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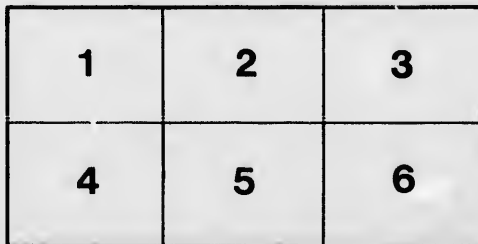
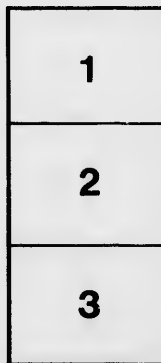
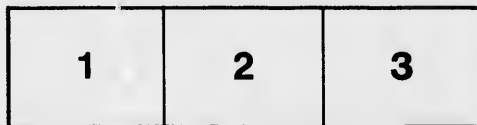
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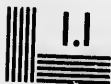
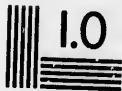
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HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM**

*Muskoka
Lakes*

AND
MUSKOKA NAVIGATION CO.

HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

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TRUNK
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A Typical Scene on the Muskoka Lakes.—From Hamil's Point, Lake Joseph.

MUSKOKA LAKES



REGION of unsurpassed natural beauty is Muskoka, a land where health and pleasure go hand in hand, where freedom abounds, and where the hand of man is not greatly in evidence, but Nature's untouched beauty is beholden on every side, a picturesque wilderness of ever-changing loveliness, among the "Highlands of Ontario." To one fond of the woods, the rippling brooks, the rivers and lakes—and who is not?—the Muskoka Lakes take precedence over all other resorts.

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

This incomparable range of waters, studded over a vast area, like crystalline gems set with emeralds, in one of those gorgeous pictures of nature which defy the power of creative genius to depict, and baffles the skill of brightest imitation, is without doubt the tourist's Mecca *par excellence*.

The region is replete with historical interest, as being the home of the ill-fated Hurons. Now all is forgotten, the scene is changed, and it is only now and then, in a reflective mind, that the name of a village, or a spot, when the memory of some Indian legend, "dark with paintings and shapes of wild enormity." The waters of this region which stand out in more prominence than the others are the Muskoka Lakes, composed of three bodies of beautiful, translucent water, their names being "Lake Muskoka," "Lake Rosseau," and "Lake Joseph," all three being connected, and giving a continuous

steamboat route of more than fifty miles. The bosoms of these sylvan gems are covered with innumerable islands, on which have been built cosy and comfortable cottages, and on the larger islands may be seen handsome and costly residences, the homes of the wealthy. To those in search of purely scenic beauty, there is no other spot in the universe to rival it, while those in search of health will find the purity of air and the general surroundings most beneficial. Being at an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea-level and 500 feet above the city of Toronto, it is the very spot to invigorate exhausted physical nature.

The shores of these lakes are thickly wooded with a variety of timber, principally balsam and pine, which is one of the accountable reasons for the benefits to be derived by those suffering from any pulmonary disease, catarrh, etc. You see all about you, from the deck of the steamer, woods and forests that resemble handlets of shrubbery, and from some height the landscape presents a beautiful vista, the waters encircling the numerous islands, appearing like ribbons of silver intertwining in and out through various narrow spaces. You notice around you climbing heights and rock-bound islets, in all the sullenness of undisturbed nature, rich with every tree that grows, and echoing the shrill sounds of myriads of wild birds. Interesting to the tourist and lover of the beauties of nature, it is doubly so to the sportsman and disciple of rod and gun, as the whole country is nature's rich preserve for game, and the waters of these lakes and the many rivers and streams that empty into them teem with the gamest of the finny kingdom.

There is nothing anywhere else quite like Muskoka. It stands alone in its particular individuality and beauty, and there is no other spot to be compared to it in loveliness. The old axiom of "See Rome and die" does not apply to Muskoka; a more appropriate saying might be suggested, "See Muskoka before you die," and the visit will probably prolong your life.

In an interview with a *Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard* representative, Mr. L. S. Wilson, a member of the Smith Premier Typewriter Co., and who was one of a party which visited Muskoka during



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the 1898 season, said in answer to the question, "What is Muskoka?"

"Muskoka is the password to a pleasure paradise; it is the key to a realm where nature shows herself in all her charming loveliness. Muskoka is but a single Indian word, and to the many without significance; but to those who having been introduced have quickly learned to love the region, it is very full of meaning. It is suggestive of an almost never-ending, ever-shifting panorama of delightful scenes in lake and stream and wood and sky. Those who have visited the Thousand Islands say that Nature was lavish when she caused that creation, and lovers of the Adirondacks say she was careless in leaving so much that is beautiful among the highlands of New York; but if this is true, she certainly was prodigally extravagant in Muskoka, for one finds there the islands and the woods combined in a wealth of scenery almost too much for any one resort."

From Muskoka Wharf, the starting point, to Port Carling, the junction of Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau, the distance is twenty-one miles; from the same starting point to Rosseau, at the head of the lake of this name, it is thirty-three miles, while the farthest point on the three lakes, Port Cockburn at the head of Lake Joseph, is forty-five miles from Muskoka Wharf; the width of the lakes varying from channels a few hundred yards across to open stretches of water about six miles wide.

The lakes are fed by several rivers and streams, chief among them being the Muskoka River, entering Muskoka Lake about midway between Muskoka Wharf and Beaumaris, on the eastern shore of the lake, and the route of the Muskoka Navigation Company's steamers to Bracebridge, a pretty town sixteen miles north from Gravenhurst. The Dee River, connecting Three-Mile Lake with Lake Rosseau near Windermere, Skeleton River from Skeleton Lake to Lake Rosseau, and Rosseau River, with the pretty Rosseau Falls, all feed this, the second largest of the three lakes, on its eastern boundary, while Shadow River, one of nature's gems, at the head of the lake, will alone repay the tourist for the entire journey up the lakes. With its deceptive shadows and reflections, it is nature "holding the mirror to nature." On the last two pages of this folder a reproduction from one of the latest photographs taken on this lovely river is given, which will give a slight conception of the clearness of the waters that reflect objects in such life-like truthfulness. Two other notable streams, dear to the heart of the sportsman and the intrepid canoeist, are the Moon and Muskosh Rivers, the outlet of the lakes from Muskoka Lake at Bala, which flow into the Georgian Bay to the west.

The Muskoka Lakes contain between four hundred and five hundred islands of every shape and size, ranging from one of over 1,100 acres, in Lake Rosseau, to those containing but a single tree, or a rock rising sheer from the water's edge. The most numerous, however, are densely covered with pine, balsam, cedar, birch, maple oak and other varieties of tree life.

Many of the islands, on which have been erected handsome dwellings, are the private property of wealthy Americans and Canadians, but there are hundreds of choice little spots on which any party is at liberty to take up their abode for the season.

The radiant and ceaseless loveliness of Nature's everchanging panorama is seldom more appreciated than in the midst of these lakes,

* Countercharged
with diamond plots of dark and bright."

Is there anyone who, after a long, refreshing slumber in this pure atmosphere, could gaze unmoved upon the glories of the heavens as

mirrored in these lakes? The sunbeams have driven far from the field aerial cloud-flocks—likened to the flocks of Admetus under Apollo's keeping—leaving the heavens iridescent with the morning's light.

Again in the evening, removed, as it were, from the bustle and strife of life, and surrounded by a feeling of deep and tender isolation, the powers of contemplation are awakened, when presently from behind some dark cloud the moon will burst forth in all its glory, shedding its silvery halo over island and camp, over lake and river, as a glorious mantle of peace.

THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

The Highlands of Ontario are one great pleasure ground, offering every inducement to those who wish to enjoy the beauties of nature during their summer holiday. It is almost impossible to enumerate the most attractive points in this vast domain, as all have their fascinating inducements, and the most fastidious will find the country all if not more than it is painted. The better way for those who have not visited the district before, is to take a trip combining both the Muskoka Lakes and the Georgian Bay districts, and then be enabled another season to choose the locality which may please the fancy best.

Practically speaking, the tourist travel to the Highlands of Ontario all converges at the beautiful city of Toronto, and thence proceeds north by the admirable trains run by the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM, which operates a fast week-day express to the point where the steamers of the Muskoka Navigation Company are taken for the several points on the lakes. The trip from Toronto is a most interesting one, taking the traveler through a continuous scene of hill and dale, diversified with beautiful lakes and rivers, and until the more rugged portion of the country is reached, the prosperous farmer is much in evidence, judging by the well-tilled farms and pretentious farm buildings on every side.

Many flourishing and busy towns are passed on the journey up, including Allandale, which is reached in time for lunch, and where ample time is given passengers to enjoy the generous repast which is served to satisfy the wants of the inner man until the steamer is reached, when dinner is served. Next we come to the crescent town of Barrie, situated on Kempenfeldt Bay, an arm of Lake Simcoe;



Port Sandfield.—Showing Lakes Rosseau and Joseph.



"The Highlands," Lake Rosseau.

here there is a beautiful sheet of water with small pleasure steamers awaiting the train to carry visitors to the summer resorts situated along its shores, while the extremely blue waters of the bay and the picturesque town and its environments are the admiration of all.

Orillia is the next town reached, and is situated between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. On the latter are several resorts which are favorites to many. "Without fear of successful controversion, the people of Orillia can claim the prettiest and liveliest town in all Canada," says the *Belleville Daily Ontario*,—a universal verdict acquiesced in by every visitor to this flourishing town of 6,000 inhabitants, on the shores of Lake Couchiching. And the *Ontario* might have gone further and said that the lake, dotted with islands, was the prettiest in all America, and that Couchiching Beach, "where breezes blow," was not surpassed for beauty in the whole world. The town, with its neat, clean streets, arched with trees, situated between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, at an altitude of about 800 feet above the sea-level, is an ideal summer resort. In the lakes contiguous, some of the best fishing in Canada may be enjoyed; salmon trout, black bass, herring and maskinonge being plentiful. Several lakeside summer resorts,—Geneva Park, Strawberry Island, Horseshoe Island,—are within a half-hour's sail of the town. From Orillia it is only a ride of some fifty odd miles to Muskoka Wharf, and it is now that the appearance of the country changes from the cultivated and prosperous farms to the more rugged and rocky nature of the Highlands. On the train speeds, through deep rock cuts, through woods and past beautiful stretches of water in pleasing succession, until it reaches Muskoka Wharf.

Severn River.—We leave these pleasures to stop at Severn River, where the promised store of nature's gifts are extended with a lavish hand. Trout, pickerel and

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bass abound here, and also in Sparrow Lake, but a short distance away. Deer, duck and ruffed grouse keep company in the average sportsman's resumé of a day's tramp.

Gravenhurst, a town passed about a mile before reaching Muskoka Wharf, is worthy of mention, as it has been chosen as the site for the large consumptives' Sanitarium which has been built at this point, after long and scientific experiments and tests by medical experts had been made of various places throughout the Dominion of Canada and United States. This decision of itself is sufficient recommendation to all those troubled with asthma and diseases of the lungs to seek this health-giving region for recuperation.

At Muskoka Wharf the commodious and trim steamers of the Navigation Company are awaiting the train. On alighting, there is little to suggest the beauties and delights beyond, and one is impatient to leave the buzz of the busy sawmills and rafts of logs which are in evidence in the immediate vicinity. As soon as the passengers and baggage are transferred to the steamers, one of which proceeds to the head of Lake Joseph and another to the head of Lake Rosseau, the lines are cast off and the boats start on the lake journey. The unsightly sawmills are left behind, and vistas of gorgeous beauty meet the eye on every hand. One of the principal ports of call on Muskoka Lake is Beaumaris, recalling beautiful Beaumaris Bay in Wales, from which it was named. At this point connection is made for Bala, situated on the extreme Western Bay of Lake Muskoka. Here the Muskosh River is the outlet for the

point connection is made for Bala, situated on the extreme Western Bay of Lake Muskoka. Here the Muskosh River is the outlet for the



Near "Stanley House," Lake Joseph.

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whole lake system. It pours over a beautiful fall, and the scenery is simply grand. About two and a half miles from the mouth of the Muskosh, the Moon River branches off, entering the Georgian Bay some twenty miles north. Good maskinonge fishing is to be had for the trouble.

Again starting from Beauvais, the steamer winds its way through the many islands, until the Indian River is reached,—a small stream which connects Lake Rosseau with Lake Muskoka,—and here the picturesqueness of the surroundings baffles description. The boat glides through this narrow channel until it reaches Port Carling, a small settlement with good hotels, a church, stores, etc., and at this point the steamer goes into a lock and is raised to the level of Lake Rosseau, which is about five feet higher than Lake Muskoka.

If Lake Muskoka is beautiful, Lakes Rosseau and Joseph are also superbly grand, and, if anything, surpass the first stretch of water in splendor. While emerging from the Indian River, a labyrinth of beautifully wooded islands greets the eye, and the fast steamer seems to skim past the ever-changing scenes, gliding gracefully



Steamer on Lake Muskoka.

through narrow channels and winding its way through what to the inexperienced eye seems to be dangerous narrows. Here and there on the journey a flag floats out in the breeze from the wharf of the island residents, which is the signal for the steamer. At another point the supply boat is at the wharf, and the cottagers are marketing in this unique way. These boats make daily trips over all the lakes, and where the white flag is displayed is the sign that the larder of the cottager needs replenishing, and the little steam store makes a call.

Excellent hotels are situated at all points. At Port Cockburn a stage line runs to Maple Lake, a distance of eight miles, which is reached in time for a capital supper, and the train is taken here for Parry Sound and the Georgian Bay, distant about fifteen miles. The stage line drive is a most interesting and delightful one, the road being cut through the forests, with here and there a clearing, a lake or a brook.

Lake Rosseau, as well as the other two large bodies of water in this district, is not behind in its attractiveness. At Rosseau, Shadow River, that wonderful stream of pellucid water, in which the smallest objects are reflected with life-like truthfulness, is located, and a trip up this river is one that will be forever remembered. The illustration on the last two pages of this publication will give a meagre idea of the realistic nature of this scene. From Rosseau there is also a stage line to Maple Lake, a distance of thirteen miles, over a picturesque road. One of the chief features of this district is its apparent immunity from flies and mosquitoes, the sign of one being most rare.

THE MUSKOKA NAVIGATION CO.

Any description of the Muskoka Lakes would be incomplete without referring to the splendid service given by the five fine steamers of the Muskoka Navigation Company. These boats, which make two trips daily in the season, are handsomely fitted up and



Echo Rock, Lake Joseph.



Muskoka Wharf Station.

equipped; first-class meals are provided, so that no apprehension on that score is necessary; the boats make connections with all morning trains from Toronto, and everything possible has been done to make this one of the most comfortable and efficient steamboat lines in Ontario.

The Muskoka Navigation Co. have also built and equipped with all the appurtenances necessary, a most comfortable and cosy "house-boat," fully furnished, to rent on very reasonable terms. This boat will be towed to different and suitable points and moored, as the tourist may desire.

Every year Muskoka welcomes the thousands of visitors who make their annual pilgrimage thence for health and pleasure, and tens of thousands more may yet seek its beauties, and still there will be room for more. The tide of travel in this direction is steadily increasing, and none are ever disappointed, for it can be truthfully said of Muskoka, that

"Age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety."

MUSKOKA AND HAY FEVER.

In the past a great deal has been written and articles published dilating upon the grandeur of the Muskoka Lake District, its rivers and waterfalls, beautiful lakes and islands, its medicinal waters and its invigorating atmosphere; but it is not generally known that the Muskoka air is one of the best alleviations known for that very annoying and persistent ailment, Hay Fever, from which so many people suffer.

As a hay fever resort, Muskoka is unexcelled, and thousands of sufferers are unaware that there is entire immunity from the disease here. Physicians generally recommend a change of climate for the relief of the complaint, where golden-rod, ragweed and honeysuckle do not grow, as these and many other flowers and grasses aggravate the disease. There are many localities recommended, but in all, the results are dependent upon the vagaries of the wind, as if it should blow off shore, as it frequently does, there is no relief. In Muskoka the conditions are different, and the direction of the wind is immaterial. There are no cultivated fields and no golden-rod, etc. The best cure for hay fever, therefore, is go to Muskoka, enjoy the pure air of this bracing locality, go fishing, secure the Muskoka appetite, and eat the best you can get. During the past season, hundreds of hay fever sufferers from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the Southern States, and many of the cities and towns of

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Canada, were located throughout the region, and all speak in highest terms of the immediate relief obtained from this malady.

A Hay Fever Association is mooted, and a convention, with Muskoka as its objective point, is among the possibilities of the 1899 season.

FISHING AND SHOOTING.

Health and good sport await the tired city denizen at Muskoka. The brain-fagged and tired business man, the enthusiastic gunner, the patient follower of Isaac Walton, or the man who likes a boat or canoe, should make his way to the Muskoka Lakes. Old forests, peopled with great pa-

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

To hunters it is a paradise; deer, bear, fox and partridge being numerous, while the gamiest of trout and bass, and the weightiest of maskinonge are the delight of all who tempt its waters with rod and line.

During the 1898 season, more than 6,000 hunters went up into the Muskoka Lakes District and contiguous regions for deer shooting, and the results were most satisfactory to the sportsmen. Instead of decreasing, the deer are increasing throughout this district. The three prime factors which will furnish sport hunting deer for many years to come, are: Protection to deer by the new, dense under-



Prospect House.—Port Sandfield, Lake Rosseau.

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MAP OF MUSKOKA LAKE DISTRICT,
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 Issued by THE GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM.



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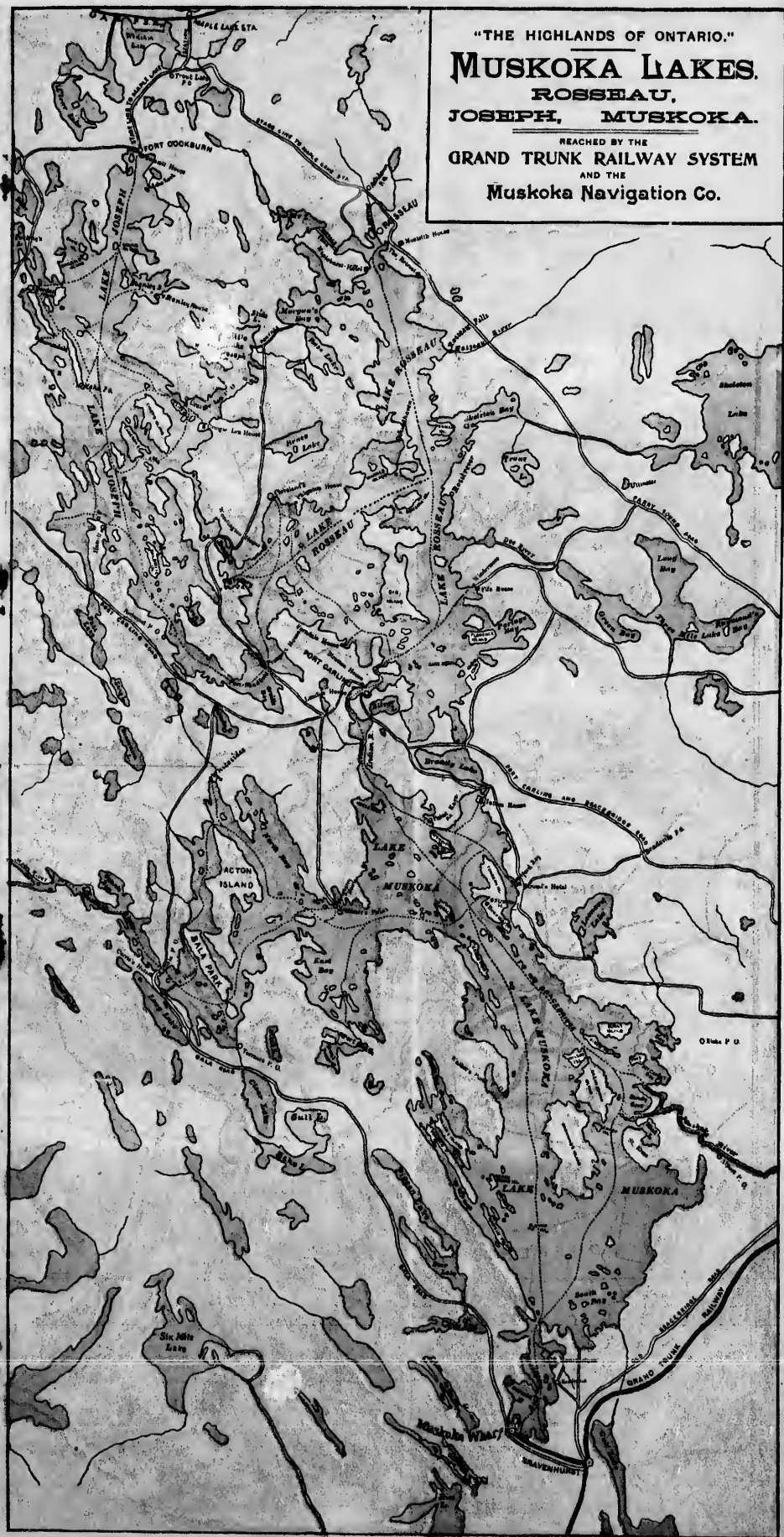
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"THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO."
MUSKOKA LAKES.
 ROSSEAU,
 JOSEPH, MUSKOKA.

REACHED BY THE
 GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
 AND THE
 Muskoka Navigation Co.



growth, which is replacing the cleared timber tracts; a license system, which compels recognition of the close and open seasons; and wardens who respect the government and enforce the law.

Crane Lake and Blackstone Lake, reached either from Bala or Gordon Bay, are among the many favorite fishing resorts, and black bass weighing from four to seven pounds, also large muskonge, are the reward of the fisherman who visits this district.

Hotels.—Muskoka is noted for the number and excellence of its hotel accommodation and boarding houses, of which there are in the neighborhood of forty, at various intervals along the steamer routes.

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS.

Persons visiting Canada for a limited time for pleasure may bring with them such guns, fishing tackle, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, kodaks, bicycles, etc., as they may require for their own use, upon reporting same to the customs officer at port of entry, depositing with him a sum of money equal to the duty, subject to a refund of this amount if the articles are exported within four months, or they may be forwarded in bond to any point in Canada where a customs officer is stationed where the same regulations as above must be complied with. For the convenience of our patrons, arrangements have been made for the location of a customs officer at Muskoka Wharf, for the examination and passing of incoming baggage. Tourists will find this a great convenience over the former arrangement, and baggage can now be bonded and forwarded to Muskoka Wharf, where inspection will be made by customs officer.

Passengers for the Muskoka Lakes should see that their Baggage is checked **DIRECT TO MUSKOKA WHARF**, or through to destination. When checked to **GRAVENHURST**, vexatious delays are liable to occur.



Bala Falls, Lake Muskoka.

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Result of a Week's Hunt in the Muskoka Lakes District.—Season 1898.

HOW TO REACH MUSKOKA.

From points in the **South** passengers reach the Grand Trunk Railway, either by way of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, or by way of Detroit. From each of these points the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway convey the passengers to Muskoka Wharf.

In the **West**, from Chicago and points in the Western States, passengers are carried over the main line of this great system by way of Port Huron and Toronto, passing through some of the principal cities of the United States and the western part of Ontario.

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

Passengers from **Eastern points**, such as Quebec, Portland, and intermediate stations, proceed via the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway through Montreal to Toronto, and those from Boston and all New England points by connecting lines via the same route, and thence on to Muskoka by the **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**.

Tourists from the **Maritime Provinces** reach the Grand Trunk via the Intercolonial Railway, via Montreal, and proceed over the main line as above described.

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

MAGNETAWAN RIVER.

The beauty of Muskoka lies as much in its rivers as in its lakes. The Magnetawan is situated fifty-eight miles north of Muskoka Wharf, at Burk's Falls, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and opens up another and entirely new region, to steamboat navigation, to the tourist, and particularly the sportsman, who can get with com-

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A Highland Stream, Muskoka Lakes District.

paratively little trouble to a district which has hitherto been accessible only to those with ample means and time. The Magnetawan River is just equidistant between the Muskoka Lakes and Lake Nipissing, and drains a surface of about 4,000 square miles. Some idea may, therefore, be gathered of its magnitude and of the possibilities for canoeing opened up by the ramification of the numerous tributaries and their connected lake enlargements.

The very heart centre for sport, for rod and gun. Its rivers and lakes can be ascended and descended in canoes, amid the best of sport, while the eye is fascinated by the fresh and unsullied wildness of its forest haunts.

Burk's Falls stands upon the banks of the main Magnetawan at the head of steamboat navigation, and about half a mile below the forks of the river where the two great north and south branches join. From here can be taken either of the steamers of the Muskoka Navigation Company—the *Wenona* or *Wanita*.

For fifteen miles the river is followed, winding to and fro, as all Muskoka rivers seem to do. Lake Cecebe forms the next link for ten miles, at the foot of which is the village of Magnetawan. There are two good hotels here—the Klondike and the Osborne House. After passing through the locks, the steamer continues for three miles more in the river, and then enters Lake Ahmic. This is another of the gems of Muskoka, most quaint in form. The lake is twelve miles in length. This is also another excellent route for boating, as there are no rapids to interfere, or portages to make, while a nice diversity of paddling or rowing in the river is interspersed with sailing on the lakes. The camping facilities are good. The pioneers who have penetrated this country and settled on its lake shores are all sportsmen, and boats and canoes and skillful guides can be found everywhere.

From here on, the more adventurous can continue their canoe route by the Great River, twelve miles to

Lake Wa-wa-kesh, and thence to Byng Inlet, about fifty miles away on the Georgian Bay. In this distance there are twenty portages of varying lengths, from one of some two miles to most of only a few yards. It is a trip not to be attempted without first-class guides. These portages made, there are few difficulties to be overcome.

Visitors to the Muskoka Lake region should take a trip on the Magnetawan before returning home.

The combined paddle and screw steamer "*Wenonah*," and steamer "*Wanita*," leave daily, except Sunday, in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway at Burk's Falls for Cecebe, Magnetawan Village, Port Anson and Ahmic Harbor.

In an article published in *Land and Water*, Boston, August, 1898, Mr. Richard E. Heath says:—

"The angler will find an abundance of salmon trout, bass, pickerel, and other varieties of fish. The speckled trout, which every knight of reel and rod loves to play, is found in abundance in these waters. One afternoon while on the Magnetawan river, a tributary of these lakes, I saw one of our party catch ninety-seven trout, the largest tipping the scales at 2¼ pounds. It may seem a little strange, but black flies and mosquitoes are very scarce.

"The Magnetawan District was a favorite resort during the 1898 hunting season for sportsmen, and those who took this route thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Deer were most plentiful. On the return journey, I counted, in one car, forty-six deer and three bears. More bears were shot last season than usual."

Of the almost innumerable fishing grounds in this vast lake district, the following are a few of the most convenient:—

Sparrow Lake—Black Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

Lake Kah-She-She-Bog-a-jog—Black Bass.

Muskoka Lake—At Gravenhurst—Black Bass, Pickerel and Salmon Trout; and at Hawk Rock River, Speckled Trout.

Muskoka Falls—Bass, Pickerel and Speckled Trout.

Mouth of Muskoka River—Bass, Pickerel and Salmon Trout.

South Branch Muskoka River—Speckled Trout.

Bala—Bass, Pickerel and Salmon Trout.

Moon River (Below Bala)—Good Maskinonge trolling.

The Kettles—Bass and Pickerel.

Port Carling—Indian River—Bass, Pickerel, Salmon Trout. Silver Lake, Perch

Lake, Pickerel Lake and Brandy Lake—Bass.

Lakes Rosseau and Joseph—Bass, Pickerel and Salmon Trout.



Rounding a Bend.—Magnetawan River.

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Port Sandfield—Bass, Pickerel and Salmon Trout.
Port Cockburn (Head of Lake Joseph)—Bass, Salmon Trout and
 Pickerel.
Blackstone Lake (Near Port Cockburn)—Maskinonge and Bass.
Rosseau (Head of Lake Rosseau)—Bass, Pickerel, Speckled and
 Salmon Trout.
Burk's Falls—Bass, Salmon and Perch.
Magnetawan River—Brook Trout, Black Bass and Pickerel.

GUIDES.—Muskoka Lakes and Magnetawan River.

Rates, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day and board.
 Boats and Canoes extra.

Port Cockburn—Fred Bradey, Ben Bradey, Patterson Brothers.
Bala—Albert May, John May, R. Hamill, H. Wilson, Wm. Renshaw,
 J. Palmer.
Beaumaris—Wm. Black.
Bracebridge—John Cooper.
Port Carling—Frank Foreman, Rich. Foreman, Fred Penson.
Rosseau—Thos. Webster & Son.
For Magnetawan Country—George Ross, Spence P. O.; Dan Star-
 ratt, Burk's Falls P. O.
For BLACKSTONE and CRANE LAKES—Robinson Brothers, Port
 Cockburn.
Barnesdale—I. J. Barnes.

Boats to be had almost everywhere at reasonable rates.

LAKE OF BAYS DISTRICT.

The region in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ont., has been well designated the "Killarney of Ontario." Owing to the diversity of hill and dale, interspersed with innumerable lakes and bays, inlets and rivers, it makes up one of the most charming parts of Ontario to visit on a holiday trip. The village of Huntsville is situate 145 miles from Toronto, and 23 miles from Muskoka Wharf, and is reached only by the lines of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. At this point the railway connects with an admirable steamship service, which carries the tourist or sportsman up through the different lakes



Milford Bay, Lake Muskoka.

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Rabbit's Bay, Lake of Bays.

to Portage, where stage can be taken for the Lake of Bays, which is a mile distant over a good and picturesque roadway. Taking boat again here, a sail of twenty miles through the Lake of Bays, brings us to Baysville. The whole trip from Huntsville to Baysville or Dorset consumes but three hours, and the journey through the lovely scenery leaves a lasting impression upon the mind of the tourist, and one which will be recalled many times in after days. The more prominent lakes in this district are Vernon, Fairy, Mary, Peninsula and Lake of Bays; these are all on the regular steamboat line, but there are many others more or less in extent which are in easy reach from any points at which the steamers call. The waters in these parts, being in the granite region, are well stocked with salmon trout, speckled trout, whitefish, bass and ling; all affording good sport with rod or troll. The hunting is also very good, and among the game to be found, to the heart's content of the sportsman, may be mentioned deer, otter, duck, partridge and wild geese, all of which are found in abundance.

For invalids and those suffering from weak lungs, malaria, or hay fever, this region is beyond compare. Being situated at an altitude of 1,000 feet above Lake Ontario, the air is found to be most invigorating and pure, and its efficacy is pronounced for cases of consumption and the ailments mentioned above. The waters of the lakes have also been found most beneficial for the relief of kidney diseases.

Good boating, bathing and fishing are also to be enjoyed at any of the resorts in this district. Full information as to routes, and more comprehensive descriptive matter can be had by applying to any agent of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

PARRY SOUND.

The round trip, combining both the Georgian Bay and lakes of Muskoka, can be made in two directions, either via Midland or Penetang to Parry Sound, and thence by rail to Maple Lake, and stage 8 miles to Port

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Cockburn, and from there by steamer through Muskoka Lakes to Gravenhurst, where connection is made with trains of the Grand Trunk Railway; or taking steamer at Muskoka Wharf, the tourist can go in the opposite direction and proceed by steamer from Parry Sound, connecting with train at Midland or Penetang, and thence south to Toronto.

Parry Sound occupies the land about the mouth of the Seguin River, and has a frontage of more than two miles along the waters of the Sound and Inner Channel. The site of the town is a picturesque and imposing one, including, as it does, the depression of the basin of the river and the heights and slopes along its banks, and overlooking the waters of the spacious harbor. From the heights in and about the town, views almost unparalleled for attractiveness of river and rapids, channels and islands, forest and stream, lie open in all directions. Variegated foliage, from the darker evergreens to the silver lined aspen, including nearly all the varieties of the hard and soft woods of this belt, lend an added and graceful charm, extending from the water's edge upward and back till it melts in the distance.

GEORGIAN BAY.

One of the grandest trips that Ontario affords is through the islands of the Georgian Bay. It is estimated that there are more than thirty thousand islands in this immense arm of Lake Huron. In general character they resemble



Five O'Clock in the Morning.—Lake Rosseau.



From Rose Point, Parry Sound.

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those of the St. Lawrence River, but of course are infinitely more numerous and still retain their original wild picturesqueness. Thus, as the steamer glides on through narrow channels, in and out of innumerable bays and inlets, island after island succeeds each other in an unbroken continuity; islands of every conceivable shape and size, some are bare and rocky, others are clad in verdure. Here one rises in castellated pinnacles, and anon, another is densely wooded with inviting shades and cosy camping grounds offering delightful shelter to pleasure parties. For more than sixty miles, through the Inner Channel of this great arm of Lake Huron, the large and fast steamer passes through this panorama of inland scenery, and on to Midland and Penetang. The steamer service is all that can be desired, and the vessels are of modern construction, having all the accommodations and appointments necessary for the comfort and convenience of tourists. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY trains from the east and west, via Toronto, connect with the steamers at Collingwood, Penetang or Midland, these points being situated on the Georgian Bay coast.

CLOSE SEASON FOR FISH AND GAME.—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Fishing.—Salmon trout and whitefish, Nov. 1st to Nov. 30th, both days inclusive; fresh water herring, Oct. 15th to Nov. 30th; speckled trout, Sept. 15th to May 1st; brook and river trout, Sept. 15th to Jan. 1st; bass, April 15th to June 15th; pickerel, April 15th to May 15th; maskinonge, April 14th to June 15th.

Special Provisions.—Bass may be taken by hook and line only; not more than twelve may be caught in one day by any tourist. All

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bass under ten inches long must be returned to the water. Speckled trout.—Hook and line only allowed to be used; 50 only may be caught in any one day; 15 lbs. weight may be taken in any one day; trout 5 inches in length or under must be returned to the water.

NOTE. Sportsmen from foreign countries are not charged any license for fishing in Canadian waters when Canadian boats and guides are employed.

Hunting.—No quail shall be taken or killed between Dec. 15th and Oct. 15th following. Grouse, pheasant, partridge, between Dec. 15th and Sept. 15th; swans or geese, May 1st to Sept. 15th; woodcock, snipe, plover, May 1st to Jan. 1st, but muskrat may not be killed until Nov. 1st, 1900; muskrat, duck, Dec. 15th to Sept. 1st; 1900. No person can take more than 400 ducks in any one season. Snipe, woodcock taken or procured may not be sold, bartered or exchanged in Ontario, no matter where killed until Oct. 25th, 1900; moose, elk, reindeer and caribou may not be killed until Oct. 15th, 1900. Moose, elk, reindeer and caribou may not be following. Wild turkeys are protected until the 15th of October, 1900, and prairie fowl, English or Mongolian pheasants until the 15th of September, 1900.

No person who is a resident of and domiciled in the Province of Ontario shall hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy any deer, without first having obtained a license to hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy any deer, otter, sable, beaver, or any other game, bird or animal, without first having obtained a license, good for one season only; fee, \$25.

Sportsmen.—For sportsmen, campers and cottagers, singly or in parties, on camping, hunting or fishing expeditions, two hundred (200) pounds of baggage will be checked free of charge on each full ticket, and one hundred (100) pounds on each half ticket, provided it consists of wearing apparel, sportsman's and camper's outfit, such as tents, small bundles of bedding, folding cots, camp-chairs, camp utensils, and provisions in small quantities.

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

On the return journey, a game or fish catch of fifty (50) pounds weight, not in conflict with existing laws, may be included in the 200 pounds' allowance.

Guns in wooden, canvas or leather cases may be taken into passenger cars; but if not protected, they must be conveyed in the baggage car, at owner's risk. Canoes, skiffs and other boats will not be taken in the baggage car, but must be forwarded by freight or by express.

The foregoing arrangements apply to a limited district, including Muskoka, and certain other points north of Toronto.

AGENCIES.

Full information as to Tickets, Sleeping Car Fares, Routes, Rates, Trains, etc., may be obtained from any agent of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM and its connections. The address of District, Traveling and principal Ticket Agents of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM only are shown below:—

- Boston, Mass.**..... T. WYNNE, Trav. Pass'r Agt., 194 Washington St., Room 20
Buffalo, N. Y...... J. D. McDONALD, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 285 Main St. (Elliott Sq. Building).
Chicago, Ill...... J. H. BURGIS, City Pass'r and Ticket Agt., 103 S. Clark St.
Cincinnati, O...... R. MCC. SMITH, Southern Passenger Agent, 417 Walnut St.
Cortland, N. Y...... R. BUSHBY, Traveling Passenger Agent, 19 Main St.
Detroit, Mich...... GEO. W. WATSON, City Pass. Agt., 114 Main St.
Hamilton, Ont...... C. E. MORGAN, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., 84 Woodward Ave.
Kingston, Ont...... J. P. HANLEY, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
London, Ont...... E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, corner Richmond and Dundas Sts.
London, Eng...... HUBERT C. FLOCKTON, Agent, 22 Leadenhall Street, E. C.
Los Angeles, Cal...... W. F. BOTSFORD, Pacific Coast Agent, 126 West 2nd St.
Milwaukee, Wis...... B. C. MEDDAUGH, City Pass'r and Ticket Agt., 357 Broadway.
Montreal, Que...... D. O. PEASE, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.
New York, N. Y...... W. H. CLANCY, City Pass'r and Ticket Agt., 137 St. James St.
Niagara Falls, N. Y...... F. P. DWYER, Eastern Passenger Agent, 273 Broadway.
Ogdensburg, N. Y...... G. D. ISAACS, Ticket Agent, Prospect House.
Port Huron, Mich...... J. H. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent, 62½ Ford St.
Quebec, Que...... C. R. CLARKE, Ticket Agt., G. T. R. Station and 917 Military St.
St. Paul, Minn...... C. E. TENNY, City Pass. and Ticket Agt., 5 Du Fort St.
Sherbrooke, Que...... DAVID BROWN, JR., Trav Pass'r Agt., 111 Endicott Arcade.
Toronto, Ont...... E. W. SMITH, City Pass'r and Ticket Agt., 16 Wellington St.
.......... M. C. RICKSON, District Passenger Agent, Union Station.
.......... J. W. DYDER, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt., cor. King and Yonge Sts.

CHAS. M. HAYS,
General Manager,
MONTREAL.

GEO. B. REEVE,
Gen. Traffic Manager,
MONTREAL.

W. E. DAVIS,
Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.,
MONTREAL.

GEO. T. BELL,
Asst. Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.,
MONTREAL.

E. H. HUGHES,
Asst. Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.,
CHICAGO.

J. S. PLAYFAIR,
President Muskoka Navigation Co.
TORONTO, ONT.

A. P. COCKBURN,
Mgr. of Sec'y Muskoka Navigation Co.,
SCREVENHURST, ONT.

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PUBLICATIONS.

Muskoka Lakes—Highlands of Ontario.
Lake of Bays—Highlands of Ontario.
A Highland Holiday.
Among the 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay.
Hay Fever.

Tourist Travel.
Fishing and Hunting.
The Mountains of New England and
Atlantic Sea Coast.
Across Niagara's Gorge.

HOTELS.

LAKE MUSKOKA.

PLACE.	Hotel.	Proprietor.	Rooms Available.	RATES.	
				Per Day.	Per Week.
Hala.	Clifton House.....	J. Board.....	50	\$1.00	.....
	River View House.....	T. Currie.....	100	1.00	.....
	Huggets House.....	E. Hurry.....	14	.....	\$5.00
	Jackson's House.....	Alfred Jackson.....	30	1.00	.....
Beaumaris.	Henshaw's House.....	Wm. Henshaw.....	20	.....	5.00
	Clements House.....	F. Clements.....	20	.....	.....
	Beaumaris Hotel.....	E. Prosser.....	20	1.50 to 2.00	.....
	Windsor Hotel.....	W. McVie.....	150	.....	.....
Screech.	Minnewaska House.....	F. S. Horbert.....	.....	1.00	.....
	Albion Hotel.....	F. Wasley.....	75	1.50 to 2.00	7.00 to 9.00
	Caletonia Hotel.....	J. Sharpe.....	.....	1.00	.....
	Boarding House.....	W. Smith.....	.....	.....	5.00
Hutton House P.O.	Hutton House.....	J. Scott.....	.....	.....	5.00
	Leg Lake.....	J. Hutton.....	25	.....	5.00
	Milford Bay.....	R. O. Miller.....	Ad	.....	.....
	Mortimer's Pt.....	W. Mortimer.....	80	1.25	7.00
Whitesides P. O.	Camp Sutton.....	E. B. Sutton.....	50	1.00	5.00 to 6.00

MUSKOKA RIVER.

*Bracebridge	Queen's Hotel.....	J. R. Higgins.....	60	1.00 to 1.50	.....
	British Legion.....	A. W. Brown.....	70	1.00 to 1.50	.....
	Doufalon Hotel.....	I. Leishman.....	40	1.00	.....
	Albion Hotel.....	I. Leishman.....	40	1.00	.....

INDIAN RIVER.

(Between Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau.)

*Pt. Carling.	Stratton House.....	J. Frazer.....	50	1.50 to 2.00	.....
	London Hotel.....	S. Cope.....	25	1.00 up/w'ds	.....
	Interlaken House.....	Jos. Ruddy.....	40	1.00	6.00

LAKE ROSSEAU.

*Cleveland's.	Cleveland House.....	Mrs. F. Minett.....	65	1.00	.....
	Ferndale House.....	R. G. Penson.....	80	1.00	6.00
*Judd Haven.	Erneschiff.....	Alfred Judd.....	40	1.00	.....
	Honoring House.....	F. Snow.....	.....	.....	.....
*Morinus.	Morinus House.....	W. M'Naughton.....	40	1.00	.....
*Maplehurst.	Maplehurst Hotel.....	Mrs. Brown.....	.....	.....	.....
*Palginton.	Palginton House.....	J. F. Palm.....	30	1.50 to 2.00	10.00 to 12.00
*Rosseau.	The Retreat.....	John Montefelt.....	300	1.00 to 2.00	.....
	Lawson House.....	Mrs. J. H. Lawson.....	30	1.00	6.00
*Rosseau Falls.	Pinette.....	P. Mitchenbacher.....	30	.....	.....
	Windermere House.....	Thos. Alken.....	30	1.50	7.00
*Windermere.	Windermere House.....	D. Elfe.....	80	1.25	7.00
	Roastrevor.....	A. Dismore.....	.....	.....	5.00
*Woodington.	Woodington House.....	W. Woods.....	50	1.00	.....
	Prospect House.....	E. Cox.....	100	2.00	8.00 to 9.00
*Port Sandfield.	Henry House.....	G. W. Henry.....	30	1.00	.....

LAKE JOSEPH.

Barnesdale.....	Barnesdale House.....	J. J. Barnes.....	Ad	dress Yoho	P. O.
*Craigie Lea.	Craigie Lea House.....	Mrs. J. F. Creigh.....	40	.....	8.50 to 9.00
*Gordon Bay.	Blackstone House.....	A. Winter.....	21	1.00	.....
*Hamilton's Point.	Hamil's Hotel.....	Mrs. Fawcett.....	75	1.00	.....
*Maple Lake.	Sword's Hotel.....	J. J. Sword.....	40	1.50 to 2.00	.....
*Port Cockburn.	Summit House.....	H. Frazer & Sons.....	200	1.50 and 2.00	9.00 to 12.00
*Stanley Hse P.O.	Stanley House.....	W. B. McLean.....	65	1.50 to 2.00	8.00

MAGNETAWAN RIVER.

Ahnic Harbor.	Cliffbourne House.....	J. A. Johnson.....	.....	1.00	.....
Brnk's Falls.	Burk House.....	D. F. Hork.....	100	2.00	.....
Cecebe.	Clifton House.....	S. E. Brasler.....	.....	1.00	.....
Dunchurch.	W. A. Cowans'.....	W. A. Cowans.....	.....	.....	5.00 to 6.00
	Carey's Hotel.....	Scott A. Milne.....	.....	.....	4.00 to 5.00
Magnetawan VII.	Kyles House.....	R. Kyle.....	.....	1.00	.....
	Osborn House.....	Geo. Osborn.....	.....	1.00	.....
North Road.	Elton's House.....	Adam Elton.....	.....	1.50	.....
	Kyle's House.....	John Kyle.....	15	1.00	.....

* Steamers call twice daily.
† Steamers call several times a day.
‡ Daily Steamers and Excursion Boats.
§ Mail Steamers up on Tuesdays and Saturdays, down on Mondays and Wednesdays.
¶ Steamers call Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at midday.
|| Also proprietor of Stage Line between Port Cockburn and Maple Lake.

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SHADOW RIVER, Near Rosseau, Lake Rosseau.—If this picture is turned upside down, it will be noticed that the reflection is so vivid that it is almost impossible to distinguish the natural view from the reflection.

"The lakes of the Highlands are dreams of beauty, their clustering isles present every phase of the picturesque any mortal could desire, yet to my mind that hour's drifting on Shadow River was the sweetest experience of the trip. Upon this magic mirror of Muskoka, the canoe appears to swim in space. You can apparently look as far down as you can look up. A twig and the bark upon it, a leaf and the veining of it, a fluttering bird or insect, are plainly seen in the mirror as in direct vision."—ED. W. SANDYS in *Outing*, July, 1898.

