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Michigan

A Summer and Health Resort State

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ABOUT YOU."—Motto on Great Seal of the State.



MICHIGAN

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MICHIGAN

A SUMMER AND HEALTH RESORT STATE

A DIRECTORY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER RESORTS, MINERAL
SPRINGS AND SANITARIA

COMPILED BY ROBERTS P. HUDSON

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Michigan THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

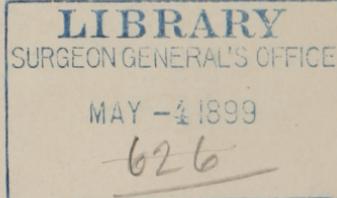
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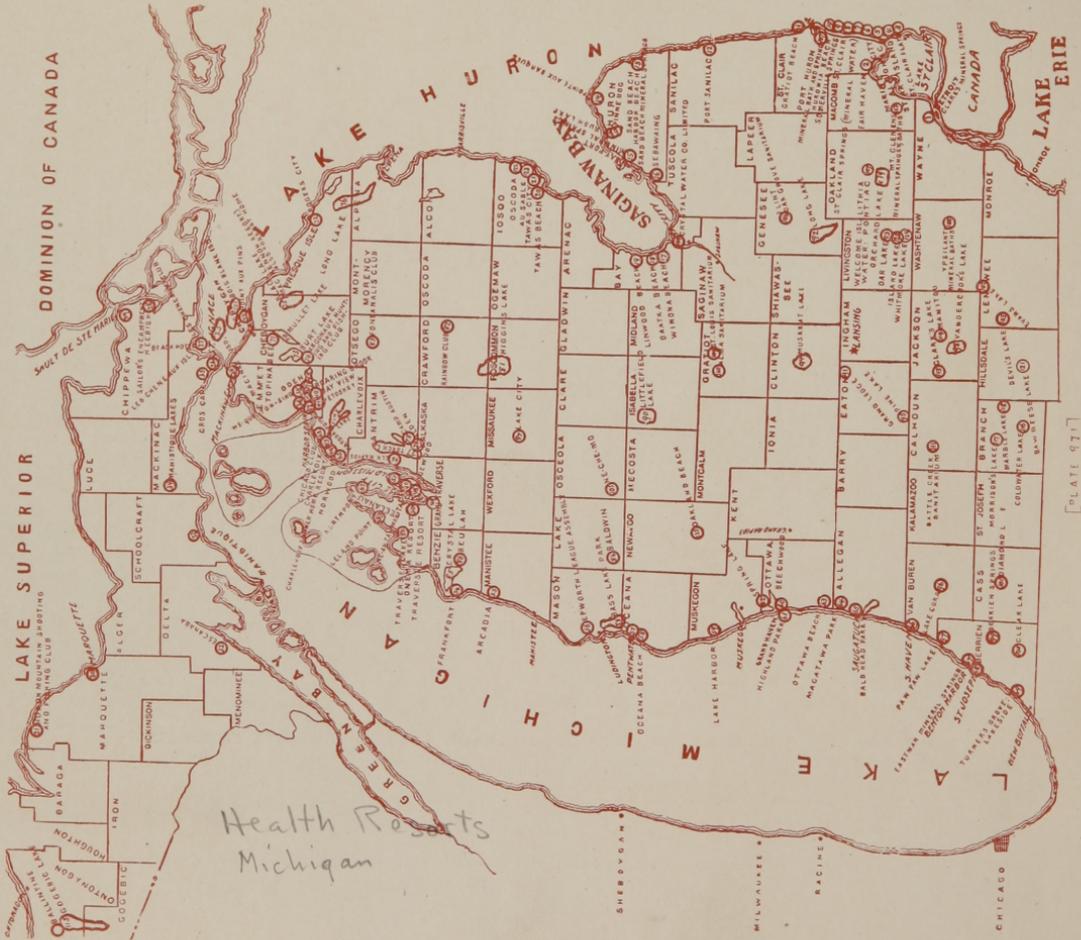
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LOCATIONS OF SUMMER AND HEALTH-RESORTS IN MICHIGAN, REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. NUMBERS REFER TO NAMES ON FOLLOWING PAGES.



Health Resorts
Michigan

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THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE LOCALITIES ON THE MAP AND IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

The arrangement of the numbers of resorts on the map, and of the articles in this publication is:—First, the Resorts upon the shores of the Great Lakes, commencing at the southeast extremity of the State and following the shore of Lake Erie, through the Detroit river, up the shore of Lake St. Clair, through the St. Clair river, and along the shore of Lake Huron to Mackinac Island. The resorts in the immediate vicinity of Mackinac Island come next, then those upon the St. Marie river and from thence along the shore of Lake Superior from east to west to the extreme northwest of the Upper Peninsula. Then follows the Lake Michigan shore along the southern coast of the Upper Peninsula from west to east to Gros Cape, thence down the shore of Lake Michigan from north to south and to the southwestern extremity of the State.

The inland lakes are next in number and arrangement, commencing at the northern part of the Upper Peninsula, across from west to east. Then follow the inland lakes in the Lower Peninsula, commencing with those farthest north, taking them in order from north down to the southern line of the State. The Mineral and Sanitary Springs have been numbered as the localities in which they are situated, if such places are mentioned in this report, if not, they are numbered following the inland lakes as they come on the map, from north to south. The Sanitaria follow and are numbered and mentioned alphabetically.

Several resorts were reported too late for consecutive numbering, and were numbered as they were reported, following the numbers of the Sanitaria, but are placed among the other articles as they would have appeared if they had been reported in time for numbering consecutively.

INTRODUCTION.

During the session of the Michigan Legislature of 1897, a Concurrent Resolution was passed, requesting and authorizing the State Board of Health to prepare comparative statements relative to the public health in Michigan, before and since the establishment of the State Board of Health, and to present the health status of Michigan, at a meeting to which all the prominent sanitarians of this country and the neighboring provinces were to be invited, and which should be a celebration of the organization of the State Board of Health, which occurred a quarter of a century ago. The particular resolution which relates to this publication and pursuant to which the data for this publication were gathered from the various sources, was as follows:

"Resolved further, That, in case the invitations are accepted, the Railroad Commissioner and the State Board of Health are requested to act, and to cooperate with interested citizens so far as practicable, for facilitating the attendance of representative excursionists from other States, and for placing before those who may visit Michigan on that occasion, the beauties of the numerous delightful summer resorts around the shores of the Great Lakes, and at the numerous inland lakes and other sanitarium, the general healthfulness of the State, and the unparalleled advantages of Michigan as a summer resort State."

The Board proceeded immediately to circulate requests for information upon the subject of Michigan Summer and Health Resorts, and for this purpose, circular letters were sent to the newspapers, health officers, mayors of cities, persons interested in resorts, and to railroad and steamboat companies, asking for such information relative to the location, facilities of all kinds, and sanitary condition of all resorts in Michigan. A second and similar request for information was sent to all the above named sources, as well as to such persons as were thought to possess the information desired, and hotel owners, managers of summer resorts, and even resorters themselves were requested to forward to the State Board of Health all the available information relative to the several resorts in which they might be interested. Thus the information was gathered by dint of circulars, personal letters, personal interviews, and newspaper mention.

There is no doubt that a large number of the smaller resorts in Michigan cannot be mentioned on account of the inability or neglect of persons interested to forward the desired information to the Board. So widely were the circular letters spread, and so persistent have been the efforts of the office of this Board to secure all the information relative to all the resorts that it seems probable that, had the persons connected with summer resorts been sufficiently interested to have desired representation here, they could have done so. It is therefore, the fault of interested persons if their resorts have escaped notice.

The cities in the State, unless they were essentially summer resorts, have been omitted from this publication, not only for the reason that the larger cities generally publish such information as will exhibit at length the facilities for business and the healthful conditions in a much more detailed manner than can be done in this publication; but also for the reason that it is intended to restrict the information in this publication to localities which in themselves are essentially summer resorts, or possess health-giving mineral springs, or are the localities of sanitarium which are resorts for persons seeking health. (The public asylums of the State, as those for the care of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, also those for the incarceration of persons who have violated the laws of the State, the prisons and reformatories, are not included in this publication.)

The State.—Michigan covers an area of fifty-seven thousand, four hundred and thirty square miles, and contains thirty-six million, four hundred and fifty-nine thousand, five hundred and eighty-four acres of land; a larger extent of territory than either one of five of the fifteen nations of Europe.

The Great Lakes.—The lakes that surround Michigan, five in number, are Lake Erie, with an area of nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty square miles; Lake St. Clair, which is much the smallest of the system; Lake Huron, with an area of twenty-three thousand, eight hundred square miles; Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the globe, with an area of thirty-one thousand, two hundred square miles; and Lake Michigan, with an area of twenty-two thousand, four hundred and fifty square miles. A total area in square miles, without Lake St. Clair, of eighty-seven thousand, four hundred and ten square miles, which is estimated to be about one-half of the fresh water on the globe.

The Coast Line of Michigan, on the Great Lakes and connecting straits is one thousand, six hundred and twenty miles, it is greater than that of any other State in the Union, and throughout the entire distance, the shores present an unfolding panorama as varied as the imagination might paint. From the rush of the mercantile centre on the shores of the magnificent Detroit river, to the tall whispering pines of forest-covered hills in Northern Michigan, from where civilization is at its height to the almost unexplored forests, the shores wind their way, sometimes among the neighboring islands, of which there are about one hundred and seventy-nine, but oftener along the coast past cities and villages, past hamlets nestling among the beautiful, well-cultivated farms, past frowning bluffs and rugged bearded hills, along where meadows skirt the shores, beyond protected bays, past substantial lighthouses which give constant warning to mariners, in and out of the magnificent government harbors and canals, through the historic region of northern Michigan, through gigantic locks that free commerce from the bars of water falls and rapids, again along a shore where the hand of man has scarcely marred the face of nature, and where nature's hand has carved fantastic shapes upon huge rocks and bluffs as if in a weird mood she had made a picture gallery of this wild Lake Superior coast.

Leaving the rugged, rock bound shores of this "Inland Sea" by paths which lead through more wild and rugged scenes, through the remnants of the great pine forests, through the famous copper mining district, where the earth is catacombed by great mines from which immense quantities of the tawny metal are taken, on through forest roads, past Indian huts and squatter's cabins southward down through the iron district to the shores of another "Inland Sea," not less beautiful than Superior. Eastward then along the coast beyond lumbering centres, beyond iron-ore laden docks of Escanaba, along quiet bays and safe harbors, again to the historic region of the Mackinaws and down the western shore of the Great Lake Michigan. Winding along the deep bays, down among the orchard laden lands of the Traverse region, the famed Northern Michigan Fruit Belt, from whence such immense quantities of apples are yearly sent far and wide and where as has been said is the "Home of the Ozone." Southward by these fruitful shores, along the route once traversed by Pere Marquette and his faithful attendant Jesuits, when ill and suffering he returned from his mission among the Illino's Indians to his beloved mission at St. Ignace, and where succumbing to illness and fatigue he was temporarily buried at the mouth of the river which bears his name. Winding still southward the shores lead now

past smiling rivers and thriving cities and now beyond the outer limit of that great peach belt which soon comes full in view with its miles of peach orchards, fruited heavily and lending such an impetus to commerce. Here the face of the country, crowned with the glory of its gardens and immense peach orchards, is almost the antipodes of the rugged pine-covered land, honey-combed with mines and hill-tipped with snow, at the extremity of the Upper Peninsula. Truly nature has never more richly endowed any land.

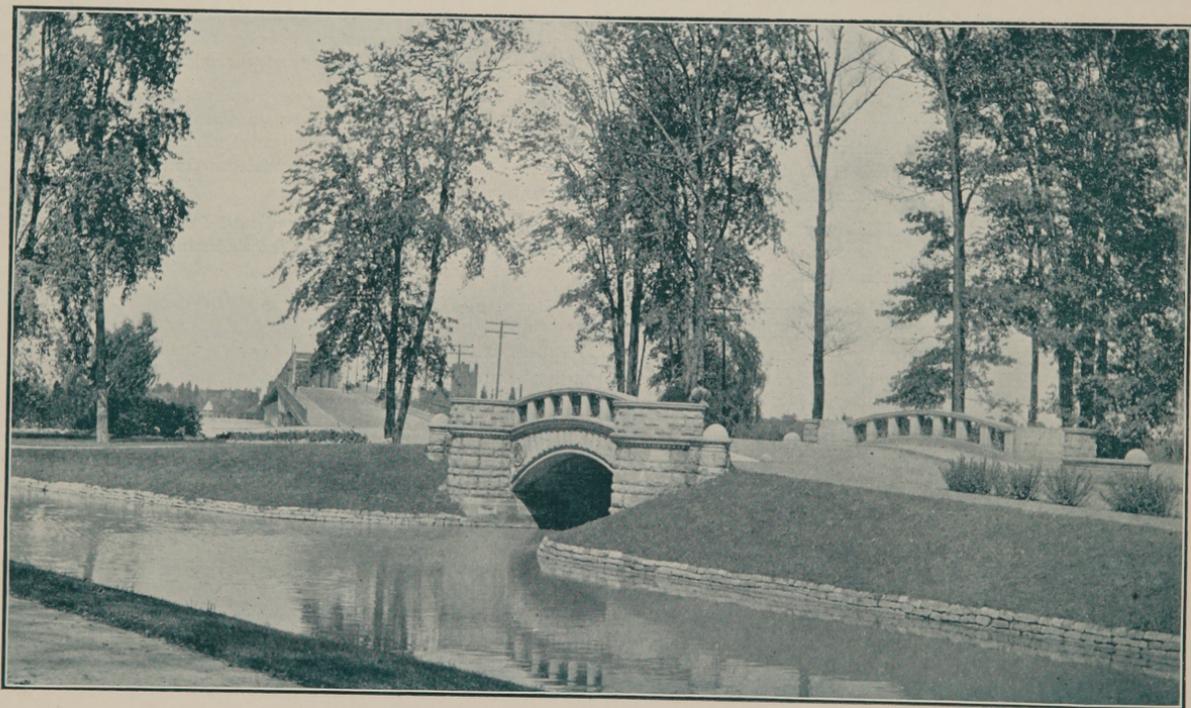
The Inland Lakes within the borders of this almost water-bound State are five thousand, one hundred and seventy-three in number, with a total acreage of seven hundred and twelve thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four. Although many of these lakes are small, and some of them unattractive to the summer-resorter, yet a large number are not only attractive but are sought by the neighboring residents and by persons from distant parts of this State and from other States; visitors find quiet and rest and recreation along the shores of these beautiful lakes and on their quiet waters.

Population.—The population of Michigan in 1897 is estimated to be two millions, two hundred and forty-five thousand, four hundred and twenty-one people. There are eighty-three counties, seventy-seven cities, two hundred and ninety-eight villages and one thousand two hundred and sixteen townships.

The Public Health.—In an official letter, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, in speaking of the comparative death-rate from consumption in Detroit and in New Orleans, Dr. Baker has said:

“My belief is that Michigan is one of the most healthful States, in this country and in the world. I believe that the temperature is rendered milder in the winter and cooler in the summer through the influence of the Great Lakes which nearly surround the State. I believe the mortality from lung diseases is, on this account, less than in other states and countries in the same latitude.”

The impression has been prevalent in some of the states that Malaria is generally prevalent in Michigan, and for that reason a residence here is not desirable. However, such is not now the case. Perhaps when Michigan was a dense forest and the dampness of the ground could not be reached by the sun, such was the case. Indeed the older workers in sanitary fields recognize the fact that most new states and countries in this latitude are subject to malarial fever, but it must be remembered that Michigan has been improving its sanitary condition for over half a century, that the huge forests have, with scarcely an exception, entirely disappeared, or have been so reduced that but little of the original forests now stands, except in the extreme northern part of the Upper Peninsula. With the disappearance of the native pine and hardwood forests, cities have sprung up, villages have followed in the wake of the disappearing wood, hamlets and farms occupy the places where the dense primeval forests stood, and with the advance of civilization has come the improved sanitation that densely settled localities demand. Sewer systems have cleared the cities of filth and excreta, ditches and drains have emptied the swamps of what might have become dangerous to the health of the neighboring community. For twenty-five years the State Board of Health has been laboring and teaching and leading the inhabitants of the State towards the more improved and modern methods of sanitation, and now Michigan has no peer among the states for advancement and successful sanitary condition of the country. An examination of the death rates of the State for several periods of years, and then for single years will show the results of the gradual but ever increasing improvement of conditions, the



SCENE IN BELLE ISLE PARK.

continual decrease of deaths from malarial fever. The Vital Statistics Report of Michigan, page 158, for 1895, shows that from 1870 down to 1896, there has been a continual decrease of the death rates from malaria.

Statistics tell beyond conjecture and with certainty that even since 1870, the death rate from malarial fever has decreased continually until 1896, when there were reported only four and four-tenths deaths to one hundred thousand population, or one death from malarial fever to twenty-two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-seven. The decrease of sickness from this disease has been even more marked than the decrease in the mortality, until at the present date a case of malarial fever is a rarity.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF MICHIGAN.

Perhaps no better brief mention of the earliest history of the State can be found than the language of the late venerable Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch who said:*

"In the autumn of 1641, a little more than two hundred and fifty years ago, two Jesuit priests, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault made a visit to this portion of the country. They crossed the St. Mary's river and entered within our borders at the point where the waters of Lake Superior are poured over the falls from their immense reservoir. They were greeted on the shore by a concourse of not less than two thousand Indians, and to them they preached the gospel of the Christian religion. Neither history nor tradition gives us any account of earlier intercourse between civilized men of the white race and the red man of the forest within our borders. The stay of the Fathers was very brief and they returned to the field of their missionary labors in Canada.

"Michigan was at that time emphatically the home of the savage. Its wandering tribes had never heard of the arts or the sciences, or of the refinements or comforts of civilized life. The bold daring and cruelties of war were their glory and they had little taste for the softer feelings of humanity in which the civilized man delights. They were simply hunters and fishers and warriors. The aborigines of some other portions of America had made some progress towards civilization, but these had taken no step in that direction. The aborigines of Mexico had become cultivators of the soil and were skilled in some branches of the arts. The Cherokees of Georgia and the Iroquois of New York were settled in permanent habitations and obtained a comfortable livelihood in a great measure, by cultivating the soil. Not so with the dwellers here at the time of the visit of the Fathers in 1641. They were simply untutored savages, with all the superstition, ignorance, cruelty and degradation inseparable from purely savage life in the forest.

"There were at that time three tribes of Indians within the limits of the present State of Michigan, namely: The Ojibwas or Chippewas, the Ottawas and the Potawatamies. There was also a band or division of the Miami tribe of Indians which had a lodgment at the mouth of the St. Joseph river of Lake Michigan, and who were visited by Marquette as early as 1675. A fort was built there by La Salle in 1679, and subsequently a Mission was established by the Jesuits, but both have long since ceased to exist; and in 1715, the Indians, at the instigation of Cadillac, removed to the vicinity of Fort Wayne in Indiana. They never returned to Michigan and their tribe has never made claim to any lands within the borders of the State.

"The number of Indians within the limits of the State, at the time of the first visit of white men, it is impossible even to approximate, but they were scattered very sparsely through the forest, without permanent habitations and depending on the chase and the natural productions of the earth for subsistence. One might have traveled for days in almost any direction without seeing an Indian. The point where the Fathers entered our territory was the place where the aborigines mostly congregated for the benefit of the fishing at the Sault, and at no other spot within our limits could so large a number have been found together."

*A paper read before the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society at its annual meeting held at Lansing, June 6 and 7, 1894.



SCENE IN PALMER PARK, DETROIT.

1. DETROIT.

The metropolis of Michigan, located at the head of the Detroit River, near its connection with Lake St. Clair and well named "The City of the Straits," is in a most advantageous situation for the immense amount of commerce of which it is the centre. It has at present a population of about two hundred and fifty thousand, and it is surrounded by beautiful parks, picturesque boulevards and pleasant drives. Its excellent schools, hospitals and municipal institutions; the elegant residences of the citizens, the beautiful public buildings, and the unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing and shipping, make it an unparalleled place for permanent residence not excelled by any city in the Union. It is not, however, the intention of this publication to enter upon the detail of Detroit's attractiveness as a city, except as a summer and health resort and to mention the prominent parks at which the residents and outsiders seek the quiet and rest and recreation which they offer. They are the fresh-air gardens of the city.

The City of Detroit is in possession of twenty-three Parks and Parkways, and eleven miles of Boulevard, all of which have been donated to the city, with the exception of Belle Island Park, which was purchased. This place of recreation, with the two other principal parks, Palmer Park and Clark Park, are deemed to be suitable for mention in this publication. The others, although beautiful and popular, savor more of the local walk or drive and come less under the head of summer-resorts.

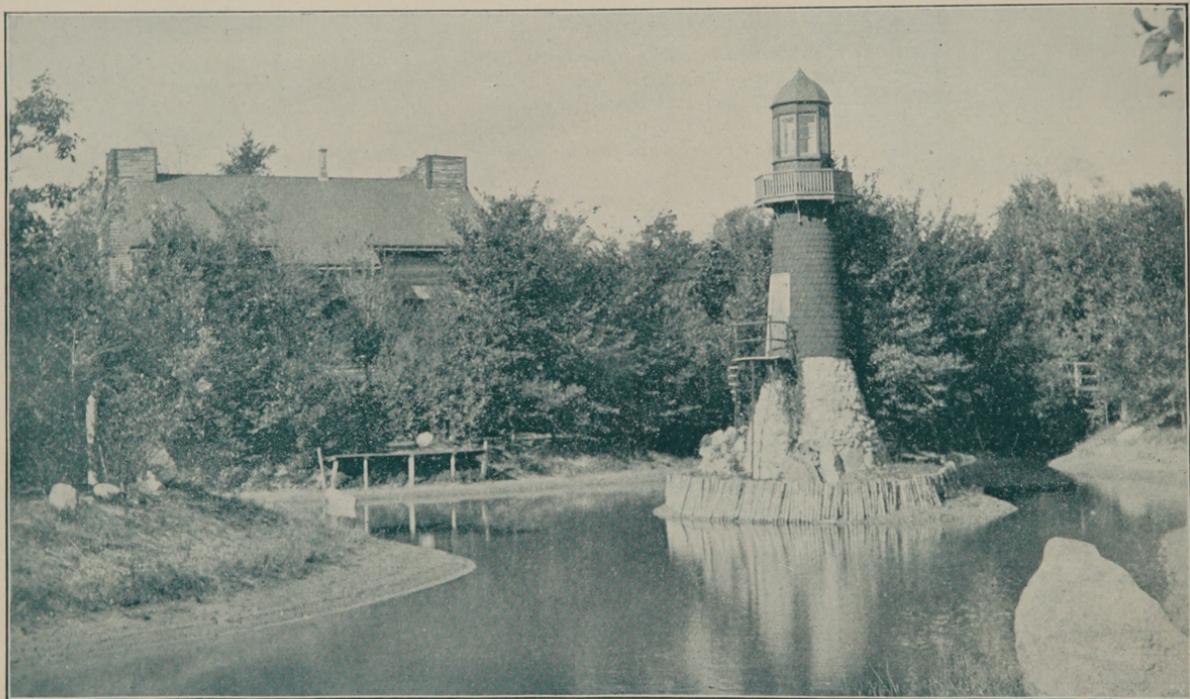


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BOAT HOUSE, BELLE ISLAND PARK.

Belle Island Park, an island in Detroit River, and accessible from the city either by the ferry line, or a long iron bridge connecting it with the mainland, is one of the most popular and frequented places in the immediate vicinity of Detroit. The Island contains seven hundred acres and was purchased by the city in 1879, for two hundred thousand dollars and since the purchase, one million five hundred thousand dollars have been expended in its maintenance and improvement. Nearly all of this beautiful island is covered by a growth of natural forest. Its lawns and drives are beautifully kept, and a pretty artificial stream, which is crossed here and there by artistic bridges, meanders among the trees and lawns in a most sinuous bewildering fashion. Dotted with artificial lakes and fountains, gay with beds of flowers and flowering growth, the surface of the island is attractive. There are also bath houses, boat houses, a large pavilion, and a system of pony phaetons owned by the park system, and a collection of wild animals on exhibition. The ferry lines for Belle Isle leave the foot of Woodward Avenue every fifteen minutes from 9 a. m. until 10:00 p. m. during the summer season.

Palmer Park, the next largest in size, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, is just outside of the northern limits of the city, and is accessible by the Woodward Avenue Electric cars. This Park was presented to the city in 1894 by the Hon. Thos. W.



SCENE IN PALMER PARK, DETROIT.

Palmer, and located within its borders, is the famous Log Cabin Lodge, containing many relics a century or more old. The improvements on this Park have just fairly commenced; thus far, they consist of a large colonial casino, music pavilion, lakes, roads, walks, drives, etc. It is a most romantic place.

Clark Park, in the western portion of the city, is the next largest park in size and is about twenty-five acres in extent; it is located in a thickly populated section of the city, and it is accessible by two electric street car lines, viz: The Baker and Sherman Street lines. The improvements in this park consist of a deer paddock, pretty artificial lakes, bridges, fountains, etc.

Grand Circus Park is near the business portion of the city, and it is semi-circular in shape. It is reached by the Woodward Avenue cars.

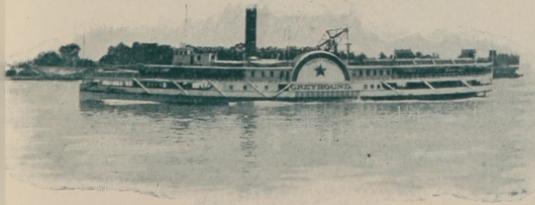
The Detroit River, near Ecorse.—"Down Wyandotte way, where the road runs for some distance along the bank of the river, near quaint, sleepy Ecorces, where the noise of the electric car jars on one's ears as it goes swirling past, rudely awakening one from Arcadian dreams, and where the monotonous, though busy, hum of the saws in a mill by the river shore even, seem to be in concord with the quiet of the little place, is as pretty a bit of scenery as any found on the Hudson.

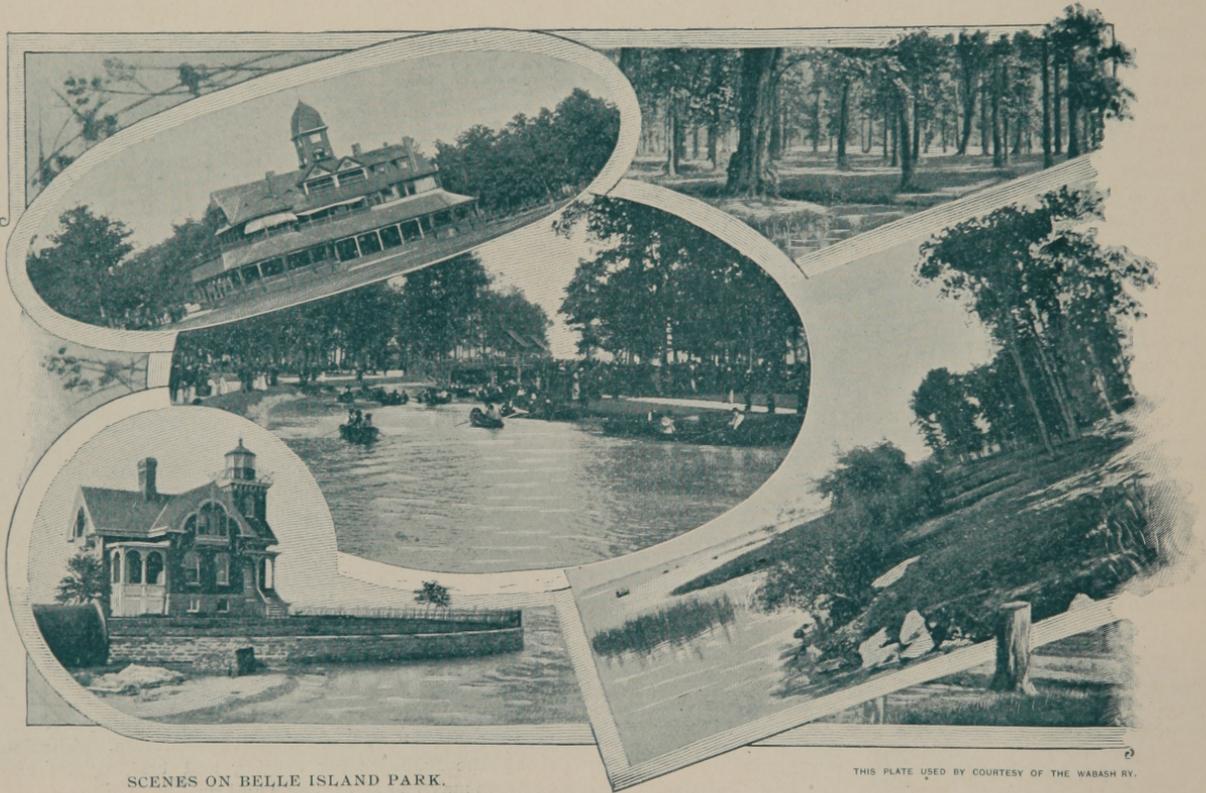
"To ride down there from the hot, hurrying city, and get off and roam through the woods along the river bank, or sit down in the shade of some old lumber pile and watch the boats, some slowly, some swiftly, churning their way far out in the river, is like being suddenly transported from busy America to the top of some dyke in far away Holland, where, far out to sea, the masts of ships, half hidden in smoke, can be seen slowly making their way to the English channel.

"It is strikingly like Dutch scenery in many respects. The river is broad, at that point nearly two and a half miles from the American to the Canadian shore, and it is dotted by numbers of long, low islands, over whose tops the vessels, carriers of the commerce of the Great Lakes, can be seen. Within sight of the eye are half a dozen government range lights, for the aid of mariners whose vessels plow through the swift-flowing waters, and they remind one of the low, squatty windmills of Holland, only lacking the great arms to complete the deception. In front of one is a long, low island, rising like a dyke with its top just above the water, and to complete the picture, at its lower end is an old schooner, dismantled and dismantled, with gray, unpainted sides, and a figurehead that seems to whisper of Captain Kidd and his pirate crew; of ship-wrecked mariners, storm-tossed and forsaken; and all the other fables of the sea. Many years ago she was one of the proudest schooners on the lakes and sailed up and down, carrying products from one end of the great inland sea to the other."—*Detroit Free Press, July 17, 1898.*

2. FAIR HAVEN.

Fair Haven, on the north shore of Anchor Bay, Lake St. Clair, on the route of the daily steamboats from Detroit, and eight miles from New Haven, the nearest railroad centre, is a picturesque little village with a permanent population of four hundred, and a summer population of five hundred inhabitants. The fishing at this point is good, and the facilities for boating and bathing are excellent. Satisfactory accommodations may be had at hotels and public clubs.





SCENES ON BELLE ISLAND PARK.

THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.

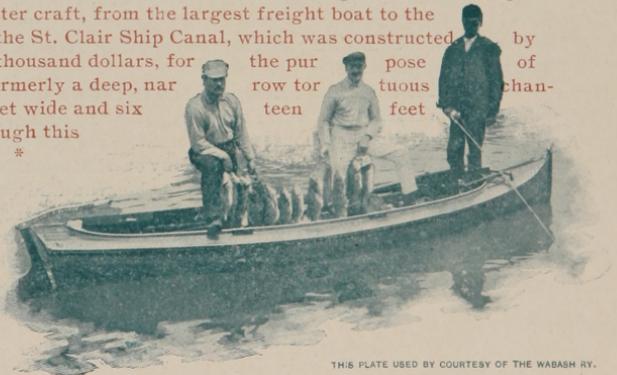
LIGHTHOUSE AT ST. CLAIR FLATS,

3. ST. CLAIR FLATS.

(FROM DETROIT.)

Leaving the City of Detroit, which spreads out like a beautiful panorama along the course of the steamer for a distance of three miles, past Belle Isle, where the substantial Government Lighthouse is located, the course opens into Lake St. Clair. On the left hand, well around the bay, the fashionable suburb of Detroit, Grosse Pointe displays the picturesque summer homes of some of the wealthiest citizens of Detroit, and, with its shaded walks and attractive surroundings, presents a beautiful landscape. Then follows a sail across Lake St. Clair of about one and one-half hours, uneventful to the initiated save for the great number of passing vessels which are always in view and include nearly every kind of water craft, from the largest freight boat to the tiniest pleasure yacht. After the cross-lake sail, the steamer approaches the St. Clair Ship Canal, which was constructed by the United States Government, in 1871, at a cost of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of shortening and widening the entrance to the St. Clair River, which was formerly a deep, narrow channel. This canal is eight thousand, two hundred feet long, two hundred feet wide and six feet deep. The largest part of the tonnage of all the Great Lakes passes through this canal, and in a recent comparison it is stated: "The tonnage * * * exceeding the number of vessels entering Liverpool harbor, uses this canal, a vessel passing on an average of every seven minutes, day and night, the season through."

Passing through the canal, on all sides of which is a vast marsh of running water, divided by deep, tortuous channels, the steamer enters the St. Clair river and the famous St. Clair Flats, which are composed



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.

CAUGHT BEFORE BREAKFAST.



THIS PLATE USED BY THE COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.

LAKE ST. CLAIR SHOOTING AND FISHING CLUB.

of several thousand acres of partly submerged land. One would imagine that a place so situated would be the source of miasmatic, malarial influences, detrimental to health. Such is not the case. The water is clean and pure everywhere, and instead of being an unhealthy marsh it is more like a clean, fragrant meadow, divided and subdivided by pure flowing streams, which form some of the best fishing and duck-hunting grounds in the world. From the three principal channels called the North, Middle and South Channels, large enough to accommodate good sized vessels, down to the tiniest channels, along which only a row boat, propelled by a skillful and familiar oarsman may go, the flats are divided by a most intricate and bewildering network of waterways, some almost, if not quite hidden by the growth of wild rice, and a person unacquainted with the locality might easily become lost beyond the possibility of extricating himself.

Beyond the canal, for a distance of four miles, along the American side, the river is lined with club houses, private cottages and hotels built on piles or on high ground dredged from the surrounding flats. Thus this amphibious region, belonging neither to the land nor the water, but partaking largely of both, has been reclaimed by the hand of man, to make an almost unrivalled resort,

and a beautiful healthful place for summer residences, while nature has been untouched to the extent that the wild fowls and native fishes remain plentiful.

Most of the clubs and cottages are on the South Channel. The Middle Channel being wild and as yet unused for summer residences. The North Channel is becoming popular, and cottages and clubs are being erected there.

The first of the club houses is the picturesque and unique, weather beaten and ancient appearing home of the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club, whose shabby outside appearance belies what is within; for the interior is most luxurious. Next comes the Arthur House, a public hotel, then the Mervue and Rushmere Clubs, then comes Star Island, (4) another resort which is public, and a picturesque place, with a number of good shade trees; and here as well as at The Riverside Hotel and Joe Bedore's, which are public hotels and situated in the middle part of the flats, those who are not members of any of the numerous clubs can find good accommodations and can secure guides, fishing tackle and everything conducive to excellent sport in the way of bagging specimens of the feathery and finny tribes which here are so plentiful. Muir's Landing, another public resort, with a hotel and several



THIS FLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.

RUSHMERE CLUB, ST. CLAIR FLATS.

a large number of Detroit people have summer residences here. The beautiful drives, shady walks and quaint old hostelries here are objects of attraction, and the facilities for fishing, the proximity of the flats and the favorable climate, give Algonac a good reputation for resorting.

6. MARINE CITY.

The next locality, along the St. Clair River is Marine City, a village with a population of about four thousand, and the centre of ship-building interests and salt wells. Here the river becomes narrower, and the banks, which along the Flats are low, become steeper and more imposing and on the left hand, a number of substantial residences frown down from the elevation. The view along here is more imposing and grows in interest, until by a sudden bend in the river, the view opens into a sort of bay, on the west side of which lies the city of St. Clair with her two resorts.

7. ST. CLAIR SPRINGS. *

St. Clair Springs is located in the corporate limits of St. Clair City, on the east bank of the St. Clair river, twelve miles south of Pt. Huron. It is the location of the "Salutaris Springs," and everything that could be done in the way of making a desirable summer and health resort, has been done here. The walks and drives in the vicinity are pleasant, "wheeling" is good, the fishing, boating, bathing and sailing are excellent. A few miles to the south is the St. Clair Flats, a popular locality for summer outing, fishing, and in the proper season, an unrivaled duck-shooting ground. The hotel at the springs, which is also connected with a

* St. Clair Mineral (Salutaris) Water.

sanitarium, and with the bottling dispensary, from which the mineral waters are shipped, is the particular attraction. It furnishes ample accommodation for guests, and has in connection with it all the facilities for out-door exercise. One mile north from St. Clair Springs is

8. ST. CLAIR CITY.

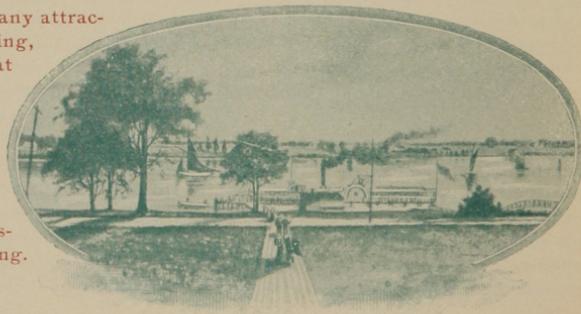
A village of about three thousand permanent population, which the influx of summer visitors increases to about six thousand during the hot months. This city was first settled by Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, who, attracted by the quantities of lumber and the shipping facilities, located a saw mill and lumber camp here. The village first bore his name, but was afterward changed. Within the corporate limits of St. Clair, two distinct and popular summer resorts are located—St. Clair Springs, already mentioned, and Somerville Springs, to follow. The City aside from its desirable location, and its endowments at the hands of enterprise, is a beautiful city. The shaded streets, well lighted with electricity, the complete system of sewerage, the beautiful and many costly residences, all go to make the place attractive. Within the city proper are located mineral springs, similar in quality to those at the more decidedly resort localities. The streets in the city are well shaded and beautiful, and the roads in the neighboring country are excellent for driving and "wheeling," and those outside the city traverse a district especially favored with pleasant farms, where all the products common to the district are plentiful, including all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

North from the city proper, and still within the city's corporate limits, is located another resort.

9. SOMERVILLE SPRINGS. *

This locality, as well as the two before mentioned, is possessed of many attractions which make it desirable for summer visiting. Its drives, boating, fishing, bathing; its mineral springs, from which water similar to that from the springs at the other two places, is obtained, together with the excellent hotel accommodations, make it attractive. Surrounded by picturesque country, where the original forests of pine have given place to other varieties of timber within easy access of "The Flats," and on the banks and within view of the great channel of commerce which connects the interests of the upper lakes with Detroit, Cleveland, and important cities further south and east, where lake vessels are passing and repassing constantly, the prospect is good for successful resorting.

* Somerville Springs Mineral Water.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY
BOAT LANDING, SOMERVILLE SPRINGS.

These localities, St. Clair, with the two resorts within its corporate limits, are accessible by the Michigan Central Railroad the Detroit and Pt. Huron Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, and all lake and river boats.

10. HURONIA BEACH.

Within the corporate limits of the City of Port Huron, about one mile north of where the St. Clair river joins Lake Huron, lies a twenty-acre tract of land with nearly a half-mile frontage on the lake, called Huronia Beach. The meandering line of the lake shore is in a north-westerly direction, giving the cottages, about fifty in number, a north-east frontage, where the prevailing winds, after June, come from the lake. Though in the winter months the place is deserted except for the caretakers, the summer population of this resort is about four hundred.

At a distance of from one to two hundred feet from the shore is a sand bar within a few inches of the surface, and between the sand bar and the shore, the water is shallow, there being no undertow, the temperature of the water is modified, and affords an excellent and safe bathing place for women and children. The beach is under the control of the management, and while excursions, picnics, and crowds are not allowed on the grounds, the cottages, many of which are very pretty and comfortable, can be rented at a reasonable price, and are all more or less shaded by trees which have been planted by the management of the resort.

The water supply is from the City of Port Huron, and piped as is that of the rest of the city, from Lake Huron. The resort is lighted by electric lights. There is no hotel at the resort, but the cottagers can find accommodations at the dining hall on the grounds, which is for their benefit.

11. GRATIOT BEACH.

Half a mile north of Huronia Beach, another pleasantly located and easily accessible place for summer rest is Gratiot Beach. Its attractions include good tennis courts, fishing, boating, yachting and driving. It has a broad, gently-sloping beach, making a safe place for bathers. The accommodations for visitors consist mainly in one good hotel and several cottages, and its proximity to the city of Port Huron, four miles from the business portion of the city, from whence it can be reached by electric road, gives it accessibility from almost any direction.

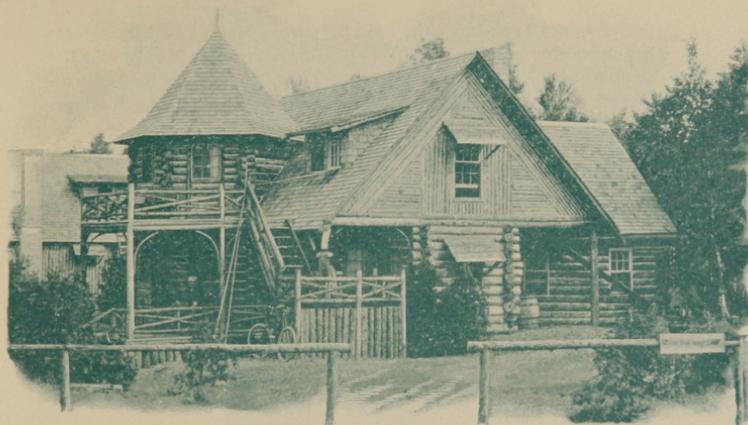
12. PORT SANILAC.

On the shore of Lake Huron, in the county of Sanilac, the village of Port Sanilac, thirty miles north of Port Huron offers to seekers for rest the attraction and the qualities of a quiet country village, with sufficient hotel room, excellent surrounding country and the fresh, pure air common to lake-shore villages. The population of the village is about four hundred, and while it is not largely exploited as a summer resort, a number of visitors each year take advantage of the quiet rural surroundings, and avoid to some extent the higher prices of larger summer resorts. The water supply is from wells, and the neighboring country furnishes supplies of fruit and vegetables. The fishing is good, and it is often a trip of great interest to the uninitiated to go with the fishing smacks, some of which are owned and operated from this village. The hotel accommodations, while not elaborate, are good and sufficiently commodious.



SCENE ON HURONIA BEACH.

THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.



AT HARBOR BEACH.

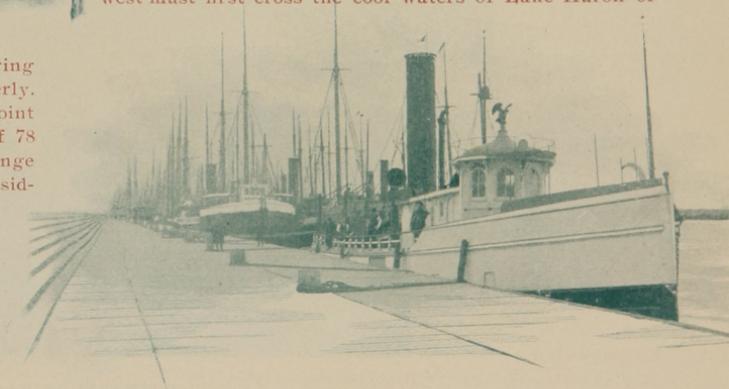
Saginaw Bay, thus insuring a low and equable temperature during the summer months, when the prevailing winds are northerly. The records of the U. S. Weather Bureau Observer at this point show a mean maximum temperature for July and August of 78 degrees, and a mean minimum of 56 degrees, giving a mean range or variation of only 22 degrees. This is a point well worth consideration, not alone for the comfort of adults but more particularly for the well being of young children who cannot bear extreme variations in temperature.

Harbor Beach Resort Association was organized in 1896 by Southern Michigan and Ohio people who wished to secure the benefits of an ideal summer home and at the same time escape the annoyances of housekeeping. They have retained the

*Sand Beach Mineral Springs.

13. HARBOR BEACH.

Among the many cottage resorts that have become so popular during the last decade, Harbor Beach, located on Lake Huron Harbor of Refuge at Sand Beach,* Michigan, has been one of the most successful. While the excellent facilities for boating and bathing, the good fishing, and the fine drives in the vicinity, have been important factors in its rapid growth, the salient feature of its permanent success lies in its climate. Harbor Beach is the most accessible resort in Michigan where one can enjoy the cool health-laden breezes of the upper lakes. It is only one hundred and twenty miles north of Detroit, and is easily reached by three lines of lake steamers, and by the F. & P. M. R. R. Located, as it is, on the Thumb of Michigan, the winds which strike it from north, east and west must first cross the cool waters of Lake Huron or



BREAKWATER, SAND BEACH.

desirable features of hotel life in a central club house, managed on the co-operative plan which enables them to secure a first-class table at a very low individual cost. Especial attention is paid to the character and source of food supplies, milk, etc., while the water which is furnished for all purposes by the village system, is taken from the open lake two miles above the Beach. All sanitary regulations are under the control of the Board of Directors, and safety is assured. The cottages are provided with bath rooms and all modern conveniences.

This association is strictly private in character and unexceptionable references are required from all applicants for membership. It appeals more particularly to people of quiet tastes and to those with young children who demand the care and attention in the way of food and sanitation which modern science has shown to be essential to the preservation of health. Children can live out of doors, the beach is perfectly safe, bathing in the clear waters of the lake may be enjoyed every day in the season, as the water is protected by the surrounding piers of the breakwater, and is nearly always warm. The bottom of clean white sand recedes so gradually that the water is only three feet deep three hundred feet from shore.

Sand Beach has long been a favorite resort for hay fever sufferers. The visitors at this point will suffer no annoyance from mosquitoes. They will find much enjoyment in the safe boating afforded by the three square miles of smooth water in the harbor. There is good perch fishing for the uninitiated, and black bass fishing for the elect. Several streams near by have been stocked with brook trout, and there are good roads for wheeling and driving in the vicinity.



COTTAGES AT HARBOR BEACH.

14. POINTE AUX BARQUES.

Pointe Aux Barques is supposed to have been named by Father Allouez, who, with a canoeing party explored the waters of Lake Huron in 1665, and discovered this rocky cape, at the most northern point of the "Thumb" of Michigan, which marked the northern boundary of Saginaw Bay. The "Point," located near the village of Port Austin, at the northern point of Huron county, is a delightful summer resort and an extremely picturesque place for transients and tourists to visit. The precipitate



POINT AUX BARQUES.

rocks and bluffs which abound here, are particularly picturesque, giving portions of the beach the appearance of wild, inhospitable rock-bound shore; however there are excellent beaches, where the water deepens so gradually that it is safe and delightful for bathing. The roads around Point Aux Barques and indeed nearly all the neighboring roads are excellent for "wheelers" and carriage driving. At the "Point" a life-saving station is located, with a captain and a crew of eight sturdy seamen. The population of this resort in the winter is not to exceed fifty, and though in the summer the cottagers and inhabitants of the hotel compose the greater part of the



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.

THE BEACH AT POINTE AUX BARQUES.



population, the number of transient visitors increases it to often as many as six hundred. The water supply is from Lake Huron, taken from out 1,600 feet in the lake. The fishing consists largely of perch, bass and lake trout. The hotel and cottage accommodations for visitors are ample. The resort is accessible by way of the F. & P. M. R. R., by the lines of lake boats, and by good wagon roads from other larger lake ports.

15. BAY PORT.

Bay Port* is a resort on Wild Fowl Bay, forty-six miles northeast of Saginaw, which is held in particular favor by many citizens of Cincinnati and Louisville, who have patronized it regularly for some years past. It is a "haven of rest" for those who prefer reasonable quiet and respite from the ceremonies and conventionalities of fashionable life at home or at many summer resorts. Bay Port has a fine bathing beach, and Wild Fowl Bay, being thoroughly protected from the high winds and waves, is the perfection of a place for rowing and sailing, an amusement indulged in to a great extent. A modern hotel, with finely furnished rooms and broad verandas, sur-

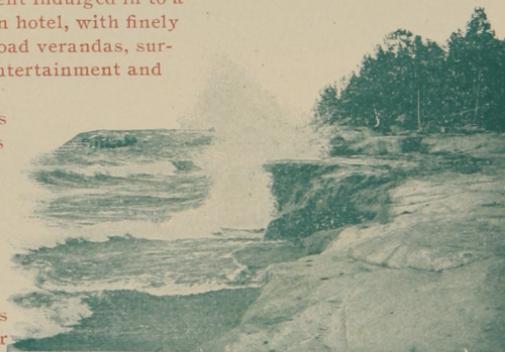
THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.

rounded by handsome shade trees, a bowling alley and billiard hall, provide entertainment and amusement for the guests.

The village has a permanent population of about three hundred, which is increased to about seven hundred during the summer months. Fishing is excellent, and forms one of the means of entertainment for the visitors, bass, perch, pike and pickerel being reported as abundant. A new bicycle track is located near the hotel. The supply of water at the village is largely taken from an artesian well.

16. SEBEWAING.

Sebewaing, in the southwestern part of Huron County, on Saginaw Bay, is a village of about thirteen hundred permanent population, which, in the summer



* Bay Port Mineral Springs.

THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.



AT BAY PORT.

period of time. The beach along this point is shallow and safe for bathing, all kinds of water craft, from row boats to large yachts and steam launches, may be had, and the accommodations for visitors in hotels and cottages are excellent.

19. LINWOOD BEACH.

On the southwestern coast of Saginaw Bay, and on the line of the Detroit & Mackinac Railroad, Linwood Beach, near the prosperous little village of Linwood, is a resort mostly utilized for picnicking and day resorters. The beach is excellent for bathing and the broad sandy stretch of beach which deepens gradually, makes a safe place for women and children to bathe. The fishing is also good, although the facilities for an extended visit here are not yet established, yet as high as four thousand picnickers and pleasure-seekers visit this resort yearly.

is generally increased to about fourteen hundred by the summer resorters. It has much in common with the other lake villages, pure air, lake scenery, excellent fishing, bathing and boating. It is attractive and favored by the surrounding country, which is productive of all kinds of fruit and vegetables. The water supply of the village is largely from artesian wells, and the hotel accommodations are excellent, besides cottages which may be rented very reasonably. This locality may be reached by the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad, and by some of the lines of Lake Huron boats.

17. WENONA BEACH 18. OAAATKA BEACH.

Two resorts which lie near each other along the extreme southwestern shore of Saginaw Bay, are within a few miles of Bay City, and are reached by electric cars. The resorts are essentially picnic grounds, and are popular as excursion localities, though there are excellent facilities for a more extended sojourn. Easy of access from Saginaw and Bay City, these resorts are popular with the residents of those places, as a place to spend summer days and even a longer



THESE PLATES USED BY COURTESY OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.
TROUT FISHING.

20. TAWAS BEACH.

On Tawas Bay, sufficiently near the cities of Tawas City and East Tawas to be easy of access, and on the line of the Detroit & Mackinaw Railroad, Tawas Beach is a resort well adapted to the purposes for which it is used, that is, for picnics, excursions, and day resorting. It is not largely advertised as a summer resort, but the facilities for bathing, boating, and the good beach and pleasant surroundings, make it a pleasant place to spend a day of rest and quiet.

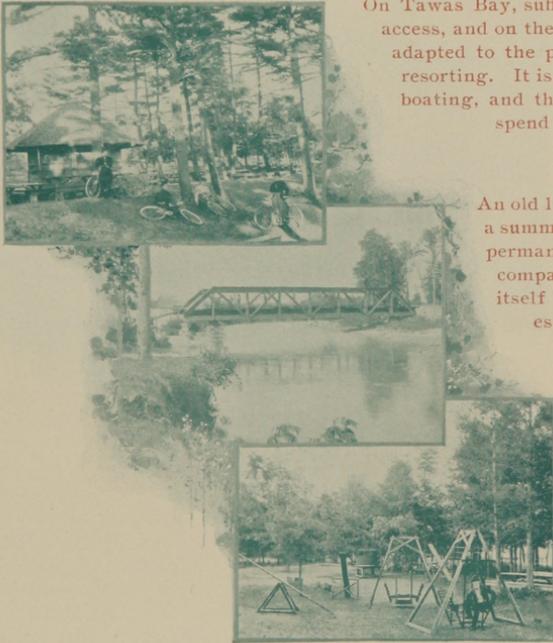
21. TAWAS CITY.

An old lumbering town, and only recently perceived to have excellent facilities for a summer resort, Tawas City, on Tawas Bay, with from twelve to fifteen hundred permanent population deserves mention. A pleasant location, and where the incomparable lake breezes and pure air are always present, it offers attractions in itself aside from the advantages it possesses as a lake town. The town is especially favored with mineral water, which is supplied from flowing wells. These are located in different portions of the town, and are free to the residents, none of them being owned by corporations. The fishing consists largely of bass and perch, and in the neighboring country trout streams are easy of access, as well as good hunting in its season. Fruit and vegetables are abundant in the vicinity.

Tawas City is the county seat of Iosco county. Its principal street fronts on Tawas Bay, a beautiful sheet of water into which, within the city limits, flows a clear trout stream with gravelly bottom. Summer boarding houses accommodate a few visitors. The Detroit & Mackinaw Railroad passes through it, and lake boats stop at its docks.

122. OSCODA 123. AU SABLE.

The sister cities of Oscoda and Au Sable lie on opposite sides of the mouth of the Au Sable River, Oscoda on the north and Au Sable on the south side, and both on the shore of Lake Huron. They are fifteen miles northeast of Tawas City, and south of Alpena on the



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF EDWIN D. WHITNEY.

Detroit and Mackinac and Au Sable and Northeastern Railroads. Nearly all the local lines of lake boats stop there, and the location of these twin cities is desirable for summer resorting.

Au Sable, with a complete system of electric lights, water works and sewers, and its good hotel, and Oscoda across on the north side of the river, have an aggregate population of about twenty-seven hundred.

The Au Sable river, which flows between these cities, has long been famous as a fishing place, and along its banks hunters find, in proper seasons, an abundance of game. Trout and grayling are the principal varieties of fish sought by the fisherman, and along the banks, shooting and fishing clubs have located picturesque club houses, and have set out reservations where the game may be left undisturbed. The river is large enough to permit considerable boating.

22. ROGERS CITY.

Rogers City, a village of about six hundred inhabitants, the county seat of Presque Isle County, and one of the lake ports where many of the Lake Huron boats stop regularly, is a location which is full of attractions to the sportsman and fisherman, in winter as well as in summer. It has the facilities of the lake shore towns in its excellent beach for bathing, safe boating, attractive surroundings, where the deep shady woods of hemlock and hardwood are traversed by trout streams, and in these woods in the proper season the sportsman finds ample quantities of game birds and larger game. The Rogers City Rod and Gun Club is located here on account of the facilities for sport. Three good hotels, such as are usually found in villages of like size, and boarding houses where perhaps cheaper accommodations may be had, make up the accommodations for visitors.

23. POINTE AUX PINS.

On the southern projection of Bois Blanc Island, which is about twelve miles long and six in greatest width, between the Straits and Lake Huron, is Pointe Aux Pins, with its cottages and hotel almost hidden in the groves of pine, from whence the resort gets its name, and from which the breezes which are considered so invigorating



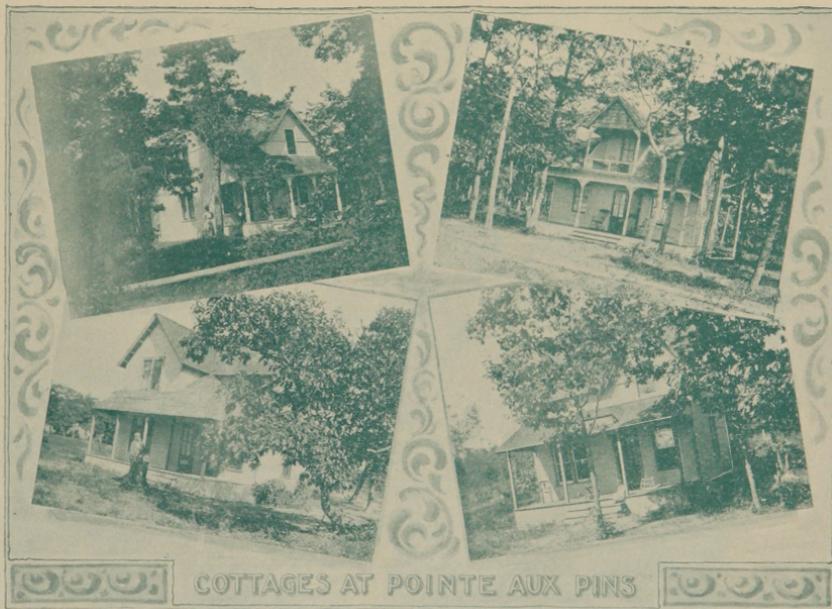
EAGLE'S NEST AT POINTE AUX PINS.



COTTAGES AT POINTE AUX PINS.

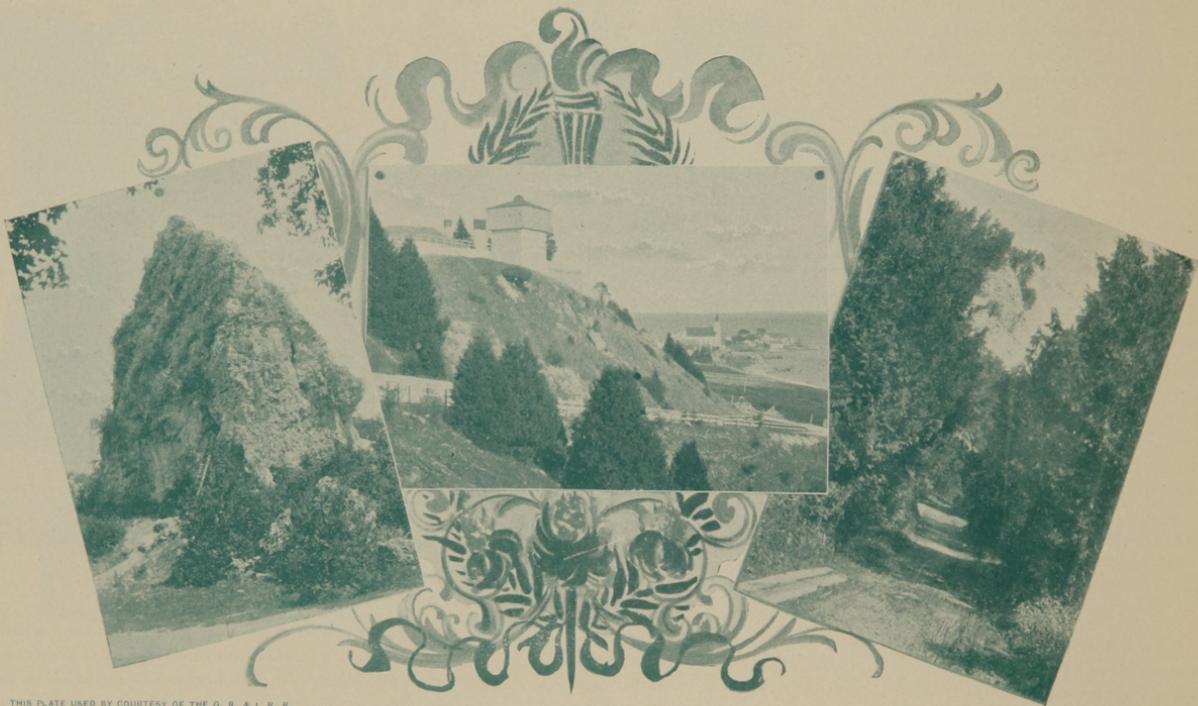
and health giving, acquire their fragrance. This resort six miles north of Cheboygan, and twelve miles southeast of Mackinac Island, is sufficiently isolated from the larger resorts to be quiet and free from restraint, though there are steamers twice daily each way from Mackinac and Cheboygan.

The summer population of Pointe Aux Pins consists of an average of about one hundred resorters; in the winter about a dozen families are all the inhabitants. The scenery here is picturesque, with its dense forests of small oak, groves of sugar maple, birch, pine and hemlock, through which wild shady roads lead to the neighboring objects of interest. A chain of inland lakes, within easy walking distance from the resort are attractive to fishermen. Echo Lake, where the acoustic phenomenon is remarkable, is easily accessible. From thence, through "The Narrows," another small lake is found. A mile or so of rowing and a half mile of woodland road brings the fisher to Perch Lake, remarkable for its excellent perch fishing.



24. MACKINAW CITY.

Indian tradition and romantic early history have vested Mackinaw and its surroundings with a haze of mystery which the commonplaces of progress have not worn off. Indeed, the whole northwest, with its mighty lakes, and one-time vast wildernesses has been a locality of historic and legendary interest. Mackinaw City, which the Indians called Pe-quod-e-non-ge, was an Indian town on the south side of the straits (which is four miles wide at this point), where Mud-je-ke-wis, the father of Hiawatha lived and



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE G. R. & I. R. R.

GLIMPSES OF MACKINAC ISLAND.

died; at least, so said the old Indian Chief at Thunder Bay, and the early traditional Indian history tells us that it was here the Ottawas and Ojibwas first settled. These tribes, on account of their wandering habits, were compared by the neighboring tribes "to Paw-paw-ke-wis, a name given by the Indians to the drifting snow which blows over the frozen ground in the month of March, now whirling and eddying into gigantic and anon into diminutive drifts. * * * The name was given to a noted old chief fully equal in bravery and daring to Hiawatha, Plu-re-busta, or Man-a-bosho."

Mackinaw City was the first French settlement in Michigan, and was established by Marquette in 1671. It was the metropolis of a portion of the Ottawa and Ojibwa nations, and "where their congress met to adopt a policy which terminated in the conquest of the country south." Pere Marquette caused a chapel and fort to be erected here, in the vicinity of which the villages of the Hurons and Ottawas were located. The fort enclosed an area of several acres, surrounded by cedar pickets, the remains of which can still be seen. It is believed that it was from here that Pere Marquette embarked with Joliet on his exploring tour of the Mississippi. It is also said that during the possession of Mackinaw City by the French, blood had not been shed within its borders by Indian hand, and that it had been looked upon by the Indians much in the same light that the ancient Hebrews regarded their Cities of Refuge; and among all the tribes which congregated here for the purpose of trade or barter, all animosities were forgotten.

At present the village has a population of about seven hundred and fifty, and on account of its interest historically it has become somewhat popular as a resort, although perhaps not to such a degree as some of the neighboring localities. Within easy access is a whole region where traditional and early history of Michigan has left its interesting mystery. Within a few hours ride from the village are those localities which the Michigan Indians had vested with the supernatural, whose curious topographical formations they attributed to the work of genii and fairies and whose shores were sacred as the residing places of their forefather-heroes. Within easy access also from the village are the scenes of all the labors of Father Marquette in Michigan; and the imprints of his work and of those Jesuits who followed him are not yet obliterated. Many of the landmarks are still extant.

The village is accessible by the Michigan Central, Grand Rapids & Indiana, and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroads, and by all the lines of lake boats.

25. MACKINAC ISLAND.

Probably no spot in Michigan is better known to the tourist and summer-resorter, and probably no locality is more often visited by summer pleasure seekers than Mackinac Island, Missillimackinac, "The Gem of the Inland Seas." Pregnant with Indian legend, and sacred from the labors of the great Pere Marquette, it stands a landmark in the history of three great countries, France, England and the United States; and was the seat of bloody Indian warfare before the advent of the Jesuit, who spread the religion of France among its aboriginals and raised the crosses of his order upon the face of the island.

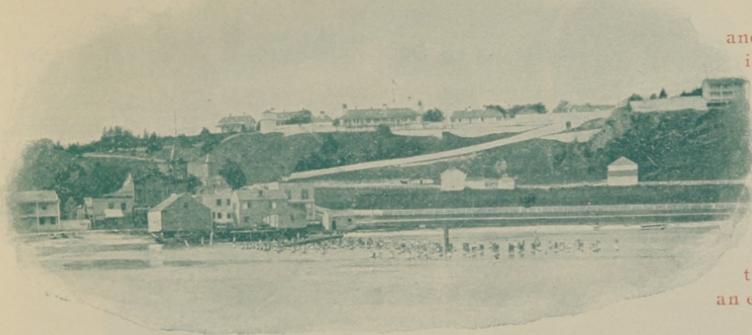
* "The New Mackinac" as it is called, distant seven miles from the old, is on an island about nine miles in circumference, and covers an area of six thousand acres. Its extreme elevation above the lake is about three hundred and twelve feet. The village

* "Old Mackinaw." W. P. Strickland. (Phila., 1860.)



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

ARCH ROCK, MACKINAC ISLAND.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

MACKINAC ISLAND.

Arch Rock, a natural arch projecting from the precipice on the northeastern side of the island, about a mile from the fort, and at an elevation of about one hundred and forty feet above the level of the water. Its abutments, formed of calcareous rock have been produced by the falling of great masses of rock, leaving a chasm of some eighty or ninety feet covered by an arch which spans it, fifty or sixty feet deep. The beach view of Arch Rock is particularly grand, having the appearance of a magnificent arch suspended in midair. The Indian tradition says it was formed by one of the Giant Fairies who inhabited the island. Other objects of particular interest are "Sugar Loaf Rock," "Robinson's Folly," "Skull Rock," "Chimney Rock," "Flinn's Cave," "The Devil's Cave," and "The Devil's Punch Bowl." "Lover's Leap," a huge perpendicular bluff rising boldly from the lake shore to a height of two hundred feet, and where, the Indian tradition says that the beautiful Ojibway girl listened for the triumphant chant of her warrior lover, returning from the war-path, and once, failing to hear it, and learning that her brave had fallen in an attack by enemies, threw herself from the face of the cliff, and was found mangled at its base.

It was in this region that Longfellow, visiting Mr. Henry Schoolcraft, a careful student of the Indians and their habits and traditions, first found the idea and plot for his poem, *Hiawatha*, in which he has so beautifully woven the Indian traditions, and many of the names are familiar.

It was here that the trading company of John Jacob Astor established its headquarters, from which its fur interests extended over the whole of the northwest; and the old building used as the offices of the company has been utilized in the structure of the hotel, which bears his name. Visitors

and fort are situated on the southeastern extremity of the island, where there is a good harbor protected by a water battery. The island remained in the possession of the British from 1780 (when the fort was moved from Mackinaw City and located here) until 1793, when it was surrendered to the United States. It was retaken in 1812, but restored again by the treaty of Ghent, in 1814. It is situated in north lat. $45^{\circ} 45'$, west lon. $84^{\circ} 30'$ from Greenwich, being $7^{\circ} 30'$ west from Washington. It is three hundred and fifty miles north of Chicago and three hundred miles north of Detroit. The fort stands on an elevated ground about two hundred feet above the water."

The name of the island, Mackinac, signifying in the Indian language, Island of the Giant Fairies, contains many natural curiosities, some of which are well worth the journey there to see.



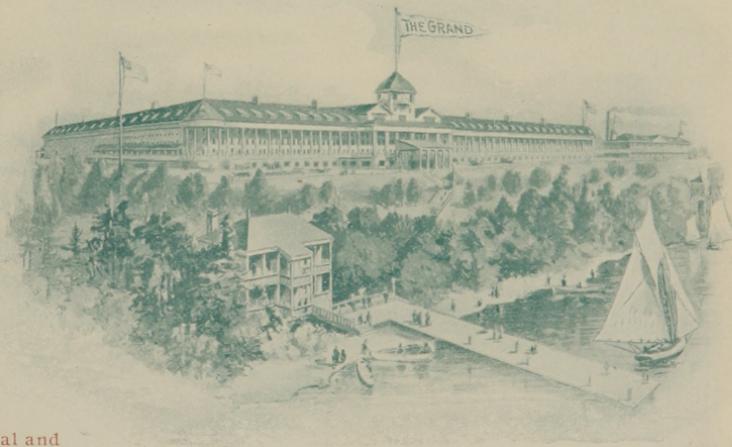
can examine the ponderous account books used by this trading company.

At present this historic spot is little more than a popular and healthful resort, and the mecca of summer tourists on the Great Lakes. The fort, which had been occupied by a regiment of troops, was, in 1896, deserted as a military station, and was granted to the State of Michigan for the purpose of a State Park, and as such it is now used. The village, nestled under the brow of the cliff, and as in former days, under the mouths of the guns of the fort, is a beautiful place, with a permanent population of seven hundred, which, in the summer is swelled by the tourists, summer residents and resorters to about four thousand, has a full accompaniment of modern improvements and sanitary facilities, sewers, electric lights and water works. The bathing, boating, fishing, and the delightful and healthful climate here would well repay the visitor for his journey (which of itself is a most beautiful trip, either by rail

or boat) aside from the natural and

historical curiosities of this beautiful island. Fruit and vegetables are raised in the immediate vicinity, and the region for miles around is a stretch of attractive resorts. Excellent hunting, trout streams and the most attractive scenery are within easy reach on all sides.

Mackinac Island is accessible by three railroad lines, during the period of summer navigation by nearly all the lines of boats which traverse the Great Lakes, and during the winter season, across on the ice from the neighboring cities of St. Ignace and Mackinaw City. The accommodations for visitors are almost unlimited and of great variety; excellent hotels, commodious boarding houses, and even the hospitable homes of the residents offer a variety of attractions to those inclined for each.



ONE OF THE HOTELS AT MACKINAC



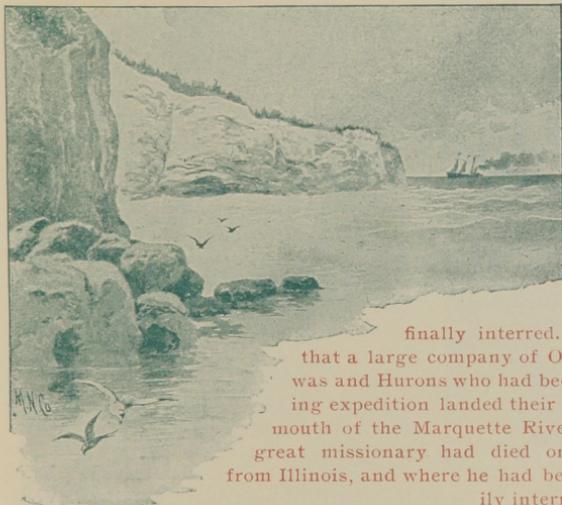


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MACKINAC ISLAND.

26. ST. IGNACE.

Another of the localities in this historic region which bears the marks of the early labors of Pere Marquette and his fellow Jesuit missionaries, is the city of St. Ignace (St. Ignatius) so-called from the mission established there by Father Marquette in 1671. This point was one of the scenes in the tragedies of the original inhabitants of Michigan, in which the Ottawas, Ojibwas, Hurons, Au-se-gum-ugs and other neighboring tribes played an important part. A large Indian village was located here, and another east of where the village now stands, on Moran Bay. These were destroyed by the Ottawa Chief San-ge-man, who established his village here, and from whence he went forth to the city of Mackinaw, and thence to his conquests along the eastern shore of Lake



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

ON THE SHORE OF LAKE HURON.

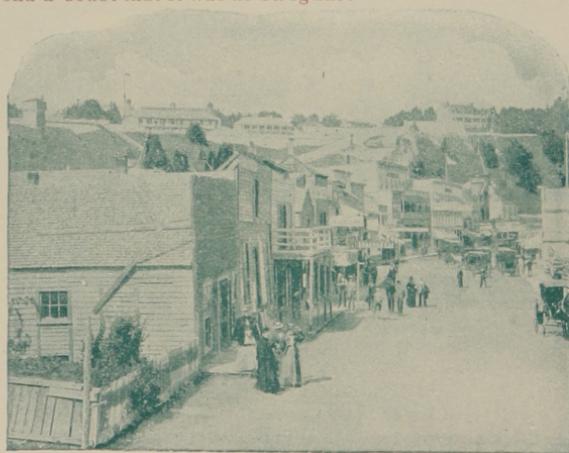
finally interred. It is said that a large company of Ojibwas, Ottawa and Hurons who had been on a hunting expedition landed their canoes at the mouth of the Marquette River, where the great missionary had died on his return from Illinois, and where he had been temporarily interred (probably near Ludington) pending the removal

of the remains to the consecrated ground of St. Ignatius, and carried the body to St. Ignace.

“When they arrived in sight of the Point, and beheld the cross as if painted against the northern sky, the missionaries in charge came out to the beach clad in vestments adapted to the occasion. How was the scene heightened when the priests commenced, as the canoe bearing the remains of Marquette neared the shore, to chant the requiem for the dead. The whole population was out, entirely covering the beach, and as the procession marched up to the Chapel, with cross and

Michigan to the Grand River, overrunning the country to the site of the city of Chicago, where, reinforced by the Ojibwas, he extended his conquests down the Illinois River to the “Father of Waters,” the Mississippi. Equally romantic is the history of the struggles of the early Jesuit missionaries, who braved the terrors of distance and wilderness and of the wild, untutored savages. There was a Jesuit mission and college here, with a succession of Jesuit priests from 1671 until 1706, when the missionaries becoming discouraged, burned the chapel and college and returned to Quebec. The mission, however, was renewed, and was visited by Charlevoix in 1721.

It is beyond a doubt that it was at St. Ignace that the bones of the brave Marquette were



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF D. & C. STEAM NAV. CO.

OLD MACKINAC



SCENE AT LES CHENEUX ISLANDS

tables and berries are abundant in their season. Good hotels furnish excellent accommodations for tourists and resorters. St. Ignace is the terminus of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad, and a car ferry in the summer and a steam ice boat in the winter connect it with the Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads at Mackinaw City.

27. LES CHENEUX ISLANDS.

Lying along the southeast coast of the Upper Peninsula, in Lake Huron, close to the mainland, and fifteen miles northeast of Mackinac Island, is a group of islands varying in size from mere dots on the map to good sized bodies of land. This archipelago, Les Cheneaux Islands, or "The Snows" as they are called, consists of about one hundred islands, large and small, separated by deep, tortuous channels where

prayer, and tapers burning, and laid the bark box beneath a pall made in the form of a coffin, the sons and daughters of the forest wept." "Here," says a Catholic historian, "Marquette reposes as the guardian of the Ottawa Mission."

The city of St. Ignace is at this time a place with twenty-five hundred permanent population, and with probably thirty-five hundred population in the summer. It has a system of sewers, electric lights and water-works, by which water is brought from the Straits. Aside from its historic interest, St. Ignace is an attractive resort; its facilities are excellent for summer-resorting. The fishing is good and consists of white fish, trout, pickerel, pike, muscalonge, bass and perch; the boating is also good; but the water, like that of the other resorts in this region, is too cold for comfortable bathing. Vegetation



USED BY COURTESY OF WABASH RY.

A MORNING ROW.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF G. R. & I. R. R.

A TROUT BROOK.

the waters of Lake Huron continually rush and swirl, and where many varieties of game lake fish make their feeding ground, indeed, the old French chroniclers said that "they were not merely the feeding grounds, but the very home of the game fish of the lakes." Bass, perch, muscalonge, Mackinac trout, pickerel and pike are plentiful in these waters. It is perhaps the best fishing ground in the Mackinac region. The boating, canoeing and sailing are excellent, and in season the duck shooting is good, and many adjacent streams furnish good trout fishing.

On Marquette Island, the largest body of land in the group, the "Les Cheneaux Club," composed largely of Detroit and Bay City people, have a reservation of forty acres, upon which has been built a large club house and several cottages. On another of the islands the Beach Hotel, and on the mainland opposite, the Islington, the Pennsylvania and the Snows, public hotels, furnish accommodations for visitors.

The winter population of this group consists mainly in the caretakers of the several hotels and club houses; in the summer it is very largely increased. The water supply of the resorts and clubs on the group is from Lake Huron, and is reported as being good. The climate of this region, as well as for the whole neighboring district is particularly adapted to sufferers from hay fever and kindred ills, and many of the sufferers from that disease remain in the neighborhood till late in September.

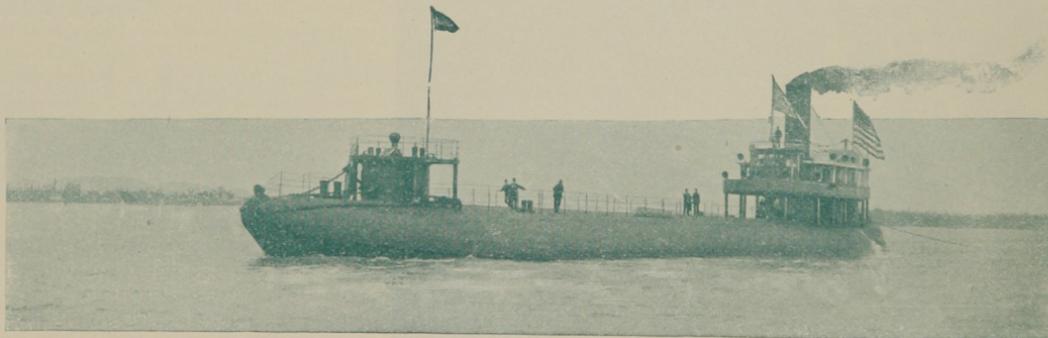
This group of islands is accessible by steamboats from St. Ignace and from Mackinac daily, and sailing craft carry passengers about as often.

28. SAILOR'S ENCAMPMENT.

(NEEBISH.)

Thirty-five miles southeast of Saulte Ste. Marie, on the "Soo" River, Chippewa County, and accessible by daily lines of steamboats from Mackinac Island, is located the Sailor's Encampment. Surrounded by beautiful rolling land and well-cultivated farms, and with the peculiarly excellent summer climate of the region, this resort, with forty families during the winter months, and about one hundred families through the summer, is a pleasant, attractive place.

Plain, unpretentious hotels and cottages, with the tents of the campers, furnish sufficient accommodation for visitors, and the fishing, the picturesque surroundings, and the cool climate make this locality a pleasant place to spend the summer months.



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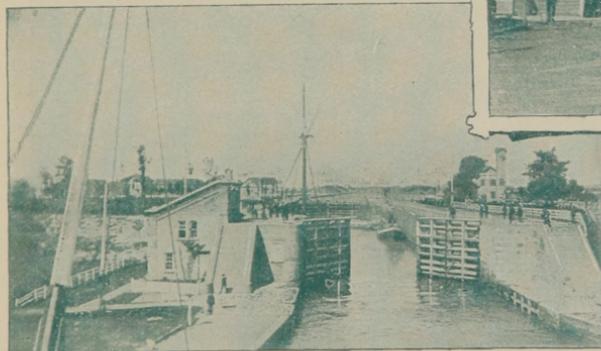
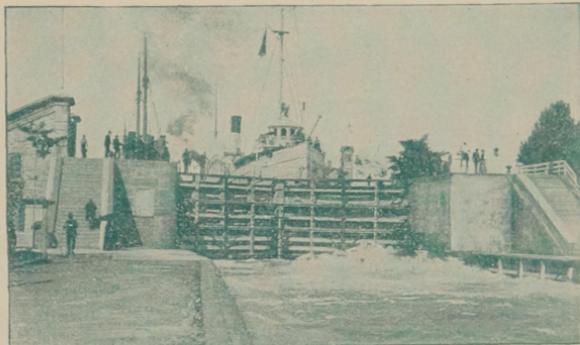
A WHALEBACK

29. SAULTE STE. MARIE.

The city of Saulte Ste. Marie lies in Chippewa County, on the south bank of the St. Mary's river, the outlet of Lake Superior and the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The river, sixty miles long, and really a succession of straits and broad lakes, dotted with islands and almost shut in by forest covered hills, makes a picturesque and most interesting journey. At this

point it makes a drop of nineteen feet within a distance of two miles, and just above the city, on the American side, the government has built the famous St. Mary's Ship Canal, for the purpose of passing the St. Mary's Rapids. The Government works, with the immense perfect structures of masonry, and operated by water power and lighted by electricity, are almost as near perfection in mechanism as possible. The lock of the canal, six hundred and fifty feet long, eighty feet wide, and having a lift of eighteen feet, is capable of locking a considerable tonnage at one time.

In comparing the importance of this canal with other similar ones, it was recently stated that "A greater aggregation of tonnage is locked through this canal during the



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY

season open for navigation than passes through the Suez Canal in an entire year."

Saulte Ste. Marie are interesting as an attractive sight, and it is wild excitement in running their swift, turbulent waters, in a canoe manned by Indians. At the foot of these fierce rapids is where the Indians spear whitefish, and a very good opportunity may be had for the novice to try his hand at this Indian method of fishing.

Another object of historical interest at this locality is old Fort Brady, erected in 1823, and an old time important United States military post.

Saulte Ste. Marie is at present a city with a permanent population of a little less than ten thousand inhabitants, and with an average of from five hundred to a thousand summer visitors and tourists. The river affords excellent fishing; neighboring streams



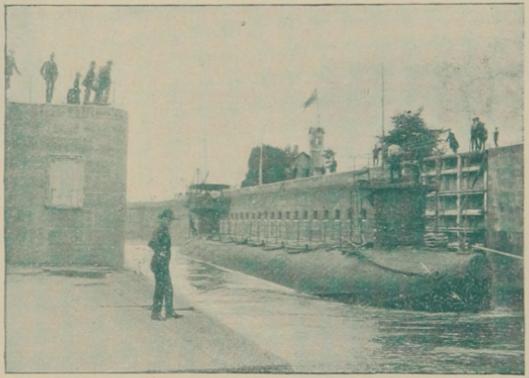
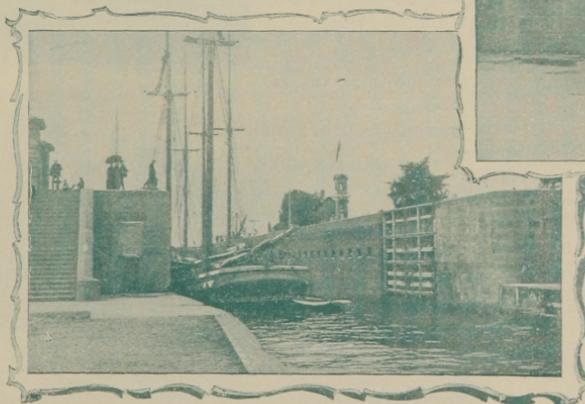
THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.

SAULTE STE. MARIE.

where trout are plentiful are within easy reach; boating, with the guidance of the Indians who may be hired at reasonable rates is excitement not to be forgotten, and the city, with its excellent system of water-works, sewerage, electric lights and good hotel accommodations, offer more than ordinary attractions as a summer resort.

The locality is accessible from nearly any part of the country, being on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, the "Soo Line," the Canadian Pacific Railroads, as well as all the steamboat lines running to Lake Superior, besides the excursion boats which run continually throughout the season from various points.

THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE WABASH RY.

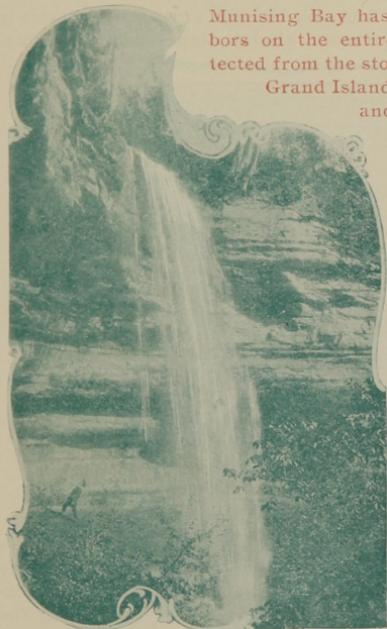


29a. MUNISING.

On the south shore of Lake Superior, only ten hours ride from Chicago, the town of Munising nestles at the foot of the bluffs, which at this point recede a short distance from the shore. The wooded hills all along the bay here offer good sites for camp and summer homes. Within a few moment's walk or drive, the original forest, dotted with lakes and brooks, where pike and trout

are abundant, offer great attractions to the fisherman. Indian guides can also be found here for hunting and fishing parties who wish to penetrate the more remote depths of these primeval forests.

Easily accessible by lake or rail, few places in the entire region of the upper lakes combine so many rare, unique and attractive features for a summer resort, health and pleasure as Grand Island and Munising Bay.



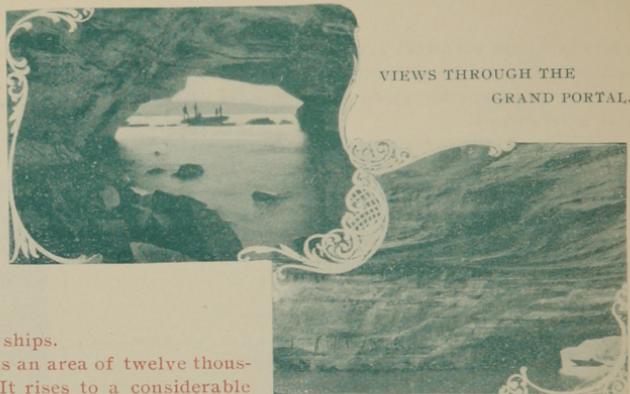
MUNISING FALLS.

Munising Bay has one of the finest harbors on the entire chain of lakes. Protected from the storms of Lake Superior by Grand Island (eight miles long, four and one-half miles wide), lying directly opposite its entrance, with channels entering the bay on either side 1,200 feet wide and a minimum depth of 35 feet, it is accessible in any weather to the largest ships.

Grand Island contains an area of twelve thousand acres of land. It rises to a considerable elevation above the waters of the lake, and is covered by a dense, picturesque forest. A charming little lake near the centre of the island adds to its picturesque beauty.

Directly across the eastern channel, entering the bay and in full view from the island, the far-famed Pictured Rocks rise from the surface of the lake in a vertical precipice of lofty rocks on the mainland. In

close proximity to the bay, are beautiful cascades, verdant hill slopes, quiet sheltered glens and mountain streams alive with speckled trout.



VIEWS THROUGH THE GRAND PORTAL.



CHAPEL ROCK AND BEACH, FROM THE BAY, AND MINERS RIVER, LOWER FALLS.

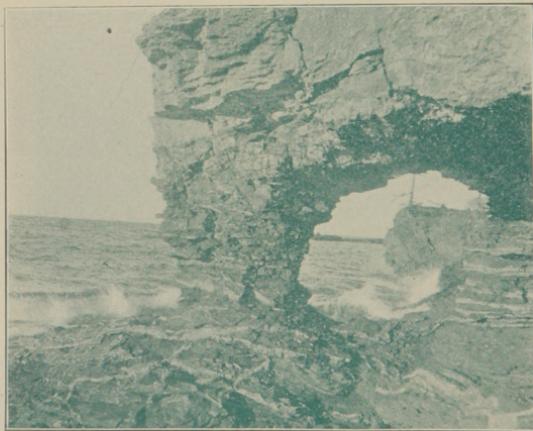
29b. THE PICTURED ROCKS.

The famous Pictured Rocks are reached by a side trip from Munising Station. They stretch from Munising Harbor eastward along the coast, rising in some places to the height of two hundred feet from the water in sheer precipices without beach at their bases. They show a constant succession of rock-sculptures, and the effect is heightened by the brilliancy of the coloring—yellow, blue, green and gray, in all shades of dark and light, alternating with each other in a manner which charms the traveler, and so astonishes the sober geologist that his dull pages blossom as the rose. It is impossible to enumerate all the rock pictures, for they succeed each other in a bewildering series, varying from different points of view and sweeping like a panorama, from curve to curve, mile after mile.

The Grand Portal is one hundred feet high by one hundred and sixty-eight feet broad at the water level; and the cliff in which it is cut rises above the arch, making the whole height one hundred and eighty-five feet. The great cave, whose door is the Portal, stretches back in the shape of a vaulted room, the arches of the roof built of yellow sandstone, and the sides fretted into fantastic shapes by the waves driving in during storms, and dashing up a hundred feet toward the reverberating roof, with a hollow boom. Floating under the Portal, on a summer day, voices echo back and forth, a single word is repeated, and naturally the mind reverts to the Indian belief in grotesque imps who haunted the cavern and played their pranks upon rash intruders.

30. MARQUETTE.

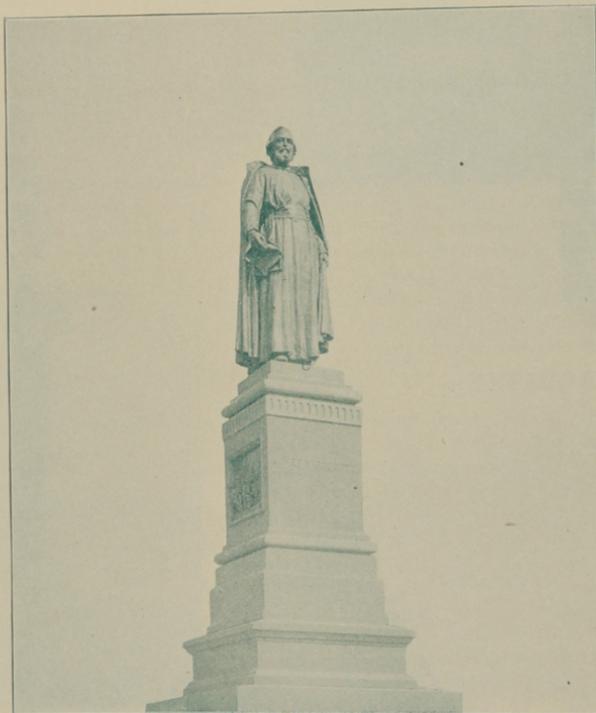
Marquette, situated on the south shore of Lake Superior at its widest part, possesses many attractions for the tourist in search of health or recreation. One of its chief claims for consideration is its advantage as a health resort. The atmosphere is most aptly described as "a mountain air without the elevation." The summer weather record is one of bright sunny cool days, with cooler nights. The sandy soil and the great fall of the land toward the lake, insure dry air and total absence of malaria, and the keynote of the climate is its salubrity; with enough of the zest of the north to stimulate and invigorate, producing an immediate tonic effect upon the visitor. The prevailing northwest winds blowing in across one hundred and fifty miles of the purest water, maintain a pure, highly-oxygenated atmosphere, tempered occasionally by winds coming from westerly over two hundred miles of native forest. In this cool, oxygenated atmosphere, with the purest of drinking waters, sleep is deep and restful; the



ROCKS NEAR MARQUETTE.

appetite quickly improves; the liver is stimulated; assimilation and the excretory functions assume normal activity, and the healthy glow of an oxygenated blood-current supplants the slowness of those suffering from diseased blood conditions—effects which are easily made permanent. The sufferer from over-wrought nerves, and depressed conditions in general, dyspepsia, melancholia, insomnia and neurasthenia are especially benefited. The “*plasmidium malariae*” disappears from the blood in a short time and without the aid of quinine. For hay fever and associated conditions of asthma and bronchitis, the climate is an absolute specific, those who have worn out other localities finding complete relief.

But the widening fame of Marquette and vicinity as a summer resort rests not merely upon its recuperative virtues. The list of its attractions is a long one, embracing excursions by rail to the nearby iron and copper mining industries,



STATUE OF PERE MARQUETTE.

by coasting steamer to the famous Pictured Rocks and Grand Island and the beautiful scenery of the Huron Mountain region. The beautiful falls of Dead River near by, and in the city the great ore shipping docks whence float the great ore freighters, the new U. S. breakwaters, the beautiful peninsular park carrying its crown of natural forest high above the waters of the lake, with its excellent drives and walks, in addition to the usual golf, tennis, walks, drives, boating bicycling, picnics, etc.

Truly the summer visitor here finds health, rest, recreation and diversion and close at hand the comforting silences of primeval nature and indulgence for artistic sensibilities.

A prominent feature is its hunting and fishing clubs, several of which are in successful operation within fifty miles along-shore, and others being organized. A coasting steamer running twice or more each week affords safe and sure communication. The members of

these clubs are enthusiastic lovers of nature (and of nature's recreative handiwork on man) from many parts of the United States who not only enjoy the regular annual visits to the shore of Lake Superior but find the home life infused with a new zest and all the powers for work or enjoyment invigorated throughout the year.

Marquette is a well built modern city of nine thousand permanant residents; has its electric railway, electric and gas lights, water-works, sewerage, with everything for comfortable or luxurious living obtainable and among its hotels and boarding houses the stranger will find accommodation to suit his purse and desires. Inquiries from the medical profession will receive prompt attention by the Health Officer, always a prominent physician. Business inquiries should be sent to Secretary Business Men's Association.

31. HURON MOUNTAIN SHOOTING AND FISHING CLUB.

Forty miles northeast of Marquette, and at the mouth of the Pine River, the Huron Mountain Shooting and Fishing Club has erected a club house and twelve cottages for the use of the members of the club, from fifty to one hundred and fifty of whom visit this locality during the summer months. The small lakes and their tributary streams are reported as prolific in fish, of which nearly all the common varieties are abundant, and the Huron Mountains, lying southwest of the resort, furnish an excellent hunting ground. The club is reached by the steamer, City of Marquette, twice each week during the summer months.

32. ESCANABA.

Settled in the year 1863, Escanaba, the present county seat of Delta County, is advantageously situated on the point of land dividing Green Bay from Little Bay de Noquette. The harbor here has an entrance of three miles in width, and of sufficient depth to float the largest vessels.

With its excellent commercial communication with Chicago and Milwaukee, by the Chicago and Northwestern Ry. and the Goodrich line of steamers; with Green Bay and Cheboygan via the Hart line of steamers, and with Marquette via the C. & N. W. and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Rys., Escanaba is one of the two great



NEAR MARQUETTE.



NEAR MARQUETTE.

dwellings are a source of delight to the tourist intent on finding a pleasant spot in which to wile away the hot summer months.

The special advantages Escanaba possesses as a summer resort are: Its climate, which, during the summer months is ideal, the days being mild and warm, though not oppressively hot, and the evenings cool; the facilities for boating are unsurpassed, there being boat livery where anything from a small sloop down to a skiff can be rented at any time; fine fishing can be found in Little Bay de Noquette, and the many streams that empty into it. These streams abound with trout and are within easy reach.

The natural scenery of the country surrounding Escanaba is a feature that invites the tourist who loves nature in its wildness. Finely graveled roads lead from the city out to various points where a pleasant day may be spent.

The city is modern in every way. It has excellent public schools, churches of various denominations, unusually good hotels, electric lighting and water plants, and its sanitary condition is excellent.

When the advantages possessed by Escanaba are more widely known it will assuredly become a popular summer resort.

shipping points for the iron ore of Lake Superior. Its enormous iron docks have a capacity of 95,000 tons, and thirty-six vessels can be loaded there simultaneously, and from twenty to thirty thousand tons of ore can be shipped daily. It is estimated that there are four thousand cars and one hundred locomotives constantly employed in the transportation of ore to this point. Besides the iron ore docks, there are several merchandise and commercial docks, where immense quantities of coal and other merchandise are annually shipped.

Aside from the distinction Escanaba has attained by possessing the largest ore docks in the world, which in themselves are well worth a visit during the summer season when they are in constant operation, the city affords excellent advantages as a summer resort. It is beautifully situated on Little Bay de Noquette on a promontory separating it from the waters of Green Bay, and its magnificent, wide streets and beautiful

33. MANISTIQUE.

A village of over three thousand inhabitants, on the north shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Manistique River, is one of the oldest towns in the Upper Peninsula, is distant ninety miles west from St. Ignace, and is about three hundred miles north from Chicago. The village is the centre of a large region of lakes and rivers, it is within easy access of some of the best hunting grounds in Michigan, and its healthful climate, its beautiful surrounding scenery and the rapid growth of its manufacturing and lumbering interests have attracted not only tourists, hunters and fishermen, but business men; and those large numbers of persons to whom healthful climate is the object of the summer's search.

A little over two miles west from the village is Indian Lake, a pretty body of inland water, where fishing and hunting is of the best. Lake Ella is about eighteen miles east, and here also is excellent fishing and shooting. Lying north of Lake Ella and in the western part of Mackinac county is the extensive chain of lakes known as the

34. MANISTIQUE LAKES.

A writer in "Outing," in speaking of the Manistique Lakes, says:

"We found the Great or North Manistique Lake, like its less expansive southern neighbor, well stocked with all the species of fish indigenous to the waters of Michigan, prominent, if not chief, among which is that staple recipient of the angler's regard—the bass. Here he is in all the distinct yet converging characteristics of tribe, family or what you will—the Oswego bass, or big-mouth black bass, the green or grass bass, the grayling, and with him neighbors of the most unneighborly pattern, the hostile pike, the oft unamiable pickerel and the muskallonge.

"Day after day we repaired, under the direction of a most excellent guide, to whom the lakes and rivers in this portion of the State were as familiar as his right hand, to the most promising fishing grounds within our reach, and doubly and trebly our toil and exertions were rewarded by prompt and sure returns.

"That few days' sojourn around the Manistique Lakes was memorable, not only for its unalloyed successfulness in angling, but for the delightful change and novelty incident to camp life. In the first place, our camping ground was in the very lap of a wealth of natural beauty and scenic grandeur. In the foreground was a succession of high, densely-timbered banks, in some instances jutting out into the lake in abrupt, jagged promontories, down the sides of which riils and trout streams sparkled through the emerald foliage, and tumbled into the deep, wide basin of the lake, and on all sides stretched league on league of forest dedicated to the Muse of Solitude, as unbroken today as when 'Creation's dawn beheld.'"

The accommodations for visitors at Manistique are ample, consisting of good hotels and boarding houses where the expense is generally less than in the hotels.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE RAPIDS AT SAULT STE. MARIE.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

What is written of the Manistique district, its fishing and hunting, its climate and its facilities for summer-resorting, might well be said of many localities in the Upper Peninsula, some almost unexplored by the lovers of the rod and gun, some explored and kept from the knowledge of the public by the Indians and the hunters and fishermen who desire to have their haunts undisturbed by the more numerous tourist. It is a locality full of possibilities as a summer resort and its interior might well be the scene of the summer vacations of those who, for a short time, desire to return to the habits of the fisherman and the huntsman.

Manistique is accessible by the Minnesota, St. Paul & Saulte Ste. Marie Railway, and by lines of boats which traverse the Great Lakes.

35. GROS CAPE.

West from St. Ignace, and along the north shore of the Straits of Mackinac, lies a picturesque promontory, bristling with cedar and spruce—Gros Cape—and the little hamlet there of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, the absence of all conventional summer resort attractions, and the general air of restful quiet, attracts a few tourists each year who seek the exhilarating breezes and the good fishing within easy distance of a railroad centre, and wish to escape the annoyance of more crowded resorts. There is no hotel at this point, but the visitors will find accommodation under the hospitable roofs of the inhabitants.

36. HARBOR SPRINGS.

Six miles from Bay View, and seven from Petoskey, around the shore of Little Traverse Bay, lies one of the oldest Indian settlements in Michigan, and one of the notable summer resorts. It is at the end of a branch of the G. R. & I. R. R., on the north side of the harbor—Wequetonsing—formed by the projection of Harbor Point across the northern part of the bay. Along the water's edge are large springs from which gush streams of clear water of a temperature only 12 to 15 degrees above freezing point. The history of the point is full of interest. Pieces of pottery show that it was perhaps once a stopping place of the ancient mound builders. It was for many years the central point for the payment of annuities, and for ages a favorite camp ground for the Indians. Many curious legends are extant. Strangers always visit the antiquated Catholic church of the Ottawa mission founded more than two hundred years ago by Marquette. The harbor is one of the best natural harbors on Lake Michigan, and is one of the regular ports of entry. The population of the place is about one thousand permanent, which is increased to a considerable extent in the summer months.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE ROARING BROOK CO.

A DISTANT VIEW OF HARBOR POINT.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN R. R.

WALK AT WEQUETONSING.

hundred and fifty people, is situated in a fifty acre tract of beautiful woodland. which peer from among the trees, are, many of them, very beautiful and costly. association, which are under constant supervision by the caretakers.

Harbor Point can be reached by the trains of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad with through sleepers from Cincinnati and St. Louis to Harbor Springs; also via Chicago & West Michigan Railway to Petoskey. Steamers run direct to and from Chicago, connecting with Cleveland and Buffalo steamers at Mackinac Island.

37. HARBOR POINT.

The Harbor Point Resort, next to Harbor Springs, and opposite Wequetonsing, Roaring Brook, Bay View and Petoskey, is situated on a narrow strip of rolling land which juts out a mile into Little Traverse Bay. While the white sand beach on one side is washed by the restless surf of Little Traverse Bay, the other is lapped by the quiet waters of the beautiful harbor. This narrow strip of land, scarcely more than a stone's throw in width belongs to an association who own the lots and cottages, and neither care nor expense has been spared to make the locality most attractive and most beautiful for summer homes.

The population, which in the winter seldom exceeds three persons, in the summer generally reaches from seven hundred to one thousand, and consists mostly of cottage owners. The water supply is from artesian wells piped from Harbor Springs to the resort. Bathing, boating and fishing here are excellent on the harbor side, and within a few hours' ride is some of the best fishing in Michigan. The hotel or club house, on the Lake Michigan side of the resort has a capacity for two hundred persons. The cottages which line this narrow cape and Picnicking is not allowed on the grounds of the



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF G. R. & I. R. R.

DISTANT VIEW OF HARBOR POINT, FROM ROARING BROOK INN.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF C. & W. M. R. R.

CLUB HOUSE AT WEQUETONSING.

this resort which is growing yearly the scene of their summer outing. The accommodation for casual visitors and transients is a good hotel and several cottages which may be rented for longer or shorter periods. A number of easily accessible inland lakes furnish good fishing, the gradually deepening beach at the resort makes a safe place for bathing, and the protected nature of the bay makes sailing a favorite pastime. The surrounding country, which is productive of fruit and vegetables, makes it possible to live here in a homelike manner without great attendant expense. The resort is accessible by way of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and by nearly all of the Lake Michigan boats.

38. WEQUETONSING.

The Presbyterian resort, Wequetonsing, lies about a mile east of Harbor Springs, and six miles from Petoskey. It takes its name from the Indian name of the harbor which means "harbor of rest;" the aptitude of the name is exemplified in the quiet restfulness of the place, where the grateful shade and picturesque groves of birch give added attraction to the pleasant walks which lead through them, and to the cottages, all of which are cosy, many costly, which have been erected in the midst of the groves. Artesian wells sunk to a depth of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, furnish ample water supply to the summer residents.

The winter population is confined to the caretaker and his family, and in the summer from eight hundred to one thousand persons make



39. ROARING BROOK.

Situate on Little Traverse Bay adjoining Wequetonsing on the east, two miles from Harbor Springs, and opposite the end of the tongue of land on which are located the grounds of the famous Harbor Point Association. It takes its name from the Brook, a romping stream of crystal purity, having its rise in numberless springs on the Association grounds, and winding its way through the thick cedars, birches and hemlocks until at last tumbling over its rocky bed it pours itself into the broad bay.

The location offered a piece of virgin forest strikingly picturesque, and the aim of the Association has been to preserve the natural wildness of the place untouched by art. The grounds comprise about one hundred and thirty-eight acres. They have a half mile frontage on the bay, where their dock and steamboat landing is located. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs through this lower portion and has its station on the grounds.

They have also a half mile frontage on the bluffs which rise ninety-five feet above the bay. Here the Inn and several cottages are located. From this bluff a commanding view is had of the bay; its grand stretches of shore and the towns, cities and resorts. It is the purpose of the Association to maintain the Inn, and preserve the grounds for the benefit of the members of the Association and the guests of the Inn; to provide for the sale to suitable persons of the lots along the shore and on the bluff, for the erection of cottages and in general to preserve the character of the enterprise as a place for rest and recreation.

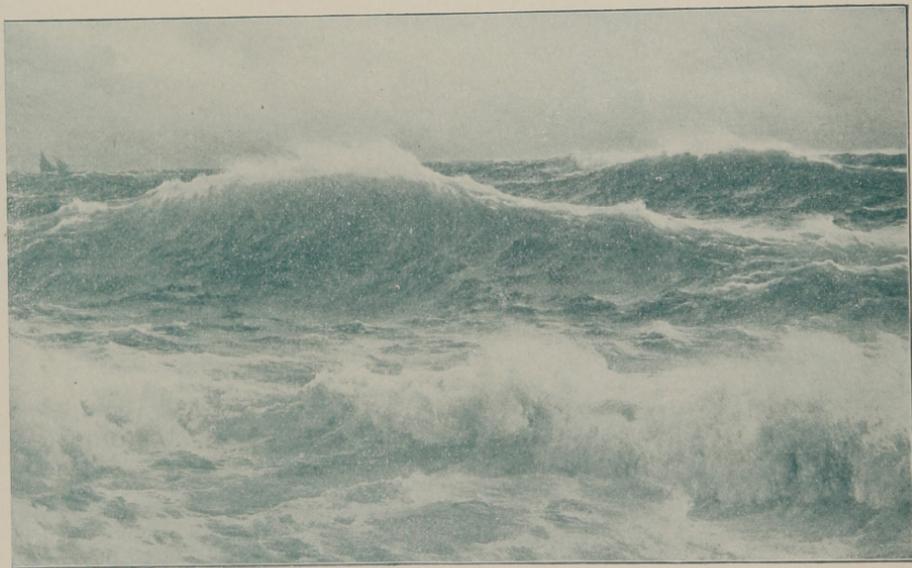
40. BAY VIEW.

One mile north and easy of access by steamboat and railroad from Petoskey, overlooking Little Traverse Bay, is located the Bay View Camp Ground Association, often called "The City of Summer Homes."

The land on which the camp ground is located, rises in natural terraces from the bay, and affords a beautiful location for the



THE LANDING.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MR. JOHN M. HALL.

A STORMY DAY AT BAY VIEW.

cottages, glimpses of which can be seen from the bay through the trees, and which are particularly attractive. The grounds, nicely laid out, with ample parks and play grounds, well supplied with water from cold springs, and lighted by electricity at night, are owned by the Association, and occupied by nearly five hundred well-built cottages, besides the hotels, auditorium, and the seven halls of the "Bay View Summer University."

This resort, established about twenty-three years ago, was strongly sectarian (Methodist), but in 1886 the Assembly and Summer University was organized on an inter-denominational basis, and is now quite cosmopolitan and apparently immensely popular, both with students and tourists. The Assembly and Summer University is popular as an educational institution, the advantages of the cool, healthful northern climate, the excellent Assembly programs, and the University with a faculty of instructors, in several departments, from different colleges, are regarded as superior.

The Chicago & West Michigan and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads, and the Lake Michigan steambot lines make Bay View easy of access from any part of the State. The accommodations for visitors are excellent, two large hotels and numerous boarding houses being sufficient to comfortably lodge the hundreds of tourists who visit the place.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MR. JOHN M. HALL.

MOONLIGHT AT BAY VIEW.

41. PETOSKEY.

Petoskey is situated on the south side of Little Traverse Bay, has a water front of one and a half miles, and extends inland about the same distance. The bay is here enclosed by hills that approach the water in a succession of natural terraces which, having apparently been crowded back from the water's edge by the formative process, arranged themselves into one vast amphitheater,



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

PETOSKEY.

utilized for various manufactures, and for the motive power of the water-works system, which furnishes the town with water from artesian wells.

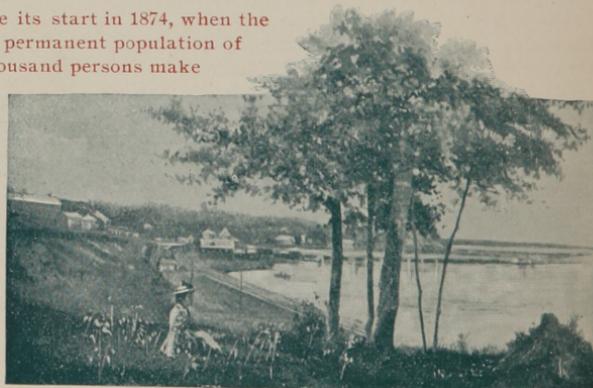
This place, named after the Indian chief, Ignatius Petoskey, made its start in 1874, when the G. R. & I. Railroad was completed to Little Traverse Bay, and has a permanent population of over four thousand, and in the summer probably no less than seven thousand persons make this locality their stopping place, and the cottages of the summer visitors are extensive both in number and appointments. The "Western Hay Fever Association" makes its headquarters here on account of the peculiar desirability of the climate for sufferers from that disease.

Six or seven first-class hotels and numerous boarding houses, besides the numerous excellent cottages which may be rented, offer the best of accommodations for summer visitors, as well as for transients.

Petoskey is accessible by the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Chicago & West Michigan Railroads, all the lines of lake steamboats, and it is the terminus of the famous "Inland Route," where a dummy line runs from Oden, the last lake point on the Inland route.

the highest having an elevation of over two hundred feet above the surface of the bay. In the center of this stands Petoskey. Beginning about fifty feet above the water, the ground rises gradually in all directions to the limits of the town, thus giving an unobstructed sweep to the cool and invigorating breezes, and opening to all the beautiful views of the lake, bay and shores.

From the south, Bear Creek comes tumbling down through a deep gorge to the bay near the old Indian council grounds. The current of this stream is very rapid, and the excellent water-power has been



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF WABASH RY.

PETOSKEY AND THE BAY.

43. CHARLEVOIX.

Charlevoix, sometimes called "The Beautiful," is immediately on Lake Michigan. It is an old and prosperous town, with a permanent population of about twenty-five hundred, which in the summer is increased by nearly half its number, with banks, mills, factories, etc.

The business district is situated on high bluffs, which separate Round Lake, a deep natural basin, almost circular in shape and about half a mile in diameter, from Lake Michigan, and Pine River, which connects the two, flows through the centre of the village. Pine Lake, still further east, also is connected with Round Lake and Lake Michigan by means of the Pine River.

The surface of the earth around these lakes is a convenient terrace of four levels. That at the water level of Round Lake is taken up with manufacturing and shipping interests; and on the three other levels are built the residence portions, each level being sufficiently high above the other to give a commanding view, to allow the pure air a free sweep, and the effect affords an excellent perspective.

Pine Lake, a beautiful body of water, lies to the east, immediately joining Round Lake; and three miles of its sandy beach forms the eastern boundary of the village. The terraces which rise from this beach, similar to those from Round Lake, have been retained largely for summer residences; and some of the cottages are very attractive and costly, and with the peculiar advantages of perspective, the artistic arrangement and architectural tastefulness of the cottages, presents a felicitous view.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF C. & W. M. R. R.

AT CHARLEVOIX.



MONROE CREEK, NEAR CHARLEVOIX.

44. THE CHARLEVOIX SUMMER HOME ASSOCIATION

occupies a tract of land on the south of Pine River, overlooking both Round and Pine Lakes, and is owned and controlled largely by Kalamazoo people. All its equipments are excellent, lighted by electricity, with water from driven wells piped through the resort and with careful sanitary precautions it should be a healthful resort indeed. Its excellent facilities for bathing and boating, and the chain of small lakes and streams lying to the east and south, with their varieties of fishing, tend to make the place unusually attractive.

42. CHICAGO RESORT.

Opposite the Charlevoix Summer Home Association's resort and similarly terraced, on the north side of Pine River, and lying along Pine Lake, is the Chicago Resort, so called because its promoters and owners are principally from Chicago. What has been said of the one resort as to the beauty and desirability of its location, the tasteful architecture, the excellence of its club accommodations, its fishing, boating, bathing and general attractiveness may well be said of both.

These resorts are accessible by the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad, and by all the Lake Boats.

45. NORWOOD.

The village of Norwood, with a winter population of about two hundred, which in the summer is often as high as three hundred, is located on the east shore of Grand Traverse Bay, on the mainland, in Charlevoix County. The village is in the midst of an excellent farming country, where the rolling ground, with frequent hard wood and hemlock forest, the picturesque lake shore, at the mouth of the bay, combined with the conveniences attending farming communities for supplies of fresh butter, eggs, vegetables and all kinds of fruit, would seem to make Norwood a very attractive place for persons seeking rest and quiet in the pure lake air.

The village is reached by the Northern Michigan, the Detroit



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CHICAGO CLUB HOUSE AT CHARLEVOIX.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF G. R. & I. R. R.

MOONLIGHT ON GRAND TRAVERSE BAY.

and Cleveland; and the Traverse Bay lines of Boats, and although there is no hotel in the place, excellent board and accommodations may be had at the hospitable farm houses and private residences.

46. ELK RAPIDS.

On the east shore of Grand Traverse Bay, in Antrim County, eighteen miles north of Traverse City, on the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad, and at the foot of that network of inland lakes and small rivers which reach from below the southern line to almost the northern boundary of Antrim County, lies Elk Rapids. The village, with a permanent population of about fifteen hundred, which is increased by an average of one hundred resorters in the summer-months, is rather the centre of the fishing grounds than a resort itself. It is nearly surrounded by water, the western limits being the shore of Grand Traverse Bay, and the east and north sides lying on the Elk River, which is the outlet of the neighboring system of lakes and rivers into Lake Michigan. The facilities for accommodating visitors are hotels and cottages. The water supply is taken from Elk Lake, and the drainage is into Grand Traverse Bay. The lakes and rivers within easy access of Elk Rapids, and in which the fishing and, in the proper seasons, shooting is excellent, are:

Elk Lake, which is nine miles long, and its waters empty into Grand Traverse Bay at Elk Rapids. It has an abundance of trout; the bass being found in the neck connecting the Lake with Traverse Bay, and the trout more particularly along the western shore. Starting from Elk Rapids, the second lake in this chain is—

Round Lake, about three miles long, and the basin into which a large number of small trout streams empty, the most notable, the one which empties east of Southerland's landing. The route from Round Lake to Torch Lake, which is next in the chain, is through the Torch River, into which flows Rapid River, an excellent trout stream.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF C. & W. M. RY.

TRAVERSE CITY.

streams, trout. Some of the most prominent system of lakes, and those at which the inland touch are Skegemog Point, Torch-River Bridge, Alden, Lone Tree Point, Clam River and Ball's

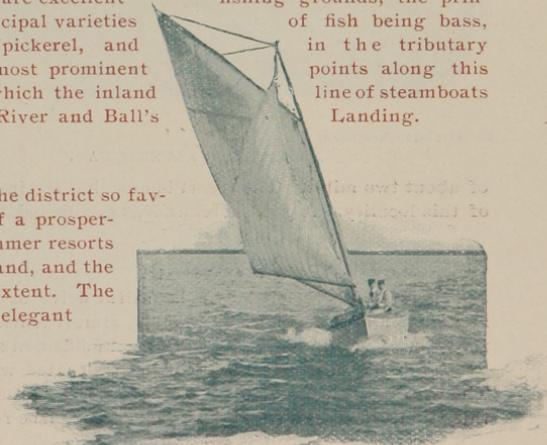
47. TRAVERSE CITY.

Located at the head of the west arm of Grand Traverse Bay, is well within the district so favorable to sufferers with hay fever, and is besides being the commercial centre of a prosperous lumber and fruit centre, the central location from whence the numbers of summer resorts in its immediate vicinity may be reached. The population is about eight thousand, and the summer resorters and tourists increase the regular population to a considerable extent. The city is picturesquely laid out, with broad, shady streets, fine business blocks and elegant residences; and one of Michigan's prominent State Asylums for the Insane is located here. The bay, upon which the city is situated, is very beautiful; and the surrounding country, full of attractions in stately woods, pretty lakes and streams in which the trout fishing is a delight to fishermen.

Torch Lake is a beautiful body of fresh water eighteen miles long and two miles wide, its northern end being parallel with and only a third of a mile from, but not connected with Grand Traverse Bay. Torch Lake is a most excellent fishing and boating locality, besides being a beautiful body of water. A large number of small streams empty into it, and each abounds with trout, which are generally found near the mouths of the streams. The next in the chain is—

Clam Lake, about four miles long, connecting Torch Lake with—

Grass Lake, which is about five miles long, and from one to two wide; and both it and Clam Lake are excellent fishing grounds, the principal varieties of fish being bass, pickerel, and in the tributary points along this line of steamboats Landing.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF WABASH RY.

ON GRAND TRAVERSE BAY.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF G. R. & I. R. R.

A SHORE OF TRAVERSE BAY.

of about two miles. The resort is new, but the improvements of this locality. A good hotel affords accommodation for a large number of guests.

Although Traverse City has long been a recognized shipping centre for the neighboring district, and steadily growing as a place of commercial worth, it is only recently that it has become popular as a summer resort to any extent. The railroad facilities, which connect it with the neighboring attractive resorts has brought the city into prominence as the key to a very attractive locality. It is on the Chicago & West Michigan Railway, and is reached by a branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway from Walton. It is in communication daily by steamboat with Mackinac Island, Northport, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Harbor Springs and other lake ports. It is also within easy access of Forest Lodge, Traverse Beach, Fountain Point, Omena, Edgewood, Ne-ah-ta-wan-ta, Old Mission and the Torch Lake resorts.

The peninsula that extends for eighteen miles north from Traverse City into Grand Traverse Bay, forming what are known as the east and west arms, is unexcelled for fruit orchards, vegetable gardens, eggs, fruit, produce, etc., and supplies the whole district with ample quantities of such acceptable necessities.

Traverse Beach is a resort owned and controlled in the main, by Chicago people. The grounds, exceeding a hundred acres in extent, are situated between Grand Traverse Bay and a small, picturesque lake known as Cedar Lake, and have a water frontage already made indicate that it will become one of the popular resorts

48. EDGEWOOD.

Edgewood is reached by a beautiful drive of three miles from Traverse City, up the west shore of the peninsula. The drive meanders along the shore of the bay, almost touching here and there the surf, and here and there winding through a stretch of forest, and again along well cultivated fields and attractive farms.

A number of comfortable cottages, situated within a stone's throw of the water's edge, are surrounded by a forest of pines. The woodland, cool and shady and attractive, is full of picturesque winding paths and beautiful nooks. The fruits are plentiful in this vicinity. It is considered an excellent place for hay fever sufferers.



RUSTIC LODGE AT OMENA.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF C. & W. M. R. R.

AT EDGEWOOD.

Resort, sometimes, and often formerly, called New Mission. Similar to the majority of the resorts in this region, Omena resort is built up in the midst of the virgin forest; and the roads and drives which circle in and out of the deep cool woods are particularly picturesque and rugged and are well suited for bicycling and driving. The resort is upon a commanding piece of ground, considerably above the surface of the lake, giving an excellent view of the surrounding country. Here about six hundred acres of well-shaded, grassy land, dotted with picturesque and often elegant cottages, and two large hotels, constitute the resort.

Omena is accessible by boat from Traverse City and from Northport. Fruit and vegetables are easily obtainable in the neigh.

49. NE-AH-TA-WAN-TA.

(PLACID WATERS.)

This resort, lying between Traverse City and Old Mission, on the west shore of the peninsula which divides Grand Traverse Bay into the east and west arms, is only a ten mile drive from Traverse City, over one of the most beautiful drives in the country, along the west shore of the peninsula, scarcely at any time more than a few rods from the waters of the west arm of the bay, and past beautiful orchards which almost line the shore. It is favored as a daily stopping place for two steamers which ply regularly in this region. The surface is high and rolling, nearly all covered with virgin forest trees—heavy growth of maple, birch and other hard woods. The soil is sandy, gravelly loam and the place is especially favored with ample springs of pure, soft water. The winter population is only the caretakers, and in the summer the average population is about two hundred.

50. OMENA.

On the west shore of Grand Traverse Bay, twenty miles north of Traverse City, is the Omena

borhood; the water supply is from flowing wells and water from the bay. With the excellent hotels and the numerous cottages, the attractiveness of this resort, practically new, has increased the population from about four hundred in winter to something in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred during the summer months.

51. OLD MISSION.

On the northeast portion of the peninsula which divides Grand Traverse Bay into two arms, and about five miles from the extreme north end of the peninsula, facing Old Mission Bay, lies the little village of Old Mission, so named from the Presbyterian missionaries to the Indians, who were the first settlers of this peninsula. The village is in the midst of some of the finest fruit country in Michigan, and although the peninsula is only of an average width of one and one-half miles, it is covered with fruit farms and gardens. The excellent roads for walking, driving and wheeling all over the peninsula; and the charming landscapes through which they meander, are well worthy of mention, and delight the eye at every turn in their shady courses.

The permanent population of the village is four hundred, which in the summer is increased by resorters to about five hundred, and many of the cottages and summer homes of the summer residents, most of which face the bay, are elaborate and beautiful. The bathing at this point is excellent, and the water deepens so gradually that three hundred feet from the shore it is only four feet deep, and the surf bathing is delightful. The fishing in the bay is excellent at times, and the boating is of the best; all kinds of craft may be had here for the purpose.

The resort is accessible from Traverse City by coach or boat, and from Elk Rapids by boat daily. There are no hotels proper at Old Mission, although accommodations for visitors may be had at two very good houses which are used for that purpose, one of which is the Old Mission House which is still intact, and the hospitable farms in the vicinity offer attractions to some which hotels could not. The water supply is from drive wells.



AVENUE OF WALNUT TREES AT OMENA.



AT OMENA.

52. NORTHPORT.

Well to the northern part of the peninsula forming Leelanau county, which divides Grand Traverse Bay from Lake Michigan, and at the mouth of the smaller, beautiful sheet of water, Northport, one of the older villages in Leelanau county, furnishes many attractions for summer resorters. On high land, sloping eastward towards the bay, surrounded by a country that furnishes ample supplies of fresh vegetables, butter, milk, eggs and all kinds of excellent fruit, with the combined attractions of good fishing and bathing, cool springs and the pure air from the water, Northport is a well-endowed resort.

The winter population of the village is about four hundred, which in the summer is increased to from five to six hundred, by the visitors and resorters. The water supply is from drive wells, and springs, which are plentiful, and the hotels furnish good accommodations to visitors. The resort is accessible by the Detroit and Cleveland, the Northern Michigan, and the Traverse Bay lines of boats and often from fifteen to twenty-five boats touch there every week.

53. LELAND POINT RESORT.

Leland village situated at the mouth of Carp River, the outlet of Carp Lake, and on the west shore of the peninsula forming Leelanau County, is well located geographically for a summer resort. Fronting on the shore of Lake Michigan, opposite South Manitou Island, a portion of the village lies along the northwest shore of Carp Lake, a body of water sixteen miles long. Here, the recently established resort, Leland Point, called by the Indians Meshamacoping is located, on the shore of Carp Lake and within the corporate limits of Leland village, and here the facilities for fishing, bathing and boating are excellent; the usual varieties of fish, bass, perch, pike, pickerel, etc., are reported present.

The population of the village is four hundred during the winter, and is slightly increased during the resort season. The village is reached by the lines of Lake Michigan boats and by stage from Traverse City.

54. FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, in Benzie county, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, is a prosperous village with a permanent population of about sixteen hundred, and in the summer months an average of two thousand population, is on the line of the Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad; and numerous lines of steamboats connect it with Milwaukee, Manistee, Chicago and all Lake Michigan ports. The ordinary water supply of the village is from driven wells. Mineral water is also found here, and two of the wells, one five hundred and sixty feet and another two thousand feet deep furnish a large supply of water which is strong with soda and iron, and is bottled for commercial purposes. The village is in the northern Michigan fruit belt, and both fruit and vegetables of nearly all kinds are plentiful in the vicinity. The fishing, boating and bathing at Frankfort are excellent, and besides the attraction of Lake Michigan, Crystal Lake, a beautiful body of inland water, is only one and one-half miles north of the village. There are three hotels with ample room for the accommodation of visitors.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF G. R. & I. R. R.

A SUMMER COTTAGE.

55. ARCADIA.

The village of Arcadia, with a summer population of from three hundred and fifty to five hundred, is located between Frankfort and Manistee, about eighteen miles north of Manistee. Within the western Michigan fruit belt, where fruit and vegetables are plentiful, the locality is well situated, and the surrounding farming country is good. The fishing, boating, bathing are reported as being excellent, and quantities of black bass, brook trout, pickerel, pike and perch are caught during the season. A mineral spring near the villages, together with driven wells furnish an ample water supply. One hotel affords accommodations for about one hundred persons.



56. EPWORTH LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

The grounds of the Epworth League Assembly, lying one and one-half miles from the city of Ludington, fronting on the shore of Lake Michigan, and with the rear of the grounds lapped by the waters of the beautiful Lincoln Lake, is one of the most attractive localities. The Assembly, a Methodist organization, is one of the growing summer educational institutions of this State. Prominent lecturers are engaged for the educational purposes of the Assembly, and well-known singers and entertainers are secured for the amusement features of the institution. The auditorium is said by the lecturers and singers to be one of the best in the State.

Ludington, one and one-half miles away, is the terminus of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, connecting it by means of steamers with Milwaukee. The boats of the Northern Michigan Transportation Company connect it with Chicago, thus offering to the Assembly grounds connection not only with Michigan localities, but indeed with all the prominent south and northwestern cities.

The elevation of the Assembly grounds, which in the rear rise to a considerable height, called Mt. Epworth, affords an excellent view of the great lake and of the smaller lakes, the city of Ludington and several small villages, besides the great stretch of country to the east. The shore is sloping and gradual, which affords excellent facilities for bathing and boating. The fishing in the smaller lakes is excellent and within easy distance a number of streams where trout fishing is excellent, make it attractive to the fisherman. Fruit and vegetables are plentiful and are brought to the grounds every day by the neighboring farmers; and it is interesting

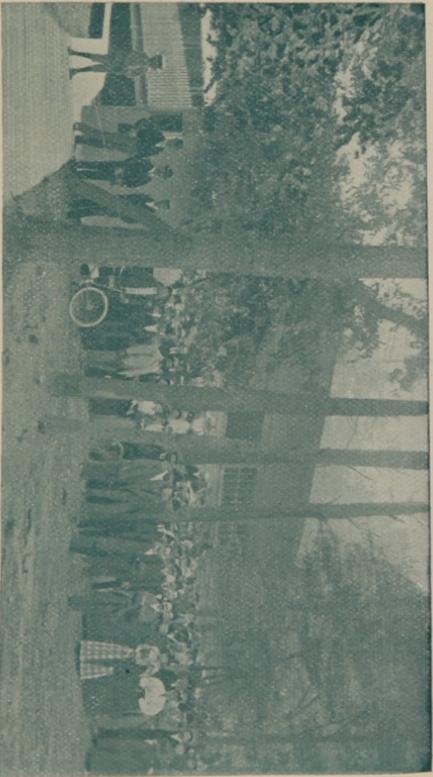


to visit the neighboring community which is reached by excellent roads for both bicycling and driving.

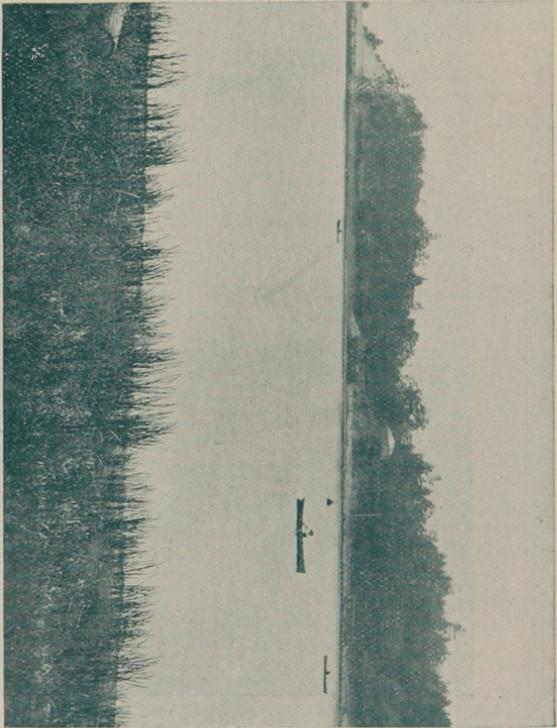
The first impression of the grounds is well expressed by one of the prominent members of the Association: "My first thought about the Ludington Assembly was, what a paradise for children."

There is a good hotel at the grounds, and a number of cottages may be rented for the season or a shorter length of time.

Communications should be addressed to E. Swarthout, Mich. Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.



LINCOLN LAKE.





PENTWATER LAKE AND VILLAGE.

57. PENTWATER.

Pentwater, at the outlet of Pentwater Lake into Lake Michigan, and lying along the shore of the larger lake, is a village of more than one thousand population, and pleasantly located. The harbor here is over a mile long and half a mile wide, and the entrance from Lake Michigan is dredged so as to permit the passage of boats. The village is the terminus of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, eight miles north of Hart and forty-four north of Muskegon. The accommodation for visitors is an excellent hotel, and other less expensive localities are open to the visitor. The attractions of Pentwater, aside from its situation, are good bathing, fishing and boating and it is the market place for the summer residents at the beautiful resort which lies in close proximity across the little lake,—

58. OCEANA BEACH.

Oceana Beach is located in the county of Oceana, which is the most fruitful centre of the famous fruit belt of Michigan.

Fronted by Lake Michigan, and bounded on two other sides by Pentwater Lake and channel, Oceana Beach is practically on a peninsula which secludes it from the village of Pentwater, while still leaving it in easy access.

The ground at this point is rolling, as indeed it is along the whole eastern shore of Lake Michigan, but the hills are not as high as in some places though high enough to give full sweep to the cooling lake breezes. The grounds are wooded with pine and nearly every description of hard wood known in the State, affording plentiful shade and adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery.

The fishing is varied and excellent, one being able to choose between the trolling afforded by Lake Michigan, the bass fishing on Pentwater Lake and the trout fishing in the numerous small streams in the immediate vicinity.

Among the chief attractions at the beach is the bathing, the shore of Lake Michigan at this point being so sloping that a mere child may wade hundreds of yards without going over his depth.

The fruit orchards of Oceana county are at their best during the stay of the resorters, and it is a pleasant pastime to take a drive through the country and eat the fruit fresh from the trees.

There is no hotel at Oceana Beach, it having always been the desire of the association to make it a home resort and to keep the place free from the excursions and crowds which such an addition would draw. The village of Pentwater, however, has two hotels, both of which afford good accommodations to their guests, and one of which, "The Clendee," is a new, two-story brick building, having all modern improvements.

The cottages are nearly all owned by those who occupy them from year to year, including residents of Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Chicago and Flint. A few cottages are rented however, to desirable parties, and lots may be either purchased or leased by those wishing to build. The secretary is Mr. F. W. Fincher, Pentwater, Mich.



OCEANA BEACH.

59. LAKE HARBOR.

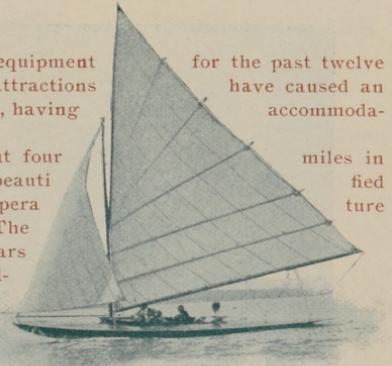
A few miles south of Muskegon, has been gradually growing in reputation, size and equipment years, having started as an ordinary farm house; its beautiful situation and its numerous attractions increase of patronage until now there is one of the largest hotels in the State located here, having accommodation for seven hundred and fifty guests.

Lake Harbor is a beautiful sheet of water, from one-half to a mile in width, and about four length. The grounds of the hotel embrace about one hundred and fifty acres of cleared, beautiful grounds containing a variety of picturesque localities. The climate is healthful and the temperature cool and delightful, as there is always a refreshing breeze from across Lake Michigan.

"The growth of the resort for the past two or three years has been remarkable. It was purchased by Mr. Edward R. Sweet, its present owner, in September, 1896. Its capacity was increased by him for the following season, but the accommodations were found to be insufficient," and a large sum of money is being invested to make this resort and hotel attractive to resorters.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF EDWIN D. WHITNEY.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF ILLINOIS ENG. CO.
A "FIRST RATER" ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

60. GRAND HAVEN.

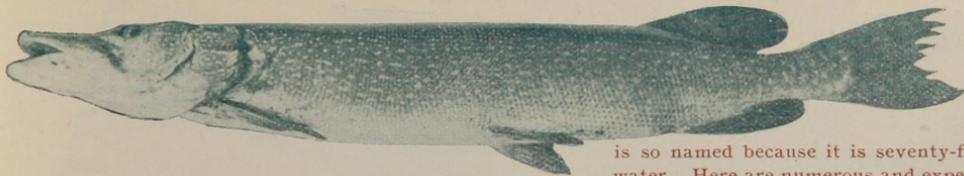
The city of Grand Haven is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Grand river. It is one hundred miles from Chicago and eighty miles from Milwaukee. It is connected with Chicago by the Goodrich line of steamers, and with Milwaukee by the Crosby Transportation Company. Grand Haven is also accessible by the Chicago & West Michigan, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroads. The city has a population of about five thousand, four hotels, electric light plant, and a city water supply. Two lighthouses and a United States Life Saving Station are situated here.

To the resorter this vicinity is especially attractive for surf bathing, sailing and boating, healthful air, beautiful view of the city, harbor, and of the country within, mineral water, fishing in the river and adjacent waters, and fruits of all kinds which grow abundantly in this vicinity. These are the features which, during the summer season, attract for health and pleasure about two thousand people. During the summer, daily excursions run to and from Grand Rapids at greatly reduced rates.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF C. & W. M. R. R.

AT LAKE HARBOR.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE ILLINOIS ENG. CO.

61. HIGHLAND PARK

Lies about two and one-half miles from Grand Haven, and is connected with it by the city railway. The place

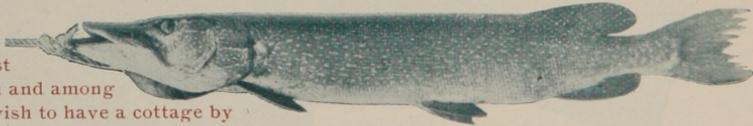
is so named because it is seventy-five feet above the level of the water. Here are numerous and expensive cottages, many of which command a grand view of Lake Michigan.

62. SPRING LAKE

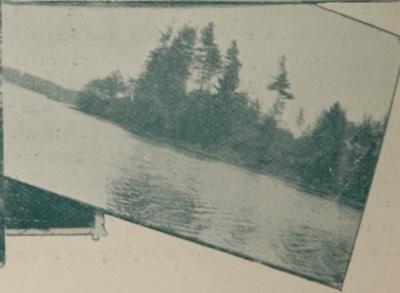
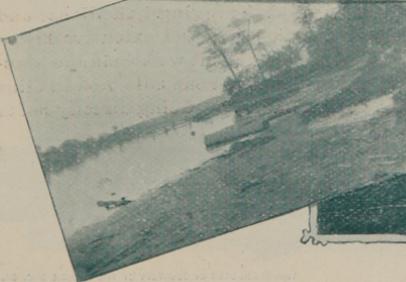
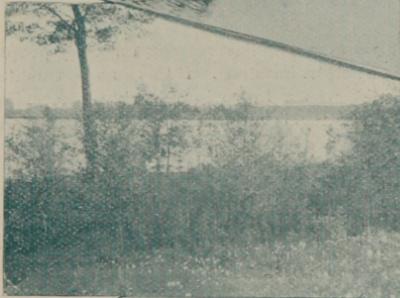
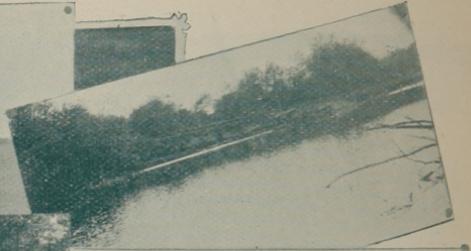
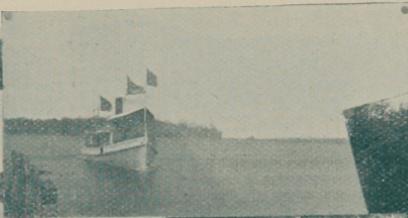
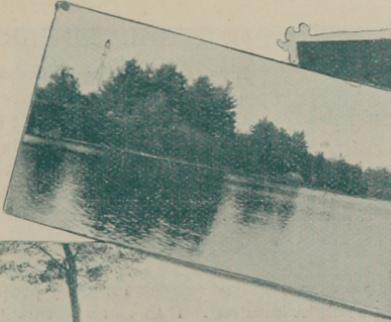
Is two miles from Grand Haven. With its primitive beauty it has become of recent years a popular retreat for busy people from Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids and Detroit. The village has a population of about eight hundred. It lies on a peninsula, with the Grand River on the south and Spring Lake on the north. Formerly Spring Lake was a large lumber manufacturing centre. Few patches of woods have escaped the axe of the lumberman, and now that industry is entirely replaced by others. Spring Lake is connected with Grand Haven by steamboat and railroad lines.

The lake has good facilities for sailing and boating, and affords fine fishing. Good roads and cinder paths for cycling to the resorts at Muskegon, eleven miles north, and good roads to Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach, eighteen miles south, and to Grand Rapids, thirty miles east, are points worthy of consideration. Upon the banks of the lake, where tall trees of pine, maple, willow, beech, poplar and hemlock grow, are numerous and commodious hotels and cottages. The late Prof. Winchell, of the State University, visited this locality long before accommodations were made for resorters, and declared this lake to be "the gem of all Michigan's lovely places."

As we travel to Spring Lake from Ferrysburg, a village a half mile from Spring Lake, we pass the Spring Lake House and Mineral Springs, a resort which has been in existence twenty years. It is beautifully located with broad and extensive lawns sloping gracefully down to the pebbled water's edge. Passing from the Spring Lake House and around a point we behold the beautiful part of the village of Spring Lake, and still further on, along the other side of the lake, which is about one mile broad at this place, we come to "Baker's Point." Across the lake from here is "Prospect Point" and the "High Banks." Going directly north for two miles we pass all the resorts for which this locality is famous. After passing some valuable fruit farms and private resorts, we come to "Ashley Hights," beautifully situated on a high bluff on the west side of the lake. Passing by fields and woods on which and among which are built cottages for renting to resorters who wish to have a cottage by



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themselves, next we come to "Beech Wood" and then to the "Willows," both commanding a beautiful view of the lake. Leaving these resorts we pass "Fernwood" and "The Pines," popular with the Chicago regattas and commands a view of the lake on both sides for two miles down.

Fruitport was years ago a prosperous village, but a disastrous fire destroyed all except the picturesque beauty of the locality which still attracts local picnics and furnishes limited accommodations for resorters.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF ILLINOIS ENG. CO.

STEAMBOAT ON BLACK LAKE (MACATAWA BAY).



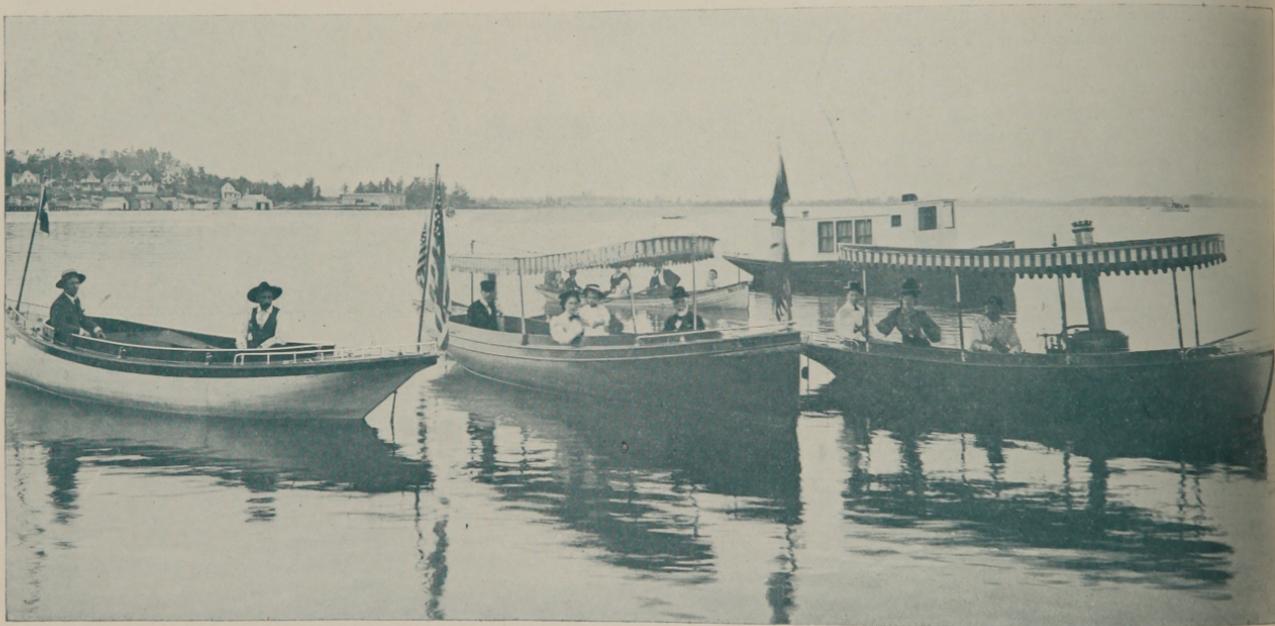
THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF ILLINOIS ENG. CO.

LIGHTHOUSE—OTTAWA BEACH AND MACATAWA PARK.

63. OTTAWA BEACH.

The two resorts, Ottawa Beach and Macatawa Park, on the opposite sides of the outlet of Black Lake into Lake Michigan, and separated only by a narrow channel, are both justly popular by reason of the desirability of their locations and their accessibility, and especially by reason of the beauty of their surroundings. Ottawa Beach on the north side of Black Lake is a favorite resort with Chicago and Grand Rapids people, sometimes as many as one thousand going there from Grand Rapids on one train in the morning and back at night.

The water supply of Ottawa Beach is from an artesian well, sunk to a depth of forty feet below the bottom of Black Lake. The bathing in Lake Michigan is excellent as the water deepens very gradually, and the beach, composed of fine sand, makes a desirable place for surf bathing. The sailing is a favorite sport, and the protected shores of Black Lake make a safe place for amateur sailing; fishing is also good, both in the smaller lake and at times in Lake Michigan. An



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LAUNCHES AT MACATAWA PARK AND OTTAWA BEACH.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF ILLINOIS ENG. CO
ON THE BAY AT MACATAWA.

excellent hotel and numerous cottages furnish accommodations for visitors. The resort is accessible by a branch of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway from Waverly, and by daily boats from Chicago; also by tri-daily boats from Holland, and by electric cars running from Holland to Macatawa every fifteen minutes during the resort season. A ferry boat runs every few minutes between the Park and Ottawa Beach.

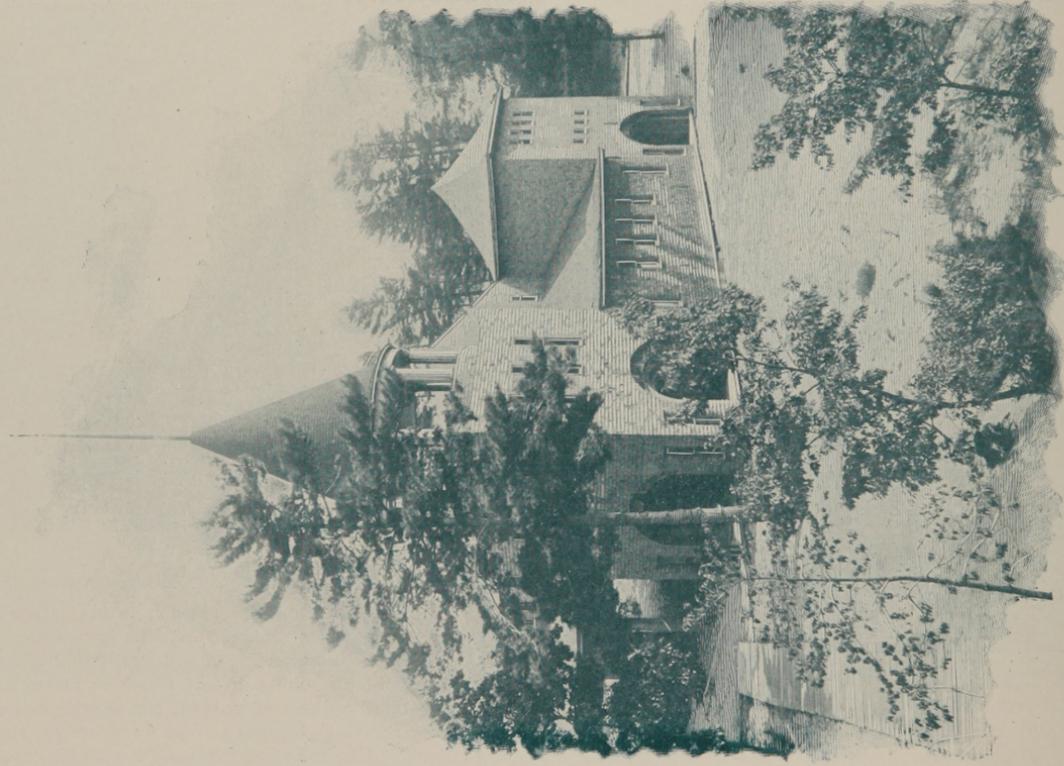
64. MACATAWA PARK.

On the south side of the channel which connects Black Lake with Lake Michigan, and opposite Ottawa Beach, is one of Michigan's

beautiful resorts which is within easy distance from Chicago and it is frequented largely by St. Louis, Indiana and Illinois people. Built upon high land, which a short distance from the shore rises to considerable prominence, one point of which is called Lookout Mountain, the resort Macatawa Park has the finest of natural drainage; portions of it are sufficiently high above the lake to command excellent views, and to give the cool lake breezes a clean sweep across the whole depth of the resort. The woodland, consisting of hemlock, pine, cedar and all sorts of trees in the original forest, gives cool shade



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF ILLINOIS ENG. CO.
VIEW OF CASTLE SCHWARZEN, NEAR MACATAWA PARK.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF ILLINOIS ENG. CO.

THE AUDITORIUM AT MACATAWA PARK.

for many of the cottages, a large number of which are elaborate and beautiful. One street of cottages is along the Lake Michigan shore. At Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach together, there are about three hundred cottages, which are generally owned by the occupants, and all along the beach at Macatawa for a half mile, the cottages add to the beauty of the view. The social features of the resort are especially attractive. Religious meetings are held in the Auditorium and on the beach.

The surrounding country abounds in cultivated farms and fruit-growing country. Holland, at the head of the bay, six miles distant but connected with the Park by tri-daily boats, and by electric cars which run every fifteen minutes, provides twenty miles of graded and graveled streets suitable for bicycling; and excellent carriage roads lead out from Holland in all directions.

The bathing in Lake Michigan is excellent, the sandy shore slopes gradually out into the lake, and children and women bathe with safety. All kinds of water craft are available here, from row boats to the most dainty of sailing or steam yachts.

The fishing is one of the principal features of this resort. Black bass, white bass, white fish, perch, pickerel, pike, and in fact almost all varieties of the finny tribes that inhabit the lakes are caught in large numbers. The resort is accessible by the Holland and Chicago line of boats, and other lake boats, and by the Chicago & West Michigan Railway to Ottawa Beach, from which a ferry boat runs every few minutes. An electric line runs from Holland to the Park every fifteen minutes during the summer season.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF ILLINOIS ENG. CO.

THE BAY ROAD, MACATAWA PARK.

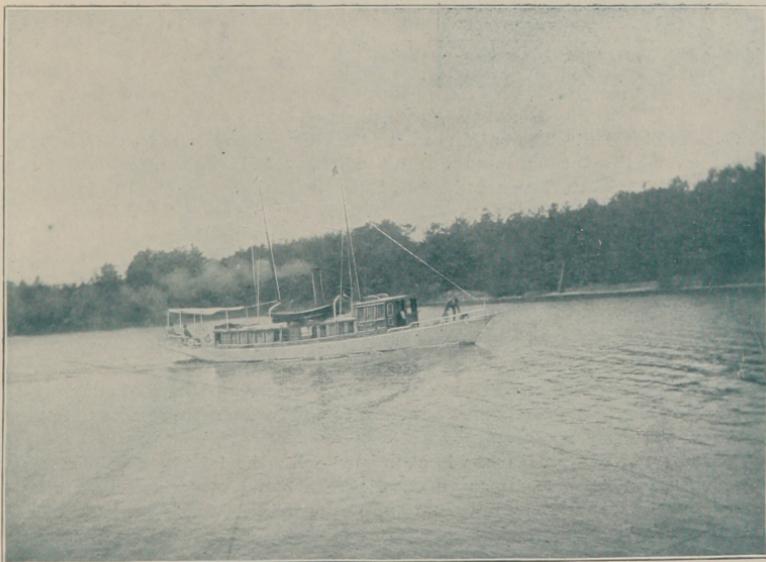
65. SAUGATUCK.

With a winter population of eight hundred and fifty, which is increased to fifteen hundred in the summer, Saugatuck is situated near the mouth of the Kalamazoo river, one of the largest streams in the State. The town is located about half a mile east of Lake Michigan in a direct line; but owing to the sinuosities of the stream it is three miles by water. The river runs through the small lake of the same name, which is about three miles in circumference and it is along the north shore of this little lake that the village of Saugatuck is located. The village of Douglass



SAUGATUCK.

is on the south shore. The river runs through this little body of water, then, making a broad sweep around a high promontory, finally empties into Lake Michigan at a point almost due west of Saugatuck. The territory lying between Kalamazoo Lake and river, and Lake Michigan, comprises about two hundred acres of woodland hills and valleys, at about the centre of which, towering high above his fellows, stands a burly hill, crested with gleaming sand, giving it the appearance which its name indicates—Mt. Baldhead. It has an altitude of five hundred feet above the lake, and is surmounted by an observatory fifty feet in height. This territory, called after the hill in its midst, Baldhead Park, has been set aside for summer resort purposes, and lots are sold by the city authorities to permanent summer residents.



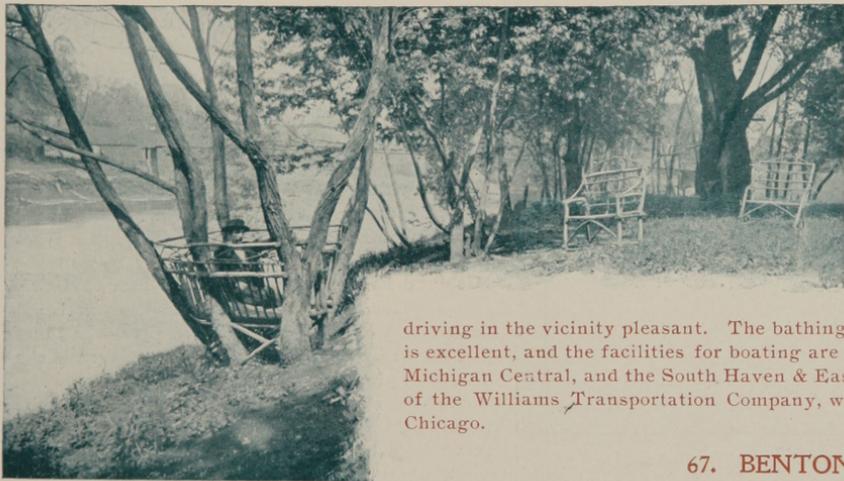
ON THE LAKE NEAR SAUGATUCK.

The village of Saugatuck is not on any railroad line, although it is connected by stage with New Richmond, a station on the Chicago & West Michigan, and it is accessible also by way of the Michigan Fruit Line Boats. The fact that this resort is isolated from the railroad lines makes it desirable to persons seeking a perfectly quiet place to camp or to build cottages and escape the crowds of picnickers which are often attendant on the resorts which are on the line of some of the great railroads. It also tends, in a way, to preserve the fishing in the lake and river.

Saugatuck is in the heart of the peach-producing section of the United States, and fruit of all kinds, especially peaches, as well as vegetables are plentiful in the vicinity. It is reported that in 1896 more than two million baskets of peaches were shipped from this point.

66. SOUTH HAVEN

Is an incorporated village on the shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Black river, in Van Buren county. With a winter population of twenty-five hundred, which is increased by a number of summer visitors, a complete system of



NEAR BENTON HARBOR.

driving in the vicinity pleasant. The bathing along the shore of the lake is good, fishing is excellent, and the facilities for boating are unlimited. South Haven is on a loop of the Michigan Central, and the South Haven & Eastern Railroads. It is also the headquarters of the Williams Transportation Company, whose vessels ply between South Haven and Chicago.

67. BENTON HARBOR.

In the western part of Berrien county, situated most advantageously near the confluence of the Paw Paw and St. Joseph rivers; Benton Harbor is one of Michigan's progressive cities, as well as a pleasant summer-resort locality. The city, surrounded by a very picturesque country, is the natural distributing point of the vast area which surrounds it, and which is unsurpassed in fertility and for the variety, quality and quantity of its products. Groves of hardwood timber, maple, beech and oak abound in the immediate vicinity and in the more remote tributary localities and furnish ample material for building and manufacturing purposes.

Although not immediately upon the shores of Lake Michigan, Benton Harbor is connected with the lake by a ship canal of sufficient depth and width, to accommodate large lake steamers, and also to afford an excellent harbor. As a summer resort this locality possesses all the advantages of the lake shore, besides the unparalleled advantages of the neighboring country, the near accessibility of the picturesque rivers, and the beautiful surrounding scenery. The population is about seven thousand, which in the summer is much increased by the influx of tourists, summer resorters and excursionists. Only sixty miles by water, and ninety miles by rail from Chicago, it is so easy of access from that metropolis as to be convenient at any time, and for almost

any period, and the hotels, one of which is scarcely excelled in the State, offer excellent accommodations to visitors; while boarding houses and even the private homes of some of the residents hold out attractive inducements to summer visitors. One mile south of the city, a group of thirty mineral springs, The Eastman Springs, furnish additional attractions to an already beautiful city. The general water supply, and a complete system of sewerage, add to the general healthfulness, and a system of electric lights, which, with the beau-



A NOOK ON THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER.

tiful, shaded streets and pleasant drives, give evidence of municipal pride and painstaking. Fishing in the river and in neighboring streams and lakes is good, and all kinds of water craft can be had for the purpose of boating which is an exhilarating sport. Bathing houses and other means are offered for bathers to take advantage of the not too cold water.

The shipping facilities at Benton



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF C. & W. M. RY. CO.

THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER.

68. ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph, a prosperous incorporated city across the river, south and west from Benton Harbor, and at the mouth of the St. Joseph river, is on the shore of Lake Michigan. What has been said as to Benton Harbor, its picturesque location, the desirability and fertility of the surrounding country, the quantities of timber in the adjacent country, its shipping facilities and its desirability as a summer resort, can well be said of St. Joseph. On the south shore of the St. Joseph river, with its pretty

Harbor are excellent; the Michigan division of the "Big Four" and the Chicago & West Michigan Railways enter the city, and radiate north and south, which with the terminus of the Michigan branch of the Vandalia system so closely adjacent, and its water facilities, afford Benton Harbor the best of transportation and low freight rates. It is reported that about 400,000 packages of fruit, 20,000,000 feet of lumber, and 100,000 miscellaneous packages are annually shipped from this port. Five boats a day, and two at night, ply between the city and Chicago, making it possible to go and come at almost any time.

Some years since an attempt was made at this locality to strike oil, and a shaft was sunk over sixteen hundred feet, but without avail; very recently this shaft has been opened and an excellent quality of mineral water, similar in analysis to that at Mt. Clemens was found to flow in large quantities, so that at this time, a sanitarium has been built about a mile from the city, and the curative qualities of the waters and the excellence of the accommodations of the sanitarium have been broadly exploited and a large quantity of the water from this well is bottled for mercantile purposes as well as from the thirty springs, called the Eastman Springs.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF C. & W. M. RY. CO.

SCENE AT ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN.

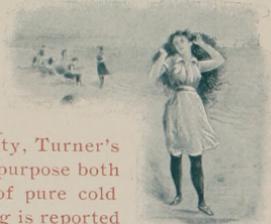
by excellent country, where fruit raising is the principal occupation of the neighboring community, Turner's Grove is well located and of easy access from the southern points on the lake, and is utilized for the purpose both of summer cottagers, campers and general resorters. The water supply is mainly from a spring of pure cold water, centrally located, the beach is gradual and affords an excellent place for bathing, and the fishing is reported as being good. The village is twenty miles south of St. Joseph, on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, and easily accessible.

streets and beautiful drives, lighted by electricity, purified by a system of sewerage, and connected with the larger city by an electric line, St. Joseph is located favorably for all purposes. It is easy of access from nearly all directions, and its attractions as a resort vie with those of Benton Harbor in offering the summer resorter the greatest attractions which southern Michigan can offer to seekers for healthful, pleasant, summer-vacation grounds. The Chicago & West Michigan, and the Vandalia lines of railroad and the boats which run to and from Chicago through the day and night make the locality easy of access and a good shipping port.

The fishing is good, bathing and boating are excellent, and the accommodations for visitors are of the best.

69. TURNER'S GROVE.

On the shore of Lake Michigan, at nearly the southwestern extremity of the State, and lying near the little hamlet of Lakeside, is the resort called Turner's Grove. In the midst of the fruit belt, and surrounded





A TROUT FISHERMAN.

THIS CUT USED BY COURTESY OF THE C. & W. M. R. R.

MICHIGAN'S INLAND LAKES AND STREAMS.



THE INLAND ROUTE.

THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF G. R. & I. R. R.

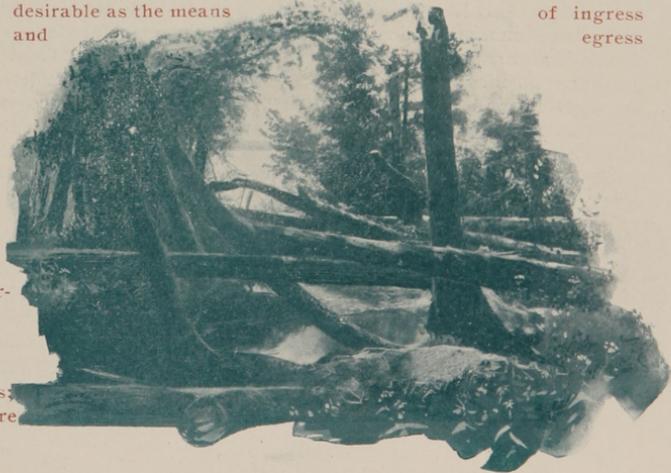
for this unexcelled hunting and fishing ground. The accommodations for visitors are unpretentious, but the hospitable homes of the residents are sometimes opened for the accommodation of tourists and hunters.

70-74. "THE INLAND ROUTE."

An enthusiastic writer in speaking of the Inland Route says: "Nothing short of a trip through the heart of Florida can compare

115. LAKE GOGEBIC.

Lake Gogebic, lying across the border of Gogebic and Ontonagon Counties, about half in each, is about fifteen miles long and two wide. It is but a short distance from the extreme western border of the Upper Peninsula, and is surrounded by a region famous for its hunting and trout fishing. The village of Ballentine, sometimes called Lake Gogebic, on the north shore of the lake, on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, is a place of about seventy-five population, and is a convenient place of embarkation for fishing and hunting parties; and, being accessible from Marquette, Ontonagon and Bessemer, is desirable as the means of ingress and egress



IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

to this wonderfully novel route by crooked rivers and lovely lakes." From Mackinac Island across the Straits to Cheboygan, thence through a series of wood-girded lakes and narrow winding streams, which make their tortuous course through picturesque woodland, to the City of Petoskey and Lake Michigan, is a trip well worth the time it occupies and one long to be remembered. After leaving Cheboygan, by the crooked river of the same name, the route leads past mills and logging booms and through the locks, for a distance of six miles to Mullett Lake.

70. MULLETT LAKE.

Mullett Lake, a body of water twelve miles long and five wide, surrounded by picturesque woodland shores, dotted with club house, cottages and camps, which peer from eyrie nooks in its wooded banks. Near the entrance to the lake is the Pine Grove Resort, a little hamlet on the Michigan Central Railroad, with a winter population of one hundred, and a few summer cottages, whose occupiers, together with the club house habitants, swell the population to about two hundred and fifty.

71. TOPINABEE.

Topinabee, further down the lake, twelve miles south of Cheboygan, also on the Michigan Central Railroad and about two miles distant from Burt Lake on the east; in a region thickly timbered with pines, spruce and balsam, and with fishing, bathing and boating in the summer and shooting in the winter, is a popular stopping place for Inland Route visitors.

The water supply here is from springs and flowing wells and is slightly tinctured with iron. The population is thirty in the winter and about three hundred in the summer. Here the Northern Hay-Fever Resort Association has its headquarters and a number of cottages. There is an excellent hotel here and ample accommodations for visitors.

From Topinabee the route continues through the winding Indian River, across the lower end of Burt Lake, and down Crooked River, a narrow tortuous stream, down which the Inland Steamers, by a series of twists, turns, stops and writhings, finally reach Crooked Lake, where after a run of three miles down picturesque shores, along the north of the lake, terminates the lake portion of the trip at Oden.

72. ODEN.

From Oden a dummy line of steam cars carries passengers to Petoskey.

The Inland Route is accessible from Mackinaw Island by boat; many of its prominent points are reached by the Michigan Central Railroad; the dummy line from Petoskey to Oden places it in connection with the Lake Michigan steamboats, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Chicago & West Michigan Railroads.

73. BURT LAKE.

Sager's, in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula, five miles from Alanson, a station on the Chicago & West Michigan Rail-



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF G. R. & I. R. R.

road, is one of the resorts on Burt Lake, and is on the "Inland Route." The winter population consists of the proprietor and his family; and in the summer an average of twenty-five resorters take advantage of the excellent climate and the attractive surroundings. The lake itself is situated in the central part of Cheboygan county and is a beautiful body of inland water. The surrounding country is productive of fruits and vegetables, the water supply is of a mineral nature and taken from drive wells. One plain resort hotel offers sufficient accommodations to visitors, and the excellent fishing, bathing and boating make the place one of sufficient attractions to well reward the visitor's journey. Besides being accessible on the "Inland Route" steamers it can be reached by wagon road from Alanson.

74. THE ARGONAUT HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB.

This club's reservation, on the south shore of Burt Lake, a body of water about nine miles long and four wide, in the northeast part of Cheboygan county, is a locality especially desirable for hunting and fishing. It is a private resort on the Michigan Central Railroad, and is reached by the "Inland Route" of steamboats. The number of summer visitors averages about one hundred and fifty and the accommodations are good.

75. BLACK LAKE.

Twelve miles southeast of Cheboygan, and accessible by means of a tri-weekly stage, lies Black Lake, a body of fresh water seven miles long with an average width of three miles, along the northeast shore of which the scenery is particularly picturesque, the high, rugged hills, rising almost in rude magnificence, bearded with pine and hemlock, and the small rapid rivers make a resort locality well worth the journey.

This locality is especially desirable for excellent fishing and hunt-

ing; muskallonge, pike, pickerel, bass and perch are plentiful, and deer and black bear are often seen, while part-ridge hunting is good in season. The lake itself is almost totally surrounded by timber of all kinds.

Two resorts, the MacKinnon and the R. J. Taylor resorts, furnish ample accommodations for visitors, although there is no hotel proper on the lake. The resorters are largely composed of people from Ohio and Indiana, and the summer population varies from one hundred to two hundred. It can be reached by the Michigan Central Railroad, or the Detroit and Cleveland boats to Cheboygan, and from thence by stage.

76. LONG LAKE.

(ALPENA COUNTY.)

Across the line which separates Alpena and Presque Isle counties, and lying about half in each, is Long Lake, about eight miles from the City of Alpena, and accessible therefrom by wagon road. This body of water is eight miles long and two miles wide, and its sand and gravel beach makes an excellent place for bathing; and a large number of sailing craft attest to the quality of the sailing. Fishing also is good—black bass, perch and



pickerel being the chief varieties of game fish. One good hotel and numerous cottages afford good accommodation for visitors, and the farm houses adjacent to the lake offer attractions to seekers for rest and rural quiet under their hospitable roofs. The winter population is about forty, and in summer the average number of people there is about two hundred. The water supply is pumped from the lake.

77-79. TORCH LAKE.

Torch Lake, in the western part of Antrim county, running nearly parallel with the shore of Grand Traverse Bay for a distance of nearly eighteen miles, has, along its banks a number of small hamlets which are popular as summer resorts. The north end of the lake though very near the waters of the bay, and separated therefrom only by a narrow strip of land, is surrounded by woods, and has in the near vicinity other lakes, trout streams and places attractive to the hunter and fisher. The shore of the lake is surrounded generally by wooded country, dotted here and there by a hamlet, and in the summer months by the camps of resorters. The small tributary streams and the brooks which flow

THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF ILLINOIS ENGRAVING CO.
AN INLAND LAKE SCENE.

through the neighboring woodland country are plentifully supplied with trout, and the lake itself is well stocked with pike, pickerel, bass, perch, and all the varieties of fish known to the inland lakes.

Boating, bathing and the other attractions which draw summer tourists are here. There are villages and resorts along the shores of this body of water and the adjacent streams and lakes, some of which are reported in more detail as to the facilities which Torch Lake possesses as a summer resort.

78. CAMP AUSTIN.

Lone Tree point is a peninsula on the east side of Torch Lake, in Antrim county, and on this point is a reservation of about forty acres set off for resort purposes and called Camp Austin. This resort was established in 1897 and promises to be successful. The boating and bathing are excellent, and the fishing is reported as being good. Within easy sailing or rowing distance are several trout streams—Rapid River, Barker Creek, Cedar River and Spencer Creek. The water supply at Camp Ausin is from a well and is believed to have desirable mineral qualities. The hotel furnishes limited but good accommodation for visitors, and is accessible by the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad and by boats from Elk Rapids.

79. ALDEN.

Torch Lake, upon whose shores so many pleasant resorts are located, furnishes to the summer tourist still another attractive locality where summer vacations may be spent. The village of Alden, with a population during the summer of nearly five hundred, is a pretty village, with numerous facilities for entertaining summer visitors and with attractions enough of itself to make it a pleasant place for summer residence. The fishing here and in numerous streams within easy reach is good, bathing is a favorite recreation with the visitors, and the sufficiently long stretch of water makes boating of nearly all kinds an exhilarating sport. The accommodations for visitors consist in a good hotel, cottages and the homes of the permanent residents.

The village of Alden is about twenty-five miles north of Traverse City, and is reached by the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, as well as by the line of small boats which ply the chain of lakes of which Torch Lake is one.

80. TRAVERSE LAKE RESORT.

Traverse Lake is situated about a mile south of Good Harbor Bay, in Leelanau county, and is a locality adapted for rest and the combined advantages of the lake breeze and the quiet inland surroundings. The place does not boast of a resort hotel, but the hospitable home of the proprietor is available for visitors. The fishing is good, and the usual varieties of fish are plentiful, both at this place and the numerous lakes within easy distance from it; bathing, boating are equally good; and in the season hunting may be had.

The resort is accessible by wagon road from Maple City and from Solon, a station on the Manistee & Northeastern Railroad.

126. BEAR LAKE.

Seven miles south of Petoskey, a branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway leaves the main line near Clarion and extends directly to the shore of Bear Lake. This lake, surrounded by high, rolling grounds has a picturesque location and is a favorite resort for fishermen. During the tourist season several daily trains are run to and from Petoskey connecting with the steamer Walloon, which makes the circuit of the lake—a pleasant trip for excursion parties. The Hotel Mizer furnishes accommodations, and boats, fishing tackle, etc., can be obtained.

81. HIGGIN'S LAKE.

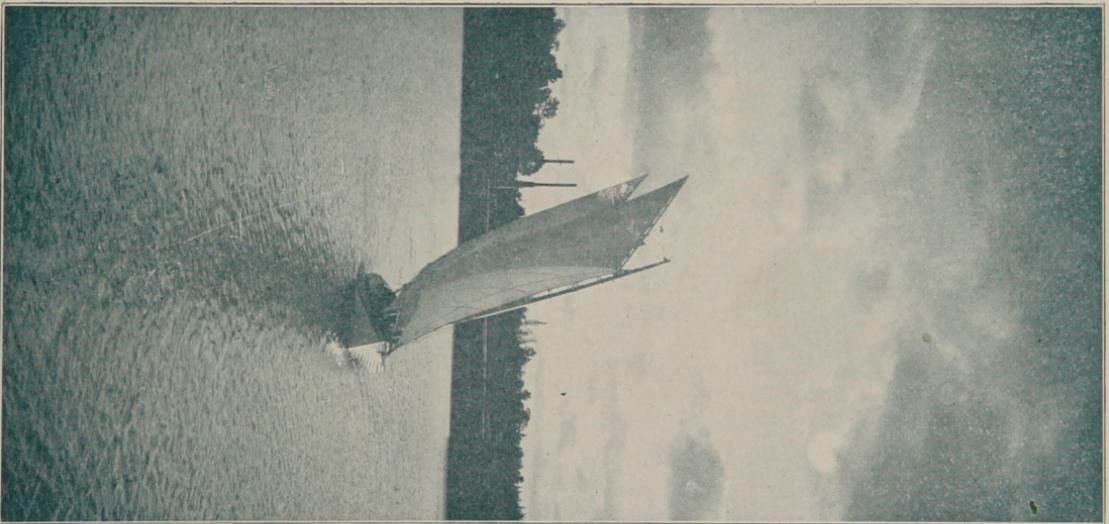
Lying across the southern line of Crawford county, but mostly in the northwestern part of Roscommon county, is the picturesque body of water, eight miles long and four wide, known as Higgin's Lake. The lake is set in a rugged border of jack pine and scrub oak clearings, with the exception of the land lying along the northwest shore, which is covered with a dense growth of virgin pine wood and along the northeast shore are a number of cottages built for the most part by residents of Saginaw and Bay City, who are largely interested in the resort, which is a private one. The surrounding country is flat except along the southwest, where hills rise abruptly from the shores of the lake, and covered with wood and underbrush present a view ruggedly picturesque. In the middle of the lake a pretty island breaks the monotony of the perspective, and here for a long time lived the hermit, whose residence there had almost become traditional, and of whom romantic tales found credence.

The fishing in Higgin's Lake is excellent, the beach in most part well adapted to bathing, and a broad course, and generally good winds, make sailing a popular and exhilarating sport. Besides the excellence of the fishing, game is abundant in the immediate vicinity, and the feathered tribes as well as deer and even bear are often shot through the winter. The place is accessible on the Michigan Central Railway to Roscommon and from thence by wagon road.

82. THE RAINBOW CLUB.

On the Au Sable River, one a distance of six miles and the other fifteen miles down the river from the village of Grayling, are the headquarters of the Rainbow Club. Picturesque and rude





WHEN 'TIS MOONLIGHT.
THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF EDWIN D. WHITNEY.



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

log structures, composed of cedar blocks and mortar, in the midst of a region famous for fishing and shooting, this club, limited, however, to its members, is a paradise for the lovers of the rod and gun. Speckled and rainbow trout and grayling are the principal varieties of fish, and the surrounding woods abound in feathery game, and indeed, often larger game. The scenery is rugged and wild; cedar and tamarack as well as birch and maple groves and wood, broken by frequent farms where vegetables can be obtained, give the place the air of original wilderness, and at the same time furnish such provision as is necessary. The water supply is from springs.

83. THE FONTINALIS CLUB.

The trout preserve of the Fontinalis Club, in the midst of a pine barren and fine maple and hemlock

woodland, is located five miles northeast of Vanderbilt, Otsego county. The principal attractions are the woods, the trout streams, and the complete isolation from anything which would interfere with complete quiet and rest. The buildings consist of log houses, three in number, and are open only to members of the club, their families and friends. Five miles of trout streams, under the care of the keeper, who is in charge of the hatcheries, is a sufficient attraction to lovers of the sport of trout fishing and shooting.

This club is accessible by way of the Michigan Central Railroad to Vanderbilt, and from there by wagon road, through a rugged, picturesque country, which alone is delightful to the lover of nature.

84. BALDWIN.

The village of Baldwin, with a population of about six hundred, in the southern



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. ON THE AU SABLE RIVER.





THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF THE D. & C. NAVIGATION CO.

part of Lake county, on the line of the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Chicago & West Michigan Railroads, is well situated in the midst of lakes and trout streams to be a very attractive place to fishermen, and, indeed, to any person seeking rest and quiet; and the disciples of Izaak Walton find few better localities to ply the rod. Within a half hour's drive from the village are eight or nine lakes, all of which are pleasant, and most of them are well stocked with fish. Several trout streams, one of which runs through the village, offer further opportunities for excellent sport. The nature of the country, dotted alternately with woodland, lakes, trout streams and farms, is particularly picturesque and rugged. Within a short distance from the village, on the Pere Marquette River, is the "Greenwood Fishing Club," and on Kine Creek is the "Pere Marquette Club," both of which have attractive locations and each of which is well in reach of good trout fishing.

The water supply of the village is from drive wells; and being in the eastern fruit belt there is always a good supply of both fruit and vegetables. The four hotels can accommodate a goodly number of visitors.

85. CRYSTAL LAKE.

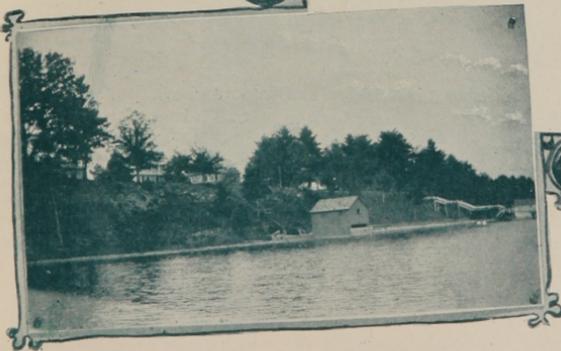
86. BEULAH.

Beulah, in Benzie county, on the southeast shore of the beautiful inland body of water, Crystal Lake, about ten miles long and three wide, is a village of about two hundred permanent population, which in the summer is increased to about four hundred by the summer resorters. The village is on the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, ten miles east of Frankfort, and is in the western Michigan fruit belt, surrounded by an excellent farm and fruit-raising country, where fruit and vegetables are plentiful and cheap. As a summer resort, Beulah presents the usual advantages of inland lake resort localities, good fishing, boating and bathing. The water supply is from springs and artesian wells, in which iron is a noticeable component. A good hotel affords ample accommodations for visitors.





SCENES ABOUT SPRING LAKE.



87. LAKE CITY.

Lake City, a village with a population of twelve hundred, which is increased somewhat during the summer months, is situated on the east shore of Muskrat Lake, in the west central part, and is the county seat of Missaukee county. The attractions of the village as a summer resort are: the lake on whose shore it is located, the fishing which for the most part consists in bass and perch in the lake and trout in the neighboring streams, and the fruit and vegetables which are plentiful in the surrounding country. The place is reached by the Missaukee branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

88. BASS LAKE PARK.

On the west shore of Bass Lake, a body of water in Mason county, two miles long and a mile wide, lying parallel with and emptying into Lake Michigan, Bass Lake Park, a piece of picturesque woodland comprising eighty acres, is cleared, platted, and made desirable for cottages and camps. The general attractiveness of the place, its proximity to Lake Michigan, the excellent boating, bathing and trout and bass fishing in the inland lake, as well as the cheapness of the property and the possibility of living at a reasonable expense, make it desirable especially to persons who desire to avoid expensive summer homes. The Park is not on the line of the railroads, but can be reached by way of Pentwater, which is four miles south on the Chicago & West Michigan Railway, and from Ludington, eight miles north on the Flint & Pere Marquette and Mason & Oceana Railroads. The large dining hall on the grounds offers accommodations for the campers and cottages.

89. RUSH LAKE.

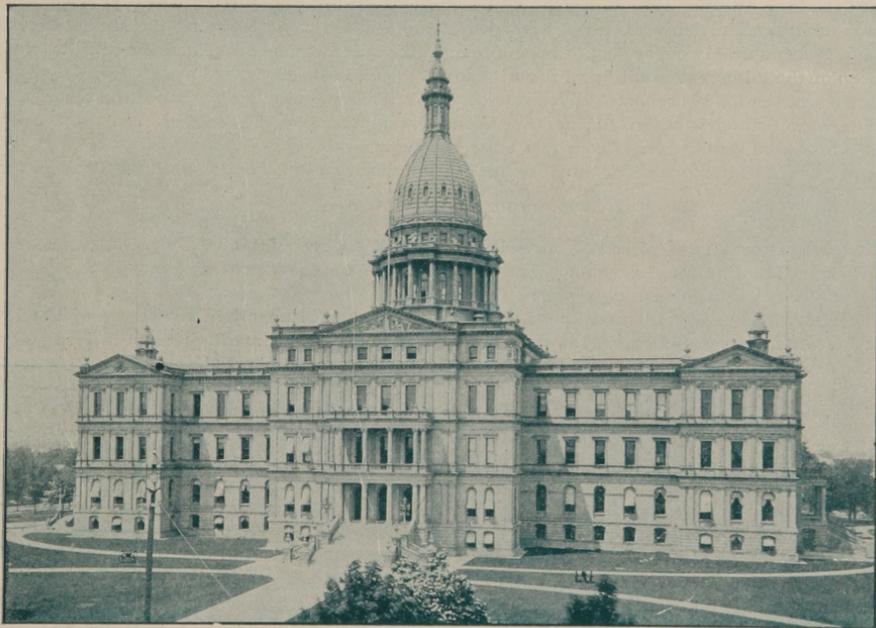
Rush Lake is in the northern part of Huron county, about one mile from Saginaw Bay, and four and one-half miles northwest of Pinnebog. The nearest railroad station is Caseville, about five miles east on the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern; and Kinde, on the Flint & Pere Marquette, is about seven miles distant. Fishing, boating and bathing are good, and in season some excellent shooting may be had.

90. LITTLEFIELD LAKE.

In the northwest corner of Isabella county is located Littlefield Lake, a considerable inland body of water, where the fishing and boating make it attractive for visitors, and the surrounding farming country a pleasant setting for the lake. Without the facilities for extensive resorting, Littlefield Lake is a pleasant place for campers and fishing parties. It is accessible by the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Ann Arbor Railroads.

125. OAKLAND BEACH, HESS LAKE.

Hess Lake, situated two miles from the village of Newaygo, in Newaygo county, and reached by the Chicago & West Michigan



STATE CAPITOL.

Railroad to Newaygo, and by wagon road through a beautiful stretch of country, is a pretty and attractive body of water. Oakland Beach, situated on the north end of the lake, which is three miles long and two wide, is the principal resort. At this point, and along the east banks of the lake, the clean sandy beach, with a gentle slope for a long distance, makes an excellent place for women and children to bathe in safety. The fishing is good, bass, perch, and kindred varieties being the kinds caught in the greatest numbers. The boating, and there is nearly every sort of inland lake water craft which can be had for rent, is excellent, and the breeze, which has a clean sweep of the lake, makes sailing a favorite sport.

The sanitary condition of the lake is reported to be carefully looked after by the managers of the resort and cottage owners; the water supply is from drive wells and is slightly mineral. About five hundred people come to this resort every year, largely from Chicago, Indianapolis and Grand Rapids, many of whom are cottage owners.

One good hotel, and cottages which may be rented by the year or shorter term, furnish accommodations for visitors.

127. LANSING.

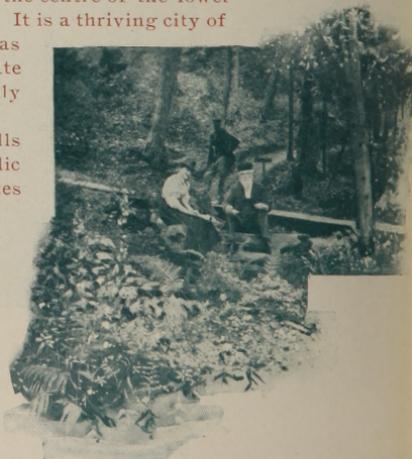
The capital of any state is usually an object of curiosity and the objective point of visitors and tourists who are interested in the political and historical movements of the commonwealth, for there is concentrated the heart of the political organization and the directing power of the state government.

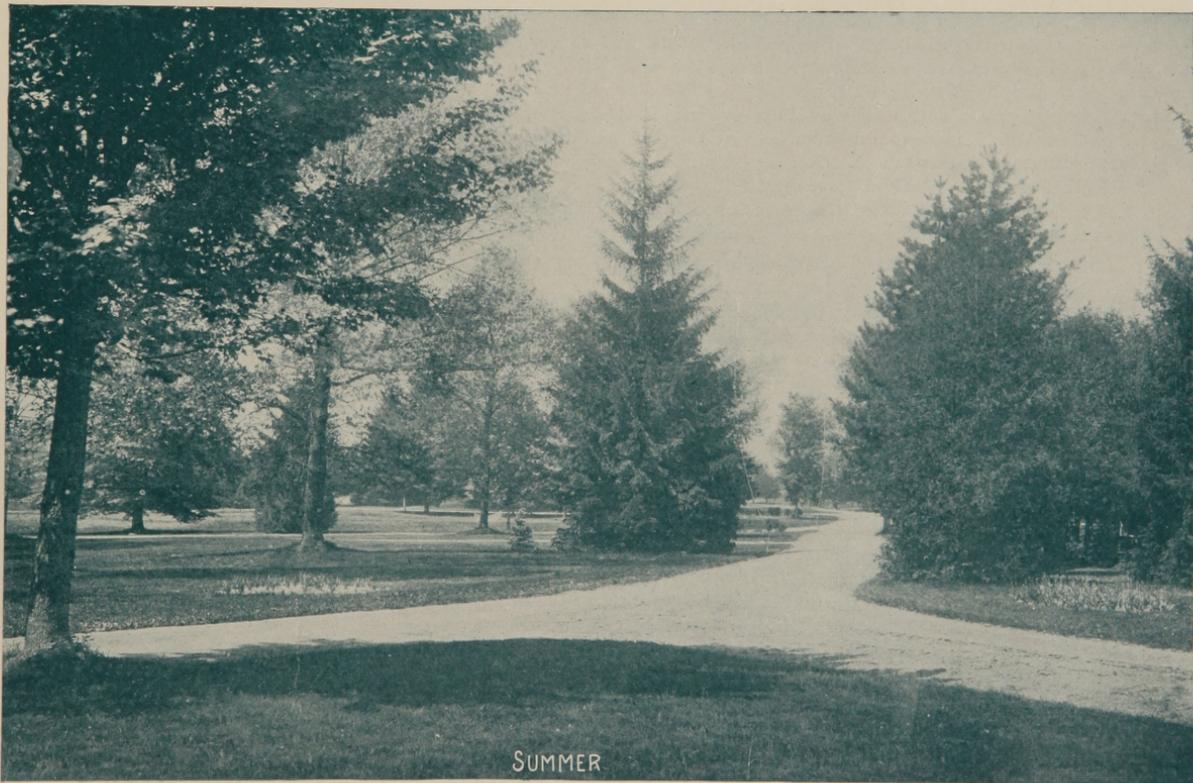
Lansing, the capital city of Michigan, located in the county of Ingham, is nearly in the centre of the lower peninsula, and is well situated, geographically, for the purposes of state government. It is a thriving city of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants; it has wide, shady streets, the trees being so planted as to make three vistas in each street along which one can look. There are beautiful private residences, imposing city and government buildings, and towering above all, and easily visible for miles distant, is the tall grey dome of the capitol building.

Electric lights, sewers and the water works system, by which water is taken from wells and distributed over the city, make a healthy, desirable place for residence, while the public schools, libraries and churches, excellently conducted by acknowledged talent, completes that which goes to make a city desirable and beautiful.

The State institutions, which besides the State capitol building, are located within the corporate limits of the city are the School for the Blind, and the Industrial School for Boys, while outside the city limits, and connected with the main part of the city by the electric street car system, lies the beautiful campus, the picturesque buildings and the unsurpassed farm of the

State Agricultural College. A beautiful village of itself, with an attendance of four hundred and eighty students, with its excellent faculty and competent instructors, with





SUMMER

VIEW ON CAMPUS AT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

surrounding grounds, which for beauty of location and tastefulness of arrangement cannot be excelled, the Agricultural College, and farm, make a most attractive place for the visitor; and a trip to the capital is not complete without viewing these picturesque grounds. The land contained in the campus at the Agricultural College consists of forty acres, and the adjoining farms and adjacent lands of six hundred and thirty-six acres more. Nearly all forest trees common to this section of the country, and nearly, if not all the vegetables, plants and flowers are here grown. Cattle particularly desirable for farming purposes, and other of the domestic animals are raised and experimented with, and one of the factors which makes Michigan farms so profitable and attractive is the knowledge obtained at this school. Among its students have been the sons of governors of other states than Michigan, and of at least one president of the United States.

Because of the Agricultural College, the State School for the Blind, the State Industrial School for Boys and the State Capitol, Lansing is a summer resort to which special excursion trains are run from neighboring states.

91. SEVEN ISLANDS.

On the Grand river, in Eaton county, twelve miles west from Lansing, is a picturesque bit of scenery, consisting of sandstone ledges which rise precipitately from the water's edge, probably suggesting the name of the city which is located there, Grand Ledge. The Grand River at this point is broken by seven islands, and on one of them is located a hotel which is the objective point of a large number of picnickers and excursionists daily. The place itself, situated along the banks of the river is a pretty city with about three thousand inhabitants, surrounded by an excellent farming country; and the resort, which is within the corporate limits of the city, is closed in the winter, but in the summer the attendance is often as high as six hundred daily, for a period of three months. The water supply, with which the locality is especially favored is from flowing artesian wells and is of excellent quality, and the locality is easily accessible by the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad.

124. WHITMORE LAKE.

Whitmore Lake, in Livingston county, on the Ann Arbor Railroad, eleven miles north of Ann Arbor, is a pleasant little lake, with a hamlet reaching along its shore, and it is a favorite place for picnickers and excursionists, who come in large numbers during the summer months to take advantage of the fishing, bathing and boating, all of which are excellent here.

This lake is but one of a large number of lakes in Livingston county and in the adjoining county of Washtenaw, which are attractive and popular as resorts, and a series of lakes in this vicinity including Lake George, Zuki Lake, Long Lake, Portage Lake, Pleasant Lake and Silver Lake, are all pleasant, easily accessible lakes. Those resort localities, lying along the line of the Ann Arbor Railroad, are popular with Toledo people, who take advantage of the excursions to spend a day of rest and quiet on the shady shores of these pretty little lakes.

The summer population of these lakes is varying, and generally consists of the excursionists and picnickers who frequent the place; although along the banks of all of them, cottages, plain and unassuming, but commodious and pleasant, furnish accommo-

dations for summer residents. Nearly all kinds of water craft may be had at any of the several lakes mentioned; bathing is a favorite recreation with the visitors; fishing is another excellent sport and much indulged in.

The surrounding country is an excellent farming community, and the orchards, gardens, and fields of grain are well worth a drive on the good roads which cross the vicinity.

120. ISLAND LAKE.

Island Lake, in the southern part of Livingston county, near the village of Brighton, is one of several lakes in that vicinity, which are popular picnic resorts, good fishing grounds and in several localities the site of pretty summer cottages and hotels. Island Lake, surrounded by flat upland meadow country, somewhat above the level of the lake, has been for some time the location of the yearly encampment of the Michigan National Guards. The immediate shores of the lake are covered with a growth of hardwood, and on the southwest a pretty grove makes an excellent place for picnickers. During the month when the National Guard of Michigan is in camp, it is a favorite place for excursions; and the tented tract of ground with the lakes in close proximity offers combined attractions. Aside from the National Guard encampment, the lake is a pleasant, well-shaded piece of water, the fishing, although not plentiful still offers some attraction to the angler, and row boats and a small steamer are for the use of resorters. The resort is accessible by the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad.

92. LONG LAKE.

(GENESEE COUNTY.)

In the center of an excellent farming community and surrounded by more or less dense groves of hardwood, the pretty body of water, Long Lake, which the Indian tradition says is "guarded by the spirit of a Sachem of one of the old tribes who inhabited that vicinity, and that no one will be allowed to be drowned therein," makes a desirable resort for the residents of the neighboring cities and villages. The shores, where the beach slopes gently for many yards, making a safe place for children to bathe or play in the clean sand, is lined with cottages and camps of resorters, and the topography of the country gives a clean play for the north and west wind, which is usually steady, and the sailing is a favorite sport.

The number of resorters at this lake varies from one to three hundred during the warm months, and though there is no hotel proper, there are several places where visitors are well accommodated, and the place is a favorite one for campers. A number of cottages are pretty and some elaborate. The fishing in Long Lake and in the smaller ones in the neighborhood, is good, and the water supply is from drive wells and springs, which are supposed to feed the lake.

93. OAR LAKE.

In Livingston county, and in the midst of good farming and excellent fruit country, the little sheet of water, Oar Lake, is the seat of the "Oar Lake Outing Club," organized for the purpose of general summer outing, and composed largely of Lansing peo-

ple. The attractions at Oar Lake consist largely in the fishing; and pickerel, bass, perch and other similar varieties are abundant. The means of reaching Oar Lake are the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western to Brighton, and the Ann Arbor Railroad to Hamburg, and thence by carriage to the lake.

94. MERLE BEACH.

In the southern part of Clinton county, thirteen miles from Lansing, and seven from St. Johns, the little body of water known as Muskrat Lake, with its comfortable rustic hotel and healthful country surroundings, makes an excellent picnic ground; and even for a considerable length of time might offer many attractions as a resort.

95. PINE LAKE.

More of a picnic ground than a summer resort, and a pleasant place and popular with the neighboring district, is the little lake near Olivet, Eaton county, called Pine Lake. The accommodations for visitors consist only in what they bring, with the exception of the hospitable home of the proprietor. The place is a pretty, shady place, where the fishing is fair and the surroundings conducive to quiet and rest.

119. ORCHARD LAKE, PINE LAKE, CASS LAKE, SYLVAN LAKE AND LONG LAKE.

These lakes, within a radius of five miles, and none of them farther distant from the city of Pontiac, Oakland county, than five miles, comprise a chain of lakes which has become popular as a summer resort. The largest, Cass Lake, is three and one-half miles long by one-half mile wide, across the road from which and connected by a small culvert or ditch, is Orchard lake, where the Michigan Mili-



ORCHARD LAKE.



MILITARY ACADEMY. BETWEEN THE LAKES.

tary Academy is located. The shores of these lakes as well as those of Sylvan and Pine lakes, are connected with the city of Pontiac by means of a street car service. Along the banks of all these lakes are substantial cottages, for the most part owned and occupied during the summer by residents of neighboring towns and cities, and, perhaps in all about five hundred cottages attest to the attractions that these lakes hold out to summer residents. At Orchard lake an excellent hotel offers accommodations to transient visitors; and besides Michigan's popular Military Academy, the lake is well worth visiting. Other hotels along the banks of these lakes offer excellent accommodations, and during the summer months as many, often, as five hundred campers pitch their white tents along the shores where the shady groves and sufficient elevation give pleasant perspective to the outlook, and a convenient opportunity for the breeze to reach the camps.

These lakes are all accessible by car lines from Pontiac, where they connect with the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railroad. Orchard Lake and Sylvan Lake are also stations on the Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

96. LAKE CORA.

Lake Cora is located in the south central part of Van Buren county, and is easy of access from Chicago, being on the South Haven & Eastern Railroad, twenty miles from Kalamazoo; and, with its attractive surroundings and facilities for bathing, fishing and boating, it has become popular as a summer resort.

The lake itself is surrounded by high banks, and fringed with forest trees of oak, and the gently sloping banks and clean sand beach make an excellent place for children and women to bathe with safety. The water supply is from dug wells, from which mineral water is pumped to the hotel, a three-story wood building, which, with the adjoining cottages, gives ample accommodations to visitors. Fruit and vegetables as well as all farm products are plentiful in the vicinity which is excellent farming country, and the locality upon which the resort is located is itself an attractive farm.

In winter the population is about fifty-two, which is increased during the summer to an average of one hundred and seventy-five.



LAKE CORA.

128. DUCK LAKE.

Duck Lake, in the southwestern part of Calhoun county, twelve miles from the village of Albion, and on the proposed line of the Toledo & Northern, is a body of water one and one-half miles long and one-half mile wide, noted for its excellent fishing. It is frequented by neighboring residents and by people from Albion, Marshall and Battle Creek, who own the pretty cottages which dot the shores along the east and west of the lake, where the shady groves of oak and hardwood make a pleasant setting for the unassuming buildings, and for the tents of the campers who come in considerable numbers during the summer months. Two houseboats on the lake, make a novel and romantic summer residence for their owners, and attract the curiosity of the uninitiated.

The facilities for boating and bathing are good. The shallow beach, which is sandy and which slopes gently to deep water, makes a good place for women and children to bathe without fear of danger; and a toboggan slide enlivens the sport of bathing. The water supply, with which the place is especially favored, is from drive wells and of mineral qualities, which, though as yet not analyzed, are hoped to possess some desirable curative qualities.

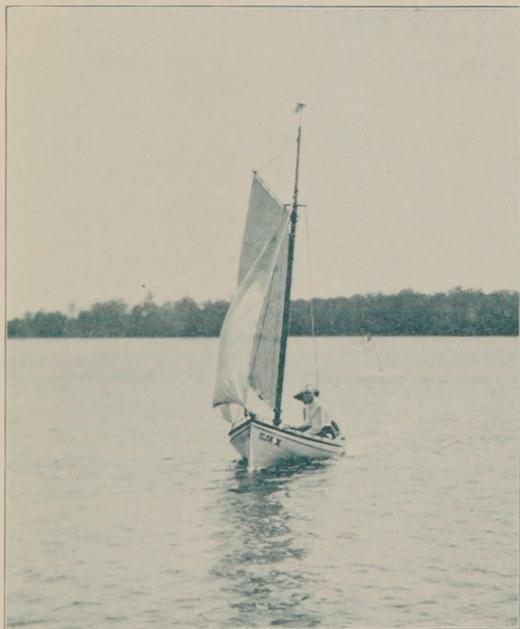
The principle varieties of fish are bass, perch, pickerel and kindred varieties. A good summer hotel, and cottages which may be rented, furnish accommodations for visitors.

98. VANDERCOOK'S LAKE.

Three and one-half miles south of the city of Jackson, Vandercook's Lake is a quiet, wood-skirted body of water, where in the summer months the cottages and camps of resorters testify to its popularity among the people of the vicinity. It is used more as a large picnic ground than as a place for summer residences, though cottages may be rented and a pleasant summer may be spent here. The groves are mostly of oak, which grow, in many places, almost to the waters edge, and make a cool shady spot for cottagers. The fishing is confined to bass, pike and pickerel. The lake is surrounded by excellent farming country, and all kinds of fruit and vegetables are plentiful. The resort is accessible from Jackson by wagon road, and from whence an excellent cycle path has been built.

97. PAW PAW LAKE.

Paw Paw Lake at almost the northern extremity of Berrien county, a mile and a half from Watervliet, is a pretty little lake three miles long and a mile and a half wide, along the shores of which are nearly three hundred cottages most of which are owned by Chicago people, with whom the place is evidently a favorite resort. The black bass fishing here is excellent, the facilities for bathing are good, and the sailing and boating generally is an exhilarating amusement. There are two modest hotels which furnish accommodations for a limited number of guests, and another and larger hotel is in prospect. The resort is accessible by the South Haven & Eastern Railroad to Watervliet, and from thence by wagon road.



ON LAKE CORA.

99. BERRIEN SPRINGS.

Berrien Springs, a homelike, substantial village of one thousand inhabitants, is picturesquely located on the bluff overlooking the St. Joseph river, twenty-five miles from its mouth, and in the centre of a rich farming and fruit district.

"It is the site of one of the forts built by LaSalle in 1679, being one of a chain of forts which he proposed building on the lakes and rivers that would bind the great valleys of the west together, thus germinating a plan to secure the whole country to France. Just above the town are the 'Indian Fields,' which have been converted into a park, with beautiful drives and walks. The Fields still retain the footprints of barbaric life, and many curious specimens of pottery have been found which are of such ancient type that it is suspected that this was the site of one of the very ancient Aztec villages. The town receives its name from the numerous springs in the vicinity. Sulphur and chalybeate springs and other mineral waters are abundant; and lie open to the free use of all who come to partake of their virtues."—*Elkhart Observer*.

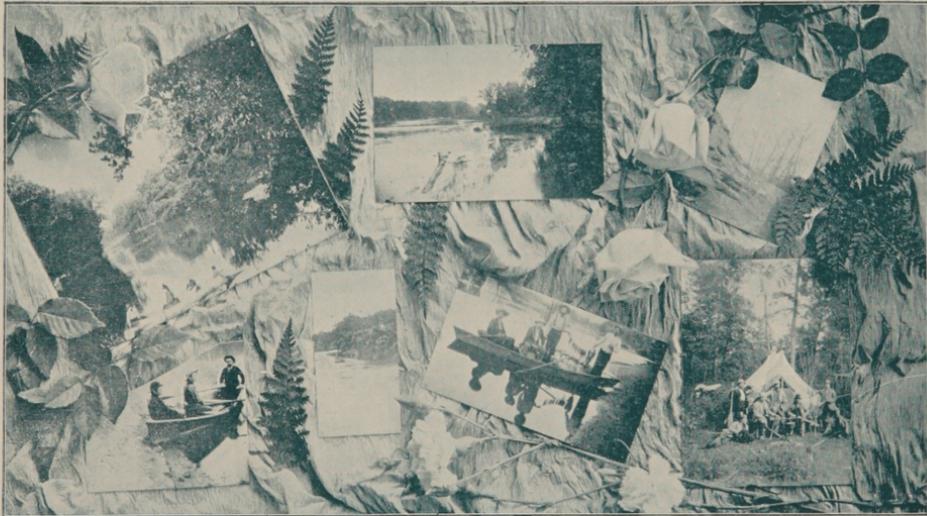
The steamers of the Graham & Morton Transportation Co., the Chicago, St. Joseph & Benton Harbor Transportation Co., plying between Chicago and the mouth of the St. Joseph river, make direct connections with trains on the Big Four Railway, and a fifteen mile ride through vineyards and orchards brings tourists to Berrien Centre, thence a three mile drive to Berrien Springs.

Some may prefer the ride up the river by steamboat which leaves St. Joseph every morning except Saturday for this place. The river is a winding one past fruit farms, field, meadow, and forest, with banks now low and wide, with grassy slopes or dense forest, then high, precipitous bluffs, passing in quick succession, a ride of twenty-five miles. The all rail route, Chicago to



THIS CUT USED BY COURTESY OF C. & W. M. R. R.

AT PAW PAW LAKE.



VIEWS NEAR BERRIEN SPRINGS.

Berrien Springs, is by Michigan Central to Niles, thence by Big Four to Berrien Centre.

129. BARRON LAKE RESORT.

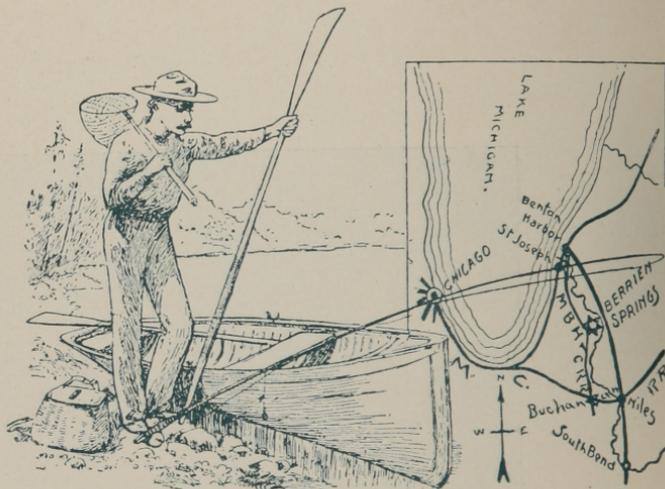
Barron Lake Resort, in the southwestern part of the State, about three and one-half miles from the thriving village of Niles, and on the Air Line Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, has a summer population of nearly two hundred people, and has summer hotels, pretty cottages, and all the facilities for summer residence and enjoyable resorting.

Surrounded by high ground, which in several places rises to moderate prominence, covered by a growth of oak which lends a grateful shade to the resorts, and an added attractiveness to the whole perspective, the lake is a desirable place, not only for the number of public and private cottages which dot the woodland banks, but for the tents of the campers, whose white roofs are always conspicuous among the trees during the summer months.

The water supply is from drive wells. The bathing and boating are good, dressing rooms are available for the bathers, and the shallow water at the gently receding shore makes an especially desirable place for women and children to bathe. Boats of almost any kind may be hired, and there is ample room for a good sailing course. The principal varieties of fish are bass and perch, and other inland fish are caught. Fruit and vegetables are plentiful and cheap in the surrounding country, and fresh butter and eggs are always easily secured from the neighboring farmers.

100. CLEAR LAKE.

Clear Lake, a picturesque little body of water in the southern part of Berrien county, is only a few miles from the southern boundary of the State, and is on the Michigan Central and the Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Columbus Railroads. The boating, bathing and fishing, and all facilities for pleasurable resorting are excellent, and the oak, beech, maple and small pine woodland gives the locality added attraction in the cool, shady groves that surround the lake. A steam launch and first-rate sail boats add to the attractions. The water supply is from a well, and the accommodations for resorters are an excellent hotel, and cottages which may be rented.



BERRIEN SPRINGS.



A RIVER SCENE ON ST. JO RIVER.

tackle and other implements for sport or pleasure may be had here. The accommodations for visitors are the hotels at the two resorts, and cottages which may be rented for the summer or shorter periods.

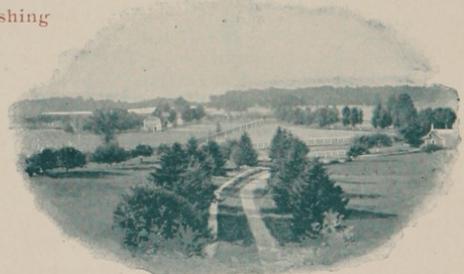
116. COLDWATER LAKE.

With its two pretty resorts, Sans Souci, on the east shore of the lake, and ten miles south of Cotdwater, and Crystal Beach, on the north end of the lake, eight miles from Coldwater, Coldwater Lake is a pretty body of water about three miles long and one and a half miles wide, lying in the southeastern part of Branch county. The low bluffs and hills which rise somewhat abruptly from the waters edge, are well wooded on the north and west banks of the lake, and shaded by small groves on the east; and the shore, which slopes gently from the banks, is

101. DIAMOND LAKE.

Within easy access of Chicago, on the Air Line Division of the Michigan Central and Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroads, Diamond Lake is two miles east of Cassopolis. The lake is an attractive body of water surrounded by hardwood groves and pleasant shores. The fishing is principally black bass, and the sloping beach and comfortable water make bathing a safe and pleasant recreation. Forest Hall, the principal resort, upon the banks of the lake and on the west end is near the station of the same name. It is located on high, dry land, and surrounded by a grove of hardwood trees. Sandy Beach station, on the east end of the lake, is another resort, and a pleasant attractive

place for visitors.
Boats, fishing



THIS PLATE USED BY COURTESY OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.
VIEW AT DIAMOND LAKE.

sand and gravel and makes an excellent place for bathing where children may go with safety. In the middle of the lake a wooded island is an attractive and picturesque relief.

Sans Souci, on the east shore of the lake is a very attractive locality, located on high banks and well shaded by the groves of hardwood, containing a number of cottages, which if not elegant are commodious and pretty.

Crystal Beach, too, at the north end of the lake, is a pleasant and attractive locality, being well shaded, and favored with a gently sloping shore, and is sufficiently high to command the view and to get the benefit of the circulation of air.

The lake offers a good sailing course, and all kinds of sailing craft may be had for hire. The fishing is good and consists in bass, perch, pickerel and kindred fish. The water supply is pure and cold and is taken from drive wells. About four hundred persons take advantage of this locality during the summer months. The lake is accessible by the Lake Shore Railway to Coldwater, and from thence by wagon road.

118. MARBLE LAKE.

Marble Lake, in Quincy township, Branch county, accessible from Coldwater and Quincy by wagon road and bicycle paths, is a pleasant resort, where fishing is good, boating a favorite sport and where the high, shady banks, plentiful with original hardwood groves, pleasant, cosy cottages and plain but ample summer hotels offers a delightful retreat from the heat of a summer in the city or town. All the attractions of a pleasant, easily accessible lake, pure water and good sport can be found here.

117. MORRISON'S LAKE.

Three miles north of Coldwater, and accessible from that place by a good wagon road which runs between Union City and Coldwater and excellent bicycle paths from the latter place, Morrison's Lake is a pleasant place for summer rest and diversion. The high wooded banks and the plentiful shade on the east side of the lake make a picturesque locality for the resort,

Templar Beach, whose twenty-five cottages dotted here and there in the grove, and the white tents of the camping parties, makes a very seductive sight for persons seeking rest and comfort at some body of inland water. The fishing is good, and the opportunities for bathing and boating are excellent.

121. BAW BEESE LAKE.

A portion of this lake lies within the corporate limits of the city of Hillsdale; it is nearly two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, and it has been made attractive to summer resorters and picnickers by improvements in the way of hotel, pavilion, toboggan slide and bath houses. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad have made several of the improvements at this place, and it runs excursions here frequently. Opposite the city, and across the lake from the hotel, about thirty cottages, owned by the residents of Hillsdale, offer attractions to those more quietly inclined. The average number of summer visitors is about one hundred and fifty. The water supply is from wells. The lake was named after Chief Baw Beese, who, the Indian tradition says,

in a fit of anger killed his beautiful daughter because she fell in love with a white man, and threw her body into the lake. The first cottage built at the lake was called Winona, after the Indian girl.

102. EVAN'S LAKE.

Evans Lake is in the northern part of Lenawee county, and one of a number of lakes in that vicinity, surrounded by prosperous farming country and excellent farms. All kinds of fruit and vegetables are plentiful in the immediate vicinity, especially celery, which is cultivated abundantly and with great success. The lake is popular with picnickers and fishing parties, and the beach which is abrupt and the water very deep and cool, makes an excellent place for expert swimmers; but is not so well adapted for a family resort on that account.

103. DEVIL'S LAKE.

In Lenawee county, easy of access by way of the Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee Railroad, surrounded by high banks on which groves of original giant beeches, maples and oaks shade the shores, lies the picturesque little lake, whose name, Devil's Lake, belies the attractive surroundings. Shallow, sloping shores make a safe and pleasant place for bathing, the lake, nearly an "L" shape and about three miles across, gives a good sailing course, and the plenteous supply of black bass, perch and other kindred of the finny tribe offer attractions to the disciples of Walton.

The resorts, Manitou Beach, on the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, and Beardsell's and Cole's Landings, along the westerly borders of the lake, with their ample resort hotels, the pretty cottages, and the white tents of the campers which, nestled in the surrounding shady woodland banks, dot the shores of the lake, offer sufficient attractions to the numbers of resorters, summer residents and campers who every year make this lake their summer vacation place.

130. CLARK'S LAKE.

In Jackson county, ten miles south of the city of Jackson, on the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, is Clark's Lake, where there are numerous cottages, and where many people from Cincinnati go to spend the summer.

MICHIGAN'S MINERAL AND SANITARY SPRINGS.

In presenting the subject of Michigan's Mineral Springs, Mineral Baths, and other sanitary drinking and bath water, it will not be practicable to dwell upon the qualities and sanitary properties of the different waters at the various localities. It is not the province of this publication to make comparisons of their various healing powers. It will be sufficient to present the analyses of some of Michigan's mineral waters as have been reported to this Board, and leave the rest to the persons who are in search of such properties as the different ones present.

In alphabetical order come: Americanus Mineral Water, Lansing; Bay Port Mineral Water, Bay Port; Clark's Mineral Springs Bath House, Detroit; The Crystal Water Company's Water, Bay City; Eastman Mineral Springs, Benton Harbor; Excelsior Mineral Bath House, Benton Harbor; Mt. Clemens; No-che-mo Springs, Reed City; Oak Grove Mineral Water, Flint; Port Huron Mineral Bath Company, Port Huron; Salutaris Water, St. Clair; Sand Beach Mineral Water, Sand Beach; Somerville Mineral Springs, Somerville Springs; Welcome Islands Lithia Water, near Pontiac; and the Ypsilanti Mineral Bath House, Ypsilanti.

For those localities which are already mentioned as summer-resort localities, only the analysis of the water will be given. Those localities which by reason of the fact that they offer little if any resort attractions aside from the waters they produce will receive short mention, and those localities which present other attractions will be briefly mentioned, relative to their desirable features.

Only those localities from which mineral springs were reported are mentioned in this publication. Not all the mineral springs in Michigan are reported. Probably a very small part of the whole number is mentioned.

131. AMERICANUS MINERAL WATER.

The Americanus Mineral Well, in the City of Lansing, at the junction of the Grand and Cedar Rivers, was at one time the location of a large hotel and bath house, the latter of which now stands, but which has not been used as a bath house for some time. The well is one thousand, four hundred and two feet in depth, and the waters are bottled and sold throughout Michigan, Chicago, Ill., and other places.

The analysis of the water is as follows:

Phosphate of Soda.....	30.065	Carbonate Calcium.....	103.086
Chloride of Sodium.....	220.224	Sulphate of Potassa.....	14.940
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	112.080	Silica.....	3.900
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	80.560	Alumina.....	traces
Carbonate of Iron.....	3.681	Phosphate of Lime.....	a trace
Carbonate of Lithium.....	0.101	Carbonic Acid.....	235.550

15. BAY PORT MINERAL WELL.

The well is located below the bluff, and between the hotel and the bay. It is three hundred and twenty-eight feet deep. The water is found in a coarse gray sand rock, rises above the surface and forms a flowing well. The water is at a uniform temperature of 47°, summer and winter. Analysis by Professor A. B. Prescott:

ANN ARBOR, MICH., October 13, 1891.

	Grains per U. S. Gallon.	The bases and acids, separately determined, are as follows:	Grains per Gallon.
Sulphate of Calcium.....	25.6405	Calcium Oxide.....	11.6341
Bicarbonate of Calcium.....	2.2141	Magnesium Oxide.....	2.4594
Chloride of Magnesium.....	5.8245	Sodium Oxide.....	32.6159
Chloride of Sodium.....	53.9742	Ferrous Oxide.....	0.1577
Bicarbonate of Sodium.....	11.7249	Sulphuric Anhydride.....	15.0840
Carbonate of Iron.....	0.2570	Chlorine.....	37.3245
Silicic Acid.....	0.8412	Carbonic Anhydride.....	7.3843
		Silicic Anhydride.....	0.6485
Total saline matter.....	100.4764	Specific Gravity, 1.0017. Reaction, faintly alkaline.	

1. CLARK'S MINERAL SPRINGS BATH HOUSE—DETROIT.

Analysis by Samuel P. Duffield, Ph. D., M. D.:

Analysis.	Per Liter.	Per gal. Imperial.	Analysis.	Per Liter.	Per gal. Imperial.
Sodic Chloride.....	5.84600	4092.200	Magnesia Carbonate.....	.01925	13.475
Potassic Chloride.....	.00030	.210	Calcic Carbonate.....	.25560	178.920
Calcic Chloride.....	1.47430	1032.010	Silica.....	.00600	4.200
Calcic Sulphate.....	3.07021	2149.141	Alumina.....	.02300	16.100
Magnesia Sulphate.....	1.85490	1298.430	Hydric Sulphide.....	.69465	48.427

104. CRYSTAL WATER COMPANY.

Bay City is the location of the distilling plant of the Crystal Water Company, Limited, and here water is put through the process of evaporation, condensation and aeration, and is prepared in large quantities for sale and use in Bay City and for mercantile purposes. No analysis of the water, after the distillation, has been received at this office; but this method is the logical one to produce water which is absolutely pure. A large amount of this water is shipped from Bay City, and its manufacturers and many of its users claim much for its efficiency for sanitary purposes. It is, certainly, a very delightful table water.

67. EASTMAN SPRINGS—BENTON HARBOR.

PROF. HAINES' ANALYSIS.

The following are the results of analyses of the waters of four mineral springs at Benton Harbor, Michigan:

"KING DAVID."		"SAUL."	
Each gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:	Grains.	Each gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium.....	0.119	Chloride of Sodium.....	0.095
Bicarbonate of Sodium.....	0.676	Sulphate of Sodium.....	0.110
Sulphate of Potassium.....	0.145	Bicarbonate of Sodium.....	1.021
Bicarbonate of Calcium.....	8.124	Sulphate of Potassium.....	0.083
Bicarbonate of Magnesium.....	3.532	Bicarbonate of Calcium.....	7.797
Bicarbonate of Iron.....	1.298	Bicarbonate of Magnesium.....	6.144
Phosphate of Manganese.....	well marked traces.	Bicarbonate of Iron.....	1.049
Alumina.....	0.117	Silica.....	0.350
Silica.....	0.583		
	14.594	Total.....	16.649
Temperature 50° F. Specific gravity 1000. Carbonic acid gas 36.38 cubic inches per gallon.		Temperature 51° F. Specific gravity 1000 $\frac{1}{4}$. Carbonic acid gas 37.21 cubic inches per gallon.	
"SILVER QUEEN."		"COLONEL'S OWN."	
Each gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:	Grains.	Each gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium.....	0.096	Chloride of Sodium.....	0.119
Bicarbonate of Sodium.....	1.364	Bicarbonate of Sodium.....	0.835
Bicarbonate of Potassium.....	1.074	Bicarbonate of Potassium.....	1.559
Sulphate of Potassium.....	traces.	Sulphate of Potassium.....	traces.
Bicarbonate of Calcium.....	6.800	Bicarbonate of Calcium.....	8.875
Bicarbonate of Magnesium.....	3.225	Bicarbonate of Magnesium.....	6.296
Silica.....	0.117	Iron and Alumina.....	0.234
	12.676	Silica.....	0.117
Temperature 50° F. Specific gravity 1000 $\frac{1}{2}$. Carbonic acid gas 35.46 cubic inches per gallon.		Total.....	18.035
		Temperature 51° F. Specific gravity 1000 $\frac{1}{4}$. Carbonic acid gas 38.96 cubic inches per gallon.	

67. EXCELSIOR MINERAL BATH HOUSE—BENTON HARBOR.

The Excelsior Mineral Bath House, a commodious and perfectly-appointed brick structure, with a capacity of over three hundred baths daily, has just been completed at Benton Harbor, Mich., for the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, etc., any form of blood, skin and nervous diseases; catarrhal troubles, morphine and opium habit.

The bath house is handsome in appearance, beautifully situated, thoroughly modern, and easily accessible, being only two minutes' walk from the boat docks and railway depots.

The building is well lighted, heated and ventilated, and the office and waiting rooms are tastefully and even elegantly furnished.

Every provision has been made for the comfort and convenience of patrons. The heating and ventilating of the building has been provided for, and patients can avail themselves of the curative properties of the water at any season of the year without danger of contracting colds or experiencing any discomfort. Skilled medical attendance and advice can be had.

The baths are administered by a corps of skilled attendants, who see that the bath is properly given and attend the patient throughout the process. The time ordinarily allowed for each bath is one-half hour and longer if necessary. Fifteen minutes is the usual time spent in the tub, during which time the patient is being worked upon by the attendant, especially in cases of rheumatism and blood diseases.

Rubbing, kneading and patting the affected parts, or the whole body while in the tub, is the order of attendance bestowed on the patient by the attendant, thus securing the maximum amount of benefit and efficacy of the water.

After the bath a thorough sweating process is gone through with and a sufficient length of time is spent in the cooling room to reduce the temperature of the body to normal heat, thus insuring the patient against contracting colds or experiencing discomfort after leaving the building.

Benton Harbor Excelsior Mineral Water is a water in its pure and natural state, taken from the wells fourteen hundred feet deep; and the analysis of the water is almost identical with that showing the salts in the human body.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.

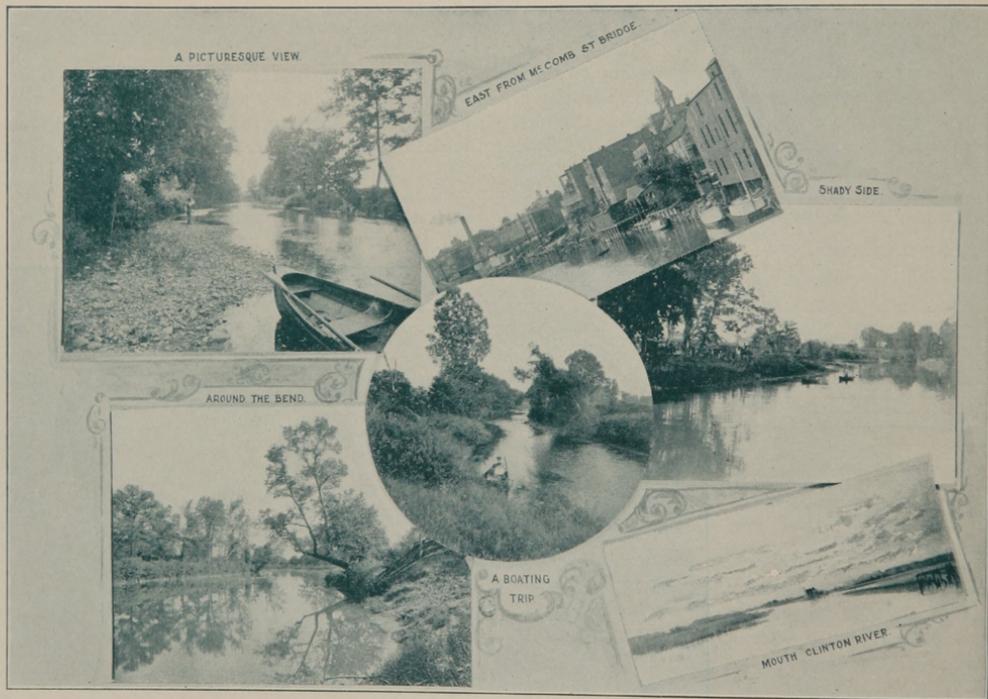
Each gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:	
Silica.....	0.233
Alumina.....	0.350
Calcium Carbonate.....	traces.
Calcium Sulphate.....	85.439
Calcium Chloride.....	1578.240
Magnesium Chloride.....	605.900
Magnesium Bromide.....	46.720
Sodium Chloride.....	6921.120
Lithium Chloride.....	traces.
Potassium Chloride.....	traces.
	8938.002
Hydrogen Sulphide in cubic inches per gallon at 70° F.....	27.8
Specific gravity of water at 70°.....	1.1058

112. MT. CLEMENS.

Probably one of the best known and most frequented of Michigan's health resorts, and the one bearing the widest reputation for the curative qualities of its waters, is the City of Mt. Clemens, in Macomb County, a few miles from the shores of Lake St. Clair, on the Detroit



BATH HOUSES BENTON HARBOR
EXCELSIOR MINERAL WELLS



SCENES ON THE CLINTON RIVER.

and Port Huron Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, and connected with Detroit, twenty miles distant, by the Detroit and Mt. Clemens Electric Railway.

Mt. Clemens owes its reputation as a resort, and its prominence as a prosperous and beautiful city, to the medicinal virtues of its mineral waters, and the efficacy of its thermal baths. Its mineral waters are secured by drilling wells from eight hundred to thirteen hundred feet deep—the greater the depth the stronger the mineral qualities of the water, but the increased strength is principally in sodium (common salt). The medicinal virtue is fully contained in the waters of the shallow wells, as well as in the deepest, with the exception of the increased strength of sodium, as before mentioned.

The first well was drilled in 1865 by a company organized for the purpose of prospecting for oil. After drilling nearly thirteen hundred feet, they abandoned the hope of securing oil, but ascertained that the water of the well was rich in salt, and after some delay a new company was organized and commenced its manufacture in large quantities, but they were never able to make it a commercial success. This was principally because of the quality of the salt manufactured. Fortunately, its medicinal virtues were discovered while the manufacture of salt was in progress.

The city is beautifully situated on gently rolling or nearly level land, at the head of navigation on the Clinton River, which circles through and around part of the city, adding to its beauty and advantages as a pleasure resort as well as to its commercial and shipping interests. Its lovely shaded streets, lined with elegant residences of prosperous citizens and the cozy cottage houses of the working classes, and all combining to make the city a desirable place of residence and an exceedingly pleasant place to visit.

The permanent population of Mt. Clemens is about six thousand, and the average number of resorters is reported to be about two thousand, though these are not necessarily confined to summer visitors, for the baths at Mt. Clemens are visited at all times of the year, though most frequently in the summer.

It would be impracticable to give in detail the various hotels and bath houses, and in general the accommodations for visitors at Mt. Clemens; suffice it to say that there are four bath houses; seven hotels with baths attached; four hotels without baths attached, and that most of these are palatial and commodious. The capacity for the entertainment of visitors in Mt. Clemens is almost unlimited.

It would be equally impracticable to give the various certified analyses of the numerous mineral wells, all of which are highly recommended to sufferers from rheumatism and blood diseases.

Pilgrims to the healing waters of Mt. Clemens will find no trouble in selecting through routes to this Mecca of health and rest. Detroit, the principal city in Michigan, can be reached more easily from north, south, east and west, than can most cities of like situation. It is located on the main lines of the Michigan Central, the Wabash, the Grand Trunk System, Flint & Pere Marquette, Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western, and a division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. There is also through service with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and other southern lines. To reach Mt. Clemens from Detroit one takes the Grand Trunk lines, which have several trains each way daily, or the Rapid Railway, an electric route which carries the passengers from any part of Detroit to Mt. Clemens through a most interesting farming community. Fare twenty-five cents. Coupes and electric cars meet all trains on both roads to accommodate invalids and tourists.

Visitors at Mt. Clemens can enjoy excursions by rail to Detroit, by yachts to the St. Clair Flats, by lake and river to the northern resorts and to neighboring cities on the lakes.

105. NO-CHE-MO SPRINGS—REED CITY.

It is a most romantic and delightful place of resort, within easy walking distance of Reed City, one of Michigan's flourishing towns—easily accessible, owing to the intersection of the two well-known railroads, the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Flint & Pere Marquette, at this point. It is sixty-nine miles north of Grand Rapids, and eighty-nine miles west of Saginaw.

Analysis of No-che-mo Mineral Spring Water, by Prof. Richard Fisher and Prof. Albert B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, Mich.:

	Grains per U. S. Gallon.
Silicic Acid.....	0.8187
Ferrous Carbonate.....	0.1691
Alumina.....	0.0525
Calcium Bicarbonate.....	11.8090
Magnesium Bicarbonate.....	6.4498
Sodium Chloride.....	0.7990
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1.9594
Potassium.....	a trace.
Phosphoric Acid.....	0.0157
Total.....	22.0732

106. OAK GROVE MINERAL WELL.

An analysis of water from the flowing well, two hundred and sixty-five feet deep, at Oak Grove, in the City of Flint, made by Dr. J. E. Clark, Professor of Chemistry in the Detroit College of Medicine, shows that the water comes under the classification of 'alkaline.' The chemist says of the water: "These alkaline waters as a class (that is springs containing alkaline carbonates) are scarce, and as you know, valuable, depending on the degree of alkalinity."

The well is two hundred and sixty-five feet deep, and flows at the rate of about nine gallons per minute.

The following is a comparative analysis of the water and that from a spring in Bath County, Virginia:

One U. S. gallon contains—	Oak Grove. Grains.	Bath County Springs. Grains.
Sodium Chloride.....	98.363	0.000
Potassium Chloride.....	2.973	0.000
Magnesium Chloride.....	1.253	0.342
Magnesium Sulphate.....	0.000	3.534
Calcium Bicarbonate.....	14.053	(carb.) 16.200
Calcium Sulphate.....	13.703	3.007
Magnesium Bicarbonate.....	12.945	(carb.) 3.059
Sodium Sulphate.....	0.000	3.148
Alumina and Iron Oxides.....	0.583	(carb. iron) 0.221
Silica.....	trace.	0.103
Lithia Bicarbonate.....	trace.	0.000

107. PORT HURON MINERAL BATH COMPANY.

Analysis of the water by Prof. Albert B. Prescott, University of Michigan:

Specific Gravity at 15.05 Degrees, C. 1.070.

	Grammes per Liter.	Grains per U. S. Gallon.	Grains in Liter.
Chloride of Potassium.....	5.511	321.508	Potassa.....
Chloride of Sodium.....	70.871	4134.142	Soda.....
Chloride of Magnesium.....	1.012	59.033	Magnesia.....
Chloride of Calcium.....	5.118	298.550	Lime.....
Bromide of Magnesium.....	12.374	721.816	Sulphuric Acid.....
Iodide of Sodium.....	0.377	21.991	Chlorine.....
Sulphate of Calcium.....	3.930	229.280	Bromine.....
Bicarbonate of Potassium.....	0.080	4.507	Iodine.....
Silica.....	0.010	0.583	Carbonic Acid.....
Solids.....	99.283	5791.410	Silica.....
Hydro Sulphuric Acid.....	0.649	37.858	Hydro Sulphuric Acid.....

7. ST. CLAIR SPRINGS, MINERAL. ("SALUTARIS" WATER.)

Analysis of water by Prof. C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., of Columbia College, New York:

Each gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:

	Grains.		Grains.
Chloride of Sodium.....	81.3344	Bicarbonate of Ammonia.....	traces.
Chloride of Potassium.....	1.6979	Silica.....	0.5715
Sulphate of Potassa.....	traces.	Organic matter.....	traces.
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	4.8754	Total.....	97.4943
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	5.1337	Carbonic Acid Gas.....	465.3250
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	3.8814		

13. SAND BEACH MINERAL WATER.

The bath house and spring are located in the heart of the Village of Sand Beach, the main building being so situated as to command a magnificent view of the lake and harbor, and is connected with the Hotel Dow by a passage, insuring convenience. The bath house is equipped with all modern improvements and appurtenances, including steam heat, etc., making it complete throughout.

Analysis of the water by Samuel P. Duffield, M. D., Ph. D., Consulting Chemist, Detroit, Michigan:

Specific Gravity at 60° F., 1.180.

	Grammes per Liter.	Grains per Imp'l Gallon.	Total Solids per Litre.	Grammes.
Calcic Sulphate.....	.9936	69.552	By direct estimation.....	311.6000
Calcic Chloride.....	62.6636	4,386.459	By actual analysis.....	311.5996
Magnesic Chloride.....	5.3542	374.798	Loss.....	.0004
Magnesic Bromide.....	24.8400	1,738.800		
Potassic Chloride.....	37.7788	2,644.521		
Sodic Chloride (salt).....	179.2391	12,546.739		
Salica.....	.7303	51.131		
Total Solids.....	311.5996	21,812.000		
Hydric Sulphide Gas.....	2271,	10.745 cubic inches,		

9. SOMERVILLE SPRINGS MINERAL WATER—ST. CLAIR, MICH.

Analysis of the water by Samuel P. Duffield, M. D., Ph. D.:

	Grains.		Grains.
Chloride Sodium.....	8983.940	Carbonate Calcium.....	
Chloride Calcium.....	2803.780	Carbonate Sodium.....	
Chloride Magnesium.....	242.900	Oxide Iron.....	30.100
Chloride Potassium.....	1680.000	Iodide Magnesium.....	
Sulphate Calcium.....	87.780	Bromide Magnesium.....	68.600
Sulphate Magnesium.....		Silica Acid.....	119.000
Sulphate Sodium (Hy. Sulphate).....	11.900	Aluminum.....	
Sulphate Potassium.....			
Carbonate Magnesium.....		Total.....	14028.000

109. WELCOME ISLAND LITHIA WATER—PONTIAC.

Three miles north of Pontiac, Mich., in the centre of Lake Angelus, is located a beautiful wooded island of seven acres. Among the large number of mineral springs on the island is one flowing at the rate of twelve hundred gallons an hour. It was analyzed by John E. Clark, M. D., of Detroit, Professor of Chemistry, and who writes the following in regard to the value and purity of the water: "It is an exceedingly pure water, second to none in my experience. In kidney and urinary diseases, where purity of drinking water is absolutely essential, this will be found to fully answer requirements."

Analysis of the water:

	Grains per U. S. Gallon.			Grains per U. S. Gallon.
Sodic Chloride.....	.3090	Magnesium Carbonate.....		3.9159
Potassic Chloride.....	.0699	Sodic Carbonate.....		.2916
Sodic Sulphate.....	.2799	Lithia Carbonate.....		.0200
Iron Oxide.....	.5025	Silica.....		.4082
Aluminic Oxide.....	.0806	Organic and loss.....		.9244
Calcic Carbonate.....	9.6807			

108. YPSILANTI MINERAL BATH COMPANY.

The City of Ypsilanti, in Washtenaw County, easily accessible from Detroit, from which it is distant only twenty-nine miles, and only a few minutes' ride on electric cars from Michigan's University at Ann Arbor, is a picturesque place, nearly as old as the State itself, and in possession of many attractions which entitle it to mention, though for the purposes of this publication only its Mineral Springs Bath House is mentioned as a sanitary resort.

To make the mineral water available, the Ypsilanti Mineral Bath House affords every desirable accommodation—elegantly furnished rooms and excellent service, both in attendance and in professional advice.

The location of Ypsilanti is admirable. It is less than an hour's ride from Detroit, and the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads give convenient communication from all points.



CRANE'S BEND.

An electric line connects Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, extending through both cities. In the early spring this line was extended to Detroit and gives hourly service with that city.

Ypsilanti has an excellent water works system, together with good sewers, gas, and electric lights, free mail delivery, and in fact every convenience of modern improvements.

The schools and colleges of this city, including the State Normal School, give a genial tone to the society of the city which has been found very pleasant to the many strangers who have had occasion to make Ypsilanti their stopping place.

Every desirable advantage is offered here to invalids who need rest, quiet, or pleasant diversion.

The analysis shows a pure and high grade potable water, and it has already resulted in several remarkable cures of urinary and kidney diseases.

Quantities of the water are bottled and shipped throughout a wide territory.

Prof. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College, gives the following analysis of the water of the supply well:

Fixed residue of mineral matter per imperial gallon.....	Grains.	
This mineral matter consists of—	34.91	
Carbonate of Lime.....	20.23	
Sulphate of Lime.....	2.73	
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	7.00	
Carbonate of Iron.....	1.50	
Soluble Silica.....	1.00	
Alkaline Chlorides.....	2.45=34.91	
Lithium.....	spectroscopic	trace.
Nitrites.....		none.
Nitrates.....		trace
Free Pure Ammonia in million parts.....		.03
Albuminoid Ammonia.....		.02
Quality of water excellent.		
Lansing, February 26, 1890.		



SANITARIA.

110. ALMA SANITARIUM.

Alma is located on the banks of the Pine River, at the geographical centre of the lower peninsula of Michigan. It is a prosperous, wide-awake village, having a number of manufacturing enterprises, with exceptional religious and educational advantages, and surrounded by a well-cultivated farming country. Favorable natural advantages, pure air, pure spring waters, and a porous, well-drained soil, are here in happy combination, and are supplemented by a general water supply, and a sewer system. Alma abounds in fountains of fine flowing springs of sparkling drinking water, all of which aided in determining the location of the institution. An installation of electric lights, both arc and incandescent, is in successful operation.

There is no air that blows from any quarter of the globe that is so full of life-giving qualities as the balmy breeze from the pine woods of Michigan. It is salubrious. It is unusually dry. It is delightfully pure. It is entirely free from malaria, and it is evenly tempered in winter by water-warmed and in summer by the water-cooled breezes from the great lakes, Michigan and Huron.

DOWN THE HURON.
(FROM YPSILANTI.)

Out of doors the rolling country round about affords charming rural scenery for carriage driving, horseback riding and bicycling, with glimpses of groves of pine, rolling fields and meadows, while along the wooded banks of the winding picturesque river are shady camping and picnic grounds suited to a summer vacation and a rest in the lap of



nature. There is a lake-like expansion of the river for rowing, steam-yachting and sailing in summer; sleighing, skating and ice-boating in winter. The Pine River and neighboring streams are stocked by the Government with trout, and what with pickerel, bass and whitefish the fly-fisher will find plenty of sport.

The Sanitarium is a commodious building, well equipped for the accommodation of invalids. The facilities for the treatment of all forms of medical and surgical cases are very complete at this institution, especially are they prepared for giving all kinds of thermal, mineral and electric baths.

Alma is located on the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western and the Ann Arbor Railroads.

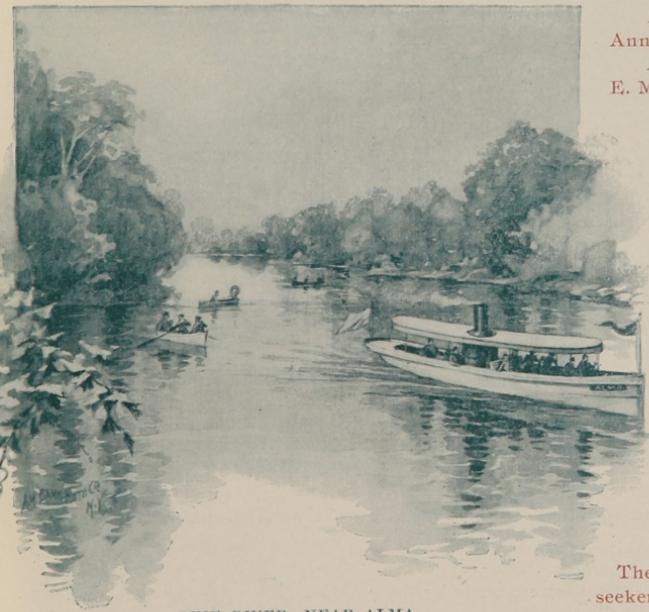
Analysis of the water by C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., and C. E. Pellew, E. M.:

Each gallon of 231 cubic inches contains—	Grains.
Potassium Chloride	125.5798
Sodium Chloride	8963.8725
Lithium Chloride	traces.
Ammonium Chloride	41.9133
Calcium Chloride	6514.2006
Magnesium Chloride	2465.4775
Ferrous Chloride	22.4089
Sodium Bromide	84.9091
Sodium Iodide	traces.
Potassium Sulphate	15.8466
Sodium Phosphate	traces.
Alumina	5.0325
Silica	1.4883

111. THE BATTLE CREEK MICHIGAN SANITARIUM.

This institution was legally incorporated April 9, 1867. It was re-incorporated July 1, 1898. It is located at Battle Creek, Mich., a thriving city of about twenty thousand population, with an annual death rate often reaching only seven per one thousand persons living. It is midway between Detroit and Chicago, on the main lines of the Michigan Central, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and the Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee Railways.

The location of the institution is all that could be required by the seeker after health. The surroundings are salubrious, with pure air, pure water, and a porous, well-drained soil.



PINE RIVER, NEAR ALMA.

At the present time the Sanitarium property consists of a large main building, a hospital, an annex, thirty cottages and other buildings, a lakeside resort and pavilion at Lake Gogouac, which is accessible by means of the electric street car line, and several dairy and small fruit farms. The main building, hospital and cottages accommodate five hundred patients.

The institution employs no secret methods, claims to possess no panacea, does not even boast a mineral spring, although mineral waters abound in the immediate vicinity; it is simply a place where all of the latest scientific methods relating to hygiene, sanitation, and rational medicine are employed to train and educate the patient out of his morbid conditions into a state of health.

The managers have undertaken to make the Battle Creek Sanitarium a thoroughly scientific health establishment, and as a result the institution is thoroughly equipped with the best medical and surgical appliances obtainable, whereby the physician is able to make a most thorough and complete examination of his patient.

Besides the ordinary physical examination of the patient a number of special examinations are made, among which are the following:

1. Examination of the stomach contents, after a test meal; from this a number of co-efficients are obtained, such as,

(a) Digestion of albumen.	(m n) Quantity of the gastric juice.	(z) Motility.
(b) Digestion of starch.	(x) Fermentation.	(k) Size of the stomach.
(c) Activity of salivary secretion.	(y) Solution.	
2. Bacteriologic examination of sputum, stomach fluid, urine and feces.
3. Examination of the blood.
4. Examination of the urine.
5. Determination of the strength of each group of muscles by means of the Universal Dynamometer.
6. Special examination of the eye and ear.
7. Special physiological and neurological examinations.
8. Special examination with the Roentgen or X-ray.

These examinations are repeated from time to time to ascertain the progress made by the patient.





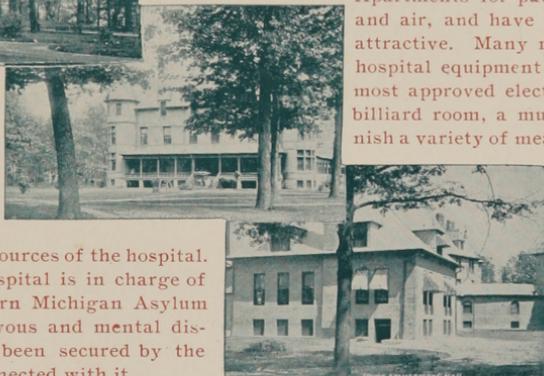
106. OAK GROVE.

Oak Grove, a private hospital for the treatment of patients suffering from nervous and mental diseases and those addicted to drug habits, was opened in 1891. It was constructed and furnished with a view to gratifying the tastes of those accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of life, and affording them quiet home-like surroundings so essential to successful treatment.

Apartments for patients are commodious, admit an abundance of light and air, and have pleasant outlooks. The furnishings are ample and attractive. Many rooms have private baths and open fire-places. The hospital equipment includes a complete system of Turkish, Russian and most approved electro-therapeutic appliances, and a well-appointed gymnasium, billiard room, a music and reading room, bowling alley, and card and nish a variety of means for indoor entertainment; while lawn tennis, golf,

electrical baths, the nasium. A pool and smoking room, fur-croquet, baseball and riages are furnished grounds are large artesian mineral

ing addition to the resources of the hospital. attendance. The hospital is in charge of tentent of the Eastern Michigan Asylum the treatment of nervous and mental dis-Grove Hospital has been secured by the on the part of all connected with it.



OAK GROVE HOSPITAL.

bicycling, afford enjoyable open air exercise. Car-without charge for the daily use of patients. The and secluded, and the lawns beautifully shaded. An well, of the alkaline variety, is a recent and promis-An efficient corps of trained nurses is constantly in Dr. C. B. Burr, who was formerly Medical Superin-for the Insane, and who has had wide experience in eases. The steadily-increasing prosperity of Oak faithful and united effort in behalf of its interests

THE PARK SANITARIUM—ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis is a beautiful little city of 3,000 inhabitants, the centre of a well-developed agricultural and fruit-growing district. It is supplied with electric lights, the Holly system of waterworks, and a complete system of sewerage. The streets are broad, well-shaded and lined with fine residences, surrounded with well-kept lawns. There are nine churches, two banks, a fine opera house, a commercial college and schools noted for their excellence.

Located on a plateau traversed by the Pine River, at an elevation of 730 feet above tide-water, in nearly the geographical centre of the southern peninsula of Michigan, St. Louis is favored with remarkable salubrity of climate, exempt from malaria and the extremes of heat and cold. In fact, it is known to be the most equable climate north of the Ohio river and east of the Rocky

Mountains according to "Meteorology of the Great Lakes and Isothermal Charts of Michigan," by Alexander Winchell, L. L. D. The winters are mild and bracing, with abundant sunlight and dryness of atmosphere. There are few cloudy days and the snow-fall is light. The summer heat is at no time oppressive.

The Park Hotel and Sanitarium is a spacious building, open all the year, with commodious offices, parlors, music room and dining hall, all on the first floor. Wide halls and alcoves open upon broad piazzas, shaded by the great maples of the Park grounds, which extend to the river's bank.

Particular attention is given to the patrons, the house is open to the sunlight, the rooms are well furnished and provided with all the facilities for health and comfort. An hydraulic elevator from the baths to every floor, make it convenient for those seeking health and not inclined to exertion.

The analysis of the water, made by S. P. Duffield, Ph. D., of Detroit, is as follows:

Sulphate of Lime.....	66.50
Silicate of Lime.....	6.72
Chloride of Lime—a trace.....	
Bi-Carbonate Soda.....	106.40
Bi-Carbonate Lime.....	69.40
Bi-Carbonate Magnesia.....	17.50
Bi-Carbonate Iron.....	1.20
Silica—free.....	2.88
Organic Matter and Loss.....	2.00
Total Constituents.....	272.60
Bi-Carbonates.....	191.62
Free Carbonic Acid in Gallon.....	6.21
Sulphureted Hydrogen—traces.....	
Total Mineral Matter in Gallon.....	279.60

St. Louis is accessible by the Chicago & West Michigan, and by the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroads.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUMMER AND HEALTH RESORTS, MINERAL SPRINGS AND SANITARIA, WITH RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CONNECTIONS, AND NAMES OF HOTELS.

RESORTS ON THE SHORES OF THE GREAT LAKES.

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Algonac. (5)	Daily boat from Detroit.	Barry House. Riverview House. Kimbal House.	Chicago Resort. (42). (CHARLEVOIX.)	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co.	Club House.
Arcadia. (55)	Frankfort and Manistee Steamers.	Forester House.	Charlevoix Summer Home Association. (44)	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.	Club House.
Au Sable. (123)	Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Au Sable & Northwestern Ry. Lines of Lake Huron Boats.	New National.	Detroit. (1)	Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwan- kee R. R. Michigan Central R. R. Wabash R. R. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Grand Trunk R. R. Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav- igation Co. Steamers. Put-in-Bay Route Steamers. Star-Cole, Red and White Star Line Steamers. Thompson Line Steamers. People's Steamship Line. Grimmond's Mackinac Line Steamers. Other Steamboat Lines.	Hotel Cadillac. Russell House. Hotel Ste. Claire. The Wayne. Hotel Normandie. Griswold House. Chiera's Hotel. Library Park Hotel. Hotel Barclay. The Griffin House. Hotel Richter. Gies' European Ho- tel. Hotel Adams. Franklin House. The Federal. Hotel Renaud. The Randolph. Hotel Congress. Hotel Richmond.
Bay View. (40)	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.	Bay View Hotel. Woodland Ave. Hotel.	Edgewood. (48)	Wagon Road from Traverse City.	Miss Lewis'. Mrs. Lathrops'.
Bay Port. (15)	Tuscola, Saginaw & Huron R. R. Lake Boats.	Bay Port Hotel.	Elk Rapids. (46)	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co.	Marshall House. Bradney House.
Benton Harbor. (67)	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Graham and Morton Transporta- tion Co. Williams Transportation Co. Holland and Chicago Line Steam- ers. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Local Lines of Steamers.	Hotel Benton. Hotel Higbee. Phoenix House. Spring Bluff Hotel.			
Charlevoix. (43)	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co.	Belvedere. Ferguson House. Fountain City House. Noble House.			

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES.)	RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBER IN PARENTHESES.)	RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Elk Rapids. <i>Cont'd.</i>	Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Inland Steamers.		Gratiot Beach. (11)...	Car lines to Port Huron, on Chi- cago & Grand Trunk and Flint & Pere Marquette Railroads and all Lines of Lake Huron Boats.	Dining Hall. The Windermere.
Epworth League As- sembly. (56)..... (LUDINGTON.)	Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Mason & Oceana R. R. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Lake Michigan and Lake Super- ior Transportation Co. Flint and Pere Marquette Steam- ers. Local Boats to Pentwater. Steamer Maxwell.	Central House. Hanson House. Hotel Epworth. Hotel Gladstone. Hotel Moore. Hotel Reel. Pharlan House. Yocky House. Boarding Houses.	Gros Cape. (35).....	Wagon Road from St. Ignace.	No Hotels.
			Harbor Beach. (13)...	Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Detroit and Cleveland Steamers, and Lines of Lake Huron Boats to Sand Beach.	Dining Hall at Har- bor Beach. Dow House. American House. Franklin House. Huron House at Sand Beach.
Escanaba. (32).....	Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R. Goodrich Line. Hart Line. Burns Transportation Co.	City Hall. European Hotel. Fayette House. Ford River House. Garfield House. Hamacher House. New Commercial. New Ludington. Oliver House. Sherman House. Washington House. Half-Way House.	Harbor Point. (37)...	No Railroads. Carriages from Harbor Springs and boats from Petoskey.	Club Dining Hall.
			Harbor Springs. (3).....	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Steamers. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Smaller Shore Lines of Boats.	Harbor Point Hotel. Kensington. Boarding Houses
Fair Haven. (2).....	Steamboats.	Hotel Vernier.	Highland Park. (61)...	Grand Haven Street Railway.	Highland Park Ho- tel.
Frankfort. (54).....	Ann Arbor R. R. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Frankfort and Manistee Steamers.	Forest Ave. Hotel. National Hotel.	Hurononia Beach. (10)...	(Street Car from Port Huron.) Chicago & Grand Trunk R. R. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. All Lines of Lake Huron Boats.	Dining Hall.
Grand Haven. (60)....	Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwan- kee R. R. Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Goodrich Line Steamers. Crosby Transportation Co. Steam- ers. Local Lines of Boats.	Cutler House. Kirby House. Boarding Houses.	Huron Mountain Shooting and Fish- ing Club. (31).....	Steamer City of Marquette, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.	Club House.
			Lake Harbor. (59)...	Railroad at Muskegon. Local Boat Lines.	Lake Harbor Hotel. Hackley Park Hotel.
			Leland Point Re- sort (53).....	Railway Connections at Traverse City. Local Boat Lines.	Brown House. Ellis House. H. M. Gilman. Warner House.

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Les Cheneaux Is- lands. (27)	Lake Boats.	Les Cheneaux Club. Les Cheneaux Hotel. Bay View Hotel. Elliott House. Islington Hotel. Whitcomb House.	Marquette. (30)	Lake Superior & Ishpeming R. R. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. Marquette, Houghton & Ontona- gon R. R. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. and Lake Superior Boats.	New Clifton. Northwestern. Queen City. Summit House. Superior House.
Linwood Beach. (19)	Detroit & Mackinaw R. R.		Munising. (29a)	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. Lake Superior Steamers.	Commercial. Hotel Moore. Hotel Munising. Russell House. Superior House.
Macatawa Park (64)	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Steamers from Holland. Electric Cars from Holland. Chicago and Lake Michigan Boats.	Hotel Macatawa. Boarding Houses.	Ne-ah-ta-wan-ta. (49)	* Bay Boats and Wagon Road from Traverse City.	Summer Hotel.
Mackinaw City. (24)	Michigan Central R. R. All Lines of Lake Boats. Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R.	Mackinaw City House. Palace Hotel. Stimpson House. Union House. Wentworth Hotel.	Northport. (52)	Lake Michigan and Local Boat Lines. Railway Connections at Traverse City.	Porter House. Summer Boarding House.
Mackinac Island. (25)	All Lake Boats. Ferry from St. Ignace and Macki- naw City.	The Chicago. Dowd Cottage. Grand Hotel. Island House. John Jacob Astor House. Lake View House. Lozon House. Mission House. The New Mackinac. The New Murray. Palmer House. Bay View House.	Norwood. (45)	No Railroads. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co.	No Hotels.
Manistique. (33)	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R. Hart Steamboat Line. Burns Transportation Co.	Hiawatha Hotel. Hotel Barnes. Keystone House. The Ossawinama- kee. St. James Hotel.	Oatka Beach. (18) ..	Electric Cars from Bay City.	Boarding House.
Marine City. (6)	Boats from Detroit.	Commercial House. Hotel Westcott. Halpin Hotel.	Oceana Beach. (58) ..	Railway and Steamer Connections at Pentwater.	No Hotels.
			Old Mission. (51)	Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Other Lake Lines.	Summer Boarding Houses.
			Omena. (50)	Lake Lines of Boats. Wagon Road from Traverse City.	The Omena Inn. The Clovers. Leelanaw Inn.
			Oscoda. (122)	Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Au Sable & Northwestern Ry. Lines of Lake Huron Boats.	Central Hotel. New Elliott.

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Ottawa Beach. (63)...	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Local Steamboats from Hoallind. Chicago and Lake Michigan Boats.	Hotel Ottawa. Boarding Houses.	St. Ignace. (26)-----	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. Connections by Ferry with Grand Rapids & Indiana and Michigan Central Rys. at Mackinaw City.	Dunham House. Exchange. Grand View. New Bay View House. Rockview Hotel. Russell House. Snyder House. The Sherwood.
Pentwater (57)-----	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Steamers from Pentwater to Chi- cago. Local Lines of Steamers.	Innus House. Summer Boarding Houses.			
Petoskey. (41)-----	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Other Lake Lines of Steamers. *	City Hotel. Clifton House. Cushman House. Exchange. Hotel Baughart. Imperial. Oriental. Park House.	St. Joseph (68)-----	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Vandalia Line. Graham and Morton Transporta- tion Co. Williams Transportation Co. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Local Lines of Boats.	St. Joseph. Whitcomb. Lake View House. Twin City Hotel. Boarding Houses.
Pictured Rocks. (29b)	Lake Superior Boats.				
Pointe Aux Barques. (14)-----	Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Lake Boats.	Association Hotel.			
Pointe Aux Pins. (23)	Lake Boats.	The Pines.	Saugatuck. (65) ----	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Local Steamers.	Saugatuck House.
Port Sanilac. (12) ----	Wagon Road from Carsonville, on Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Grummond's Mackinac Line. Lake Boat Lines.	Arlington Hotel. Union Hotel.	Sault Ste. Marie. (29)	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R. Canadian Pacific R. R. All Through Lake Steamers.	Franklin. Hotel Northern. Hotel Superior. The Iroquois. Lakeview House. Marquette House. Milwaukee House. New Bay City House. Pacific House. The Park. Sherman House. Fremont House. Commercial House.
Roaring Brook. (39)..	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.	Roaring Brook Inn.			
Rogers City. (22)....	Alpena & Northern R. R. Lake Huron Boats.	International Hotel Central Hotel. City Hotel.			
Sailors' Encamp- ment. (28)----- (NEEBISH.)	Cheboygan and Sault Ste. Marie Steamboats.				
St. Clair Flats. (3)...	All Lines of Lake Boats.	Star Island House. Riverside Hotel. Joe Bedore's.	South Haven. (66)..	South Haven Division of Michigan Central R. R. South Haven & Eastern Ry. Holland and Chicago Line Steam- ers. Williams Transportation Co. Goodrich Line Steamers.	Lake View House. Summer Boarding Houses.
St. Clair Springs. (7)	Michigan Central R. R.	Oakland.			
St. Clair. (8)-----	All Lake and River Boats.	St. James. Cadillac.			
Somerville Springs. (9)-----		Somerville Hotel.			

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Sebewaing. (16) -----	Tuscola, Saginaw & Huron R. R. Lake Boats.	American House. Hotel Hannah. Union House.	Traverse City. <i>Cont'd.</i> -----	Manistee & Northeastern R. R. Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. Northern Michigan Transporta- tion Co. Other Lake Lines.	Hotel Shiloh. Hotel Whiting. Park Place Hotel. Sunnybank. Union Street House.
Spring Lake. (62)----	Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwan- kee R. R. Local Steamboats.	Spring Lake Hotel. Summer Boarding Houses.	Turner's Grove. (69)	No Railroads.	Summer Boarding Houses.
Star Island. (4)-----	All Lines of Lake Boats.	Star Island House.	Wequetonsing. (38)	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Boats to Harbor Springs and Petosky.	Club House. Boarding House.
Tawas Beach. (20)----	Detroit & Mackinaw R. R.	Monarch House.	Winona Beach. (17)	Electric Cars from Bay City.	
Tawas City. (21) ----	Detroit & Mackinaw R. R. Lake Huron Boats.	Hotel Pangborn.			
Traverse City. (47)---	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.				

INLAND LAKE RESORTS.

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Alden. (79)-----	Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Local Steamers.	Main House. Helena House.	Bear Lake. (126)----	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.	Mizer Hotel.
Argonaut Hunting and Fishing Club. (74)-----	Michigan Central R. R. Inland Steamers.	Club House.	Berrien Springs. (99)	St. Joseph Valley R. R. Local Lines of Boats.	Hotel Oronoko. Sim's Hotel.
Baldwin. (84)-----	Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Chicago & West Michigan R. R.	Hotel Baker. Townsend House. Webb's Boarding House.	Beulah. (86)-----	Ann Arbor Railroad.	Crystal City Hotel. Crystal Beach Hotel.
Barron Lake Resort. (129)-----	Air Line Michigan Central R. R.	Two Summer Hotels.	Black Lake. (75)----	Stage Route from Chebogan.	MacKinnon Hotel. R. J. Taylor's Hotel.
Bass Lake Park. (88)	Wagon Road from Ludington, on Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. From Pentwater, on Chicago & West Michigan R. R.	Dining Hall.	Burt Lake. (73)-----	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Inland Route Steamers.	Buckeye House.
Baw Beese Lake. (121)	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.	Summer Hotel. Boarding Houses.	Camp Austin. (78)---	Wagon Road from Stations on Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Local Lines of Boats.	Summer Boarding House.
			Cass Lake. (119)----	Car Line from Pontiac, on Air Line Division Grand Trunk R. R.	Orchard Lake Hotel. Sylvan Lake Inn. Boarding Houses.

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Clear Lake. (100).....	Michigan Central R. R. Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Col- umbus R. R.	Summer Hotel.	Lansing. (127)..... Agricultural Col- lege. (127).....	Michigan Central R. R. Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Chicago & Grand Trunk R. R.	Downey House. Hudson House. New Grand. Butler House. Wentworth House. Eichele House. Van Dyne House. Kirkwood House.
Coldwater Lake. (116)	Wagon Road from Coldwater, on Lake Shore & Michigan South- ern R. R.	Summer Hotels.	Littlefield Lake. (90)	Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Ann Arbor Railroad.	
Crystal Lake. (85) ...	Ann Arbor Railroad.	Crystal City Hotel. Crystal Beach Hotel.	Long Lake. (76)..... (Alpena County.)	Wagon Road from Alpena.	Summer Boarding House.
Devils Lake. (103)....	Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R.	Lake Rest Hotel. Lake View Hotel. Pleasant Grove House.	Long Lake. (92)..... (Genesee County.)	Car Line from Fenton, on Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. R.	Case's Island House. Banghart's. Summer Boarding Houses.
Diamond Lake. (101).	Air Line Division Michigan Cen- tral R. R. Grand Trunk R. R.	Forest Hall. Sandy Beach Hotel.	Marble Lake. (118)..	Wagon Road from Quincy, on Lake Shore & Michigan South- ern R. R.	
Duck Lake. (128).....	Wagon Road from Albion. Proposed Toledo & Northern R. R.	Name not reported.	Merle Beach. (94) ...	Wagon Road.	Merle Beach Hotel.
Evans Lake. (102)....	Wagon Road.		Morrison's Lake. (117).....	Wagon Road from Coldwater, on Lake Shore & Michigan South- ern R. R.	Summer Boarding House.
Fontinalis Club. (83).	Wagon Road from Vanderbilt, on Mackinaw Division Michigan Central R. R.	Club House.	Mullett Lake. (70)..	Mackinaw Division Michigan Central R. R. Inland Route Steamers.	Summer Boarding Houses.
Gogebic Lake. (115)..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R.	Commercial House. Instep Hotel. E. Hulick's Hotel.	Oakland Beach. (125)	Wagon Road from Newaygo, on Chicago & West Michigan R. R.	Summer Hotel.
Higgins Lake. (81)...	Wagon Road from Roscommon, on Mackinaw Division Michigan Central R. R.	Dining Hall.	Oar Lake. (93).....	Wagon Road from Brighton, on Detroit, Grand Rapids & West- ern R. R. and Ann Arbor R. R.	Club House.
Island Lake. (120)....	Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R.		Oden. (72).....	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Inland Route Steamers.	Atherton Inn. Oden House.
Lake City. (87).....	Missaukee Branch of Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.	Northern Hotel. Peninsular Hotel.	Orchard Lake. (119).	Car Line from Pontiac, on Air Line Division Grand Trunk R. R.	Orchard Lake Hotel. Sylvan Lake Inn. Boarding Houses.
Lake Cora. (96).....	South Haven & Eastern R. R.	Peninsular House.			

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Paw Paw Lake. (97) ..	Wagon Road from Watervleit, on South Haven and Eastern R. R.	Summer Boarding Houses.	Sylvan Lake. (119) ..	Same as Orchard Lake.	Same as Orchard Lake.
Pine Lake. (95)	Wagon Road.		Topinabee. (71)	Mackinaw Division Michigan Cen- tral R. R. Inland Route Steamers.	Pike's Hotel. Forbe's Boarding House.
Pine Lake. (119)	Car Line from Pontiac, on Air Line Division Grand Trunk R. R.	Orchard Lake Hotel. Sylvan Lake Inn. Boarding Houses.	Torch Lake. (77) ...	Wagon Road from Stations on Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Local Steamers.	Randall's Hotel.
Rainbow Club. (82) ...		Club House.			
Rush Lake. (89)	Wagon Road from Caseville, on Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R. Wagon Road from Kinde, on Flint & Pere Marquette R. R.		Traverse Lake Re- sort. (80)	Wagon Road from Solon, on Man- istee & Northeastern R. R.	Dining Hall.
Seven Islands. (91) ..	Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R.	Seven Islands House. Tinkham House. Neff House. Middleton House.	Vandercook's Lake. (98) Whitmore Lake. (124)	Wagon Road from Jackson. Ann Arbor R. R.	Boarding House. Lake House. Clifton House.

MINERAL AND SANITARY SPRINGS.

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Bay Port Mineral Water	Tuscola, Saginaw & Huron R. R. Lake Boats.	Bay Port Hotel.	Mt. Clemens. (112) ..	Grand Trunk R. R. Lake St. Clair and Clinton River Boats.	The Avery. The Crystal. The Clifton. Detroit House. The Egnew. The Fenton. Hall House. King House. Hotel Linden. Hotel Monroe. National Hotel. The Sherman. The Villa.
Clark's Mineral Bath House. (1)	Same as Detroit.	Same as Detroit.	Clementine Bath House. Medea Bath House. Fountain Bath House. New Park Hotel and Bath House. The Colonial. The New Egnew.		
Crystal Water Co. Ltd. (104)	All Lines to Bay City.	All Hotels in Bay City.	Ne-che-mo Springs. (105)	Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.	Gilbert House. The King. National Hotel. St. Elmo.
Eastman's Mineral Springs	Same as Benton Harbor.	Same as Benton Harbor.			
Excelsior Mineral Bath House. (67) ..					
(Benton Harbor.)					

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Oak Grove Mineral Well. (106)----- (Flint.)	Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Chicago & Grand Trunk R. R.	Same as Oak Grove Sanitarium, Flint.	Somerville Mineral Springs.----- (St. Clair.)	Same as St. Clair.	Same as St. Clair
Port Huron Mineral Bath Co. (107)----- (Port Huron.)	All Lines to Port Huron.	All Hotels in Port Huron.	Welcome Island Lithia Water. (109)----- (Pontiac.)	Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwau- kee R. R. Grand Trunk R. R.	
Salutaris Water----- (St. Clair Springs.)	Same as St. Clair.	Same as St. Clair.	Ypsilanti Mineral Bath Co. (108)----- (Ypsilanti.)	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Michigan Central R. R.	Neat House. Occidental. Hawkins House.
Sand Beach Mineral Water----- (Sand Beach.)	Same as Harbor Beach.	Same as Harbor Beach.			

SANITARIA.

LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.	LOCALITY. (MAP NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS.)	RAILROAD OR STEAMBOAT CONNECTION.	HOTELS.
Alma Sanitarium. (110)----- (Alma.)	Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Ann Arbor R. R.	Arcade Hotel. R. B. Angel. Wright House.	Oak Grove Sanitar- ium. (106)----- (Flint.)	Chicago & Grand Trunk R. R. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R.	Bryant House. Crystal House. Dibble House. Foster House. New Dayton. Occidental. Oxford House. Perkins House. Sherman House.
Battle Creek Sani- tarium. (111)----- (Battle Creek.)	Michigan Central R. R. Chicago & Grand Trunk R. R. Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R. R.	Commercial House. Halladay House. Hook Hotel. Mosher House. Williams House.	The Park Sanitar- ium. (113)----- (St. Louis.)	Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Ann Arbor R. R.	Exchange Hotel. Harrington House. The Park.

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