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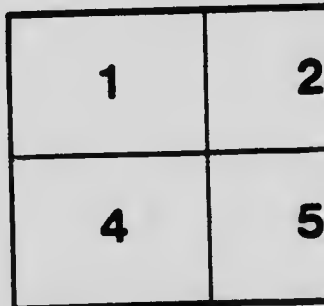
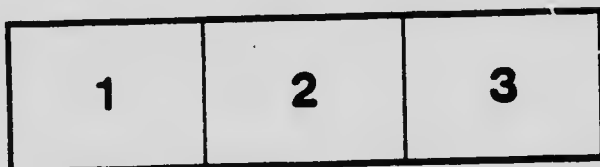
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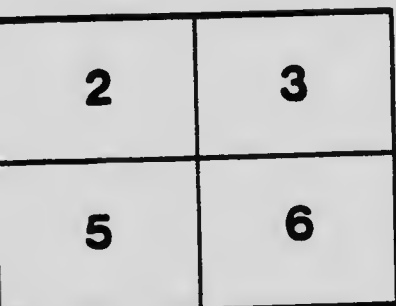
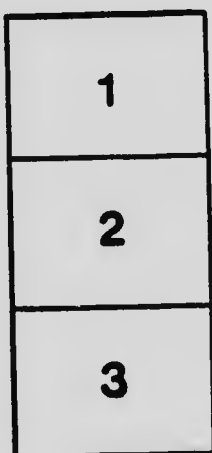
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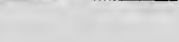
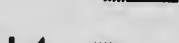
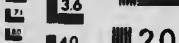
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IN NEWFOUNDLAND



Fishing^{and} Shooting

— in —

Newfoundland and Labrador



Their attractions for
Tourists and
Sportsmen

Issued by the Passenger Department of the
Reid Newfoundland Company
1903

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THIS BOOK is dedicated to the tourist, health seeker and sportsman, with a view of turning their attention to Newfoundland, which is now known to many as the "Norway of the New World" and "The Sportsman's Paradise."

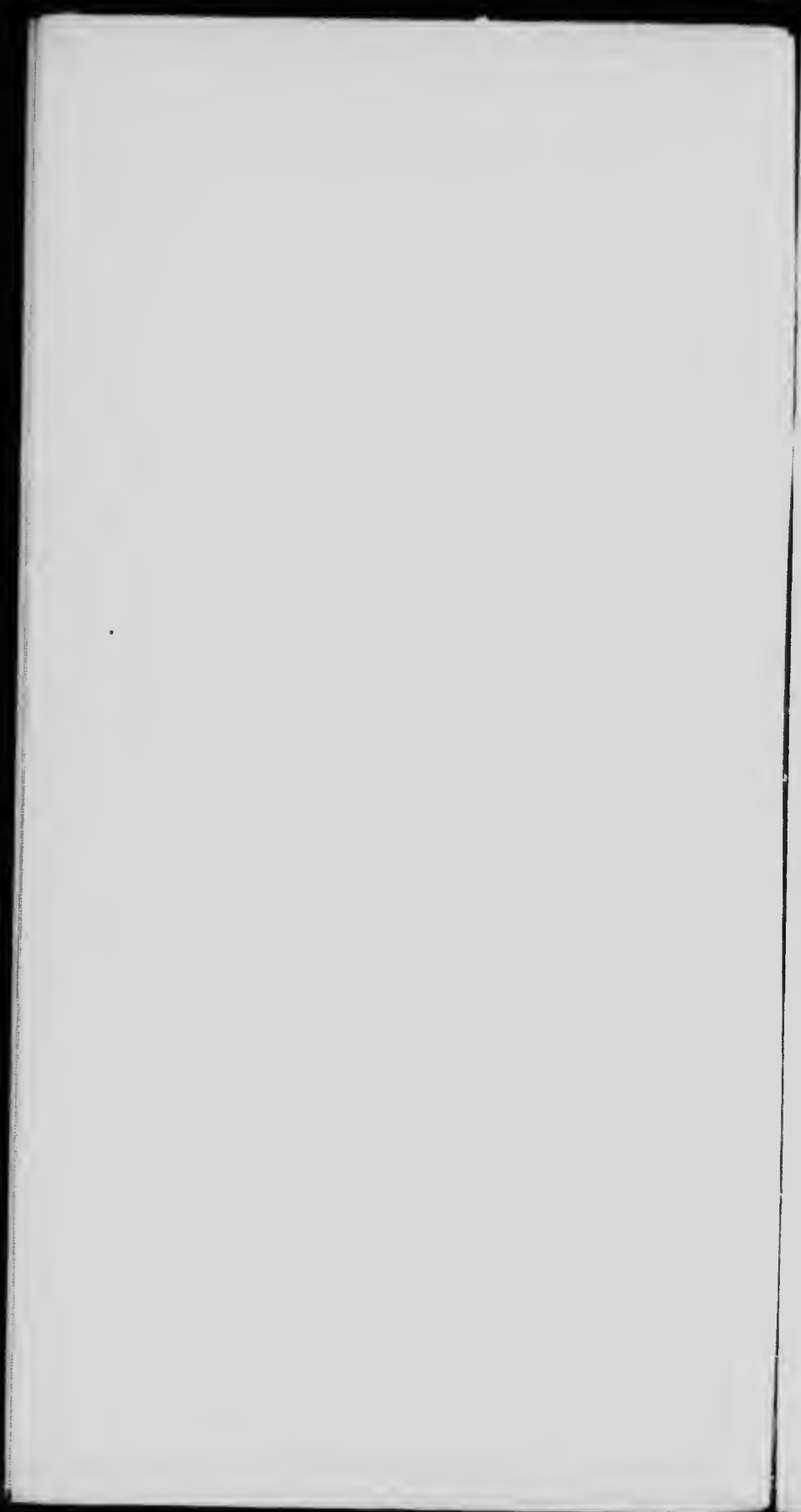
It is presented with the compliments of the Passenger Department of the REID NEWFOUNDLAND CO., who believe that it is the best spot in America for those who are in search of Scenery, Health, or Sport.

H. A. MORINE,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D.



Introduction

WHILST referring incidentally to Scenery, Climate and Sport in general, the main object of this little work is to give the angler and huntsman some idea of the great sporting country—Newfoundland and Labrador; and even then the half has not been told; but after reading this little work, the sportsman can form some idea of where and when to start. We feel quite satisfied that after the first start, Newfoundland will be the yearly outing place of the sportsman.





ROMAINE'S BRINK, BAY ST. GEORGE

Scenery in ——— Newfoundland

ATTRACTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS

NOT MANY years have elapsed since the discovery was made by the outside world that Newfoundland contains some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in all this beautiful world. Formerly, the idea of associating "the land of fog and codfish" with the sublime and beautiful in nature would have been scoffed at. All that was known about the Island was summed up in Burns' lines in his "Twa Dogs":—

"Some place far abroad,
Where sailors fish for cod."

The prevalent idea was that it was mostly shrouded by a curtain of fog, and that the interior was a region of dismal swamps, grim, repulsive rocks and strips of land covered at intervals with a stunted forest growth. Gradually, these mistaken ideas were dispelled, and now every year witnesses an increasing number of visitors from the outside world—tourists in search of the picturesque, travellers, explorers, health-seekers, sportsmen—who carry back with them glowing reports of the wonderful attractions of this "gem of the Western World."

Now that railways and steamships are affording easy access to its shores, fiords, rivers and lakes, an increasing throng of sportsmen and visitors, especially from the United States and Canada, will find their way to this newly-found land, to revel in its unique scenic beauties, and drink in its health-giving breezes, laden with the breath of the ocean.

No traveller or tourist ever returns disappointed; but, on the contrary, they declare "the half has not been told."

LIKENESS TO NORWAY

Newfoundland has well been named the "Norway of the New World." In many points it strikingly resembles that country to which tourists now flock from all lands. Its deep fiords which indent the shores everywhere, guarded by lofty cliffs whose forms are reflected in the clear bright waters of the bays, have a remarkable resemblance to those of Norway, and



are often not less magnificent in their scenery. Many of these great watery ravines, running inland for eighty or ninety miles, and exhibiting a wonderful variety of scenery along the great arms which they project in all directions, and in the islands which stud their bosoms, are on a much grander scale than the famous Norwegian fiords.

The two great bays of Trinity and Placentia, which almost cut the Island in two, and the beautiful bays of Notre Dame and

Bonavista have no parallel in respect of size, among the fiords of Norway. Then in their short, but beautiful summers, their bright skies, their exhilarating atmosphere, their population of fishermen, so abundant in insular peculiarities and primitive characteristics, hidden away in nooks remote from all the outer world, quaint in manners, gracious to strangers, the two countries resemble each other strikingly.

Newfoundland as a Health Resort

To the millions of the United States and Canada, in the near future, Newfoundland will become what Norway and the Highlands of Scotland now are to European nations. In the sea-girt Isle, Americans will find a welcome escape from the burning heat of their summers; scenery novel and attractive; and a bracing exhilarating air that imparts new vigor to the frame and sends back the smoke-dried denizens of the great cities with the tide of health coursing through their veins, and life made incomparably better worth living.

As a sanatorium—a pleasant health resort—Newfoundland is destined to take a high place. In fine summer days the heat is never oppressive, and the nights are always cool, so that after the day's ramble, sleep comes sweet and refreshing. There is something peculiarly balmy, soothing and yet invigorating, in the summer breezes, whether on sea or land, cooling the fevered brain and smoothing the wrinkled brow of care. After a few weeks near the coast, inhaling the salt sea breezes and exposed to the life-giving sun's rays, the invalid who has come with shattered nerves and fluttering pulse, returns with a new supply of iron in his blood and a sense of well being which makes it a luxury to live. To escape from the sweltering summer heats of New York, Boston, or Chicago, and breathe the pure air of Terra Nova; to climb its rocky heights, or wander over its plains and harrens bright with wild flowers; to ply the angler's rod or bend the oar in the clear water of its countless lakes; or to explore one of the great fiords which stretch their arms far inland, amid the wildest and grandest scenery—all this is like passing into a new and better state of existence and enjoying for a time a purer and better life.

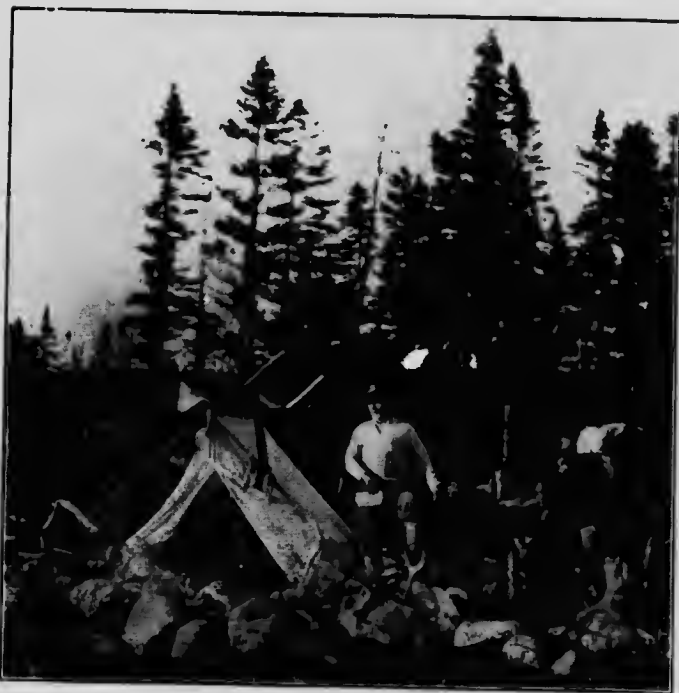
THE WEATHER

“For four or five months in the year, namely, from June to October, inclusive, the climate is far superior to that of Great Britain, while the winters are undoubtedly milder than those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Canada. During the months of July, August, September, and part of October, the weather is magnificent, the thermometer ranging occasionally as high as 85. At this time the country presents a most beautiful appearance, resembling in parts the Highlands of Scotland. The mountains are clothed to their tops with many kinds of woods, conspicuous among which are the fir, the pine, maple, birch and hazel. The ‘barrens’ are covered with a rich carpet of moss, of

every shade and color, and abounding in all sorts of wild berries, pleasing both to the eye and the taste. The banks of the rivers also at this time are fringed with wild strawberries, raspberries, currants, blueberries, and adorned with many kinds of ferns and wild flowers; while foaming torrents and tumbling cascades complete a picture delightful to the eye of the artist and salmon fisher. The scenery of the South Coast is of the grandest description; deep gorges in the coast line lead through narrow entrances, with precipitous cliffs on either hand to magnificent harbors where the navies of Europe may float secure from every gale." "As regards salubrity of climate, Newfoundland has no equal."

Attractions of Newfoundland

It would be like painting the lily or gilding refined gold to exaggerate the sporting attractions of Newfoundland and Labrador. This new playground of America, the Norway of



F. C. SELOUS, THE FAMOUS AFRICAN HUNTER, IN CAMP

the New World, requires no such meretricious efforts. To the genuine sportsman, the real interest in the country will lie in the fact that it is virgin ground, that there are hundreds of square miles, wholly unexplored, where the foot of the white man has never trod, lakes and streams where no angler's fly has ever been cast. To most readers, the eloquent testimony of such a mighty hunter as F. C. Selous, the glowing eulogiums of such a world-renowned painter, naturalist and sportsman as

Guillé Millais ought to be amply sufficient. To the tourist and the lover of the picturesque Newfoundland presents great attractions. Years ago, S. G. W. Benjamin, the art critic of the New York Century Magazine, declared "that the coast scenery of Bay of Islands was the finest in North America." Passing along in the train the traveller catches a hasty glance at the Humber Arm from Mount Moriah, the beautiful Codroy Valley is also partially open to his view, but this scenery, attractive as it may appear to the tourist, is not comparable for a moment with the Sylvan charms of either the Upper or Lower Humber, Sandy Lake River or many other lakes and streams in the far interior.

CLIMATE

One word about the climate :— From June to October the weather is delightful. To the heat stricken New Yorker, or citizen of the United States, stifling in June or July, the cool, refreshing breezes and the salubrious airs act as the most bracing tonic. A wealthy American who camped out with his wife and family at Labrador last season, declared "that it gave them all a *new life*."

HOW TO REACH THE ISLAND

Newfoundland and her great dependency, Labrador, are no longer unknown lands. The Island has now become part and parcel of the railway system of Canada and the United States.

The traveller to-day can reach Newfoundland from any point on the continent with the greatest ease and comfort, only a six hours' passage by sea in the fine steamer *Bruce*, connecting at Port-aux-Basques with the Newfoundland Railway System, and for the angler and deer stalker it possesses the immense advantage of carrying him direct to the salmon rivers and the caribou grounds. The passage rates from the principal points in the United States to Newfoundland will be found in the appendix.

A STUDY IN GEOGRAPHY

To rightly appreciate Newfoundland as a sporting country we must make a short study of its geography. Look at the map, which can be found in the appendix, and you will see that it is a big country, larger than Ireland, the tenth largest island in the world. The coast is so serrated and cut up, that the oldest navigators portrayed it on their ancient charts, not as one island, but an insular group. You will notice the great number of lakes, and the numerous rivers; all are plentifully supplied with the most splendid salmon and trout. The small population, only about 225,000, all live upon the sea coast.

BIG GAME PRESERVE

So this vast interior is one big game preserve. No English or American millionaire ever owned anything like it, either in the quantity of the game, or its boundless expanse.

NO RESTRICTIONS

All these splendid deer barrens, grouse moors, and notable salmon rivers are open to the public. There is no restriction, no limitation.

SPORTSMEN'S TESTIMONY

F. C. Selous, the world-renowned hunter, and Guillé Millais (son of Sir John Millais, R.A.), the well-known author and animal painter, visited Newfoundland, the former in 1891, the latter last year. Both write very enthusiastically about the abundance of caribou, and the fine heads they obtained. Millais says: "I was altogether delighted with the abundance of caribou I saw." "It is the only country," says the correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, "where the traveller by rail has ocular demonstration of the abundance of game. Early one morning, going over Patrick's Marsh in the course of a ten minutes' run, six different lots of caribou were seen from the car windows."

Selous says:—"I think I never enjoyed an outing more than my last little trip to Newfoundland. I got off the beaten track, found plenty of Caribou, and of the five stags I shot, two carried very fine heads and two others very fair ones, the fifth being a small one. The wild, primeval desolation of the country and the vast, voiceless solitudes—where the silence is never broken, save by the cry of some wild creature—have an inexpressible charm all their own. You feel that you stand on a portion of the earth's surface which has known no change for countless centuries, a land which may remain in its natural condition for centuries yet to come."

SPORTING LITERATURE ON NEWFOUNDLAND

The literature on sport in Newfoundland is not extensive. The most minute information about deer shooting is contained in Dr. Davis' little work, "Caribou Shooting in Newfoundland." The diary of their daily sport is a really marvellous account of the number seen—over 900. Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, K. C. B., the best all-round sportsman in the English navy, gives a most interesting and amusing account of his adventures in his well-known book, "Sport and Travel in Newfoundland and the West Indies."

DEER SHOOTING

"*Cervus Tarandus*," of the great Reindeer Family, is a noble species, peculiar to the Island. Countless herds of these lordly caribou roam over the whole interior of the Island, unvisited by the foot of man.

Soon after the birth of their young in the spring, they begin immigrating north and west. For countless ages they have been following the same tracks, and in the interior may be seen stones worn smooth in their paths. Rivers and broad lakes are crossed in this great annual pilgrimage. In the fall again, from the end of September, the deer return to their winter quarters. Whilst this general statement about their movement is correct, from some unexplained cause many caribou remain both in the far north and in the middle of the Island. One herd, not very large, never leaves the Peninsula of Avalon, and another large body remains all the year on the long peninsula, extending from White Bay and Bonne Bay to the Straits of Belle Isle.



"The First
Shot"
300 yards



Packaging a
Caribou



Result of a
Half-Hour's
Shooting,
Near Howley
Station,
Newfoundland

HOW TO CAMP FOR DEER

The sportsman who wants to take it easy, may pitch his camp close to the line of railway at the Topsails, Patrick's Marsh, Howley Station, or some other convenient spot, and if he is only a decent shot, and a fairly good walker, he will be sure to get some heads. The genuine deer stalker, like Selous or Millais, will go farther afield, up some of the numerous rivers with his canoe, and thus get into the very heart of the deer country, where he will not only find them in abundance, but also get an opportunity of obtaining the noblest heads.

WHERE TO GO

This depends largely upon the tastes of the hunter. If hard walking does not deter him and plenty of time is at command, the northern peninsula affords the most attractive unexplored regions, said to be teeming with game and hardships. If a canoe trip, with little walking and less climbing, is sought for, there are many beautiful trips to pick from, with a surety of good



GYPSUM VALLEY, BAY ST. GEORGE

hunting for all. Up the Humber River from Deer Lake, either up the North Fork to Adies Lake, or else to Grand Lake. From this, the largest lake in Newfoundland, there are several charming trips open to the sportsman or traveller.

The finest trip for canoes is across the island from Bay St. George to Notre Dame Bay, with only a few portages of less than a mile. This trip takes the hunter through some of the finest scenery in Newfoundland, offers good fishing, caribou hunting, and on the eastern side bird shooting—grouse, ptarmigan, geese, ducks, plover and snipe. The route up St. George's River to Stag and Puddle Lakes, down a nameless brook to Red Indian Lake, down the Lake to the Exploits River, at which point a new branch of the Newfoundland Railway is reached. The adventurous traveller would enjoy the exciting trip down the river to the Exploits Station, with several rapids to shoot.



Shot with a Kodak while swimming in Sandy Lake.

"Close quarters," Deer Lake.

A 2 year-old Caribou Stag. See the others in the distance.

Brought across the Lake in a Boat.

A New York sportsman's experience with numerous Caribou crossing a Lake.

Another very fine trip, opening up entirely new country, is up Gander Lake and River from Glenwood on the east coast to Burnt Hill Pond, with two or three very short portages to Round Lake, and down to Hermitage Bay, from which point the steamer Glencoe can be taken to Port-aux-Basques or Placentia.

To hunters who do not care about stalking, or such as do not hanker after adventures or hardships of any kind, the entire stretch of country along the Railway from Deer Lake to the Topsails offers more game for less work than any region of its size.

With a decent guide and a good spot chosen for camping, the hunter need not walk a mile a day to see a reasonable amount of game, and kill all that the law allows in a very few days. For women this offers special attractions, in that one need not leave the railway, one's baggage and luxurious camping. This region is the easiest in which to obtain photographs of caribou, for they follow, with rarely a change, certain beaten trails.

There are hundreds of square miles, mere blanks on the map, totally unexplored, not too far from rail or water communications, waiting to be explored in Newfoundland; the whole country teeming with game, and covered with berries, affording innumerable opportunities for adventure, and to see the caribou in herds.

DEER GUIDES

Good licensed guides can be obtained, the best known are in considerable request and should, therefore, be secured early in the season. All necessary information can be obtained from H. A. MORINE, the General Passenger Agent of the Reid Newfoundland Co. The proprietors of the Log Cabin Hotel can give the sportsmen practical hints, and the choice amongst fifty guides. The Stipendiary Magistrates or Customs Officials at any point can also give enquiring anglers all necessary information. List of registered guides will be found in the appendix.

GROUSE SHOOTING

Grouse shooting comes next to deer stalking in the Terra Novian sporting bill of fare. A more health-giving, fascinating amusement can hardly be imagined. Whilst the best fall deer shooting is at the north and west, by far the most extensive grouse moors or "barrens" (in local parlance) are to be found on the south east part of Avalon Peninsula, from Cape Race to Cape St. Mary's. For successful grouse shooting next to straight powder, and good walking, the most important factor is a good setter or pointer. With these assistants and fine weather, a good Newfoundland barren affords splendid sport.

There is no grouse disease as in Scotland, the covies are well apart. It takes a lot of walking and good shooting to get a dozen brace, but the clear, fine, bracing air, the interest in watching the well-trained dogs, the variety of the shots, and the exhilarating effect of the scenery, all combine to make grouse shooting in Newfoundland the most entrancing of sports.

BLACK BEAR, ETC.

Besides caribou, there are in some localities numbers of black bear. Wolves are now seldom met with, but lynx abound. Beaver, otter and foxes are to be found all over the Island.

There are immense numbers of the American or varying hare. There is a big Arctic hare indigenous to the Colony, of which a large number are killed every year on the south-west coast.

NEWFOUNDLAND GROUSE

In structure of body, eggs, nest, call and summer plumage, the Newfoundland willow grouse is an exact duplicate of the Scotch grouse, the only difference being that the Island bird turns white in winter. The Terra Novian ptarmigan, in appearance and habitat, is also precisely the same as the Scotch.

OTHER GAME

Snipe, ducks, geese, plover and curlew are common and in some places abundant.



"WILLOW GROUSE"

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY

SIDNEY BRANSCOMBE FORD, writing in the *Boston Traveller*, says:—

"Newfoundland in the very near future will become the Mecca of the sportsman. The Island is a veritable game garden."

LORD DUNRAVEN, who made a deer stalking expedition in the Island, writes:—

"Caribou are plentiful, and the Newfoundland stags are finer by far than any to be found in any portion of the North American continent.

CAPT. HARDY, R. N., author of "*Forest Life in Acadia*," says in this work:—

"I know of no country so near England which offers the same amount of inducements to the explorer, the naturalist and the sportsman as Newfoundland."

ANDREW S. WHITE, of Syracuse, N.Y., who annually spends a vacation in Newfoundland, writing of one of his excursions in the Syracuse *Evening Herald*, of Oct. 8th, 1901, says:—

"The climate of Newfoundland is particularly rigorous. The salt air and odour of pine forests make it healthy, whilst the country is probably the most attractive for sport within easy reach of New York for the hunter and fisher."

WALTER HAMMITT, Secretary of the Municipal Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., writing in the "*Brooklyn Times*" of Sept. 15th, 1901, says:—

"To the vacationer who would deviate from the beaten track, to whom such forests as Sullivan County possesses have lost their attractiveness, to whom even the beauties of Adirondacks and the fastnesses of the Main Woods have taken on an atmosphere of tameness and who wants 'something different,' I would say 'pack your trunk with your oldest clothes, gather your trout tackle together, provide yourself with salmon tackle if you haven't it, look to the re-provisioning of your rifle or shot gun, and go to Newfoundland."

DR. JAMES VAN GILBERT MARTER, who made a deer stalking excursion to the Island in 1900, writing in "Shooting and Fishing," for January 31st, 1901, says:—

"To sit on a mountain top, glass in hand, gazing upon a score or more of great antlered stags scanning upon the dull grey background of a Newfoundland barren, torn by the delightful emotions and indecisions which assail one when trying to decide upon the stag to stalk, and then the delight of a pretty stalk, well conducted by a clever guide, where skill is pitted against superior senses, that is sport, royal sport, than which none finer can be found upon the globe . . . No country within easy access of the hunter of moderate means can offer greater inducements for the sportsman photographer. F. G. Battey, of Savannah, could have obtained without difficulty a hundred or more good exposures at short ranges of stags, singly and in groups, does and fawns."

This party consisted of Rev. Dr. Strong, Rector of St. John's, F. C. Battey and Dr. Van Marter, all from Savannah.

The New York Herald, referring to the collection of caribou heads at the sportsmen show at New York says:—

"One of the best exhibits in this class is that of the heads of twenty one caribou, shot by Mr. John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Co., Judge Robert S. Woodruff and Anthony R. Kuser."

ARTHUR CLEVELAND HUMBERT, a distinguished American sportsman, and author of a spirited account of his game in South Africa, spent two seasons hunting caribou in Newfoundland. He is most enthusiastic in the description of his trip.

ADMIRAL SIR W. R. LEECH, K.C.B., is universally recognized as the best all-round shooting and fishing man in the British navy. As senior naval officer he spent three seasons

in Newfoundland and Labrador, and one subsequent expedition to the Island in company with Mr. Fowler, son of the great English engineer. The gallant Admiral, in his latest work, "*Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor, or Forty Years in the Royal Navy,*" declares that "Newfoundland is one of the finest sporting countries in the world."

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES ERSKINE, K.C.B. (Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty Edward VII., and a keen sportsman), spent several seasons in Newfoundland as senior naval officer and subsequently as Royal Commissioner. He is most enthusiastic over the caribou shooting and salmon fishing both in the Island and at Labrador.

ROBERT NEWMAN, Governor of the Bank of England, and a well-known sportsman and rifle shot, has written an admirable paper on caribou shooting in the winter and autumn in Newfoundland.

COLONEL BLAIR, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and three sporting friends, spent some weeks in Newfoundland and deer stalking. On their return the gallant Colonel wrote of their trip in *The Truth*:—

"We had all the shooting we desired, and to all legitimate sportsmen would say, go up to Newfoundland and enjoy a two-months' outing."

A. E. OSBORN, of Osborn & Wilson, wholesale export dealers, New York, writing under date of October 27, 1898, says:—

"We arrived home safely, and are already looking forward to another trip on the Island."

ARTHUR P. SILVER, of Halifax, N. S., writing to the *Badminton Magazine*, London, says:—

"Countless lakes and lakellets; innumerable picturesque salmon streams; broad stretches of meadows and marshes, roamed over by countless herds of caribou; a bold and curiously indented sea coast, fringed by islands which are the breeding place of myriads of birds; all these make the Island of Newfoundland a happy hunting ground for the sportsman and naturalist. So abundant is the game that no one can take his own time in selecting his heads. On the Newfoundland plains, stags are constantly encountered carrying grand and stately antlers, so magnificent in size, and symmetry that they cannot be equaled elsewhere in the world."

THE GAME LAWS

of Newfoundland, will be found in the Appendix.

Fishing

FRESH WATER FISHES

The game fishes of Newfoundland and Labrador consist entirely of the salmonide; there are no pike or perch, or other predatory fishes, except eels in our inland waters. The Atlantic salmon is found in hundreds of streams all over the country.

LAKES AND RIVERS

Newfoundland, as will be seen by a glance at the map to be found in the appendix, is a country bountifully supplied with lakes and rivers; all of these abound with trout. A well-known American sportsman, Arthur Cleveland Humbert, of New York, says that nothing astonished him more than the immense quantities of trout he found in every little brook and lakelet, when deer shooting in the interior. Guille Millais speaks of catching a basket of fine brown trout within one hundred yards of the railway station at Terra Nova. The Newfoundlander always counts his fish by the dozen, whilst an English fisherman talks of his brace of trout. The native thinks himself quite unsuccessful unless he can bring home from five to ten dozen of the speckled beauties. The commonest



"THE HERDER" CATCH AT VILLA MARIE

Newfoundland fisher boy, has in short, opportunities for fishing which a keen angler, like the Prince of Wales, might covet.

TROUT

The climate and waters of the colony seem to suit the *salmo fontinalis* to perfection. Imported Rainbow and Loch Levens thrive wonderfully; one of the latter was taken weighing 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. The brown trout, called in America the brook trout, and by the natives the mud trout, is the most and widely distributed of this family. It is found everywhere throughout the Island. Strange to say, in the big salmon rivers they are not so numerous as in the smaller streams and lakes. They range in weight from a few ounces up to seven pounds. The illustration given above, represents a catch of brown trout taken recently by Mr. Herder, proprietor of the St. John's *Evening Telegram*, Mr. LeMessieur, and Mr. Vey, photographer. Twelve of the fish weighed forty-five pounds, the larger six and a quarter pounds. They were caught in a lake on the Newfoundland Railway Line,

twelve miles beyond Whitbourne. Catches of five to ten dozen are quite common with a plentiful sprinkling of pounders and half-pounders. During the breeding season, from the 15th September to the 15th January, trout and salmon are wisely protected by law.

SEA TROUT

The lake and river trout vary much in appearance. Some are as silvery as the smelt. Around the Capital each lake seems to hold a different species. Near Whitbourne there is a white trout as game as salmon, running up to three and four pounds—a splendid sporting fish, but inferior in flavor to the brown trout.

The sea trout are found about the estuaries of the rivers in May and June. In July and August they ascend the rivers in immense numbers, and finally go on to some deep pool far up the river where they remain for a long time. At Grandy's Brook, near Furgeo Islands on the south-west coast, Judge Prowse caught over one hundred, thirty-three of which weighed one hundred and twelve pounds. In most Newfoundland streams they run from half-a-pound up to five pounds, but farther north and on the Labrador coast specimens are often taken up seven and eight pounds. They rank next to the salmon as sporting fishes. A sea trout fresh caught and fried by the river bank is a dish to be remembered.



AN EARLY MORNING CATCH

THE SALMON

The Atlantic Salmon, the King of the River—the grandest and most sporting of all game fishes, is essentially a cold water fish. It abounds all over Newfoundland and Labrador. No nets are allowed on the rivers or lakes. River wardens have been appointed for all the principal streams, and the result is shown not only in large increase of fish, but still more in increased weight.

WEIGHT OF SALMON

Until the past few years salmon over thirty pounds were rare. This past season several fish of thirty pounds have been taken with the fly, whilst in nets there are numerous instances of forty and forty-five pound salmon, and one splendid specimen of forty-nine and three quarter pounds.

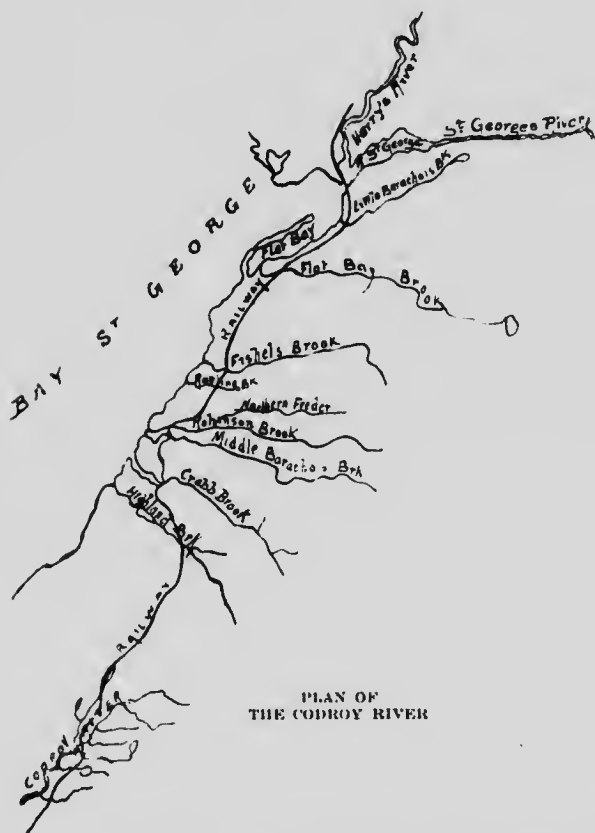
SALMON WARDENS

This present season more wardens will be appointed, with better salaries, and it is also proposed to put salmon ladders or water ways on the grand falls of the Exploits, Terra Nova and other rivers.

THE SOUTHERN RIVERS—CODROY, ETC.

The angler or tourist who arrives in Newfoundland by the *S.S. Bruce*, reaches some of the best salmon rivers in the Island

almost at once. The railway from Port-aux-Basques (as will be seen by the small sketch maps) runs alongside the Little Codroy and Grand River Codroy for several miles. Further on, it borders in succession on Highland, Crabbs, Middle Barachois, Robinson's and Fischell's Brooks, all good rivers for fish, and for a long space it follows Harry's Brook, another splendid river. This section is known locally as "the Rivers." At St. George's and Cordroy the fisherman has the choice of half a dozen of the earliest and best salmon rivers in Newfoundland, and as trains are constantly passing, he can move from river to river with the greatest convenience. We will therefore take them in order, beginning with those nearest to Port-aux-Basques, where the



PLAN OF
THE CODROY RIVER

traveller lands. Passing over Grand Bay Brook, a good sea trout river, and some small trouting brooks, the first important stream we meet is the

LITTLE CODROY RIVER

Like the Grand River Codroy, it is an early river, the fishing beginning here about the 15th June and as a general rule the biggest fish are taken before the middle of July. Of course, a great deal depends on the season and the amount of rain. In the middle of June, as a general rule, the river is in full flood and the biggest fish run at this time. This last season of 1902, there

was a heavy flood in July and the best fish were taken in that month. The Little Codroy is a favorite river with American sportsmen. It is of good length with no obstructions, well protected by wardens, and as shown by the returns given below, affords excellent sport. There is a most comfortable boarding house kept by Mr. Tompkins, near the railway station, and plenty of good reliable guides can be obtained on arrival, or by notifying the General Passenger Agent of the Reid Newfoundland Co., that guides are wanted.

THE POOLS, LITTLE CODROY

These pools, as shown in the plan, extend all along the stream for twenty miles. At the first part of the season the lower pools will be found the best and later the upper ones. The valley is narrow in places and hemmed in by the mountains; the scenery is varied and beautiful.



WEIGHT OF THE FISH

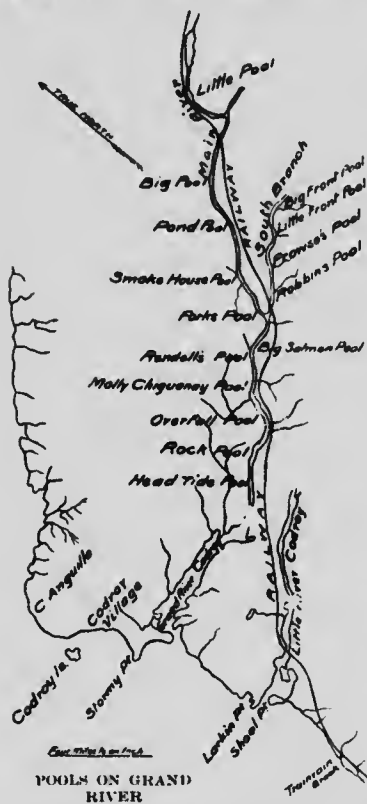
The record of the weight of the fish has not been taken very systematically, but the following return, prepared by Mr. Tompkins gives a good idea of the sport obtainable in 1902:—

	No.	WEIGHT
Mr. Neyle, of St. John's	1	14 lbs.
Mr. Murray	2	4 "
Mr. Bartlett	4	4 to 10 "
Mr. Trimpy, New Jersey	3	5 to 10 "
E. P. Glendenning, New York	8	4 to 10 "
C. M. Weston, Waltham, Mass.	3	6 to 15 "
R. B. Sayer, New York	1	12 "
Wm. Sayer	2	4 to 11 "
R. White, St. John's	3	4 to 14 "
Mr. White	1	8 "
Mr. Rodger, New York	5	4 to 8 "
Wm. Barker, New Jersey	27	12 to 15 "
E. C. Holman, Boston	5	4 to 10 "
F. S. Dagged	14	12 to 22 "
Wm. Dagged	3	4 to 12 "
Prof. Bursey	10	4 to 10 "
Capt. Freeman	6	5 to 15 "
H. Ballen	2	8 to 10 "

N.B.—A large number of trout were taken by the several parties, some up to five pounds weight, but no record was kept of the number caught.

THE GRAND RIVER (Codroy)

This fine stream is about thirty-five miles long. It is navigable for small vessels from its entrance to the sea. The



POOLS ON GRAND RIVER

tide runs up about ten miles. The salmon commence to enter the river about the first of June. The early fish reach the first pool about the fifth of June and then gradually work up. Their movements depend on the water in the river. Every time it rains heavily they move farther up, and they generally reach the big salmon pool from the tenth to the fifteenth June. Sea trout begin to run in the river much later than the salmon, rarely before the fifteenth July.

In the first part of the fishing season the best sport in the river is the overfall pool; later on it is no good at all, as all the fish have moved up the river. This pool is about twelve miles from the mouth of the river. The next pool, four miles farther

up known as the big salmon pool, is good for the whole season. It was about these pools and the next one farther up that

HON. GATHORNE HARDY'S 1900 CATCH WAS TAKEN

He took from the 18th of June to the 7th of July, 1900, fish of the following weights:—22, 21, 10½, 9, 8, 11, 9, 10, 14, 12, 10, 10, 9, 8 lbs., and 34 grilse from 3 to 6 lbs.; in all 58 fish. The next good pool is the Fork Pool, about half a mile above the big salmon pool. All the pools above are given in the sketch map. They are good for the whole season. By the end of July or beginning of August most of the big fish will have gone far up the river. However, if a flood comes down after a heavy downpour of rain, as it did in 1902, big fish are then taken in all the pools above the big salmon pool. The grilse fishing is specially good in July, and early August. The usual experience of anglers on the Grand River is that the largest fish are taken from the middle of June to July.

LODGINGS

Comfortable country lodgings can be obtained at Mr. Jas. Doyle's Island View, and some of the sportsmen have cahins. The railway runs along the line to the Forks near South Branch Bridge.

BOATS

Boats can be used on the river up to the Forks, and with a good flood a few miles farther up.

SCENERY

The scenery along the river is very beautiful and there are twenty miles of good fishing water.

RETURN OF SALMON CAUGHT AT GRAND RIVER CODROY

Compiled by Thos. Downey, River Warden—Season of 1902

NAME OF ANGLER	NO. AND WEIGHT OF FISH	AVERAGE WEIGHT	TOTAL
Dr. Gage	16 Fish, 7 to 30 lbs.	12 lbs.	192 lbs.
"	30 " 3 to 4 "	3½ "	111 "
F. Donway	17 " 8 to 14 "	11 "	187 "
"	21 " 3½ "	3½ "	72 "
C. Westman	6 " 8 to 30 "	13 "	78 "
"	2 " 3½ "	3½ "	72 "
Mr. Keath	14 " 7 to 18 "	11 "	154 "
"	22 " 3½ "	3½ "	77 "
Mr. Roberts	1 " 11 "	11 "	11 "
"	11 " 3½ "	3½ "	38½ "
Mr. Duffus	1 " 10 "	10 "	10 "
A. T. Winter	18 " 8 to 12 "	10 "	180 "
"	35 " 3½ "	3½ "	122½ "
T. W. Spur	22 " 7 to 21 "	13 "	286 "
Mr. Hayward	25 " 8 to 12 "	10 "	250 "
"	5 " 3½ "	3½ "	17½ "
Messrs Howe and Craig	4 " 3½ "	3½ "	14 "
H. E. The Governor and Party	8 " 8 to 12 "	10 "	80 "
H. E. The Governor and Party	12 " 3½ "	3½ "	42 "
Mr. Stephens	16 " 8 to 12 "	10 "	160 "
"	20 " 3½ "	3½ "	70 "
Mr. N. P. Cook	5 " 8 to 14 "	11 "	55 "
"	12 " 3½ "	3½ "	42 "
Messrs. Donnelly and Miller	1 " 10 "	10 "	10 "
Messrs. Donnelly and Miller	5 " 3½ "	3½ "	17 "
B. C. Jay	6 " 8 to 12 "	10 "	60 "
"	8 " 3½ "	3½ "	28 "
Mr. A. S. Rendell	4 " 8 to 12 "	10 "	40 "
G. White	1 " 10 "	10 "	10 "
"	2 " 3½ "	3½ "	7 "
Mr. Barrows	3 " 3½ "	3½ "	10½ "
Messrs. Smith and Thompson	1 " 10 "	10 "	10 "
Messrs. Smith and Thompson	11 " 3½ "	3½ "	38½ "
Mr. Job	3 " 3 to 5 "	4 "	12 "
Messrs. Smith and McKinnon	8 " 8 to 12 "	10 "	80 "

Total number of salmon taken, 420.

" weight " " 2,889 lbs.

Average weight, nearly 7 lbs.

About thirty salmon taken by others (names unknown). A large number of sea trout also taken, number and weights not recorded.

CRABBS' BROOK

This is a smaller and shorter river than Codroy, but it is well looked after and contains plenty of salmon and sea trout. It is not so much frequented as the former rivers and affords good sport.

ROBINSON'S BROOK

This stream has two branches and some capital pools; when in good flood all these rivers give excellent sport; they are apt to run low in July and August. There was very good fishing in all these rivers last season.

FISCHELS BROOK

The traveller can see this stream from the railway and judge for himself of its character as a salmon river. The only drawback to it as a sporting river is the long distance between the pools. The walking is rather laborious, but the river contains plenty of salmon and is specially good after rain in July.



THE LOG CABIN, SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS, SPRUCE BROOK,
NEWFOUNDLAND

From the Codroy to Fichels Brook is known amongst the natives as "The Rivers." They are not much frequented by travellers, but both for scenery and sport they will well repay a visit. Still following on the railway line, the next point reached is known as

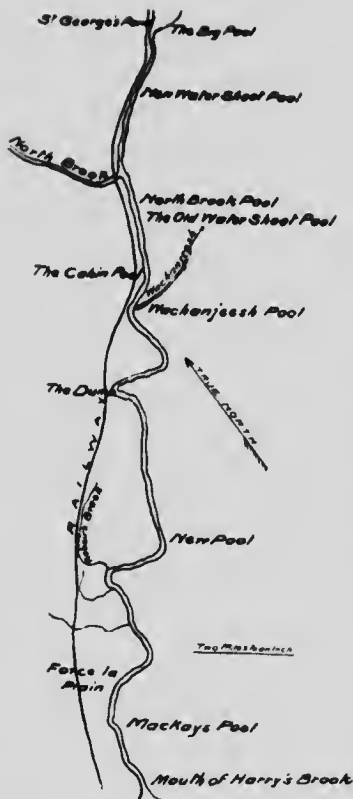
ST. GEORGE'S

In this neighborhood where Messrs Paulett and Dodd have two hotels, one shown on the plan, and the other, further along the line at Spruce Brook, called the Log Cabin. There are, as seen on the small sketch-map, three rivers—Harry's Brook, Bottom Brook, and South West Brook:—marked on the map as St. George's River.

SOUTH WEST BROOK

This is a splendid salmon river with fine pools. It lies at a convenient distance from a comfortable hotel, where boat, guides, and every convenience can be obtained.





PLAN OF HARRY'S BROOK

BOTTOM BROOK

It is specially famous as a trout river, though it also contains salmon. It can be traversed for about fifteen miles in a canoe with some portages. The valley scenery is most beautiful and the trout fishing specially good. This brook leads into splendid caribou grounds.

HARRY'S BROOK

This is one of Newfoundland's most famous salmon rivers and is as much frequented in the season as the Codroy. The railway runs along its banks for many miles. There are good camps at the principal pools, and every convenience for the angler is provided by the attentive proprietors of the Log Cabin. Fish of thirty-two pounds weight have been taken from this stream.

Rivers Along the Railway

THE HUMBER

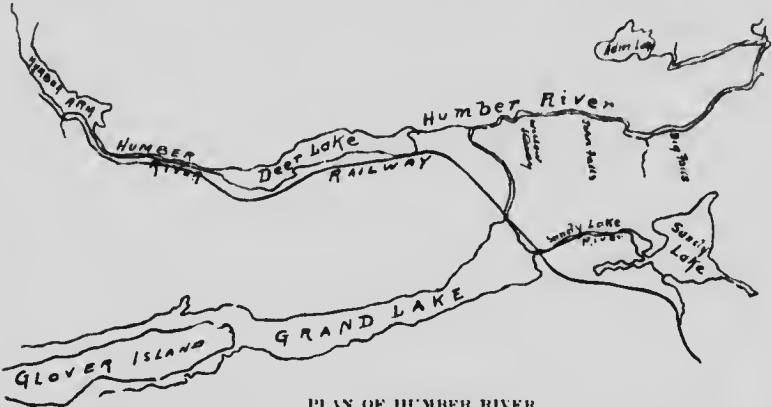
After leaving Harry's Brook comes the lovely Bay of Islands and the Humber River. As the traveller descends the steep grade from Mount Moriah, the beautiful panorama of the land-locked Humber Arm is laid out before him. Picturesque and enchanting as this view appears, it cannot be compared for a moment with the sea coast scenery of the entrance, thirty-five miles further out.

THE LOWER HUMBER

Rounding the Arm, the trains run along the banks of the lower branch of this fine river. The traveller catches glimpses through the foliage, every now and then, of the beautiful stream and its high wooded banks. It is a large river, and can be followed up in boats to Deer Lake. The salmon fishing is good in the early part of the season. It is well looked after, no nets or obstructions are allowed, and there is a large run of fish. The salmon, as a general rule, do not stay long in these lower reaches, but pass on to Deer Lake to the Upper Branch.

THE UPPER HUMBER

is reached from Deer Lake railway station. A boat carries you across the lower end of the lake to the entrance of the river. It is a noble stream and full of fish. The first and best place on the river is the pool under the Grand Falls. It can be reached easily in a good light boat or canoe, with a couple of portages. The only drawback is the long distance to the first pool. It takes nearly the whole day to get up to it, so it is rarely frequented by anglers. When I was there in July, 1902, the river was fairly alive with big fish; they could be seen in hundreds jumping the



PLAN OF HUMBER RIVER

falls, which they are able to pass. It is well known to sportsmen that whilst the salmon are jumping in this way they will not look at a fly, so during my first evening I never rose one. Next morning, however, in a short time I took plenty of grilse. The best pools are beyond the Falls. Any good angler who could spare the time would have plenty of sport on the Upper Humber, and, unlike Codroy or Harry's Brook, he would have it all to himself. The Nichol's family, whose residence is near the mouth of the river, will furnish the anglers with guides, boats, etc. The scenery on the river is lovely.

JUNCTION BROOK, SANDY POND AND KITTY'S BROOKS

Three good trout streams run into Grand Lake, Junction Brook, Sandy Pond and Kitty's Brooks. The first named, in the season, contains sea trout from its connections with the Upper Humber, and sometimes salmon. The trout fishing in both is good, and frequent salmon are taken but the majority of the fish in these rivers are brook and sea trout. The scenery on both streams is very fine. Boats can be used only to a limited extent on both rivers.

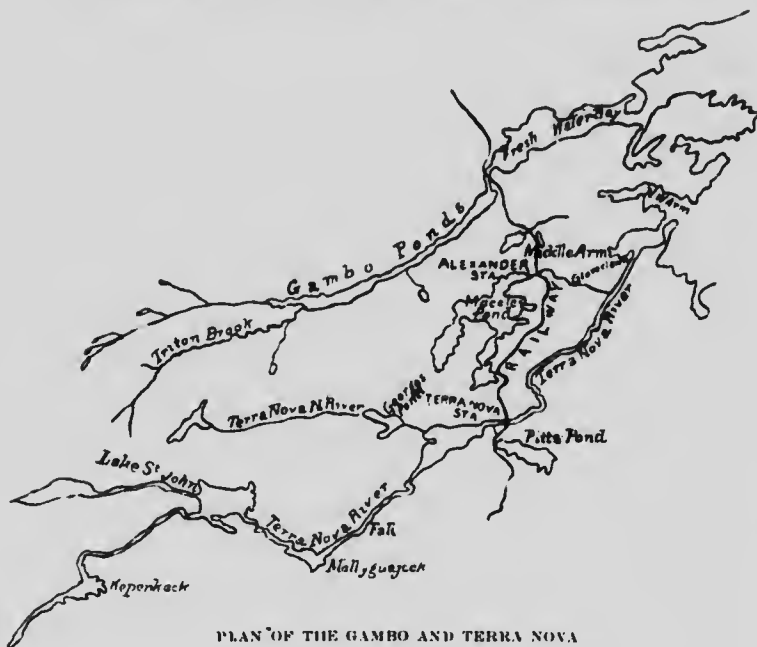
Rivers Accessible from the Railway

EXPLOITS RIVER

This is the largest river in the Island and is a fine salmon river. The Grand Falls prevent the fish from passing this point. It is proposed to have a ladder or passway built this year, to

steady water, but no over falls. An ideal salmon river. Before its outlet from Gander Lake it branched off into an affluent known as Southwest Branch, a splendid salmon river, which affords fine sport up to the falls. The large branches of the main river enter Gander Lake and run fifty miles into the country without an obstruction. Formerly 1000 tierces of salmon were taken in nets at the mouth of this splendid stream. Owing to the obstruction by nets, and the pollution of the water by mill refuse, the catch has dwindled down very low.

For the past five years it has gone on improving; no nets are allowed inside of Salt Island near the sea. Both the main river



and its branches will now afford good sport to the angler. The railway crosses the stream at Glenwood station, and in 1903 large catches were made at this place. Next following along the line are, The Gambo, Terra Nova, Clode Sound, Brook and Come-by-Chance River, all good for sea trout. We now recommend the tourist to come on to the capital, St. John's, from which he can make trips to the various streams and lakes.

BIG RATTLING BROOK

This fine salmon brook is an affluent of the exploits, and affords good sport.

FISHING EXCURSIONS FROM THE CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S

St. John's, Newfoundland, was the first place occupied by Englishmen in America. The Harbor is completely land-locked. The scenery around the capital is very picturesque. The metropolitan city of the ancient colony enjoys all the blessings of civilization.

The city is characterized by its hospitality and social life. There are capital tennis and golf clubs, and much gayety during the summer. French and English warships make frequent visits, and from June to October there is nearly always a "man o' war" in port. It is a very good centre for excursions, both for grouse shooting and fishing.



PLACENTIA, SOUTH EAST RIVER

There is direct railway line to this picturesque spot, once a French Place d'Armes. The river, which is easily reached either by boat or by road, affords splendid trout fishing in the season, and small salmon. It contains excellent pools.

SALMONIER

This is a capital river for sport. It has long been well preserved, and the catches taken by anglers are very large. The two chief pools are known as Pinsent's pool, about three miles from the main road, and Murphy's pool, nearer St. John's. The angler has his choice; the first is the better one in the early part of the season, the second, later on. The fish do not run very large, but are very numerous. Fifty salmon have been taken by an angler in one day.

NORTH HARBOR AND COLINET RIVERS

These are splendid little sea trout rivers, reached from the Placentia Road, or from Whitbourne via the Colinet Road. The distance to North Harbor River from the road is about two miles to the best pools. The sea trout do not run very large, but they are splendid sporting fish, and their numbers in the season are incredible.

BISCAY BAY RIVER

This is an excellent trout stream. The pools are large and the fishing delightful at the right time. It is reached from Trepassy by steamer from Placentia or St. John's.

BRANCH RIVER

This is a fine salmon river rarely frequented. A road leads from Placentia. The sportsman who goes there will have an opportunity of seeing the finest grouse shooting grounds in North America.

GREAT BARRISWAY

There is good sea trout fishing in this stream during the season.

BROWN TROUT FISHING

The tourist who is not a professional angler, will find plenty of sport and pastime amongst the numerous lakes that lie along the railway line. Excursions may be made to the celebrated Nine Mile Post from Placentia Junction. There are a number of good lakes for brown trout about St. John's, in the vicinity of Holyrood, about two hours' run from St. John's and on the Placentia Road.

THE SOUTHERN RIVERS

In Placentia Bay the best streams are Piper's Hole at the head of the bay and Sandy Harbor River.

In Fortune Bay are many splendid salmon rivers, such as Long Harbor River, Garnish River, Bay du Nord, River, Rencontre Brook. In Bay d'Espoir, known locally as Bay Despair, are two splendid streams running into Bay d'East and Bay du Nord; the latter has the finest and deepest salmon pools I have ever seen in the colony. South coast contains Little River, a noble stream, Conroise, White Bear Bay and Grandy's Brook, Inside Burgeo. Three miles up, there is one magnificent pool on the famous sea trout stream, here the writer once caught thirty-three sea trout which weighed one hundred and twelve



JUMPER'S BROOK, EXPLOITS RIVER

pounds. La Poile, two rivers in Bay D'East and Bay du Nord, Rose Blanche and Grand Brook near Port-aux-Basques. This gives a circuit of the island from the north-east to the south-west coast. We will now give a list of the rivers on the north, following the line of coast to the westward.

NOTRE DAME AND GREEN BAY RIVERS

Indian Brook, of Hall's Bay, is a splendid trout and salmon river, especially under the fall, about three miles up its course. The South Brook is also a good trout stream. All the following arms of Natre Dame Bay have good trout streams, viz:—Western and Southern Arms, Sops Arm, near Rabbit's Arm, Badger Bay, Seal Bay, New Bay, Northern Arm and Peters' Arm, Exploits Bay, Great Rattling Brook, a tributary of the Exploits and a splendid

salmon river, Dog Bay and Gander Bay rivers, the latter being at one time by all odds the finest salmon river in the Island. One writer says that in Slade's time the annual catch was from eight to nine hundred tierces.

All these fine streams, rarely visited by an angler, can be reached by the Reid Newfoundland Company's steamers.

RIVERS FROM CAPE JOHN TO THE NORTH

PAQUET. Two Rivers, the south-east brook is a splendid sea trout stream for a mile or two; beyond this is a big fall.

WHITE BAY. Sop's Arm Rivers—one is good for trout, the other is a splendid trout and salmon river. There are good sea trout rivers at Coney Arm, Cat Arm, Little Harbor Deep, Orange Bay, Fonce Hooping Harbor and Canada Bay. Little Harbor Deep and Hooping Harbor are specially good. Mr. Berteau, the Auditor-General of Newfoundland, says he has caught plenty of sea trout in these rivers, weighing five and six pounds. "Belvoir Bay in Hare's Bay contains," says Mr. Berteau, "the finest and most productive salmon river in Newfoundland." For years it has been carefully looked after by the British Naval Officer. Years ago the fish were not very large, latterly there has been a great increase in the weight, salmon of fifteen, twenty and twenty-five pounds have been caught recently where a fish over ten pounds was unknown. This will be easily understood, when it is remembered that for the past fifteen or twenty years the river has been well guarded and large runs of salmon have every year had free access to the river. This explains the immense increase in the weight of fish. There are some good rivers running into the Straits of Belle Isle. One called Bartlett's Brook, at the bottom of Pistolet's Bay. Two large rivers in the same locality called Western Brook and Pinsent's Brook. Western Brook drains a series of large lakes. It is known as a splendid sea trout river, but has never been fished by a salmon angler. About four miles west of Cape Norman lighthouse, is another large river called Big Brook. None of these rivers are obstructed by heavy over falls, and should be good for salmon.

WEST COAST

Flowers Cove has a fine river, good for sea trout. Its capacities as a salmon river are not known.

WEST COAST RIVERS

The most famous river on this coast is Torrent River, in Hawkes Bay. It is a favorite resort of the naval officers. An American millionaire has a fishing lodge here. The stream has been well protected and very large fish have been taken from its waters.

Castora River, River of Ponds, Portland Creek, St. Paul's, Serpentine River, Benoit's Brook, known also as Fox Island Brook, are all good salmon and sea trout rivers. There are several fine rivers running into Bonne Bay, besides the Humber, Middle Arm Brook, Northern Brook, and Hughes Brook. Running into the beautiful Bay of Islands, are famous trout rivers.

Beside the south-west coast, there are Highland River, Bay St. George, Middle Barachais Brook near Robinsons and Crabb's. Mr. Howley, head of the Geological Survey, reports them as excellent trout streams.

Labrador Rivers

To give a full description of all the rivers on this great peninsular would fill an ample volume. The coast scenery, with its numerous islands and bare rocky hills, is often very bare and desolate, but always grand. In the extreme north the fiords and the majestic height of the mountains are like the splendid Norwegian scenery. Every harbor has a stream, and sea trout and salmon are all abundant.

The rivers on the east coast of Labrador are so numerous, it wants a special expedition to name and describe them. There are salmon or trout in all, and as many trout as could be desired.

Up Sandwich Bay and Esquimaux Bay are huge rivers—Paradise River, Eagle River, North West River, White Bear River and the North River, in Sandwich Bay, all affording excellent



Dr. Grenfell
in his
Kooch

Gigniet,
Labrador

fishing. Some Americans took salmon in Eagle River last year, and are to return this year. These are all very large rivers.

Eagle River is a magnificent stream with splendid scenery. Mr. Durgin, an American, in 1902 camped here with his family for many weeks. They all speak in raptures of the splendid salubrious air of Labrador. The fish are very large and he enjoyed excellent sport.

VIEWS OF EAGLE RIVER

Up the N. W. River and also in Eskimo Bay are numberless trout streams. On the north side, one in Pottle's Bay, one or two in Double Mare Arm, several on the south side, and one in back run.

Northwest River, and Hamilton Rivers are huge rivers, and so are the Kenainou and Kenamish—all contain unlimited trout and salmon.

Genl. Dashwood, an English sportsman, is very fond of a river in Sandwich Bay for salmon fishing. There are noble rivers in Atlantic Bay. Then in Kackovich and Kinpotok are fine rivers; also several between there and Hopedale. The puzzle is to find a bay without a river, and on these rivers the angler has never tried his luck. Fine large salmon in nets are taken as far north as Cape Chidley and trout in millions. One writer on Labrador says: "When short of fresh food we shot a small net around a pool on quite a small brook on Aillik Lake, and took out fourteen salmon. What a man wants, to fish these rivers, is a small sailing boat with a cabin and a good tent, or better still a cabin steam launch. I have met many visitors in the last ten years in Labrador, and I never met one that did not wish to return."

Dr. Grenfell writes: "In this short sketch I have not named half the rivers, or even big streams like Black Bear River. In such an extent of coast as Labrador, more than 1,200 miles in a direct line, not to speak of the windings, in between countless islands and deep fiords, no exact list at present can be given of the numerous streams. They all contain trout and salmon in enormous quantities. A large portion of the extreme Labrador is still uncharted."

Many of these rivers are very large streams and contain huge fish. All these rivers on the coast can now be reached with the greatest facility by the fine steamers of the Reid Newfoundland Company—a delightful trip for the tourist and a veritable angler's paradise.

A SKETCH OF SOME OF THE SOUTHERN RIVERS OF LABRADOR

By F. C. BERTEAU, Auditor-General.

BLANC SABLON.—A very good trout stream here. With the tide coming in, the lower reaches of the river are filled with splendid sea trout from June to the end of July. After this they can be caught in the pools farther up. As a matter of fact this applies to all the brooks from Cape John, along the north-east coast and on the Labrador, the season being a little later than in the south.

FORTEAU.—At one time a capital salmon river. Constant fishing and occasional netting has rather spoiled it. Salmon of a large run, rather difficult to fish.

PETIT NOIR RIVER.—Generally known as Pinware, reported to be a splendid salmon river. I was never there in the fishing season. Visited the place early in October. It has all the appearance of being a good salmon or trout stream, and I should say is easy to fish.

Barge Bay and Wreck Bay have each a good trout brook (sea trouting). The fall is very rapid.

TEMPLE BAY.—A magnificent trout stream.

ST. MARY'S HARBOR.—(St. Lewis Bay) good salmon river, equally so for trout. About the only stream in which I have seen salmon and trout in large quantities at the same time. It is

not safe to fish in this river for trout alone - one must always be prepared for salmon. This river was for several years completely barred, and enormous quantities of salmon were taken. I have caught trout at the mouth of this river between the two waters, fresh and salt, as late as the end of September, and they were as bright and clean as in June.

HAWKE'S BAY.--South-west Arm, contains the finest trout stream I have ever fished in. The trout are very large and fight well. Between 2 o'clock and 4.30 one afternoon I landed thirty-three trout, weighing 137 pounds. My wrists fairly gave out, and when I had to give up the trout were just as plentiful as when I started. A short gut about two hundred yards long runs from the bay with a salt water pond. With the rise or fall of the tide in the outside bay the gut becomes a veritable race, in the backwaters of which the trout gather in hundreds.



LABRADOR SALMON

CAPLIN BAY.—(At the north end of the Squasho run) contains just such another salt pond and gut, and here the trout are about as plentiful, though not quite so large. Both these places are a considerable distance from the line of ordinary traffic and are consequently very little disturbed.

BLACK BEAR BAY.—The river has supported a family or two for over a quarter of a century. I have been told that 30 to 40 tiers of salmon used to be annually taken from it.

SANDHILL RIVER.—Reported to be the best salmon river for fly fishing, on the Labrador. Salmon large and fairly plentiful. When I was there a salmon fisher supplied by the Hudson Bay Co. held a post at the mouth of this river. His fishing was conducted in a perfectly legitimate manner. There was consequently no difficulty in securing a fairly good catch there, provided other conditions were favorable.

TABLE BAY.--A good trout stream here, not sufficiently good in itself to draw, but this place is one of the best on the

Lower Labrador for shooting—geese, duck, plover, white and spruce partridge and the drake. When I visited it there were curlew in abundance and to be got without hardly moving from the shores of the bay.

PARADISE EAGLE RIVER (SANDWICH BAY).—All good salmon rivers, regularly fished by the Hudson Bay Co.'s planters. These rivers are very large and in their upper reaches difficult of access.

MR. JOHN SYME, recognized as the "Isaac Walton" of Newfoundland, writes:—

"For the past thirty years I have almost for every summer pursued this 'sport of kings,' and to all the lovers of the gentle art, one of the best rivers is that of Salmonier. Alighting from the train at Holyrood, a drive of seven miles, brings you to Mr. Michael Walsh's, at the Peak House, who is a guide for any part of the river. Another drive of seven miles and a walk of two will land you at Pinsent's Falls, where the angler can revel in the most delightful pool and stream fishing to be found in any part of the world. The scenery also is enchanting. Two years ago I met my friend Dr. Carson, of St. Louis, there, who landed what salmon he wanted.

"I can also recommend the Gander Rivers near Greenwood, both being a paradise for anglers. You can alight from the railway, and within ten minutes be alongside the most beautiful salmon falls, pools and streams ever formed by nature. The surroundings are lovely, and within a distance of 1,000 yards you have the pool referred to, and four streams and eddies where salmon can be hooked every time they are fished over.

"To the angler who goes for enjoyment, without undergoing much exertion, it is an ideal spot. There are also the Gambo river, and lakes where salmon and sea trout and quiniche in abundance can be secured during the season, and the same can be said of Come-by-Chance River. At the point where the angler leaves the train, he can joint his rod and cast into a lovely pool alive with salmon and sea trout. There are many other splendid salmon rivers on the line of railway, but at those above mentioned I have never failed securing sport to my heart's content."

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES FANE, K.C.B., refers in glowing terms to the splendid fishing in the colony, where he was in command for three seasons. As a salmon fisherman his record catch of 1,012 lbs., with an average of 25 lbs. a fish, has only once been exceeded.

RICHARD JEBB, Esq., of Ellesmere, Staffordshire, a nephew of Sir Richard Jebb, M.P., the Greek professor at Cambridge, writing to a friend about his tour around the world, says:—

"I had no better sport anywhere than the salmon fishing at Grand River, Codroy, Newfoundland."

ARTHUR M. HOWE, of the Editorial Department of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, in a description of his trip to Newfoundland, published in that paper, concludes his admirable article as follows:

"As we lay in our berths on our return trip across the Gulf, we saw again the majestic line of the coast, the purple-headed mountains behind Bay St. George, the tossing rapids on Harry's Brook, and the black quiet depths beside the

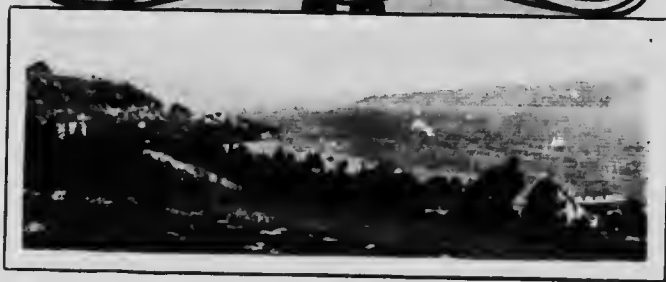
camp at Seal Pool ; we saw the bull caribou stand in all his antlered pride as he stood that afternoon amid the grateful shadows of the alders ; we listened to the river raging among the splintered rocks that checked its rush to the distant sea, and we heard again the swish of the line and the whining click of the reel as the hooked salmon raced away to fancied freedom. As we dropped off to sleep, lulled by the vibration of the whining screw, we mentally registered a pledge to come back again next year."

E. T. D. CHAMBERS, of Quebec, Canada, says with reference to his trip to Newfoundland :—

"No angler who visits Newfoundland in June or July, can fail to find the salmon fishing, which has been called the 'sport of kings,' and which he may enjoy free of all rental



Point
Pleasant,
Bay of
Islands



Bay of
Islands

or license fees, whilst one almost needs to be a millionaire to obtain it on either the mainland of the American Continent or any of the old countries of Europe."

L. F. BROWN, Esq., of New York, writes :—

"Fish of twenty pounds are common, grilse are numerous. You will find yourself catching brook trout weighing from two to three pounds, and casting elsewhere, you want at least a four pound grilse and are after big salmon. You will get them until you refuse to fish any more, and hand your rod to the guide."

F— G—, in *The Amateur Sportsman*, says :—"At Bay St. George we had two kinds of fishing, bay fishing and river fishing. In the bay, both brook trout and sea trout rose freely to our flies. In the river they abounded, and so, too, did grilse and salmon. On every trip up the river we caught all the trout and grilse we cared to take."

River Fishery Wardens, 1903

Nicholas Peters	Springdale, Hall's Bay
Abram Lilly	Exploits
Josiah Goodyear	Gander Bay
Garrett Kelly	Glenwood
Peter House	Pool's Island
Benj. Kean	Gambo
Robert Saunders	Alexander Bay
Patrick Hurley	Salmonier
Lawrance Murphy	Half way House (Salmonier)
William Daken	Salmonier
John Daley	St. Joseph's, St. Mary's Bay
Thos. Connors	Peter's River
W. J. Collins	Branch
Thos. Power	Placentia
Benj. Brazil	Garnish
Henry Clinton	St. Jacques
Phillip Cluett	Belieoram
John Camp	Pushthrough
Thomas Downey	Grand River, Codroy
Arch. A. A. McIsaac	" " "
Al. A. A. McIsaac	Little " "
M. Doucette	" " "
John McIsaac	" " "
W. Harvey	Crabbs and River Brook
Charles Hines	Lewis Brook, Port-au-port
Emmanuel Legg	Robinson's Head, Bay St. George
T. W. Evans	Cartyville, Bay St. George
James White	Flat Bay, " "
A. J. O'Reilly	Sandy Point, " "
A. Simon	Stephenville, " "
C. E. Dodd	Log Cabin
Thos. Arnold	Bay of Islands
Thos. Ryall	Humber River, Deer Lake
J. F. Bancroft	Bonne Bay

Game Wardens, 1903

Philip Keefe	Pouch Cove
Richard Crow	Bauline
Dan McGuire	Torbay
Thos. Kearney	Twenty-Mile Pond
Mr. Nugent	Outer Cove
Jno. Baird	Petty Harbor
Adam Mugrigge	Goulds
Richard Fizelle	"
J. Murphy	Blackhead
John Williams	Bay Bulls Rd.
Stephen Henry	Portugal Cove
Pat Croke	Placentia
Thos. Johnson	Cape Broyle
Mcl. Murray	Portugal Cove Rd.
Thos. Hawe	Brigus
Wm. Nixon	Old Perlican

Mel. Colford	Western Bay
John St. John	Avondale
Ed. Lee	St. Mary's
Pat Hicks	Petries River
John Thos. Young	Cape Ray
Albert Rice	White Bay
J. F. Bancroft	Bonne Bay
Geo. Knowling	Codroy Valley
Jas. Walsh	Little Bay
Ed. Carroll	King's Cove
Jno. Camp	Pushthrough
Mark Pike	Port-aux-Basques
T. H. Evans	Robinson's Head
C. E. Dodd	George's Lake

The Game Laws of Newfoundland

CARIBOU OR DEER

SEC. 3.—No person shall hunt, kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any moose or elk within this Colony, at any time before the first day of January, 1912. Minimum penalty \$200.00, or three months' imprisonment.

6.—No person shall hunt, kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any caribou from the first day of February to the thirty-first day of July in any year, both days inclusive, or from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of October in any year, both

Since publication, the Legislature has made the following changes for 1903 :

License Fee \$50 instead of \$100 ; non-resident guides \$25 instead of \$50 ; close season from October 1st to 20th, instead of October 1st to 31st.

11.—Such licenses to hunt caribou shall only be issued by a Stipendiary Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, or the Department of Marine and Fisheries. A fee of one dollar for each license shall be paid to the person issuing same.

13.—Any person not domiciled in this Colony shall be entitled to hunt, kill and pursue with intent to kill, caribou, on talking out a license, for which a fee of one hundred dollars shall be paid, and such license shall entitle the holder thereof to kill not more than three stag caribou. Licenses may be issued to Officers of His Majesty's Ships of War employed on this station for the Fisheries Protection without payment of any fee upon application to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

NOTE :—The Government of Newfoundland have under consideration the reduction of this license from \$100 to \$50, and it is

River Fishery Wardens, 1903

Nicholas Peters	Springdale, Hall's Bay
Abram Lilly	Exploits
Josiah Goodyear	Gander Bay
Garrett Kelly	Glenwood
Peter House	Pool's Island
Benj. Kean	Gamho
Robert Saunders	Alexander Bay
Patrick Hurley	Salmonier
Lawrence Murphy	Half-way House (Salmonier)
William Daken	Salmonier
John Daley	St. Joseph's, St. Mary's Bay
Thos. Connors	Peter's River " "
W. J. Collins	Branch " "
Thos. Power	Placentia
Benj. Brazil	Garnish
Henry Clinton	St. Jacques
Phillip Cluett	Belleoram
John Camp	Pushthrough
Thomas Downey	Grand River, Codroy
Arch. A. A. McIsaac	" " "
Al. A. A. McIsaac	Little " "
M. Doucette	" " "
John McIsaac	" " "
W. Harvey	Crabbs and River Brook
Charles Hines	Lewis Brook, Port-au-port
Emmanuel Legg	Robinson's Head, Bay St. George
T. W. Evans	Cartyville, Bay St. George
James White	Flat Bay, " "
A. J. O'Reilly	Sandy Point, " "
A. Simon	Stephenville, " "
C. E. Dodd	Log Cabin
Thos. Arnold	"
Thos. Kearney	Twenty-Mile Pond
Mr. Nugent	Outer Cove
Jno. Baird	Petty Harbor
Adam Mugrigge	Goulds
Richard Fizelle	"
J. Murphy	Blackhead
John Williams	Bay Bulls Rd.
Stephen Henry	Portugal Cove
Pat Croke	Placentia
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Pat Hicks	Petries River
John Thos. Young	Cape Ray
Albert Rice	White Bay
J. F. Baneroft	Bonne Bay
Geo. Knowling	Codroy Valley
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The Game Laws of Newfoundland

CARIBOU OR DEER

SEC. 3.—No person shall hunt, kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any moose or elk within this Colony, at any time before the first day of January, 1912. Maximum penalty \$200.00, or three months' imprisonment.

6.—No person shall hunt, kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any caribou from the first day of February to the thirty-first day of July in any year, both days inclusive, or from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of October in any year, both days inclusive.

7.—No person other than a Licensee under this Act, shall during the time by this Act allowed for killing caribou, kill or take more than two stag and one doe caribou in any one year.

10.—No person not actually domiciled in this Colony shall hunt, kill, or pursue, with intent to kill, in any season any caribou without having first procured a license for the season, nor shall more than one license be granted in any one year to any one person.

11.—Such licenses to hunt caribou shall only be issued by a Stipendiary Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, or the Department of Marine and Fisheries. A fee of one dollar for each license shall be paid to the person issuing same.

13.—Any person not domiciled in this Colony shall be entitled to hunt, kill and pursue with intent to kill, caribou, on talking out a license, for which a fee of one hundred dollars shall be paid, and such license shall entitle the holder thereof to kill not more than three stag caribou. Licenses may be issued to Officers of His Majesty's Ships of War employed on this station for the Fisheries Protection without payment of any fee upon application to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

NOTE:—The Government of Newfoundland have under consideration the reduction of this license from \$100 to \$50, and it is

probable that an Act will be introduced into the Legislature, now in session, authorizing such reduction; same to take effect in 1903.

At the time of publication of this booklet no definite decision had been arrived at *re* the above, but full particulars may be obtained on application to H. A. Morine, General Passenger Agent of the Reid Newfoundland Company.

14.—Licenses shall be issued to all guides by any of the persons named in section 11, but the fee of one dollar in the said section mentioned shall not be charged. Every non-domiciled guide shall pay for such license a fee of \$50.00. Every applicant for such license shall make oath or affirmation that he will use his best endeavours to have the provisions of this Act carried out, and that whenever any breach thereof may occur, he shall forthwith report the same to the nearest Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Warden, with a view of prosecuting the offender to conviction.

15.—No person holding a license to hunt, kill, or pursue caribou shall employ as a guide, laborer, or bearer in a hunting expedition any person who has not obtained a license under the next preceding section.

14.—Any person obtaining a license to hunt, kill, or pursue caribou shall make oath or affirmation before the person granting the said license, that he will not violate nor permit the violation of any portion of this Act.

17.—No person holding a license to hunt caribou shall kill or take more stag caribou than the number indicated by his license, and no member of a hunting expedition whether a guide, bearer, or laborer, or otherwise in the employ of the holder of such license, shall kill any caribou other than under the said license, and as part of a number indicated therein.

18.—It shall be the duty of the holder of a license to hunt, kill, or pursue caribou, to return his license at the expiration thereof to the Magistrate or other person authorized to issue the same, with a statement thereon in writing under oath or affirmation specifying the number of caribou killed by him and his party under the said license.

19.—Save as provided in this Act no person shall export the antlers, heads, or skins of any caribou, nor shall the owner, master, officers or crews of any vessel permit the exportation therein of any such antlers, head or skin, or any part thereof, save as provided and under a permit of a Customs officer. Penalty \$500.00, or six months' imprisonment.

20.—Any person holding a license to hunt caribou may export the carcasses, antlers, head or any part of any caribou killed under the said license, upon entering the same at the Customs House for exportation and receiving a permit therefor.

22.—No person holding a license shall export from this Colony the carcasses, heads, or antlers, of more than three stag caribou.

25-26.—All persons are prohibited from setting any snare, trap or pit for the destruction or capture, or killing, or pursuing with intent to kill, any caribou,

(a) With dogs; or,

(b) With hatchet, tomahawk, spear, machine, contrivance or weapon, other than firearms loaded with ball or bullet; or,

(c) While swimming or crossing any pond, lake, stream, river or watercourse;

33.—All fees collected under this Act shall be remitted forthwith to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

34.—All fines and penalties under this Act, shall be sued for and recovered in a summary manner on information or complaint before a Justice of the Peace by any person who shall inform and sue for the same; and one half of all fines and forfeitures imposed shall be awarded to such complainant who shall prosecute the offender to conviction.

35.—Any person who shall violate any section of this Act for which no penalty is herein provided shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

BIRDS AND WILD RABBIT OR HARE

No person shall hunt, kill, purchase, or have in his possession any Ptarmigan or Willow-grouse, commonly called Partridge, or the eggs of any such birds within this Colony, between the 12th day of January and the 15th day of September in any year, under a penalty of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months. Provided it shall not be held unlawful to sell, etc., or have possession of such birds where the party shall prove that the said birds were killed between the 15th day of September and the 12th day of January, next succeeding.

It shall be unlawful for any person to export from this Colony for sale as an article of commerce any Willow or other Grouse or Partridge under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so exported.

No person shall hunt, etc., sell, purchase, or have in his possession any Curlew, Plover, Snipe, or other wild or migratory birds (except Wild Geese), or eggs of any such birds within the Colony between the 12th day of January and the 20th day of August in each year under a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor exceeding \$100.00, or in default of payment, of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

No person shall hunt, etc., sell, purchase, or give away any Wild Rabbit or Hare from the 1st day of March until the 15th day of September in any year, under a penalty of \$25.00, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. Provided that it shall be lawful to sell, purchase, etc., such Wild Rabbit or Hare in any case where the party against whom a complaint is made that the said Rabbit or Hare was killed between the 15th September and the 1st day of March, next succeeding.

OTTERS, BEAVERS AND FOXES

No person shall hunt Beavers or export Beaver skins, till October 1st, 1903.

No person shall, in any year, take, kill, wound, or destroy any Otter or Beaver between the first day of April and the first day of October under a penalty of twenty-five dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one month.

No person shall hunt Foxes from March 15th to October 15th, in any year.

Any person, except a traveller on a journey, found on Sunday carrying fire-arms shall be subject to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Nothing contained in this chapter shall extend to any poor settler who shall kill any birds or animals mentioned for his immediate consumption or that of his family.

TROUT AND SALMON

No person shall catch, kill, capture or take any Salmon, Trout, or inland water-fishes in any river, stream, brook, pond, lake or estuary in Newfoundland by any other means except rod, hook and line.

No person shall by spearing, sweeping or hauling with any net or seine take, or attempt to take, any Salmon, Trout, or inland water-fish.

In every mill-dam, rack or frame-work erected or built across any pond, lake, river, brook or stream where salmon and trout have been known to enter, there shall be put a proper passway or fish-ladder not less than four feet in width, capable of allowing salmon or trout of any size to enter the waters above. Any logs or timber of any description which may be so placed so as to impede the passage of salmon or trout in a river or stream shall be instantly removed, and no sawdust or mill rubbish of any kind shall be cast into any pond, lake, river, brook, stream or watercourse.

No person shall catch, kill or take any salmon or trout in any river, brook, stream, pond, or lake in this Colony between the 15th September and the 15th January next following in any year.

No person shall buy, or sell, or have in possession, any salmon or trout which have been taken contrary to these rules, and every salmon or trout so taken may be forfeited to the complainant by any Justice.

Newfoundland Guides and Their Addresses

NAMES	DISTRICT	ADDRESS
R. Saunders.....	Bonavista Bay	Glovertown
G. Gillard	Little Bay.....	"
Michael Gillis	Codroy	Grand River
Patrick Downey.....	"	"
Andrew Gabriel.....	"	"
Joseph McIsaac	"	"
John McIsaac of Archy	"	"
Patrick Co-mey	"	"
Clement J. Doyle	"	"
Alex Benoit.....	"	"
Thos. B. Doyle	"	"
William Carter	"	Little River
John Carter.....	"	"
Francis McIsaacs	"	"
Daniel McIsaacs (Allan)..	"	"
Augus McIsaacs (Allan)..	"	"
James F. Thompkins	"	"

NAMES	DISTRICT	ADDRESS
William Donatte.....	Codroy	Little River
Joseph Shaisson.....	"	"
Michael Young.....	"	"
Jas. P. Downey.....	"	"
Joseph Young.....	St. George Bay	Bank Head
Paul Benoit	"	Flat Bay
Maxim Young	"	"
John Francis	"	Seal Rocks
John Tobin	"	Main River
Michael Benoit.....	"	"
Oliver Benoit.....	"	"
Tom Benoit.....	"	Flat Bay
Thos. Webb.....	"	"
Patrick Webb.....	"	"
Richard B. Shears.....	"	Robinson's Head
Andrew March.....	"	Bank Head
William Tobin	"	Main River
John H. Nichols.....	Bay of Islands	River Head
Ben Farnell.....	"	"
Nick Neal.....	"	"
Bernard McCarthy.....	"	Corner Brook
Mack McCarthy.....	"	"
Redmond McCarthy.....	"	"
John Arnold.....	"	"
Joe Pennel.....	"	Bagg's Crossing
James Parsons.....	"	"
George Jure.....	Notre Dame Bay	Botwoodville
William Beaton.....	"	"
Thos. Beaton.....	"	"
George Beaton.....	"	"
Alfred Beaton.....	"	"
Frederick Beaton.....	"	"
James Beaton.....	"	"
Robert Osborne.....	"	"
George Gill.....	"	"
John Gill.....	"	"
Peter Gill.....	"	"
Benj. Paul (Indian).....	"	"
Abram Paul.....	"	"
Noel Paul.....	"	"
Robert Young.....	"	Little Bay
A. G. Yates.....	"	"
G. Gillard.....	"	"
Daniel Burton.....	Bonavista Bay	Alexander Bay
Robert Brooking.....	"	"
Gus Gullickson.....	"	"
George Hander.....	"	Gambo
William Le Drew.....	"	Gloyertown
Fred Le Drew.....	"	"
John Stephenson.....	Conception Bay	Gould's Ridge
Patrick Croke.....	Placentia Bay.....	Placentia
George Nicholls, Sr.....	Deer Lake
George Nicholls, Jr.....	"

DIRECT OR UNLIMITED PASSENGER RATES TO POINTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

FROM	TO										TERMINAL								
	PORT-AUX-BASQUES	CODROY	ST. GEORGE'S ISLANDS	HOWLEY	CAFF TOPSAIL	MALLETTOWN det.	MORRIS' ARM	CLEERWOOD	CAMBO	TERMINAL TO ST. JOHN'S (1904-1907)									
	First	First	First	First	First	First	First	First	First	First	First								
Boston	19.05	35.15	49.36	65.24	75.46	85.25	45.47	35.26	10.49	25.27	80.52	65.28	55.53	65.29	75.53	65.30	60.53	65	
"	16.55	29.10	41.19	20.32	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	80.23	66.43	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
"	15.55	27.10	39.16	45.28	60.18	20.32	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
New York	24.55	45.15	65.25	85.46	95.27	20.30	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
Philadelphia	27.30	50.15	72.25	92.46	112.27	20.30	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
Chicago	36.60	59.15	81.25	101.46	121.27	20.30	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
Toronto	30.00	53.15	75.25	95.46	115.27	20.30	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
"	30.00	53.15	75.25	95.46	115.27	20.30	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
"	30.00	53.15	75.25	95.46	115.27	20.30	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
"	30.00	53.15	75.25	95.46	115.27	20.30	40.50	50.57	60.42	25.40	50.42	65.41	20.25	30.44	00.55	50.44	00.25	50.44	00
St. John, N.B.	11.75	19.15	27.25	35.35	43.45	51.55	59.65	67.75	75.85	83.95	92.05	100.15	108.25	116.35	124.45	132.55	140.65	148.75	156.85
Halifax	9.05	15.10	21.15	27.20	33.25	39.30	45.35	51.40	57.45	63.50	69.55	75.60	81.65	87.70	93.75	99.80	105.85	111.90	117.95
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
"	8.00	14.05	20.10	26.15	32.20	38.25	44.30	50.35	56.40	62.45	68.50	74.55	80.60	86.65	92.70	98.75	104.80	110.85	116.90
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Reid Newfoundland Company

Buffet Service

Menu

SOUPS

Chicken, 25c. Mock Turtle, 25c. Bouillon, 25c. Tomato, 25c

FRESH FISH

Broiled to order

Mutton Chop, 35c. Sirloin Steak (plain), 35c.
 Sirloin Steak (with Mushrooms), 50c.
 Tenderloin Steak (plain), 45c. (with Mushrooms), 60c.
 Ham and Eggs, 35c.
 Bacon and Eggs, 35c. Ham, 25c.
 Bacon, 25c. Boston Baked Beans, 20c.

EGGS

Boiled (2), 15c. Fried, 15c. Scrambled, 15c.
 Omelette and Jelly, 25c.

COLD MEATS, ETC.

Ham, 25c. Tongue, 25c. Ham and Tongue, 35c.
 Sardines, 30c. Biscuits and Cheese, 15c.
 Bread and Butter, 10c. Toast, 10c. Crackers, 10c.

VEGETABLES

Potatoes—Hashed, French-fried, Baked or Boiled—10c.
 Peas, 10c. Corn, 10c.
 Force (with Milk), 10c. Grape Nuts (with Milk), 10c.
 Jam, 10c. Marmalade, 10c.

TEA

English Breakfast, per pot, 20c.—per cup, 10c.

COFFEE

Per pot, 20c.—per cup, 10c.

CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

	Pints
Bass' Ale	\$0.25
Belfast Ginger Ale20
Soda Water20
Apollinaris Water25
Champagne	2.00
Clarets	1.00

INDIVIDUALS

Scotch Whiskey (Roderick Dhu)	\$0.25
Cocktails—	
Manhattan	\$0.25
Martini25
Cigars, 10c.—3 for 25c. Cigarettes, 20c.	
Playing Cards, 25c.	

Passengers will confer a favor if they will promptly report to the General Passenger Agent any inattention on the part of employees, or inefficiency in the service. All such reports will be treated as confidential if desired, and will have prompt attention.

The Undeveloped Resources of Newfoundland

AGRICULTURAL LANDS

On the Humber River there are about 70,000 acres consisting mainly of interval land, the best agricultural land in the country. On the Codroy Rivers and rivers running into Bay St. George, on the Exploits River and its tributaries, at the mouths of rivers running into Gander Lake and at Gambo Lake there are large areas of good land unoccupied.

THE FISHERIES

Of a population of about 220,000, about 60,000 are engaged in catching and curing fish. The average annual value of the cod-fishery is \$4,500,000; of the seal-fishery, \$600,000; of the herring and salmon fisheries, \$250,000; of the lobster fishery, \$60,000. Total value for 1902, \$8,956,992.

There are still immense possibilities connected with the extension and improvement of the fisheries. Cold storage has yet to be applied to these fisheries so as to secure the exportation of fresh fish to England, the United States and Canada. Here is an immense field for enterprise.

FOREST RESOURCES

Very large areas are covered with forest trees, many of which are as yet practically untouched. The principal varieties of indigenous forest growths are white pine, white and black spruce, fir, tamarac or larch, yellow and white birch. Considerable developments have taken place in the lumber industry in recent years, but a new departure on a large scale was commenced in 1901. Mr. Lewis Miller, of Crief, Scotland, a lumberman who has been operating on an extensive scale in Sweden, has moved all his mills to Newfoundland, and is operating on such a scale that he will be able to export eighty million feet of lumber annually. Other large concerns will operate in 1903.

THE PULP INDUSTRY

Newfoundland presents unrivalled facilities for the prosecution of paper pulp manufacture. There are immense areas covered with spruce; yellow birch of fine grain is especially plentiful at Grand Lake, and also in Avalon Peninsula.

There are splendid water powers in the island at present lying idle. The low temperature causes a large rainfall and a small evaporation. All these circumstances mark out Newfoundland as one that will rank as a pulp-making country. On several of the rivers on the west and east coasts there are eligible sites for prosecuting this industry.

Mineral Resources

COPPER

Since copper mining commenced, in 1864, the value of copper ore exported has been \$16,671,477, and the quantity of ore has been 1,500,000 tons. The principal mines are Tilt Cove, Betts' Cove and Little Bay, all in Notre Dame Bay. Tilt Cove realized a net profit of £70,000 sterling last year, and the profits this year are expected to reach £100,000 sterling. In the same bay copper has been found in many localities; noticeably in Stocking Harbour Sunday, Cove Island, Hall's Bay and New Bay. The copper-bearing deposits are very widely distributed, and many are not yet prospected. According to the Geological Survey's Reports, copper-bearing rocks have a development of 5,095 square miles throughout the island. Copper is also found on the north shore of Bay of Islands, at Port-au-Port Bay, at Fortune Harbour, Cann Island, Chapel Island, Harbour Main, and in Placentia Bay many samples of grey copper have been found.

IRON ORE

At Bell Island, Conception Bay, one of the most valuable iron mines in the world has been opened recently, now owned by the Nova Scotia Steel Co. and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. At a moderate estimate there are 40,000,000 tons in sight, which lie in two almost horizontal beds, so that the mine is worked as an open quarry, and the ore can be placed on board for 30 or 40 cents per ton. Hematite iron has been found at the River Exploits, Fortune Harbour, New Bay, and other points in Notre Dame Bay. Very rich Bessemer ores have been found in White Bay. Extensive deposits of magnetic ore have been discovered at Cairn Mountain, Stephenville and other points among the Laurentian Rocks of the west coast. Not far from Port-aux-Basques, ankerite has been noted, and beds of clay and ironstone are interstratified in the coal measures. During the last ten years iron pyrites, holding 51 per cent. of sulphur, has been exported to the value of a million and a half dollars, mainly from Pilley's Island. This mineral occurs at numerous points in the northern bays; also at Middle Arm, Bay of Islands, and is also found near York Harbour Copper Mine.

Chrome Iron has been found in many localities, particularly at Bluff Head Mine, and Chrome Point, on the west coast. This mineral is also known to exist at the following places: Blomidon, North Arm, Bay of Islands, also at Bett's Cove, and Rocky Bay, on the east coast. Manganese has been found in the Cambrian rocks, near Topsail and Brigus, Conception Bay.

Nickeliferous iron pyrites occurs at Rogue Harbour and at Bonne Bay on the west coast. Zinc has been obtained in many localities, and a lode of antimony at Moreton's Harbour.

Argentiferous galena occurs near Placentia in a large vein, and has also been obtained at Port-au-Port, Trout Brook, Bay St. George, St. George's Lake and at Bear's Cove, Notre Dame Bay. Gold has also been obtained at Sops Arm and Ming's Bight, on the north-east coast, and many other places. It has also been

extracted from the Tilt Cove copper ore, but very little prospecting for this mineral has been done.

Asbestos is fairly common. At St. George's Lake, near the railway, a large vein outcrops on which some development has been done. Good prospects are known to exist at Bluff Head, Port-au-Port, at North Arm, Bay of Islands, and at Trout River, near Bonne Bay.

Mica of good size has been found in the Laurentian rocks in the Long Range Mountains.

ROOFING SLATE

Slate occurs at Smith Sound and Random Island, Trinity Bay, and extends from there to Bonavista Bay, and also dips under the sea and reappears at Paradise Sound, Placentia Bay. A valuable deposit is also found at Bay of Islands. Some of it is equal to the best Carnarvon Slate, and is extensively distributed wherever Cambrian rocks appear.

MARBLE AND GYPSUM

At the mouth of the River Humber and along its banks there are enormous deposits of the most beautiful marble yet untouched, as well as extending over other parts of the country; and at Bay St. George and Codroy are inexhaustible developments of the finest gypsum.

PETROLEUM

Petroleum has been noted on the west coast from Port-au-Port to Parson's Pond. At both these places successful borings have been made. Indications of petroleum are found over a wide area, but as yet little prospecting has been done.

COAL

It is a fact of primary importance that the island so productive in copper and iron ores is also proved to contain coal fields. The largest of these in the region around Bay St. George. At Crabb's Brook, on the south side of that bay, there is a fine seam of excellent cannel coal, between three and four feet in thickness.

There is another coal seam on Robinson's Brook, nine miles from its mouth, its thickness being four feet. Two other seams occur in the same section, the three seams giving a thickness of eight feet of coal. There is another seam known as the "Inland Trough of Humber River and Grand Lake," through which the railway runs.



THE MAIL JOB PRINTING CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.



NEWFOUNDLAND
MAP SHEWING
LINE OF
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

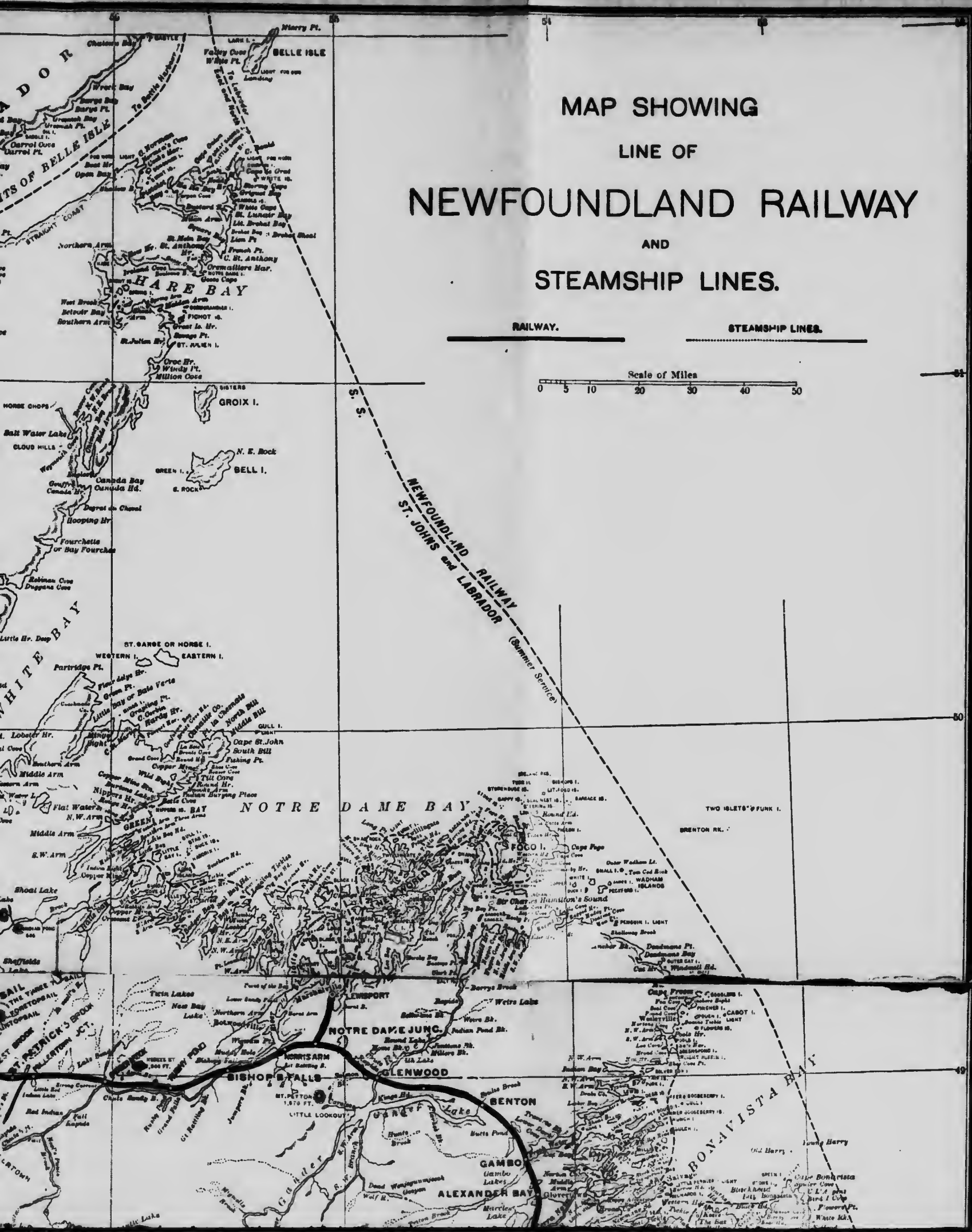


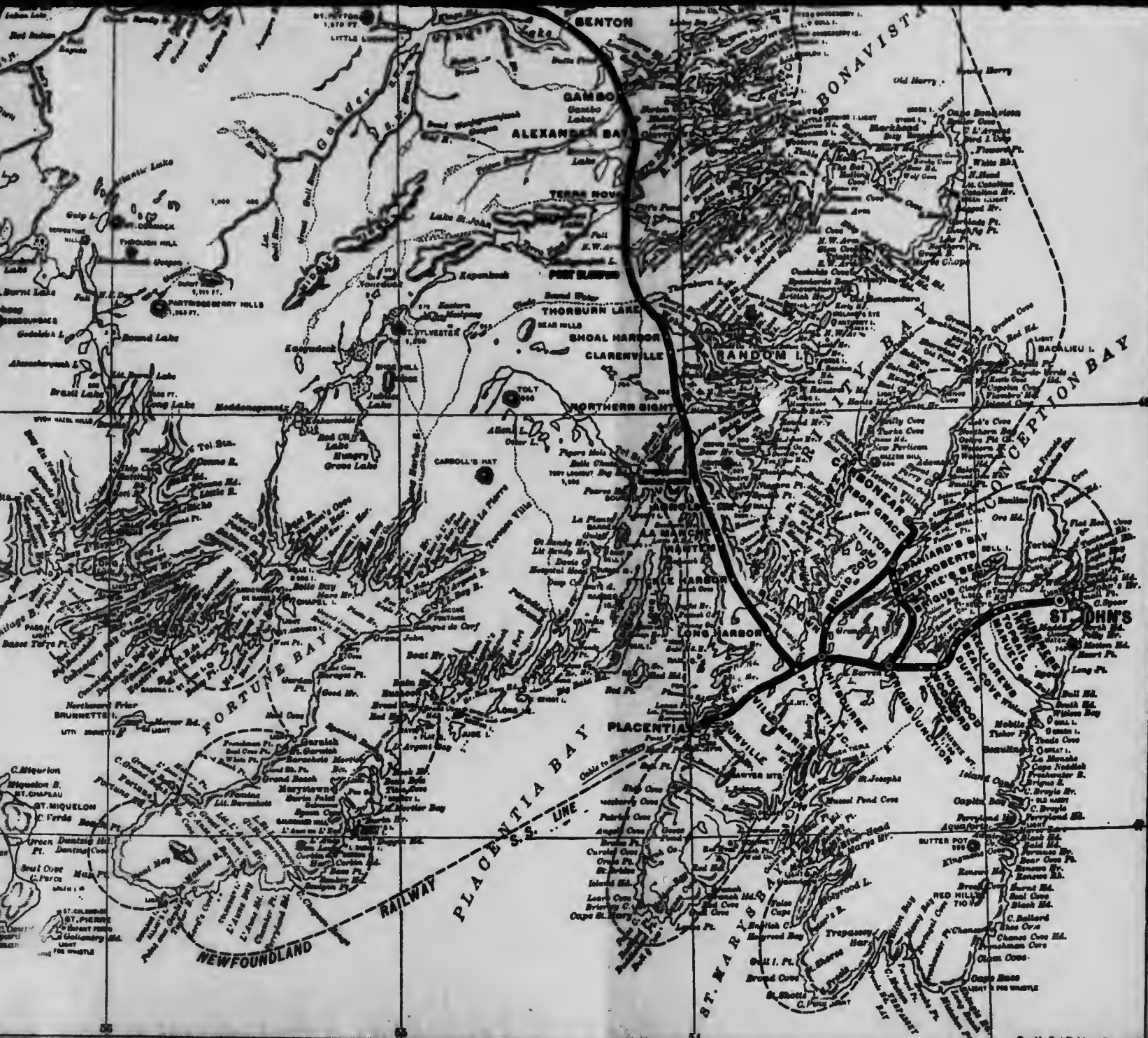
MAP SHOWING LINE OF NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

RAILWAY.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Scale of Miles





BENTON

GAMBO
Alexander Bay

TERRE NOUVE
Lakes

THORNBURN LAKE
SHOAL HARBOR
CLAREVILLE

NORTHERN BIGHT

PLACENTIA BAY

ST. MARY'S

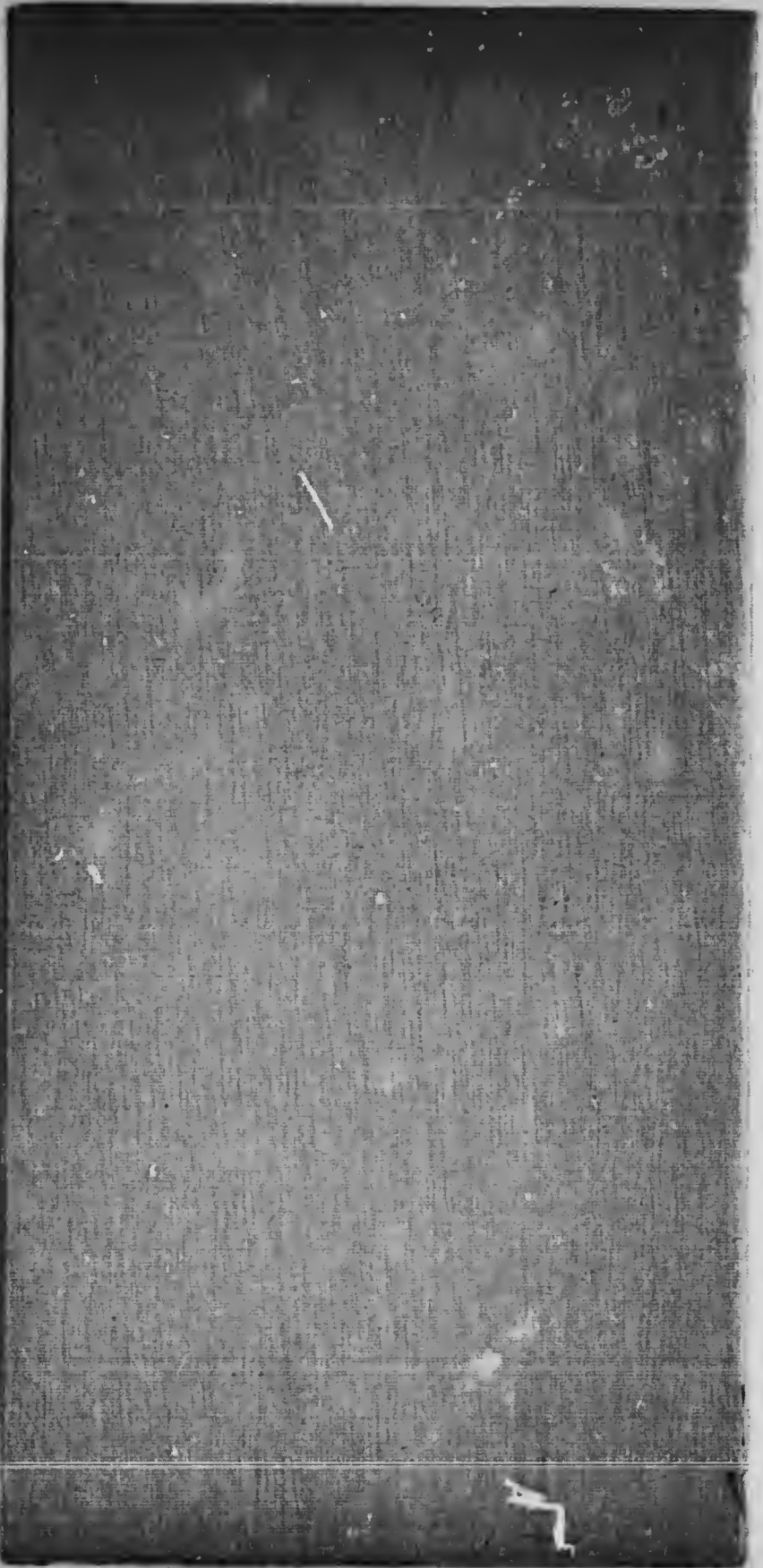
BONAVIST

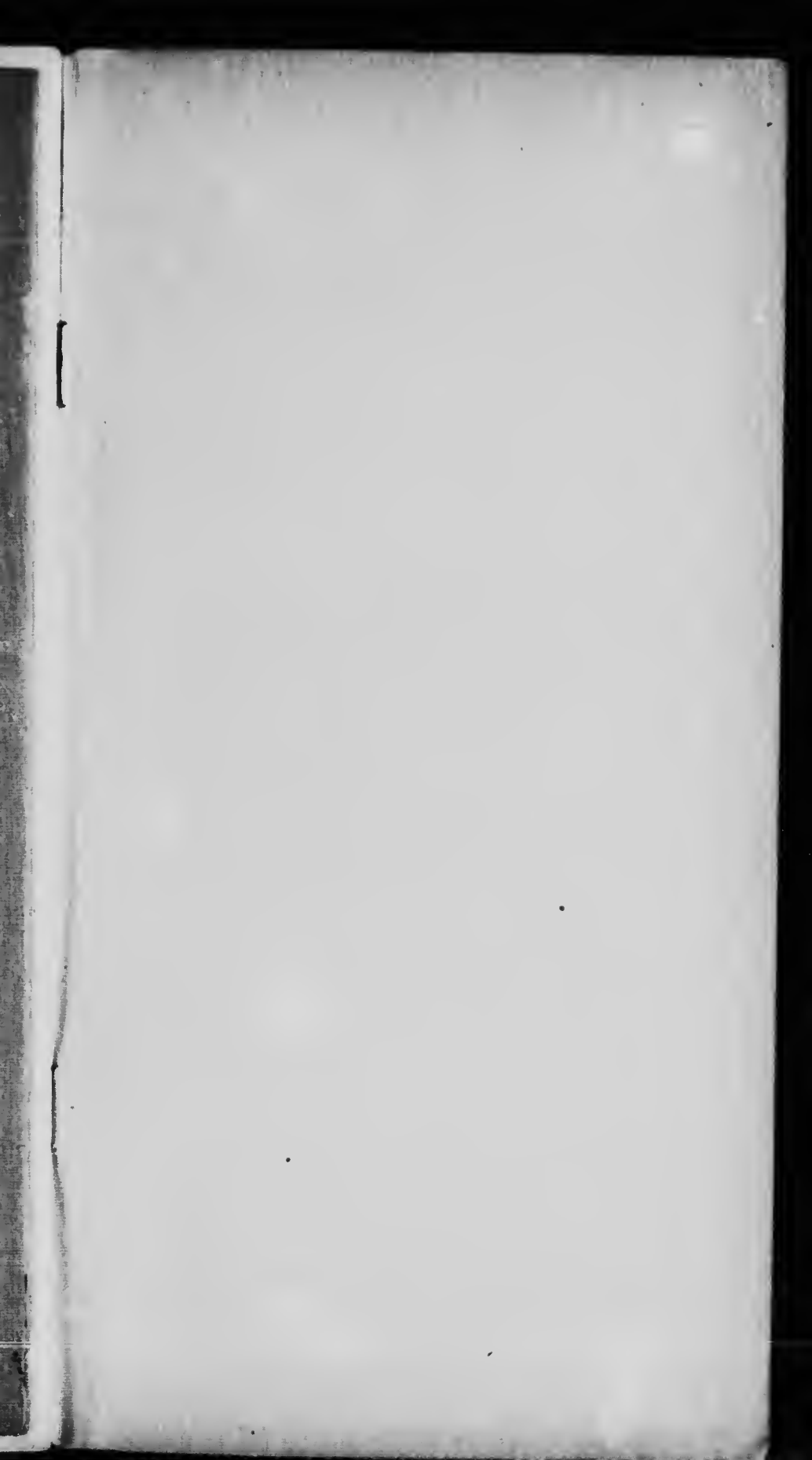
CEPTION BAY

ST. JOHN'S

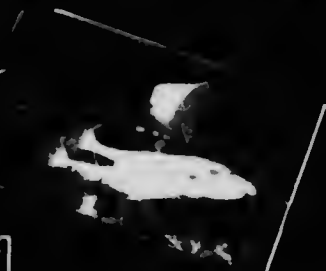
NEWFOUNDLAND

RAILWAY
PLACENTIA LINE





REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY



FISHING & SHOOTING



IN NEWFOUNDLAND





