

must be prepared for his work and be ready to stand some fatigue. From Riviere du Loup he can set out in a variety of directions for grounds which are known to be good, and where caribou are particularly abundant. One of these is in the direction of Temiscouata Lake, 38 miles distant, and over an easy highway. Here is a sportsman's paradise, amid scenery of the most beautiful description, the forest abounding in game and the lakes and rivers teeming with fish. Here one may live for weeks, and never weary in his absence from the busy haunts of men.

All the forest to the south of this part of the railway affords good sport. The sportsman can take his choice of going a long or a short distance. The back country of Maine can be easily reached from St. Alexandre, or one may go twenty miles from Riviere du Loup and find the St. Francis River, and follow it to the St. John. From Elgin Road, or L'Ilet, the head waters of the Restigouche and Miramichi may be reached. All these are in the midst of happy hunting grounds.

Some of the best caribou hunting is to be had among the Shickshocks Mountains, in Gaspé. This is the land of the caribou. In the depths of the wilderness, amid mountains nearly 4,000 feet high, and surrounded by scenery of the most wild and rugged character, is an abundance of rare sport. This has been one of the resorts of Lord Dunraven, who has, indeed, hunted in all parts of this country, meeting with excellent success. On his last hunt, when accompanied by Campbell Macnab, Esq., he started as many as forty-one caribou in three days. Of these they killed fifteen. Mr. Macnab is an ardent follower of the chase, who gained his first knowledge of the country while engaged in the survey of the Intercolonial. Impressed with its advantages as a field for sport, he subsequently took up his residence at Riviere du Loup, where he lives, surrounded by the trophies of his many and successful hunts. Mr. Macnab accompanied H. R. H. Prince Arthur on a successful hunt during the Prince's visit in 1869, and has also accompanied Count Turenne and other eminent sportsmen. An expedition with the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General, was declared "off," through circumstances requiring the presence of His Excellency elsewhere.

Other game may be had for the seeking. Bears sometimes make their appearance when least looked for and often make lively episodes in the sportsman's journey. In August, 1879, Hon. W. W. Thomas, of Portland, Me., had a narrow escape at one of the Squatook Lakes,

not far from the Temiscouata. If he had not floored the bear, the bear would have floored him, but the gun proved true and a brilliant victory was the result.

Partridge are very numerous. When a weak or lazy man goes after them he has to take some one with him to carry the load home. So plentiful are they near Riviere du Loup, that Wm. Fraser, Esq., the present Seigneur, shot as many as fifty-four in one day, killing fourteen of them without moving out of his tracks. To him who has carried a gun mile after mile for a whole day and been proud to exhibit one unfortunate bird as his trophy, this may appear like a tough story. Nevertheless it is true. The man who goes after partridges in this vicinity does not have to sneak home by a back road to avoid the chaff of his neighbors for his bad luck. He stalks along with pride in his face and a load on his back, and is only vexed that the spectacle is too common to excite wonder.

Around the shores, geese, brant and ducks of all kinds are found in immense flocks in the fall and spring. Ile Verte and Kamouraska are, in particular, favorite resorts for this kind of game, and hundreds may be shot with ease.

Much that has been said in regard to the hunting in the vicinity of Riviere du Loup will apply to the country along the next two hundred miles, or until after the boundary of New Brunswick has been passed. Riviere du Loup has not been singled out as the only place, but simply as a sample of what very many are like as regards their surroundings, and to avoid a reiteration of the same facts in connection with each place. A similar course is taken in regard to some of the features of the fishing.

This is a land of fish, and such fish! One may eat them at every meal on his journey through the country. Halibut, salmon, herring and smelt from the St. Lawrence, and salmon, tuladi, sea, brook and lake trout from the waters that are tributary to it. Salmon are found in nearly all the rivers, and the majority of the streams are leased by the Government to individuals. It is not difficult, however, for a stranger to obtain permission to fish for them. Trout are found in all the rivers and lakes and are free to all comers. The usual size of those in the lakes is from five to six pounds; the river trout run from three to four pounds. All the trout of this region are very "gamy," and afford abundant sport. In the lakes is also found the tuladi, which seems identical with the togue of Northern Maine and New Brunswick. Specimens have been caught weighing as much as forty pounds each, or as large as a