THE FINEST INLAND WATER TRIP IN THE WORLD—Covering 1,600 miles from the Niagara River and Toronto, also Rochester, N.Y. (Port Charlotte), through Lake Ontario, the Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of the wonderful Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, the sublime scenery of the St. Lawrence below Quebec to the Gulf, and the Saguenay River. The most varied in scenery, the richest in historic association, which can be made on the continent.

From Niagara Falls the Niagara River dashes down for fourteen miles through a gorge excavated by itself, passing Lewiston, on the American side, and Queenston, on the Canadian side. From the Falls to Lewiston communication is by New York Central Railroad or Niagara Gorge Electric Railway, and to Queenston, via International Electric Railway, also from the Falls to Niagara-on-the-Lake by Michigan Central Railroad.

From Lewiston, Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake the large steamers of the Niagara Division run across Lake Ontario to Toronto.

The sail down the Niagara River to Lake Ontario is most beautiful and interesting.

Other routes from the Falls to Toronto are by Grand Trunk, Michigan Central and Canadian Pacific railways.

The Company maintains a ticket office at 18 East Swan Street, Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Company's Tourist Steamers leave Toronto daily during the summer, running via Lake Ontario, the American channel, by daylight, through the Thousand Islands and all the Rapids to Montreal.

Toronto, Ont., population 500,000, is the capital of the Province of Ontario. (Richelieu & Ontario ticket office, 46 Yonge Street, corner of Wellington.)
Leaving Toronto at 3:00 p.m., the first stop is at
Charlotte, N. Y., near the mouth of the Genesee River, seven
miles north of Rochester, which is reached by New York Central
R.R. or electric line. New York Central R. R. connection
for New York and points east, and Buffalo and points west.
The Company's ticket office is at 32 West Main Street,
Rochester, N. Y. The following morning we arrive at
Kingston, Ont., the principal fortified point west of Quebec.
The steamer, going east, after rounding Cedar Island, with its
Martello tower, commences the descent of the River St. Lawrence.
Wolfe Island is on the right, Milton, the "Spectacles," and
Howe Islands are passed on the left, and at the east end of
Wolfe Island the Thousand Islands proper begin. There are
three main channels through the islands: one along the north, or
Canadian Shore; the middle channel, near the boundary line; and
the South, or American channel, along the shores of New York State.
The River St. Lawrence, together with the Great Lakes,
form the grandest system of inland navigation in the world,
extending from the head waters of Lake Superior to Capé Gaspe,
on the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,100 miles.
The total area of the St. Lawrence Basin is about 510,000
square miles, of which the United States owns 187,440, and
Canada, 322,560 square miles. The total length of the river,
from Kingston to Point des Monts, is 688 miles. The Great
Lakes and St. Lawrence form a natural boundary line between
the United States and Canada, ending near Cornwall, Ont.,
from which point the river runs eastward entirely through
Canadian territory. Throughout its entire length the St. Law-
rence has the clearness and purity of a mountain spring.
The Thousand Islands are 1,692 in number and extend from
Lake Ontario to Prescott, fifty miles. From the observation
decks of the steamer the traveler has a glorious opportunity
of viewing the ever-changing attractions of this wonderful
natural panorama. Every turn brings new views, new scenes
and new life. Many of the islands are owned by wealthy
people, who have erected costly mansions and laid out tasteful
grounds. The scenery by day is most inspiring, while the
illuminations, the music, the flashing boats, and the festivities
by night make the evenings enchanting.
Stop-Over Privilege. From all of the resorts among the
islands charming excursions may be made both by day and
by night (searchlight) on the well-appointed local excursion
boats of the Thousand Island Steamboat Division at low fares for delightful trips among the islands. Tourists who plan their trip to include a stop-over at the Thousand Islands will remember with pleasure and satisfaction the time so spent.

The Grand Illumination of the islands occurs on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, when the entire region is transformed into a veritable fairyland which has to be seen to be appreciated.

The races of the American Power Boat Association, for the Gold Challenge Cup, are frequently held at Alexandria Bay. During this celebrated event some of the fastest motor boats in the world are seen on the river. This is the most popular aquatic sporting event held in America. Many other racing events are also held during the season.

All tourist tickets reading via Richelieu & Ontario steamers permit stop-over at the Thousand Islands, and passengers should take advantage of this opportunity to fully enjoy the beauty and charm of this scenic wonderland.

It is customary to include coupon for the Thousand Island Ramble trip in tourist tickets reading via Richelieu & Ontario Division, without any addition to the rate from Buffalo and Niagara Falls to Montreal.

The first stop, after leaving Kingston, is

**Clayton, N. Y.** Many anglers make Clayton their headquarters. It is also a terminus of the New York Central Railroad.

**Frontenac, N. Y.**, is two miles east.

Opposite Frontenac is Murray Isle, with a large hotel.

**Thousand Island Park, N. Y.**, on Wellesley Island, with a summer population of 7,000, next comes in view. The park has ample accommodation for visitors, both at the Wellesley Hotel and at the excellent boarding houses.

On the mainland, three miles eastward, is St. Lawrence Park, and then in quick succession come Isle Royal, Seven Isles, Point Vivian, Jewell and Cherry Islands, Nobby, Welcome and Edgewood Park, all with beautiful summer homes.

**Alexandria Bay, N. Y.**, with its fine summer hotels, is where the largest tourist travel centers.

The Company has an information bureau at this point, also at Thousand Island Park.

Alexandria Bay is one of the most popular as well as one of the most fashionable watering places in America. Thousands
of people from all parts of the world visit it annually, attracted by the fame of its natural beauty, wholesome atmosphere, pleasant society and excellent fishing. The adjacent Islands are dotted with cottages in all sorts of picturesque surroundings, some showing from among the trees perched on rocky bluffs, others snugly perched on low-lying islands or nestling in beautiful coves along the mainland.

Opposite Alexandria Bay are Castle Rest, on Pullman Island, Isle Imperial and Hart Island; then come Bonny Castle, Sport Island, Summerland Group and Manhattan, and then gradually the channel widens and the islands become fewer as we approach.

Brockville, Ont., a flourishing, picturesque city, noted for its beautiful residences, being one of the wealthiest towns in Canada. Connections with Canadian Pacific Railway for Ottawa, etc.; Grand Trunk Railway, east and west; Canadian Northern Railway for Charleston Lake and other fishing resorts.

Twelve miles farther east we stop at

Prescott, Ont. (Passengers Transfer Here). At this point the lake steamers transfer passengers to the river steamers, to run the rapids, and westbound passengers transfer from river steamers to lake steamers. An earth fortification here is known as Fort Wellington. The stone lighthouse east of the town was formerly an old windmill, where the Battle of Windmill Point was fought in 1837. Opposite Prescott is

Ogdensburg, N. Y., a progressive city with fine water power, and a charming summer resort.

Rapids of the St. Lawrence. From the Thousand Islands to Montreal the entire trip is made by daylight on the Company’s steamers, running all the rapids, and there is a constant succession of pleasing views and thrilling passages.

The Galops and the Rapids du Plat are the first and least exciting. Next to come are the Long Sault Rapids, perhaps the greatest of the remarkable Rapids of the St. Lawrence, extending some nine miles down stream and divided into main channels by beautifully wooded islands. The steamer with reduced speed is carried by sheer force of current through these seething Rapids at a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Cornwall, Ont. Here the center of the river ceases to be the boundary between Canada and the United States. For the next thirty miles the river widens into

Lake St. Francis. At the foot of the lake on the left is Coteau Landing, Que., where the little white houses and the big church denote that we are now in French Canada. After passing the village we enter the Coteau Rapids. The channel through this group of rapids is very tortuous, winding in and out amongst the islands, and crossing from bank to bank. Seven miles beyond are the Cedar Rapids, considered by those familiar with the river to be the most beautiful of all the rapids. The large electric development plant at this point is of much interest. In a few minutes we are descending the Split Rock Rapids, really the most difficult to navigate of them all, immediately after which come the Cascade Rapids, with their white crests. The Soulanges Canal parallels the river on the north side, from Coteau to Cascade Point, and is a most interesting sight, being massively built of stone; operated and lighted by electricity. The river for the next twelve miles widens out, and is called Lake St. Louis, at the east end of which, on the north side, is the town of Lachine, and opposite the village of the Caughnawaga Indians. We soon pass under the Lachine Railway bridge, and shortly afterwards are dashing through the Lachine Rapids, the last of the chain. The channel through the Lachine Rapids is narrow and tortuous. In plunges the steamer among the breakers, and the headlong current carries her on towards the insidious rocks; sometimes hidden, sometimes exposed to view, with the dark suggestion of others couched unseen below the waters; deftly the steamer passes them by, within a few feet of their treacherous edges, through clouds of spray ascending from the churning abyss. A moment more the descent is completed and soon the steamer glides into the placid waters underneath Victoria Bridge to Montreal.

Passengers are transferred here to the Company’s steamers for Quebec and the Saguenay, and we advise those who intend visiting Quebec and the Saguenay to make this transfer now, continuing their journey, stopping over at Montreal on their return.

Montreal, Que., population 650,000 (Ticket Office, 9 Victoria Square), the commercial metropolis of Canada, founded in 1642; named from Mount Royal, the mountain behind the city. The first church, Notre Dame de Bonsecours, was built in 1657. A visit to the Chateau de Ramezay, the
Three Rivers, near the delta of the St. Maurice River. It was the third of the French settlements, having been founded in 1618, the first two being Tadousac and Quebec, and the fourth Montreal. It is at the head of tidewater on the St. Lawrence.

Levis, opposite Quebec, is a city whose fortifications are only second to those of Quebec.

Quebec, capital of the province. In 1535 Jacques Cartier sailed from France to discover a new way to the Indies. He sailed up the magnificent river and called it the St. Lawrence, anchoring at a little tributary which he called St. Croix. After visiting Hochelaga (Montreal) he wintered there, returning to France the following spring. In 1608 Samuel de Champlain planted the fleur-de-lis of France on the heights of Quebec, and became the real founder of New France. In 1629 Quebec fell into the hands of the British, but with the rest of the country was restored to the French in 1632. In 1690 the British again attacked it and failed, but in 1759 were successful under Wolfe, when he and the French General, Montcalm, fell in the battle of the Plains of Abraham. The whole of Canada then passed into the hands of the British. Quebec is the principal military station in Canada, and, next to Gibraltar,
the strongest fortified position in British territory. A walled
fortification, with gates, surrounds the old city; the fortifications
and best residence portion, or "Upper Town," are on the high
land, and the business part and the older portion of the city
are at the base of the cliff, on the St. Lawrence, around the
point and along the bank of the St. Charles. The citadel is
on the highest point, facing the St. Lawrence, 340 feet above
the river, and a wall from the citadel runs along the top of the
promontory to a point near the roadway, between upper and
lower town. Inside of this is the famous public promenade,
known as Dufferin Terrace, and at the east end of this terrace
is the splendid hotel, the "Chateau Frontenac," a noble adjunct
even so grand a spot. In all its phases; in the approach
by the river from the west; in the departure going east; from
the citadel, the terrace or from the chateau; looking down on
the houses and ships and water beneath, and across to Levis,
and out on the winding river toward the sea; in the narrow,
precipitous stairs and streets, and queer old crannies built
against the cliff; in its history and people; its old-time battle-
ments, walls and gates—there is nothing to surpass quaint old
Quebec in the old world or new. The visitor to Quebec should
visit the Falls of Montmorency, seven miles east of the city,
also the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre (twenty miles
east, reached by electric railway), where over 150,000 pilgrims
annually pay their devotions.

Those who intend visiting the Saguenay should take the
Saguenay steamer, immediately on arrival at Quebec, stopping
over at Quebec on the return; this will save time and transfer.
The Saguenay steamers leave at 8.00 A.M.

After passing the southern shore of the Isle of Orleans, our
steamer follows the north shore of the river. The scenery is
majestic and charming beyond description. The mountainous
capes and bold banks of the river delight the eye with every
shade and blend of color, whilst the health-restoring odors from
the pine, spruce and cedar impregnate the salt air with their
wholesome fragrance. All along this route are scenes of beauty
and grandeur, which are missed by the tourist unless the round
trip is made by steamer from Quebec.

Mount Ste. Anne, 2,700 feet in height, with the world-famed
shrine nesting at its foot, is seen in passing the east end of the
Isle of Orleans, and a short distance beyond is Cape Tourmente,
2,000 feet in height. Here salt water begins, and the river widens until it assumes the proportions of an inland sea. Burnt Cape, Cape Rouge and Cape Griboule—2,200 feet in height—are passed; then comes Cape Maitland, and five miles below our steamer calls at the beautiful mountain-enclosed Bay St. Paul, sentineled on the west by Cape Labaie and on the east by Cape Corbeau. The second port of call after leaving Quebec is at

Les Eboulements, picturesquely situated high up on the side of Mount Eboulements, which looms 2,700 feet above the river, and after calling at this port the steamer proceeds past beautiful bays and mountain capes towards another Lower St. Lawrence beauty spot,

St. Irenee, a charming and healthful resort, possessing a number of fine summer homes and an attractive hotel near the wharf.

Murray Bay, the most popular watering place on the Lower St. Lawrence, where the Company operates its splendid "Manoir Richelieu," the largest and best-equipped summer hotel in Canada. Golf, fishing, sailing, and all the popular amusements may be enjoyed, and the drives are numerous and charming. Murray Bay is especially noted for its bracing and health-restoring atmosphere, the climate being a combination of mountain and sea air and is the summer home of many prominent Americans, including Ex-President Taft, whose cottage is but a short walk from the steamer landing.

A magnificent swimming pool has been built at the hotel, into which is pumped the water of the St. Lawrence, as salt as the ocean itself. The salt water is pumped through heaters, which raises its temperature to between sixty and seventy degrees. The cuisine and service is maintained up to a high standard of excellence. There is an orchestra in attendance during the season. Visitors who make the Manoir Richelieu their stopping-place will certainly enjoy a delightful outing by the sea. The golf links, tennis courts and bowling alleys are equal to any in Canada, while boating, sailing, yachting, etc., may be indulged in by those nautically inclined.

Cap a l'Aigle, six miles farther down, is another charming summer resort which boasts of a large summer colony of people
who occupy cottages, as at all lower St. Lawrence resorts summer cottages may be rented or board obtained at very reasonable figures.

One of the remarkable features of the Lower St. Lawrence is its gorgeously beautiful sunsets, which tint the evening sky with a halo of burnished gold for some time after the sun has passed below the watery horizon.

Some miles below Cap a l'Aigle the Pilgrims are seen. They consist of a remarkable group of rocks, which are visible at a great distance, "the mirage" seeming constantly to dwell about them.

St. Simeon is the next port of call. A quaint, picturesque village, near which are many mountain lakes, well stocked with speckled trout.

Located at the mouth of the Saguenay River is the village of Tadousac. It was the first settlement made by the French. The grandeur of the scenery is a continual source of enjoyment. The atmosphere is especially bracing, and hay fever is unknown. After a couple of hours' stop the steamer proceeds quietly up the Saguenay River during the night.

Tadousac Hotel. Tadousac is one of the most picturesquely situated villages on the Lower St. Lawrence, and here the Company maintains another attractive summer hotel, which possesses golf links, tennis lawns, bowling alleys, lawn bowls, etc., and which is particularly attractive as a family resort. Salmon and trout fishing may be enjoyed in the immediate neighborhood and reliable guides are always obtainable. The Company has five lakes, six miles by road, from Tadousac, where splendid trout fishing may be had, and a camp for the exclusive use of guests of the hotel. The trip can be made with ease and comfort.

Chicoutimi is the head of navigation on the Saguenay. The Chicoutimi River here joins the Saguenay. From Lake Kenogami, seventeen miles from Chicoutimi, this river falls 486 feet.

Charmingly situated on a hill, Chicoutimi seems to form a little world of its own. Its name seems to be singularly appropriate, meaning in Montagnais dialect "Up to here it is deep." Chicoutimi was one of the earliest Jesuit missions, and a great fur-trading center.
Roberval. Tourists who wish to reach Lake St. John, sixty miles distant, may go via rail from Chicoutimi.

Good fishing is to be had on the rivers and lakes of the Lake St. John region.

The Saguenay River. Arrival and departure in the morning at Chicoutimi varies with the tide. About an hour's stop is made here, after which the steamer makes her start for a daylight trip down the dark and mysterious river. Opposite Chicoutimi is St. Anne de Chicoutimi, then comes Point Roches, Point au Pin, Cape Jasseux and High Point, and soon we pass the Isles Petites, at which point the spring tides rise eighteen feet, and the steamer rounds Cape West and enters Ha! Ha! Bay, at the head of which is

St. Alphonse or Bagotville, an hour's run from Chicoutimi and the terminus of the new steamer "Saguenay"—a little village at the edge of civilization in the north. Facing Ha! Ha! Bay is Cape East, and six miles below is a point called La Descente des Femmes, and six miles farther east is a remarkable vertical rock called Le Tableau.

After St. Alphonse settlement ceases, then, as the panorama gradually unfolds itself, the great river continues to grow more solemn and awe inspiring, until the climax is reached at

Capes Trinity and Eternity, about midway between Chicoutimi and Tadousac. They are on the south side, and 1,500 feet in height, and face one another with a small bay intervening. Trinity is the more westerly of the two, and, while one mountain, it has three elevations, as seen from the Saguenay, hence its name. Its east side, on the little bay, is bare, perpendicular rock, and as you gaze up its unbroken steep, it appears as if it might fall over and crush the steamer. From the capes to Tadousac the scenery is of the grandest possible description. Six miles east of the capes, on the same side, is Bay St. John, and a short distance farther east the Little Saguenay flows in from the south. About seven miles farther, on the north side, is the mouth of the Marguerite, a fine salmon river; then comes St. Etienne Bay, Pass Pierre Islands, and Point la Boule, and then the mouth of the Saguenay itself, with Point aux Bouleaux guarding the west, and Point aux Vache the eastern side of the entrance. We land at Tadousac, and
the trip through the dark waters of the Saguenay is over; it is termed a river, but its stupendous depth, given by some authorities as a mile and a half in places, indicates no ordinary channel cut by surface water or river, but rather a great rift, the result of glacial action, which the waters were compelled to fill before they could find further vent. As the steamer usually arrives at Tadoussac early in the afternoon, time is given for a visit to the Government salmon hatchery, the unique little church, the first to be erected in Canada, and Dwight’s Park. On the following morning the tourist is again in Quebec, with the day before him, before taking steamer in the evening for Montreal, or, if it is not the intention to return, connection may be made fortnightly for the trip by S.S. “Cascapedia” down the Lower St. Lawrence to Pictou and Halifax.

Passengers arriving in Quebec early in the morning may occupy their staterooms until 8.00 o’clock.

Steamers “Montreal” and “Quebec.” The Company has built these steamers to run between Montreal and Quebec. They are not excelled by any steamers on inland waters in luxury and up-to-date conveniences and comforts.

Passengers’ Mail. Passengers having mail addressed in care of the Company’s Offices should apply for same at the wharf offices at Toronto, Alexandria Bay, Montreal, Quebec. All mail should show return address on envelope.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All passengers booking for European trips via the St. Lawrence Route from Montreal or Quebec, should take steamers from Toronto or Rochester, N. Y., through the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

SPECIAL TOURS

Special round-trip excursion tickets, including meals and berth, are on sale at Company’s offices at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester and Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. For details write agents of the Company at above points.

On Tuesdays and Fridays, during July and August, tourists may take the steamer “Saguenay” at Montreal for trip through to the Saguenay “without transfer,” stopping over, if they so desire, at Quebec on the return trip, and returning from Quebec on the regular nightly steamers.

NIAGARA NAVIGATION DIVISION

The Niagara Navigation fleet consists of large, fast, lake observation steamers, making, at the height of the season, six round trips on week days between Lewiston, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont., via the lower Niagara River and Lake Ontario, calling at Queenston, Ont., and Niagara-on-the-Lake. The trip occupies about two hours and a half. On Sundays, during July and August, and until September 5th, inclusive, there are four trips each way between Toronto and Lewiston direct.

This route forms not only a popular trip for tourists, but is also an old-established and important link for regular travel between Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Toronto. Trains of the New York Central Railroad run from Buffalo and Niagara Falls to Lewiston, N. Y., connecting with all steamers. Electric cars of the world-famed Niagara Gorge Railway (“The Great Gorge Route”) maintain a fifteen-minute service between Niagara Falls and Lewiston.

The International Railway operates electric cars between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and along the picturesque Canadian cliff from Niagara Falls to Queenston. The Michigan Central Railway trains connect with steamers at Niagara-on-the-Lake, making fast time to and from Buffalo, via Niagara Falls.

Each of these four routes has distinctive charms, and any one of them will reveal the unrivalled scenery of the Niagara region.

A visit to Niagara Falls is incomplete without the trip to Toronto, Canada. A day cannot be more enjoyably spent than by taking the boat at Lewiston or Queenston for a seven-mile sail down the Niagara River and a thirty-five-mile run across Lake Ontario to Toronto, one of the largest and most interesting cities in the Dominion.

Toronto-Hamilton Division. Steamers in operation during entire season of navigation.

ROCHESTER - BAY OF QUINTE-THOUSAND ISLANDS SERVICE

Steamer “Caspian”

Service tri-weekly, leaving Charlotte, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Bay of Quinte and Thousand Island Ports during July and August.

For time tables of above local services see local folders.
NIAGARA TO THE SEA

THOUSAND ISLAND DIVISION

Steamers, "Thousand Islander," "America," "Ramona," "New Island Wanderer," and "St. Lawrence"

For the morning or afternoon "FIFTY MILE RAMBLE," fare, 75 cents.

For the evening, the World-Renowned Electric Searchlight Excursion, fare, 50 cents.

These are trips never to be forgotten. Over 1,300 islands are actually to be seen and passed within a stone's throw, as the steamer specially built for this purpose winds in and out among these gems of the river, and glides swiftly and smoothly into the narrow channels, past marvelous beauties of nature and art, and through mazes wild and picturesque.

The Special Club Ramble Trip, on the Steamer "Ramona," especially designed for navigating the narrowest channels, is made in the morning and afternoon on week days, and in the afternoon on Sundays.

AN ALL-DAY TRIP TO CANADA

An Excursion to Kingston is made several times weekly by the Steamer "Thousand Islander"

Kingston, the oldest city in the Dominion, and the largest community in the Thousand Island region, is well worth a visit on account of its beautiful location, and its many points of historic interest.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE DIVISION

Steamers perform service between Toronto, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Queenston, and Lewiston, as follows:

- From May 15th to May 21st, two trips daily, except Sunday.
- From May 22nd to June 18th, four trips daily, except Sunday.
- From June 19th to September 6th, six trips daily, except Sunday.

Sunday service from June 27th to September 5th, four trips each way, inclusive.

- From September 7th to September 11th, four trips daily, except Sunday.
- From September 13th to October 9th, two trips daily, except Sunday.

Connections made with Michigan Central at Niagara-on-the-Lake; at Lewiston with New York Central and Niagara Gorge Railway, and International Railway at Queenston.

BAY OF QUINTE - THOUSAND ISLANDS QUEBEC SERVICE

Steamer "Belleville"

Service between Charlotte, Montreal and Quebec, weekly during July and August.

This service affords tourists the opportunity of a comfortable and enjoyable trip through the sinuous scenery of the Bay of Quinte, with its elevated shores capped by tall trees; the picturesque scenery of the Thousand Islands, via the Canadian channel; also a visit to the historic cities of Montreal and Quebec, with their wealth of tradition and romance.

The trip is particularly attractive to families who desire a summer outing at a very reasonable cost, and tickets, which include meals and berth, are on sale in the offices of the Company's local agents exclusively.

For illustrated Guide Book, giving detailed description of trip over all lines, write to

THOMAS HENRY
Passenger Traffic Manager,
MONTREAL
Lower St. Lawrence Service
Montreal, Quebec, Seven Islands, Natashquan
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia
S.S. "Cascapedia"

Sailings from Montreal, fortnightly, Thursdays, 4.00 P.M.,
from June 10th.
(From Quebec Fridays, 9.00 A.M.)

Returning from Pictou, Thursdays, from June 17th, on
arrival of mid-day trains from Halifax and St. John.
Quebec, Seven Islands, Natashquan and Harrington Harbor
Steamer "Laurentian"

Sailings from Quebec fortnightly Fridays, from June 18th, to
Natashquan. (Once a month to Harrington Harbor.)

The cruise in cool latitudes by the S. S. “Cascapedia”
affords a charming sea trip on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.
The voyage extends nearly a thousand miles through the placid
waters of the River St. Lawrence, from Montreal and Quebec,
down the north shore to Natashquan, then crossing over the
gulf to Pictou, Nova Scotia, with stops at the most attractive
summer resorts in Prince Edward Island.

While the monotony and discomforts of the ocean are absent,
all its pleasures and advantages are enjoyed: the health-giving
sea air; the luxury of steamer travel and the pleasant social
features of life on shipboard, enabling the traveler to feast
his eyes on magnificent coastal and river scenery in perfect
harmony and contentment.

After the night trip from Montreal, the steamer on leaving
Quebec passes the fair green Isle of Orleans, and just below its
low shores rise in tangible form those mountains which hitherto
have been but a gigantic shadowy outline on the horizon, like
a herd of great grey elephants come down to drink. Most
imposing of them all, perhaps, is Cape Tourmente, upon one of
whose lower rocks stands a lonely lighthouse, while high above
the green tops of its summits is perched a diminutive church, with
a slender girt cross pointing toward the blue of Heaven.

The lower St. Lawrence loses the blue of the upper waters and
clothes itself with the deep green robe of the sea,
whose nearness is heralded
at a certain point by a
sudden delicious breath of
salt air. To the lover
of the ocean, its lure now
becomes most insistent and increases in strength as the steamer
silently plows her way through the silvery sheen of the placid
waters, giving us a glimpse of many quaint and curious hamlets,
whose inhabitants till the soil in much the same way as their
humble forefathers did when they settled some three hundred
years ago. The beauty of the scenery has oft been compared
to the west coast of Scotland and, besides being impressive,
is rich in historic and romantic associations. Short stops are
made at Godbout, Point des Monts, Trinity Bay and then at
Clark City and Seven Islands, where are located large pulp
industries. From there the steamer proceeds up the coast
between the mainland and the Island of Anticosti, calling at
quaint old-world hamlets. For many of these hamlets the steamer
is about the only means of communication with the outside
world. Very often passengers and produce are brought out to
the steamer in small boats, a proceeding which gives rise to
interesting and amusing incidents. The terminus for the trip on
the north shore for the “Cascapedia” is at Natashquan, as from
that port the steamer crosses over the gulf past Heath Point and
the Magdalen Islands and enters the Straits of Northumberland
in order to call at the ports of Summerside and Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, and then proceeding to Pictou, Nova
Scotia, the terminus of this water service, from whence by a short
rail journey, Halifax, the garrison city by the sea, is reached.

On alternate Fridays from Quebec the Steamer “Laurentian”
makes the trip from Quebec over the same route as far as
Natashquan and once a month proceeds on to Harrington Harbor,
but does not cross over to the south shore.

This arrangement of schedule gives a weekly service to the
hunting and fishing haunts of the North Shore, where the finest
salmon and trout fishing on the continent may be had and where
widgee, plover, partridge, black duck and geese lend ample
variety in season to the sportsman’s gun.

At each end of the route connection may be made with
important lines of travel; at Charlottetown and Halifax for
Boston and New York and at Montreal with steamers for trips
through the Thousand Islands and Upper Lakes.

Rates for Cabin Passage,
Including Meals; Berth Extra
From Montreal From Quebec
To Seven Islands, P. Q.
Clark City .... $11.50 $21.85 $ 8.50 $15.10
Natashquan .... 19.80 37.60 16.80 29.85
Summerside, P. E. I 21.50 40.85 19.50 37.05
Charlottetown .... 23.50 44.65 21.50 40.85
Pictou, N. S. .... 25.50 48.45 23.50 46.45
St. John, N. B. (via Pictou) .... 26.25 48.55 24.25 44.75
Halifax, N. S. (via Pictou) .... 29.05 54.40 27.05 50.60
Berths to Pictou $5.50 from Montreal, $4.50 from Quebec; intermediate
ports correspondingly less.
“A FRESH-WATER SEA VOYAGE”
Through Lake Huron and Lake Superior
BETWEEN SARNIA, SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM AND DULUTH

“THAT GEORGIAN BAY TRIP”
Through the North Channel of Georgian Bay
BETWEEN COLLINGWOOD, OWEN SOUND, SAULT STE. MARIE AND MACKINAC ISLAND

“AMONGST THE THIRTY THOUSAND ISLANDS”
The Finest Scenic Trip in America
BETWEEN PENETANG AND PARRY SOUND

For Tickets and Information Apply to any Ticket Agent, or Northern Navigation Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ontario.
The Steel Steamships "Guiana," 3,700 tons, "Parima," 3,000 tons, and "Korona," 3,000 tons, sail from Pier 47, North River, foot of West 10th Street, New York, fortnightly, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadalupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados and Demerara. These vessels have excellent passenger accommodation. The round trip occupies about twenty-eight days, of which eighteen are spent in the various islands, making a very attractive winter cruise.

First-class passage to all islands as far as Barbados, $50.00 to $65.00; $55.00 is the minimum rate on S. S. "Guiana;" return tickets, $100.00 to $130.00. To Demerara, $70.00 to $80.00; return tickets, $140.00 to $160.00, according to accommodation and steamer. Steerage to any of the islands as far as Barbados, $27.50. To Demerara, $32.50.

The Twin-Screw Steel Steamship "Bermudian," 10,500 tons displacement, built specially for the trade, and the only steamer from New York landing passengers at Hamilton Dock, besides being the fastest vessel on the route. Fitted with submarine signals, wireless telegraphy and all modern improvements. Sails from Pier 47, North River, foot of West 10th Street, New York, for Bermuda, every ten days during the summer months, and more frequently, when circumstances require.

Special Excursion Rates from May to December.

No finer resort in the world either for a summer or winter sojourn than Bermuda. Unlimited attractions for tourists, including golf, tennis, swimming, sailing, motor-boating, fishing, riding, cricket, etc. Delightful social life at Bermuda's palatial hotels.

Write for pamphlet.
LIST OF OFFICIALS

JAMES CARRUTHERS, President, Montreal, Que.
J. W. NORCROSS, Managing Director, Montreal, Que.
W. E. BURKE, Assistant Manager, Toronto, Ont.
F. PERCY SMITH, Secretary, Montreal, Que.
F. S. ISARD, Comptroller, Montreal, Que.
J. I. HOBSON, Treasurer, Montreal, Que.
PETER PATON, Purchasing Agent, Montreal, Que.
J. T. BRENNAN, Auditor Passenger Receipts, Montreal, Que.
GILBERT JOHNSTON, Mechanical Superintendent, Montreal, Que.
H. W. COWAN. Operating Superintendent, Toronto, Ont.
L. A. W. DOHERTY, Freight Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Lost Tickets. As the company is not responsible for lost tickets, every precaution should be taken for their security.

Lost Property. All articles left on board steamers by passengers are sent to the Passenger Department, at Toronto and Montreal, of the respective divisions, where they may be recovered by owners upon application.

Stop-over Checks will be granted, upon application to Purser, to holders of unexpired first-class tickets. East of Quebec stop-over checks are given for berths, but accommodation on succeeding steamers is not guaranteed.

Children under five years, accompanied, free; children over five years and under twelve, half fare; over twelve, full fare.

Baggage may be checked through to all points on the line, and at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Murray Bay customs officers are in attendance to inspect baggage. Baggage liability is limited to wearing apparel not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars in value for a whole ticket, and fifty ($50) dollars for a half ticket, unless a greater value is declared by the owner, and excess charges paid thereon at the time of taking passage. Passengers having baggage checked from a point in the United States through Canada to another point in the United States, should have same cabled and sealed by the U. S. Customs officer before leaving the U. S. so as to avoid customs examination. Baggage required for use in Canada should not be cabled and sealed, but if checked from a point in the United States to a local point in Canada, it will require to be examined at one of the above-mentioned points of entry.

Meals. Meals on the regular tourist steamers are served on the American plan; breakfast and supper, 75c; dinner, noon or evening, $1.00. Many of the steamers are provided with lunch counters, in addition to regular dining rooms.

WIRELESS.

The Company's passenger steamers on the lakes and gulf are equipped with the Wireless System.

CUISINE.

The Company, realizing that its best advertisement is in the quality of its meal service, gives special attention to its Commissary Department, with the idea of maintaining a uniform service of excellence, which most favorably compares with any other such service offered to the travelling public.

CONNECTIONS.

CLAYTON—With N. Y. C. R. R. and with all steamers for Thousand Islands resorts and ferry for Gananoque.
PRESKOTT—With G. T. Ry. and C. P. Ry.
OGdensburg—With N. Y. C. R. R. and Rutland R. R.
CORNWALL—Ferry four times daily for Massena Springs.
THREE RIVERS—With St. Maurice Valley Ry. and C. P. Ry.

TICKETS and information may be obtained at Principal Railway, Lake and River Steamer Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED

SAILING SCHEDULE 1915

TORONTO • ROCHESTER • MONTREAL DIVISION

Sailing dates from Toronto and Montreal will be as follows, dates inclusive:

From June 21st to July 3d, daily, except Sunday.
From July 4th to September 11th, daily.
From September 13th to September 16th, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

See foot note (a) for change of time eastbound from Kingston and ports east, August 22d.

WESTBOUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Read up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:00 PM</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>Ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 AM</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>Lv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 AM</td>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>Lv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 AM</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Lv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Thousand Island Park
(b) Brockville

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Read up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 AM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20 AM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 AM</td>
<td>Prescott</td>
<td>Ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:25 AM</td>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>Lv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 AM</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Lv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Effective August 22d, eastbound steamers leave Kingston and ports east thirty minutes earlier than above schedule.

(b) Reached by local steamer from Clayton or Alexandra Bay.

Connecting with Grand Trunk International Limited Train, westbound, leaving Montreal 10:15 A.M.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC DIVISION

Season—May to November

Sailing dates from Montreal and Quebec will be as follows, dates inclusive:

From June 1st to September 25th, daily.
From September 27th to November 20th, daily, except Sundays.

Read down

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Read up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00 PM</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td>Sorel</td>
<td>Lv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 PM</td>
<td>Three Rivers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 AM</td>
<td>Batiscan</td>
<td>Lv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 AM</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Lv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steamers from Montreal transfer passengers direct to Saguenay steamers at Quebec.

SAGUENAY DIVISION

Season—May to November

Sailing dates from Quebec to the Saguenay will be as follows, dates inclusive:

From June 15th to June 26th, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
From June 29th to September 4th, daily, except Sundays.
From September 7th to 9th, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
From October 2d to November 16th, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

IMPORTANT NOTICE RE WEDNESDAY SAILINGS FROM QUEBEC

From July 7th to September 2d, see time table of steamer “Saguenay,” which is the only steamer from Quebec, eastbound, on Wednesdays, and from Halifax Bay, westbound, on Thursdays.

No sailings from Chicoutimi on Thursdays, July 8th to September 2d.

WESTBOUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Read up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 AM</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 AM</td>
<td>Baie St. Paul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 PM</td>
<td>Enbouchement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 PM</td>
<td>Quebec, July 1st</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30 PM</td>
<td>Saguenay</td>
<td>Ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 PM</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Ar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to tide

(a) Call at Bale St. Paul subject to conditions of weather and tide.
(b) Call at Cap-a-l’Aigue during daylight, only, weather permitting.
(c) Until June 19th and after September 14th, steamers leave Tadoussac and points west thereof two hours earlier than scheduled on westbound trip.

DISTANCES FROM TORONTO TO QUEBEC, QUEBEC TO CHICOUTIMI AND QUEBEC TO PICTOU, N.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Twenty miles east of Quebec is the famous pilgrimage Shrine La Banne Ste. Anne. On the festive days the visitor who is sceptical on the matter of curing will be able to witness the triumphs of faith, in the miraculous, which are yearly reported at this great pilgrimage shrine of the Church.

The local church is of ancient foundation, and is much venerated by the faithful. A magnificent modern edifice has of recent years been erected to accommodate the increasing bands of devout pilgrims who resort to the wonder-working Shrine of Ste. Anne. Electric cars leave Quebec hourly.

FARES BETWEEN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL POINTS

BETWEEN TORONTO AND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port (of Rochester)</th>
<th>One Way R’d Trip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria Bay</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>$16.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadoussac</td>
<td>$29.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saguenay River</td>
<td>$32.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port (of Rochester)</th>
<th>One Way R’d Trip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>$4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray Bay</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadoussac</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saguenay River</td>
<td>$9.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BETWEEN MONTRÉAL AND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port (of Rochester)</th>
<th>One Way R’d Trip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>$10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray Bay</td>
<td>$12.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadoussac</td>
<td>$13.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saguenay River</td>
<td>$14.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BETWEEN THOUSAND ISLANDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port (of Rochester)</th>
<th>Round Trip FROM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clayton</td>
<td>Alex. Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>$10.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murray Bay</td>
<td>$12.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadoussac</td>
<td>$13.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saguenay River</td>
<td>$14.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35
THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ITS ENVIRONS

Some Questions and Answers

Q.—What is the length of the St. Lawrence?
A.—Including the Gulf, the St. Lawrence is 940 miles in length.

Q.—Where does it commence and end?
A.—It has its source from about ten miles above Kingston, Ont., at Simcoe Island, and the river proper ends at Pointe de Monte, P. Q., the Gulf extending to Newfoundland.

Q.—What is the condition of its waters?
A.—From its source to the Island of Orleans, just below Quebec, its waters are fresh, but about ten miles below the Island it becomes salt.

Q.—How many rapids are there?
A.—There are nine navigable rapids with a total descent of some 209 feet.

Q.—How do the steamers which shoot these rapids return?
A.—By an elaborate system of canals, the lock gates of which are operated by electricity and water power, and besides taking care of these steamers, permit freighters of fourteen-foot draft and 260 feet in length to navigate between the points encompassed by the rapids.

Q.—How many canals are required for this purpose and their names?
A.—There are six in all, viz.: Lachine, Soulanges, Cornwall, Farran's Point, Morrisburg and Edmeston; the longest of these being the Lachine, Soulanges and Cornwall, respectively 9, 14 and 11 miles long.

Q.—When does navigation open and close on the St. Lawrence?
A.—Navigation usually opens between 15th and 25th of April and closes about the end of November.

Q.—What size ships navigate the St. Lawrence?
A.—Those of the largest tonnages may navigate up the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec and at present steamships of 15,000 tons are plying from the Atlantic to Montreal.

Q.—How is the channel lighted?
A.—By a system of gas buoys and range lights, which so illuminate the river between Quebec and Montreal that ocean steamers may run by night as well as by day.

Q.—How many bridges span the St. Lawrence?
A.—There are four, viz.: N. Y. & O. Ry. Bridge, above Cornwall, Ont.; Grand Trunk Railway bridge at Chateaugay, P. Q.; the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge above Lachine, and the famous Victoria bridge at Montreal. Another will be added to these on completion of the Quebec Bridge now building above Quebec.

Q.—Who was the first explorer to navigate the St. Lawrence?
A.—Jacques Cartier, in the year 1535.

Q.—Where did he first land?
A.—At Tadoussac, the junction of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers, where later the first trading post in Canada came into existence.

Q.—By whom were the cities of Quebec and Montreal founded and in what years?
A.—Quebec, by Samuel de Champlain, in 1608; Montreal, by Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, in 1642.

Q.—What is the chief commercial asset of the River St. Lawrence?

A.—The fact that it has a terminal for ocean-plying steamers, over 1,000 miles inland, from the Atlantic Seaboard.

Q.—How did the Lachine Rapids obtain the name?
A.—Through a curious error on the part of the eminent explorer La Salle, who, on discovering them, imagined he had found a short road to China and gave to the rapids the French name "La Chine."

Q.—By whom are the dock properties, terminals, etc., in the harbor of Montreal operated?
A.—By a board of three Harbor Commissioners, responsible only to the Dominion Government; none of the property being privately owned, the expense for its construction, operation and upkeep is borne by the Government, the port being considered a National one.

Q.—What quantity of grain is yearly handled in its elevators?
A.—In the year 1914, over 60,000,000 bushels were handled.

Q.—What are the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence?
A.—The Ottawa and Saguenay rivers, the scenery of the latter being unequalled on this continent for wild grandeur and variety.

Q.—What range of mountains is most prominent along the St. Lawrence?
A.—The Laurentian chain of mountains follows it in its sweep to the sea and is responsible for most of its magnificent scenery, its mineral wealth and its shooting and fishing.

Q.—What are the principal points of interest to the tourist on a trip from Niagara to the sea?
A.—Niagara Falls, City of Toronto, Lake Ontario, the Thousand Islands (America's Venice), the descent of the marvelous rapids, Cities of Montreal and Quebec, Lower St. Lawrence summer resorts (Murray Bay, St. Irene and Tadoussac), the famous Saguenay Canyon, including Capes Trinity and Eternity, the Gaspé Coast, Percé Rock, Thunder Bay and Prince Edward Island scenery.

Q.—What about baggage?
A.—It may be checked through in bond, or it may be examined at the principal ports of entry, with very little inconvenience to the traveler. Also, in returning, tourists may have their baggage examined and cleared through from Quebec to all points in the United States.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Time-tables show the time steamers should arrive at and leave different ports, but their departure, arrival or connection at time stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for any delay or any consequences arising therefrom. All times subject to fluctuation from causes of weather, etc., and change with or without notice.

Note.—If call cannot be made with safety, the Company reserves the right to cancel stop at any port.
NIAGARA TO THE SEA
THOUSAND ISLANDS, RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, SAGUENAY RIVER

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED
RICHELIEU & ONTARIO DIVISION