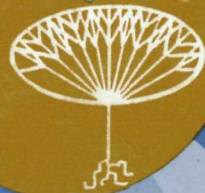
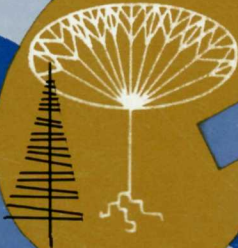
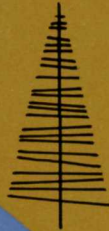
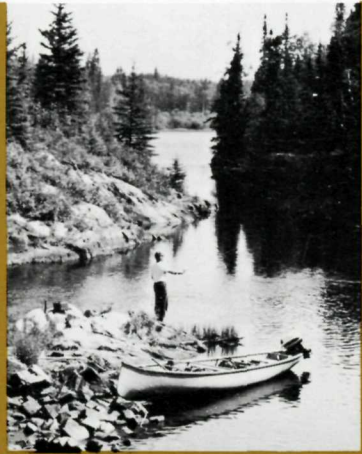


canoe
trips in
canada



Canadian Government
Travel Bureau
Ottawa Canada

foreword

canoe trips in canada

index

	PAGE
FOREWORD	3
NEWFOUNDLAND	5-7
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	8
NOVA SCOTIA	9
NEW BRUNSWICK	10
QUEBEC	11-12
ONTARIO	13-14-15-17-18
MANITOBA	19
SASKATCHEWAN	21-22
ALBERTA	23
BRITISH COLUMBIA	24
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	25-26
YUKON TERRITORY	27
CANOE CRUISE OUTFIT	27-28-29
FOR MORE INFORMATION	30

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF
THE HON. MITCHELL SHARP
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

foreword

The canoe has been an important means of travel in Canada from earliest recorded times. The extensive lake and river systems with which Canada is so abundantly endowed, provided natural highways for Indians, explorers, fur traders, and hunters. Canoe trips are becoming increasingly popular with vacationers who enjoy the great outdoors.

Listed in this pamphlet are some of the principal canoe routes in various parts of this vast country. More detailed descriptions and sketch maps of the majority of these routes may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa. Topographical maps covering specific localities in Canada are available from the Map Distribution Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa. These maps are on varying scales and usually sell for 50 cents a copy.

In order that the Bureau may keep abreast of changing conditions that may affect these canoe routes, the comments of canoeists who have taken the trips would be greatly appreciated. Local outfitters are usually familiar with conditions along the routes through the areas they serve, and should be consulted regarding possible changes. A list of other sources of information is included in this pamphlet.

Exploring Canada's wilderness areas by canoe can be a delightful and healthful experience for the modern pathfinder. It opens up a new world of travel, far from the noise and bustle of busy thoroughfares, and it provides countless opportunities for nature study, sport fishing, colour photography, quiet relaxation, and high adventure.

newfoundland

Millertown to King George IV Lake, a distance of 60 miles each way.

Lake trout, speckled trout.

Gander River. Glenwood to Gander Bay, 30 miles each way. Salmon and sea trout.

Glenwood to upper reaches of South West Gander via Gander Lake, 60 miles each way.

Salmon and sea trout.

River of Ponds, 40 miles each way.

Salmon, sea trout, and speckled trout.

Deer Lake to Adies Lake via the Upper Humber River, a distance of 50 miles each way.

Salmon, sea trout, and speckled trout.

Northwest Gander River - Starting at Glenwood logging settlement. Glenwood to mouth of Northwest Gander River, 14 miles through Gander Lake. Total distance, including return trip, approximately 100 miles.

Lower Gander - Starting at Glenwood, river flows to sea through a series of lakes. Two rapids in first three miles. remainder of river smooth. Salmon and trout fishing. Glenwood to Gander Bay, a settlement at the mouth of the river, is a distance of 30 miles.

Upper Exploits River - Starting at Buchans Junction, rail and highway junction. 40 miles to head of Red Indian Lake - thence by river into Lloyd's Lake and King George IV Lake. Moose and caribou frequent area. Excellent speckled trout and ouananiche fishing available. Total distance approximately 150 miles.

Lower Exploits - Beginning at Bishop's Falls or Main Dam, Millertown, two day trip. Floating of pulpwood makes it necessary to enquire if drives intended. Portage necessary around falls and power dam at Grand Falls. Holding booms at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls to be avoided. Excellent scenery for short trip. Outboard motors can be used.



Traverse Brook, Indian River - Beginning at Gambo or mouth of Traverse Brook to Long Pond. Suggest obtain advance information on log booms and driving. Distance available 40-50 miles.

Upper Humber River - Starting at Adies Lake, thence to Alder Pond, 25 miles of easy water. Alder Pond to Big Falls, 13 miles easy travelling. Portage at Big Falls (Provincial Park area). Big Falls to Little Falls, 3 1/2 miles easy travelling. Rougher water Little Falls to Harriman Steady, about 6 miles. Harriman Steady to Deer Lake, 10 miles of easy river. Moose plentiful and salmon and trout fishing.

Gambo Lake area - Short canoe and camping trip. 15-20 miles additional river canoeing available at head of lake for one or two days duration. Salmon and trout fishing, Moose photography possible.

Terra Nova to Long Harbour - A cross country trip for hardy canoeists. Can begin at Terra Nova settlement or S.W. River, Lake Kepenkeck. About 40 miles by logging road further up river. Route from Terra Nova to Mollyicjoc Falls - Lake St. John to Lake Kepenkeck. The Lake St. John to Lake Kepenkeck is rough and many short portages are required. Lake Kepenkeck to Rainey Lake is a 3 mile portage over rough trail. Rainey Lake to Lake Kogeduck, Kogeduck to Jubilee, Jubilee to Hungry Grove Pond. Portage from Hungry Grove to Long Harbour is about 6 miles. Long Harbour to settlements at mouth of bay is 15 miles. Moose and caribou plentiful in this area. Excellent speckled trout fishing in all lakes and ponds. A tough trip during periods of low water.

NOTE

Persons planning canoe trips in Newfoundland should write to: Newfoundland Tourist Development Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland.



prince edward island

Outlines and sketch maps are not available for canoe trips in Prince Edward Island. Canoeists may, however, enjoy paddling on practically any river or bay in the province including ten or twelve mile trips on the Montague, Cardigan and Brudenell rivers. Hillsboro Bay off Charlottetown and Bedeque Bay off Summerside are also popular canoeing waters.

Persons interested in obtaining further information are advised to write the:

Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.



nova scotia

Shannon River Bridge (Squirreltown Stn.) via Alma Lake, Ponhook Lake and Medway River to Medway - 60 miles. Salmon and trout fishing.

Shannon River Bridge (Squirreltown Stn.) via Alma Lake, Ponhook Lake, Lake Rossignol and Liverpool River to Liverpool - 82 miles. Salmon and trout fishing.

Shannon River Bridge (Squirreltown Stn.) via Medway River, Lake Rossignol, Kejimkujik Lake, Liverpool River, Alma Lake, - returning to Shannon River Bridge - 107 miles. Trout in most waters.

Halifax to Truro through Dartmouth Locks, Banook Lake, MicMac Lake, 2 locks at Port Wallace, and Porta Bella Locks. Then to Lake William and Lake Thomas, Wellington River, Shubenacadie Lake to Maitland, and following the eastern shore of Cobequid Bay and Salmon River, to Truro - 74 miles.

Hubbard Cove to Windsor, via Dauphinee Mill Lake, Westhaver Lake, Ponhook Lakes, St. Croix River to Windsor - 40 miles. Excellent fishing for trout.

St. Peter to Strathlorne, via Bras d'Or Lakes, to Baddeck through St. Patrick's Channel, to Lake Ainslie to Strathlorne - 105 miles. Trout fishing and Salmon. Tuna and sword fishing, St. Peters Bay.

NOTE

In Nova Scotia non-residents may not enter any forest land unless accompanied by a licensed guide.



new brunswick

Juniper, N.B. via the Miramichi River to Newcastle - 120 miles.

Salmon and trout fishing.

Grand Falls in northern New Brunswick via the Saint John River to Saint John, N.B. 204 miles.

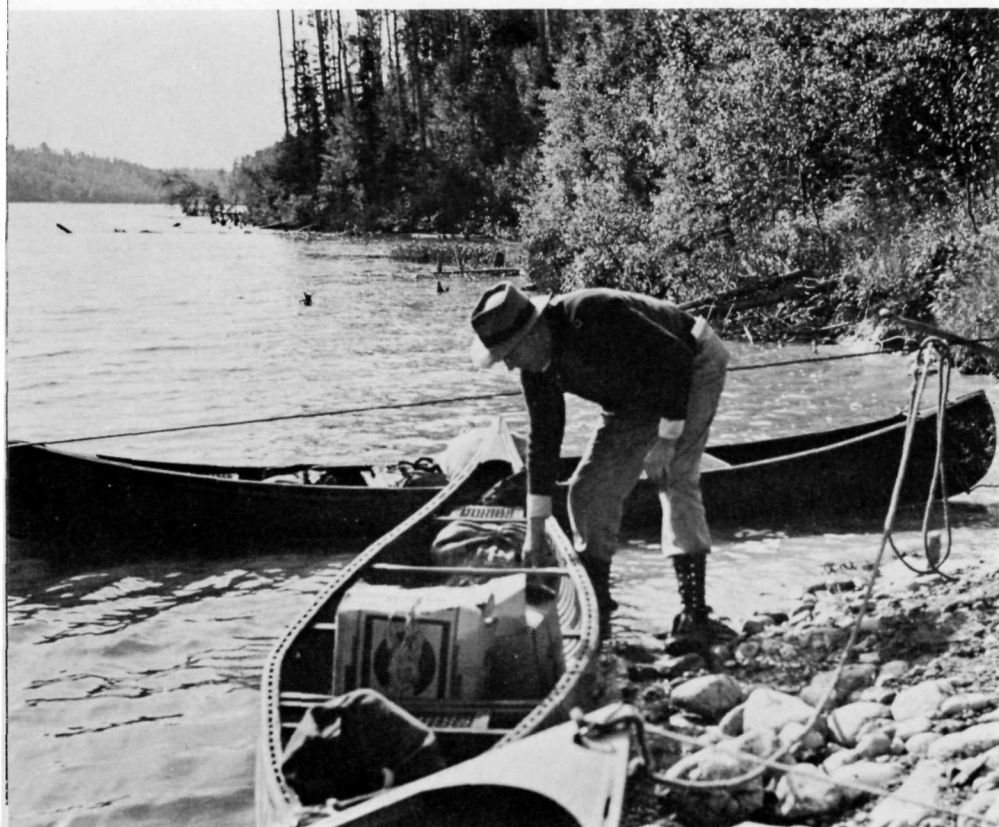
Salmon in certain pools along Saint John River.

St. Croix River canoe cruise.

Fishing consists of brook trout, landlocked salmon, small-mouth bass and some pickerel.

NOTE

In New Brunswick non-residents may not enter any forest land unless accompanied by a licensed guide.



quebec

Montreal to Ottawa via Ottawa River, Lake of Two Mountains and St. Lawrence River - 120 miles.

Fishing consists of bass, pike, pickerel, and some muskies.

Maniwaki to Ottawa follows the Lievre River to Ottawa - 128 miles.

Fishing for pike, pickerel, with bass on lower part of river.

Kipawa Lake, Red Pine Lake, Ragged Chutes, Brennan Lake, Little Gull, Big Gull, Watch Lake, White Pine, Little Garden, Big Garden, Little Hamilton, Big Hamilton, Caugnawana, Blue Lake, Garden River, Brennan and return.

Fishing consists of lake trout, wall-eyed pike, and muskellunge.

Kipawa Lake to Lac Barriere via Kipawa Lake, Turtle Lake, Little Birch, Birch, Travers, Sassaganaga, Ogascanan, Aska, Trout, Winawiak, Old Man, Old Woman, Five Portages Lake, Moosehorn, Grand Lake Victoria, Anwatan, Birch, Opikwan, Kanikawinika, Calm, Lac Barriere.

Lac Barriere to Maniwaki via Lac Kakabonga, Bark Lake and Gatineau River - 235 miles.

Fishing for pike, pickerel, and lake trout.

Cheneville to Nomingue via Lac Simon, Nation River, Whitefish River to Little Whitefish Lake, Castor Lake, Lac des Sables, Lake Archambault, Lake Napoleon, Lac des Iles to Little Lake Nomingue - 55 miles.

Nomingue to Cheneville via Little Lake Nomingue, Lac des Iles, Lac Croche, Lac Rognon, Lac Serpent, Long Lake, Nation River, Lac Simon - 55 miles.

Fishing for trout, bass, and pike.

Kiamika Lake - starting point Mont Laurier via Kiamika River, to Little Kiamika Lake, Lac Brochet, Lac des Cornes, Grand Kiamika Lake, Brule River, Brule Lake, Iroquois Lake, Lievre River to Mont Laurier - 100 miles.

Fishing for red and grey trout, and dore.

From near Wykes Station to Mont Laurier via Lake Menjogus, Lake Mitchinamekus, and Lievre River, passing mouth of Tapani River to Mont Laurier.

Pickerel, pike and red trout - certain waters.

Sanmaur (Manuan River Crossing one mile east of Sanmaur) to Rapide Blanc via Manuan River, Sassawatasi Lake, Lac Monodonak and Vermillon River - 112 miles.

Lake trout, pike, and pickerel.

Amos to Haileybury, Ont. on Lake Temiskaming via Harri-canaw River, Lac Montigny, Lake Expanse and Ottawa River - 170 miles.

In all waters along the route pike and pickerel fishing.

Lake St. John (Roberval or St. Felicien) to Lake Mistassini going via Lakes Nihabau and Chibougamau and returning via Lac La Meule and Riviere du Chef - 238 miles.

Fishing comprises ouananiche, trout, pike, and pickerel.

Lake Mistassini via the Martin and Rupert Rivers to Rupert House on James Bay - 380 miles.

Pike and pickerel fishing.

Oskelaneo River to Lac Chibougamau and Lake Mistassini - 208 miles.

Pike and pickerel fishing only.



ontario

Kingston to Ottawa via Cataraqui River, Rideau River and Rideau Lakes Chain terminating at Ottawa on the Ottawa River - 126 miles.

Bass, lake trout, pike, and pickerel fishing.

Pembroke on the Ottawa River to Ottawa. Part of Champlain's historic route. Several portages before reaching Portage du Fort then straight paddling to Britannia on the outskirts of Ottawa - 112 miles.

Bass, muskies, pike and pickerel.

North Bay to Mattawa by road to Trout Lake, Turtle Lake, Pine Lake, Lake Talon, Talon Chute, Lake Pimisi, Pares-seaux Chute, Bouillon Lake and Mattawa River.

Excellent fishing along entire route.

Mattawa to Pembroke via Ottawa River, Klock, La Vielle Rapids, Rocher Capitaine Rapids, Stonecliffe, Des Joachims Rapids, Allumette Island to Pembroke - 95 miles.

Trenton on Lake Ontario to Gamebridge on Lake Simcoe via the Trent River and Kawartha Lakes. Numerous canal locks along entire route - 178 miles.

Bass, muskies, lake trout, pike and pickerel.

Newmarket to Waubashene via Holland River to Lake Simcoe, Lake Couchiching, Severn River, Sparrow Lake, Swift Rapids, Big Chute, Port Severn, to Waubashene - 88 miles. Fishing for lake trout, bass, maskinonge, pike and pickerel.

North Bay on Lake Nipissing to Georgian Bay via Lake Nipissing (which should not be crossed by canoe) via the French River - 82 miles.

Muskies, bass, pike, pickerel, and lake trout.

French River to Sault Ste. Marie via French River and north Channel of Georgian Bay - 222 miles. Maybe increased from 25 to 50% by exploring the bays and inlets along the route. Fishing for bass, pickerel, pike and maskinonge.

Fort Frances to Sioux Lookout via Rainy Lake, Sphene Lake, Manitou Lake, Sandy Lake and Minnitaki Lake - 156 miles. Muskies, lake trout, pike and pickerel.

Cedar Lake to McCraney via Brent, Little Cedar Lake, Cauchon Lake, Mink Lake, Kiosh, Koqui, Amable du Fond River, Manitou Lake, Tea Lake, South River, Tims Lake, Eagle Lake, Acme Lake and Rainy Lake.

Huntsville to Algonquin Park Station on Cache Lake, via Fairy Lake and Peninsular Lake in the Lake of Bays Chain, the Oxtongue River, Tea Lake and Smoke Lake - 49 miles. Lake trout and speckled trout fishing.

Cedar Lake to Galeairy Lake via Petawawa River, Radiant Lake, Kildeer Lake, Lake Lavielle, Dickson Lake, Wright Lake, Opeongo Lake, Sproule Lake, Whitefish and Rock Lakes.
Fishing for speckled and lake trout.

Cache Lake to Cedar Lake via Smoke Lake, Canoe Lake, Joe Lake, Baby Joe Lake, Burnt Island Lake, Otterslide Lake, Big Trout Lake, Catfish Lake and Petawawa River. Fishing for speckled and lake trout.

Port Perry to Joe Lake Station via Lake Scugog, Lindsay, Sturgeon Lake, Fenelon Falls, Balsam Lake, Coboconk, Gull Lake, Gull River, Twelve-Mile Lake, Kashagawi Lake, Stony Lake, Bear Lake, Kimball Lake, Boundary Lake, Porcupine Lake, Smoke Lake and Canoe Lake - 130 miles.

Timagami Forest Reserve from Timagami Station through Lake Timagami north through Lady Evelyn Lake, Mattawabika River, Montreal River and Anamanipissing Lake back to Timagami Station - 120 miles.
Lake trout, speckled trout, bass, pike and pickerel.

Timagami Forest Reserve; southwest from Timagami Station to Wanapitei Lake at Bowlands Bay, 12 miles from Capreol via Emerald Lake or (2) via Lake Timagami, Gull Lake - 100 miles.
Lake trout, speckled trout, bass, pike and pickerel.

Montreal River canoe cruise commencing at Chapleau and passing through Side Burned Lake, Montreal Lake, Antler Lake and Little Whitefish River.

Fishing for northern pike and speckled trout.

Chapleau to Elsas - Chapleau Lake, Henderson Lake, Robinson Lake, Chapleau River, Kapuskasing Lake, (a) return by same route, (b) north past Elsas and south down the Nemogasenda River to Paul Creek, Nemegosenda Lake, Loon River, Mare Lake, Westover Lake, Emerald Lake, Borden Lake and Mulligan Bay on Chapleau Lake.

Kormak to Foleyet - By road from Chapleau to Kormak, or by C.P.R. from Sudbury or Chapleau to Kormak. Kinogama River, Tooms Lake, Sawbill Lake, Halcrow Lake, Vice Lake, Raney Lake, Denyes Lake, Ivanhoe River, Ivanhoe Lake and again into the Ivanhoe River. Good campsites; good fishing for walleyes and northern pike.

Steel River - By rail from Jackfish Station to Little Santoy Lake where your canoe is launched. Santoy Lake, Devil's Portage to Diablo Lake, Cairngorm Lake, Moose Lake, Steel Lake, Steel River, Rainbow Falls and Santoy Lake where the route is retraced to Jackfish Station.

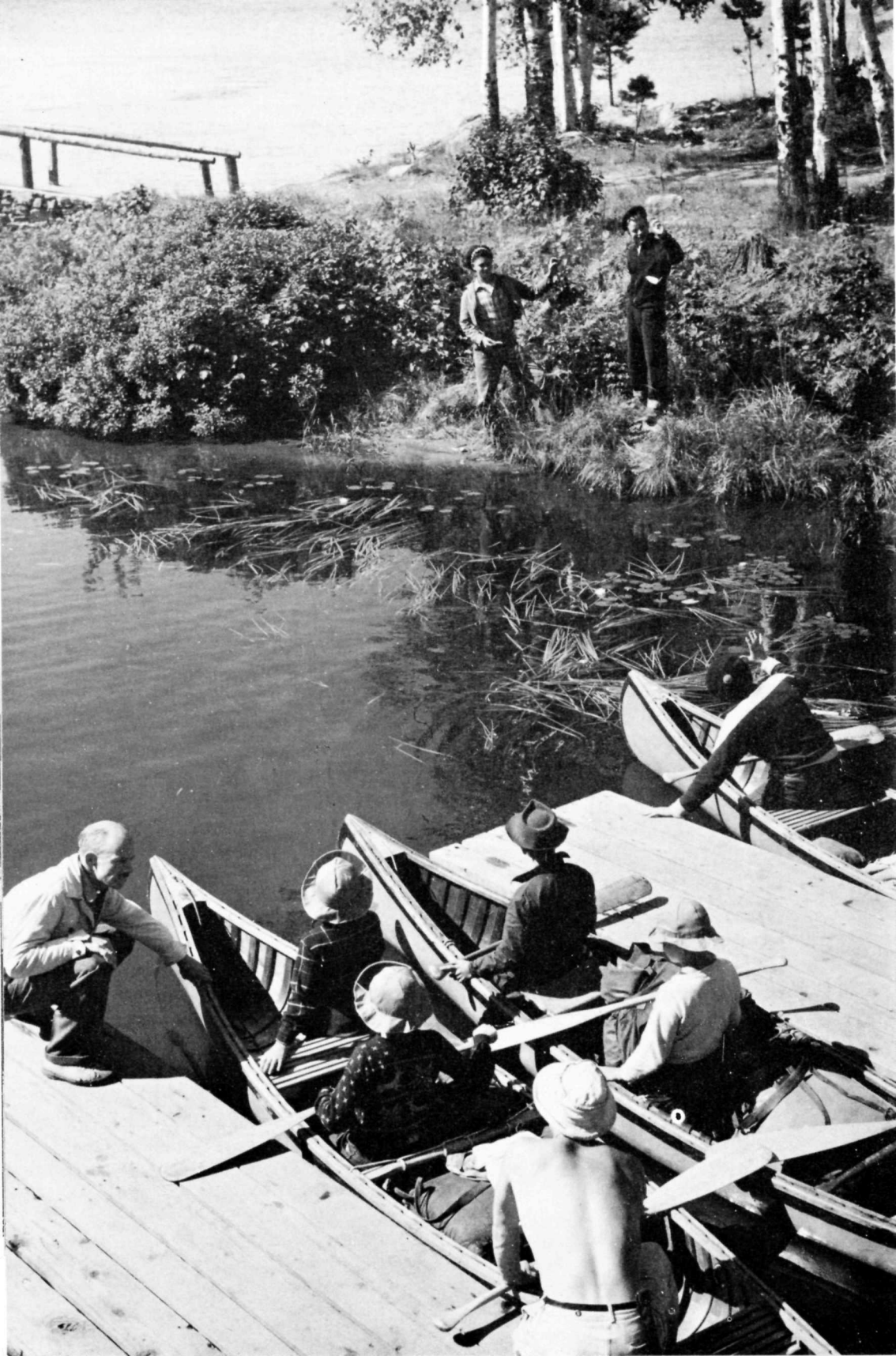
Lake Superior to Missanabie Crossing via Michipicoten River, Magpie River, Frenchman Rapid, Whitefish Lake, Pigeon Portage, Lake Manitowich, Dog Lake, Crooked Lake - 58 miles.

Missinaibi to Mattice via Dog Lake, Crooked Lake, St. Peter's Portage, Thunder Falls, Hudson's Bay Post, Sugar Loaf Portage, Devil's Rapids, Sharp Rock Portage and Crow Rapids - 147 miles.

Island Falls Station to Moose Factory via Abitibi River, Lobstick, Oil Can Rapids, Hudson's Bay Post, Otter Rapids, Long Rapid, Blacksmith Rapids, Allan Island, French River, Sawpit Islands to Moose Island. Canoes should be 18-foot canvas - smaller canoes not advisable - 148 miles.

Jacksonboro to James Bay via Mattagami River, Smoothrock Falls, Fish Rapids, Cypress Falls, Devil Rapids, Long Rapids, Missinaibi River and Moosonee to James Bay - 204 miles.

Fishing for pickerel, pike and sturgeon.



Mattice to Moose Factory on James Bay via the Missinaibi and Moose Rivers. One of the most interesting routes to James Bay - 203 miles.

Fishing consists of pike and pickerel only.

Shekak River Trip by way of the Shekak River, Nagagamisis River, Nagagamisis Lake and then (a) north by way of the Nagagami River to Nagagami Bridge, Highway No. 11, west of Hearst or (b) south by way of Nagagami River, Nagagami Lake and Abakamiga River to Tondern on the Canadian National Railways line.

McDougall Mills or Ghost River to Vincent Lake and return to Sioux Lookout via Marchington Lake, Fairchild Lake and Armit Lake to Vincent Lake, returning via Ragged Wood Lake and Vermilion River. Also referred to as the "Green Grass Lakes canoe route" - 163 miles.

Pike, pickerel, and lake trout along the entire route.

Quetico Provincial Park offers excellent opportunities for canoe trips through beautiful wilderness country. The Canadian Quetico Outfitters Limited, Kawene, Ontario, has prepared a comprehensive bulletin containing detailed information on a number of interesting canoe trips throughout the area. Copies of this bulletin are available on request from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

Fort Frances to Quetico Forest Reserve around Hunters Island and return via Rainy Lake, Lac La Croix, Basswood Lake and Sturgeon Lake - 347 miles.

Lake trout, pike and pickerel; some muskies.

Jean Lake Circle - Nym Lake, Batchewaung Lake, Kasakowog Lake, Quetico Lake, Jean Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Olifaunt Lake, Pickerel Lake, Pickerel Narrows and again through Batchewaung Lake to Nym Lake. Shorter routes also shown on this map.

Rainy River to Pipestone Lake and return via Sabaskong Bay, Nestor Falls to Pipestone Lake, thence north and west through Lawrence and Rowan Lakes, Whitefish Lake, returning to Rainy River - 222 miles.

Muskies, lake trout, bass, pike and pickerel.

Sioux Lookout to Red Lake and return via English River and Lac Seul, Chukuni River, Pakwash Lake and Gull Rock Lake. Return trip may be made through Medicine Stone and Long Legged Lake, or over Highway 105 to the Canadian National Railways junction. By canoe round trip is 378 miles. Lake trout, pike and pickerel as well as muskies - some sections.

Sioux Lookout to Fort Albany, one of the longest canoe trips in Ontario with the ultimate goal on James Bay. The route leads through Pelican Lake, Lac Seul, thence over the height of land to Lac St. Joseph and the Albany River which is followed down to Fort Albany on James Bay - 637 miles. In the early part of this trip there is good fishing for pike, walleye and lake trout. In the Albany River some of the finest speckled trout fishing in the north country may be enjoyed.

Savant Lake to Ombabika, via Savant Lake, Wabakimi Lake and the Albany River to Fort Hope, thence via the Opichuan River and Kagianagami Lake to the Railway at Ombabika. This trip may be shortened 125 miles by following the Ogoki River route instead of the Albany River - 370 miles. Plenty of pike, walleyes, speckled trout, and lake trout.



manitoba

Red River - Lake Winnipeg. There are a number of short trips which may be enjoyed along the Red River from Winnipeg, some of these of one to two days duration. The Red River - Lake Winnipeg route is a popular trip in that section of Manitoba.

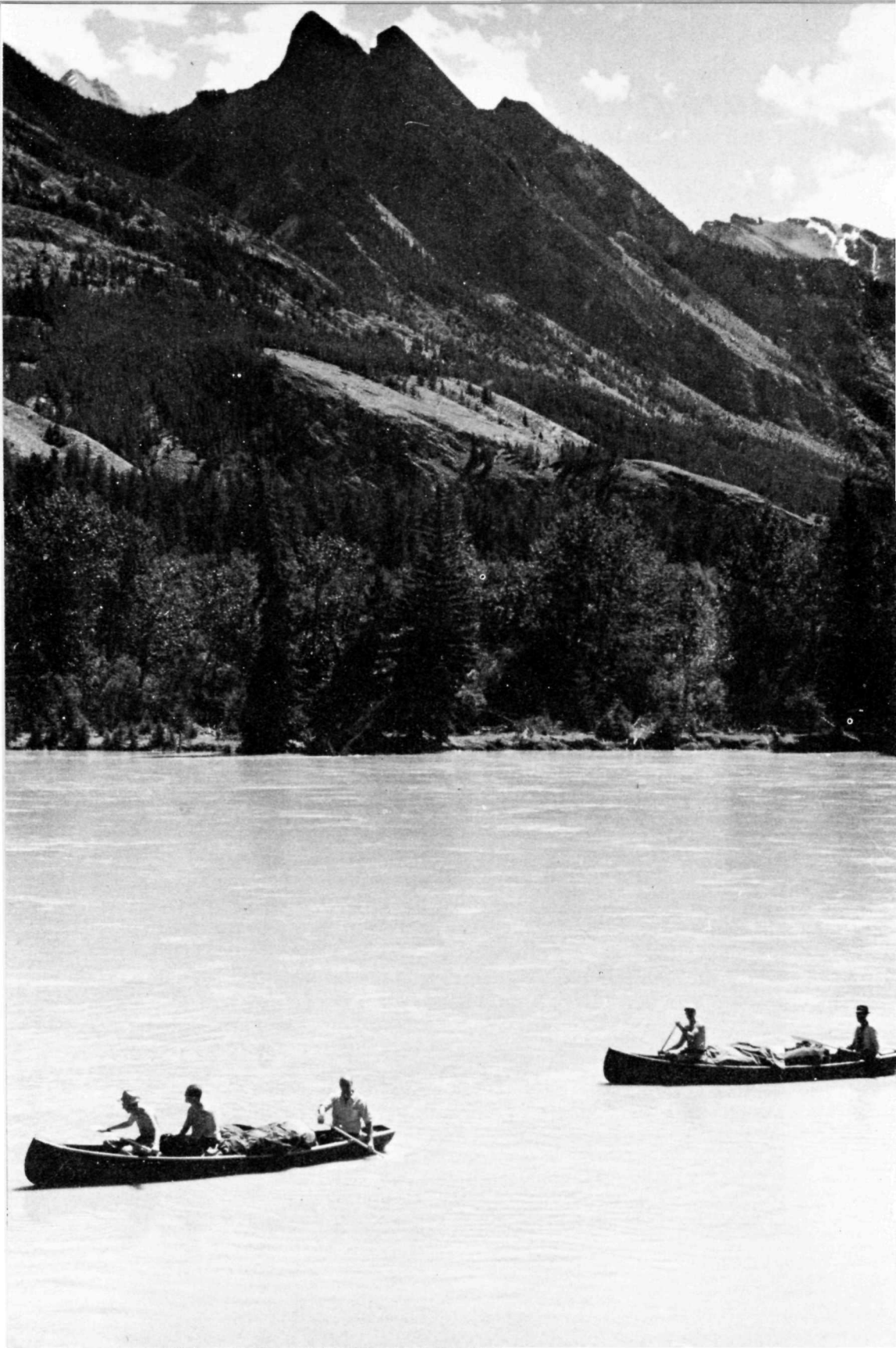
Whiteshell - Caddy Lake - 105 miles return. This route begins at Caddy Lake on No. 1 Highway and continues on through sections of the beautiful Whiteshell Forest Reserve. The Whiteshell beckons to those who seek the peace and serenity of forest-glades, dappled waters, unexploited forests, and precipitous cliffs.

Norway House - York Factory - 350 miles via the Nelson and Hayes Rivers. The trip along an avenue of communication between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay opens to the adventurer and sportsman a never-to-be forgotten experience of rigorous, exciting days over the virgin and untamed territory of Manitoba's northern adventure land.

Winnipeg - Emerson - 70 miles. This delightful trip takes you down the verdant valley of the Red River to the American border, past lands rich with the aura of Indian legend and coloured by the history of its hardy pioneers.

Cranberry Lakes - Wekusko - 120 miles. Cranberry Portage, north of The Pas, is the starting point and can be reached by auto. This is a popular trip which is not too rugged and takes the canoeist through some beautiful country with good fishing and camping enroute.

Pukatawagon Falls - Churchill River. Pukatawagon Falls is accessible by Canadian National Railways from The Pas or Cranberry Portage. This trip into Manitoba's northland takes the canoeist down the Churchill River to Highrock Lake and then on to Upper Twin Falls. Good fishing and camping enroute. Return trip is approximately 140 miles.



saskatchewan

Prince Albert National Park, 36 miles north of the City of Prince Albert, is easily accessible by good motor road. Leaving the park townsite on Waskesiu Lake the canoeist may make a circuit of the park passing through nearly a score of lakes enroute. The trip is usually made from east to west paddling up Waskesiu Lake through Waskesiu Narrows and entering Kingsmere Lake by a light railway one quarter of a mile long. From the north shore of the lake, one may proceed to Ajawaan Lake, Sanctuary, Lavallee, Wabeno, Wassegam, Tibiska, Crean, and Heart Lakes by portages of varying lengths, a distance of nearly one hundred miles returning to Waskesiu the starting point. Excellent fishing for lake trout, pike and pickerel. Kitchen and warden cabins enroute. No firearms permitted.

La Ronge for the Canoeist - There are three, seven to twelve day trips in the Lac La Ronge area of northern Saskatchewan that are recommended.

This first trip takes you along the north shore of Lac La Ronge to a short set of rapids flowing into Iskwatikan Lake. Here a new, light-gauge portage railway connects you with Iskwatikan Lake and the majestic Nistowiak Falls, thereby eliminating a portage. From there a day's paddle east on Lake Churchill River will bring in sight the portage to Wood Lake which leads to Pelican Narrows and Sandy Narrows. Homeward bound now, you will pass through Deschambault Lake and Wapawekka Lake and finally portage to the south shore of Lac La Ronge.

A second trip takes you through some of the magnificent Stanley-Churchill country along the north-west shore of Lac La Ronge to the Four Portages Indian Reserve, then through the Four Portages route to the Churchill River. Two short portages from Lac La Ronge bring you to Stround Lake. Continuing north, you portage from Stround to Hunt Lake then one more short portage brings you to the Churchill and Stanley, making up the four portages. If you take this trip we would strongly suggest returning by way of the Nistowiak Falls route, east of Stanley, described in our first trip.

The third takes you up the Nemiben River which empties into Lac La Ronge on the north-west shore. A short paddle brings you to Nemiben Lake, where the trader Peter Pond established one of his first trading-posts. This is a short and easy trip for those who do not wish to go so far afield.

NOTE

This is wilderness country in the La Ronge area and parties should definitely contact the Conservation Officer, Mr. J.A. Clouthier, Department of Natural Resources, Lac La Ronge, Saskatchewan, before setting out on these trips. Mr. Clouthier can provide large-scale maps of the area and Mr. Walt Riese, Lac La Ronge can also supply valuable information to parties planning canoe trips in the La Ronge area.

Listed hereunder are two trips in Northern Saskatchewan recommended for the more adventurous and experienced canoeist only:

From Cree Lake up the Cree River to Black Lake and Stony Rapids. Cree Lake can be reached by chartered air flight of Saskatchewan Government Airways, Prince Albert. This is an adventuresome trip and should only be taken in company with Mr. Henry Weitzel, trapper, at Cree Lake or one of his assistants who know this route.

Drive to Buffalo Narrows. From there you could travel by canoe around Ile a la Crosse Lake, to Patuanak, up the Mudjatik River to Cree Lake, from Cree Lake to Black Lake, from there westward to Lake Athabasca, then up the Clearwater River to 12 mile portage, and on to Methy Lake, back to Buffalo Narrows. This trip provides excellent fishing for a variety of species. Guides are definitely recommended for this trip.

Canoes should not be smaller than an eighteen foot freighter for the purpose. It is possible to arrange for a team and wagon to transport your equipment over the 12 mile portage from the Clearwater River to Methy Lake.



alberta

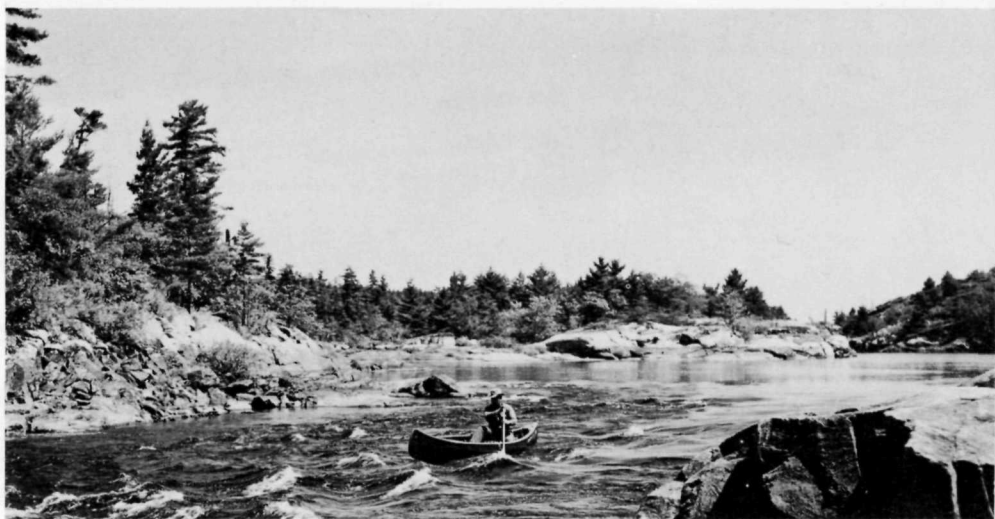
Rocky Mountain House to Edmonton via the Saskatchewan River - 250 miles trip following the trail of the earliest travellers and fur traders in the Province of Alberta. Excellent fishing, camping and photographic opportunities en route.

Canoe trip on the Mighty Peace River - 600 miles from the Alaska Highway crossing of this great river to Vermilion Chutes. Good fishing and camping en route.

Jasper to Athabasca. Starting at Jasper in the Rocky Mountains, the route leads through Jasper and Brule Lakes and the Athabasca River to Athabasca, 96 miles north of Edmonton. Excellent opportunities for game photography - 350 miles.

Good fishing for Dolly Varden and Rainbows.

Waterways (Fort McMurray) to The Pas, Manitoba. Waterways on the Northern Alberta Railways, 300 miles north of Edmonton is starting-in point for this trip which completely crosses the Province of Saskatchewan and into the Province of Manitoba. Route is via the Clearwater River, Lac la Cloche, Lac Ile la Crosse, Churchill River - 761 miles. Fishing along the route consists of pike, pickerel, and lake trout.



british columbia

Prince George, B.C. to Peace River, Alta. Actually the starting point is Summit Lake 30 miles north of Prince George. The route is followed northward via the Crooked and Parsnip Rivers to Finlay Forks. From here the route is through the heart of the Rockies via the Peace River to the town of Peace River, 317 miles north of Edmonton. This is one of the most attractive and adventurous trips in Canada. Expert guides are a must on this trip - 510 miles. Fishing for Dolly Varden and Rainbows.

Stuart, Takla and Babine Lakes Canoe Trip. Starting from Vanderhoof, B.C., Fort St. James on Stuart Lake is reached by car, 40 miles distant. From here one proceeds through Stuart Lake, Tachie River and Trembleur Lake into Takla Lake which itself is over 70 miles in length. Scenery throughout is remarkably beautiful offering splendid photographic opportunities. Babine Lake over 100 miles in length lies to the west of Stuart Lake and may also be reached. Total distance of Stuart and Trembleur Lakes trip, round trip - 560 miles. Excellent fishing for Rainbows and Dolly Varden in all waters.



northwest territories

FORT McMURRAY TO FORT SMITH

This is the start of the Mackenzie waterways system which has a total distance of almost 2,000 miles, navigable by canoe, with one portage of 16 miles at Fort Smith. The distance from Fort McMurray (Waterways) to Fort Smith is approximately 250 miles; the Athabasca River from Fort McMurray to Athabasca Lake, 140 miles; across the western end of Athabasca Lake, 10 miles; to Slave River from Athabasca Lake to Fort Fitzgerald, 100 miles. The portage from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Smith is 16 miles.

FORT SMITH TO HAY RIVER

Total distance about 270 miles. From Fort Smith via the Slave River to Great Slave Lake, 180 miles. From the mouth of the Slave River to Hay River on the south shore of Great Slave Lake, 90 miles.

HAY RIVER TO FORT SIMPSON

From Hay River to the commencement of the Mackenzie River via Great Slave Lake, 40 miles; via the Mackenzie River from Great Slave Lake to Fort Simpson, 160 miles.

FORT SIMPSON TO AKLAVIK

Via the Mackenzie River, 1,000 miles.

FORT LIARD TO FORT SIMPSON

Via the Liard River, 175 miles.

FORT LIARD TO THE NAHANNI VALLEY

From Fort Liard to the mouth of the Nahanni River, about 50 miles; the Nahanni River to Virginia Falls, about 150 miles. The Nahanni River is navigable above the Virginia Falls for about 60 miles.

FORT SMITH TO TALTHELEI NARROWS AND FORT RELIANCE

Via the Slave River from Fort Smith to Great Slave Lake, 180 miles. Great Slave Lake, via Outpost Island, Gros Cap, to Talthelei Narrows, 175 miles. Great Slave Lake from Talthelei Narrows via McLeod Bay to Fort Reliance, about 100 miles.

FORT SMITH TO YELLOWKNIFE

Via Slave River to Great Slave Lake, 180 miles; Great Slave Lake via Outpost Island to Gros Cap, about 75 miles; from Gros Cap via Great Slave Lake to Yellowknife, about 55 miles.

NOTE

Although it is desirable to have a guide on any of these trips, it is not entirely essential, except for the canoe trip from Fort Liard to Form Simpson or from Fort Liard to the Nahanni Valley. In these two cases there is very treacherous white water and a guide is absolutely necessary. In all other trips, the land marks shown on the map are sufficient to allow an experienced canoeman to reach his journey's end, provided he is cautious enough to wait for weather and carries a compass and an ample supply of motor fuel. Details of the requirements are set out in the detailed description of each trip.



yukon territory

Fort McPherson to Fort Yukon via the Peel, Huskie and Rat Rivers, McDougall's Pass and Little Bell, Bell and Porcupine Rivers. Outfitting point for this trip is the City of Edmonton. Guides are necessary from McPherson as far as Bell River. The Bell and Porcupine Rivers can be run by experienced canoemen though unacquainted with these waters - 600 miles.



canoe cruise outfit

A canoe cruise outfit should be light and compact and these features are usually attained by avoiding duplicate articles and non-essentials when making it up. The outfit of course will vary depending on the extent of the trip and the type of country the canoeist travels through. The following is an outfit suggested by canoeists who have covered many miles of Canadian water trails and may be altered to suit the requirements of individual parties. The list may appear extensive but by making careful selection of each article the outfit can be packed into a surprisingly small space and should not be excessively heavy.

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

FOOD SUPPLIES

(two persons for five days)

This list will bear modification according to the locality selected for the trip and individual tastes. For a longer trip increase the quantities accordingly and add dry beans, cured meats, etc.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 5 loaves bread - triple wrapped | 1 package pancake flour |
| 2 lbs. butter - canned | 1 tin maple syrup |
| 1 lb. lard or cooking oil | 1 tin honey or jam |
| 1 lb. oatmeal or rolled oats | 1/2 lb. salt |
| 1 lb. coffee | 1 small tin of pepper |
| 1/2 lb. tea | 6 soup tablets |
| 3 lbs. sugar | 1 peck potatoes - powdered |
| 5 tins condensed or powdered milk | 2 tins sardines |
| 1 bottle pickles | 2 cans beans |
| 1 lb. rice | 1/2 lb. raisins |
| 1 lb. dried apples, peaches
apricots or pears | 1 lb. cornmeal |
| 3 lbs. bacon - in slab | 2 lbs. flour |
| | 1/4 lb. baking powder |
| | 1 lb. prunes |

Waterproof provision bags should be used for all foods and these safely packed in waterproof dunnage bags as an added precaution.

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

(for one person)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 felt hat | 2 pairs canvas boots rubber soles |
| 1 sweater or mackinaw | 1 waterproof match safe |
| 3 handkerchiefs | 1 compass |
| 1 pocket knife | shaving brush and soap |
| 1 rubber sheet or poncho | razor |
| 1 pair wool trousers | comb and mirror, etc. |
| 1 pair duck trousers | 1 bar toilet soap (floating) |
| 1 wool army shirt | 2 towels |
| 1 khaki shirt | fishing rod and tackle |
| 1 suit light underwear | tobacco, pipe and cigars |
| 1 suit wool underwear | 1 flashlight |
| 2 pairs heavy socks | |
| 1 pair leather boots | |

Articles not being worn should be packed in waterproof dunnage bags.

COOK OUTFIT (for two persons)

3 saucepans or pails and covers to fit	2 forks and soup spoons
1 frying pan	2 tins of matches
1 can opener	1 bar laundry soap
3 plates (mess tins)	2 cups (granite)
2 knives	1 dish cloth
	1 dish towel

CAMP OUTFIT

1 canoe - 14 - 16 feet	1 camera and films
3 paddles	waterproof cover for camera and films
2 kneeling cushions	mosquito netting and repellent
2 ropes 3/8 or 1/2"	map of route (keep in section of auto or bicycle inner tube, tied securely at both ends)
1 axe (short handle)	1 hunting knife
1 candle lantern	
4 or 6 blankets	
2 flannelette sheets	
1 tent - 7' by 7' preferably water and mosquito proof	

REPAIR KIT

can marine glue	coil fine wire
canvas patches	twine
few tacks and nails	pliers

SEWING KIT

needles - large and small	safety pins
thread and yarn	small scissors
buttons	

FIRST AID KIT

Bandages, adhesive, ointment, quinine capsules or other personal remedies.

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

for more information

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau provides a free Travel Counselling Service to help you get the most out of a vacation in Canada.

The Bureau works in close co-operation with other Federal Government departments, provincial and local tourist associations and transportation companies.

We invite you to take full advantage of this free service. All you have to do is let us know your plans and requirements. Inquiries may be directed to any of the following offices:

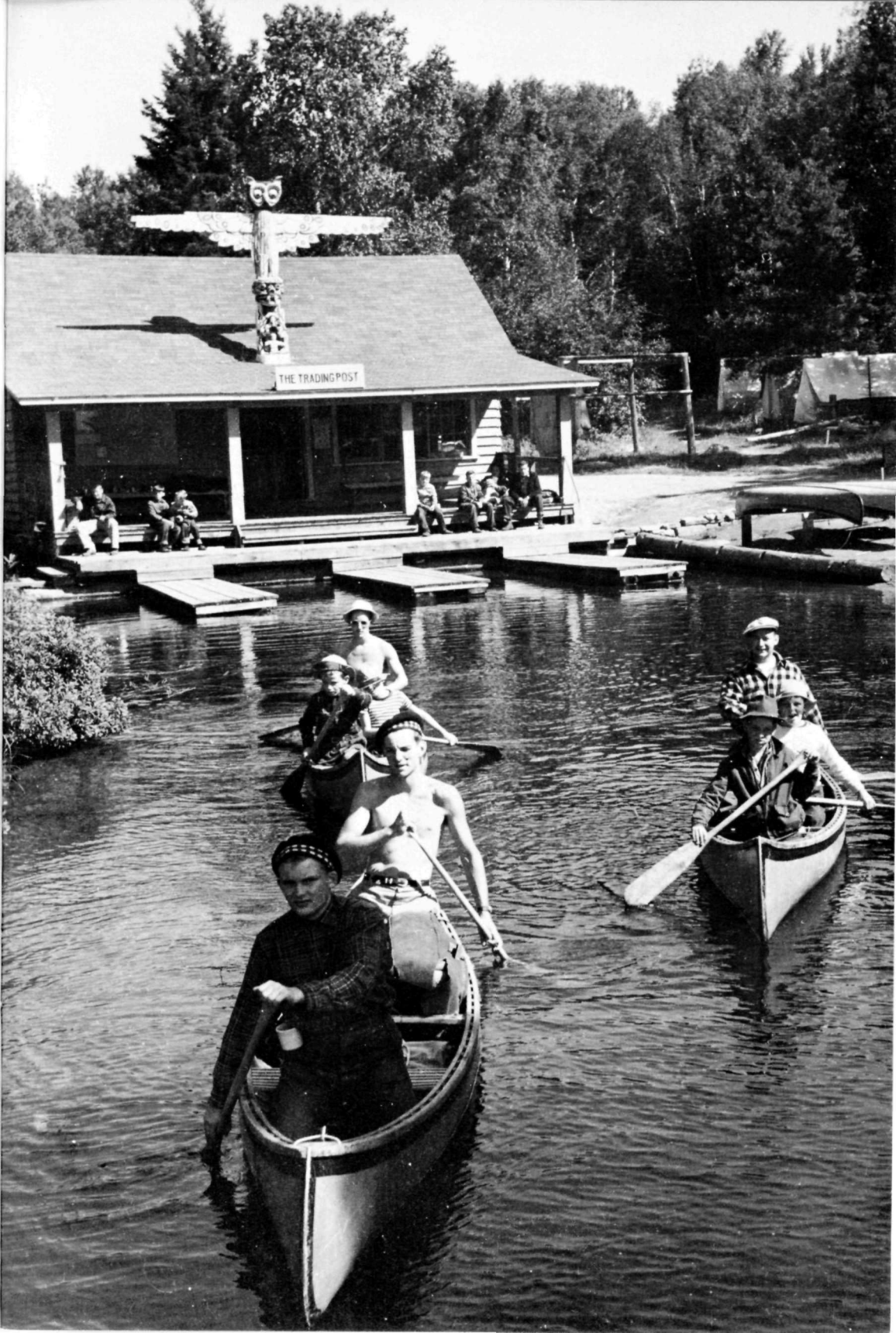
Canadian Government Travel Bureau,
Ottawa, Canada.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau,
Canada House,
680 Fifth Avenue,
New York 19, New York.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau,
102 West Monroe Street,
(Corner Clark Street),
Chicago 3, Illinois.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau,
1 Second Street (corner Market)
San Francisco 5, California.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau,
19 Cockspur Street,
London S.W.1, England



canada

