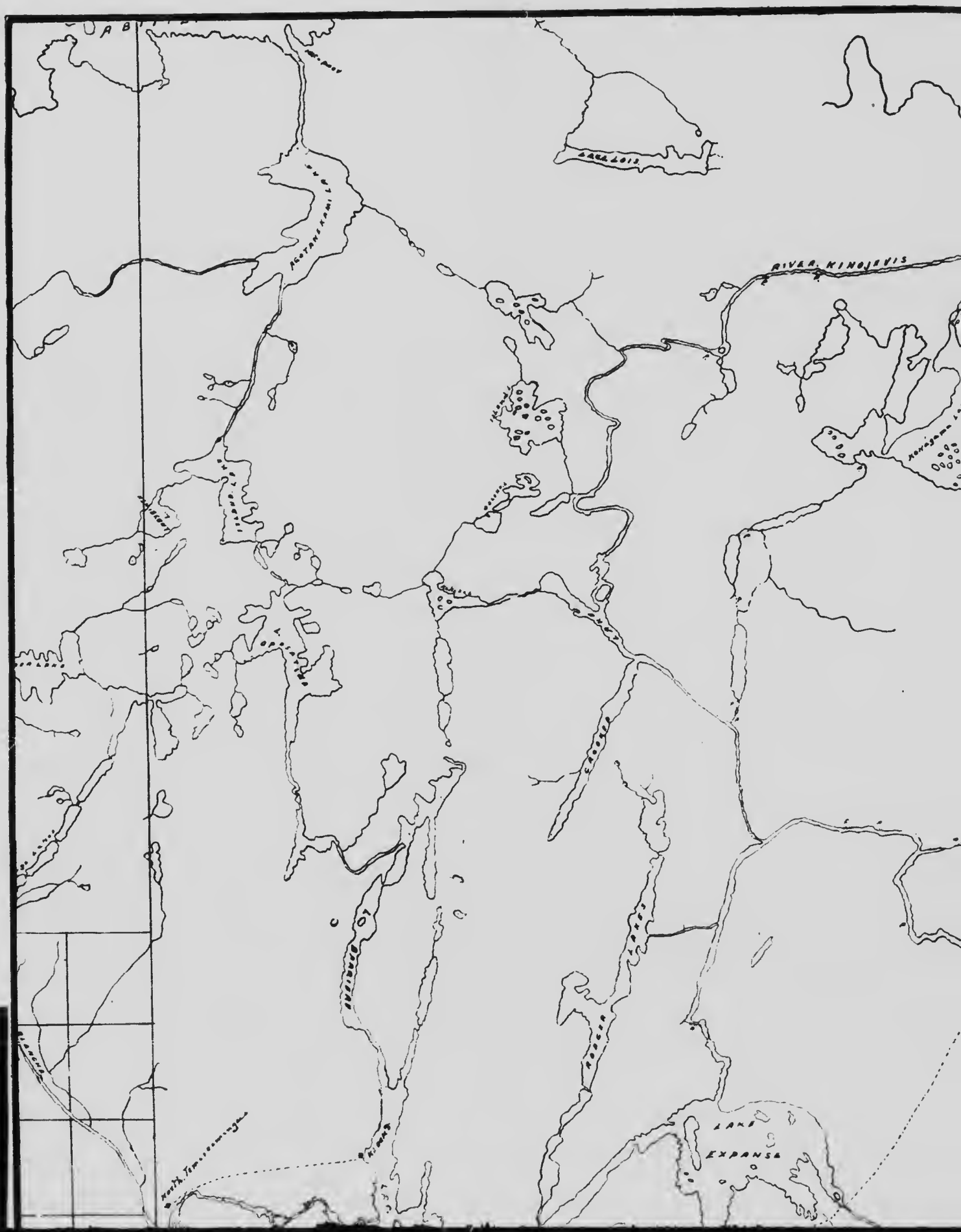
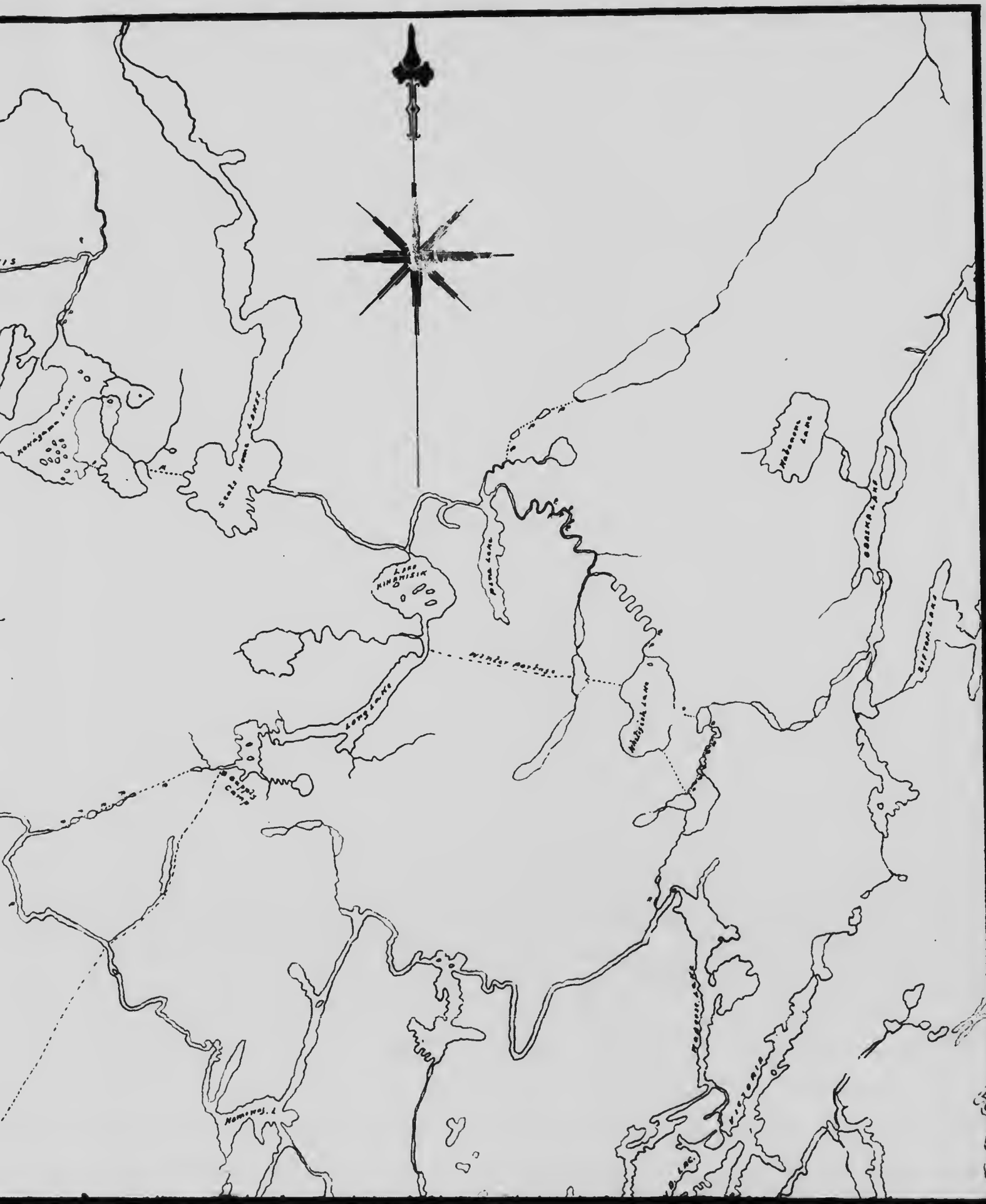
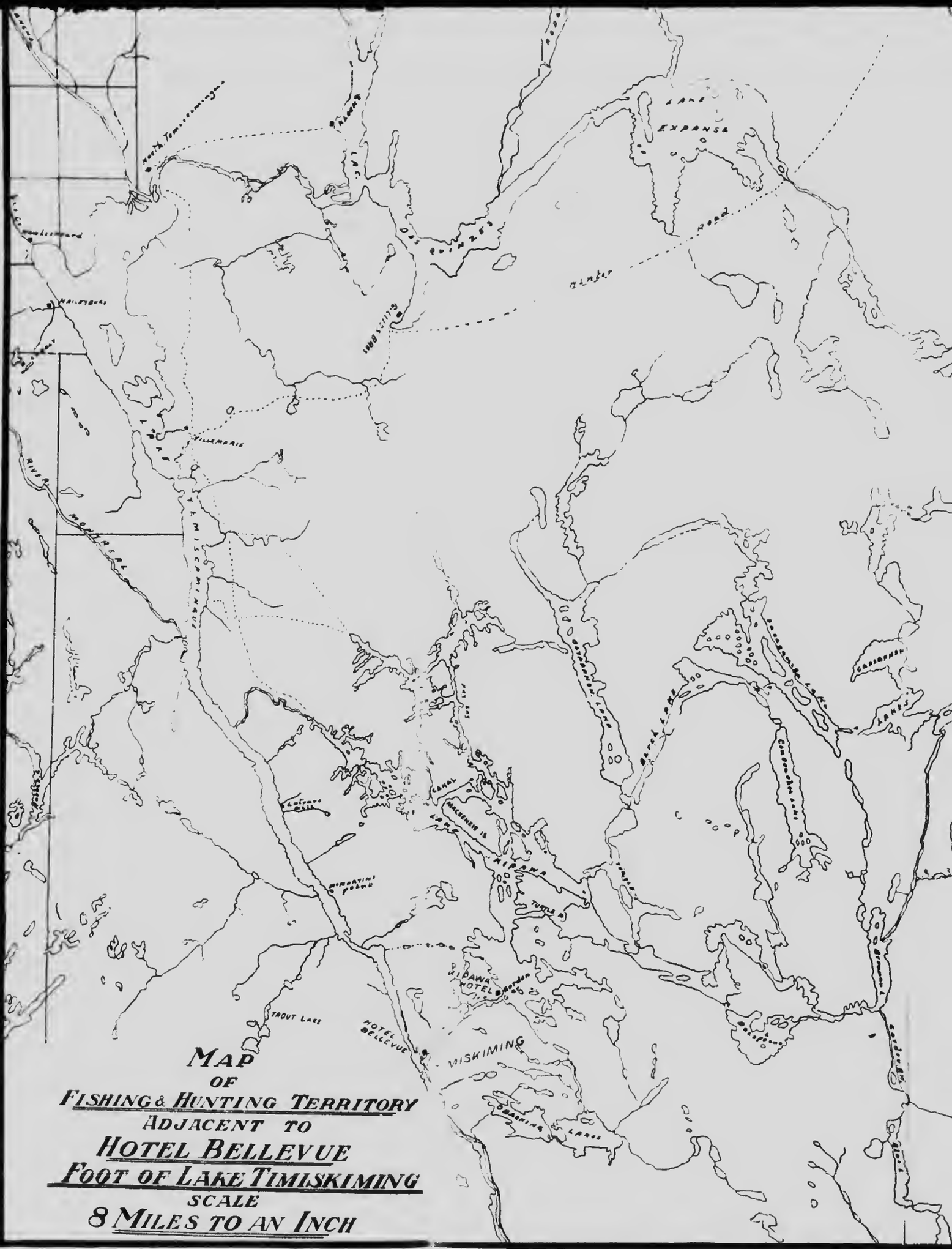
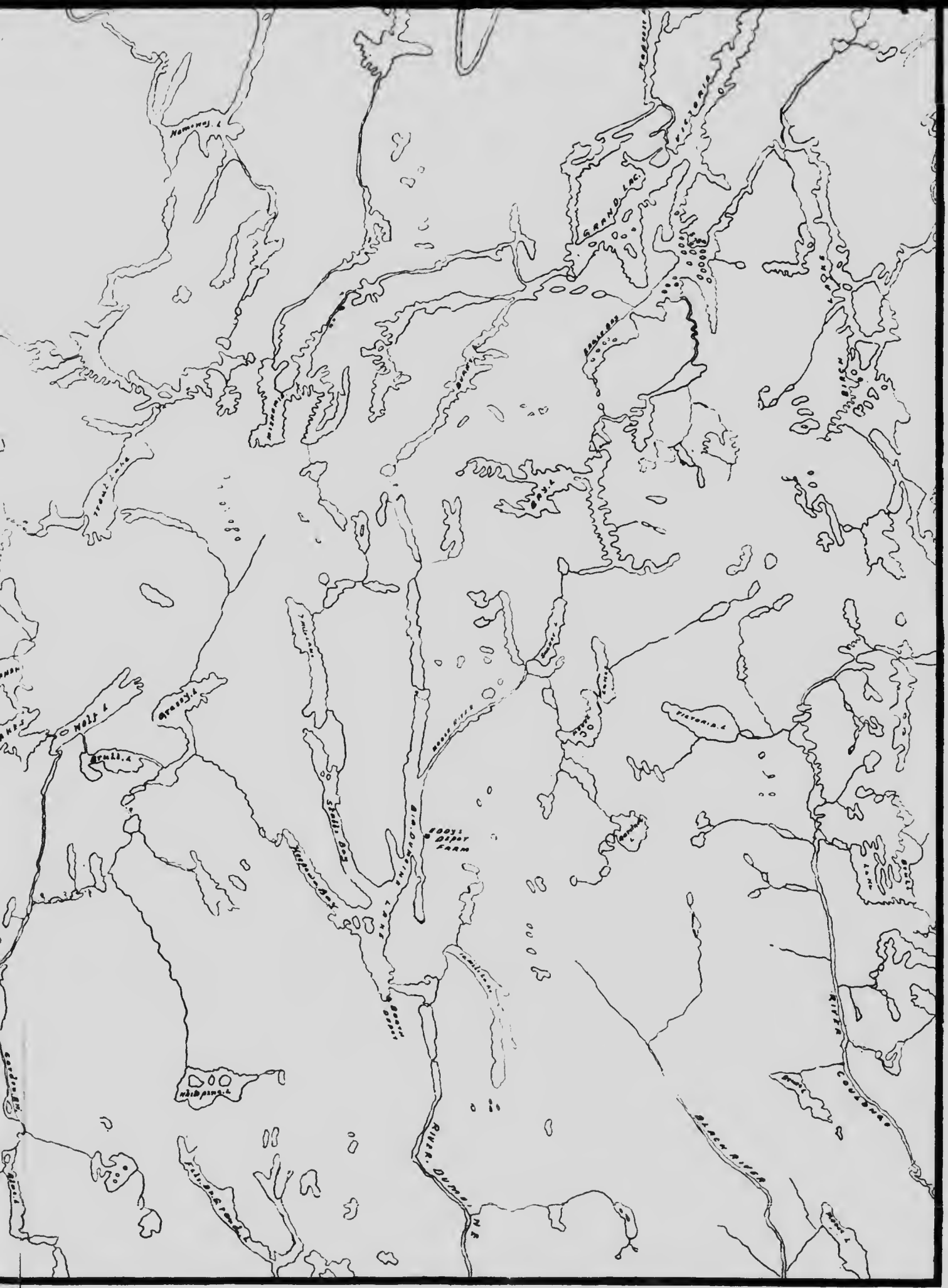

RIVER KINOJEVIS
LAKE
EXPANSE


Lake Kinonizik
Winter portage
Long Lake
Nemenoj. L.



MAP
OF
FISHING & HUNTING TERRITORY
ADJACENT TO
HOTEL BELLEVUE
FOOT OF LAKE TIMISKIMING
SCALE
8 MILES TO AN INCH


Wolf L.
Grand L.
Stella Bay
Foody's Depot Farm
Black River
Courchene
River Dumas

gaining Reserve.)