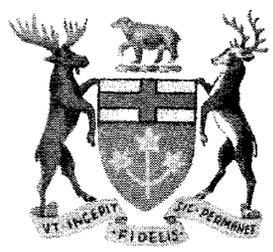
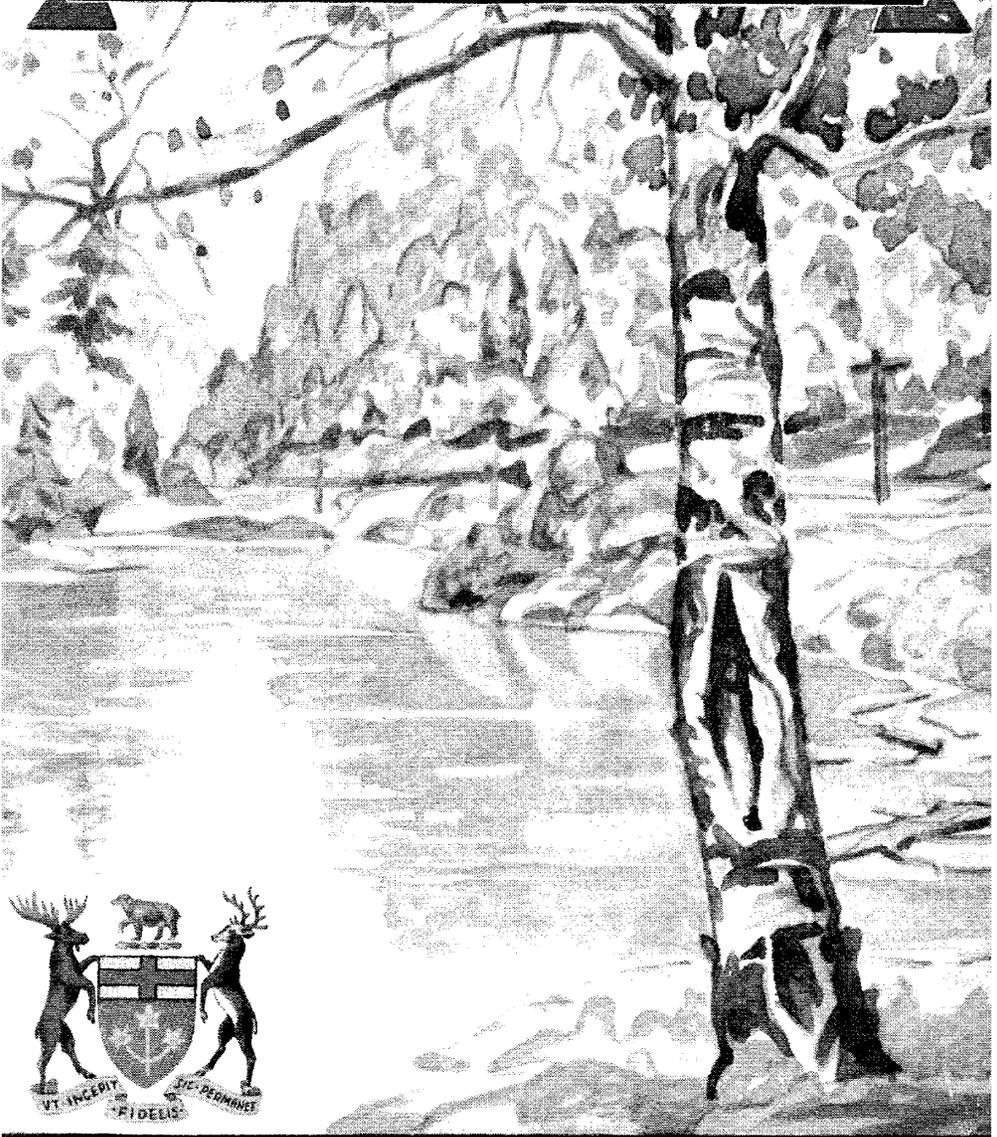


In **HAPPY HOLIDAY HAUNTS.**

ONTARIO

The Ideal Vacation Land



1934 TOURIST BOOKLET

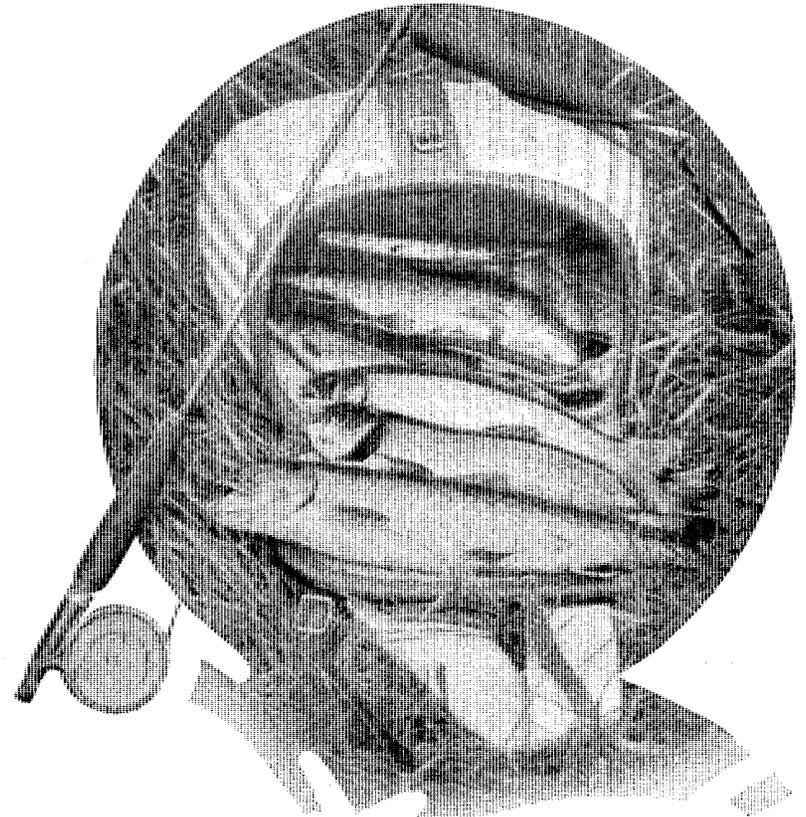
FOR its population Ontario leads the "tourist industry" of America. The reason must be that Ontario's attractions for visitors are not excelled anywhere. As soon as summer comes the continental trek of motor cars starts northward from Florida right across to California. The recreation seekers are "going places". A large proportion of them keep on going till they enter the gateways of their hospitable northern neighbours. Ontario is the geographical centre of this distinctively American picture of vacationists at play. It is a picture combining scenery to delight the senses, road safety, glorious climate and historical interest. Add, of course, the holiday makers' first desire—good fishing and fun in the water. All these together come near realization of the "motorists' paradise".

Ontario is a summer paradise that is never crowded. It extends more than a thousand miles, east to west, and over five hundred miles south to north. The scene is one of endless variety, and far or near all points of attraction are easily accessible. Not only are there 67,000 miles of roadways; an unparalleled network of lakes and rivers diversify about half of the entire area constituting the Laurentian region. The Laurentian basin takes in the vast valley of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes north to the height of land dividing the international boundary waters from the waters of northward flow to Hudson Bay. Such another playground is not known.

The general conformation of the Laurentian region is in rolling hills and verdured valleys. Ancient rocks eroded to soft outlines nourish a luxuriant vegetation of hardwoods, conifers and berry bearing shrubs. Natural conditions are ideal for the protection of indigenous game and fish and migratory bird life. These magnificent waterways were used by the aborigines long before Europeans trod the soil of the new world. The light birchbark canoe of the Indian was an admirable water vehicle on lake or river. The canoe remains the favourite craft of the majority on pleasure bent exploring these old Laurentian vales. The French in canoe or flat batteau found their way to the villages and camps of the Indians; and at a later time came settlers from the south who used types of boat called by the names Schenectady and Durham. Missionary voyages and other purposes of exploration were thus pursued before larger sailing craft and finally steamboats appeared to develop commerce on the Laurentian waters. Against all this background of adventure and courage the scene still is much as of old because it holds all of its deeply impressive grandeur. Railway trains, modern steamships, fast launches and pleasure craft of every description become absorbed in the original atmosphere of heroism and romance from which the average nature-lover

of to-day readily recalls the figures of Brebeuf and Champlain, or Count Frontenac, most distinguished of the ancient governors of New France.

In this Booklet it is not attempted to enumerate Ontario's holiday resorts. Their number forbids. Only a brief description is admissible of different lake districts from east to west, from the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers to the Lake of the Woods on the Western boundary of the Province. Northward where the steel of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway invites the tourist on a

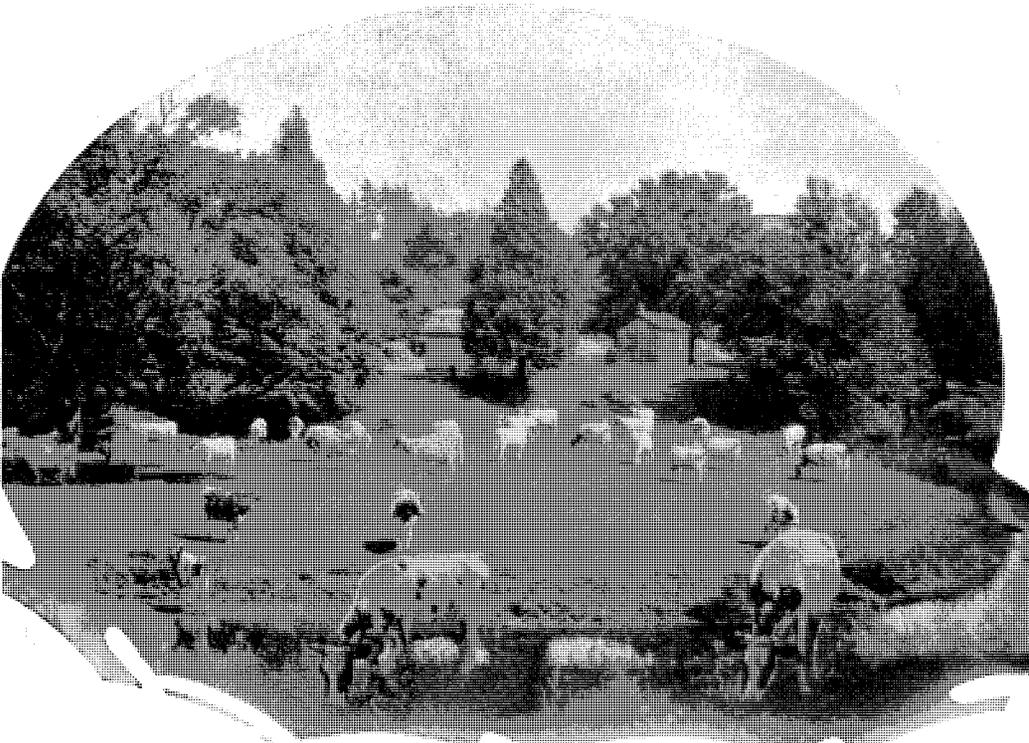


luxury jaunt to Hudson Bay, the Moose river estuary reveals entirely different splendours, beyond the mining areas and the power and paper making plants that within a generation have converted a wilderness to industry.

*For special or more detailed information
concerning any locality please address*

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TOURIST AND PUBLICITY BUREAU
Parliament Buildings
TORONTO

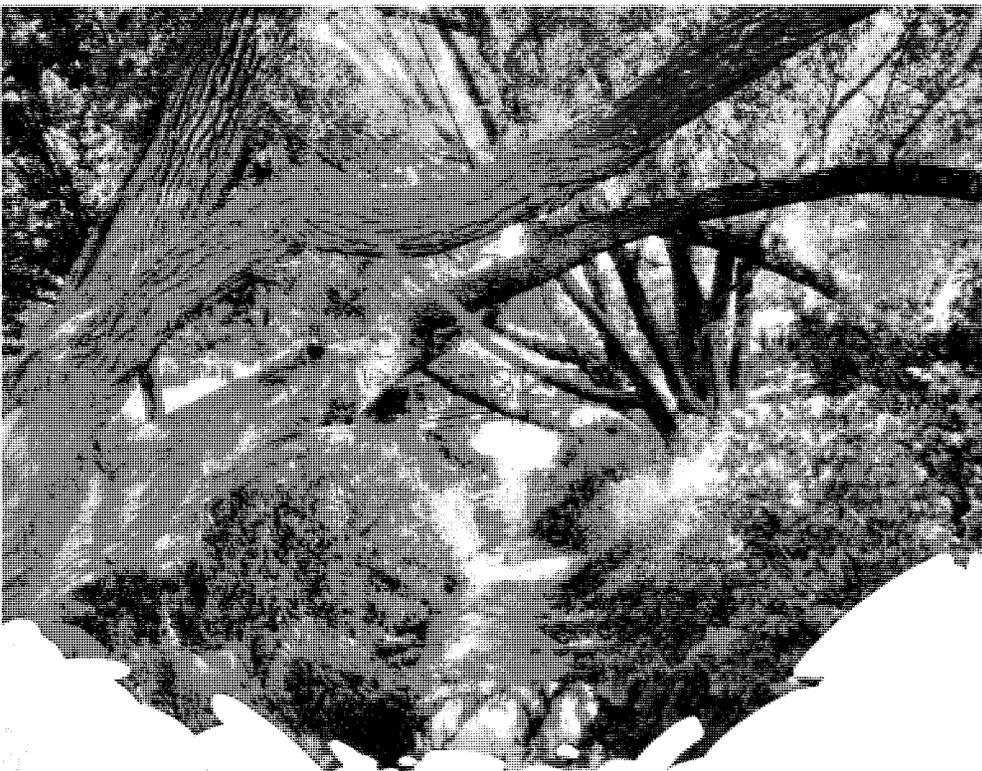
OTTAWA'S TOWER CROWNED HILL



OTTAWA - BROCKVILLE

OTTAWA, capital of the Dominion of Canada, is one of the most beautiful cities of the Continent. It stands on a high hill overlooking the majestic river from which its name derives. The Gatineau Valley unfolds a glorious view. The government buildings, parks, driveways and streets add architectural splendour to the natural advantages of the City site. On the "Peace Tower" of Parliament Hill the great "Ottawa Carillon" presents one of the world's musical wonders in perfection of tuning. All possible facilities are at hand for summer and winter recreation and amusement. Noble views are presented on the upper and lower reaches of the river.





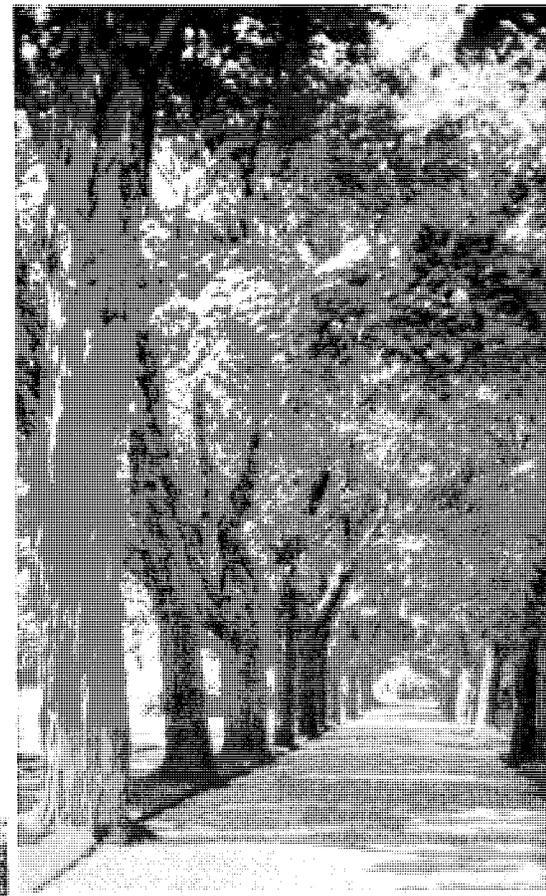
Motor roads lead south reaching Brockville, Prescott and Cornwall, each possessing notable examples of dignified residential buildings. Ferries on the St. Lawrence give access to points in New York State and make tourist centres along the river attractive throughout the summer months. The surpassing beauty of this part of the St. Lawrence annually brings visitors from many lands.

KINGSTON - GANANOQUE

The Rideau Lakes have special attraction for vacationists disposed to favour a region in close touch with civilization. The Rideau route follows the military canal built in earlier days by Colonel By, founder of Ottawa, once called Bytown. Some charming lakes are linked up by the canal route; but in this particular stretch of country between the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa are more than two thousand beautiful water basins. This affords fishing, bathing, canoeing, all convenient to fertile farms, excellent hotels and boarding houses. Perth, Smith's Falls, Carleton Place, Lanark and others.

BELLEVILLE - PICTON

The Trent region is a characteristic Laurentian valley. Many pretty towns are passed on the waterway northward between Trenton and Lake Simcoe, through the beautiful Kawartha lakes: Peterborough, Lakefield, Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Kirkfield. The Island County of Prince Edward projects far out in fertile beauty into Lake Ontario and is close to Trenton, Belleville, Deseronto and Napanee. Indented all round with romantic bays this island is a favourite haunt of vacationists.





LAKE ERIE - NORTH SHORE RESORTS

These beaches extend at intervals from Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, to Windsor, across from Detroit. Bathing and boating have amazing popularity at different points by reason of the proximity of many cities and towns. The shore is dotted with cottages and residences of urban and rural populations.

LAKE HURON BEACHES

The Bluewater Highway may be said to begin at Sarnia following the shore line to Southampton and crossing the base of the peninsula to Owen Sound and Collingwood. The Bruce Peninsula itself occupies a distinct place on the tourist map. Along its picturesque shore line north to Tobermory, the blue waves of Huron are intensified in colour. The bathing beaches of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay are amazing stretches of hard sand. They attract visitors from all parts of the continent and are convenient to a score of cities and towns of Western Ontario.

COBOURG- OSHAWA

Pastoral, rolling country with many pretty villages, sites of ancient grist mills, where gravel streams "slip between the ridges" characterizes the area

south of Rice and Scugog lakes to the strand of old Ontario. Cobourg is a favourite summer resort for New Yorkers. Orchards border all the lakeside by Brighton, Grafton, Port Hope and Bowmanville.





GEORGIAN BAY AND ITS MYRIAD ISLANDS

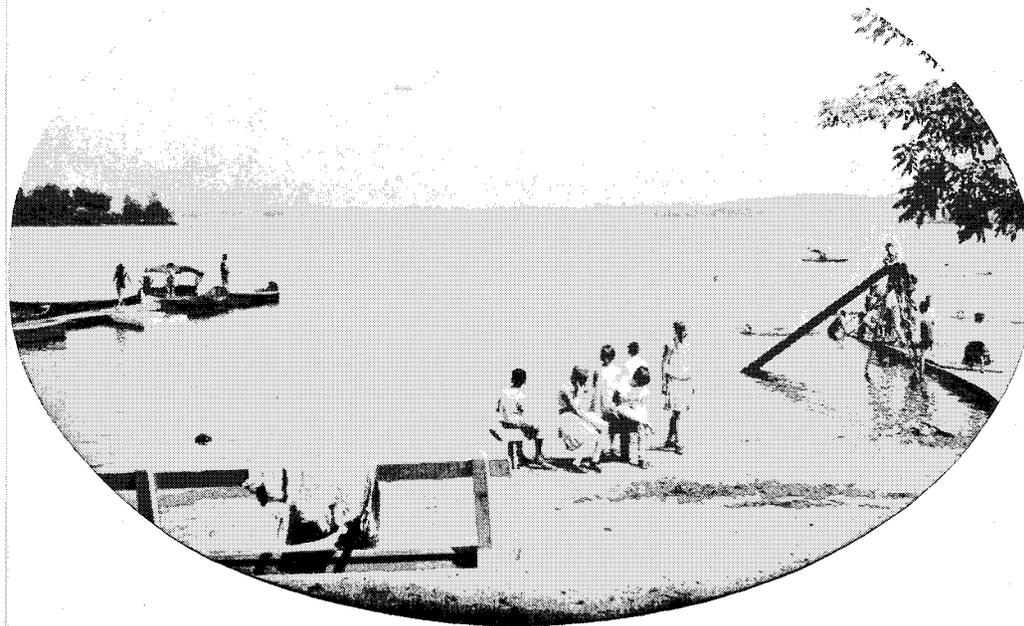
Georgian Bay fishing and tourist resorts are legion. Tobermory, Owen Sound, Meaford, Collingwood, Wasaga Beach, Penetanguishene, Midland and the Thirty Thousand Islands north to the French River offer all summer attractions and recreations. The Thirty Thousand Island shore line from above Wasaga Beach to the French River is unrivalled for scenic variety.

FRENCH RIVER - LAKE NIPISSING

The canoeist finds one of the best of vacation areas in this maze of lake channels and rivers. The finest of all the trips that may be taken with guides is to Lake Nipissing, some sixty miles. Champlain found this passage from the Ottawa to the Upper lakes. Excellent accommodations are available for tourists at French River, Pine Rapids, Sturgeon Falls and other points. Callander, close to North Bay, has a daily boat service on Lake Nipissing from June 15th to September 10th.

ALGOMA - MANITOULIN ISLAND

Sault Ste. Marie is the main gateway to the Algoma District, through which water routes long charted, and many more uncharted, open up wonderful fishing grounds. Motor trips are equally inviting. Batchewana Bay, Ranger Lake, Echo Bay, Thessalon, Blind River, Espanola and a score of other points, east, west and north, are all on good roads. Convenient connections with Manitoulin and St. Joseph's Island should be considered by all intending visitors to Algoma's splendours. Hotels and accommodations are everywhere satisfying. The hunting season in Algoma has won fame throughout the continent.





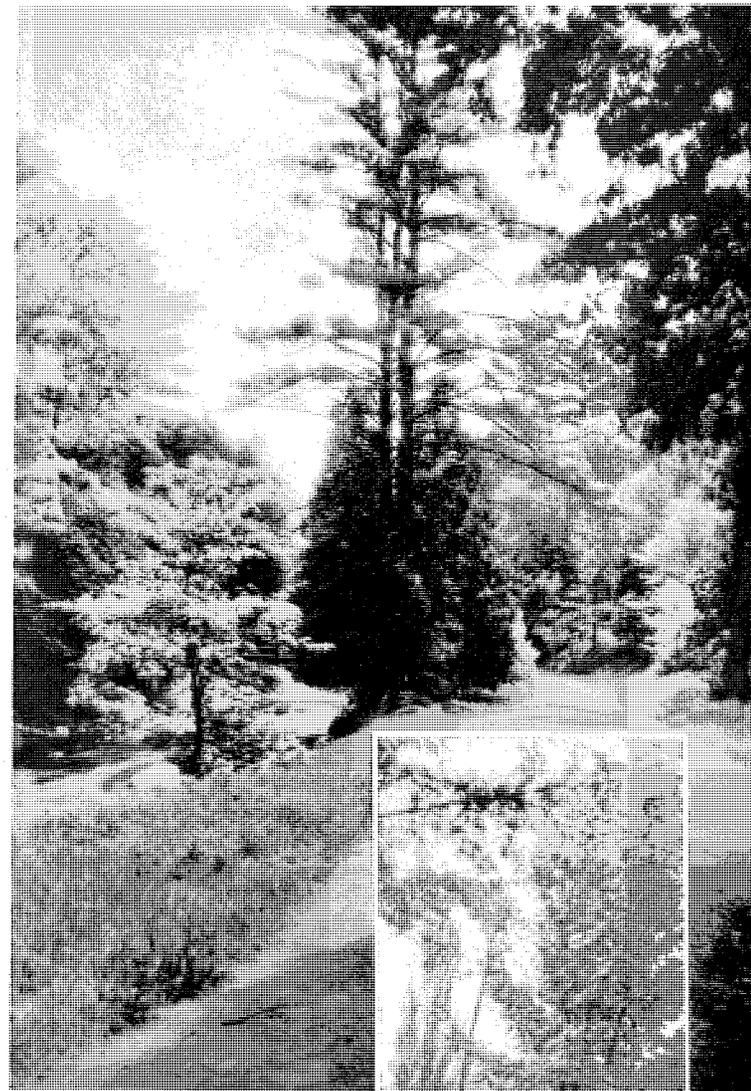
SUDBURY- LAKES PENACHE, WANAPITEI

The world famous nickel mining city is the centre of one of Ontario's most interesting tourist regions. Lake Wanapitei to the north and the curiously formed extensions of Lake Penache to the south with swift flowing streams running off the height of land are attractive camping grounds in summer and fall for anglers and hunters. Sudbury is a city of many-sided interests. A good deal of excellent farming land in the nearby valleys, railway development adequate for the future greatness of the extensive mining region and excellent motor roads ensure facilities for sportsmen to spend pleasant holidays.

STURGEON FALLS- NORTH BAY- MATTAWA

The whole region south of Timagami Provincial Forest, north of Lake Nipissing and eastward to the valley of the Ottawa, which at Mattawa widens out in majestic sweeps of wooded hillside is explorable by the trans-Canada highway.

For hiking or motoring these country roads are enjoyable.

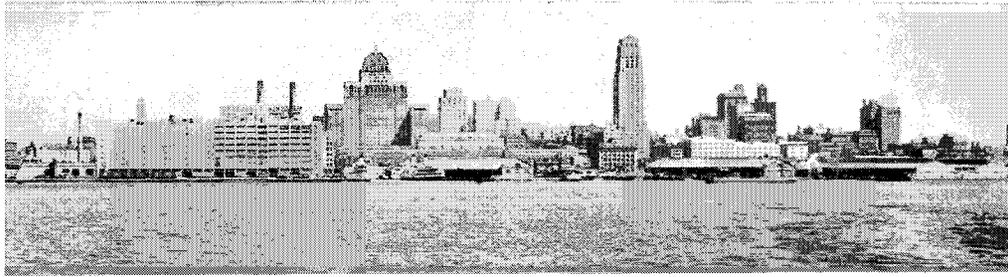


Fishing in lakes and rivers everywhere satisfies the wishes of all anglers.

North Bay is the capital of the District of Nipissing and the distributing point for the railway and motor business of a still larger area. The City is headquarters of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and a divisional point for the transcontinental railway systems. The Board of Trade and local conservation club look after tourist enquiries concerning Timagami, French River and northern resorts of sportsmen. Permanent camps and hotels, all admirably situated, specialize in outfitting and camping out trips.

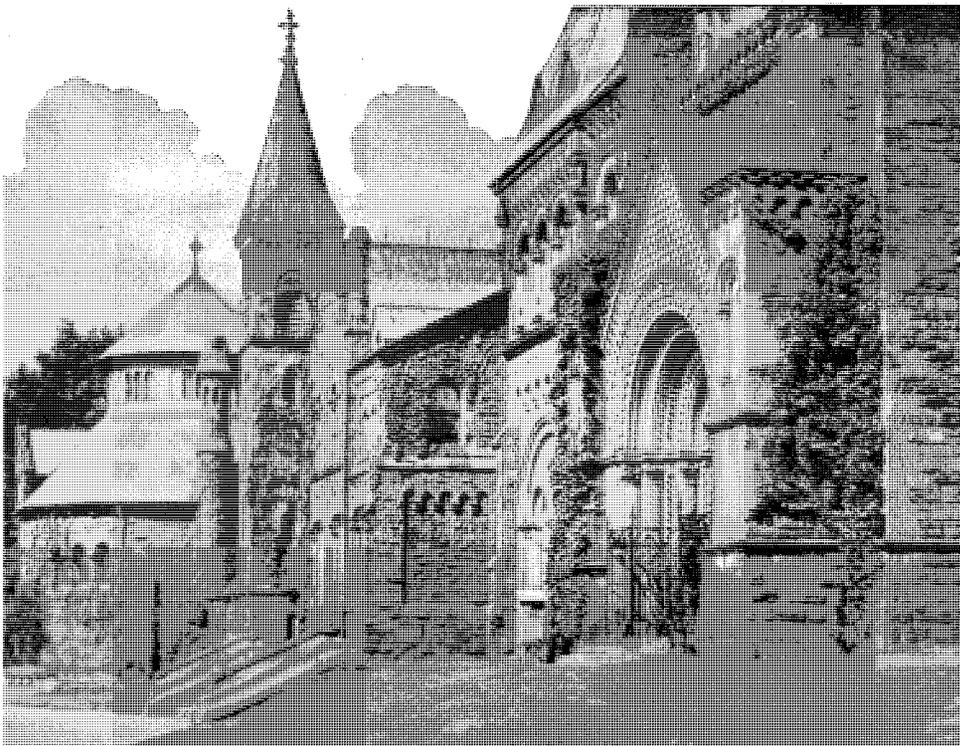


CENTURY OLD TORONTO

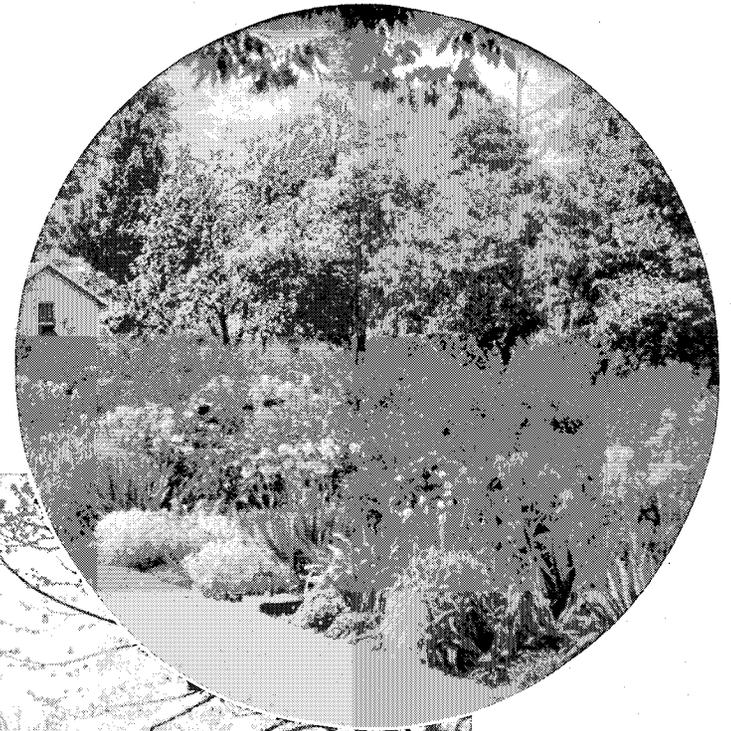


TORONTO - HAMILTON - NIAGARA

Parallel roadways traverse this veritable "garden of Ontario." Toronto, the legislative, educational and business centre of the Province, is a city of churches, colleges and banks. Its streets and surrounding metropolitan area are well paved and its buses penetrate the province east to Montreal and west to Detroit. Its residential parts are far spread, and it possesses many central features of interest including the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park and the adjacent buildings of the University of Toronto.



The farmer's flower plot runs to the roadside.

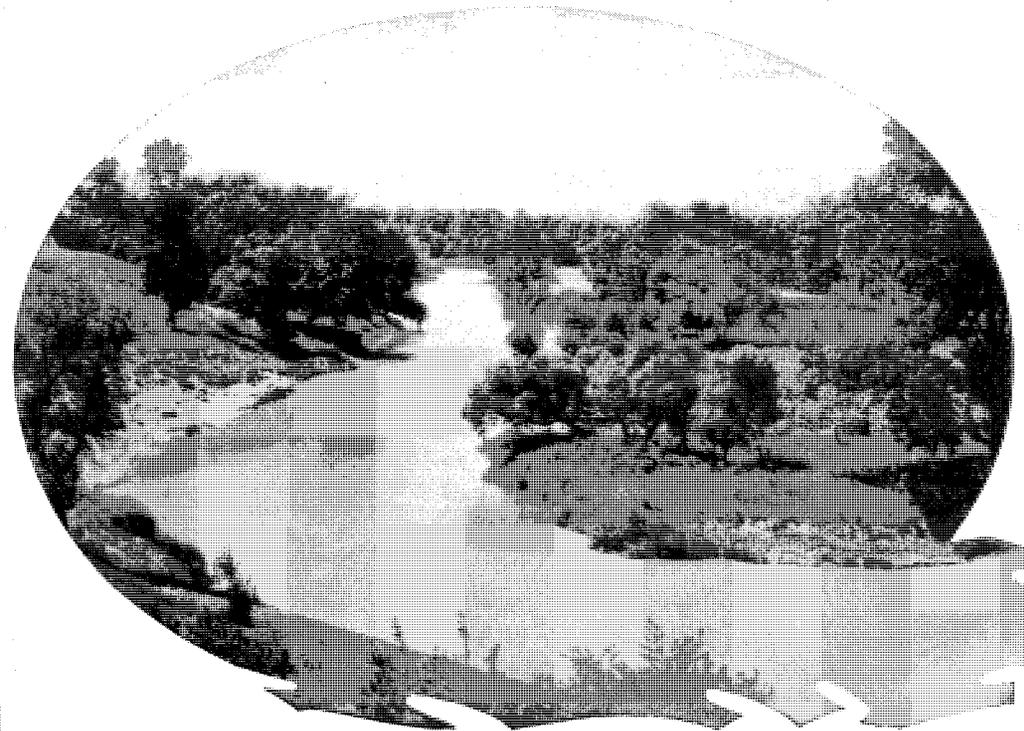


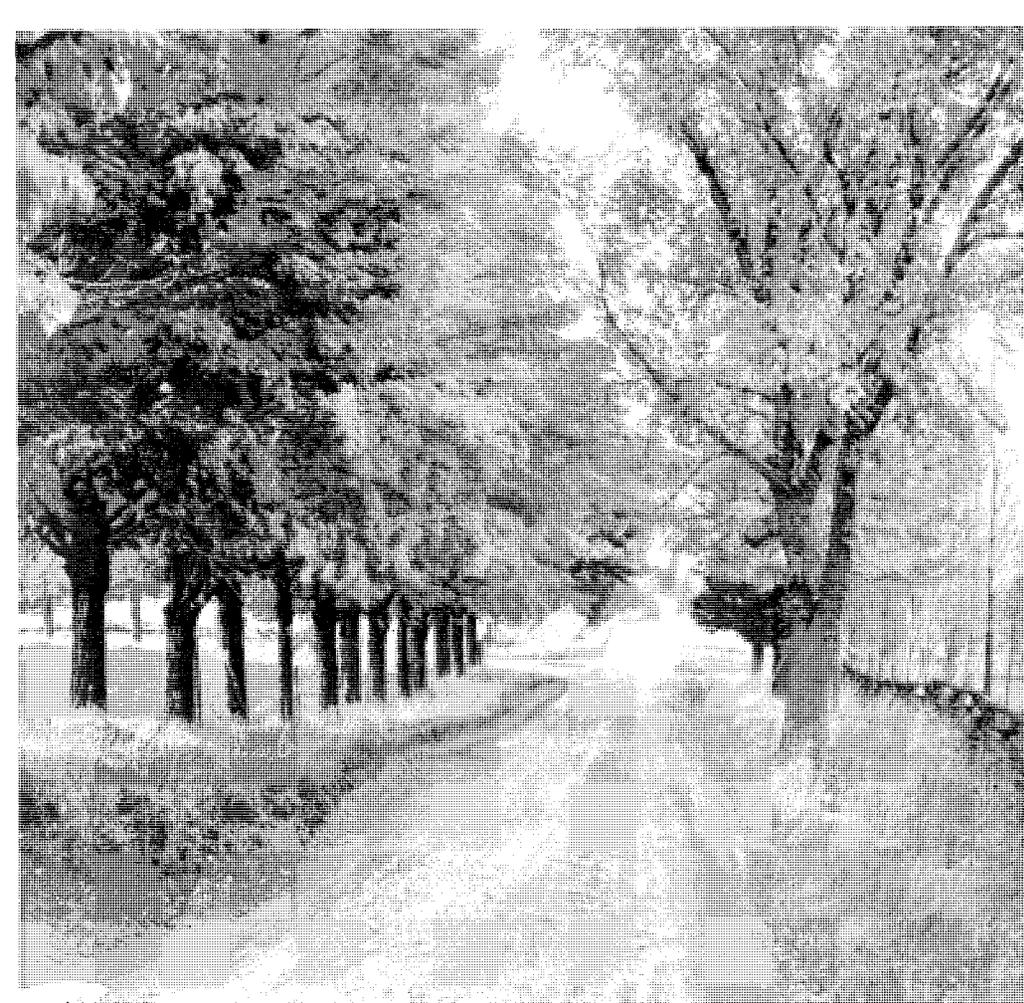
Glimpses of the winding river half hidden by trees.



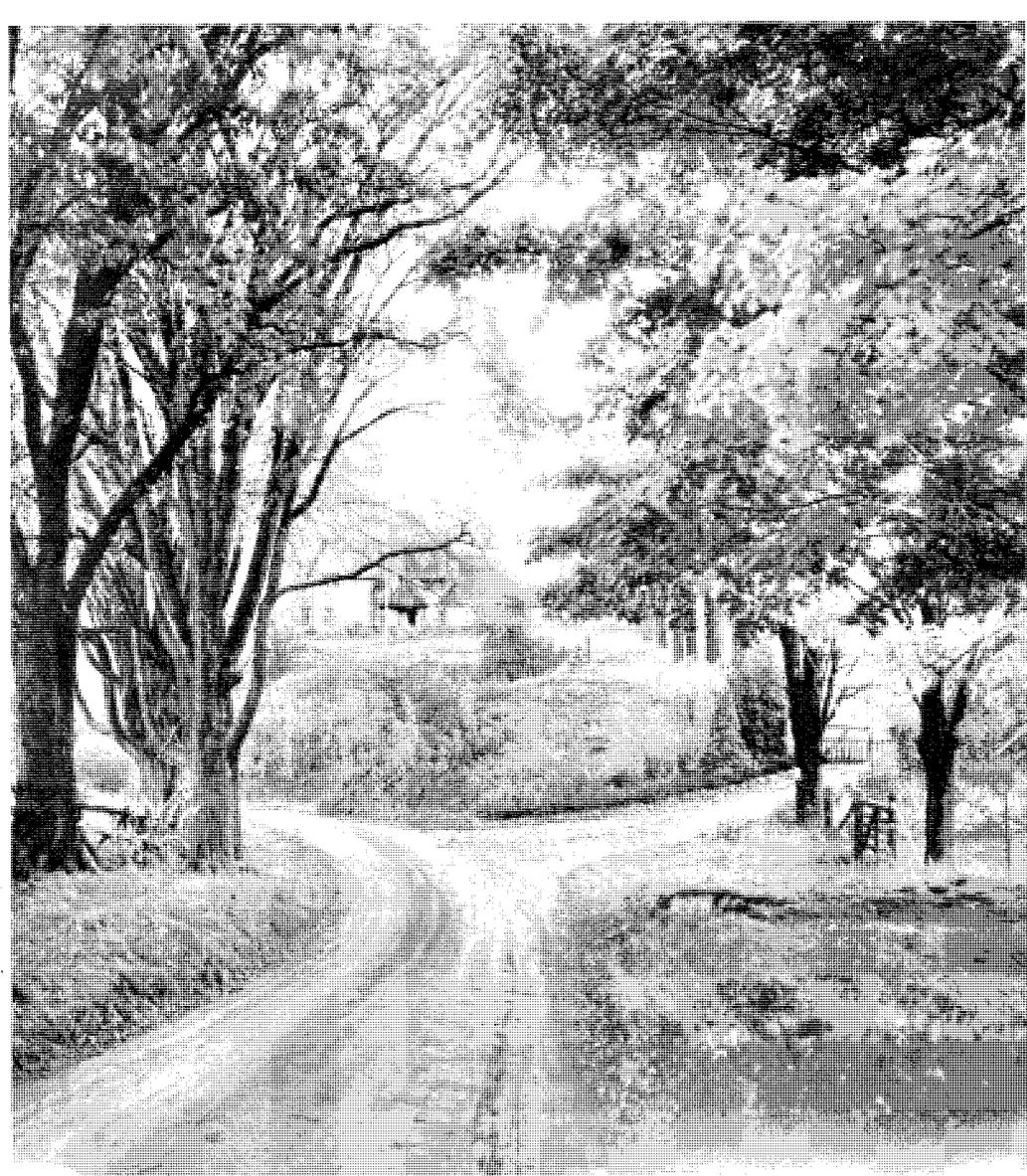
The harbour is naturally protected by charming Island Park. There is large volume of shipping. This year Toronto celebrates its centennial. Its original founder was Lord Dorchester, Governor of Canada, who in 1787 ordered the laying out of a townsite. General Simcoe, first Governor of Upper Canada, changed the name to York; but that did not stick. Reverend William Boulton, Chaplain of the Forces, writing to his wife in England, on March 7, 1834, told her: "The act of incorporation passed this session, and the original Indian name of Toronto (which it had when it was a village) has been resumed as being more musical and withal exempt from many disagreeable associations attached to the name of York."

Toronto is the natural distributing point for much of the tourist business attracted to the Province. Hamilton is a beautiful city on Burlington Bay about mid-way to Niagara. It dates from 1791 and became a city in 1846. It has developed industrial enterprise on a large scale. The location on a landlocked bay against a background formed by the verdure-covered Niagara escarpment is unrivalled. The fruit belt extends by the lakeside to the Niagara river and takes in practically all the level ground from escarpment to shore. This section has tourists at all times of the year. The City of St. Catharines is a health resort and centre of the wine making industry. Mighty Niagara is unique. No other place on the American continent is more widely known.





The system of parks and parkways connects with the international ferries, bridges, railways, trollies and buses bringing the many points of interest within the time and opportunity of the average sight-seer. Of the many achievements of the Niagara Parks Commission one of the most outstanding features is the growth from a very small beginning to a national asset of no mean importance. The original one hundred and fifty-four acres of land vested in the Parks Commission has grown to a system of park territory bordering the Niagara River from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.



TORONTO- NORTH BAY

The delightful northern motor road parallels beyond North Bay for most of its length the Ontario Government railway towards James Bay. Pastoral and farming country is traversed to Lake Simcoe, fairly ringed by summer beaches.

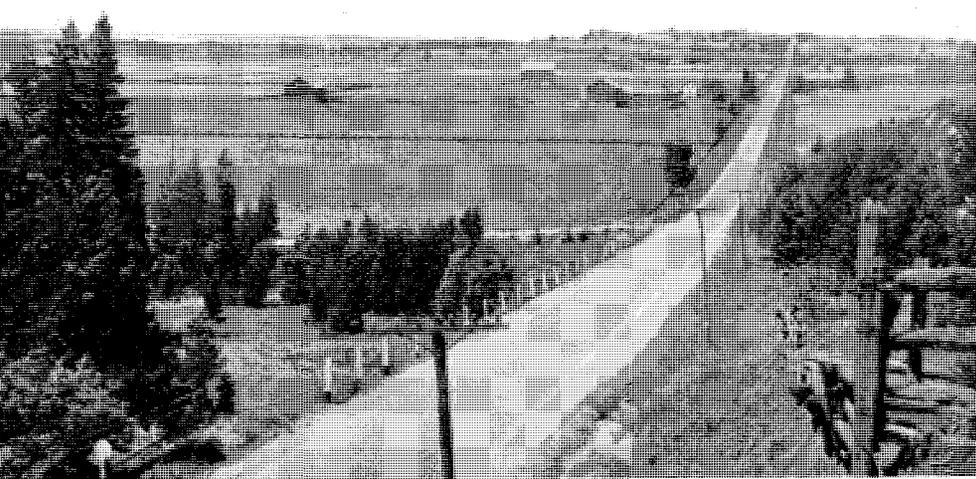
The golf course often gives the finishing touch to a scene.

Everywhere hospitality is extended to lovers of the game.

The Publicity Bureau supplies a list of the golf courses of Ontario.



At Barrie the pavement branches to Wasaga Beach and Collingwood, the direct route continuing through storied Orillia where traffic is distributed for Midland and other Georgian Bay points as well as Lake Couchiching hotels and camps. The Muskoka highlands begin at the Severn River and Sparrow Lake. At Gravenhurst and Bracebridge side roads give access to scores of Parry Sound and Muskoka hotels and camps on Lakes Joseph, Muskoka and Rosseau. Huntsville is central for all Lake of Bays resorts.

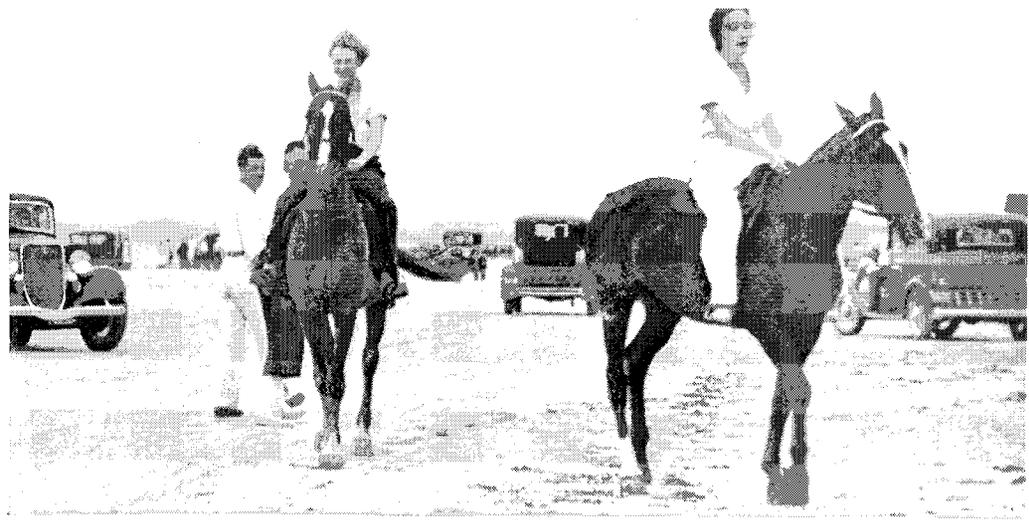
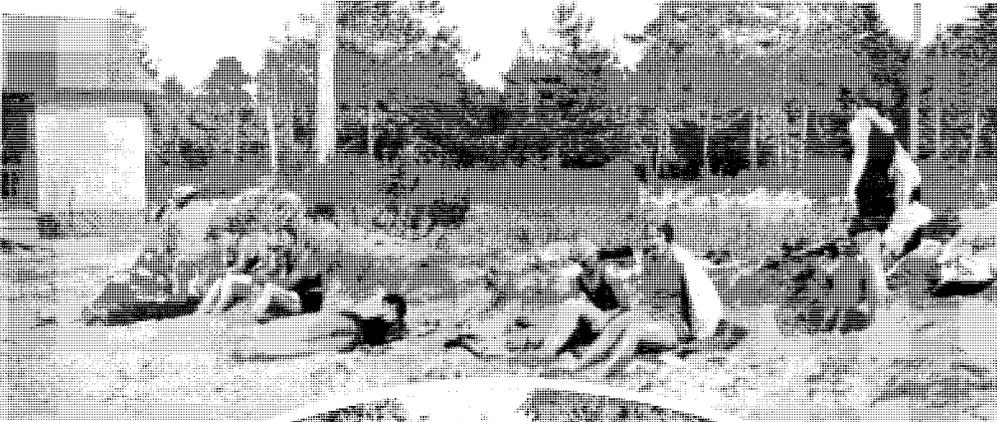




Burk's Falls, Sundridge, Trout Creek and Powassan are departure points for fishing centres and camps on the Maganatawan and a network of well stocked lakes south of Lake Nipissing.

NORTH BAY-MOOSONEE

The vastness and diversity of Northern Ontario are described in the handbook of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.



Tourist attractions are many around Cobalt, Haileybury, New Liskeard, Elk Lake, Englehart, Kirkland Lake, Iroquois Falls, Timmins and Cochrane, the last named two hundred and fifty-three miles from North Bay.

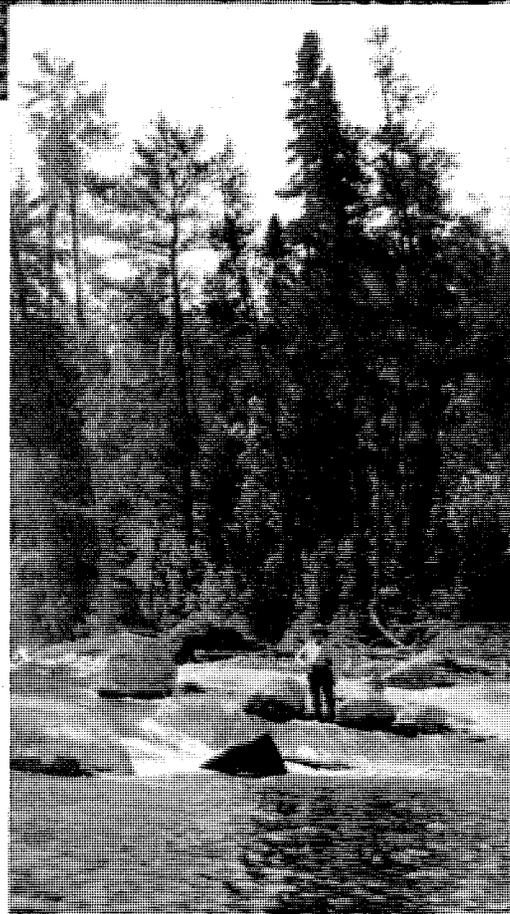
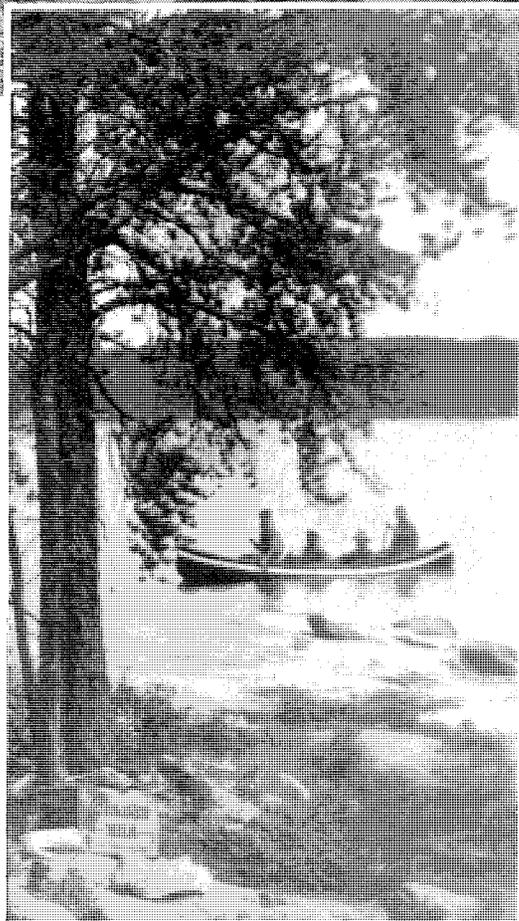
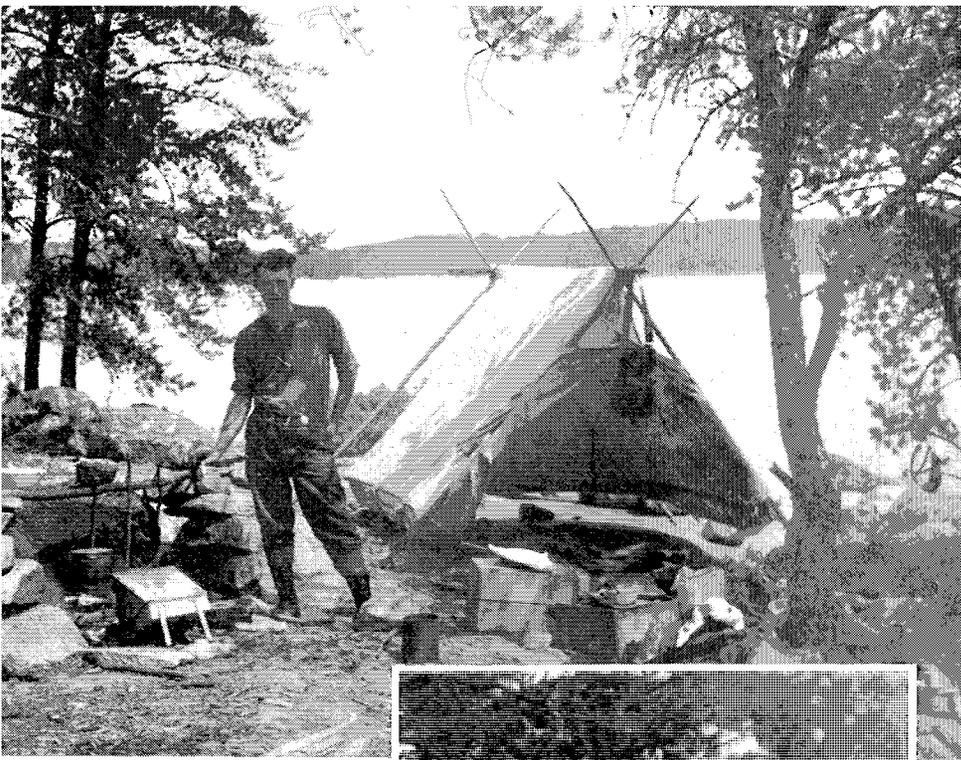


The northern highway penetrates the Timagami Provincial Forest seventy miles north of North Bay, making contact with lovely Lake Timagami, and weaving its way past a succession of new cities and towns and through the clay belt farming section.



COME SPEND *some* PLEASANT DAYS A-FISHING

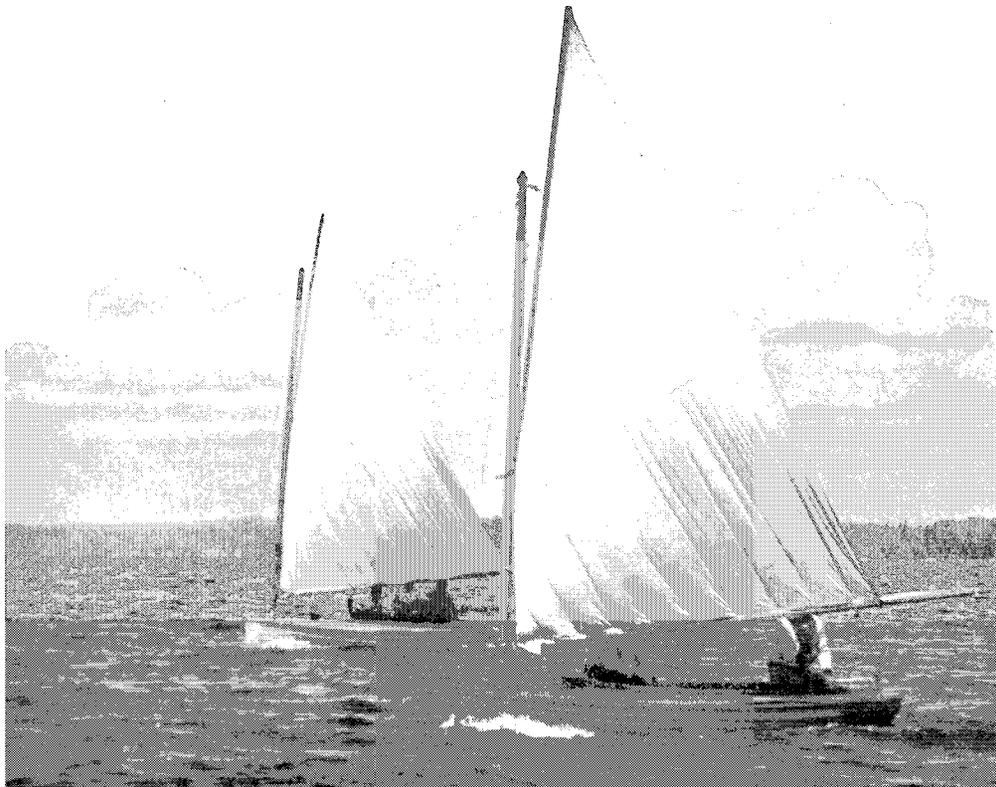
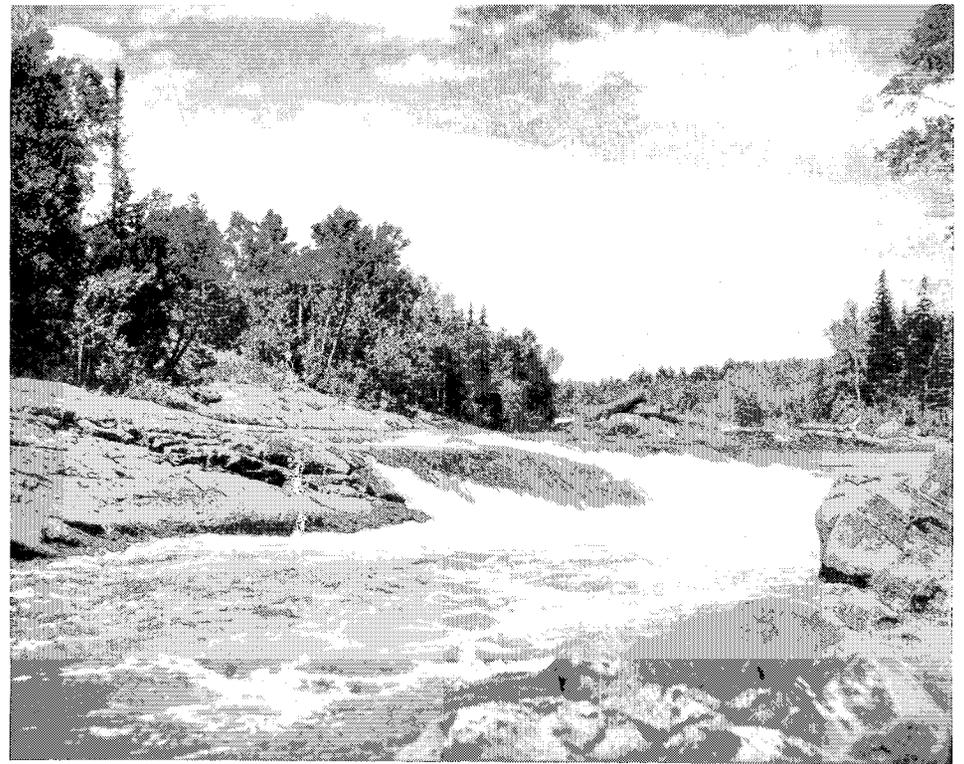
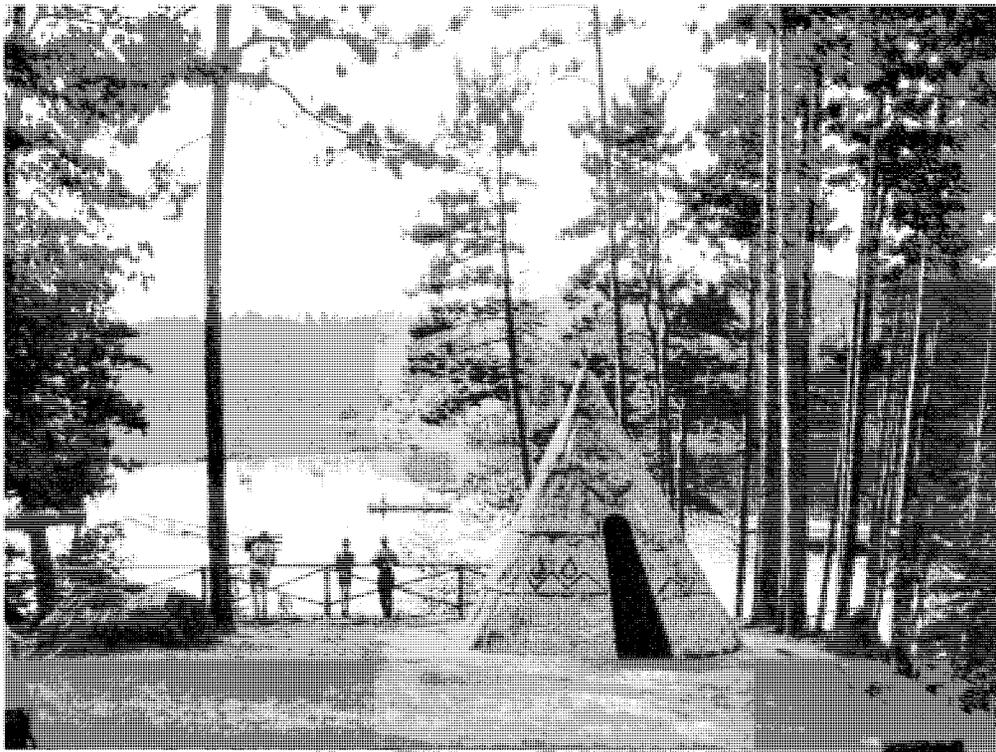




Forty-three miles farther on, at Island Falls on the Abitibi River, a great power plant and paper making industry have developed 60,000 h.p. which is transmitted to the mills of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company at Iroquois Falls.

The new northern city of Moosonee is reached 440 miles north of North Bay. Its bungalow hotel has all the comforts of home. The old Hudson

Bay post (1671), Moose Factory, stands on Moose Island in the river estuary. Wonders await travellers at James Bay. Salmon and trout rivers hold an amazing variety of fish, and abounding bird life surprises nature lovers. The names of early explorers, Henry Hudson (1610) and Thomas James (1631), and French explorers of other days, Grosseliers and d'Iberville, are



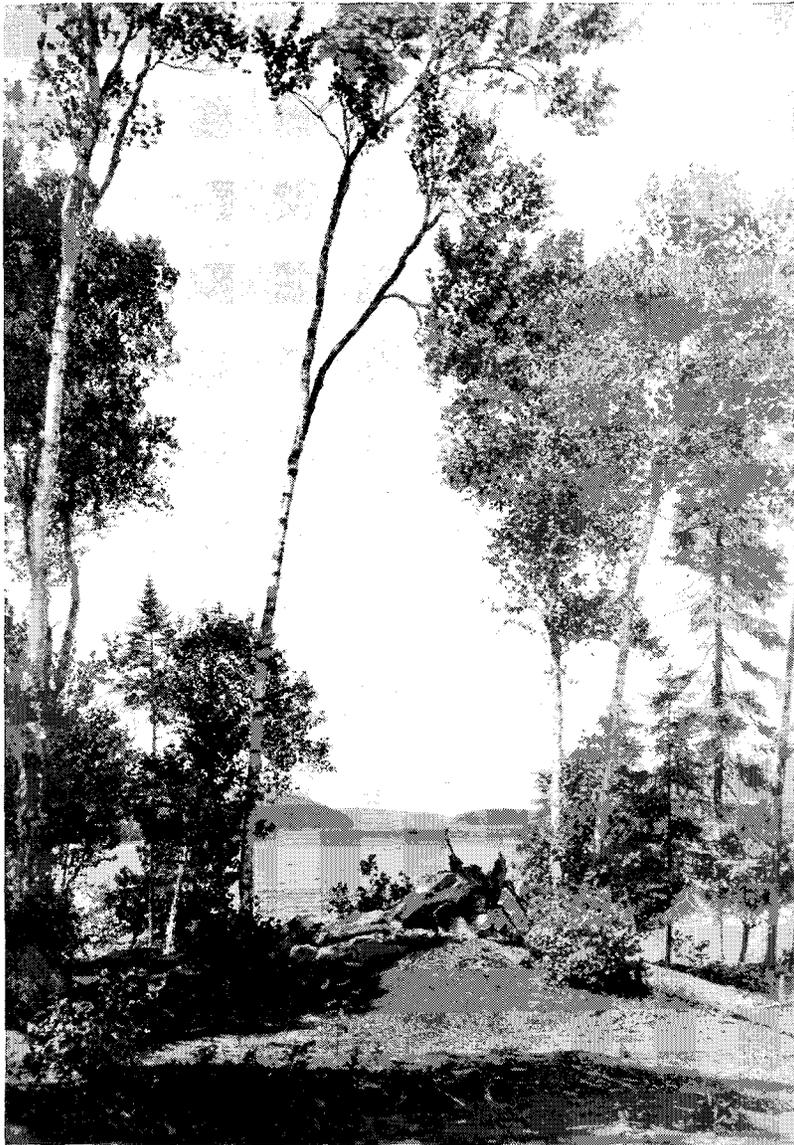
associated with points on the coast to which trips may be made.

ALGONQUIN PARK

The rippling lakes of Algonquin Park are among the best fishing waters of the continent. Holiday makers seek the region in greater numbers year by year. Enquiries concerning cruises and journeys are answered by the Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

JACKFISH - SIOUX LOOKOUT - MINAKI

Waterways without number opening the widest choice for side trips to adjoining lakes and tributary streams await campers and canoeists whose days are made adventurous beyond the aspiration of the average vacationist on the north shore of Lake Superior between Michipicoten and Nipigon, and in the Thunder Bay districts. The lake chains of the whole region are characteristic of the height of land.



The sparkling blue of numerous lakes beside the highway.

PORT ARTHUR - FORT WILLIAM - FORT FRANCES - KENORA

These names take in great territory, from Sioux Lookout west to the Manitoba boundary, south to the international boundary waters and north by the Albany River to Hudson Bay. Hotels, camps and outfitting accommodation are everywhere obtainable unless exploratory trips through the

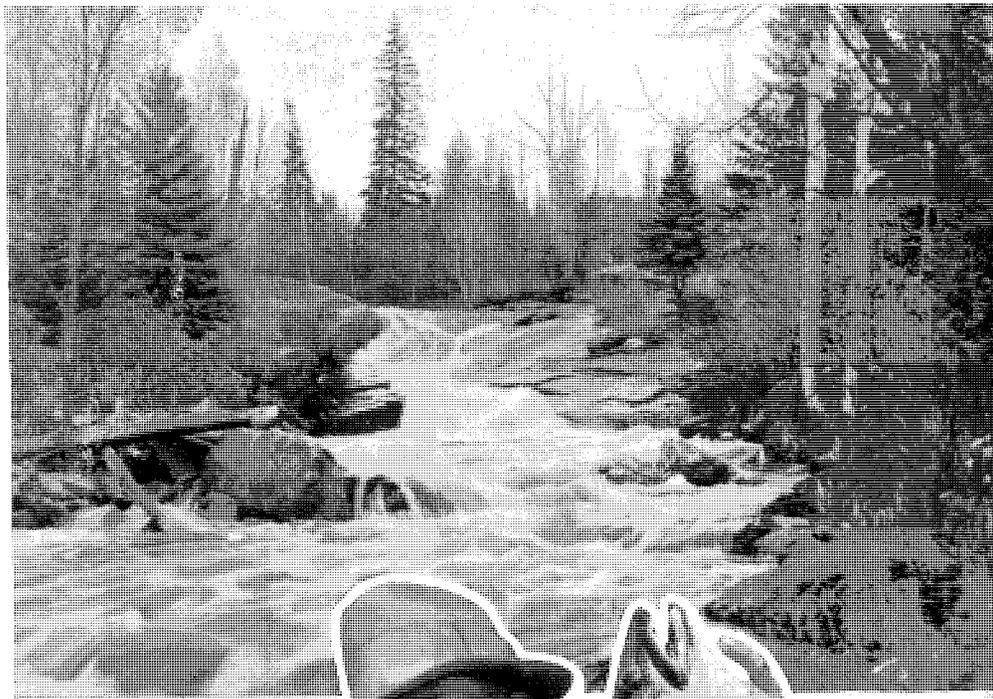
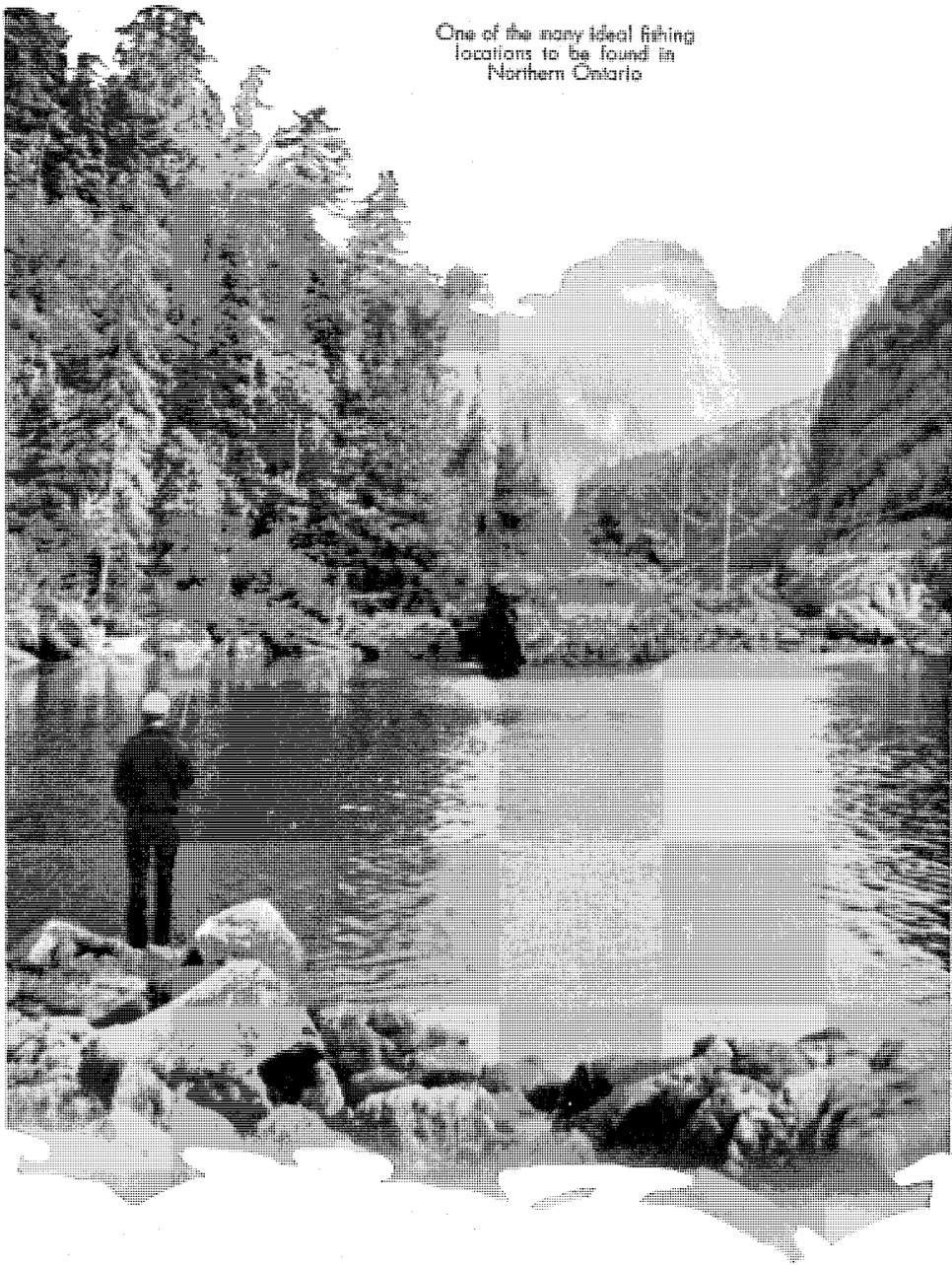


wilderness, as far and beyond Fort Albany, are undertaken when tents and complete outfits must be provided.

CANOE TRIPS IN ONTARIO

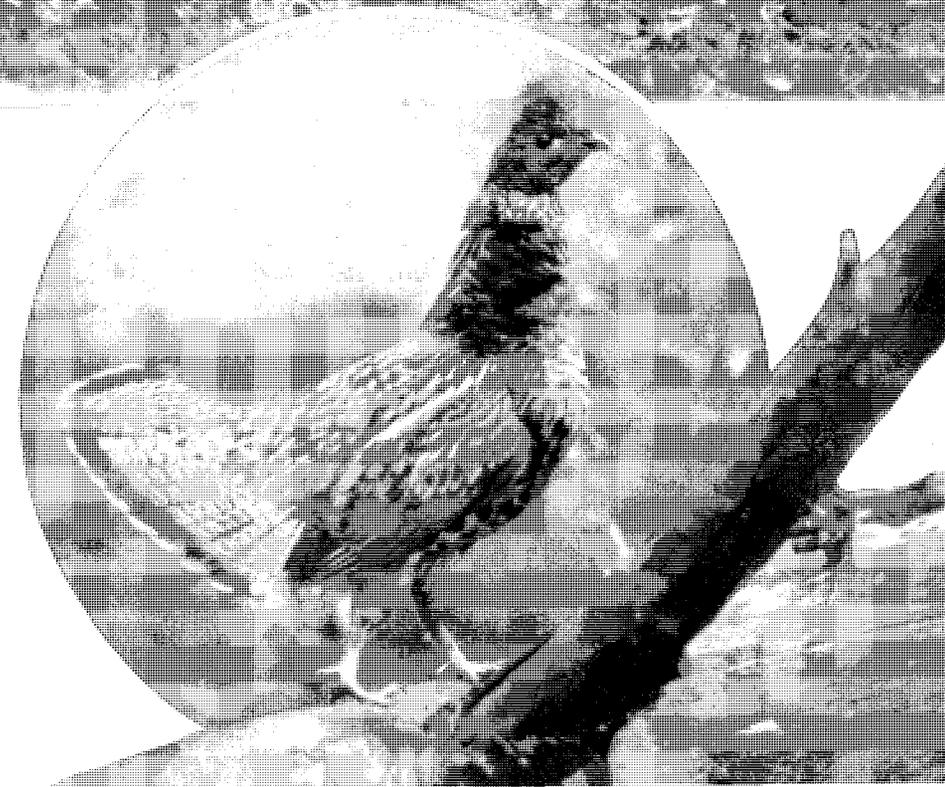
It would be difficult to place one's finger on a map of Ontario without its being in proximity to a good canoe route. Provincial parks, canal systems, rivers large and small, rapids, falls, lakes, stillwaters and all the pot-pourri for a memorable canoe trip are here waiting the devotee of the paddle. Whether it be a cruise through a well settled region or an adventurous journey through the wilderness, or to Hudson bay, the canoeist will find in this province a vast and varied store of lakes and streams.

One of the many ideal fishing locations to be found in Northern Ontario



There are big fellows in the streams and lakes.





Some of these routes have been charted and are briefly described in a booklet prepared by the National Development Bureau and will be found of assistance by the tourist.

The building of railways and the opening of roads have made numberless canoe routes easily accessible. Many beautiful lakes hitherto hard to reach are accessible to the motorist who may carry his duffle and canoe past obstacles to navigation and emerge directly upon the shores of lake or river.



REMINDERS FOR CANOEISTS

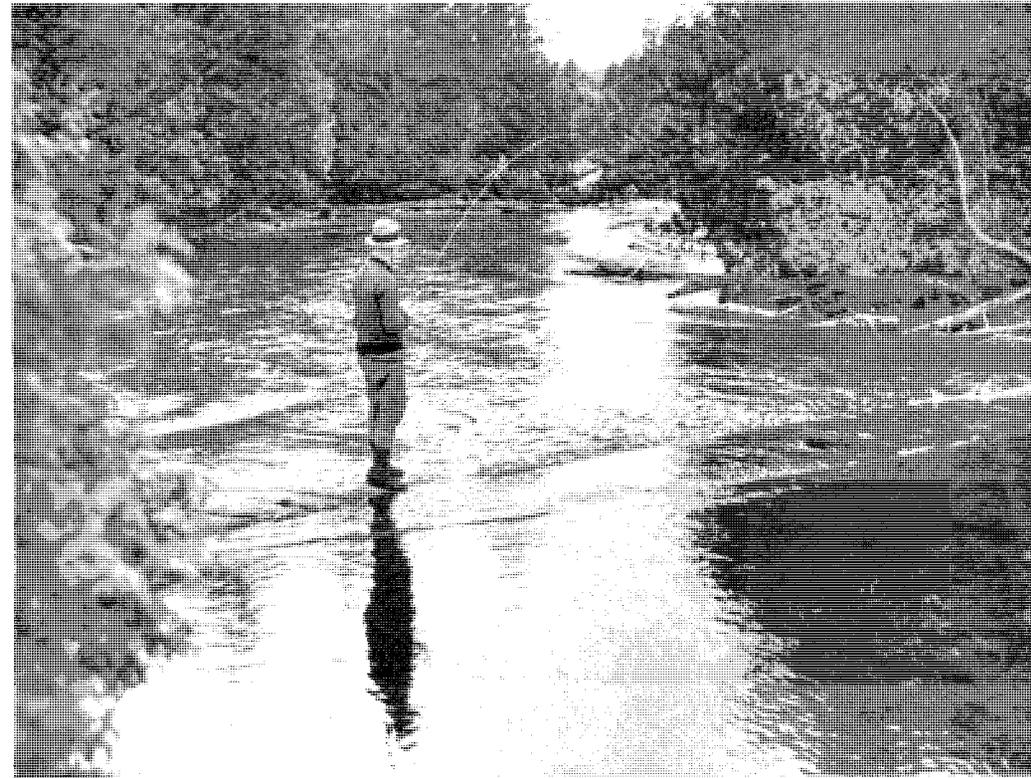
Build your camp fires small, close to the water's edge on a spot from which the leaves and moss have been scraped away. Drown it with water when leaving, and stir the ashes with a stick to make sure no live coals are left.

Leave your campsite clean. Bury all rubbish, bottles and cans. Never throw glass or tins in the water where others may bathe.

Learn how to swim, and first aid methods.

Do not sit or lie on bare ground.

Never run a rapid without first making sure that it can be done with safety. Examine it carefully for logs, boulders and other obstructions. Two canoes should not run a rapid at the same time.



Do not make your packs too heavy; about 40 pounds is a good average.

Avoid crossing large lakes or rivers in rough weather.

Make a camp before dark. Erecting a tent, or preparing a meal by firelight is not easy.

Learn how to prepare simple meals over a campfire.

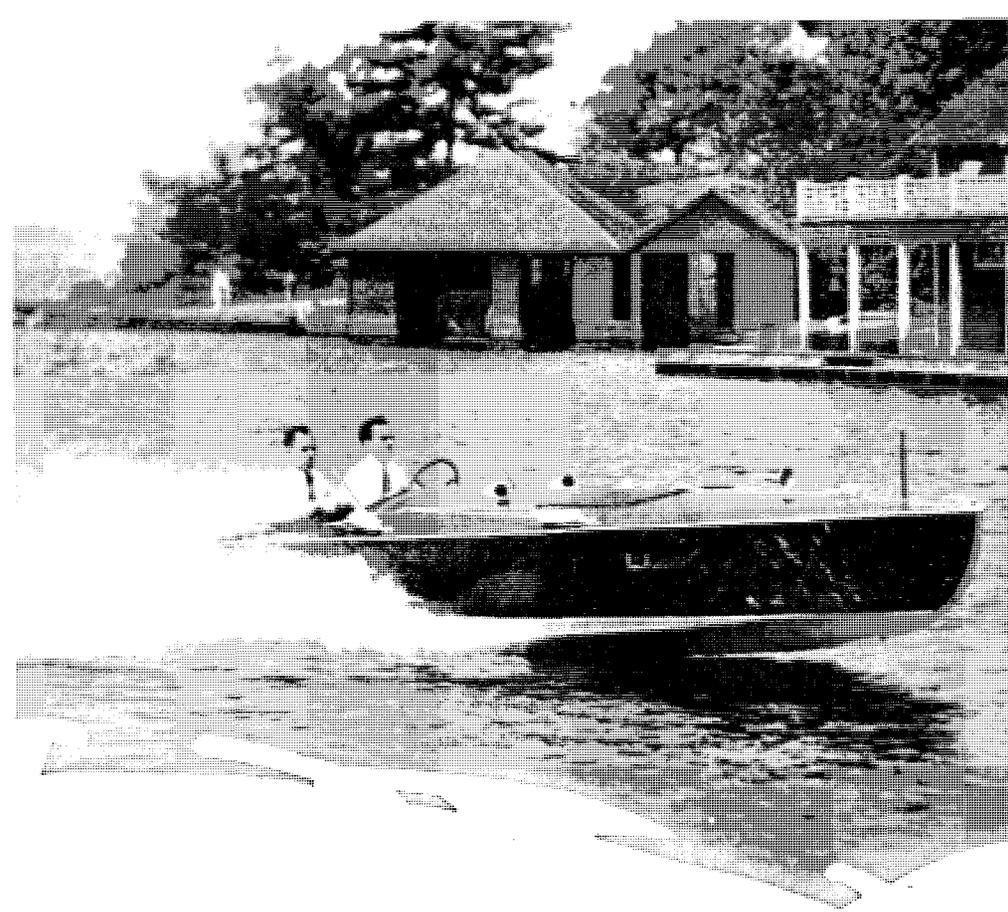
Unless familiar with wilderness travel never attempt a trip through uninhabited country without competent guides. Charts of the route and good maps of the surrounding country are essentials.

It is always desirable to be provided with neatly folded maps of the districts to be traversed. The National Development Bureau, Ottawa, can be of assistance in this regard to all canoeists and should be consulted about general matters of doubt or possible difficulty.



CANOE OUTFITS AND DUNNAGE BAGS

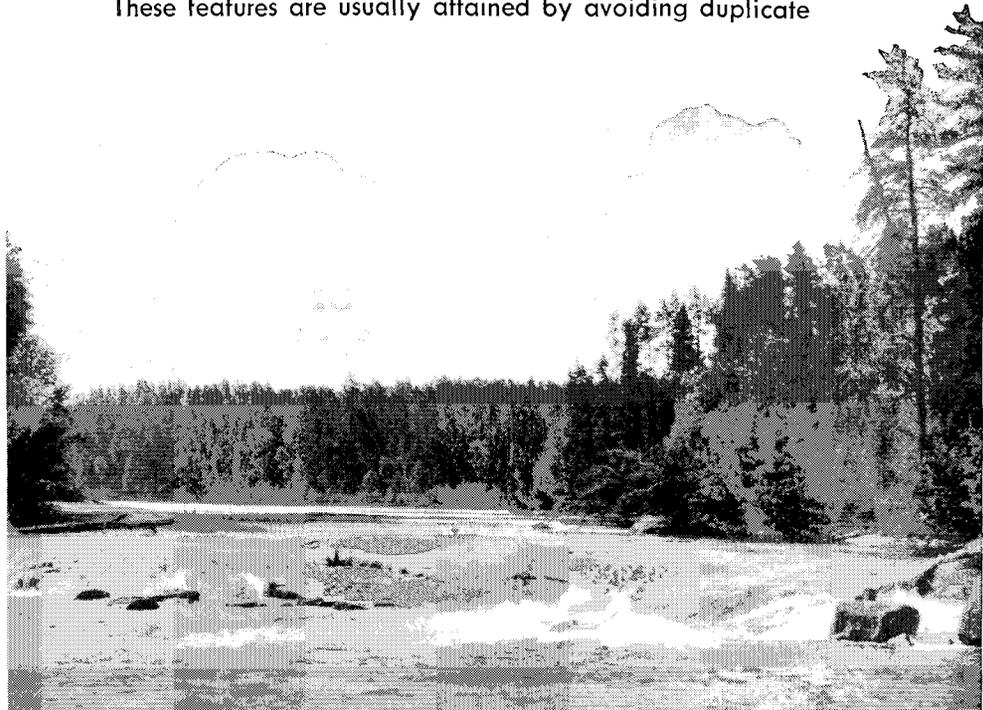
The National Development Bureau at Ottawa recommends an ideal canoe outfit which is light and compact. These features are usually attained by avoiding duplicate



articles and non-essentials when selecting its various parts. The suggested outfit is an adaptation of ones used by canoeists who have covered many miles of Canadian water trails, but may be altered to suit the needs of each party and the character of the trip undertaken. The whole can be packed in a surprisingly small space and is not excessive in weight.

Dunnage bags and pack sacks are best for packing and make for easier portaging. Boxes and loose bundles are troublesome on a long carry.

All dunnage bags should be packed so that the most used articles are on top, and in loading the canoe the cook outfit and provisions should be easy of access without disturbing the rest of the duffle when stopping for lunch.





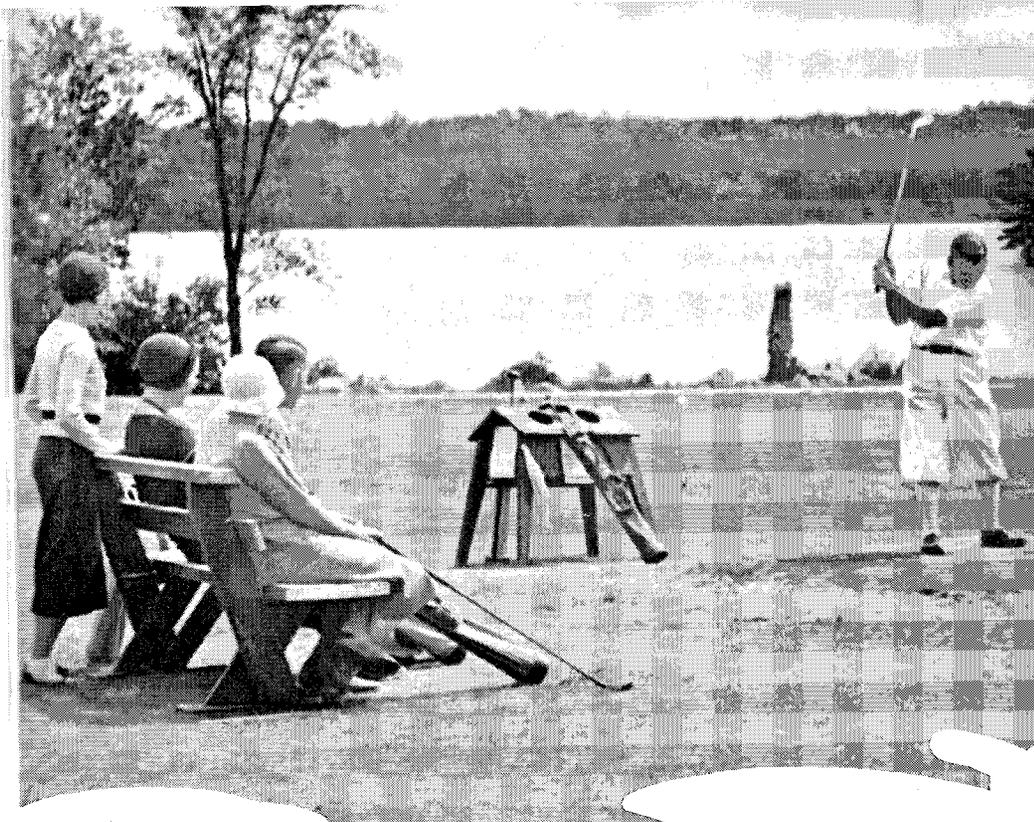
PASTIMES AND SPORTS

Would you know more of the sports and pastimes that tourists come to enjoy in Ontario? Write to the Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, about golf and tennis, fishing, hunting, skiing, skating, hockey, curling, and other sports that fill in the vacation in summer or winter. The visitor is welcome in all seasons. He is, however, most interested in the fishing laws which in summer are as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE ONTARIO FISHERIES LAWS

Maskinonge and Black Bass:

From July 1st to October 15th inclusive: except River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, Detroit River and River St. Lawrence,



from June 16th to October 15th inclusive, and Lake Erie waters fronting Essex County from July 15th to May 24th next following, inclusive.

Speckled Trout, Brown Trout and Aurora Trout:

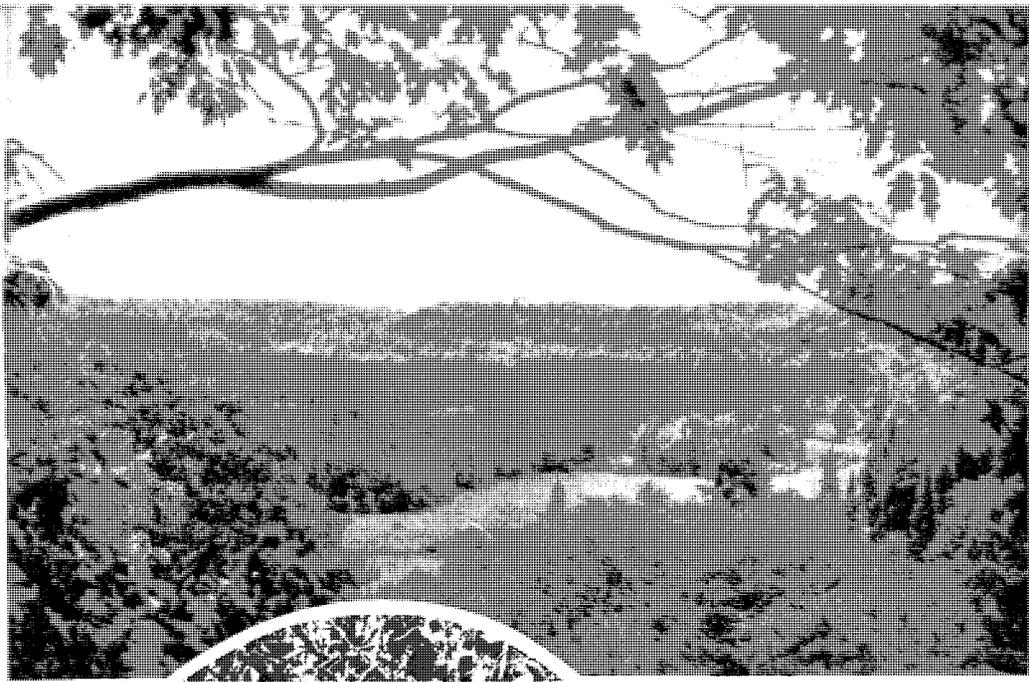
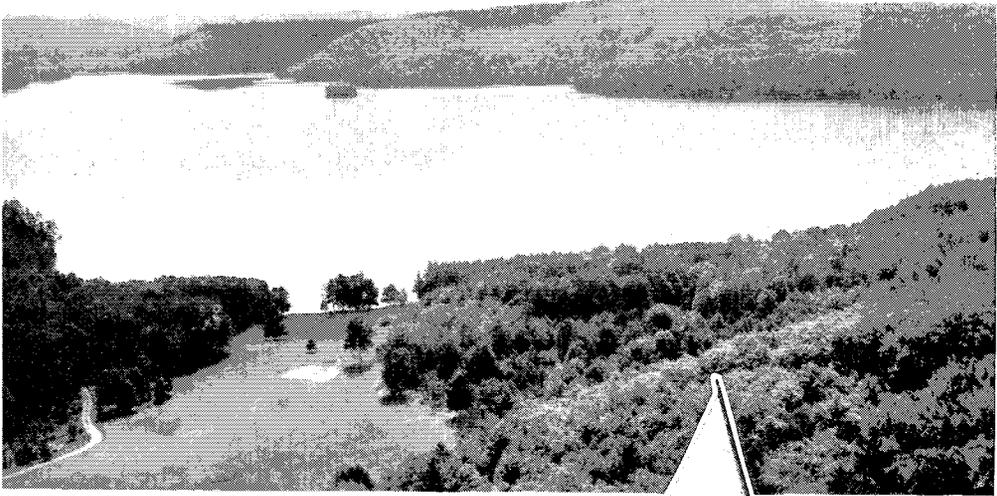
From May 1st to September 14th, inclusive.

Rainbow Trout:

From June 2nd to September 14th, inclusive.

Lake Trout:

No close season in Lake Nipigon, Great Lakes, Georgian Bay, North Channel, Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.



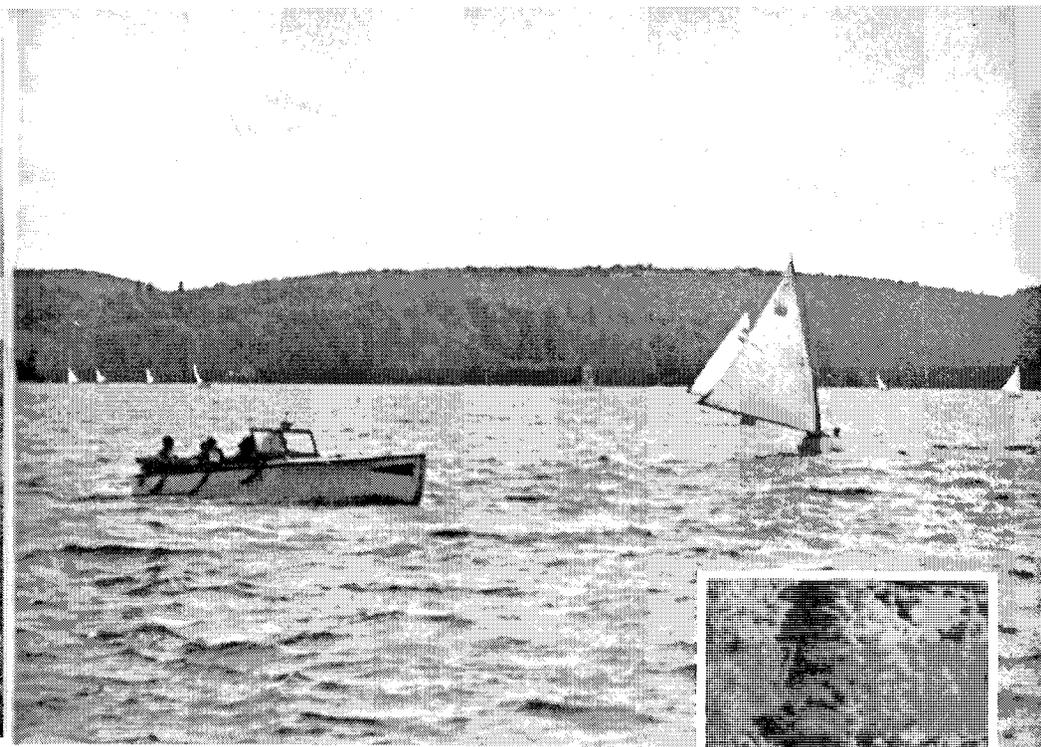
Inland Waters:

(a) In that part of Ontario lying south of, and excluding, the French and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing, from November 16th to October 14th next following, inclusive.

(b) In that portion of Ontario lying north and west of, and including, the French and Mattawa Rivers, and Lake Nipissing, from November 16th to October 24th next following, inclusive.



Perfect pictures of restfulness.



Yellow Pickerel and Pike:

No close season in Great Lakes, Georgian Bay, North Channel and their intervening international connecting waters and River St. Lawrence.

Inland Waters:

(a) In that portion of Ontario lying south of and excluding the French and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing from May 16th to March 31st next following, inclusive.

(b) In that portion of Ontario lying north and west of and including the French and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing, from May 16th to April 14th next following, inclusive.

Limits of Catch:

Wild Ducks: 15 per day, 150 per season.

Wild Geese: 15 per day.

Wilson Snipe: 25 per day.

Woodcock: 8 per day, 125 per season.

Black Bass: 6 per day, not less than 10 inches in length.

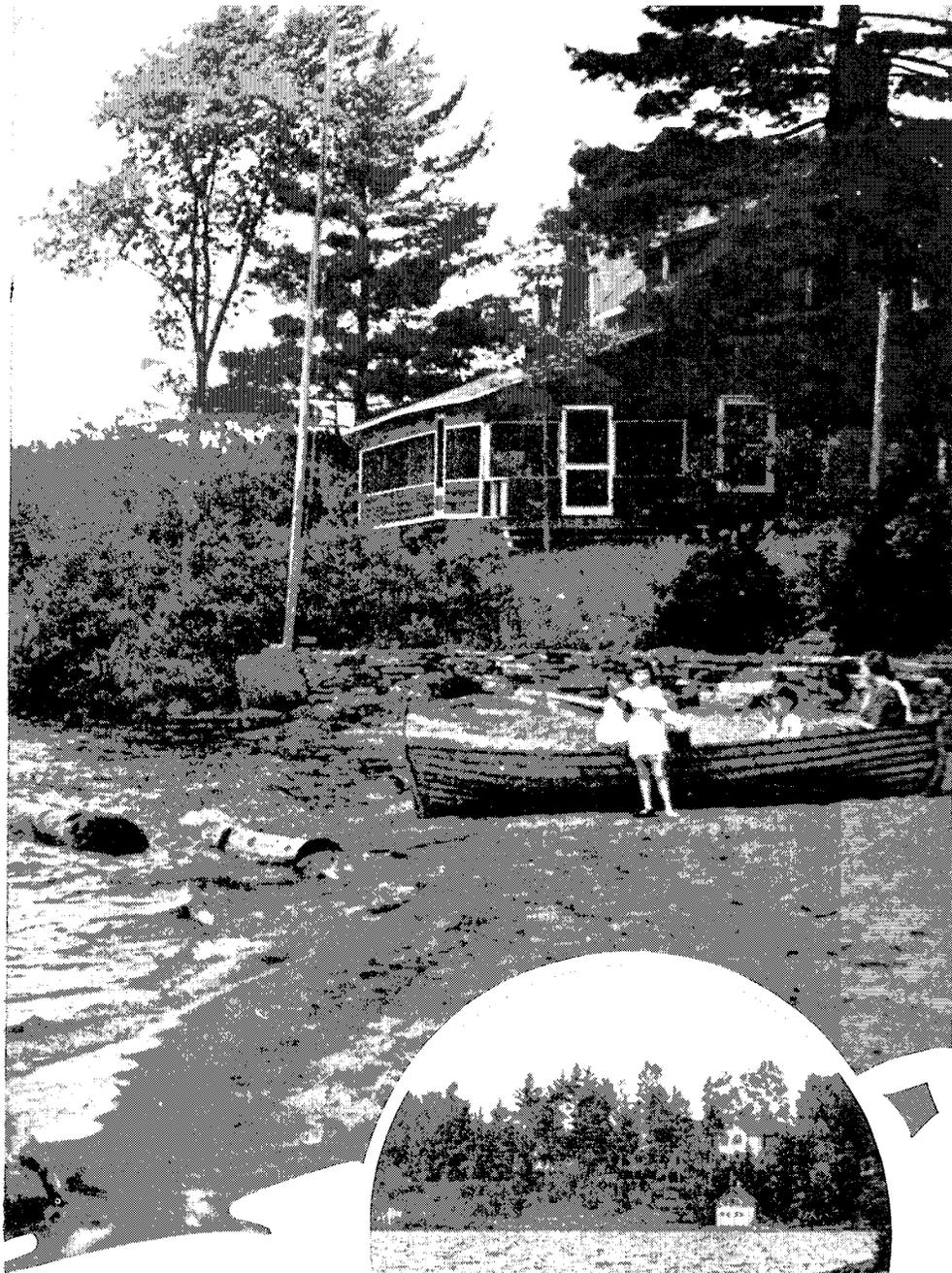
Maskinonge: 2 per day, regardless of length.

Yellow Pickerel and Pike: 8 per day regardless of length.

Lake Trout: 5 per day.

Rainbow Trout, Brown Trout and Aurora Trout: 5 per day, not less than 7 inches in length.

Speckled Trout: 20 per day in number to be not more than 10 pounds in weight, not less than 7 inches in length.



CANADA WELCOMES TOURISTS

NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED.—Tourists entering Canada do not require passports. They simply report to the Canadian Immigration and Customs offices at the port of entry. Citizens of the United States by naturalization should be prepared to present their certificates of naturalization; and residents of the United States who are not citizens thereof should be prepared to present proof of their legal entry into that country.

INFORMATION regarding entry of persons into Canada, not covered by the foregoing, may be obtained from the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada.

RETURNING TO UNITED STATES.—In the case of native-born citizens, the possession of a birth certificate or some similar document evidencing birth in the United States will be found helpful.

AUTOMOBILES may be brought into Canada by the owner or a member of his immediate family who are non-residents of Canada for purposes of health or pleasure for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements.

It is unnecessary for a tourist entering Canada to pay any fee for an automobile entry permit or its extension.

UNITED STATES LICENSES.—The tourist may drive his automobile under his State License for a generous period.

Report to the Canadian Immigration Officer at point of entry into Canada.

Report to the Canadian Customs at port of entry into Canada and obtain a permit for admission of automobile. Failure to report may result in seizure of the car. State license cards should be presented.

LEAVING CANADA.—Report to the Canadian Customs at a boundary port of exit and present your automobile entry permit for cancellation.

Report to the United States Immigration Officer at the point of entry into the United States.

ENTRY FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.—Automobiles may be entered at a Canadian boundary port of Customs for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours by the owner surrendering his State license card, which will be handed to him on his return. Should he desire to leave at a port other than that at which he entered, he must obtain a permit at the port of entry.

ENTRY FOR SIXTY DAYS.—Automobiles may be entered for touring purposes for a period of 60 days by obtaining a permit from the Collector at the Canadian Customs port of entry.

EXTENSION FOR THIRTY DAYS.—Should a tourist who has been granted a sixty-day permit desire an extension not exceeding thirty days, he may apply therefor to any Collector of Customs.

ENTRY FOR SIX MONTHS.—Automobiles may be entered for touring for a period up to six months by the owner obtaining a permit from the Collector at the Canadian Customs.

SYNOPSIS OF MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

SPEED.—Cities, towns and villages, 20 miles per hour. Open country, 35 miles per hour. At curves and intersections where view of driver is obscured reduce speed.

RIGHT-OF-WAY.—At road or street intersections, the vehicle approaching from the right has the right-of-way.

THROUGH HIGHWAYS.—Where "Through Highways" or "Through Streets" are designated by proper signs, vehicles must be brought to a full stop immediately before entering or crossing.

ACCIDENTS.—Severe penalty provided for failing to return to the scene of an accident and giving in writing, name and address and license or permit number of car, and rendering all possible assistance to person sustaining injury. All accidents resulting in personal injury or property damage must be reported to the nearest police authorities.

STREET CARS.—Stop six feet to the rear of doors while passengers are boarding or alighting.

LIGHTS.—Two on front and one on rear. Approved non-glare device required.

DRIVERS' LICENSES.—Operators' or Chauffeurs' licenses, required by all drivers.

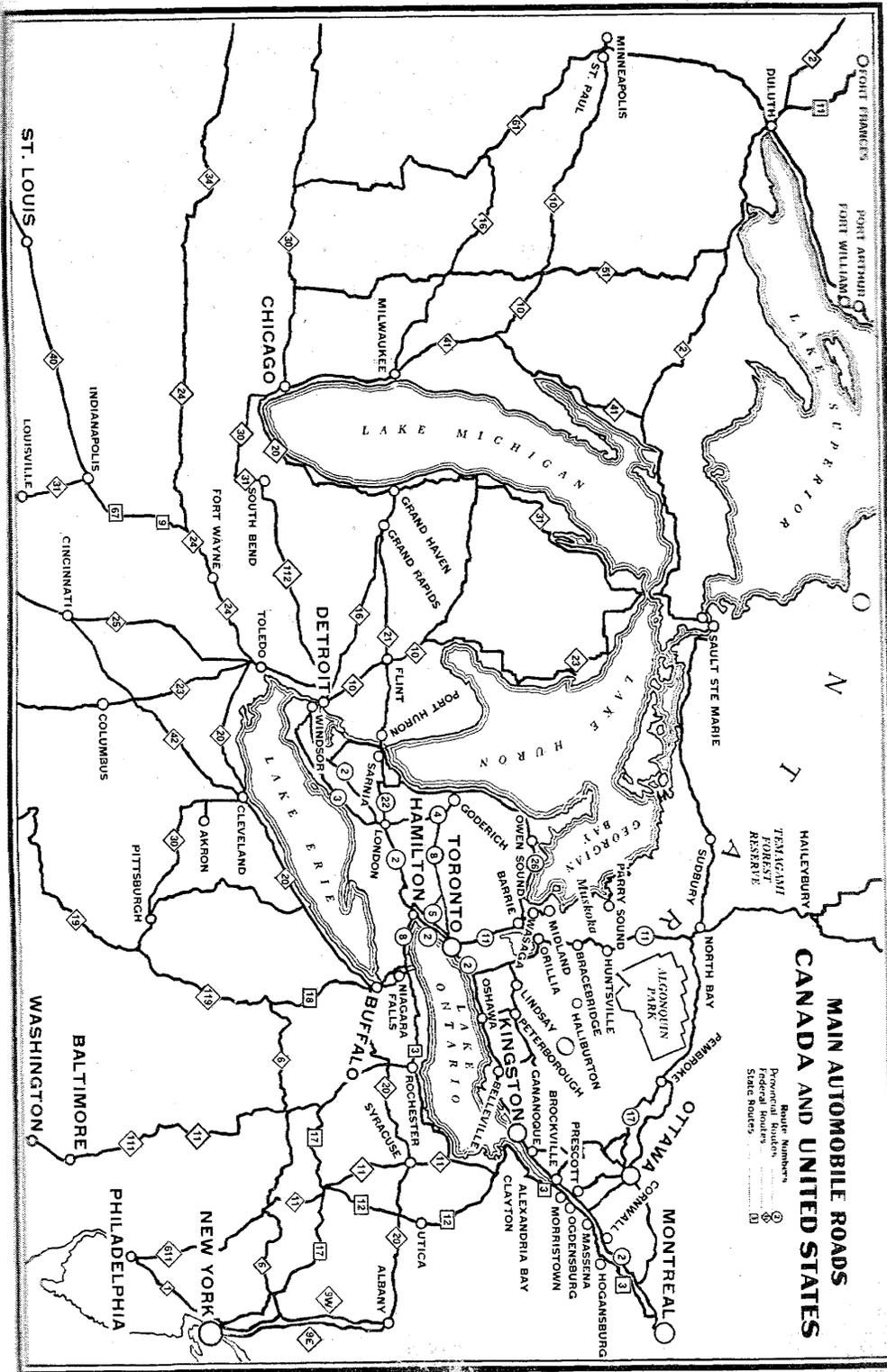
AGE OF DRIVER.—Sixteen years.

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED.—Minimum penalty for driving while intoxicated, 7 days in gaol without option of a fine.

NOTE.—Five Canadian gallons of gasoline equal six U.S. gallons.

GENERAL

1. Drive on right hand side of road.
2. Give one-half the road when meeting other vehicles.
3. Promptly permit other vehicles to pass when driver sounds horn.
4. **LOOK and LISTEN** before crossing any railway track. **STOP—LOOK and LISTEN** if you have not a clear view up and down tracks.



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