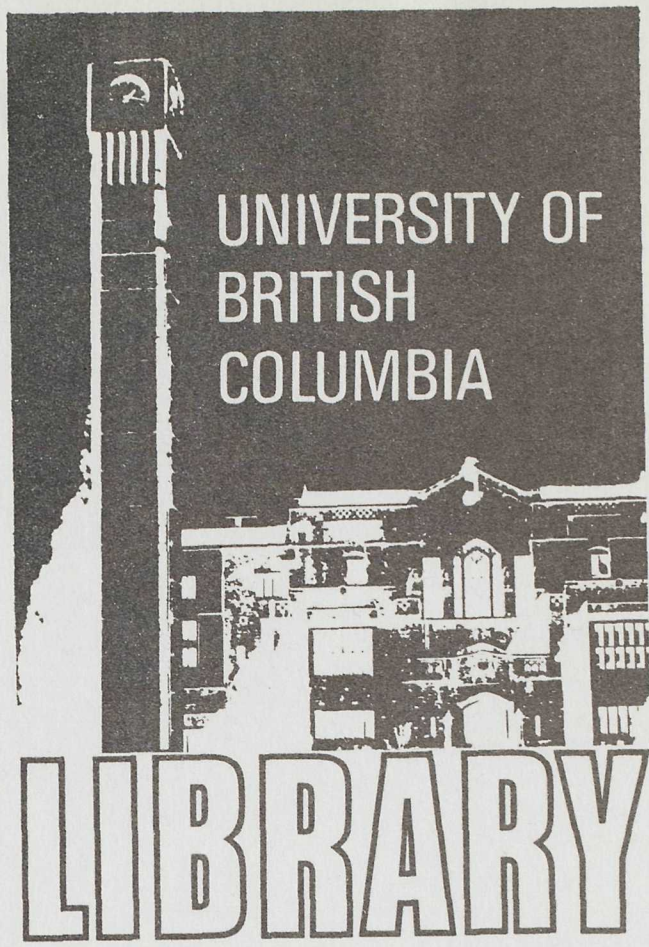


FISHING AND SHOOTING

ON LINE OF

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY.

1904



F I S H I N G AND S H O O T I N G

510/30.00
1904

ALONG THE LINES

OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY

IN THE

Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia,
the Prairies and Mountains of Western Canada,
the Maritime Provinces, the State of
Maine, and in Newfoundland.



TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION

Issued by the
Canadian Pacific Railway Company

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1904

...INDEX...

	PAGE
FISHING AND SHOOTING	3
NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE	4
LAKE MEGANTIC AND MOOSEHEAD	7
NEW BRUNSWICK	9
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND	14
SHARBOT LAKE	15
THE RIDEAU LAKES	15
RIVER TRENT AND ADJACENT WATERS; AND PETERBORO	16
LAKE NORTH OF THE TRENT	18
THE COVERTS AND WATERS OF WESTERN ONTARIO . .	20
THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKES	22
THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES	22
THE GATINEAU	23
MATTAWA, TIMISKAMING AND THE UPPER OTTAWA .	28
LAKE NIPISSING AND TROUT LAKE	34
NORTH BAY TO JACK FISH	35
SUDBURY	36
BISCOTASING	36
CHAPLEAU	37
MISSANABIE	37
LAKE SUPERIOR	38
SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN .	50
THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST	52
THE TERRITORIES	59
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND BRITISH COLUMBIA .	61
YOHO VALLEY	64
ARROW LAKES	68
SICAMOUS JUNCTION	72
THE OKANAGAN	73
PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC OCEANS STEAMSHIP SERVICE .	78
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CO.'S PUBLICATIONS . .	79
AGENCIES CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY	80



..MAPS...

MISSISSAGA CANOE TRIP	40-41
NIPIGON RIVER	46
KOOTENAY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA	67

Fishing and Shooting



THE best places for sport and the best means of reaching them? These are the problems which sportsmen now, as ever, seek to solve. The intention of this little

book is to assist in the solution of these questions by pointing out in a general way the most accessible localities, the species of game to be found, and the facilities provided for the traveller *en route*, and at his chosen destination.

In the variety and abundance of sport obtainable, at a minimum expense and trouble, Canada has no rival, and it so happens that the best game districts of the Dominion are either in the immediate vicinity of, or at no great distance from, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and outside the Dominion the road and its connections afford easy

NOTE.—The various Provincial Legislatures are in session until the month of April, and changes in the game laws are usually made in some of the Provinces or Territories each year, and so, as it was found desirable to put this pamphlet to press before such Legislatures were prorogued, the game laws have not been included. The latest regulations may be obtained by applying to any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway after May 1st.

trout streams, but affording less excellent bass fishing; one unsurpassed for wild fowl, but not equal to others for grouse; but there are some which hold many species of game, and will well repay the organization of a camping party. Other places may be shot over during the day, permitting the sportsman to return to his temporary home at night. Some sportsmen, too, are not content to “rough it” however richly they may be rewarded, but require all the accessories of civilization reasonably obtainable; others regard the camp, the occasional inconveniences, and the complete change in mode of life as additional attractions to the search for and the securing of their game.

The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses a diversified country, and has opened up to sportsmen vast tracts hitherto practically inaccessible; yet, while reaching shooting and fishing grounds heretofore unworked, conveys its passengers to the field of their operations in more than ordinary comfort and safety.

...INDEX...

	PAGE
FISHING AND SHOOTING	3
NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE	4
LAKES MEGANTIC AND MOOSEHEAD	7
NEW BRUNSWICK	9
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND	14
SHARBOT LAKE	15
THE RIDEAU LAKES	15
RIVER TRENT AND ADJACENT WATERS; AND PETERBORO	16
LAKES NORTH OF THE TRENT	18
THE COVERTS AND WATERS OF WESTERN ONTARIO . .	20
THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKES	22
THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES	22
THE GATINEAU	23

SICAMOUS JUNCTION	72
THE OKANAGAN	73
PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC OCEANS STEAMSHIP SERVICE .	78
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CO.'S PUBLICATIONS . . .	79
AGENCIES CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY	80



..MAPS...

MISSISSAGA CANOE TRIP	40-41
NIPIGON RIVER	46
KOOTENAY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA	67

Fishing and Shooting



THE best places for sport and the best means of reaching them? These are the problems which sportsmen now, as ever, seek to solve. The intention of this little

book is to assist in the solution of these questions by pointing out in a general way the most accessible localities, the species of game to be found, and the facilities provided for the traveller

on route, and at his chosen destination.

In the variety and abundance of sport obtainable, at a minimum expense and trouble, Canada has no rival, and so happens that the best game districts of the Dominion are either in the immediate vicinity of, or at no great distance from, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and outside the Dominion the road and its connections afford easy access for the angler and hunter to highly favored regions. Newfoundland is now brought within six hours' steam of the Canadian railways, and in the States adjacent to Canada the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connecting lines traverse the best fields for sport. The heart of the moose, caribou and deer country of New Brunswick, and of Eastern and Northern Quebec—lands which are not only famed for their big game, but which abound in salmon and trout streams and lakes inhabited by many species of game fish—is penetrated; and for the greater part of the way between St. John, N.B., and Vancouver, on the Pacific, the Canadian Pacific passes through territory from which, in season, no sportsman, however untried he may be, should return empty handed. There is necessarily considerable difference between the resources of one field and those of another. A particular locality may be more promising for certain kinds of game than the rest—one good for caribou, but scant of moose; one well streaked with trout streams, but affording less excellent bass fishing; one unsurpassed for wild fowl, but not equal to others for grouse; but there are some which hold many species of game, and will well repay the organization of a camping party. Other places may be shot over during the day, permitting the sportsman to return to his temporary home at night. Some sportsmen, too, are not content to "rough it" however richly they may be rewarded, but require all the accessories of civilization reasonably obtainable; others regard the camp, the occasional inconveniences, and the complete change in mode of life as additional attractions to the search for and the securing of their game.

The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses a diversified country, and has opened up to sportsmen vast tracts hitherto practically inaccessible; yet, while reaching shooting and fishing grounds heretofore unworked, conveys its passengers to the field of their operations in more than ordinary comfort and safety.

To preserve the game from the destructive 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 amount of game and fish that should fall to each gun and rod.

THE NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, EAST OF MONTREAL.

To try some of the small lakes and streams, so plentiful along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec, is a most satisfactory undertaking for anyone 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 in it rises stream upon stream, feeders of the multitudes of lakes and rivers of the region, and in



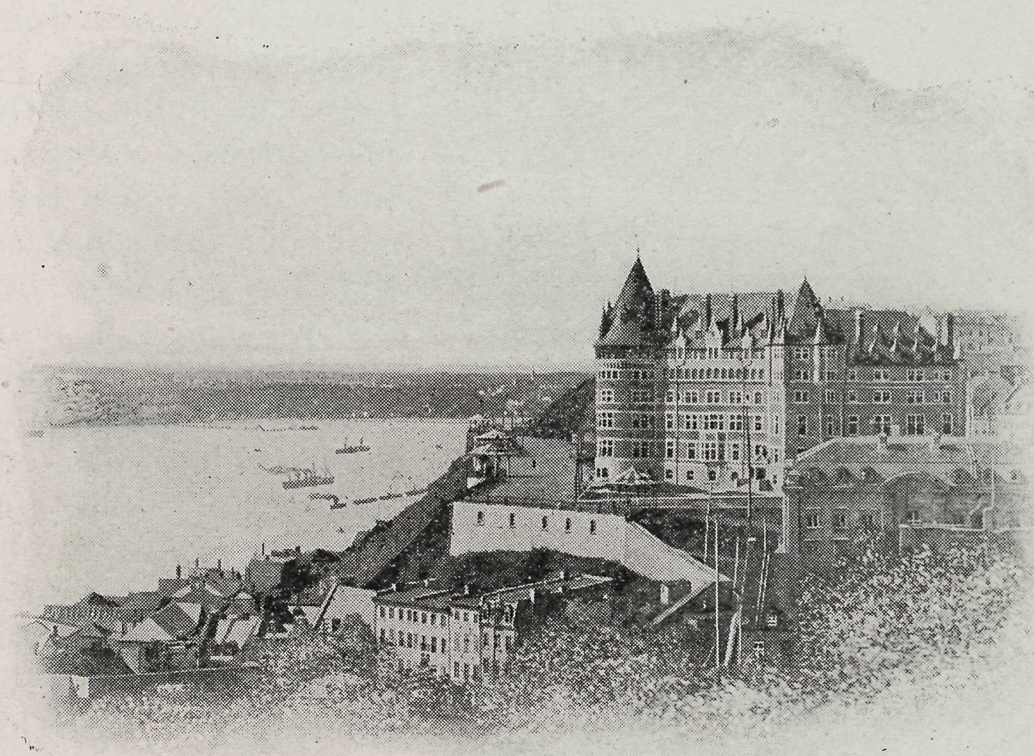
THE PLACE VIGER HOTEL AND STATION, MONTREAL

most of them trout are abundant. This land is rough and wild in many places, and to fish it properly not infrequently means "roughing it," but not to such an extent as to mar any reasonable man's enjoyment. Anglers from Montreal usually find good sport beyond St. Jerome, in the small lakes and their feeders, these points being but a short run from Montreal. Half and three-quarter pound trout are good fish in these waters. St. Margaret and Ste. Agathe are stations in the same neighborhood, but further from Montreal, in the centre of groups of lakes in which there is good fishing, the trout, however, being of moderate size; St. Faustin is also the centre of numerous fishing waters, and a very good headquarters, there being fifteen lakes within a ten-mile radius, and at the terminus of the branch railway is

THE NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

Labelle, 101 miles from Montreal, near which excellent sport may be obtained. Beyond Labelle are the Macaza and Nomingue districts, the latter holding thirty fishing lakes within an area of sixteen square miles. In this Laurentian range are countless streams, lakes and lakelets, in some of which few lines have yet been cast, but their proximity to Montreal, and easy accessibility, are attracting anglers in yearly increasing numbers. For many years to come, however, they will rank amongst the best fishing waters of the continent.

Among the hills northward of St. Barthelemy, sixty-four miles east of Montreal and distant from that station fifteen miles, are waters that will be found well worth a trial. 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 St. Maurice is navigable to La Tuque, seventy-five miles north of Grandes Piles (which is reached by railway), and there is a regular line of steamboats



CHATEAU FRONTENAC, DUFFERIN TERRACE, QUEBEC

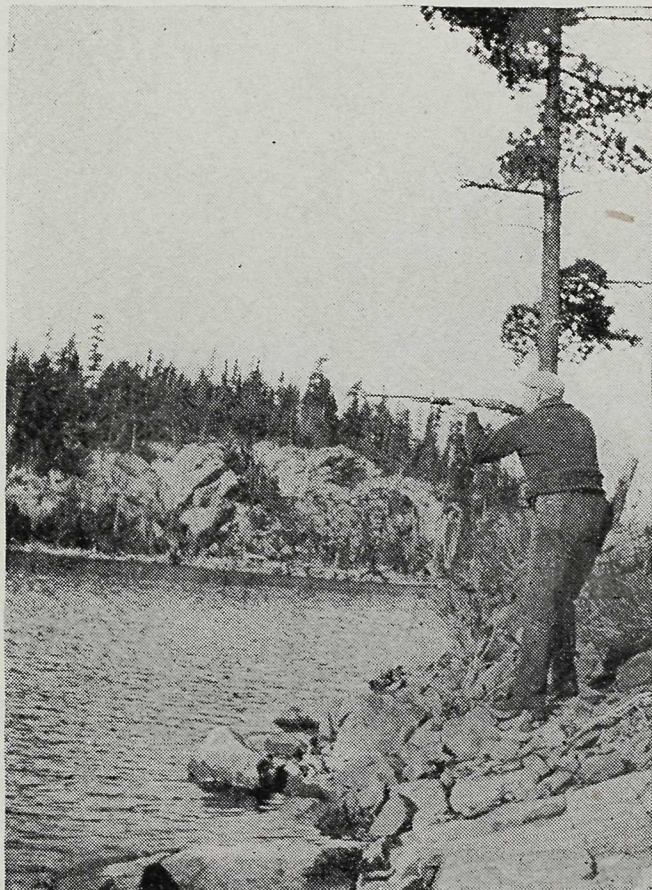
running between these points. Good guides can be procured at Grandes Piles. It is possible to canoe by way of the St. Maurice River and tributaries, to Lake St. John, by three different routes; by Little Bostonnais River, by Big Bostonnais River, and by La Croche River, and thence from lake to lake. Fishing is good all the way through. Canoe routes lead to the headwaters of the Ottawa, the Gatineau and the Lievre, offering an infinite number of waterways through a splendid game and fish region. The Shawinigan River, reached by stage from Lac a la Tortue (Turtle Lake) on the Grandes Piles Branch, twenty-one miles from Three Rivers, usually furnishes heavy strings of trout as handsome and game as can be taken anywhere, and big ones are fairly plentiful. The celebrated Mastigouche chain of lakes is reached by stage from St. Gabriel, the terminus of the

FISHING AND SHOOTING

Joliette Branch, distant from Montreal seventy-eight miles. Beyond the Mastigouche are other lakes and waterways which afford opportunities for splendid sport with rod and gun, and delightful canoe voyages.

The station of Portneuf, thirty miles from the city of Quebec, is a promising objective point. A pleasant drive of about fifteen miles up the river will bring one to excellent fishing in the river above and below the falls.

There are some good points for the angler near Quebec City, and he will find at the Chateau Frontenac, the palatial fire-proof hotel on which \$1,000,000 has been expended, delightful headquarters from which to make excursions. The Chateau Frontenac, which ranks as one of the finest hotels of the continent, and which has recently been enlarged to meet the increased demands of travel, is picturesquely located on the celebrated Dufferin Terrace. It is the gathering place of tourists and sportsmen from all parts of the globe.



ON THE RUNWAY

Directly north of the city, 190 miles by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, is Lake St. John, the home of the ouananiche. Marvelous tales have been told of this species, which is found in but few waters, and it is admitted that they are as game, strong and hard-fighting fish as ever tested skill and tackle. It would be difficult to imagine a more attractive centre for the canoeist and the fisherman than this broad lake, with its hundreds of miles of tributary rivers extending far into a great unknown land. With

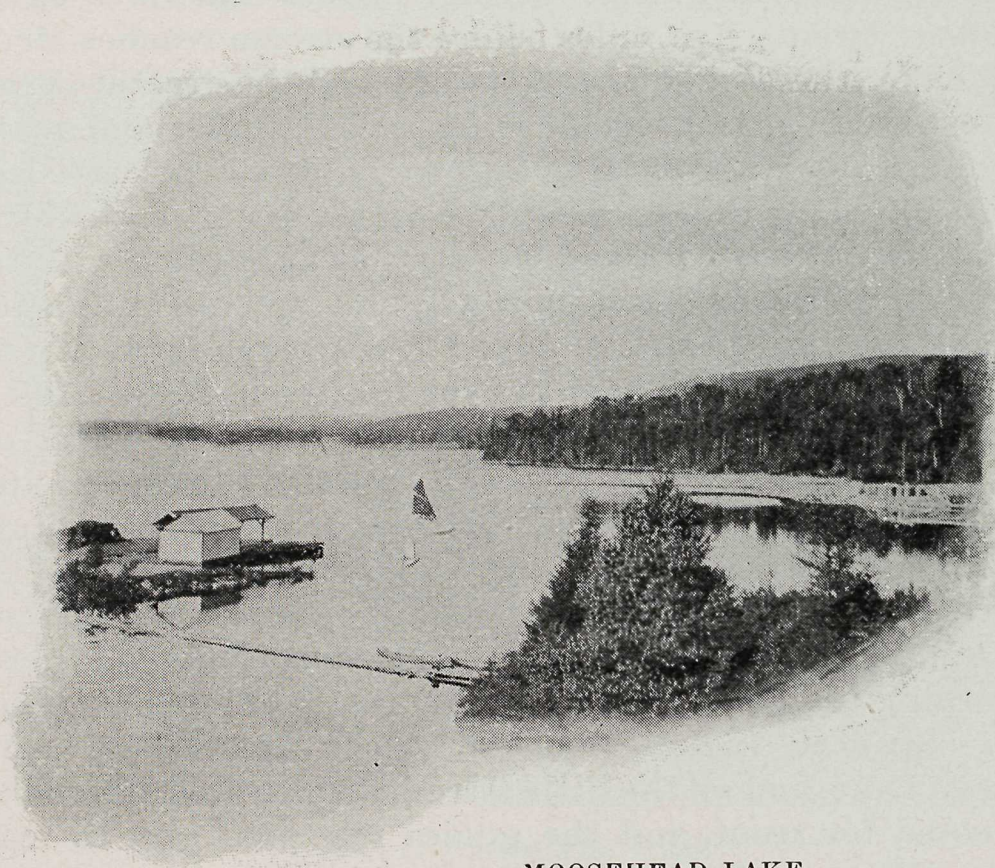
skilled Indian guides the explorer can follow his fancy, penetrating the lonely haunts of big game in regions never visited by white men, travelling for days upon waters swarming with trout and finding sport unlimited. At Roberval, on Lake St. John, is a fine hotel, another at Grand Discharge, and steamers ply on the lake, the birthplace of the glorious Saguenay. Lake Edward, between Quebec and St. John, is another excellent fishing water at which there is also a good hotel.

Along the Lower St. Lawrence are many noted salmon streams, which may be reached by mail steamer, or by sailing vessel.

LAKE MEGANTIC AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

It is not necessary to undertake a long journey to reach this attractive region. 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.

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



MOOSEHEAD LAKE

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 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 the 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 uncertain, as is always the case on such large waters, but on a good day heavy strings will be taken. 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 filling the creel.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

A short run by rail from Megantic over the Boundary Mountains, which divide the Province of Quebec from the State of Maine, enables travellers by the "Short Line" to reach one of Maine's most lovely sections, and also one of the best for sport—a particularly promising point for ruffed grouse and red deer being Lowelltown station. Shortly after crossing the international boundary the headwaters of the Moose River are reached, the line following the stream and its chain of lakes closely until the shore of Moosehead Lake is reached, and finally the town of Greenville.

The headwaters and chain of lakes of the Moose River, in addition to being gems of natural beauty, are first-rate for speckled trout, the fish running to goodly size, and being plentiful enough to keep the rod busy. An exploration of this chain of waters would repay the labor, and furnish all the essentials of an enjoyable outing. Lakes and river extend for about twenty five miles before the stream reaches Moosehead Lake, the scenery being pretty and the greater portion of the water yielding good fishing. The variety and quality of game to be found at the various points about these lakes and neighboring waters, as well as 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. Waterways fairly net the whole region, offering facilities for the trout fisher; and, as they thread the strongholds of moose, caribou, bear, and deer, the lover of the rifle can readily guess what opportunities are thereby offered for a shot at one or all of the animals named. In addition, wildfowl will be found, and in such coverts as these shaggy woods ruffed grouse of course abound.

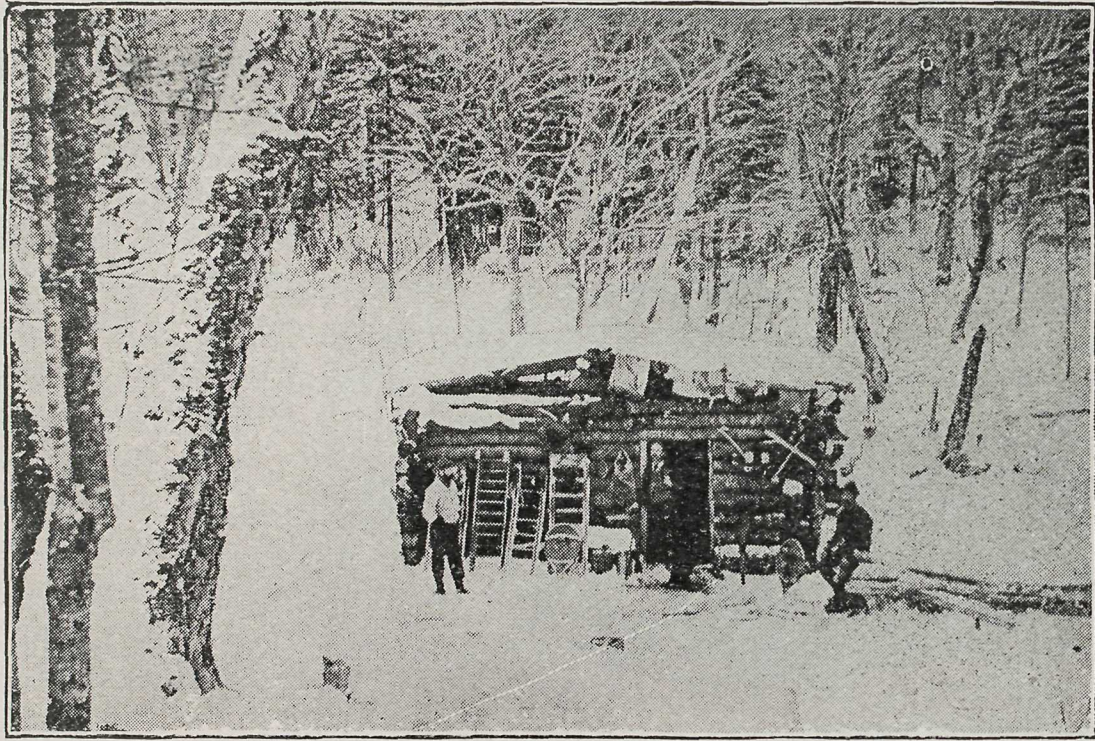
Guides, necessities for a camping party, and information concerning the best points for sport, can be obtained at Greenville. Spencer, Indian, Squaw, Wilson and Roach ponds, Brassau Lake, and all the little streams which feed Moosehead, are noted for trout, and the guides can pilot you to many others. Those preferring to make their headquarters at Greenville will find accommodations at the hotels; plenty of boats, and ample means of enjoyment. There are steamers on the lake which may be hired.

Moosehead Lake is forty miles long by from two to fifteen wide, with many islands, large and small. The surrounding hills are lofty and covered with dense forests; here and there a towering mountain rears high above the tangle of lofty 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, conducted in first class style. Its appearance reminds one of the popular resorts of the sea coast, and it is the resort of a small army of tourists during the season. A large general store is close at hand, where camp supplies, etc., may be purchased, and there are competent guides and good canoes and skiffs available. An inviting trip by canoe may be made by leaving Moosehead Lake by the "north carry," portaging over to the West Branch of the Penobscot River, and thence down stream, with good fishing, varied scenery (including views

NEW BRUNSWICK

of Mount Katahdin, a huge mass of granite), and a dash of adventure to lend 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 Chesuncook and thence north. The outlet of Moosehead Lake is distant from Greenville about twelve miles, and is the beginning of the Kennebec River. There is an hotel at Moosehead Station, and anglers will find accommodation at the Carrys, at the head of the lake, the fishing, close at hand, being equal to that of many of the more remote localities. By going down stream in canoes, Indian Pond and other trout pools are reached, and close to the river there will be found an abundance of game.

Following the Canadian Pacific Railway's "Short Line" beyond Greenville, the route traverses for a considerable distance a similar country to that which has been referred to ;



CARIBOU HUNTERS' CAMP

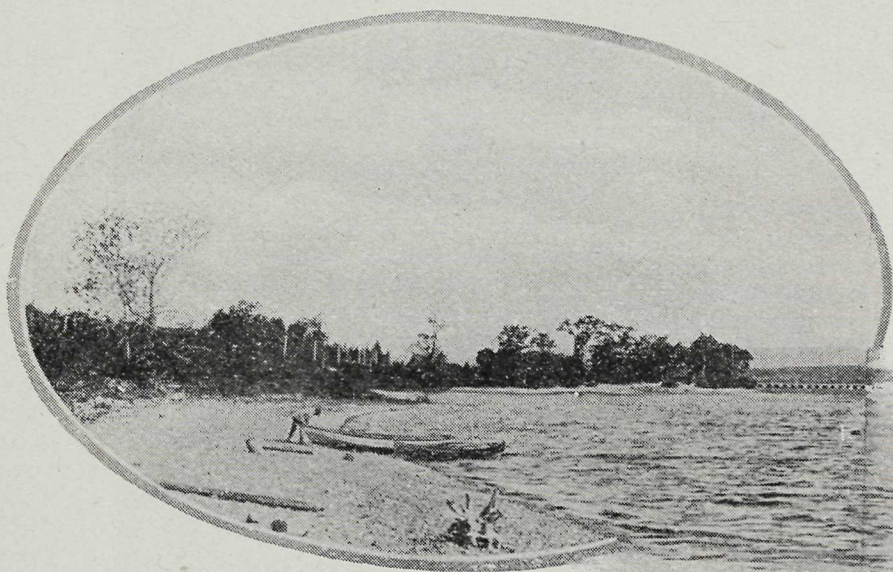
through favorite haunts of forest game, and passing many lakes, and crossing many trout streams, Lake Onawa, or "Ship Pond," as it is also called, and Schoodic Lake amongst others. By this line, which shortens the journey from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces by nearly 300 miles, several of the world-famous salmon rivers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are easily reached, so the advantages it offers will be apparent to all sportsmen.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick has long had an unchallenged reputation among sportsmen as a land of proved desire and known delight. One-third of the Province is good hunting ground. Its possibilities as a field for exploits with rod and rifle have not been exaggerated. While the resources of the country in this respect are well known, there is much to be sought out in the little-explored forests and rarely-frequented lakes and streams. No part of America where game and fish are

found is more easily reached than New Brunswick. With less than twenty-four hours of easy railroad ride from Montreal or Boston, the traveller may alight in the centre of the hunting and fishing region, and in some instances he may get off so near his camp as to make the rest of his way on foot, if he so desire. At all times during his stay he is within easy reach of mails and telegraph, and, while apart from the busy world, he may yet be in touch with it, so far as occasion may require, or his inclination prompt him.

From McAdam Junction, near the Maine boundary, the whole Province lies open for a choice of routes by the stranger in search of sport. Should he desire an outing partly for the pleasures of a summer retreat, free from the heat and the crowds of the fashionable resorts in the United States, he may make his headquarters at St. John, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen or Fredericton, at all of which he may have plenty of society and enjoy all the comforts of life, with the luxuries as well, if he be so inclined. Yet, from any of these points and



WESTFIELD BEACH

from many smaller but still comfortable resorts, he may readily reach the hunting and fishing grounds. The enthusiastic sportsman, of course, will make the woods his home, but there are some who want a variety

of recreation, and are not satisfied wholly by forest scenery.

St. Andrew's is held in high repute as a summer resort, with its hotel, the Algonquin, equal to that of any watering place on the coast, and its scenery which fears no rival among seaside resorts. There is fishing in both salt and fresh water. For the former, Passamaquoddy Bay and the Bay of Fundy give unlimited scope, while for trout, land-locked salmon and togue (the local name of *C. namaycush*, the Great Lake Charr), there are many lakes and streams within easy driving distance. Among them are Chamcook, Limeburner, Bartlett, Stein's, Snowshoe, Welsh, Cram, Turner, McCullough and Creasy Lakes, as well as the Digdeguash and other streams. Once in St. Andrew's, the visitor will find no lack of places in which to fish. As to hunting, the woods in every direction contain deer, and small game in great variety. The St. Croix at St. Stephen yields the first salmon taken with the fly in New Brunswick each year. There is also particularly good woodcock shooting between St. Andrew's and St. Stephen during the fall flight.

Between the boundary and St. John, along the line of railway, are a number of lakes and streams of note, including Harvey, South Oromocto, Long and Victoria Lakes. These are chiefly trout waters, but if the visitor seeks salmon there is but the need of a little longer journey to reach the tributaries of the St. John. There are, however, both trout and land-locked salmon in Skiff Lake, only three miles from Canterbury station.

The pleasant little city of Fredericton is a very good centre from which to work the game and fish resources of Central New Brunswick. Many eminent sportsmen have lived for years at different times in Fredericton, solely for the purpose of availing themselves of the attractions presented by the forests and streams of that part of the province. Immediately facing the city, the Nashwaak enters the St. John after a course of some fifty miles. At one time this was a famous salmon stream and the English officers then quartered at Fredericton used to drive out to the Seven Mile Pool, catch half a dozen salmon and get back to breakfast at the barracks. A dam at the mouth has, however, caused the Nashwaak to lose its value as a salmon stream, but it holds very large trout, which are only to be caught by a good fisherman. Wherever you find a deep pool, you are sure to have trout running from two pounds upwards. The best time to catch them is towards sundown, and a very light-colored fly is the most killing. There is a pool at the Big Elm, and another at the mouth of the Tay, each of which may be confidently recommended. The Nashwaak is, however, no stream for a beginner, as the trout are shy.

Beyond the Nashwaak lies the main south-western Miramichi and its numerous feeders. This grand river drains a large portion of the centre of the province. It is a crack salmon stream, and trout up to eight and nine pounds' weight have been caught in the Clearwater, Rocky Brook and other tributary streams. Big game is abundant as yet upon the headwaters of these creeks, and is said to be increasing owing to efficient protection, notwithstanding that a good deal of hunting has been done.

Cains River, which may be reached by a short portage from the Nashwaak, flows for sixty miles through an uninhabited, burnt country, and discharges eventually into the Miramichi above Newcastle. It is one of the best grounds for bear and caribou in New Brunswick.

The country surrounding Fredericton was once a great deer ground, being the favorite resort of large numbers of Virginia deer. Then came a time when they disappeared almost entirely, possibly owing to an increase in the number of wolves. Of late years they have been returning in ever-growing numbers, and to-day there is very fair shooting in almost any direction, and within twenty miles of the city.

The Tobique is a stream of such natural beauty that the mere joy of living here in the summer would be an ample reward. It does not depend upon its scenery alone, however, for it is a great river for both salmon and trout. The main stream is more than sixty miles long to the Forks, and the

FISHING AND SHOOTING

branches have each nearly as great a length. Both the main and affluent streams afford good fly-fishing, and the catches of trout made therein have been the basis of many amazing, but strictly true big fish stories. The Tobique game country commences within twenty miles of the junction of the river with the St. John, and in all the regions through which the Tobique and its tributaries flow are moose and caribou. The Tobique is most conveniently reached from Perth Junction (opposite Andover, where guides can be secured) by the Tobique Valley branch of the C. P. Ry., which skirts the river up to Plaster Rock, where there is hotel accommodation, and where conveyances may be hired to take sportsmen to the lakes further in the interior. To the south of this is the south-west branch of the Miramichi, reached from Bristol station by a drive of fifteen miles.

There are many points on this famous stream beloved of the fisherman, and any settler knows where they are.



“STRAIGHT POWDER

The Forks has a special reputation for salmon and trout. Of the branches, the best for salmon is the Little Tobique, and the finest trout are in Campbell River. Tobique Lake is at the head of the Little Tobique; it has an enviable reputation for the size and abundance of the trout in its waters. From here, should one wish, a portage might be made to Nipisiquit Lake, the headwaters of the stream of that name which discharges into the Bay Chaleur. The Gulf shore of New Brunswick, with all its streams, may be reached by rail across country from Fredericton.

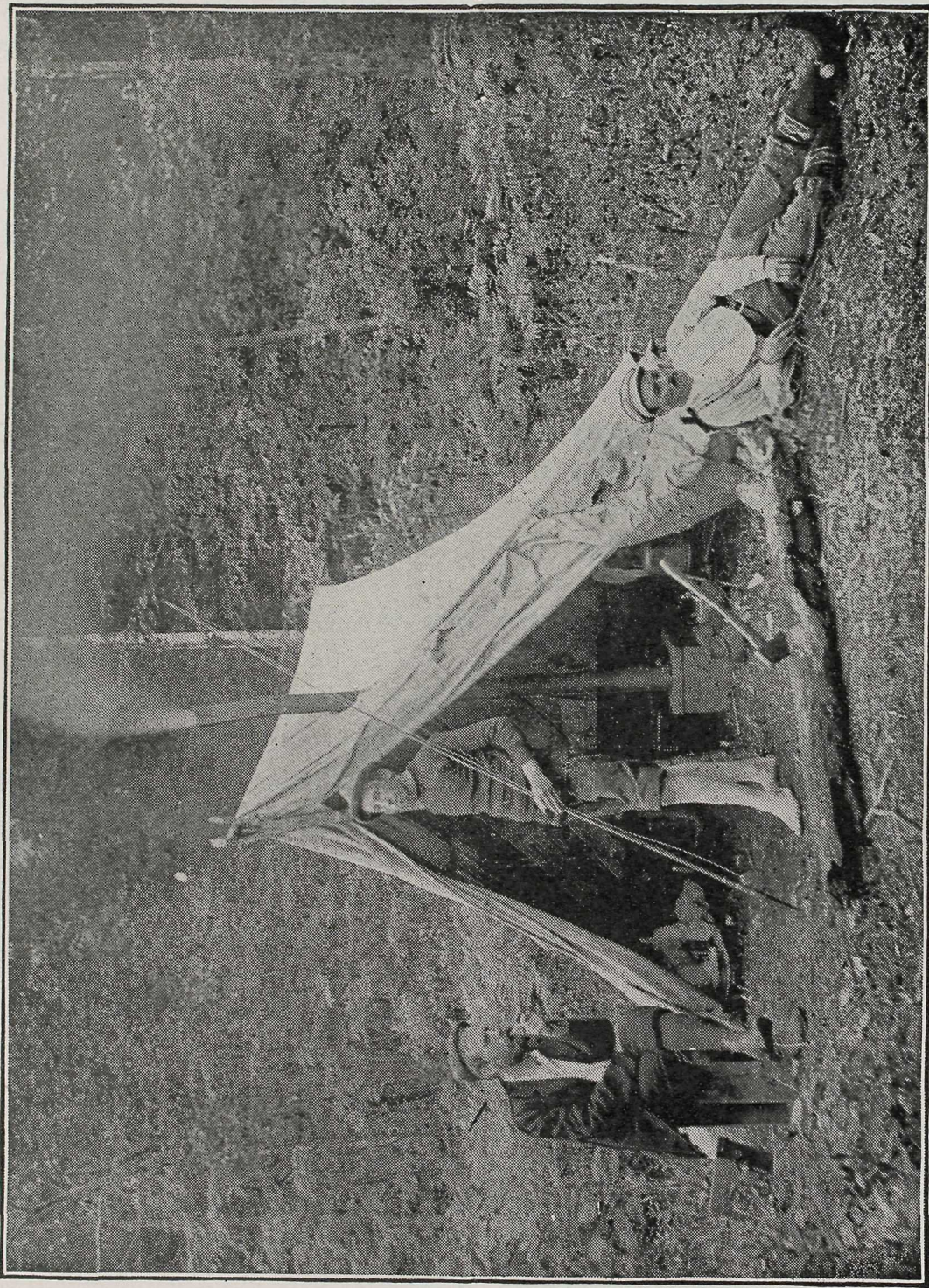
Near Andover is a branch of the road running from Aroostook Junction into the State of Maine, by which the fishing and shooting of the famous Aroostook country may be reached. There are a number of lakes and streams, and all kinds of game in the woods.

At Grand Falls, the scenery is an inspiration, and in addition the sportsman may go there with the assurance of finding sport. Grand Falls is a centre of operation for anglers

NEW BRUNSWICK

and sportsmen. Salmon and brook trout, wild geese, black duck, woodcock and ruffed grouse are the game fish and birds.

Edmundston is a place of considerable importance to the traveller, not only because it is the northern limit of his railway journey, but because it is in the heart of a district famed for its fishing. There are many waters from which to make a choice, and all of them are good, for there is excellent fishing everywhere in the Upper St. John, and its tributary and



FISHERMEN IN CAMP

adjacent waters. From here, too, may be reached the head waters of the Restigouche, and of a number of streams that flow into the river St. Lawrence. In addition to brook trout, the lake charr (*Cristivomer namaycush*), here known as the touladi, is abundant in this part of the country, as evidenced by the nomenclature of Touladi Lake. A twenty-pound touladi is by no means a rarity and some grow much heavier. In the vicinity of Edmundston are such rivers as the Madawaska and Green River, and such lakes as the Temiscouata and

Squatook. Twenty miles distant from Edmundston, and reached also from Caribou, is the Fish River, or Eagle Lakes, lying within the boundaries of Maine. Some eight lakes are connected with this river.

The country to the westward of Edmundston has not only deer and caribou, but moose. Splendid specimens of the latter, veritable monarchs of the forest, are secured every season, and under the game protective laws now enforced there is likely to be moose hunting in many parts of the country in which these animals dwelt years ago, but from which they were driven by over-hunting. In fact, old guides and hunters say moose are more abundant in some localities to-day than twenty-five years ago, and this is true of caribou in an even greater degree, while red deer, once rather scarce, are yearly becoming more numerous.

Taking St. John as a point of destination, the sportsman may not only have all his wants supplied in the way of outfit, but learn from trustworthy informants just what river, lake or camping ground will give the results sought in his individual case. The whole Province is before him, and there is a great variety of territory from which to choose. From this point, too, access to every part of the country is easy, and, at the worst, whichever way he may go, the journey will be but a question of a few hours.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Between Yarmouth and Sydney—the two extremities of Nova Scotia—there are spots which offer great attractions to the keen sportsman, whether his taste incline to rod, or gun, or to both. At the Tusket Lakes, near Yarmouth, in the country round Digby and at different points in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys, as well as around the famed Bras d'Or Lakes and tributary waters in Cape Breton, and along all the south shore of the Province, the opportunities for sport are excellent, the favorite haunts, as a rule, not being difficult of access. In some localities moose and other large game are found. The fishing and shooting regions of the western part of Nova Scotia are reached from St. John, N.B., by the fast steamer *Prince Rupert*, which makes daily trips, during the summer season, between that city and Digby, there connecting with the Dominion Atlantic trains for Yarmouth to the south, and Halifax to the east. From Halifax, there is regular communication by the Intercolonial Railway System with Cape Breton. This line also runs from St. John to Halifax, via Moncton and Amherst, connection being made at Truro for Sydney, North Sydney and other Cape Breton points.

By the inauguration of a new route during the summer of 1898 between North Sydney and Port aux Basques, the Island of Newfoundland was brought within easy distance of the mainland; and the grave objection, an ocean voyage is to some, was practically removed. The crossing occupies only six hours by the steamer *Bruce*. From Port aux Basques the centre of the Island is traversed, to the capital,

SHARBOT AND THE RIDEAU LAKES

St. John's, through the most favored fishing and shooting regions, which are thus made easily accessible.

Few countries present to the lovers of sport the attractions that Newfoundland possesses. The interior is a vast deer park. The countless lakes and ponds abound with trout of the finest description, and are the breeding-places of innumerable wildfowl. Almost every stream holds salmon.

Herds of caribou traverse the island in their periodical migrations and the bulls yield the grandest of trophies. September and October are the months for stalking, and the assistance of guides is requisite. There are black bear and wolf in the interior; and the beaver and otter inhabit the lonely lakes and lakelets. Hares are in abundance, and the willow grouse, the rock ptarmigan, the curlew, the plover, and the snipe are found in proper season all over the Island. On the great "barrens" or in the marshy grounds, and around the shores and islands are innumerable sea-fowl.

The climate in summer, tempered by the balmy sea breezes, is bracing and health-giving.

SHARBOT LAKE.

This lake is situated directly on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being about midway between Montreal and Toronto and easily reached from Ottawa.

The attractions are the same as usually characterize Canadian lakes—forested shores, beautiful rocky islands, large and small, and clear cold water stocked with game fish.

The species that may be taken there are black and rock bass, salmon trout, pike, and a few lunge, though the latter are seldom caught.

Hotel accommodation and boats are obtainable. This lake is a noted resort for duck in the fall. Many handsome bags have been made there.

THE RIDEAU LAKES.

A few miles north of the River St. Lawrence, in Ontario, and easily reached from Kingston, Brockville, and Smith's Falls, are the winsome Rideau Lakes, large, island-dotted bodies of crystal water. By the construction of the Rideau Canal, a watery highway 125 miles in length was opened, connecting the capital city of Ottawa and the historic city of Kingston. When the canal was laid out the course of the Rideau River was followed, and the stream utilized as far as possible; and when the several locks were completed and the waters restrained from flowing through their natural outlet, great tracts of low-lying woodland and marsh 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 not only held its own, but so rapidly improved that it is now one of the best for black-bass fishing in America. 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 waterfowl. 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. Besides myriads of bass, there are land-locked salmon. Trout and pickerel are also plentiful, and in the fall there is capital duck shooting.

On Long Island will be found the Angler's Club House, a good hotel containing about forty rooms, which is open to members of the Club which owns the island and hotel, also to those having letters of introduction.

A canoe cruise on the lakes will be found thoroughly enjoyable. Camp can be pitched almost anywhere. For those who prefer to spend their holiday among pretty surroundings, and at the same time remain within call of civilization, the Rideau offers many inducements. The lakes are easily reached and easily traversed, and there is no hardship connected with the trip. The entire cruise is inexpensive, and has been made in four days, but that, of course, necessitated hard work at the paddles. A couple of weeks—or a month or longer—could be pleasantly and profitably spent here. Should Kingston be selected as the starting point, tourists from east or west are best conveyed thither by the fine steamers that ply upon the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, for that trip by water is considered one of the most attractive in the Dominion. If Ottawa or Smith's Falls are chosen, either is reached from east or west direct by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Steamers run regularly between Ottawa and Kingston.

THE RIVER TRENT AND ADJACENT WATERS ; AND PETERBORO.

This is one of the best available regions for the tourist-sportsmen and anglers, especially for those who make Toronto their starting point. Leaving Toronto by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Havelock station is reached within four hours, 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 be decided upon ; and the angler or sportsman can take a trip, satisfied that, unless he is one of those unfortunate beings who seem specially selected as the victim of hard luck, he will be richly rewarded for his trouble. Close to Havelock station there is an hotel where visitors can make themselves at home, and pick up valuable pointers as to the best method for circumventing the lunge and bass that claim the Trent as their home. Trent Bridge is only three miles from the hotel, and you can secure conveyances at the latter place and be driven over, and are then on the spot. Boats and guides may be hired at the bridge at reasonable

THE CHAIN OF LAKES NORTH OF THE TRENT

rates, and to many the most enjoyable method is to camp by the stream. Those who do not fancy spending a holiday under canvas can find accommodation close at hand. From almost the commencement 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 on any water. Above the bridge toward the town of Hastings, trolling for lunge will give satisfactory results, for the "fresh water sharks" are 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 miles to the government boom, are famous reaches for bass and lunge. Lunge scaling all the way from five to twenty or thirty pounds have been taken, the smaller fish being abundant. Fine strings of bass can also be taken by still fishing all along the river, between Trent Bridge and Healy Falls and Rapids, a distance of about seven miles. The stream varies in width from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile, and here and there expands into broad bays; 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 fully forty feet over a rocky ledge a hundred yards wide, and in the deep pools below the bass are found in all their glory.

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, and the fly fishing is good. If a letter be sent notifying the proprietor of Blute's Hotel, Campbellford, of your coming, a conveyance will meet you at Havelock, and trustworthy information as to fishing localities will be afforded.

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

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, including Stoney Lake, one of Canada's charming summer resorts, where good bass and lunge fishing can be had. Rice Lake, distant twelve miles, is reached by steamer daily, and is an admirable point for camping. There is hotel accommodation at Jubilee Point and Idlewild. Chemong Lake is seven miles distant by rail, and Katachawanucka, 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 farther afield.

North-east of Havelock is a fine sporting country for trout, deer and grouse. A sportsman can go to Rathbun or

Bancroft by rail, at both of which places there are country hotels, and thence drive out into the country he intends to work.

THE CHAIN OF LAKES NORTH OF THE TRENT.

Ranging northward of Havelock is a region of forest, lake and stream, which combines picturesque scenery with good prospects for fish and game. A far-reaching chain of beautiful lakes extends through this wild country, linked together by small streams navigable by canoes, excepting in a few cases, where portages must 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 each more charming than the other; moreover, if rod and gun are also taken, plenty of occupation will be found for all.

The principal waters of the chain are Round Lake, Belmont, Deer, Oak, Blue, Twin, Sandy, Jack, Cushamogabog, Tonomong, White, Gull, and Eagle Lake. On the north side of Round Lake North River discharges. This stream is navigable either by canoe or rowboat up to the "narrows," and here, after a portage of fifty yards, you can continue bearing northward into Bass Bay, and the fishing in these waters is good all the summer months. There are many charming camp sites, and the distance to the nearest settlers is not sufficient to be a hardship.

Going by road from the North Bridge, the distance to the next important water is about ten miles. Oak Lake is a very pretty sheet, having numerous islands, and the bass fishing can generally be relied on any time after the legal season opens. There are skiffs on this lake, and they may be rented at a reasonable cost, though we would advise taking a private canoe or boat. The portage from Oak to Cushamogabog Lake is about a quarter of a mile, and easily made. The latter lake is one of the most attractive in the whole north country; its surface is dotted with islands and its waters teem with bass.

Those who have used minnow, frog and worm bait in these waters, found them all excellent. Bass are a capricious fish, and while some days they wouldn't look at a big, fat, juicy dew-worm, another day they would seem to prefer them to any other bait. Live minnows, however, are the most killing bait, as a general rule, and these can be obtained in reasonable quantities at the lake. If you want a most enjoyable outing, on one of the most picturesque lakes in Ontario, you cannot do better than decide on a week or two at Cushamogabog. The scenery is charming, the water very cold even in August, the fish of a superb quality and firm as a rock. Take along your boat and camp outfit, then you can move around to suit yourself and change localities as often as the spirit moves you. Close by are numerous other lakes, all of them easily reached by driving over a very fair road. They are Blue Lake, Twin Lakes, Gull Lake, Eagle Lake, Tonomong, Sandy Lake, and others still further north, but the group

THE CHAIN OF LAKES NORTH OF THE TRENT

already mentioned are sufficiently numerous to furnish all the sport required by those who desire a pleasant outing, and with whom time is an important consideration.

There is deer and partridge shooting through this whole section of country, and it is possible to obtain comfortable accommodation with some settler in many of the best shooting sections. The country is rocky and by no means easy to walk, but the sportsman who is prepared to take it as it comes, and can shoot reasonably straight when he sees game, will have no difficulty in killing all the deer the law allows him, and the bright, clear, northern atmosphere will give him a mighty appetite.

Belmont Lake, a few miles east of Round Lake, is best reached from Havelock station, a three and a half mile drive, and rigs can be got at Havelock to take sportsmen to this place. There is a large boarding-house on the shores of Belmont Lake, where good accommodation can be had, also boats and other supplies. There are a few boats available at Blairton, and guides can be secured there. The fishing is about the same as already described, in fact, the general characteristics of all these waters are so similar as to render separate description superfluous. If you have time to go beyond Belmont, you can have a thoroughly enjoyable trip by proceeding via Deer River to Deer Lake; the portage is only about 200 yards across and the bass fishing is really first-class. There are some charming spots on which to camp, and altogether a most delightful outing may be enjoyed here.

From Deer Lake there is easy portage to Mud Lake, where the fishing is also satisfactory, and from here, after another portage of one mile, you reach Whetstone Lake, a splendid sheet of water, and in which the bass and salmon trout fishing is excellent. Minnows, frogs, grasshoppers and worms appear to be good bait in this water, though some give the preference to live minnows. For trolling, both the small star bait and the phantom minnow have been used with success.

From Whetstone Lake you may portage into Tonomong, and this is a good spot for both bass and salmon trout. There are some accommodating settlers not far from the lake, and at no stage of this trip need there be any difficulty in obtaining supplies of milk, butter, eggs, potatoes, etc. In all the lakes here mentioned the quality of the fish, owing to the extremely low temperature of the water, is fine and no gamer ones ever took an angler's bait. The grouse and deer shooting are good in the neighborhood of this lake, which is a favorite resort with a few of Toronto's sportsmen. An added advantage in its favor is that it can be reached over a very fair road by a five hours' drive from Havelock station. If you are bound only on a fishing trip, the only driving necessary is from Havelock to Belmont—three and a half miles.

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. Judicious enquiries at Havelock station will elicit all required information.

THE COVERTS AND WATERS OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

The Canadian Pacific Railway between London, Ont., and the Detroit River, traverses famous shooting grounds. Here and there, in the sixty or more miles of country between London and Chatham, wild turkey are yet to be found. But the game to be depended upon comprises quail, grouse, woodcock, rabbits, and a great variety of waterfowl, abounding in the western marshes. The clearing of farms and cultivation of vast tracts of country affected favorably the quail and rabbits, and the grouse seem to have suffered but little.

Quail abound in all the western counties. Only in the western portion of Ontario are they found in Canadian territory in sufficient numbers to afford sport.

They are wonderfully prolific, and fine bags may be made over good dogs. Very fair sport can be had at almost any point more than thirty miles west of London, the sportsmen also finding a few ruffed grouse, woodcock, and a number of rabbits while tramping the coverts in pursuit of the bevy of quail he has flushed. Plenty of birds are to be found within comfortable driving distance of Chatham, say eight or ten miles; and one can put up at a country hotel along the main roads, or find quarters at a farm house. During past seasons important "Field Trials" have been held near Chatham, and birds have been 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; this measure will insure a rapid increase in their numbers. From Chatham the Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry. 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, also on the line, and each well-known resorts for sportsmen. Rondeau Harbor was formerly one of the best points for duck in the country. On a good day fair bags can be made even yet; 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 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. 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.

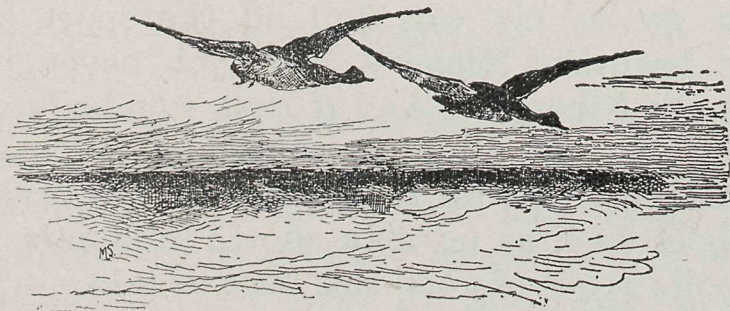
Below Chatham are the Lake St. Clair marshes, so frequently referred to by "Frank Forrester" in his works on shooting. These marshes and muddy plains are famous snipe grounds, and the shooting is still good enough to be well worth a trial. Woodcock are also frequently found in the wet corn-fields early in the fall, and later in the dry thickets of the uplands which the quail haunt, and rabbits are

plentiful everywhere. Ruffed grouse may be found in the heavy woods bordering the plains, 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 the autumn. About the mouth of the Thames, and its adjacent creeks and marshes, and upon Lake St. Clair, are any number of duck, though the good points for shooting them are comparatively few. The finest portions of these western marshes are strictly preserved. Several very commodious club houses have been erected on the preserves, and those who so desire may very often buy shares, and thus get grand shooting combined with every comfort. 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 good time, and bag his share of what is going.

Fishing, both trolling and spinning with minnow or artificial bait, in and about Baptiste and Jeanette's Creeks, each near the outlet of the Thames, and in and about the mouth of this latter stream, is generally good, the catch including black, rock and speckled bass, pike, pickerel and perch. The Thames is reached from Chatham by steamer plying to Detroit, and you can camp upon the beach where the Thames joins Lake St. Clair, or find accommodation, unless you are one of a large 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, duck shooting and black bass fishing.

The Credit Forks Trout Preserve, about forty-five miles northwest of Toronto, is reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway, by taking train to Forks of Credit station and then driving about two miles. The fish which abound in these waters are of three varieties, viz.:—the native speckled trout, the rainbow, and the brown trout of Europe. Ample accommodation for sportsmen may be had on reasonable terms during the open season. This preserve has now been turned into a private club, and has a very large membership, but there is another reserve, about one and one-half miles from the station, where the public may fish by paying so much a pound for their catch, and besides these, the River Credit is only about one hundred yards from the station, and abounds with speckled trout and is free to all.



THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKES.

Carleton Junction, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 146 miles from Montreal, 26 miles from Ottawa, and 225 miles from Toronto, is the station for these waters. At the junction are a couple of hotels, and a five minutes' walk will take you to the town of Carleton Place. Men and boats can be secured at the usual rates. The Mississippi River runs through the town, and it is in places 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 black and rock bass. The river is easily fished, and heavy black bass may 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 good 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. 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 at Park Lake, three miles from Carleton Place, where there is a summer resort hotel.

Some exceedingly good catches are on record for these waters, and in the fall there is now and again some fairly good shooting—duck, snipe and woodcock—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 a region that for sporting purposes is excelled only by the magnificent game resorts and trout waters of the Rocky Mountains and the wonderful prairies of the Canadian Northwest. These, of course, are not approached by any territory on the American continent; but the sportsman who has not time to go so far will find all the sport he wants, amid wildly beautiful scenery, and yet never journey a yard beyond the Nipigon. And if that wonderful stream is too far away for the time at command, he need not go beyond the Ottawa 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 may be taken in numbers; and in these lonely forests are moose, caribou, deer, bear, grouse, and much other game—at many points as plentiful as they were when only the hardy *voyageurs* of olden days

invaded their sanctuaries. Upon the main, or "Transcontinental," line there are several places between Montreal and Ottawa City—St. Annes de Bellevue, Calumet, Montebello, Pointe du Chene, Papineauville and Buckingham near which good fishing is obtainable, and back of many of them is good fishing and hunting for large as well as small game. The Lievre River, which empties into the Ottawa at Buckingham, provides access to a country well stocked with moose, deer, duck, and grouse, and to charming forest lakes, wherein the great grey trout, and dashing, lively fontinalii await the adventurous fisherman. Steamers ply to within six miles of the small village, known as Notre Dame du Lous, a long, delightful day's run. Above that the traveller must depend upon his own brawn or on that of the hardy French settlers he will find along the river. On the way up to Notre Dame du Lous he will be tempted to rest awhile at High



JOLLY DEER HUNTERS

Falls, a charming spot, and as yet an unhackneyed one. He may return to civilization either by the Gatineau or Rouge, passing days or weeks under canvas just as he shall elect.

Beyond Ottawa City, 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 GATINEAU.

The Gatineau country derives its name from the river of that name which empties into the Ottawa at the Capital. This stream runs directly through the Laurentian Mountains, and its windings are as crooked as those of a snake. The Gracefield branch of the Ottawa Northern and Western Railway runs directly through this country for a distance of sixty miles, following the banks of the river most of the distance. The scenery all along the route is magnificent.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

You can always get a cool breeze by the Gatineau. When you arrive at Wakefield you are right in the heart of the hills. From there to the end of the line, Gracefield, the whole country is a regular sportsman's paradise. The lakes and streams are numberless and teeming with black bass, trout and other choice species of fish, and although crowds of anglers fish these waters each year, the lakes are as well stocked as ever, and there are yet hundreds of lakes where no line has been cast.

There are a number of large clubs situated along the line, having lakes leased, among others the Gatineau Fish and Game Club, Abitibi, and Algonquin Clubs. The first mentioned club is composed largely of New Yorkers, and their club-house at 31-Mile Lake is equal to any in the country.

The hunting is just as good as the fishing, there being any quantity of red deer, partridge and other game, and by going in about twenty-five miles from the end of the line, moose and caribou may be found. The red deer seem to be on the increase. Hardly a day passed last season that large parties were not out, and the morning trains brought numbers of deer, partridge and other game. Deer are often seen from the train.

Nothing but praise may be given the Gatineau country for its beautiful scenery, pure air, and splendid hunting and fishing. One point in favor of this region is that the distances are short from any of the stations to the sporting grounds, you never have to travel more than ten miles at most.

The bass fishing in *Lac des Chats* is fully equal to the average in Ontario, which is saying not a little. Upon its shores are many attractive camping sites; but the best of all, and the one most frequented, is at the beautiful *Chats* Rapids, where glorious sport may be had with the bass, and a week or so be spent pleasantly under canvas. Boats, guides and bait should be secured at Arnprior. The most deadly baits are live minnows and worms. Trolling with spoons is also a tolerably sure method, and other artificial lures ought to do good service.

Up the Madawaska River the hunting is very good. Bear, deer and small game abound, and the fishing is excellent. Experienced guides live at Arnprior, and there is little difficulty in getting canoes.

The town of Pembroke should be the objective point of many of those who seek trout fishing. It is situated upon Alouette Lake, an enlargement of the Ottawa River, some seventy-eight miles from Carleton Junction, and upon the main line. The town contains 5000 inhabitants and offers good hotel accommodation. There are plenty of boats and wagons to be hired at a moderate outlay, and it is the centre of one of the best trout regions in America. There are also several places within easy reach where capital black bass fishing is the rule.

The country hereabout is intersected by many streams, all well stocked with trout, the size of the fish varying in proportion to the volume of water wherein they are found. On the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, the Laurentian range forms the bank, and every stream which courses down its

THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

slopes (and their name is legion) is stocked with trout. A detailed list of them would be superfluous, as the angler cannot go astray. 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 as many good fish in a day as he needs.

Within twenty-five miles of the town, and out in Chichester township are a great many lakes in which large catches may 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 Paquette Rapids, than which there is no finer spot for camping. To reach



AFTER THE HUNT

this water necessitates a drive, but it is a pleasant one, and the fishing is of the best.

A particularly good lake, distant from Pembroke twenty miles, may be reached by steamer, and also the mouth of Deep River, each of which waters furnish 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.

Pembroke is a very good centre for the man who is fond of shooting small game. Within a few miles there is some excellent duck shooting at Mud Lake. Late in the fall, just before everything freezes, very large bags of duck have been made there, and along the stream which discharges from it there is occasionally good snipe shooting, something that is becoming harder to get every year.

To refer again to the streams upon the Quebec side, Oiseau Creek deserves more than a passing notice. The fishing is particularly good, the trout weighing from a quarter of

FISHING AND SHOOTING

a pound each up to a pound and a half. In order to fish this creek properly, the angler must go prepared to wade; the water will be found clear of obstructions and the bottom safe, with no treacherous spots.

Between Pembroke and the town of Mattawa, ninety-four miles distant, are dozens of streams, all well stocked with trout, several of them being also excellent for bass, especially at Petewawa, eleven miles from Pembroke, and at Chalk River, eleven miles farther along the line. Inside of this limit several very good trout streams are crossed by the track. On the Quebec side are numerous rivers which can be followed to their headwaters, and canoe trips occupying from a few days to a few weeks made in almost every direction.

The Petewawa River flows through an admirable deer range. A portion of the surrounding lands belongs now to the Algonquin National Park, but outside that there are other places that should still yield deer to the persevering hunter. The country is an easy one to hunt over, being composed of low rounded hills, covered with scattered pine and bearing a luxuriant crop of the common bracken, which is of course dry and brown in the hunting season. The deer lie during the day on the sunny side of the hills, warmly ensconced in this bracken, and a good still-hunter, moving cautiously along the ridges, will usually jump one or two in the course of a tramp within easy range.

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, and some of the handsomest trout ever hooked in this region 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 should be enjoyed here.

Half an hour's run from Bissett's is Deux Rivières, or Two Rivers station. There is an abundance of game in this locality, especially on the east side of the Ottawa River, including moose, red deer, and bear; there is also good trout fishing.

Back of Caughwana Lake, thirty-five miles from Deux Rivières, is an excellent spot for moose, bear and big trout.

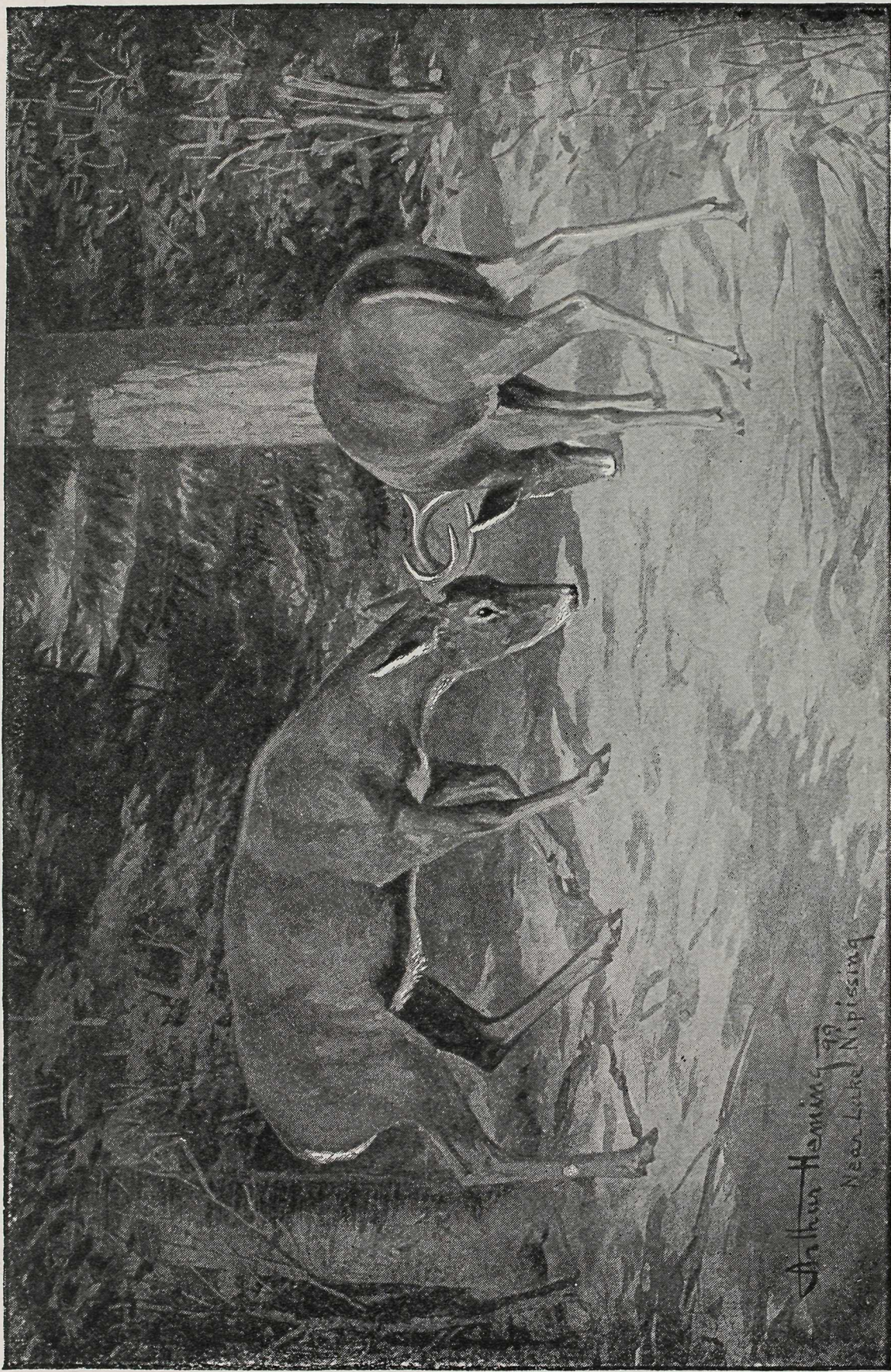
Near here, in Ontario, is Algonquin Park, a great forest and game reservation established by the Ontario Government. But enough has been written to give a good rough idea of the great resources of this section in the matter of fishing.

To sum up: a trial of these waters is urged, as the result will convince any angler that this is an excellent country for trout. A man or a party can go to Pembroke, Petewawa, Chalk River, Moorlake, or Deux Rivières, equipped with fine tackle, and find every opportunity for using it. They may go with their best rods, choicest casts, deadliest flies, and favorite reels, and find abundant sport; and they will often also meet some enthusiastic anglers prepared to extend to them the right-hand of fellowship in the craft, and see that they enjoy themselves; for there is no need for jealousy of a rival's performance on such richly stocked waters, nor in such grand game resorts. It should also be remembered that

THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

those scourges of all good waters—the flies—moderate their attacks about July 1st and are not noticed at all after the end of that month.

As a game country, this territory will not be found inferior to any likely to be visited by the average sportsman. Black bear are by no means scarce, some years



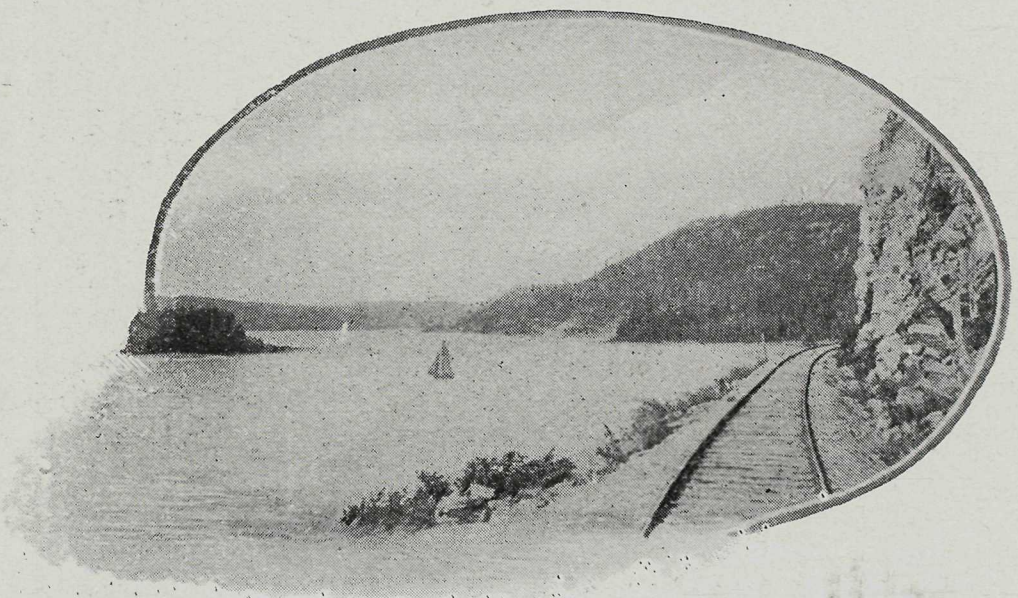
IN THE LAURENTIAN HILLS

more and some years less abundant. The common red deer, so-called, is frequently found near the railway, Deux Rivières and neighboring stations being exceptionally promising points; but the better plan for the 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.

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

Following the transcontinental line 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.

The town of Mattawa (a name borrowed from the Indians, and signifying "The Meeting Place" in the Ojibway tongue) 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 good, and prices are low for board, or guides and boats. It is a supply depot for a vast, rugged and wild country, where extensive lumbering operations are carried on. Here you will find outfitters who will supply every want, and whose experience as to woodland travel is unrivalled. Guides—as good as any in the northland—and the graceful Algonquin model birch-bark are also to be secured at this old H. B. C. post.



ON THE OTTAWA

For very many years the Hudson's Bay Company maintained a post at this place, in fact the post was there an hundred years before the town. There are also one or two large general stores which make a specialty of outfitting sportsmen. Within ten miles of Mattawa, the visitor will find very good trout fishing, and the local men succeed in getting deer very near the town. They have a hunt club, and run deer with hounds. Thirty-nine miles above the Mattawa begins the attractive Lake Timiskaming, and nine miles to the eastward lies the equally attractive Lake Kipawa. These lakes are but the threshold of a region so vast that it is almost impossible for the human mind to grasp its extent. The voyageur may travel for days and weeks in a northern, eastern or western direction and continually find fresh lakes, almost unknown rivers, and great bodies of virgin forest spread out like a map before him. It is a mistake, however, to think that the further away the more game; as a matter of fact, the best region of all is that adjacent to lakes Timiskaming, Kipawa,

THE MATTAWA RIVER AND THE UPPER OTTAWA

and Timagaming, which is a large "haunted" lake lying to the westward of Timiskaming. This lake has always been a place of great solitude; the Indians have a tradition that it was the abode of evil spirits, and that His Satanic Majesty was very intimately acquainted with certain islands in it. A detailed description of this beautiful region, the fabled Algonquin heaven, is given in a pamphlet, issued by the C.P.R., entitled "Timagaming."

The easiest way to do the Mattawa is to take the canoe by rail to Lac du Talon, which is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Rutherglen station, from which one can work up and down the river. Your guide will lay out the route, and decide upon where to pitch the tent if shooting is the primary object. This is one of a regular network of small lakes which form the headwaters of the Mattawa; and verily this network will entangle the angler's heart, for in one and all of its meshes are splendid fish. Countless streams and rivulets con-



CAMP, LAKE TIMAGAMING

tribute their volumes to feed these lakes, and speckled trout abound wherever the water is deep enough to cover them.

The Lake Timiskaming branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway follows the left bank of the river from Mattawa to Timiskaming at the foot of Lake Timiskaming, where it branches off to Kipawa on Lake Kipawa. By this route one reaches a country of moose, caribou, bear, and fishing, for many feeders of the Ottawa contain brook trout. The Jocko River, which joins the Ottawa at Lumsden, is a good trout stream, and excellent sport is to be obtained at Beauchene and Boisfranc Lakes. Lake Timiskaming (Ojibway for "deep and shallow water"), an expansion of the Ottawa some seventy-five miles long containing black bass, and surrounded by forested levels of exceedingly rich land, may be traversed either by canoe or steamers of the Lumsden Line, which run in connection with the trains. At Timiskaming station, where there is a really excellent modern hotel, Baie des Peres, and Haileybury, the sportsman will find

FISHING AND SHOOTING

comfortable quarters from which expeditions may be made, and at the place first named parties can be fully outfitted and supplied with guides. Beyond Lake Timiskaming, in a great game region, the waterways lead in all directions. Should one wish to go to Timagaming the peerless, with its 1400 islands and limpid waters teeming with game fish, then portage from Haileybury, and canoe up the Montreal River and through Lady Evelyn and Diamond Lakes to Timagaming, and via the northeast arm and the Rabbit Lakes back to Timiskaming. The most enjoyable canoe trip imaginable is found here—full information about which is given in a special booklet devoted to Timagaming. If the sportsman wishes to go to James Bay, from the head of the lake, Lac des Quinze can be reached by good wagon-roads; from the latter lake he can go by the lumber company's "alligators" to the end of the deep bay where the Lonely River begins, which can be ascended to the first falls. On this road there are few portages and they are kept in admirable order, while



CALLING THE MOOSE

five-sixths of the journey is over splendid lakes, very well stocked with fish.

It takes about three weeks to go from Lake Timiskaming to James Bay when the beauty of the scenery and the abundance of fish and game do not detain the traveller longer on the way.

If, instead of going to James Bay, we wish to proceed toward the splendid territories in the northeast, we may go from Lac des Quinze in an easterly direction by the "alligators" already mentioned to the southeastern extremity of the magnificent Lake Expanse, called also Ouanaouais. From this lake there is a choice of portages either by the river Ouanaouais or by the Ottawa to Grand Lac Victoria, remarkable for the peculiarity of its shape, the quantity and the excellence of its fish, and the surprising number of moose that are to be found near it. On this journey there are more portages than on the road to James Bay, but

THE MATTAWA RIVER AND THE UPPER OTTAWA

they are easy and well-beaten, while along them are several lumbering establishments where a fresh supply of provisions are to be obtained. From Grand Lac Victoria, the line of the Canadian Pacific can be reached again by going down through a series of lakes and rivers, by which one may canoe down the Lievre and reach the railway at Buckingham, or the St. Maurice, coming out at Three Rivers, or continue on to Lake St. John and return to Quebec by rail. These routes offer glorious canoe trips, which will 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 of a thousand and one other things that go to make the life of a woodland wanderer delightful.

Lake Kipawa lies directly to the east of Timiskaming, from which it is reached by the short line of railway which



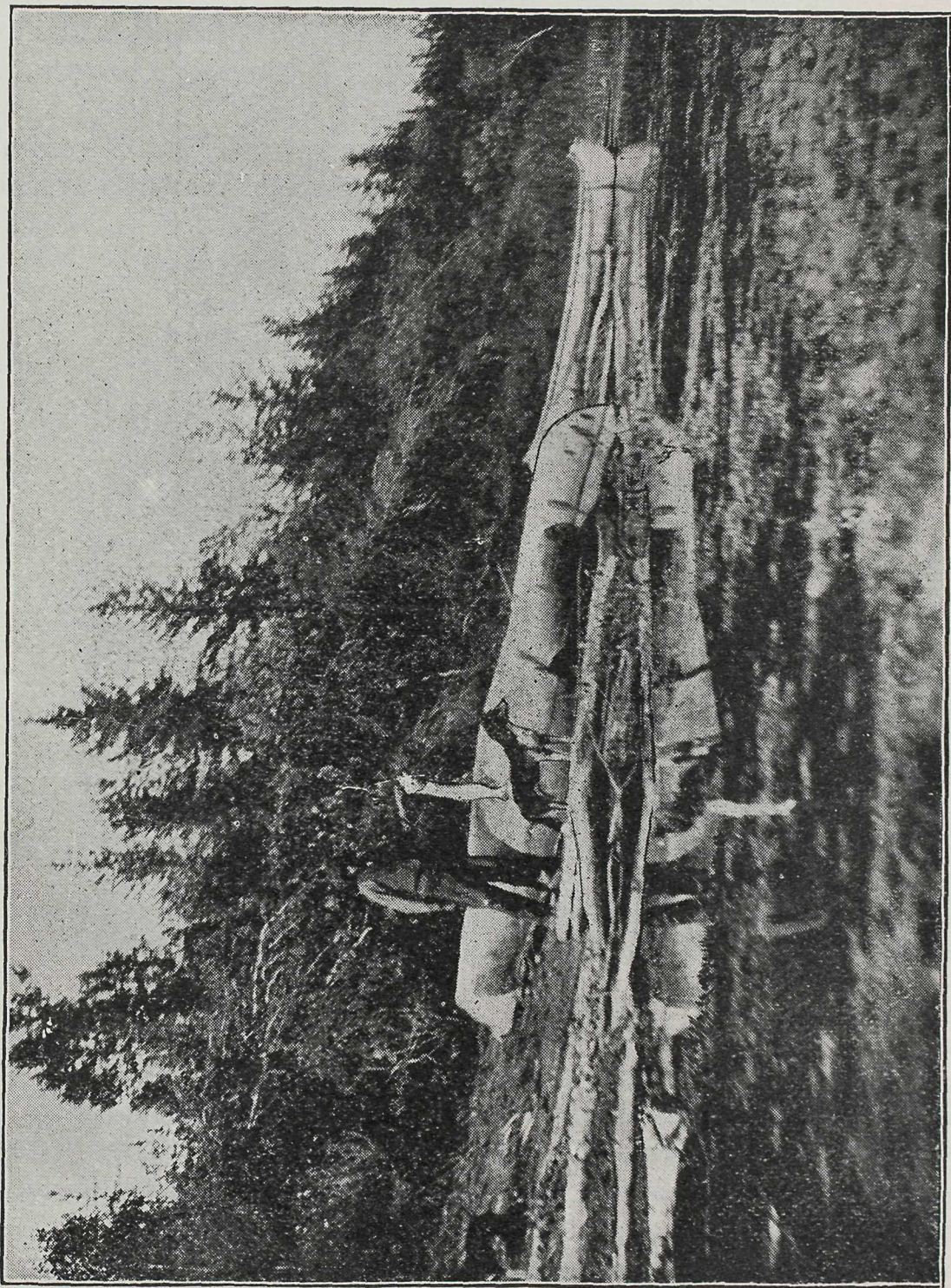
NATURAL CANAL, LAKE KIPAWA

follows up the rapid waters of Gordon Creek. Kipawa is dotted with innumerable islands, on some of which are lovely lakelets, and its arms spread out like the tentacles of a huge octopus, giving it a coast line of some 600 miles. Steamers make trips in all directions and give access to these waters whose intricacies are suggested by its Indian appellation, which is said to mean "hiding place." There is hotel accommodation at the village of Kipawa, where the tourist can also hire guides, canoes and camping outfit. Kipawa gives a bewildering choice of canoe routes—one by the Maganasipi to Deux Rivières, another by the DuMoine to Des Joachims, each occupying from eight or ten days, a third by Ostaboing Lake and Fraser River to Quinze Bay and the head of Lake Timiskaming, and thence by steamer—a fortnight's outing, another via North River, Birch Lake, Ogaskananing Lake, Ross Lake and Lake

FISHING AND SHOOTING

Expanse, and down the Ottawa to Lake Timiskaming. This would occupy about three weeks. These trips could be multiplied indefinitely; some would take from a few days to a few weeks, while the whole summer could be passed in these delightful solitudes without a duplication of route.

One of the best game countries in Canada, and there is no mental reservation with this statement, is the valley of the White River, an important stream of the Nipissing District,



INDIAN CANOES ON WHITE RIVER

Ontario. The White River discharges into the head of Lake Timiskaming, close to the inter-provincial line dividing Quebec from Ontario. It waters all the region which is included in the triangle bounded by the Height of Land, the headwaters of the Montreal River, and the Lonely and Quinze Rivers to the eastward. The greater part of the basin of the White River is yet a blank on the Government maps, though the Indians living at North Timiskaming, a village at the head of the lake having the same name, are well acquainted

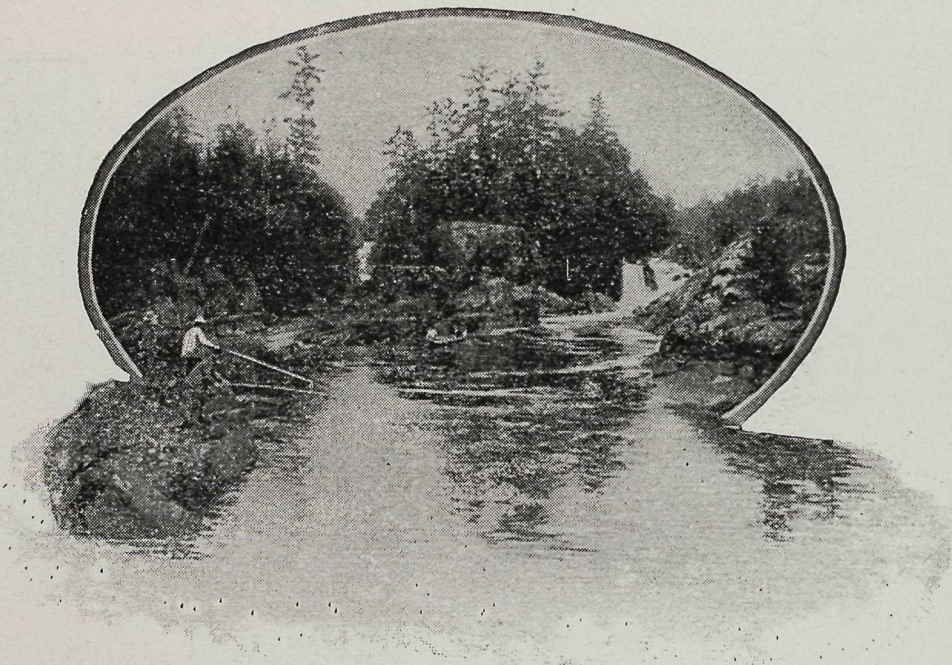
LAKE NIPISSING AND TROUT LAKE

with its ramifications. It is pre-eminently a hunter's country, big game being very abundant.

In no Canadian district, within easy reach of civilization, are there so many moose; bear are quite abundant, while caribou and deer are by no means scarce. Full outfits may be procured at Haileybury, which is but twelve miles from the mouth of the river, and Indian guides inferior to none may be hired for \$2.00 a day at North Timiskaming.

To reach this district the Canadian Pacific Railway is followed to Timiskaming station, where the S.S. Meteor of the Lumsden Line makes close connections, and will convey the traveller to Haileybury, or, should the sportsman so desire, he may proceed all the way to the mouth of the White River on board the Meteor.

A lover of the canoe, who prefers to take his own craft with him, can visit the town of North Bay, situated on Lake Nipissing, and distant from Mattawa forty-six miles, another



MATTAWABIKA FALLS

town 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 waggon to Trout Lake, four miles away, and 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 by-gone times by the servants of the great 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 sportsman must decide for himself where the trip shall finish, for he is now upon that mighty watery highway which ends with the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

LAKE NIPISSING AND TROUT LAKE.

On the shores of Lake Nipissing is the bustling little town of North Bay. The lake is a magnificent sheet of water, some thirty miles wide and eighty long, offering unlimited opportunities for sailing, bathing or fishing. There is plenty of hotel accommodation, from \$1.00 per day upwards, and as the town is built close to the beach, the hotels are within 200 yards of the water.

Below the village a pier runs out 150 yards or more, and, from this point of vantage catches of pike, bass and pickerel are made. 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. There are many craft including steam yachts and sail boats, available; and by heading toward the Indian



OJIBWAY BIRCHBARKS

reservation, a pleasant trip and a good catch are assured. The fish include 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 should he fail to fill his basket 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 be too rough, he will return with a fine lot of big ones.

As a shooting ground the Nipissing country ranks 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 "west arm" of Nipissing good duck shooting may be had in the Fall. The district about Bonfield, 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 in the Nipissing district, and reached direct by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the country around Sturgeon River, distant from North Bay twenty-three miles.

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 housed, and where a steam launch and half a dozen excellent skiffs are kept for hire. Trout Lake is a picture which 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, through whose shadowed aisles runs many a good trout stream.

Passing on down the lake the scenery is extremely beautiful, and one realizes how thoroughly attractive is this wilderness. 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 we go down the lake toward Big Camp Island, seven miles from the starting point, passing several very pretty islets on the way.

Turtle Lake 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 being quite willing to be caught at the rate of fifteen an hour.

Shooting in the immediate neighborhood is 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 met with, and moose have from time immemorial harbored about the beaver meadows and in the densely wooded stretch of lowland near the foot of the lake.

NORTH BAY TO JACK FISH.

The region lying between North Bay and Lake Superior, especially the portion west of Sudbury, has been very little hunted and its attractions are practically unknown to most shooting men. The country is yet in a primitive condition; the Indians have not been spoiled by contact with the whites, being under the parental care of the Hudson Bay Company, and all game natural to the district exists, probably, in about the same numbers as before the railway went through. Anywhere west of North Bay the hay fever victim will find a certain refuge and this alone should attract thousands of people from June until November. The big game consists of

FISHING AND SHOOTING

moose, caribou, deer and bear; the wing shot will find uncommonly good duck shooting in a few favored spots where the wild rice grows, and the ruffed and Canadian grouse, commonly called birch and spruce partridge, are everywhere. Of the fishing, even more can be said than of the shooting. The eastern side of the district contains mascalonge, pike, black bass, doré and trout, and the western part offers as fine trout fishing as is to be found on the continent.

SUDBURY.

There are two comfortable hotels at Sudbury, and it is well situated as a sporting headquarters. Lake Wahnapiatae holds grey trout up to forty pounds, though, of course, such



BY THE PORTAGE

big fish are seldom caught. October is the best month. Lake Wahnapiatae is better reached from Sudbury than from any other point. A glance at the map shows that this country has many lakes, and in most of them there is capital fishing. Deer hunting on the Vermilion River is excellent, and as yet there are few wolves in the district. There are lots of brook trout to be had within a day's drive of Sudbury. Caribou and moose exist in fair numbers thirty miles west of the town near Onaping Lake, and all that country is good for deer.

BISCOTASING.

Twenty-five miles east of Biscotasing there is a good deer country, and some excellent grey trout fishing in Waterspout Lake. This is one of the best centres between the Ottawa River and Heron Bay. From here a canoe route down the

FROM NORTH BAY TO THE LAKE OF THE WOODS

Mississaga leads to Dayton or Blind River on the Soo branch. The first twenty miles after leaving Biscotasing is through burnt land, but after that the route lies through a splendid forest country, where moose abounds. Fifteen days is the necessary time for the trip to Dayton, but to fish and camp leisurely, or if there are ladies in the party, it is much wiser to give three or four weeks, and you can spend even more time pleasantly on the trip. There are moose, deer, caribou and bear, rabbit, partridge and duck in the neighborhood. By spending the season from Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, north of the Canadian Pacific Main Line at Biscot, where there is another good canoe trip, and the season from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, on the Mississaga, south of the line, a full month's shooting can be had. The canoe trip is delightful in itself without any shooting.* From 100 to 150 bears are killed annually about Biscot.

The map of the Mississaga canoe trip will bear study with a magnifying glass by those who think of taking this match-



LAUNCH ON DOG LAKE

less canoe trip, by some thought to be superior even to the Timagaming canoe trip. There is a good canoe trip to be had north of Biscot.

CHAPLEAU.

There is a good hotel here and some brook trout fishing in a stream 17 miles east of the station, and some grey trout fishing in Lake Como a short distance west.

MISSANABIE.

This station has become renowned for the good trout fishing to be had within a few miles. At Stoney Portage, which is the outlet of Dog Lake, there is excellent trout fishing, the fish running up to five pounds in weight. Missanabie is on the Height of Land and was the most important point in the old canoe route from Lake Superior to James Bay.

*NOTE.—See map on pages 40 and 41.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Before giving a more detailed account of the individual rivers, a few general remarks as to the sport to be obtained between Heron Bay and Fort William should prove of interest to fishermen. Along this stretch of shore there are many streams yielding excellent sport. The fish are true speckled trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, and their huge size is accounted for by their habits. Just as the so-called "sea-trout" of the lower provinces owe their improved condition to a winter residence in salt water, so do the trout inhabiting the streams which discharge into Lake Superior owe their great growth to the fact that they pass a great portion of the year in the big lake. Though these large trout, fish weighing from five to eleven pounds, occasionally take the fly well, they are captured most surely upon a Devon minnow, or some such spinning bait. While it is true, that fly fishing is, as a rule, more to be commended than even the most skilful minnow



BRINGING OUT THE HEAD

spinning, yet, the fisherman who tries his luck in the ice-cold streams that feed Lake Superior, will certainly carry away very pleasant recollections of an exciting tussle with brook trout, whose bulk exceeded that of any other trout he had ever killed before.

Each of these rivers afford sport early and late in the season, but not during the height of summer, that is to say, from the end of June to the beginning of August. There is fine fishing to be had along the shore of Lake Superior for large trout, which take the fly freely after the first of August.

In following the transcontinental line to Fort William, 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 Nipigon River and Lake, the dream alike of anglers who have and have not cast a line in its rushing flood, or had their best efforts taxed by the jewelled leviathans that abound

FROM NORTH BAY TO THE LAKE OF THE WOODS

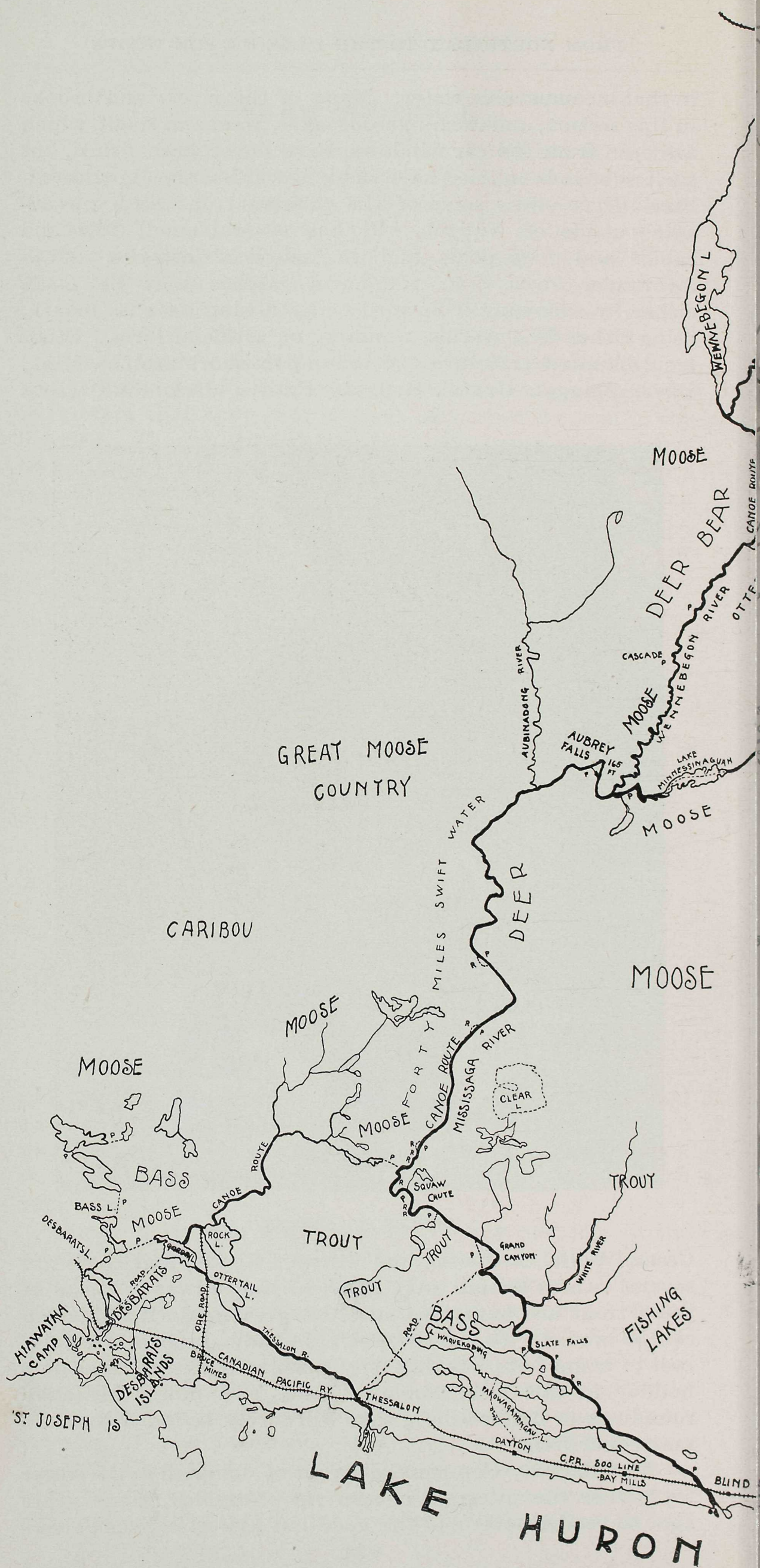
in that incomparable water. Many of the rivers and brooks in this section, and the numerous lakes, great and small, which are seen from the car windows, have never been fished, but such as have been tried have richly rewarded the experiment. Steel River offers some of the choicest trout fishing available outside of Nipigon. It has several small falls and rapids and deep pools, and, in fact, it is just the stream an angler loves, and wonderful catches may be made either by following it upward or by fishing 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, Jack Pine, Trout

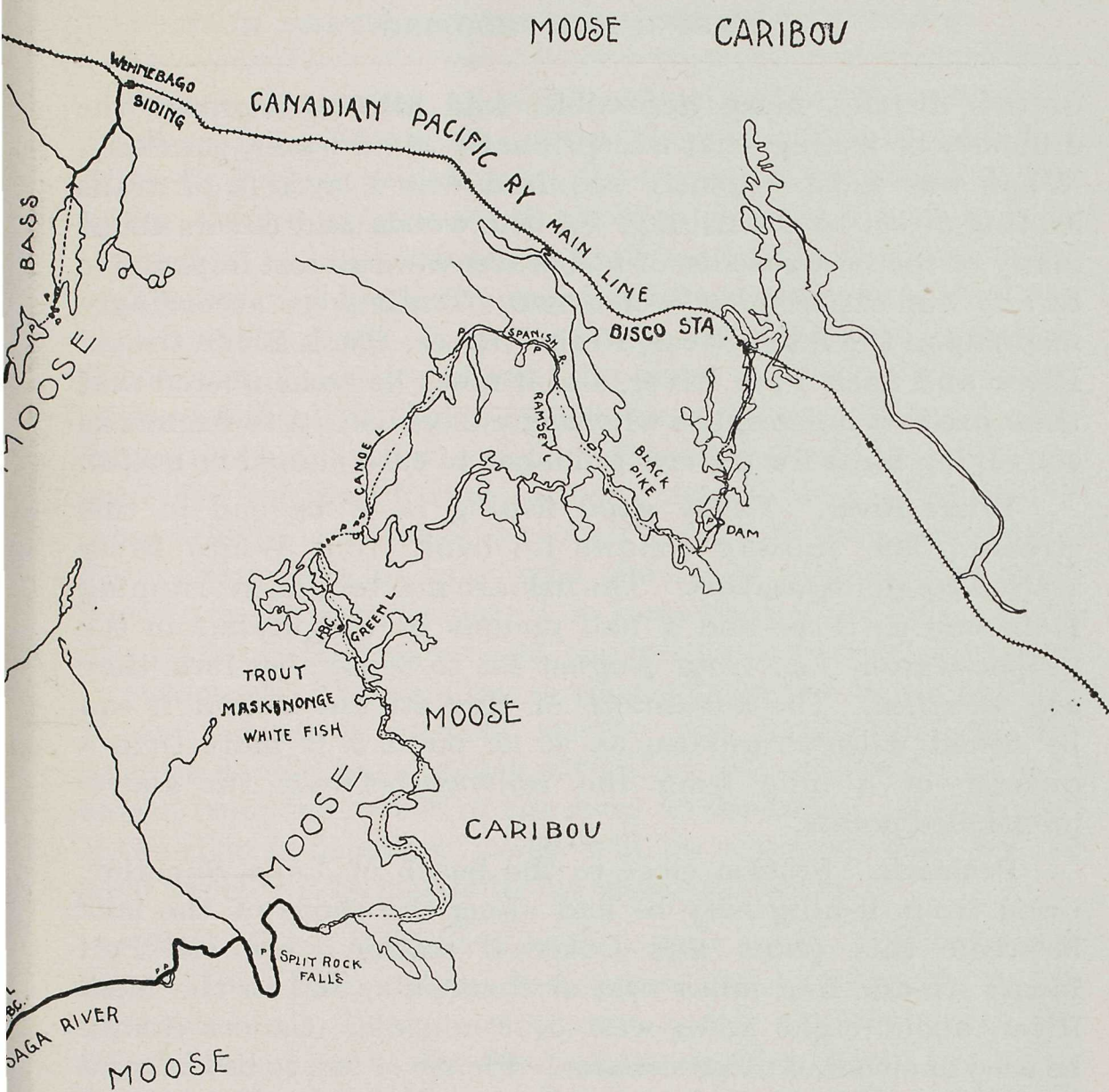


GROUSE FOR DINNER

Creek, Wolfe, McKenzie, 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 waded. To fish these rivers to advantage it is usually best to camp out; but that only adds to the enjoyment of a holiday in this lone, romantic land, and more attractive roundings or better fishing than will surely be found there no man could desire.

The Railway Company, desirous of doing all in its power to further the interests of sportsmen, decided, some years ago, to render several of the good but almost unfished rivers





LAND OF HIAWATHA

22

ON
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

DESBARATS STATION IS 28 MILES EAST
OF SAULT STE MARIE & 375 MILES
NORTH OF CHICAGO.

VERY MANY LAKES NOT ON THIS MAP.

0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES

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 covers about many of the best reaches of fast water were almost impassable to any but experienced woodsmen. Trails were accordingly made upon 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 should be useful.

White River. Fairly good fishing is to be had in this stream. The railway follows its bank from White River station to Montizambert. The fish are not very large, running from one to three and a half pounds in weight, but in the proper season, *i.e.*, from August 1st to September 15th, they 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 beach of Lake Superior. Good trout fishing may be had along the shore of the lake between this point and 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 an 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. It is also the station for the Little Pic River, two miles east. Good fishing is to be had in this stream. Indians are always encamped at the mouth of it, and they may be engaged at any time for an ascent of the river. The only drawback to this stream 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 may always depend upon having good sport in Lake Superior.

Prairie River. Situated two miles east of Steel station. The Company has had a trail cut along this river. It starts about 500 feet west of the railway bridge, and runs in a northerly direction for about four miles, striking the river at the head of the rapid water. Fishermen wade down the rapids from this point, getting good fishing 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 it is particularly good from August 1st to September 15th, the fish running in weight from one-half to three pounds.

Steel River. 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 the 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 may 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 excellent 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 often to be had, though it is somewhat uncertain. From August 1st to September 15th the fishing cannot be surpassed anywhere, the fish ranging in weight from two to six pounds. If the fisherman intends visiting the headwaters of this river he should have guides with him; but capital sport is to 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 Blacks station. The Company has 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 should 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 falls starts from the line of railway about a mile west of Blacks.

Gravel River. A trail has been cut from Gravel 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 the 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 the river fishing. The scenery here is particularly fine.

Jack Pine River. One-fourth of a mile east of Kama station. A trail, starting from Kama 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 they are usually somewhat small in size; the fisherman can always look forward, however, to three or four large fish during a day on the river

and not be disappointed. From August 15th until September 15th the fish are numerous and large ; in weight from one and a half to five pounds.

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

The Nipigon. Most famous of all the streams of the north shore, however, is the beautiful Nipigon, and nobody going so far should fail to make the trip by canoe from its mouth to the parent lake above. The Nipigon is some thirty-one miles long, and connects Lake Nipigon with Superior, its waters emptying into Nipigon Bay. On a fishing day—for even Nipigon 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



THE END OF THE PORTAGE

till he has tried this stream. Two-pounders, three-pounders, four, five—yea ! and, by the unlying scales, *eleven-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 Nipigon, where will be found a comfortable little hotel with accommodation for a limited number.

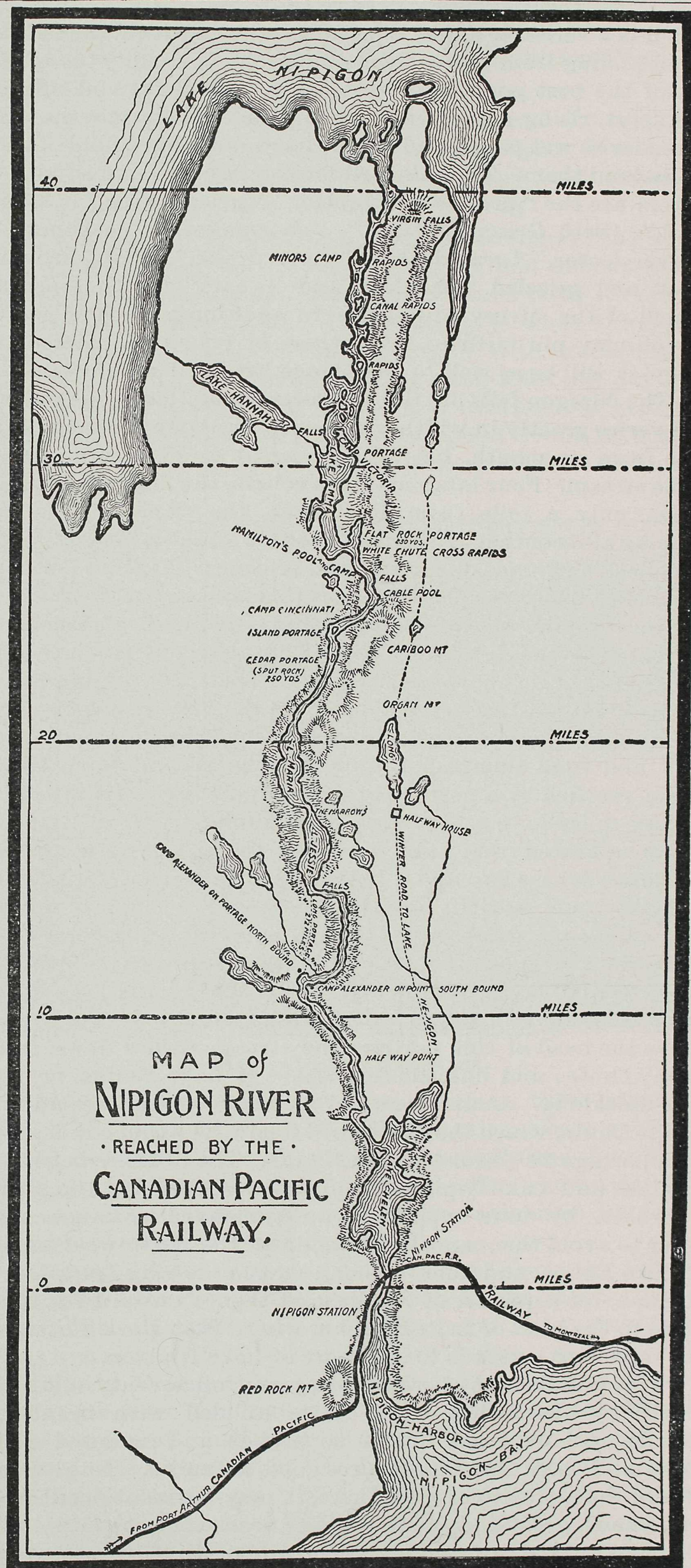
On some days the fishing is fairly good from the railway bridge down to the mouth, particularly in the rapids ; but to fish the river properly you must camp, and fortunately there is no difficulty about obtaining guides (Indians) and canoes at Red Rock, Nipigon, Ont., a Hudson’s Bay Company’s post. All necessaries for ordinary camping parties can also be obtained there. Intending visitors must bear in mind that a trip up the river means living under canvas, and govern themselves accordingly. Everything requisite for a fishing excursion may now be bought at Red Rock. There are many beautiful sites for a camp all along the river, and to say

that it is a veritable angler's paradise is quite within the mark. Trout scaling from two to five pounds may 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. The standard flies for Nipigon 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.

The Nipigon 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 strong. 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 canoer will follow for about a mile, and then portage 230 yards to Lake Emma. The distance between this lake and Lake Nipigon is only a few 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 north-west 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 Nipigon.

This grand sheet of water measures full seventy miles in length by about fifty wide. It is studded with 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, 1000, varying in size from eight miles in breadth down to mere

FISHING AND SHOOTING



picturesque rocks. 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's Bay post. From the above brief summary some idea may be gleaned of the resources of Nipigon. The Nipigon can be reached either by the Canadian Pacific Railway direct to Nipigon 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, *Salvelinus fontinalis*) may be caught from the rocks along the lake shore at almost any point between 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.

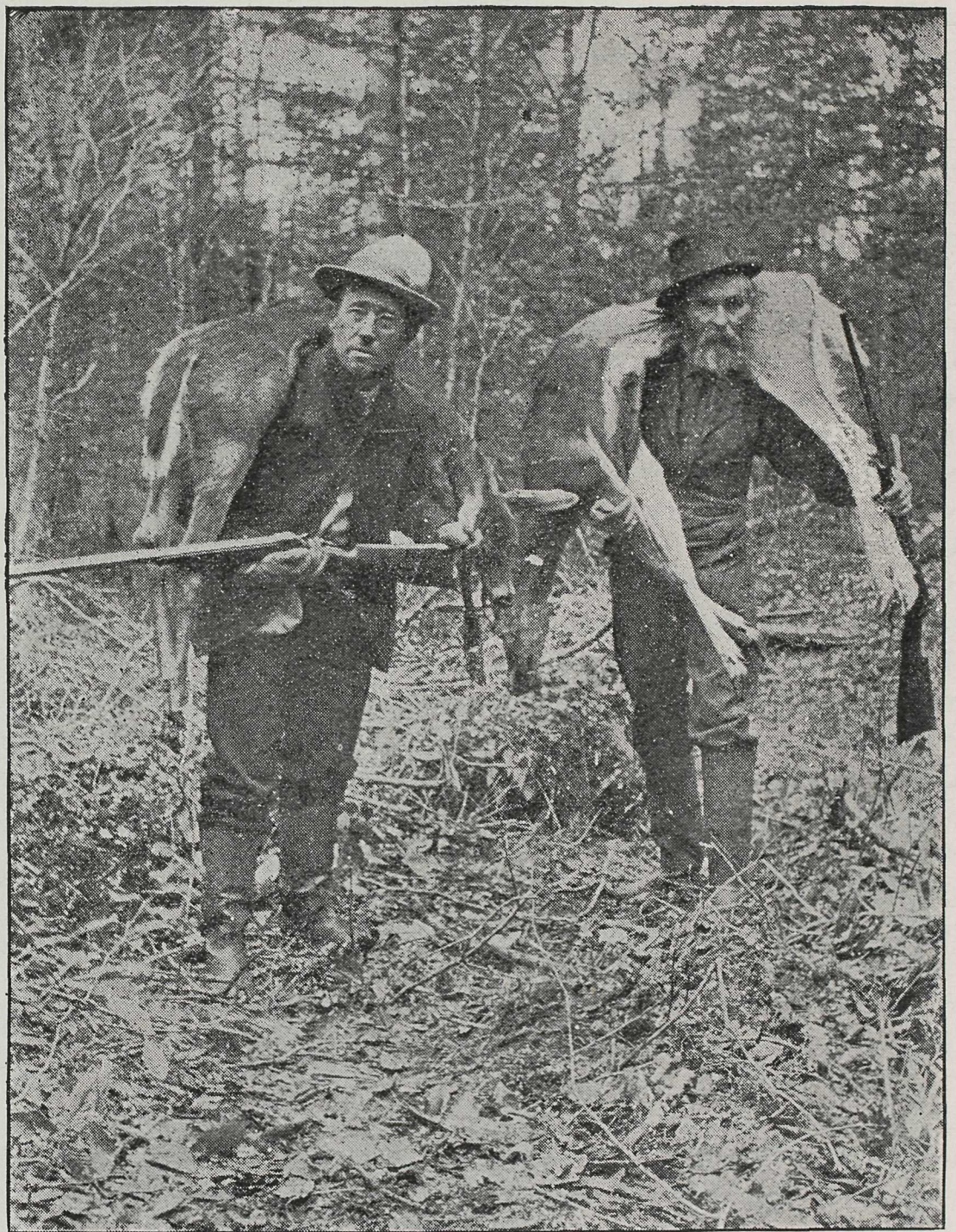
In the territory lying between the Nipigon and Fort William are a number of excellent waters, both for trout and bass. In two of them, Loon and Silver Lakes, black bass of great size are easily taken, as they rise freely to the fly, and the unusual sight of a speckled trout and a black bass hooked on 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 Nipigon, as Port Arthur and its sister town, Fort William, are the terminal points of the Canadian Pacific Railway's upper lake steamer routes.

As shooting grounds, these broad tracts of forest, lake, and rocky barren between Sudbury and Fort William are worth attention. Black bear, moose, caribou, and ruffed grouse are generally distributed. The best points are upon the north shore of Superior proper; Jack Fish being, perhaps, as good a centre of operations as any.

Westward from Fort William 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 Fort William and Winnipeg. This Wabigoon (Ojibway for flower) Lake is a pretty sheet of water extending west and south about twenty miles in each direction by about three or four wide, with rough, rocky shores in places, and a few small islands. Lake Trout, white fish, pike and pickerel abound in them, and may be caught with trolls. Beyond the Wabigoon Lakes are

FISHING AND SHOOTING

the Upper and Lower Manitou Lakes, fine stretches of water giving forty miles of steamboat navigation, and holding unlimited lake trout, white fish and pickerel. A small stream connects the upper and lower Manitou Lakes with Rainy Lake, offering a new route to the Rainy River system of waters, which marks the international boundary between the Province of Ontario and the State of Minnesota. One can leave the train at Wabigoon station and descend the outlet of Wabigoon Lake to Rainy Lake, and paddle either to



ONTARIO DEER HUNTERS

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. Small but comfortable steamers are placed on the route between Wabigoon and Rainy Lake—this being the Manitou district, which promises great development of its mineral resources, and accommodation is being provided at different places *en route* which will be capital centres from which to work either for game, fish or gold.

Undoubtedly Wabigoon is the best centre for sport between Fort William and the Manitoba boundary. There is a good

deal of big game very accessible, and the wing shooting is remarkably fine. Of late years the sharptail grouse, the common chicken of the North-West, has appeared in that part of the country in very large numbers. It has been spreading east from the prairie ever since the railway was built, and now there is actually better shooting at such places as Wabigoon, and other stations as far east as Peninsula, than in many parts of the open country to the westward. There are no brook trout in any of the waters adjacent to Wabigoon; in fact, there are none anywhere in Western Ontario, except it be in streams that eventually find their way to Lake Superior. There are, however, large numbers of lake trout in most of the lakes, and in some of them the young fish, those weighing from two to three pounds, may be taken during certain periods of the year on the fly. It is not generally known, but any fisherman testing it on the spot will find the information correct.

Travelling westward from Wabigoon, Eagle River and Vermilion Bay 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 may be taken in any 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 to be 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 watery highways for hundreds of miles east and west and north. Near its outlet at Winnipeg River is the progressive town of Rat Portage, now a great mining centre, from which steamers ply regularly to Fort Frances on Rainy River, from which other vessels run on Rainy Lake and the Seine River, where there are big and little game and capital fishing. Supplies can be procured at Rat Portage, Fort Frances and Mine Centre, the latter being a new town which has sprung into existence as a result of the rapid development of the gold areas in the vicinity. 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 as many duck in thirteen days' shooting on the English River as they ought to, 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 oldtime 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 Fort Alexander, following the course of the Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg, and thence south to the mouth of the Red River, and so to Selkirk, where rail is taken to Winnipeg; or, if you want more scope and prefer the far north, you may traverse Lake Winnipeg to Mossy Point, and 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 return to Lake Winnipeg via the Churchill River and another chain of lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN.

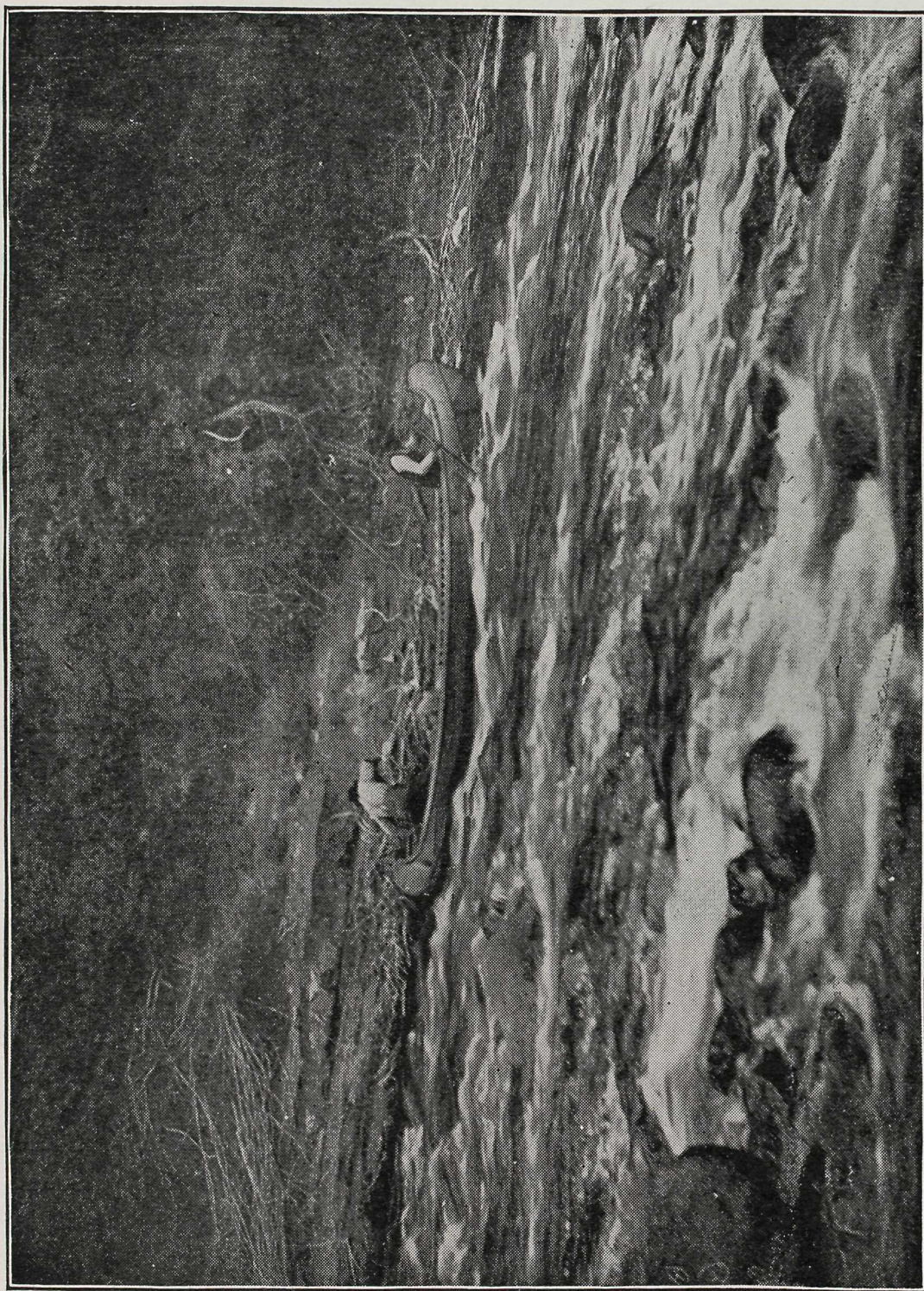
By the "Soo Line" of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the establishment of a direct route through the territory north of Lake Huron to the sister cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, much new territory is rendered easily accessible. The disciple of Isaac Walton or Nimrod may with advantage devote considerable time to that tract of country lying between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, there being virgin trout lakes, and lakes and rivers swarming with small-mouthed black bass. The Soo Branch forms part of that very important section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which connects Boston with St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Montreal.

Leaving Sudbury you find a continuation of the same varied and picturesque blendings of many colored rocks and rough forests, marked here and there with silvery streams and lakes, you have enjoyed along the "Transcontinental" line. The loveliness of the surroundings gradually improving until opposite Desbarats station, you catch a glimpse of Lake Huron and a portion of a cluster of 100 beautiful islets, which themselves form a part of the countless islands of the north shore of Lake Huron. These islands are destined to become more popular than the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, because of their cooler climate and greater variety and boldness of scenery. A pretty island can be bought from the Ontario Government for \$5.00 and upwards, or about \$5.00 per acre, and a picturesque cottage built upon it for \$250 and upwards. The Canadian Pacific Railway and four lines of steamers bring tourists' supplies, etc., to these islands, which are now easily accessible. They are only one hour by rail from "Soosans," as the two towns of Sault Ste. Marie are locally called. Sault Ste. Marie is a good outfitting place for camping parties. Desbarats has a clean and comfortable country hotel and two camps for tourists. North of Desbarats station three miles through the woods is Diamond Lake, an almost virgin trout lake, and about it are many lakes, which from the nature of

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

the country will remain well stocked with fish. The shooting is also good. The lakes, secluded and yet accessible, would be admirable places for an annual camp. The surrounding lands could be bought cheaply from the Ontario Government, and the fishing protected.

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



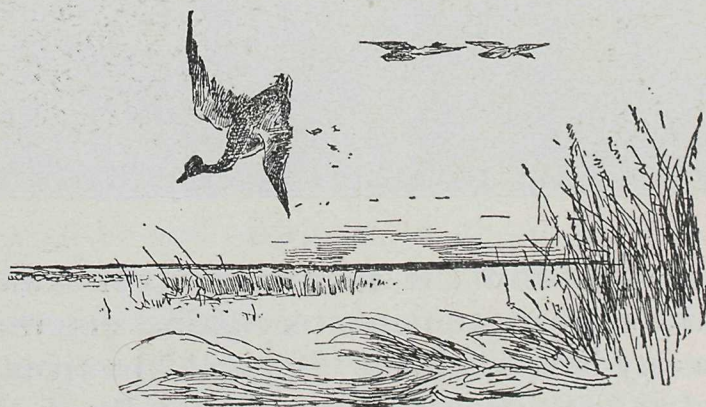
OJIBWAYS IN A RAPID

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 St. Mary's River, especially on the Canadian side among the islands, affords as good fishing as man can desire. 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. The foot of these fierce rapids is where the Indians spear the whitefish, and it is

FISHING AND SHOOTING

rare sport indeed for a novice to try his hand at this method of poor Lo's. He may not make a success of it, but he will have much fun, and enjoy what we all want—novelty. The immense government works, the waterpower system and canals, and Fort Brady, an American military post constructed in 1823, and the immense pulp mills (on the Canadian side) are among the special attractions which never fail to interest all comers. And now a word to those who think 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 try 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 a bag of ten to fifteen ruffed grouse was not considered anything extraordinary for a good covert shot." He had had but one season's trial of the broken prairie lands, rolling hills, and bushy ravines of Wisconsin, but deer were numerous, bear ditto; and stopping swift grouse and quail in the coverts, and the swift-winged "chickens" in the open, proved to be "for people who liked that sort of thing, just about the sort of thing they liked."



THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Amongst the finest shooting grounds to be found in America at the present day are those inclosed within the boundaries of the Canadian Northwest. Few territories offer such a variety of game or equal the abundance of it, or possess such splendid facilities for reaching the haunts of the different species.

It would be impossible to even name 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 marks the eastern confines of the Province of British Columbia. Roughly speaking, the prairie country is about 1000 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



A MANITOBA "ELK"

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 fur 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 advantages 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 wildfowl, 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 suitable browse can be found. The elk, caribou, jumping or mule deer, whitetail deer, pronghorn antelope, black and brown bear, 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, pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, Canada grouse, ptarmigan, and willow grouse, in the northern part of Western Canada, and the blue grouse (cock of the mountains), and Franklin's grouse in British Columbia.

Among the waterfowl are the trumpeter and whistling swans, the Canada goose, Ross' goose, lesser snow goose, and Hutchins' goose; the Canada goose and the snow goose being the most numerous. The mallard, black duck, canvas-back, redhead, pintail, gadwall, wood-duck, widgeon, green-winged, blue-winged, and cinnamon teal, spoon-bill, shoveller, golden eye, buffle-head, blue-bill, snipe, golden-plover, and fifteen varieties of the same family, great flocks of curlew, and many waders of lesser importance are found. About every marshy pool the bittern and heron will be seen, and in addition to these, hundreds of cormorants, 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 western portion of North-western Ontario, from Ignace to the Manitoba boundary, there are numerous lakes in which excellent trout and maskinonge may be obtained, while in the small lakes tributary to the

Lake of the Woods, and which are reached by canoes from Rat Portage, black bass are fairly plentiful. In the extreme east of Manitoba, in the immediate vicinity of and between Rennie and Molson 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 (pinnated) by driving a few miles out upon the prairie, and in the brush in the valleys of the Red and Assiniboine rivers ruffed grouse and Wilson and jack-snipe are abundant, 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.

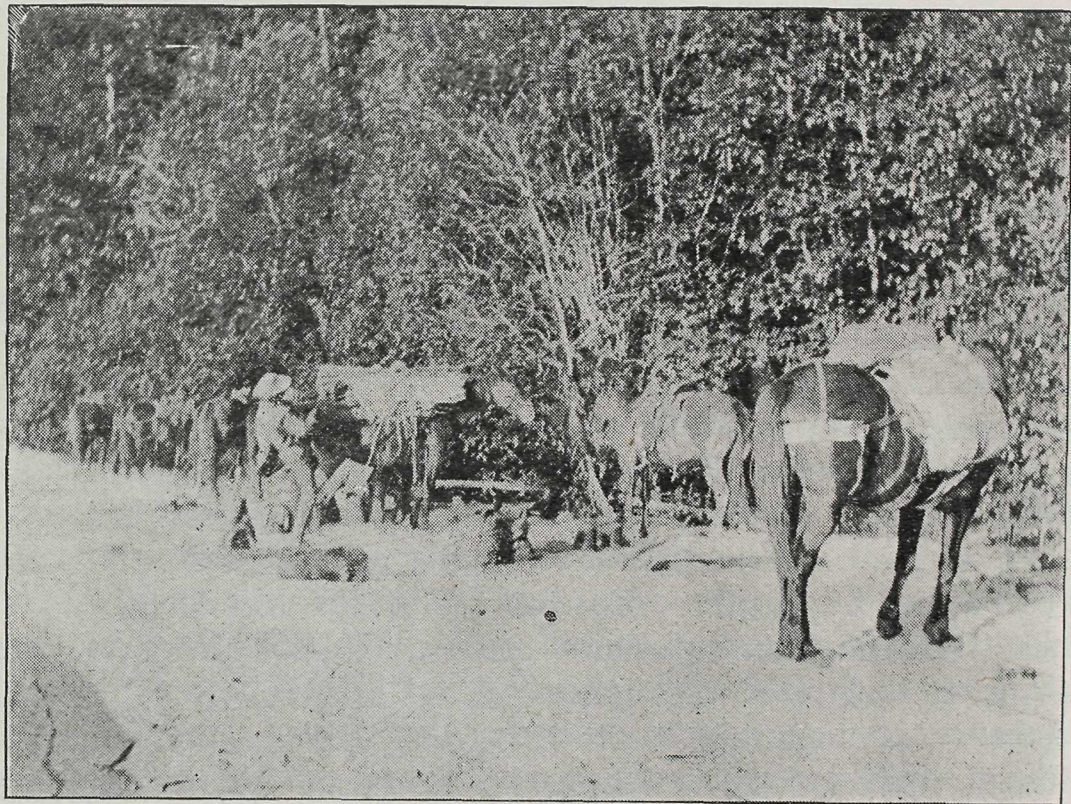
Winnipeg is the metropolis of the Northwest, and it is a very good centre to work from. It is on the edge of the prairie. The forest country, which has spread uninterruptedly from the Atlantic, becomes thinner and more scattered until it finally ceases at the eastern bank of the Red River. The western bank is the beginning of the true prairie, which stretches for almost a thousand miles to the base of the Rocky Mountains. This gives the sportsman who makes Winnipeg his headquarters the choice of many varieties of game. Eastward, as well as to the north, he will find big game such as moose, caribou, deer, whitetail and elk, while to the westward there extend illimitable prairies on which are to be found flocks of sharptail and pinnated grouse. In any direction from Winnipeg unlimited quantities of wildfowl will be found. Wherever the ground is in the least damp, you will find mallard, teal and other choice varieties of waterfowl. In April, the prairies, even in the immediate vicinity of the city, are literally covered by the numerous flocks of geese which rest there for a few days on their way to the far north. The Hutchins, or Canada Goose, usually appear first, to be followed a few days later by the small white geese known as wavies. When these latter have alighted in the neighbourhood large tracts have the appearance of being covered with snow, so numerous are the birds. They stay but a short time, however, and in the autumn do not reappear in this vicinity in anything like the same numbers.

Reaburn 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 always help to fill a bag. Some settlers' houses are close by, and a number of useful skiffs are kept for hire.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

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 mule deer. The lake is a great resort for waterfowl of all kinds common to the province, and for mixed shooting it is A1.

Another good point is Whitewater Lake, in Southern Manitoba, reached from Winnipeg by a short trip over the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific. Here "chickens," snipe, and plover are found in fair numbers, and there are thousands of geese, duck, crane, and other waterfowl. The east end of the lake is reached from Boissevain, but at Whitewater station, on the south shore of the lake, canoes and skiffs may be hired, and the facilities there provided enable the sportsman to obtain capital flight shooting when geese are



THROWING THE HITCH

going out to feed, and also to get to the favorite haunts of the canvas-back. Some great bags have been taken on the Whitewater. Killarney Lake, as well as Pelican Lake, a little northeast thereof, are excellent spots, while on Rock Lake, near Clearwater, and Swan Lake, adjacent to Pilot Mound, good bags are the rule and not the exception. North of Rock Lake are the Tiger Hills in the Pembina Mountains, haunted by elk, mule deer, and black bear; it also being a good locality for grouse, as well as for geese and ducks. Jackfish and mullet are plentiful in all the lakes, the former ranging from half-a-pound to 22 pounds. Camp outfit must be taken, but the sport will well repay all trouble, as ample occupation can be found for both rifle and shotgun, chicken and ruffed grouse being especially plentiful throughout the whole southwest of the province.

Lake Winnipeg offers still stronger inducements. You go from Winnipeg via Canadian Pacific Railway to Winnipeg

Beach, a distance of fifty miles. The great marshes about the mouth of Red River extend for miles, and form one of the most extensive duck grounds in the Northwest and they actually swarm with all kinds of waterfowl in the season. Here the sportsman can shoot till his gun gets too hot to hold, and providing he hold 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 uncountable flocks of geese resort.

Lake Manitoba is also a famous place for waterfowl—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, and other waterfowl, the game list includes “chicken,” and moose, elk and blacktailed 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. There are also good spots near Strathclair and Solsgirth. The route to these places is via the Northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Portage la Prairie.

The Dauphin country is a veritable sportsman's paradise. Prairie chicken are always plentiful on the Dauphin plains, and big game, such as elk, moose, bear, and deer abound in the forests of the Riding and Duck mountains, where the Dominion Government has wisely set apart a very large area, comprising several hundred thousand acres, as a permanent Timber Reserve, which will become the “Adirondacks” of Manitoba. The waters and shores of Lake Dauphin and Winnipegosis afford a splendid summer resort or home and feeding ground for all kinds of waterfowl. Not only can duck be seen there in thousands, and also large flocks of geese, but the trumpet-like call of that king of waterfowl, the white swan, may always be heard on these lakes, during the shooting season. The east side of Lake Winnipegosis is also a natural home for game of all kinds, where the moose, deer, bear, and caribou roam the sylvan solitudes undisturbed by the hunter. The Dauphin district is reached via railway from Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis, and a branch runs to the northwest from Sifton into the Swan River Valley where there is also good sport.

One of the best districts for big game in Manitoba is reached by way of Winnipegosis station on the Canadian Northern. The lake country to the north and east of this station is very well stocked with moose, bear, and wildfowl, while in the Dolphin district, through which the road passes, there are vast packs of sharptail grouse, the “chicken” of the North-west. Three guns, in the fall of 1901, succeeded in bagging six bull moose and a black bear in a fortnights' shooting, starting from Winnipegosis. The Hudson's Bay

FISHING AND SHOOTING

Company in Winnipeg understand thoroughly outfitting a party for this region.

From MacGregor to Brandon, along the main line of the C. P. R., the country is full of chicken, duck and grouse. A drive across country from the former station to Holland, on the Southwestern branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, takes the sportsman through a perfect paradise, as in addition to the winged game there are rabbits, prairie wolves, jumping deer and bear.

Oak Lake is another place where geese, duck and plover



A FAMILY CIRCLE

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.

Between Oak Lake and Qu'Appelle chickens are plentiful, and ducks are also to be had in the neighborhood of Broadview. North of Qu'Appelle big game is also to be found.

THE TERRITORIES.

At Yellow Grass, on the "Soo" branch line from Pasqua, ground which has seldom been shot over, ducks, geese and plover are in myriads.

In the Dirt Hills, about 20 miles south of Regina, deer and antelope, besides wild fowl, are fairly plentiful, and in the district about Regina there are innumerable opportunities for bags of duck and chicken, and nearly all the species of plover.

The "Mecca" of goose shooting is to be had on the south side of Buffalo Lake, about twenty miles north of Moose Jaw; wild geese in countless thousands come down from their feeding grounds in the Arctic circle in the months of September and October, and remain there until they take their departure for the south when ice begins to form on the lake. The country to the south of the lake is well settled, and the wheat-stubble field affords excellent feeding grounds. Proper hides dug in the stubble fields in the line of the flight of the geese and decoys set out will afford the finest goose shooting the keenest sportsman can imagine.

On the branch railway from Regina to Prince Albert sportsmen should get good bags at Lumsden, and chickens and ducks at Duck Lake and Prince Albert, while in the illimitable pine forest beyond that town, which is reached by line from Regina, game of nearly every description abounds, Montreal and Red Deer lakes being especially good spots. Complete outfits can be procured at Prince Albert.

Rush Lake, a few miles from the station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Ry., is one of the finest points for geese, duck and other waterfowl, where large bags can surely be made.

Farther west, again, is the antelope 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 may be enjoyed with the grouse among the brushy foothills of the giant range. Good shooting will 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.

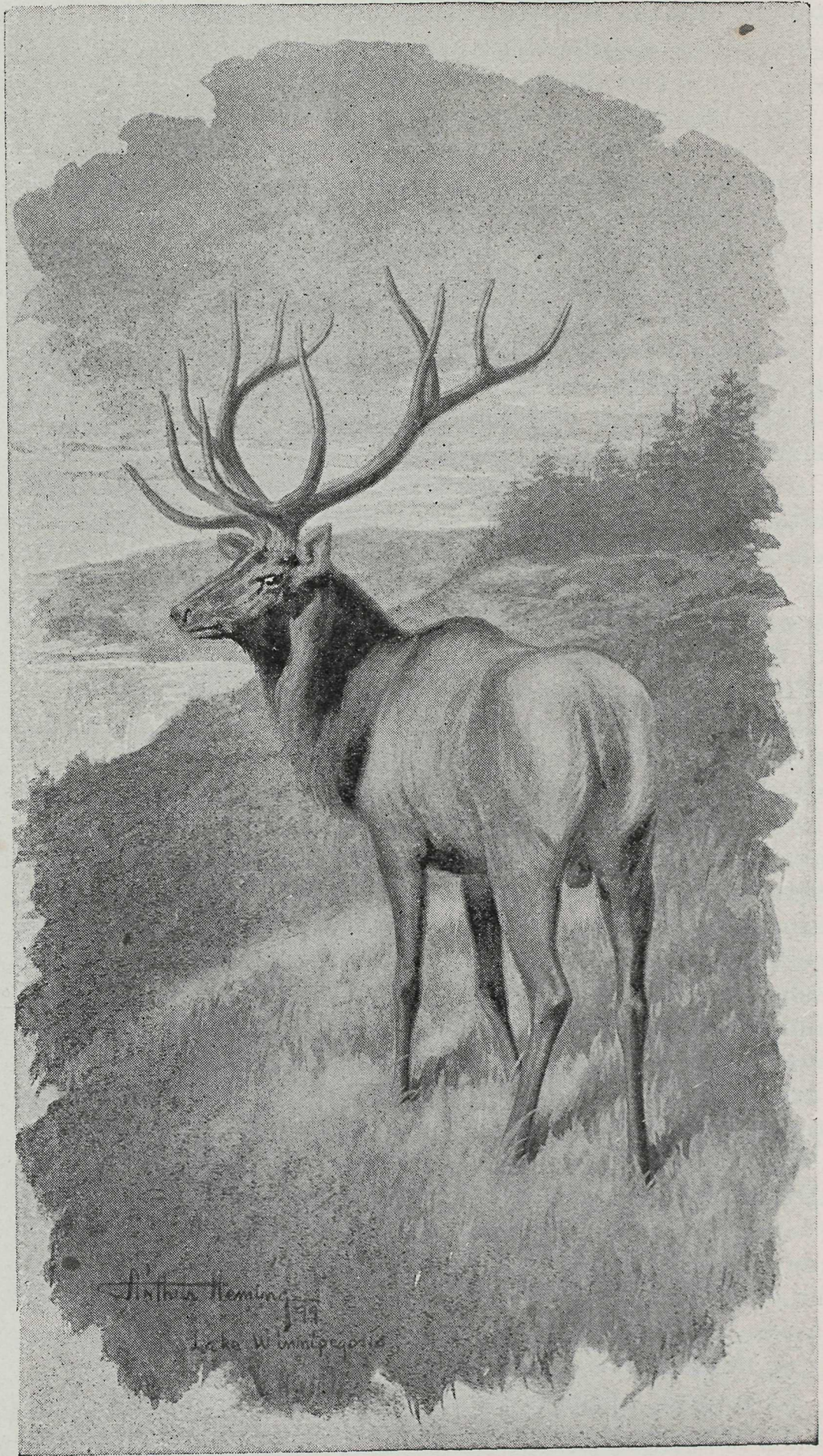
The Red Deer River region, to the north of Calgary, is easily reached from that city, which is one of the best centres for big game in the Northwest. The sportsman can get anything he wants in Calgary, and obtain his transport and riding animals at almost any of the ranches near by. There are numbers of men in the district who would be fitted to guide, having hunted all over the region.

Edmonton, which is the extreme limit of the railroad, is the gateway to the wild, half-known country to the north—a huge territory most abundantly stocked with game.

According to the latest available information the wood buffalo of the Smoky River district are increasing slightly in number, owing to the efficient protection afforded them by the Mounted Police. It is now thought that they number at least 150 head, while some estimators put the herds at 400

FISHING AND SHOOTING

animals. Very few are killed by hunters, but the great, grey timber wolves take a heavy toll of the calves. These animals are protected by law until 1905. These the Mounted Police are striving strenuously to protect, but their extinction is much to be feared. Moose exist in large numbers in the



WAPITI

forest-covered country between the North Saskatchewan and Lake Athabasca, and are to be found in the extension of the same belt to the north-west of it, even into Alaska. To the northward of the Great Slave Lake, that vast solitude

THE TERRITORIES

known as the Barren Lands extends to the very shores of the frozen sea. It is the home of the musk ox, the barren ground caribou, the wolf, the glutton, and the arctic fox. Along the shores that bound it, the polar bear may frequently be shot. It is a region full of interest to the naturalist and to the explorer.

In Southern Alberta, reached by the Macleod branch from Calgary, or by the Crowsnest Pass Ry. from near Medicine Hat, especially in that portion of it lying between Macleod and the mountains, there is the same wonderful 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. There is good chicken, goose, and duck-shooting between Macleod and the international boundary. Swans are also bagged occasionally. Trout are plentiful in the three branches of the Old Man River and in its numerous tributaries west of Macleod, and the most enticing bait for a big one is a mouse. There is also good trout fishing in the St. Mary's and Waterton (also called the Kootenay) and in all their branches, and capital sport with either gun or line can be obtained in the chain of Kootenay Lakes on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Salmon trout weighing from fifteen to forty pounds are among the catches in Eastern Kootenay. In the mountains back of these lakes, grizzly, cinnamon, silver tip and black bear, mountain sheep and goat are fairly plentiful. Guides are necessary, and the tourist will find good men in any of the settlements and stations along the line of the Crowsnest Pass Railway. This new line has brought a great, undisturbed game country within easy reach of the sportsman.

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

It should not be forgotten that many of the lakes and streams of the prairies are stocked with fine fish, including maskinonge, pike, and pickerel, 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 may 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.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Next to be considered are the "Rockies" along the main line of the Canadian Pacific, 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 the white man were startled by its overpowering grandeur. Among these marvels of old-time rock-building are the favorite haunts of elk, moose, deer, caribou, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, panther, grizzly and black bear, lynx, wolf, etc., etc., while waterfowl 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—elk, bear, panthers, bighorn and goats? Very good,



FORDING THE KOOTENAY

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 most of the varieties of the game enumerated; but mention need only be made of a few, from which a sportsman may safely plan his operations

The first 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, a short distance from the hotel is fine mountain trout fishing in the Bow and Cascade rivers, and excellent rainbow trout fishing in two small lakes, which the Indian guides know well; also deep trolling for lake trout on Devil's Lake, all but the latter being within easy walking distance. Guides and complete outfits may be secured for extended trips into the mountains after bear, sheep and goat, to the north, south, or west. It is good to know that you cannot shoot within the boundaries of the National Park.

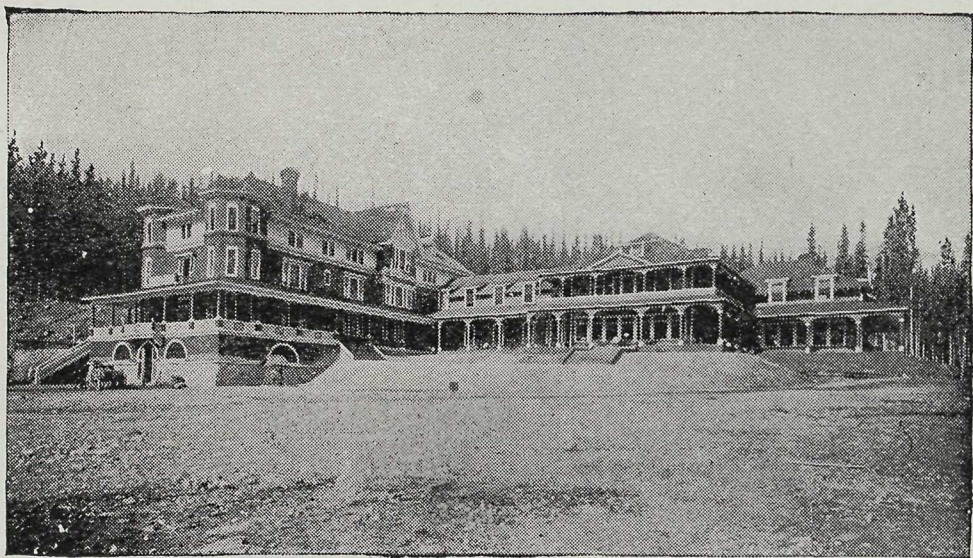
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Spray Lakes are twenty miles south, and another good lake is fifteen miles north-west. All of these lakes are easily reached by pack train, and the trip can be made by ladies. The lakes are surrounded by majestic scenery.

A very interesting and enjoyable trip can be made by pack horse through the Simpson Pass, across the great divide from Banff, and over another beautiful summit called the Vermilion Pass, then down to the Columbia River at Windermere, and thence by steamboat to Golden. On this trip you pass near the wonderfully beautiful mountain "Assiniboine," comparable to any in the Alps.

Thirty-five miles westward from Banff, Laggan is reached, from whence a carriage drive of two and a-half miles brings the traveller to one of the trinity of lakes nestling high up in the bosom of the mountains—Lake Louise—on the margin of which stands one of the Company's chain of chalet hotels, forming a desirable centre for exploration.

Field, sixteen miles beyond Laggan, may be heartily recommended as a stopping place for sportsmen, because it



LAKE LOUISE HOTEL LAGGAN

is in the centre of a region wherein all the game common to the Rocky Mountains is particularly abundant. The Mount Stephen House, situated at the base of Mount Stephen, is another of the Company's chalet hotels, recently much enlarged.

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, affording access to a game district in which are many sheep, goat, caribou and bear. Outfits may be procured at Golden, and guides and supplies at Windermere. The lagoons on each side of the steamboat channel swarm with duck, geese and swan—in fact, they are the favorite breeding grounds of waterfowl, and the headwaters of the river afford excellent fishing. The line climbs from the Columbia to Rogers' Pass, by following the valley of the Beaver. Men who desire to hunt big game could not do better than try the flanks of the lofty peaks, seen on either hand as the line is ascended. It is not true, as many believe, that game is scarce within many miles of the main line—any old hunter will tell you otherwise, and you may easily convince yourself of the truth of these

FISHING AND SHOOTING

claims by a little personal investigation. 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 annex, can accommodate a large number of guests. Immediately behind the hotel is the Fish Creek Valley, reached by the Asulkan Pass and Glacier, 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 or bear.

THE YOHO VALLEY.

This is perhaps the most fascinating of all the mountain valleys discovered up to this. Like many of the valleys in this great chain, the Yoho may only be reached by crossing a lofty divide, where the snow comes early and stays late, so that the hunting season cannot be prolonged beyond the end of September. The game most plentiful in the valley are goat and

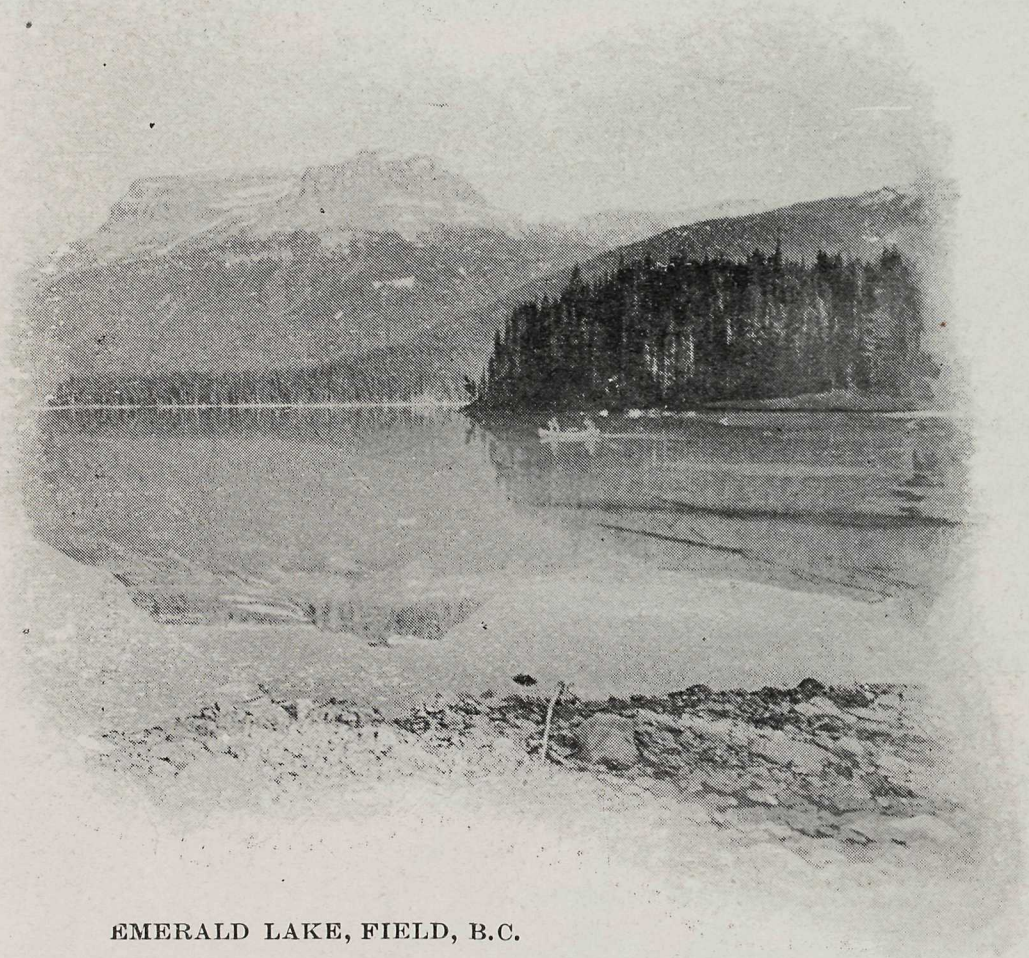


PTARMIGAN

bear, the former being quite abundant up near the snow line and around the edges of the great Wappetuk icefield. As a merely sporting district the Yoho is not so good as the valleys of the Beaverfoot or Ice rivers, but for those who desire to combine mountain climbing and enjoyment of superb scenery with their hunting, it is the most satisfactory ground.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has built an excellent carriage road from the Mount Stephen House, at Field, to the Emerald Lake Chalet, a comfortable, up-to-date establishment, where guides and ponies may always be procured, by the shores of the lake of the same name, so there is no difficulty in penetrating almost to the edge of the valley. Travellers would do well to take the precaution of notifying the manager of the Chalet of intended expeditions some days before their arrival. These seven miles traversed, however, the sportsman must either proceed afoot or by pony, as nothing but a pack trail runs over the Emerald divide into

the valley. A stiff climb of a couple of thousand feet brings its reward in views that cannot be surpassed and which may be thoroughly enjoyed while the ponies are resting, should a pack train be employed, and drinking from the crystal waters of Summit Lake. The descent into the valley is very impressive: at first the trail passes through a forest of enormous conifers, then zig-zags down the face of a colossal scree, the accumulation of centuries, and reaches the flats adjacent to the foot of the Takakkaw Falls. This most beautiful cataract of snow-white water may be said to rival the best the Yosemite can show. From this point to the head of the valley, the trail winds through mountain forests, and, occasionally, the traveller has to ford one of the tributaries of the north fork of the Kicking Horse. At length he arrives at the base of Mount Yoho, and



EMERALD LAKE, FIELD, B.C.

at the foot of the eternal ice. Here, should he be lucky, he may bag a mountain goat, as there are always bands of these animals in the neighborhood. Bears are by no means scarce.

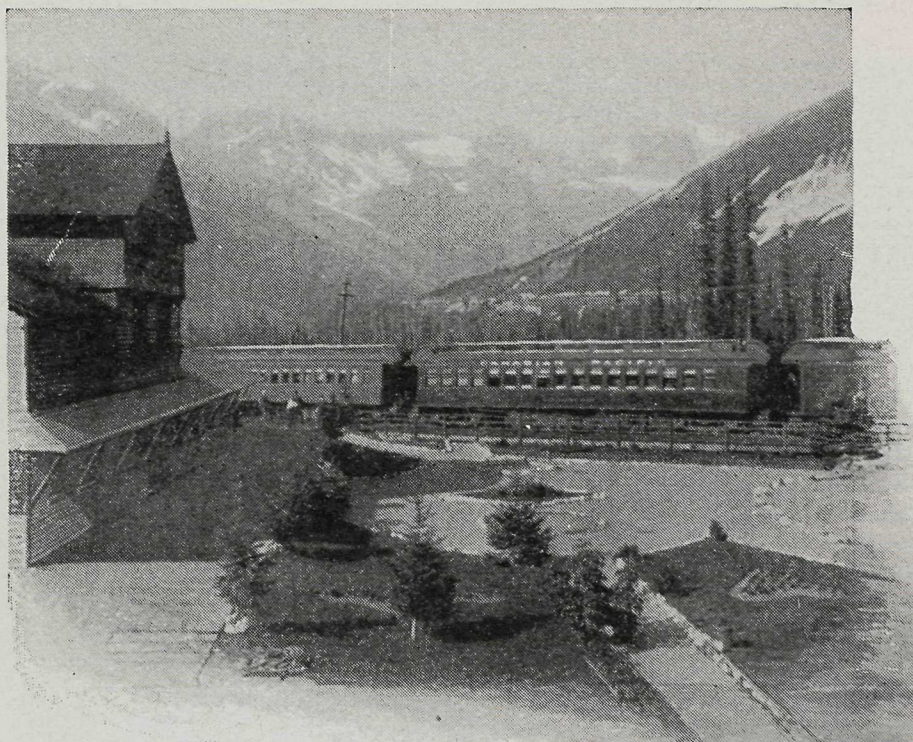
A return after the hunt may be made by way of the upper trail. This was only built last year, but will undoubtedly be a favorite route with hunters, passing as it does along the flank of the Emerald range, in some places quite 2,000 feet above the body of the Kicking Horse. The Little Chief hare and the marmot are quite abundant amid the great boulders, and their loud whistle will be heard on either hand, though the animals themselves lose no time in disappearing into their burrows, while the traveller is yet some distance away.

The Selkirk Range differs much in character from the Rocky Mountains. Whereas the latter have a dry climate and are lightly timbered as a rule, the rainfall in the Selkirks is heavy, and the forest growth typical of British Columbia—

FISHING AND SHOOTING

which is one of the most heavily forested countries in the world. The bighorn is quite unknown in the Selkirks, though tolerably abundant in the Rockies; the white goat, the caribou, and bear, of several varieties and at least two species, are abundant. The Selkirks have been very little hunted, and consequently the man who selects them as his own preserve will not find that his sport has been spoiled by previous hunters; only he must understand that he is about to tackle one of the wildest and most rugged regions on the continent. Any game he may bag will have been rightly deserved. Caribou and goat are often seen within a few miles of the C.P.R. hotel at Glacier.

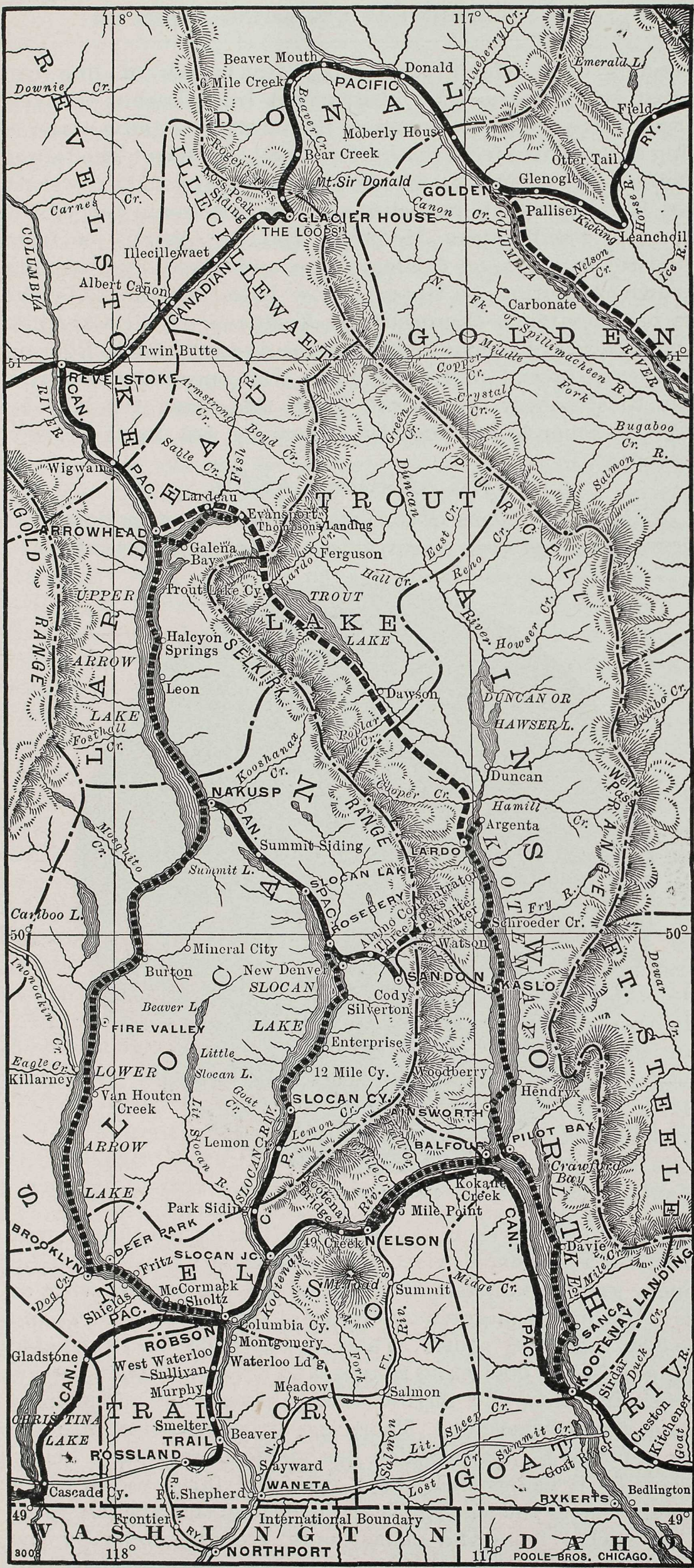
During the winter months, mountain lions descend into the valleys of the Kootenay and Slocan rivers, taking their toll from the ranches and settlements, and affording exciting sport. During the past winter twenty of these animals have been shot in the immediate neighborhood of the Trail Smelter.



HOTEL, GLACIER, B.C.

Any sportsman wishing to indulge in cougar hunting could hardly find a better district than this.

A new water, and one that has already become famous, is the Lower Kootenay River, which teems with mountain trout of fair size. Those who have tried it 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, and flowing south into Montana and Idaho return to British Columbia and empty into Kootenay Lake, again discharging its waters into the Columbia River near Robson. 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



MAP OF THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

stretches over 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 entirely free from mosquitoes and black flies. The Lower Kootenay is reached by two routes : either by the Crowsnest Pass Railway which branches off from the main line of the Canadian Pacific near Medicine Hat in Alberta, or from Revelstoke station, on the main line, and thence by branch to Arrowhead station, on Upper Arrow Lake, and thence by the fine new steamers, *Rossland* and *Kootenay*, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through the Arrow Lakes to Robson, and thence by rail, or by rail from Nakusp on Upper Arrow Lake to Rosebery, on Slocan Lake, and down the lake by C.P.R. steamer to Slocan City, thence by rail to the Lower Kootenay.

THE ARROW LAKES.

Although numbers of tourists have passed up or down the Arrow Lakes between Arrowhead and Robson, very few have



RAINBOW TROUT

as yet camped by their shores. Yet this is a country well worthy of a prolonged visit. In addition to most beautiful scenery great quantities of wildfowl are to be met with, as this is the line of migration of many of the breeding ducks and geese on their way south. There is big game in reasonable numbers in the encircling ranges, and several of the streams discharging into the Arrow Lakes have good reputations among trout fishermen. There is a stream flowing into the lake opposite St. Leon which has yielded some very heavy baskets to fly fishermen. As a rule, the farther down one goes the better the fishing, as at the head of the lake the water is yet turbid from the glacial mud brought down by the Columbia, but the lower lake is clear, the mud having settled

before the Narrows are reached. The climate of the lower lake is also better than that of the upper one, and here the yellow or bull pine (*P. ponderosa*) appears, a tree that is impatient of much moisture.

A month's outing in this region would be the *beau ideal* of a sportsman's holiday. The best fishing is just below the Lower Falls, thirteen miles from Nelson. Tourists can go out from Nelson in the morning and return at night. At Nelson (where fishing is also good) camp outfit, consisting of blankets, tents, cooking outfit, such as pots, pans, plates, cups, knives and forks, etc., can be hired for a small charge. Supplies and all sorts of provisions of the best quality may be purchased at reasonable prices. Good cooks can also be engaged at Nelson to accompany fishing parties. The necessary camp outfits will be carried free between Nelson and the different fishing camps, and the trains each way between Robson and Nelson will stop (when flagged) to take and put off the fishing parties. In short, everything has been arranged with a view of affording every comfort and facility to those who may wish to spend a few days in the Kootenay district enjoying fishing which is not surpassed anywhere on the continent. As very few fish are caught under a pound weight, and many run 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 new and strong.

Too much can hardly be said in favor of the fishing in the Lower Kootenay River, near Nelson. The fishing season is a long one, and the rainbow trout which are found in this magnificent river are not surpassed in game qualities by any fish that swims. This last sentence has been penned deliberately, and without the writer having forgotten the Atlantic salmon, the land-locked salmon and the European sea trout. These three fish are recognized as possessing magnificent sporting qualities. They are certainly worthy of the best fisherman's skill, but weight for weight and inch for inch, even the salmon does not surpass the magnificent rainbow trout that inhabit the cold, green waters of the Lower Kootenay River. Moreover, they must be fished for with delicate tackle and small flies, such as are used upon European trout streams, hence the sport is more than usually difficult. No guides are required on the Slocan River, which empties its waters into the Lower Kootenay. There is good fly-fishing in this stream.

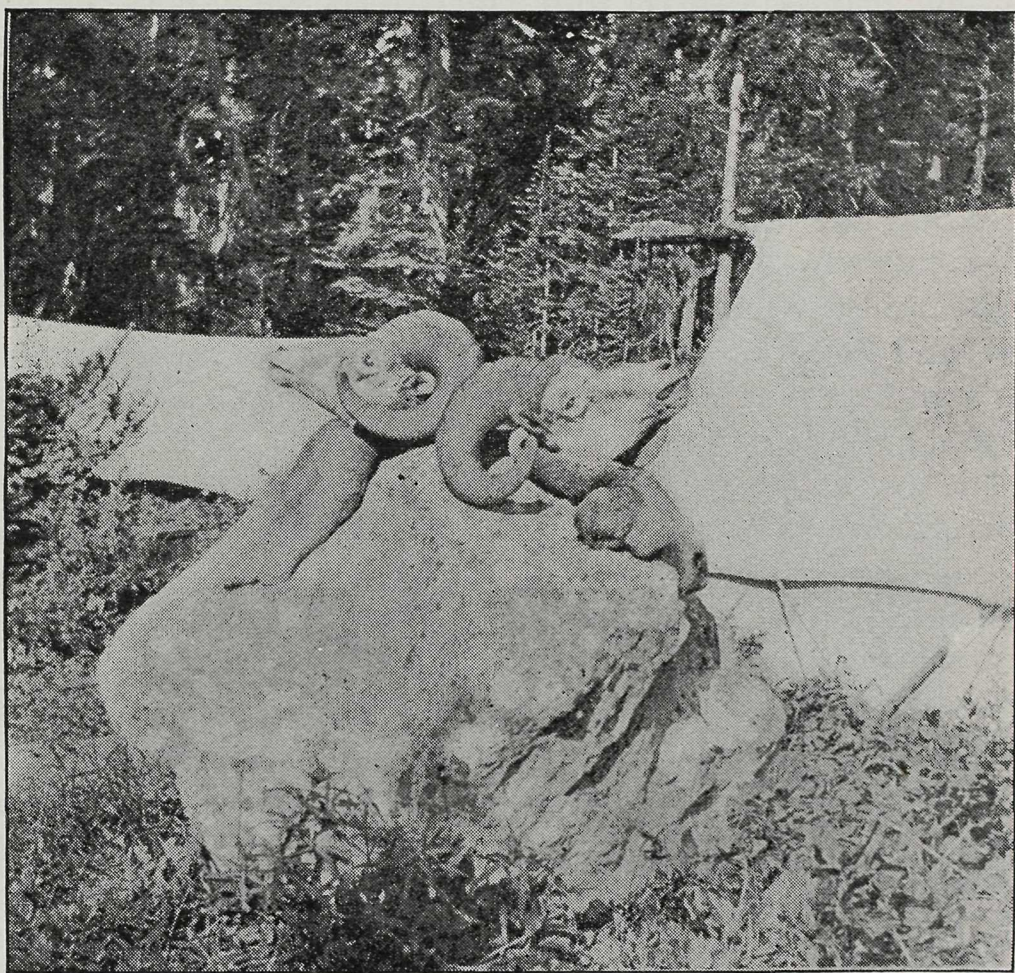
In the Slocan district of the Kootenay, which has just been opened up by the building of the railway from Nakusp to Sandon, there is good brook trout fishing in the streams which empty into Slocan Lake, while the lake itself offers excellent deepwater fishing.

While no district may be recommended as a safe find for bear, it is probable that the man who feels that he must try conclusions with a grizzly, is less likely to be disappointed in the Slocan than in any other region in North America. In the spring and autumn a number are usually seen by prospectors, and many are killed. One man shot three on the same day.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

Taken, all in all, the Boundary Country, and the country drained by the North Fork of the Kettle is a grand shooting ground; caribou are numerous on the North Fork; there is excellent fishing for rainbow trout in the Kettle and the duck shooting near Cascade is good.

Kitchener is in the centre of an excellent deer country and the shooting from October 15th until the end of the season is uncommonly good. There are plenty of bear, goat and grouse. The rainbow trout fishing is good as to numbers, though they do not run very large. The population of this place consists of some fifteen people, yet there is a comfortable hotel and guides and pack horses may be had. The country is rough and broken in the extreme, so that none but active men should think of hunting over it. The game found at Kitchener also exists in more or less abundance between Kootenay Lake and



BIGHORN HEADS

Cranbrook. From Cranbrook to Elko the country is more open and easier to hunt over. There is good deer shooting in the late fall and early winter, and grouse and duck abound. At Elko the Rockies are entered and game becomes scarcer and sport more arduous.

Good hotel accommodation will be found at Revelstoke, Arrowhead, Nakusp, New Denver, Slocan City, Slocan Junction, Nelson and Robson; and any further information will be cheerfully furnished on application to the Company's agents at those places.

From south of Revelstoke to Robson, on each side of the river and lakes, goat and silvertips can be got within a day's tramp from point of landing. Deer are plentiful between Nakusp and the international boundary.

The country opened up by the Columbia & Western, which is a branch built by the C.P.Ry. to connect the Columbia

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

River with the mineral district known as the Boundary, offers an unusually fine and almost virgin field for sport. After leaving the Columbia the line climbs to a dizzy height and crosses a high range into the valley of Christina Lake. This valley is most abundantly stocked with mule deer, the lake swarms with mallard in the fall of the year, and its waters, as well as those of the Kettle River into which it discharges, teem with rainbow trout. The present terminus of the line is at Midway. Deer may be seen through the car windows. They feed among the settlers' cattle and are very fond of raiding the ranchers' vegetable gardens. There are a few prairie chicken in the Grand Prairie at the forks of the Kettle River, and there are ruffed grouse and the big blue grouse in the thickets and on the hillsides. Goat and bear are fairly abundant, and to the westward of Greenwood there are ranges upon which bighorn may be shot.

The Lardeau district, reached from Arrowhead by steam launch, also offers a good field for the sportsman.



CAMP NEAR BRIDGE RIVER

From Ashcroft the long stage routes of the B.C. Express Company ramify through the country far to the north and south of the track, and these same routes afford unrivalled facilities for reaching districts which otherwise would be almost inaccessible. It would be impossible to name all the points where big game shooting may be expected with confidence by the sportsman, but Big Bar, Gang Ranch, 150 Mile House, Lillooet, Bullion, Quesnelle Forks, Clinton, Alkali Lake, Soda Creek, Horsefly and Barkerville must be mentioned.

The B. C. Express Company is accustomed to handling and forwarding sporting outfits, and it is willing to assist in every way possible. The professional hunters of these districts are a very superior class of men, and the best of them absolutely trustworthy.

Ashcroft and Savona's Ferry on the Thompson River are capital 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 being hard fighters.

SICAMOUS JUNCTION.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel at Sicamous Junction, by the shores of the great Shuswap Lake, is well situated as a sportsman's headquarters. The game in the immediate neighborhood of the hotel consists of bear, mule deer, ruffed and blue grouse, and wildfowl.

The trout fishing is at times excellent, in fact it is generally good, excepting during August and the first fortnight of September when the salmon are spawning. At that season the trout are feeding upon the salmon eggs and pay absolutely no attention to fly or bait. In spring, and from September 15th until November 1st, the fishing is almost invariably good.

A launch has been placed upon the lake and guides stationed at Sicamous for the purpose of conducting sporting parties into the surrounding wilderness. Late in the autumn mule deer may be shot within an hour's travel of the station, but earlier in the season they will have to be sought further afield in the higher mountains. The distance from the hotel to the head of the Anesty Arm is about 28 miles, and to the head of the Seymour Arm, a mile or two farther. Either of these regions may be confidently recommended to the hunter. Very few sportsmen have shot there, but those that have were most successful.

A sportsman who visited this region last season has written :

"In the very heart of British Columbia, and reached by the main line of the great Canadian Pacific system, is a lake as yet almost unexplored, wherein fish abound, and around whose shores big game is found in remarkable profusion. The great Shuswap Lake has always been considered by the Indians as a centre of a region where fish and game were unusually easy to secure; the climate was mild, and food abundant, hence the Shuswap tribe never knew the pinch of cold and the pangs of hunger, as did the Crees and Blackfeet east of the Great Divide.

"Within four days' journey of New York city, there is an hotel where every luxury may be had, where your daily mail will reach you unfailingly, and from which you can telegraph to any part of the world, and yet it is in so wild and unexplored a region that grizzlies often pass within a few hundred yards of it, and deer, duck, grouse, and trout may be had unfailingly by those who seek them.

"There are no roads or trails at present, but the great lake sprawls over the face of the land like a silvern spider, and by following up those gleaming waters you may reach points thirty and forty miles distant from the railroad, where the ring of the axe has never been heard, and where the great salmon spawn at your feet in the clear waters, after running the gauntlet of four hundred miles of canon and lake.

"The head of Anesty Arm is reached a little before sundown. This spot is wildly beautiful, and in all Canada there can hardly be a finer site for a hunter's cabin. At his very door he would have as fine trout fishing as mortal man ever enjoyed; the nearby marsh swarms with wildfowl in the

spring and again in the fall, and the mountains encircling the head of the arm hold goat, caribou, mule deer, and black and grizzly bears. Of course, there is any amount of small fur, so the trapper would be in equally good case with the hunter and the fisherman. Game swarms in this favored locality, duck and snipe abound, and in places the shore is as thickly covered with deer tracks as a sheep yard would be with those of its fleecy denizens.

"The rainbow trout is a spring spawner, and, consequently, is at its best in the late fall. All through the month of October the rainbow will rise to a Seth Green, or other approved pattern, and when you get a rainbow on, you will have to fight a fish that, inch for inch and ounce for ounce, is the equal of any salmon that ever swam.

"Northeast of the Anesty Arm there is as grim and awe-inspiring a mountain as ever man looked upon. The Indians call it Misatch, which is, in plain English, Devil Mountain. Its jagged peaks spring from a glacier that has never been soiled by mortal foot; in fact, the country, from the head of the lake back to the Jordan pass on the Columbia, some thirty or forty miles, is as little known as the centre of Africa in the early part of the century that has just closed. From this point we also had a magnificent view of the grand, snow-clad range fringing the west fork of the Seymour Arm.

"A couple of hours' steaming from the head of the Anesty Arm takes one to that remarkable cleft through which the Seymour Arm is reached. This is the best place for trolling in the lake, and it is also a magnificent runway for the mule deer; when they come down from the mountains they always make for these narrows to cross the lake. The head of the Seymour Arm is on a larger scale than the Anesty Arm, but is hardly its equal for scenery. Nowhere can Nature have constructed a more perfect harbor for a small steamer than exists here. It is completely protected from every swell, and is sheltered from any wind that blows. The shores are of pure sand.

"The Sicamous Hotel is at the junction of the main line with the Okanagan branch, and was built to accommodate the heavy travel into the valley. Here the wealthy mine owners and ranchers put up on their way in and out, and for these men nothing is too good while they have money in their pockets, and as this is nearly always the case, for their properties pay handsome dividends, you may get anything in reason, almost, as well at Sicamous as in New York city."

THE OKANAGAN.

In the Okanagan Valley (reached by rail from Sicamous, on the main line, to Okanagan Landing, and thence by steamer) there is an abundance and variety of large and small game. Deer exist in fair numbers, and at various points mountain goat, bighorn, black and cinnamon bear, and caribou are plentiful, and there is an occasional grizzly.

There are numerous ranches in this long beautiful valley, and several landing places from which these unsurpassed hunting grounds may be easily reached. There is also good trout fishing in the waters of Okanagan Lake. Efficient

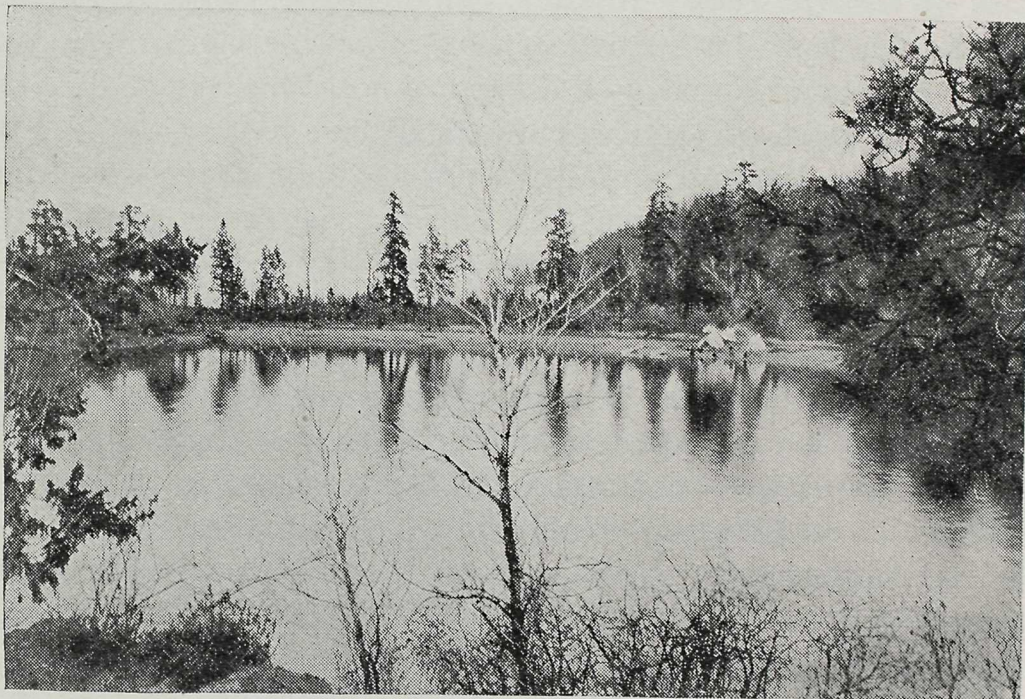
FISHING AND SHOOTING

guides and hunters, together with horses and complete camping outfit, can be obtained at Vernon, Kelowna or Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan Lake. This was the scene of the famed hunting trip in British Columbia of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, on his tour around the world.

Further south, between Penticton and Fairview, bands of deer are frequently seen.

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 during low tide trout weighing from two to seven pounds afford excellent sport. In the months of August, September and October, a good day's sport may be had trolling for coho salmon in the bay.



OKANAGAN LAKE

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 by trolling in salt water.

Harrison Hot Springs, reached from Agassiz station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 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.

Excellent trout fishing is to be had at Lake Beautiful on Burrard Inlet, twenty-three miles from Vancouver, which is reached by steam launch, procurable at any time.

At many points on the coast one can obtain sport with deer, bear, grouse, and waterfowl. And again another field is open on Vancouver Island, that land beloved of Englishmen. There is excellent fishing in Cowichan, Duncan's and Shawnigan Lakes and in numerous other streams. Within short distances of the beautiful city of Victoria, grouse and the

blue quail, generally styled California quail, are plentiful, and are 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, and the elk is to be found in some places, the island being the only part of British Columbia in which it roams. Added to these are many species of duck, and last but not least the Mongolian pheasant, introduced several years ago, and now perfectly acclimatized and thriving wonderfully in its new home. 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. These birds are also found in numbers on Lulu Island and Sea Island, at the mouth of the Fraser, within five miles of New Westminster, and fourteen of Vancouver (by excellent roads), where duck, snipe, and plover, too, are in great abundance in season. Information about these places is to be gained at the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's offices at Vancouver and Victoria.

The coast for some seven hundred miles above Vancouver is Canadian territory, and is one of the great virgin hunting grounds of the world. There are very few settlers except within 150 miles of Vancouver; beyond that a man may travel for weeks without seeing a white face. The game inhabiting the seaward flanks of the Coast Range, and the islands that lie off it, is the white goat, the true blacktail deer, and the bear. Blacktail are abundant on some of the islands. During the winter the deer prefer the islands to the mainland, as they gain a certain amount of protection from the persecutions of the numerous wolves which inhabit the forests of the mainland, consequently some of these islands are so stocked with game that they then resemble a zoological garden. In many of the lonely inlets of that almost uninhabited coast, black bears are very numerous; moreover, their pelts reach a greater degree of excellence than in any other part of North America. During September the weather is usually most delightful, and a hunting trip taken in that month can hardly fail to be satisfactory; later on autumn rains begin, and the weather becomes unpropitious for tramping through the woods or lying exposed in an open canoe. There are one or two coasting steamers, which sail from Vancouver and offer a ready means of access to any desired point. Lovers of fine scenery cannot fail to enjoy a coasting voyage along the supremely beautiful shore line of British Columbia; any written description must fall so far short of conveying an impression of the glories of those matchless fiords, that it were mere labor lost to attempt one.

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 happen to be a grizzly bear.

And such fields for sport! No pen, or brush, or 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; one must climb their steep slopes and breathe the cold, thin atmosphere of those dizzy elevations, and train one's eyes to measure pinnacles and abysses ere realizing their stupendous grandeur. One must hear the voice of the storm amid their peaks; the avalanche tearing the forest from its native slopes; the avulsion of crag and towering boulder from buttresses above the clouds, ere the full power of these matchless mountains is impressed upon the mind. And then the glory of laying



BRITISH COLUMBIA TROUT

low the game which 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 his manhood. Time has changed many things, the rifle has supplanted the bow, but nothing has supplanted the grizzly; he is there yet, the king of the wilds; his claws are yet the proudest ornament the savage can wear, and his skin the most valuable trophy of the sportsman. Up above the grizzly's range are found the white goats, and the famous bighorn mountain sheep, each eagerly sought 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 the grizzly, and sometimes proves his superiority in a dispute over a carcass. Such statements are mere rubbish; for the panther, lithe and powerful though he be, is a great, long-tailed, bewhiskered

coward; a bravo of most terrifying appearance, but mighty careful of his handsome skin; in fact, he is as the herders and hunters say—a big sneak cat.

The handsomest game of the Rockies, is, of course, the elk, or wapiti. Its immense branching antlers, and the clean-cut, blood-like head, make a wapiti trophy a particularly attractive ornament for a sportsman's home, and they are in great demand. The species is now rare in many places where it formerly abounded, but wapiti are still plentiful among the foothills of the Rockies, and they may also be found on Vancouver Island, 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, the British Columbia caribou being a finer beast than that found in Eastern Canada, and much like that of Newfoundland. 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.

The several species before mentioned are distributed throughout the mountains in greater or less numbers, being abundant 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 canons.

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 straight, 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 and 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 from 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. Your beautiful trophies are with you, and, as you take your last backward glance, and your straining eyes catch the last glint of the snow-clad peaks, you will promise yourself many another outing among them.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

Is the most Substantial and Perfectly Built Railway on the Continent of America, and superbly equipped with the finest rolling stock modern skill can produce. **The Coaches, Dining and Sleeping Cars** are triumphs of luxurious elegance, and excel in stability and beauty of finish any other in the world.

TOURISTS will find the Route through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific unapproached for magnificence and variety of scenery by any other line of travel. The rugged wildness of the North Shore of Lake Superior, the picturesque Lake of the Woods gold region, the billowy Prairies of the Canadian North-west, the stately grandeur of the Rockies, the marvels of the Selkirks and Gold Range, and the wondrous beauty of the Pacific Coast are traversed by this Railway. Being entirely controlled and managed by one Company, the **CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY** offers special advantages to transcontinental travellers that cannot be given by any other line. It is the Best, the Safest and Fastest Route from Ocean to Ocean. The Company has spared no expense in providing for the wants and comfort of its patrons, as its line of Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels will at all times testify, being supplied with all that the most fastidious can desire. Through the Mountains Observation Cars are run in the Tourist Season:

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

"EMPRESS OF INDIA" "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"
"TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN"

placed on the Pacific by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, bring that Wonderland, Japan, within the reach of all. Sixty days from New York will admit of one month's holiday in Japan.

THE CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

R. M. SS. "MOANA" "MIOWERA"
and "AORANGI"

Between Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., and Sydney, New South Wales, via Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Suva, Fiji, and Brisbane, Queensland, is the shortest and most attractive route to the Tropics and Antipodes.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CO'S Atlantic Steamship Service

"LAKE MANITOBA" "LAKE ERIE"
and "LAKE CHAMPLAIN"

Between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool
via the delightful St. Lawrence Route.

Through Tickets from Halifax, St. John, N.B., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and all points in Canada; also from New York, Boston, and all points in the East, to Vancouver, Victoria, Skagway, Dawson, Atlin, and other points in British Columbia and Alaska, and to Portland, Ore., Puget Sound Ports, San Francisco, Japan, China, Philippines, Corea, Straits Settlements, India, Hawaiian and Fijian Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and Around the World.

**INSIST ON GETTING YOUR TICKETS VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

— RATES ARE THE LOWEST. —

Publications

Issued by the

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

"THE NEW HIGHWAY TO THE ORIENT"
"SUMMER TOURS" "HINTS ABOUT CAMPING"
"OPEN SEASONS—FISHING AND SHOOTING"
"FISHING AND SHOOTING"
"SPORTSMEN'S MAP OF CANADA"
"CHINA AND JAPAN HANDBOOK"
"WESTWARD TO THE FAR EAST"
A GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF JAPAN AND CHINA
"HOMEWARD BOUND FROM THE ORIENT"
"IMPERIAL LIMITED FOLDER"
"HOMEWARD BOUND FROM CALIFORNIA"
"ANNOTATED TIME-TABLE"—EAST AND WESTBOUND
"AROUND THE WORLD"
"CLIMATES OF CANADA"
"QUEBEC" "MONTREAL"
"COMPARTMENT CARS" "TOURIST CARS"
"ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA"
"TIMAGAMING—A GLIMPSE OF THE
ALGONQUIN PARADISE"
"ACROSS CANADA TO AUSTRALASIA"
"GLACIER"
"THE CHALLENGE OF THE CANADIAN ROCKIES"
ALSO NUMEROUS PAMPHLETS DESCRIPTIVE OF MANITOBA, THE CANADIAN
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA:
"WESTERN CANADA" "BRITISH COLUMBIA"
"THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS"
"WORDS FROM THE WOMEN OF WESTERN
CANADA"

Most of these publications are handsomely illustrated, and contain much useful information in interesting shape. Time-Tables with Notes will be found a valuable companion for all Transcontinental travellers.

Copies may be obtained FREE from Agents of the Company, or will be mailed to any address on application to undersigned.

The Company has also published a new Map, on the polar projection, showing the whole of the northern hemisphere, and the Canadian Pacific Railway's Around the World Route in a novel and interesting way, and another of Canada and the northern half of the United States, showing the entire system of the Company in detail. A sporting map of Canada, showing the best regions for fish and game, is also issued. These maps will be given away for public and prominent display.

A. H. NOTMAN
Asst. General Passenger Agent
1 King Street East, TORONTO

H. J. COLVIN
District Passenger Agent
362 Washington Street, BOSTON

W. R. CALLAWAY
General Passenger Agent
Soo Line, MINNEAPOLIS

GEO. W. HIBBARD
General Passenger Agent
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.
MARQUETTE, Mich.

A. C. SHAW
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
228 South Clark St., CHICAGO, Ill.

E. J. COYLE
Asst. General Passenger Agent
VANCOUVER, B.C.

C. B. FOSTER
District Passenger Agent
ST. JOHN, N.B.

E. V. SKINNER
Assistant Traffic Manager
453 Broadway, NEW YORK

A. E. EDMONDS
City Passenger Agent
7 Fort Street West, DETROIT, Mich.

M. M. STERN
District Passenger Agent
Palace Hotel Building, SAN FRANCISCO

W. T. PAYNE
General Traffic Agent
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

UNION SS. CO. of N.Z., Ltd.
Managing Agents

WILLIAM STITT
General Passenger Agent
Canadian-Australian Line
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

D. E. BROWN
General Agent CHINA and JAPAN, etc.
HONG KONG

ARCHER BAKER
European Traffic Manager
62-65 Charing Cross, - - - S.W. } LONDON
67 and 68 King William Street, E.C. } ENG.
67 St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW
24 James Street, LIVERPOOL

C. E. McPHERSON, General Passenger Agent, Western Lines, WINNIPEG.
C. E. E. USSHER, General Passenger Agent, Eastern Lines, MONTREAL.
ROBERT KERR, Passenger Traffic Manager, MONTREAL.

LIST OF AGENCIES

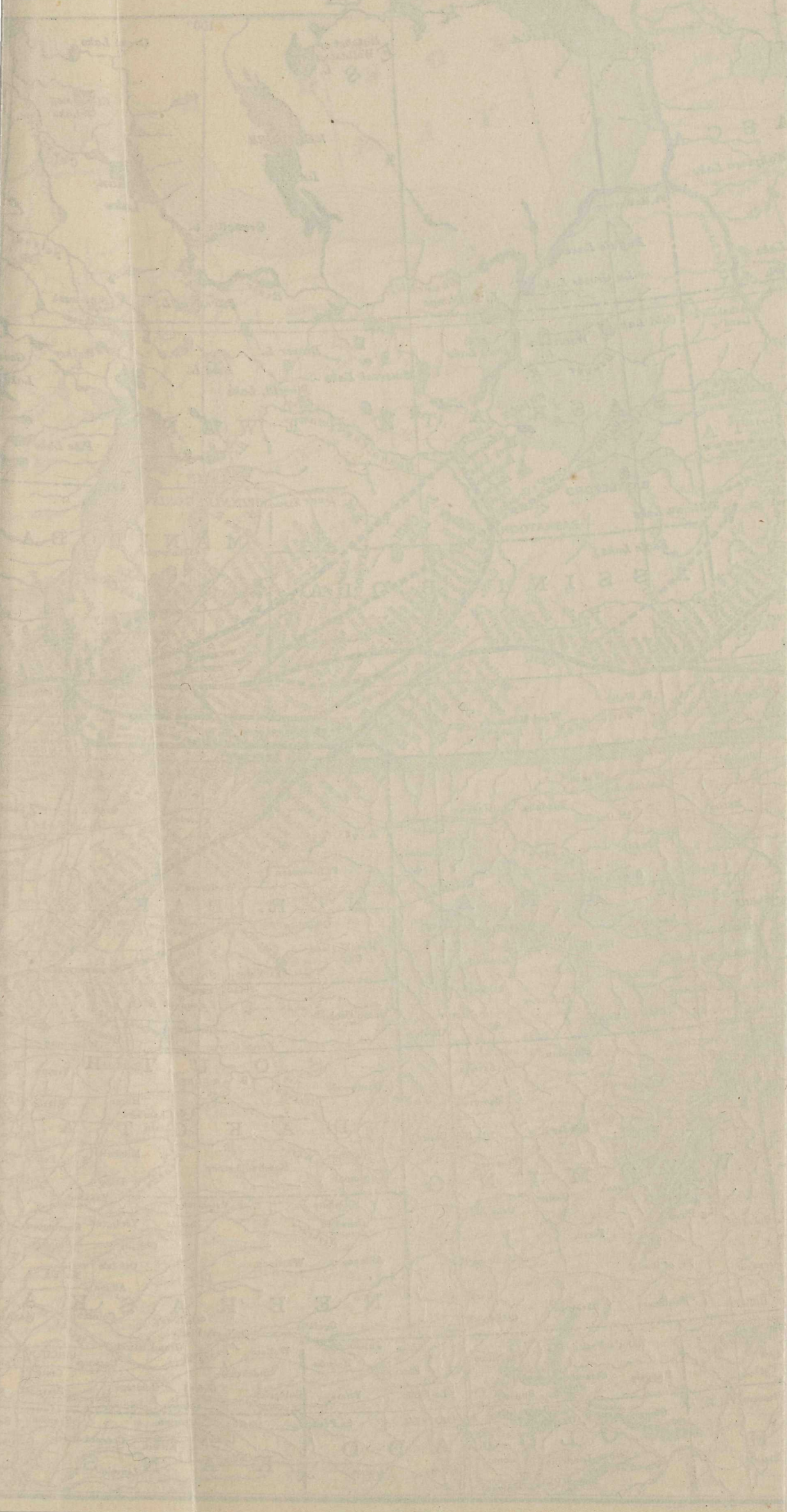
Adelaide	Aus..	Australian United Steam Nav. Co. (Ltd.)	
Amoy	China..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Auckland	N. Z..	Union S. S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.)	Thos. Cook & Son.
Baltimore	Md..	J. H. Thompson, Frt. and Pass'r Agt.	
Batavia	Java..	MacLaine, Watson & Co.	
Battle Creek	Mich.	E. C. Oviatt, Travelling Passenger Agent	363 Lake Avenue.
Bellingham	Wash..	W. H. Gordon, Passenger Agent	1225 Dock St.
Bombay	India	{ Ewart Latham & Co. Thomas Cook & Son.....	13 Esplanade Road.
Boston	Mass..	F. R. Perry, City Passenger Agent	362 Washington St.
Brisbane	Qd..	British India and Queensland Agency Co. (Ltd.)	
Brockville	Ont..	Geo. E. McGlade, City Ticket Agent	{ Cor. King St. and Court House Ave.
Buffalo	N. Y..	R. A. Burford, City Passenger and Frt. Agent	233 Main St.
Calcutta	India	{ Thomas Cook & Son..... Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	9 Old Court House St.
Canton	China..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Chicago	Ill.	{ C. L. Williams, City Passenger Agent..... W. A. Kittermaster, Genl. Agt., Freight Dept..	228 South Clark St. 234 La Salle St.
Cincinnati	Ohio	{ Geo. A. Clifford, Trav. Pass'r Agent... B. R. White, Freight Agent.....	23 Carew Building.
Detroit	Mich.	{ A. E. Edmonds, City Passenger Agent..... W. R. Haldane, District Freight Agent	7 Fort St. W. " "
Duluth	Minn..	M. Adson, District Agent	426 Spalding House Block.
Everett	Wash.	A. B. Winter, Ticket Agent	1515 Hewitt Ave.
Glasgow	Scotland.	Thos. Russell, Ticket Agent	67 St. Vincent St.
Halifax	N. S..	J. D. Chipman, City Passenger and Freight Agent	107 Hollis St.
Hamilton	Ont..	W. J. Grant, Commercial Agent	Cor. King and James Sts.
Hobart	Tasmania.	Union S. S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.)	Thomas Cook & Son.
Hong Kong		D. E. Brown, General Agent, China and Japan, etc.	
Honolulu	H. I..	Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Ltd.)	
Kingston	Jamaica.	Gerald A. Morais	Cor. Port Royal and Orange Sts.
Kobe	Japan..	G. Millward	14A, Maye-machi.
Liverpool	Eng.	J. J. Gilbertson, Traffic Agent	24 James St.
London	Eng.	{ Archer Baker, European Traffic Manager.....	62-65 Charing Cross, S. W.
London	Ont..	W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent	161 Dundas St.
Melbourne	Aus..	Union S. S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.)	Thomas Cook & Son.
Milwaukee	Wis..	A. G. G. Lauder, Freight Agent	705 Pabst Building.
Minneapolis	Minn..	W. B. Chandler, Agent Soo Line	119 South Third St.
Montreal	Que	{ W. F. Egg, City Passenger Agent..... J. Corbett, Foreign Freight Agent.....	129 St. James St. Board of Trade Bldg.
Nagasaki	Japan..	Holme, Ringer & Co.	
Nelson	B. C..	J. S. Carter, District Passenger Agent.	
New York	N. Y..	E. V. Skinner, Assistant Traffic Manager	458 Broadway
Niagara Falls	N. Y..	D. Isaacs	Prospect House.
Ottawa	Ont..	Geo. Duncan, City Passenger Agent	42 Sparks St.
Paris	France	{ Hernu, Peron & Co. (Ltd.), Tkt. Agts. International Sleeping Car Co..... Thos. Cook & Son.....	61 Boulevard Haussmann 3 Place de l'Opera 1 Place de l'Opera
Philadelphia	Pa..	H. McMurtrie, Freight and Passenger Agt.	629-631 Chestnut St.
Pittsburg	Pa.	{ F. W. Salisbury, Dist. Frt. & Pass. Agent..... J. J. McCormick & Co., Ticket Agents.....	510 Frick Bldg. 506 Smithfield St.
Portland	Me..	H. A. Snow, Ticket Agent, Maine Central Rd.	Union Depot
Portland	Ore..	F. R. Johnson, Passenger and Freight Agent	142 Third St.
Quebec	Que..	J. Hone, Jr., City Passenger Agent	Opposite Post Office
Sault Ste. Marie	Mich.	{ T. R. Harvey, City Passenger Agent. F. E. Ketchum, Depot Ticket Agent.	
St. John	N. B..	W. H. C. Mackay, City Ticket Agent	49 King St.
St. Louis	Mo.	{ C. E. Benjamin, Trav. Pass. Agent..... W. M. Porteous, Freight Agent.....	315 Chestnut St. " "
St. Paul	Minn.	W. S. Thorn, A. G. P. A., Soo Line	379 Robert St.
San Francisco	Cal.	{ M. M. Stern, District Freight and Passenger Agent..... G. W. Hallock, C. P. A., Pac. Coast S. S. Co.,	Palace Hotel Building 627 Market St. 4 New Montgomery St.
Seattle	Wash.	{ W. R. Thomson, T. A.. W. H. Gardiner, G. A. F. D. }	Mutual Life Building, 609 First Av.
Shanghai	China..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Sherbrooke	Que..	E. H. Sewell, City Passenger Agent	6 Commercial St.
Sydney	Aus..	{ Union S. S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.) Wm. Stitt, Gen. Passr. Agt. Can.-Australian S. S. Line.	Thomas Cook & Son.
Tacoma	Wash.	Joseph W. Draper, Freight and Passr. Agent.	917 Pacific Ave.
Toronto	Ont..	Walter Maughan, City Ticket Agent	1 King St. E.
Vancouver	B. C..	James Sclater, Ticket Agent.	
Victoria	B. C..	H. H. Abbott, Freight and Passenger Agent.	86 Government St.
Washington	D. C..	David H. Morse, Freight and Pass'r Agt.	1229 Pennsylvania Ave.
Winnipeg	Man..	A. C. Smith, City Tkt. Agt., Cor. Main St. and McDermott Ave.	
Yokohama	Japan..	Wm. T. Payne, General Traffic Agent for Japan	14 Bund

THE CANADIAN

THE MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL

THE DULUTH, SOUTH ST

AND



151

4

MAP OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
THE MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL AND SAULT STE MARIE RAILWAY,
THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY,
AND CONNECTIONS.



SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
POOLE BROS. CHICAGO.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

ON LINE OF

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY.

1904