

incredible. Rod fishing may be had in every direction. Many good salmon privileges are not yet under lease, as, for instance, the Little Southwest and Renous rivers and their lakes, some of which have never been fully explored. Wherever there is a high bank on one side and a low beach on the other, will be found a pool to which salmon are sure to resort. The Ox Bow, on the Little South West, a mile above Red Bank, is a favorite spot for fishers. The main North West is a particularly good river; one of the noted places on it is the Big Hole, five or six miles above the Head of the Tide. There salmon or grilse can be caught at almost all times, but are particularly abundant immediately after a rain. The Big and Little Sevogles, which empty into the river just named, have a good reputation. The former is a very pretty river with a fine water-fall, in the basin beneath which is excellent fishing at certain seasons. Immediately below is the Square Forks, where the north and south branches meet, a place with scenery of rather a striking nature. The Miramichi salmon is not large, ten pounds being a fair average, but its flavor is very fine. Grilse average about five or six pounds. They are very gamy, and afford splendid sport.

Trout fishing is had in all the rivers, brooks and lakes. The Tabusintac has already been mentioned. The sea trout in it and in the Tracadie are very large. On both rivers there is good fishing for many miles from the mouth. Early in June, when the water of the Miramichi is low, fine sea trout are caught as far up as Indiantown. As for flies, the "Jock Scott" is considered good for all purposes. The "Silver Doctor" is another favorite, while for spring fishing a red body with white wings is found to have "a very taking way."

During the summer, mackerel and codfish are taken with the hook in the Miramichi Bay, and in September there is also good bass fishing inside of Horse Shoe Bar, at the mouth of the river. The winter fishing for bass, with bow nets, is followed on the North West River, and fish as large as twenty pounds are taken. The winter smelt fishing has also grown to a great industry. Smelt take the hook as well, and are fished for in the fall and winter with jiggers, four hooks being used.

As already stated, bear and caribou are plenty between Newcastle and Bathurst. Messrs. Connell and Kenna, who live at Bartibogue, have a wide reputation as hunters, and strangers can procure their services as guides.

Partridge are very plenty. Plover and snipe are also found in the fall, and a few, but not

many, English woodcock. The great fall and spring sport is the shooting of geese, brant and ducks of all kinds. They are found at Tabusintac Gully, mouth of Tabusintac, Neguac Gully, Black Lands Point and Grand Anse, on the north of the river, and Baie du Vin, Fox Island, Point Euseminac, and other places on the south side.

Newcastle has a large trade in lumber, and the saw mills are found in every direction outside of the town. The fish business gives employment to a large number of people and represents a large amount of money. Trade of other kinds is brisk and there is a general air of prosperity. The situation of the town, its regular streets and numerous fine residences make it a place most agreeable to the eyes of the visitor. Chatham, six miles below, is a busy place, with a large trade. Its wharves are in continual demand for the large quantities of shipping which come hither from all parts of the world, and its streets and stores have a rush of business pleasant to witness. It is the seat of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham Diocese, and has numerous fine buildings, both public and private. The Chatham Branch Railway, nine miles in length, connects the town with the Intercolonial, and steamers ply several times a day between Chatham and Newcastle, and also make trips to Indiantown, twenty miles above the latter place. The adjacent country is well settled and has numerous beautiful drives. Excursions are made by steamer from Chatham to Bay du Vin, a distance of 25 miles, the round trip costing the moderate sum of fifty cents.

The scenery of all this part of the country must be seen to be appreciated. The magnificent river and the rich country through which it flows combine to make a vision of beauty not soon to be forgotten.

THE GREAT FIRE

of 1825 has become a matter of history. No partial account can do it justice, and anything like a description is necessarily excluded from these pages. It may be briefly summed up as one of the greatest conflagrations of which there is any record. It rushed over the country in a sheet of flame one hundred miles in length and burned all before it over an area of eight thousand square miles. The damage which it did to the lumber woods cannot be computed; in the settlements it destroyed over a million dollars' worth of property. It has never been known how many lives were lost; the lowest estimate was one hundred and sixty, in the Newcastle district, but the whole num-