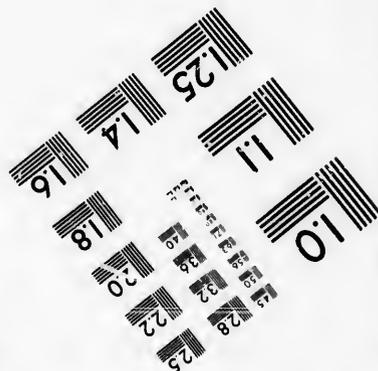
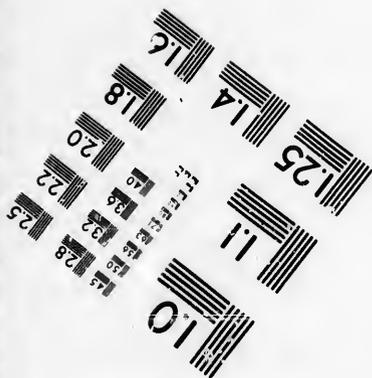
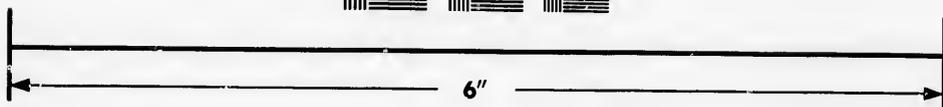
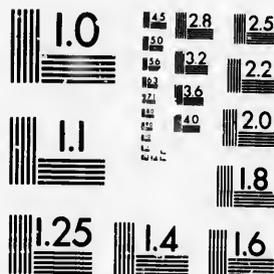


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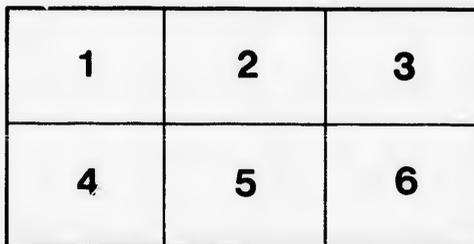
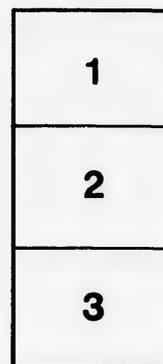
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Sportsman's Companion

Showing the Haunts of Moose,
Caribou and Deer, also of
the Salmon, Ouananiche
and Trout, in the Province
of Quebec, and how to reach
them.



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BY

L. Z. JONCAS & E. T. D. CHAMBERS

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The...


Sportsman's ...Companion

Showing the Haunts of Moose, Caribou and
Deer, also of the Salmon, Ouananiche and
Trout, in the Province of Quebec, and
how to reach them.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HON. S.
N. PARENT, COMMISSIONER OF LANDS, FORESTS
& FISHERIES, ETC., ETC.

...BY...

L. Z. JONCAS, Superintendent of Fisheries &
Game of the Province of Quebec,

...AND...

E. T. D. CHAMBERS, Author of "The Oua-
naniche and Its Canadian Environment.,,

ENTERED according to Act of Parliament in the
Office of the Minister of Agriculture, in the year
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*Members of the
Government of Quebec.*

*HON. F. G. MARCHAND, Premier and Pro-
vincial Treasurer.*

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*HON. H. T. DUFFY, Commissioner of Public
Works.*

DEDICATION

THIS BOOK, prepared for the purpose of making more widely known the attractiveness of the great fish and game preserves of the Province of Quebec, is dedicated by

THE AUTHORS

TO

THE HONORABLE S. N. PARENT,

M. P. P.,

Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec, and Mayor of the City of Quebec.

Whose zealous and impartial enforcement of the laws enacted for the protection of fish and game is doing so much to augment these important sources of provincial revenue, and whose sagacious diffusion of information respecting them has so effectually advertised them as to greatly increase the number of sportsmen leasing fishing and hunting limits, from the government.



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PREFACE

There is a land which is justly known as the Angler's and Huntsman's Paradise—a Paradise twenty times greater than was the Eden of Mesopotamia, since it covers 330,000,000 acres of territory, watered by thousands of Lakes, and by hundreds of streams larger than the largest rivers of Europe.

Its woods are prolific of game, so much so, in fact, that after centuries of relentless hunting in them, by white man and redskin, moose and caribou still abound, while the timid red deer has in some counties become a public nuisance.

Its lakes and rivers are still incomparably rich in the choicest of finny inhabitants, and when, through merciless netting and other illegal means, some have become less populous than formerly, a short period of protection serves to restore them to their wonted wealth of yield.

This land—this sportman's Paradise—is the Province of Quebec, a magni-

ficent extent of country divided by one of the noblest water courses in the world, and affording, in its boundless virgin forests, and in its waters, fresh and salt, the greatest varieties of game and fish.

* * *

The Government of the Province, anxious to preserve its natural riches, and to hand them down intact to future generations, favors to the greatest extent the formation of Fish and Game Clubs, well knowing that while this policy is of the greatest benefit to the members of these organizations themselves, it is also a gain to the country at large, since each individual among them becomes a protector of the fish and game within their limits.

The Fish and Game Department possesses ample information regarding territories which may be leased, and is always ready to impart it to those desirous of acquiring a tract for hunting and fishing purposes.

The Local Government fully realizes the importance of encouraging the formation of fish and game clubs, which, through their guardians, render such effective aid in the protection of fish and game ; and does so to the

utmost of its power. At present there are a great number of these clubs in the Province, but there might with advantage be many times more.

As it is, under the able management of the Hon. S. N. Parent, the Fish and Game Department has almost doubled its revenue within the last two years, and as enquiries from sportsmen are becoming more numerous every day, this department has become one of the greatest importance.

In disposing of the limits in its possession, the Department makes no invidious distinctions and there are no enquiries as to nationality or politics. When there are many bidders the highest gets the lease.

Our American friends to the South of us, always on the look out for a good thing, notwithstanding the immense extent and resources of their own country, have been quick to see the advantages this Province offers them, and now hold many of its best waters at prices previously unheard of. This result is by no means astonishing, for in each foreign angler or hunter who visits the Province, we find a fresh apostle who will spread the gospel of Quebec's limitless sporting resources to the friends around his hearth

or camp fire. From this and other sources, the chief of the Department finds his correspondence daily augmenting with enquiries as to the location of hunting and fishing grounds, and requests for other information.

*
* *

Salmon and trout fishing being the most highly prized, it follows that waters rich in these warriors of the deep are those for which there is the greatest demand.

Of salmon rivers there are very few unleased at the present moment, and the government has no difficulty in finding bidders for them.

A goodly number of rivers affording excellent sea trout fishing are still available.

Streams and lakes yielding the most magnificent brook and lake trout (*Salvelinus* and *namaycush*) exist in an abundance which leaves little prospect of their ever becoming scarce.

All anglers are aware, or should be so, that the Province of Quebec possesses one of the finest salmon rivers in the world, the *Cuscapedia*. American angling clubs, who live upon its banks in a state of luxury previously

unheard of, have leased salmon pools for the season at fabulous prices, and this example has been followed by clubs upon a number of other rivers.

* * *

Big game hunting, a princely extravagance in Europe, is within the reach of everyone in the Province of Quebec since territories of 400 square miles in superficies may be leased at \$1.00 per mile.

The preference as to hunting privileges on their territory, at an equal price, which is given to all angling clubs, is an opportunity which is readily appreciated, and almost all of them hasten to take advantage of it. This of course gives them the exclusive sporting privileges upon their respective tracts.

* * *

Those who have any interest in the above mentioned forms of sport will do well to read this little volume attentively. It contains all the most generally necessary information on the subject, and is as complete as its size permits. Carefully prepared under the watchful eye of the Hon. S. N. Parent it should not fail to be of service.

Finally to all those who wish for information concerning hunting and fishing; the means of communication by land and water, etc., it may be said that requests therefor, addressed to the Hon. Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, are at once taken into consideration, and are answered with the greatest possible despatch.

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Sportsman's

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SURROUNDINGS OF QUEBEC

The ancient city of Quebec, with its picturesque surroundings, is not only the old capital of Canada, and the present seat of government of the Province of Quebec, but it is also the centre point, whence the angler may most conveniently reach some of the best fishing waters of the continent of America. Here, too, before starting out on his fishing or hunting tour, if he be not a member of a club owning fishing or hunting territory within the limits of the Province, or himself a lessee of a hunting or fishing preserve, he must first obtain from the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, a permit to shoot or fish within such limits. All the necessary provisions

of the law bearing upon this and similar points will be found in a special chapter at the end of this book.

If the angler has time to spare in the environs of Quebec before taking railway or steamboat to visit the Lake St. John, Saguenay, or other district, he may obtain good sport by driving to some of the lakes in the more immediate neighborhood.

LAKE ST. CHARLES.

is a favorite resort of Quebec anglers. It really consists of two lakes connected by narrow straits. Early in spring there is good fly-fishing in the lower lake. Its upper waters are considered the best for fly-fishing later in the season. Both contain vast quantities of *fontinalis* or brook trout and namaycush or lake trout. These latter mentioned great, grey, forked-tail fish grow to an immense size in the deep waters of lake St. Charles.

LAKE BEAUPORT

is one of the prettiest of Canadian lakes. It is an almost circular body of rich blue water, hemmed in on every side with well wooded mountains. It is thirteen miles from Quebec, and the way to it over the first eight of these

is by the same road as leads to lake St. Charles. Lake Beauport is high up amongst the mountains and in its cold, deep waters swim the gamest and most beautiful of Canadian trout. Their silvery brightness is doubtless due to the extreme purity and clearness of the water of the lake, causing them to resemble, in the brilliancy of their coloring, a freshly run sea trout. They are good surface feeders, notwithstanding the over fishing of the lake by anglers from Quebec and elsewhere. They run to about 2½ lbs in weight. Good board can be had at Bigaouette's hotel over looking the lake.

THE MONTMORENCI

is a wild and beautiful stream, famous for the large speckled trout that inhabit its upper waters and for the magnificent cataract at its mouth. A drive of fourteen miles brings the angler to Laval, where some of the settlers will guide him to the best open pools on the stream. The preserved portion of the stream, commencing a few miles above Laval and extending into the Laurentides National Park belongs to the Montmorenci Fish and Game Club, and trout of four and five pounds are

frequently taken there. Sometimes, very handsome fish may be taken with the fly in the mouth of the river immediately below the Falls.

STE. ANNE RIVER EN BAS

This stream is reached by the Quebec, Montmorenci and Charlevoix Railway, and runs into St. Lawrence three miles below the village of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. It contains numbers of small trout. Up to a few years ago it was famous for its salmon. Now, they have almost entirely disappeared from it, owing to illegal fishing and the sawdust from a mill near its mouth.

LAKES JOACHIM AND PHILIPPE

Below the St. Anne river, or as it is sometimes called, *la grande rivière*, are a number of interesting lakes, for the most part bountifully supplied with fish. Lake Joachim is most easily reached by taking the Quebec, Montmorenci and Charlevoix Railway from Quebec to La Bonne St. Anne, and driving thence, a distance of some fourteen miles over a hilly but most interesting road, overlooking the broad St. Lawrence and its many islands immediately below the Isle of Orleans. Permission to fish this lake can be

had from Mr. Raymond of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, who will also furnish, at a reasonable rate, a driver, who also acts as guide, a horse and buckboard and necessary provisions. The lake is not very large but contains immense quantities of trout that rise freely to the fly and sometimes exceed a pound each in weight. Those of a quarter and half a pound weight are the most abundant. Lake Phillippe is some few miles below Lake Joachim, and contains trout of a considerably larger size.

THE LAURENTIDES NATIONAL PARK.

The Laurentides National Park is one of the largest and grandest fish and game preserves in the world. In the lakes which are enclosed within its limits are probably the finest specimens of *salmo fontinalis* to be anywhere found. Many have already been taken exceeding nine pounds in weight, and it is certain that many larger ones are to be found there, which will dwarf the fish of the Rangeleys and the farfamed Nepigon. Roughly speaking, this Park includes the central portion of the territory enclosed between the townships bordering on Lake St. John to the north

and along the St. Lawrence to the south, that skirt the Saguenay on the east and stretch on the west to the limits leased to various fish and game clubs on the eastern side of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. It has a superficies of 2,640 square miles or 1,689,400 acres, and its limits are officially described as follows :

“ All that part of the vacant and unlicensed Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, situate in the counties of Montmorenci, Quebec and Charlevoix, bounded as follows : towards the North, by the Southern line of timber berth S- $\frac{1}{2}$ 144, lying between Cedar Lake and the Metabetchouan River ; partly by the Southern line of the counties of Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, comprised between the East bank of the Metabetchouan to the West, and the St. Urbain and Grande Baie road to the East, and partly by the Southern, Western and Eastern boundaries of timber berths lying on the rivers, tributaries of Lake St. John and Kenogomi and of the Saguenay River ; to the East, by the St. Urbain and Grande Baie road, from the forty-eight parallel of North latitude, to its intersection with the rear line of the Seigniory of Côte Beaupré ; to the South-

east, by the rear line of the seigniory just named, and by the rear line of Stoneham and Tewkesbury townships; to the West, by the Easterly line of Tewkesbury township, and by the North Easterly outline of *fief* Hubert and prolongation thereof, to its intersection with the South-easterly outlines of rivers à Pierre and Batiscan timber berths, and thence by the Easterly boundaries of said berths to the Northern line of number seven East rear Batiscan; thence, again to the West, by the East bank of the Metabetchouan River, to the forty-eighth parallel of North latitude aforesaid.”

The objects for which this Park has been set apart by special legislation are the preservation of forests, fish and game, the maintenance of an even water supply, and the encouragement of the study and culture of forest trees. The regulations for the management, control and care of the Laurentides National Park provide that the general management shall be vested in the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and the Superintendent, together with such officers as the Commissioner may appoint, shall, under his directions, supervise, manage, control and care for said park, with full power

to carry out and enforce the following provisions and rules, as well as any other portions of said Act not herein dealt with :

(a). The preservation and care of the water courses, lakes, etc., and the forests, lands and minerals ;

(b). The prevention and extinction of forest fires ;

(c). The protection of fish and game of all kinds, and the destruction of obnoxious animals and birds ;

(d). The manner of dealing with trespassers, the confiscation or destruction of fire-arms, explosives, traps, nets, fishing tackle, or any other contrivances for hunting, fishing or trapping of whatsoever nature or description ;

(e). The issuing of licenses for hotels, shops or houses for accommodation of visitors :

(f). The issuing of licenses to cut timber, or to remove any forest products ;

(g). The issuing of prospecting licenses and the working and development of mines ;

(h). The leasing of lands for houses, etc., for the facilities of visitors and tourists ;

(1). The adjustment of any special cases not herein provided for.

2. The Commissioner will define the duties of the Superintendent and other necessary officers, and regulate the remuneration to be granted each ;

3. That all visitors to the Park do comply with the provisions of the Act establishing same and also these regulations ;

4. That a register be kept of names and addresses of all persons visiting the Park ;

5. That no mutilation or destruction of any standing growing timber be permitted beyond what is absolutely necessary for the purposes of camping ;

6. That all camp fires be carefully guarded and extinguished before leaving the spot, and that all provisions of the Fire Act be strictly observed ;

7. That the only manner of taking fish permissible in the waters of the Park be that known as fly-fishing ; that fish taken in other manner be held to have been taken illegally ;

8. That the trapping of fur-bearing animals in the Park be strictly prohibited ;

9. That the carrying and use of fire

arms by sportsmen and tourists during close seasons for game be prohibited ;

10. That the Park guardians be vested with all powers exercised by Forest-rangers and Fish and Game Overseers, in addition to the powers exercised by them as park guardians ;

11. That a stated tariff of charges for hunting or fishing or both, be adopted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, according to locality.

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 11, the subjoined schedule of charges for parties visiting the Park for angling and hunting purposes, &c., has been approved.

Tourists and sportsmen (angling) per diem . .	\$1 00
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A nominal charge of \$1 per diem, will be made to parties for the use of canoes, and camp equipment. Tourists merely desirous of making a visit to the Park (and not intending to fish or hunt), may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, be granted a permit for that purpose without charge ; if camp equipment be used the usual charge for same will, of course, be made.

The Park encloses the head waters

of the rivers Montmorency, Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, Batis-can, Metabetchouan, Upikauba, Upika, Chicoutimi, Boisvert, à Mars, Ha ! Ha!, Murray and Ste. Anne's which are, beyond any question, amongst the finest trout streams in the world. No doubt an increasing number of sportsmen, both from abroad and from Canada, will avail themselves of the privilege of fishing in this Park. Its north east portion, and the upper part of the basin of the Jacques Cartier river, are now open for this purpose upon the conditions already given.

THE JACQUES CARTIER RIVER

This is the most noted stream in the whole literature of Canadian sport. Its praises have been sung by Dr. Henry, by Geo. Tolfrey, by Chas. Lanman, by Colonel Alexander, by General Rowan, by Richard Nettle, by Charles Hallock, by Sir James M. Lemoine and by Mr. Geo. M. Fairchild junr. It is one of the most beautiful as well as of the most violent of Canadian rivers. The scenery along its banks is of the most entrancing description. Its lower stretches, close to the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge are famous for its salmon pools. These

are worthy of a visit on account of their exceeding beauty. To fish them, a permit must be had of the lessees, who reside in Montreal. Several miles higher up the stream, it is crossed by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway in full view of a magnificent waterfall. The Jacques Cartier is a noted trout stream, the best fishing in which, is to be had however, in that part of the stream included within the limits of the Laurentides National Park. The great Lake Jacques Cartier from which it flows is nine miles long. It is exceedingly picturesque being almost completely hemmed in by very lofty mountains. Immediately below it is the little lake Jacques Cartier.

Trout have actually been taken upon the fly in the outlet of Lake Jacques Cartier exceeding nine pounds in weight and still larger ones are doubtless to be had there. The lake is somewhat difficult of access, for it is situated a hundred miles from the mouth of the river, following the stream, and three quarters of the road leading to it from the City of Quebec is in a very rough condition particularly that part between Stoneham and the great lake, a good portion of which is built across the mountains. It was formerly

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the colonization road from Quebec to Lake St. John, but has been deserted since the construction of the railway. Government game keepers guard the entrance to the Park by this road. The lovers of adventure who make the trip are richly rewarded for their efforts by the splendid sport to be had at the termination of their journey. The drive up is some seventy miles long and occupies the larger part of three days. The descent can be made in two. John Burroughs, in "The Halcyon in Canada," which appears in the volume entitled "Locusts and Wild honey" gives a splendid description of his trip to Grand Lake Jacques Cartier and of an immense trout that he caught there. But before reaching it, the angler may fish in a number of other beautiful lakes lying alongside of or in close proximity to this colonization road. In the vicinity of Lake Jacques Cartier, at a distance of from two or three miles only, are fully twenty small lakes which are not shown upon the maps at all. Lac à Noé, four miles west of Lake Jacques Cartier is four miles in diameter. Mr. Geo. M. Fairchild relates that in an eleven days' tramp on snow-shoes in this wild country, he was never

more than twenty minutes at a time off some lake.

SNOW LAKE OR LAC DES NEIGES

at the head of the Montmorency river is a splendid sheet of water, ten miles from the colonization road but containing very large trout, scarcely inferior in size to those of the Grand Lake Jacques Cartier. Other lakes within easy distance of the roadway in the Park are described below.

LAC DES SEPT ILES

contain trout that measure 22 inches in length and weigh from 5 to 6 pounds.

LAKE VERT AND LAKE DES ROCHES

contains trout up to two and three pounds in weight. Lake des Roches is situated on the colonization road, thirteen miles to the south of the river Jacques Cartier, into which river Lake Vert discharges.

LAKE A NOEL

is only some forty miles from Quebec. Like all the lakes which flow into it, its waters contain speckled trout.

LAKE LONG

is situated half a mile west of Lac à Noël. into which it discharges.

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LAC A LA COUPE

half a mile long, by from 500 to 600 yards wide also flows into Lac à Noël.

LAKE FRASER

three quarters of a mile long, with a width of 600 yards is another feeder of Lac à Noël.

LAC A REGIS

and a number of other smaller lakes having discharged their waters into Lac à Noël, the latter in turn flows into the

GRAND LAC A L'EPAULE

This is a beautiful body of water containing very handsome trout, up to seven pounds in weight, which discharges its surplus waters into the Jacques Cartier river through the Rivière à l'Epaule. To fish any of these waters or those of the upper Jacques Cartier river, it is necessary, of course, to obtain a permit from the Department of Lands, Forests or Fisheries. These are issued upon the conditions already mentioned and the payment of \$1.50 per day to Mr. W. C. J. Hall of the Department in question. The flies to be used with success upon these waters vary with the seasons.

The Jock Scot and Silver Doctor are always good, but less expensive flies will often serve as well. They may be large in spring and early summer, but should grow smaller as the weather becomes warmer and the water clearer. That old stand-by the brown hackle, is nearly always a killer, and for clear water fishing the Beaverkill is admirable. The professor and queen of the water are pretty general favorites, while the Parmachenee belle is splendid when the water is somewhat discolored, and also for morning and evening fishing.

THE UPPER WATERS OF THE JACQUES
CARTIER RIVER

are best reached by a road that branches off at Stoneham, fifteen miles from Quebec in a more westerly direction than the colonization road. It is usually in very good condition. At a distance of twenty-eight miles from Quebec, Bayard's is reached. This house, is the last sign of civilization to be found in this direction. A short distance above the house, where the guardians of the Park and guides and canoes may be had, the ascent of the river commences. Some beautiful rapids are passed. A few are portaged.

Up others the canoes are poled. In every part of the upper stretches of this river the fishing leaves nothing to be desired. It is an alternation of deep pools and heavy rapids. The river can be navigated by canoes for some twelve or eighteen hours, above Bayard's as far, that is to say, as the Grande Portage, where the scenery is indescribably grand and the trout large, sportive and lusty.

THE SAUTORISKI RIVER

a tributary of the Jacques Cartier, which flows in from the east some thirteen miles north of Bayard's is famous for its splendid trout, which run up to seven pounds in weight.

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LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

Probably no fishing waters in any part of the world have created such a furore amongst anglers in recent years as those which have been newly opened up to civilization by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. Though Lake St. John itself was discovered by the Jesuit Father DeQuen as early as 1647, as we learn from those valuable historical records known to students as the *Relations des Jésuites*, and though this good Father mentioned the salmon or ouananiche of the great lake in his interesting letters to the Superior of his Order in Paris, yet it was only in very recent years that any body except a very few very hardy white sportsmen succeeded in reaching the great inland sea and casting a fly upon its fruitful waters. The construction of the railway from Quebec has brought these splendid fishing waters into easy communication with the outside world, and thirty hours from leaving New York, the tourist or angler may now find himself gazing from the window of

his parlor car upon the broad waters of Pikouagami, as the Montagnais in Père de Quen's time, called Lake St. John.

All along the line of the railway are waters teeming with fish, many of them rivalling the best of those enclosed in the National Park. In fact some of them are equally preserved by the clubs that lease the fishing of them, and all share in the benefit resulting from their proximity to the Park and the protection enforced therein.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH.

This beautiful sheet of water, which is only 24 miles from Quebec, has a crooked circumference of twenty miles, being eight miles long and from one to three in width. In the middle of the lake the water is very deep and clear. Its waters teem with various species of fish, chief amongst which are speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, and a white fish of excellent flavor to which the residents give the name of fresh-water shad. Brook trout grow very large in this lake, being sometimes captured in spring-time up to three pounds in weight. Bass are taken here most freely in the months

of July and August, and the grey, lake or forked-tail trout, sometimes called by Canadians *touladi*, is caught throughout the entire season, either by trolling near the bottom of the deepest portions of the lake, or in fishing the same localities with live minnows. These forked tail trout grow to an immense size, and have been known to exceed thirty pounds in weight.

Guides charge \$1.50 per day for their services and boat, and the best flies for trout are the Silver Doctor, white moth, Parmachenee Belle and Brown Hackle. For black bass all the standard bass flies are good.

STE. ANNE RIVER (EN HAUT).

At St. Raymond, 36 miles from Quebec, the railway crosses the Ste. Anne river. (This stream must not be confused with the River Ste. Anne *en bas* which flows into the St. Lawrence just below St. Anne de Beaupré). The St. Anne *en haut* empties itself into the St. Lawrence at St. Anne de la Perade. Some few miles above St. Raymond there is good trout fishing to be had in this river. Guides can usually be had at the railway station, who will secure vehicles to conduct

anglers to fishing grounds on the river or upon some of the many lakes in the vicinity.

The head waters of this river are formed by a series of beautiful lakes and streams under lease to the Tourilli fish and game club and deserve special mention. Black River, a little further north is also the centre of good fishing.

RIVIÈRE A PIERRE.

Fair trout fishing is to be had in this river not far from the railway station on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway, fifty-eight miles from Quebec. Here the Lower Laurentian division of the railway, now a part of the Great Northern road, branches off to the west. It traverses a country famous for the fishing to be had in its waters, running near the celebrated trout waters of the St. Maurice river section, north of Three Rivers. Soon after passing Rivière à Pierre Junction and proceeding northward along the main line of railway, the angler finds himself in the midst of the great fish and game preserve of this delightfully wild country. Thick woods fringe the sides of the railway track. The whole of this territory is

a perfect network of rivers and lakes, all of which literally swarm with fish. Numerous clubs have been formed to lease the fishing rights in certain portions of these waters, almost all of which have erected handsome club-houses at their respective headquarters. Some of them control many square miles of territory, including often no less than scores of lakes, nearly all connected, or at the best only separated by country that is easily portaged. Two of the largest and most important Quebec clubs owning fishing preserves in this district are the Laurentides, whose club-house is seventy miles from Quebec, and not far from the railway, and the Stadacona, ninety-four miles from the city, with headquarters in sight of the car windows. Before reaching these club lakes, however, the railway commences to skirt along the bank of one of the largest and most beautiful of the many magnificent trout streams of this section of the country. This is

THE BATISCAN RIVER.

Its course is followed by the railway for between twenty and thirty miles. It is generally here from one hundred to four hundred feet in width, run-

ning frequently through such narrow mountain passes as barely to leave room for the railway track on one of its shores. It is a succession for the most part of wild, leaping cascades, and dashing, foaming rapids, with occasional stretches of deep, dark water that contrast strangely with the rough and rocky descents that form the chief characteristics of the river's course through this wild, mountainous country. All the lakes that are drained into the Batiscan contain immense quantities of speckled trout. The author of a paper in *Outing*, entitled "Along the Upper Batiscan," Mr. George R. Mosle, writes: "The sport here during a stay of fifteen days exceeded anything I have known, whether in the famous Moosehead region of Maine, or amongst the thousand lakes in the peninsula of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. After the first day we decided to throw back all trout weighing less than one pound, and even then found we had a good many to spare at the close of a day's fishing. The largest trout captured by our party was a beauty of five and a quarter pounds. . . . The next largest weighed four and a half pounds. Besides these two largest we got a num-

ber over two and three pounds,—one catch of ten trout weighing eighteen pounds, and one of seven weighing sixteen and a half pounds.”

LAKE BATISCAN

is a beautiful body of water nine miles long, famous like Lake Moïse for its eight and nine pound trout. These lakes, like Des Passes Travers, Trois Cariboux and others in the same locality are leased to the Triton Club which owns some of the finest trout waters in the world and has erected a \$10,000 club house on its limits.

LAKE EDWARD

Lake Edward, 113 miles from Quebec is the largest body of water between the St. Lawrence and Lake St. John. Its original and more appropriate name is Lac des Grandes Isles, for in its length of twenty miles are numerous islands, large and small, all beautifully wooded, and often rising to a considerable height out of the water. The shores of the lakes are also luxuriously wooded to the very edge of the water. In its deep pools, some of which are continually cooled by the upward bubbling of fresh-water springs, there love to linger in refreshing indolence those monster trout,—

weighing often from four to six pounds each, which have made this lake so famous. Good fly fishing may be had in the *Rivière aux Rats*, one of the lake's feeders that enters it from the West. Here, however, the trout are not nearly so large as in the body of the lakes. In the lake itself, on the contrary, the fishing is free to all patrons of the railway,—the Company leasing it for their benefit from the Provincial government. There is an excellent hotel at the railway station, which is on the very edge of the lake, kept by Mr. Robert Rowley, where boats, camp outfits, and guides can always be obtained. Mr. Rowley also controls a chain of lakes near Lake Edward, where excellent fly fishing can be had.

LAKE KISKISINK.

Cedar Lake, or more correctly Kiskisink, is the first stopping place for the train after leaving Lake Edward. It is 135 miles from Quebec. Here are the holiday headquarters of the Metabetchouan Fishing and Game Club, which counts in its membership quite a number of New England millionaires. These gentlemen have a handsome club-house alongside the railway

station at Kiskisink, on the margin of the lake of that name, —a beautiful sheet of water nine miles long,—and also fish the famous Bostonnais River, the outlet of Kiskisink. In addition to these waters the Club controls the fishing in the central portion of the Metabetchouan. The limits of the newly formed Bostonnais Club are south west of Lake Kiskisink.

METABETCHOUAN RIVER.

Twenty-eight miles of the upper portion of the Metabetchouan are leased by the Philadelphia Fishing and Game Club, of which Amos R. Little, Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is president, while the lower part of the same river for some fifteen or twenty miles, and excepting some ten miles from its mouth, is fished exclusively by the Amabalish Fish and Game Club, of Springfield, Mass. The club-house is some distance back from the railway, and is usually reached by driving from Chambord Junction. There is splendid fishing for ouaniche near the mouth of the Metabetchouan both in spring and late summer.

LAC GROS VISIONS AND LAKE BOUCHETTE

are both seen from the train, and both

are well worth seeing, especially Lake Bouchette, which is an exceedingly beautiful body of water, lying away in a partially cleared valley a little to the west of the railroad. The station at the lake is 160 miles from Quebec, and the club which enjoys the sport of fishing in these waters has one of the finest preserves upon the continent.

LAC DES COMMISSAIRES

is situated a few miles back from the railway on its west side. It is leased, with the adjacent waters by the Nonantum Club, and trout of four and five pounds are frequently taken in it. The surplus waters of Lac des Commissaires flow into Lake Bouchette.

THE OUIATCHOUAN RIVER

carries down the waters of Lake Bouchette into Lake St. John. The fishing in the river above the falls is leased to a fish and game club. Very large trout are taken in it, and also, sometimes, in the pool at the foot of the falls. Just above the railway bridge that spans the mouth of the stream, it spreads out into a majestic pool, in which the spring-time fishing for ouananiche or fresh-water salmon is at its very best

from about the 20th of May to the 15th or 20th of June. In "The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment" (Harpers), appears an admirable description of the spring fishing in the mouth of the Ouiatchouan.

In the month of August and first fortnight of September there is excellent ouananiché fishing below the falls of the Metabetchouan a few miles from its mouth, and especially in the Island Pool, so admirably described by Lt-Col. Andrew Haggard, D. S. O. in his picturesque and amusing "Introduction" to "The Ouananiche and Its Canadian Environment." The fish are taken here both with flies and by trolling in the fall of the year. In spring the best flies in the mouths of both the Ouiatchouan and the Metabetchouan are the Jock Scot, Silver Doctor, Durham Ranger, Brown Hackle, Professor and Coachman, all on large hooks. The same flies will often kill in the waters of Lake St. John, especially near the Roberval shore. Roberval, on the west shore of Lake St. John is the present northerly terminus of the Quebec St. John Railway and is 190 miles from Quebec.

LAKE ST JOHN

is almost circular in shape, being some seventy miles in circumference. It is fed by a number of very large rivers, which Mr. Murray declares are well worthy of a volume to themselves, and most of which bear musical Indian names, while all of them swarm with fish. There is, first of all, the Peribonca, over four hundred miles long; the Mistassini, or "River of the Big Rock," over three hundred miles in length, and nearly two miles wide at its mouth; the Ashuapmouchouan, or "River where they Hunt the Moose," from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles long, all flowing in from the north and northwest; the Ouiatchouan and Ouiatchouaniche, and the Metabetchouan, flowing from the south. The hotel Roberval is a handsome building overlooking the lake, and close to both the steamboat landing and the hotel station of the railway. It has accommodation for three hundred guests, and is one of the most comfortable houses in Canada. Steamers leave the hotel as required, to carry tourists into the mouths of these rivers, and those who desire to ascend them in birch-bark canoes may find

guides, canoes, camping outfits, supplies, fishing tackle, etc., at the Hotel Roberval, before starting.

In the months of May and June excellent ouananiche fishing may be had in the lake, immediately in front of the hotel. From about the end of June this fishing is good in the Grand Discharge, whither the steamer "Mistassini" crosses daily, from Hotel Roberval to the Island House, a hostelry built on an island of the Discharge, in the midst of the most magnificent scenery, specially for the accommodation of anglers and tourists. It is also well supplied with guides and canoes and is under the same management as the Hotel Roberval. The "Mistassini" is a perfectly new, steel-framed boat, staunch and fleet, and capable of accommodating four hundred passengers. It is admirably furnished and equipped with everything necessary for the comfort of passengers, and especially of that of the ladies. The steamers "Peribonca" and "Undine" are available for excursions to other parts of the lake. Almost close to the Roberval Hotel, the beautiful Ouiatchouaniche River dashes over its rocky bed into Lake St. John. Guests of the hotel often ascend this

stream for a day or two, camping out at night, and returning loaded with handsome *salmo fontinalis*. It is a model trout stream, and its headwaters are near to those of some of the magnificent lakes in the St. Maurice river district. Guides for this and other trips from the hotel, whether Indians, Canadians, or half-breeds, can be best obtained at Roberval if the intention be to journey up any of the northern or westerly tributaries of Lake St. John. In starting by way of the Grande Decharge, guides may be obtained after crossing the lake by steamer. In the rapid waters of this northern country, two guides are necessary for each canoe, and together with one "monsieur," his necessary baggage, tent, blankets, and provisions, make up all the load that it is safe for the canoe to carry. The guides supply the canoe. As almost all the ouananiche waters within a radius of several days' journey from Lake St. John are leased to Mr. H. J. Beemer, the proprietor of both the hotels at the lake, the hotel charges include of course the right to fish them.

LA GRANDE DÉCHARGE OF LAKE ST. JOHN

Among the more accessible of the fishing waters in the Lake St. John district of Canada there are none that offer such varied attractions to the sportsman, be he hunter, angler, or canoeist, as those of the Grand Discharge. This tortuous channel is popularly, though incorrectly, known to most English-speaking people as "the Grand Discharge," a corruption of "La Grande Décharge," which it was called by the early French discoverers of the country. Three miles farther to the south, as you follow the easterly shore of Lake St. John, is reached "La Petite Décharge"—the two outlets of the great lake uniting to form the Saguenay River at the foot of Alma Island, some ten miles from Lake St. John. Out in the lake itself and in the mouths of both the Great and Little Discharge, for the distance of a mile or more before reaching the island of Alma, the water is thickly strewn with islands of various shapes and sizes, all exceedingly picturesque in appearance. Upon one of these is situated the Island House, already referred to. For those who fish within a radius of two or three

miles of the lake, the usual course is to descend the Grand Discharge, necessarily portaging around the first chute or falls, and then fighting the ouananiche in the many splendid pools below.

When the ouananiche will not rise here, during the season, to the fly, they may almost always be lured by bait or a spoon. But with the latter, one is apt also, at any time, to hook the immense pike (*Esox lucius*) with which Lake St. John abounds, and which in the vicinity of the Island House are frequently taken from ten to twenty pounds in weight.

Until the weather grows quite hot and the water somewhat clear, fine, warm days, with plenty of sunshine are the most suitable for the sport, and large flies the most likely to attract large fish. In fact, perhaps the larger the fly the larger the fish, so long, of course, as the former is not large enough to be absolutely refused. The Jock Scot, Silver Doctor, Green Drake, Grizzly King, Seth Green, Professor, and Coachman, that are used in such large sizes for this earliest fishing, must be gradually reduced in size, even in the early part of July, as the water grows clearer and lower,

and the temperature both of the air and of the water becomes higher. In the latter part of July, the ouananiche in the pools of the Grande Décharge has become an epicure. He wants the daintiest of flies, and wants them in small sizes, too. If two flies are used, the tail one may be a Silver Doctor or Jock Scot tied on a No. 8 hook. The dropper may be an equally small Professor, Queen of the Water, Reuben Wood, or Hare's Ear, or, better still, perhaps, a B. A. Scott or General Hooker. For fifteen or twenty miles down the Grande Décharge the angler will usually find magnificent fishing for ouananiche. There are several good pools around the shores of Isle Maligne and in the Gervais rapides.

THE RIVER DES AULNAIES.

Some twenty-one miles below Lake St. John, it is possible, with the aid of guides, to follow up the River des Aulnaies, by a canoe and portage route, from its mouth to the easterly inlet of Lake Tschotagama, which empties into the Grand Peribonca river nearly fifty miles from its mouth at Lake St. John. Plenty of trout fishing could be had *en route*.

THE SHIPSHAW RIVER.

pours its waters into the Grande Décharge. By ascending this stream by an alternate canoe and portage route, known to most of the guides, Lake Tschotagama, may also be reached and by a far larger and more difficult journey away into the great north-east, the tourist reaches Lake Pipmaukin, the source of the main branch of the Bersimis which empties into the St. Lawrence 70 miles below Tadoussac.

THE PERIBONCA RIVER.

The largest and wildest of the great tributaries of Lake St. John is the Peribonca River. It is from three to four hundred miles in length, and is rich in foaming cataracts and boiling rapids. It is famous for the monster ouananiche and trout that are found in its upper lakes, and for the enormous pike that roam amongst its deep waters.

Its rapids are most picturesque, and no less than ten large waterfalls are passed within its first fifty miles. It runs from a few hundred yards to one mile in width.

From the upper waters of the Peribonca, by means of various portages,

streams, and lakes, the tourists may reach the headwaters of the Betsiamitz and descend that river to the St. Lawrence. This trip would occupy some three to four weeks, and would perhaps, be more comfortably made by ascending the Betsiamitz and descending the Peribonca. The upper waters of both streams are described by the late Mr. W. A. Ashe, D. L. S., by Mr. A. P. Low, Mr. P. L. L. Dumais, Mr. Morency and by Mr. John Bignell, who all made this trip, as plentifully stocked with fish.

LAKE MANOUAN

is a large body of water several days' journey up the Peribonca, and the head waters of one of its main streams. The lower lake into which it empties, swarms with ouananiche of a very large size.

LAKE TSCHOTAGAMA

is reached on the third days' journey from Lake St. John and is about fifty miles up the Peribonca, less than a fourth of the distance to be travelled going to Lake Manouan, Tschotagama, is nine miles long and one to three wide. It is almost entirely enclosed by lofty mountains, and is one of the

most beautiful bodies of water that it is possible to imagine. Lake Tschotagama is the home of giant ouananche and of monster pike and trout.

THE LITTLE PERIBONCA RIVER.

opens up the way to a number of interesting round trips for canoes and campers, and to very choice fishing-grounds for both ouananche and trout. It is a quarter of a mile wide at its mouth, where it joins the Grand Peribonca some two miles from Lake St. John, and for its lower thirty-four or thirty-five miles it is never less than two hundred feet in width. There are ten portages to be made in that distance, but all are short with one exception, which is about a mile and a quarter in length. In the pools at the foot of the falls the ouananche are generally in great abundance, and may often be seen leaping from ledge to ledge of the falls in their endeavor to ascend the river. They may also be found in a lake two days' journey up the stream. Trout up to two and three pounds in weight are often taken at the foot of the various falls of the Little Peribonca, but they cannot be called plentiful, and in summer they must be sought in spring holes. A short

portage may be made from the lake already described to.

RIVIÈRE AND LAC DES AIGLES.

This lake is noted for its trout. In its cool, deep waters the namaycush, or lake trout, have been taken up to thirty pounds in weight. Its *fontinalis* are also large, and the fishing for them in its discharge particularly good. Many of them weigh from three to four pounds each. The pickerel or doré in this lake rise freely to the fly and are often seven and eight pounds each. The outlet of the lake known as the Rivière des Aigles, empties into the Aleck fifteen miles from its union with the Peribonca. The distance from Lac des Aigles to the mouth of the Peribonca can easily be covered in a day and a half.

THE MISTASSINI RIVER

flows into Lake St. John a few miles west of the Peribonca and like it is an enormous stream with many beautiful rapids and waterfalls. One of the most frequented camping sites and fishing-grounds of late years to the north of Lake St. John, largely, no doubt, on account of its accessibility, is at the fifth falls of the Mistassini,

It may be reached in a day's journey up the river from Roberval. The steamer *Le Colon* ascends the Mistassini twice a week, leaving Roberval early in the morning, crossing Lake St. John, some fifteen miles, to the mouth of the river, and ascending the stream nearly twenty miles to the mouth of the *Rivière au Foin*, or Mistassibi, near the foot of the Mistassini's first falls. From the foot of the first to the foot of the fifth falls of the Mistassini there are only four portages. None of them are long, and two or three of them are only a couple of minutes' walk each. The distance from the first to the fifth falls—which is easily covered in about two hours—is not more than five miles, and the longest water stretch is about two miles. An immense body of water, especially in the spring of the year, hurls itself over the precipice at the Fifth Falls, in a large fleecy mass, like that at Montmorenci or the Ouiatchouan, by a sheer fall, here of some twenty-five to thirty feet in height. This main fall is some two to three hundred yards in length. Below the Falls, the ouananiche often rise freely to the fly.

THE MISTASSIBI

is a handsome stream, three to four hundred feet wide, tributary to the Mistassini. Very good ouananiche fishing may often be had at the foot of its third falls. The mouth of this pretty river, where the steamer moors, is, as already mentioned, very near to the first falls of the Mistassini. Here, also, the ouananiche frequently halt to feed on their way up the river, and at times good catches have been made.

THE ASHUAPMOUCHOUAN

one of the three largest feeders of Lake St. John, is a magnificent stream, over three hundred and fifty miles long, containing a number of lofty waterfalls and several long stretches of exceedingly heavy rapids. These rapids are difficult to navigate. There are some good fishing-places in the river, notably at the Salmon River Falls, a very pretty chute, extending quite across the river, in the parish of St. Felicien, a few hours' drive only from Roberval. It is more often, perhaps, to reach Lac à James and other favorite fishing waters that anglers ascend this difficult stream, than

to fish its own pools. A couple of days' time in ascending the river may be saved, and four portages avoided, by driving as far as the head of Portage à l'Ours, where there is a bad "carry" for a mile and a half. After a series of rapids that must be poled up, and two more portages, the canoe glides easily over *la grande eau morte*—a long stretch of dead water forming a lake from half a mile to a mile wide. On the right bank of the river, at the head of this lake, is the portage to Lac à James. This portage is usually reached on the third day after leaving Lake St. John. For twenty miles above are a long series of rapids known as the Pemonka Rapids, exceedingly heavy, and running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. In some places the guides have so much difficulty in finding the bottom with their poles that they call them the *pas de fonds* or bottomless rapids. Near their head the *Rivières à l'Outre*, or Otter River, falls into the stream on its right side. By ascending this tributary for a mile and a half, a fall of thirty feet is reached, at the foot of which very good trout fishing may be had. Higher up the river, at a distance of about five days' journey from

Lake St. John, are the Grosse Chaudière Falls, or rather succession of Falls, varying in height from ten to thirty feet each. At the foot of these is a splendid pool for ouananiche, out of which some very large specimens of fish have been taken.

LAC A JAMES

A very popular trip with American anglers is that to Lac à James by way of the Ashuapmouchouan, returning by the Mistassini. The Ashuapmouchouan is left for the portage route to Lac à James, which runs through a chain of small lakes and intervening country. Lac à James is reached on the second afternoon after leaving the Ashuapmouchouan. If the camp, at the end of the first day's journey, be pitched at the Lac aux Brochets, the angler may enjoy splendid trolling. The lake, which is irregular in shape and some mile and a half long, and very weedy, fairly teems with pike. A portage across a hill and a tedious journey along six miles of a narrow river, little more than a creek overhung with bushes, conducts to another portage through a brulé of about an hour, measured by the time that is required to get over it. Lac à James is

a handsome body of water seven to eight miles long, which takes its name from the site, still visible, of a former camp of James Raphael, an old-time Indian hunter. Its waters teem with fish of various kinds. Its ouananiche are so large and dark that the Indians call them ouchachoumac, or salmon.

LAKE MISTASSINI.

this great inland sea is situated some 160 miles by canoe and portage routes to the north-east of Lake St. John. Nothing can be more adventurous for those desiring a five to six weeks' trip in this wild northern country than a visit to the great lake, and the journey can be considerably extended by James' Bay, or by ascending to Mistassini by some other route than that usually followed *via* the Ashuapmouchouan River. It may be reached by way of either the Mistassini or Ashuapmouchouan and River du Chef. The Ashuapmouchouan route is the shortest.

Whitefish are plentiful in nearly all the waters beyond the height of land, trout are found in most of the smaller streams *en route*, and pike and doré, or pickerel, abound everywhere. The descent from Mistassini to Lake St.

John can be made in about a week, over fifty miles of rapids being frequently run in a single day. Mr. Low has surveyed lake Mistassini reporting it to be a hundred miles or thereabouts in length, with an average width of twelve miles. In one place a sounding gave a depth of three hundred and seventy-four feet. Like all the neighboring large lakes, the waters of Mistassini are full of fish. The principal varieties are lake trout, river trout, whitefish, pike, pickerel, and sucker, all of large size and fine quality. Excellent sport can therefore be had there with either spoon or minnow.

LAC AUX ÉCORCES.—LA BELLE RIVIÈRE,
AND LAKE KENOGAMI

are south east of Lake St. John. A very pretty ten to twelve days' angling trip may be had by ascending the Metabetchouan river to some thirty miles above Kiskisink, thence by way of Lac aux Écorces into la Belle Rivière, which is descended to its mouth at Lake St. John. Both the river and the Lac de la Belle Rivière, as well as lake and river aux Écorces, contain large quantities of beautiful trout, that here attain to very large size, some having been taken on the fly exceeding seven

pounds in weight. In Lake Kenogami they have been taken over eight pounds in weight.

The Lake St. John district contains large quantities of game. The country about La Belle Rivière and the Metabetchouan river is noted for the herds of caribou by which it is inhabited, while in the country leased to the Triton club, as well as in the territory back of St. Raymond hunted by members of the Tourilli club and in fact almost all along the line of the railway, the caribou are extremely numerous. Moose are plentiful both in the vicinity of Lake Batiscan,—in the district around Rivière à Pierre and also between Chambord and the Sanguenay.

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ST. MAURICE DISTRICT

Game is steadily on the increase in the St. Maurice district. Red deer, which up to a few years ago were almost unknown here, are now becoming exceedingly numerous, while moose are quite fairly abundant. This is a great country for bear hunting, trappers and hunters killing these animals by hundreds.

The whole country drained by the St. Maurice river and its tributaries is thickly dotted with lakes connected by a net work of streams, so that with very little intervening portaging, almost the whole country may be traversed by the aid of a birchbark canoe. On the east, this territory adjoins that of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, from which portions of it may easily be reached. A portage route leads from Lake Edward into a part of this country, and another portion is traversed by the Lower Laurentian railway which branches off from the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway at Rivière à Pierre. The cle station on this railway is only a few miles from.

LAKE MAKETSY

which is full of magnificent large trout, up to four and five pounds. It is controlled by a club of Three Rivers fishermen.

THE ST. MAURICE RIVER

which gives its name to all this territory is one of the longest tributaries of the St. Lawrence, being over 400 miles long. It flows into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, which is reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway and by steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. In common with all its tributaries, it abounds in all kinds of coarse fish, most of the smaller streams and lakes in the territory drained by it being stocked with the largest and gamest of speckled trout. Its principal tributaries are the Shawenegan, Mattawin, Rat, Vermilion, Flamand, Ribbons and Manouan from the west, and Mekinak, Petite and Grande Bostonnais, Croche, Tranche and Windings from the east. From Three Rivers a railway, (the Piles branch of the C. P. R.) with several trains a day each way, runs northerly to Grand Piles. The St. Maurice is navigable thence to La Tuque, seventy-five miles further into the interior, and

there is a regular line of steamboats running between those points. Good guides can be procured at Grand Piles for \$1.25 to \$1.50 and board per day, and canoes for 75 cents to \$1.00 per day. It is possible to get by way of the St. Maurice river and tributaries to Lake St. John by three different routes ; by Little Bostonais river, by Big Bostonais River and La Croche River and then from lake to lake. Two days and a half are occupied in making the portages. But there are no rivers emptying directly into Lake St. John from this direction. Fishing is good all the way across.

Bazile Larivée of Grand Piles is a well posted guide on the whole of the St. Maurice district, and can recommend others. From Grand Piles as a centre there are any number of good angling resorts to be reached. Via this place, or by ascending the St. Maurice river in a steamer, the members of the famous Laurentian and Shawenegan fishing clubs reach their limits. They each have a magnificent series of lakes, where brook trout are often taken up to five and six pounds in weight. It is impossible to mention the names of even a tithe of the fishing grounds that may be reached from

the Grand Piles, but the guides there may be depended upon to recommend the best.

THE MATTAWIN

flows into the St. Maurice from the west, some 25 miles north of the Piles. It is easily ascended by canoes and some of its tributary streams contain large quantities of fish. In the angle formed by the junction of the St. Maurice and the Mattawin, an explorer, in 1885, made out a list of 71 lakes, all of which teemed with fish.

LAKE PIZAGOUK

which is one of the group of lakes leased to the Shawenegan Club, deserves special mention. It is eight miles long. Under control of the same club are CROSS LAKE, LAC ROND, about a mile in diameter; the GREAT SHAWENEGAN, four miles long; the SMALL LAKE, three quarters of a mile; LAKE BRODEUR, two miles and a half or three miles; LAKE CARIBOU, three miles and over; LAC-AUX-ILES, two miles long, connects with lake Caribou by a natural canal; LAC CROCHE, a little over a mile; LAKE GAUTHIER, of slight extent; LAKE ANTIKAIAKA-MAK, commonly called YAGAMAK,

three miles long, contains pike, *doré*, grey trout, perch and chub. Pike and *doré* have been caught weighing from 1 to 8½ lbs. Almost all these lakes contain brook trout, and are a fair sample of what the neighboring unleased lakes are like, so far as they have been tried.

LACS A LA PECHE

leased to the Laurentian club. There are two lakes of this name, two and three miles in length respectively. These are full of trout weighing from three to five pounds. Then there are CLEAR and FRENCH Lakes, very pretty little sheets about two thirds of a mile in diameter, teeming with trout. These lakes are situated a few miles from the Piles railway station.

LAC FOU

Another group of lakes in the St.-Maurice district, about eighteen in number, is named after the central and largest one, LAC FOU. This lake is about four miles long and of irregular shape; it is remarkable for its deep bays which suddenly open before one and cause agreeable surprises. Quantities of trout exist in this lake, some of which are from one to two pounds in weight.

LAC DES CINQ

discharge their waters into the Mattawin, about five miles before it empties into the St. Maurice. In this group there are seventeen lakes.

THE SHAWENEGAN RIVER

which flows into the St. Maurice not far from the famous Shawenegan falls, reached by stage from Lac à la Tortue (Turtle Lake) or Three Rivers, usually furnishes heavy strings of trout as handsome and gamy as can be taken anywhere, and big ones are fairly plentiful. The Shawenegan House will be found a comfortable, well-managed hotel, where no effort is spared to oblige visitors or insure their finding good sport.

SACCACOMI

is the name of a large lake in this district containing splendid trout, which is fished by guides in the vicinity owning riparian rights on its shores, and those who employ them, though it is otherwise included in the limit leased to the St. Bernard club. It is reached by a drive of 24 miles from Louiseville on the Canadian Pacific railway.

ST. BARTHELEMI

is another station on the C. P. R. in this district, whence by driving fifteen miles to the north good fishing waters will be found.

MASTIGOUCHE LAKES

The celebrated Mastigouche chain of lakes is reached by stage from St.-Gabriel, the terminus of the Joliette branch of the C. P. R. and distant from Montreal seventy-eight miles. The headquarters for anglers is the Mastigouche House, a well-managed stopping place.

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

It is practically impossible to do full justice to the magnificent timber lands and well stocked rivers and lakes of the Ottawa Valley, which, inhabited by vast quantities of large game and fish make this extensive territory a veritable paradise for the hunter and angler. Moose, caribou and deer roam there in practically undisturbed numbers. Partridges, also ducks and wild geese in their seasons, abound, and a liberal number of wolves and bears add a pleasing variety should the hunter need a spice to his pastime. In their great lakes and large river stretches, fairly teeming with fish of various kinds, the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac are not excelled by any portion of the American continent. It is really a misnomer to speak of Pontiac as a county. It is broadly speaking 23,000 square miles in area, a territory as large as the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire combined. And we adopt the nomenclature of "county" merely to accord with the governmental description. The Ottawa river, from its source at lake Capemehigama, only 32 miles

south of the height of land between the St. Lawrence waters and those flowing into Hudson Bay, is 780 miles long to its mouth at the lower end of the island of Montreal. From lake Eshwaham, from which one of its branches takes its origin, the river is over 800 miles to its mouth. This river and its tributary waters drain an area of no less than 60,180 square miles, of which 40,324, or a territory which is double that of the Province of Nova Scotia, is within the boundaries of Quebec. From the head waters of the Ottawa, it is practicable, by comparatively short portages, to pass into the Ashuapmouchouan, (the great feeder of lake St. John), the Gattineau, the Lievre or the St. Maurice. Generally speaking there are intervening lakes which enable crossings to be made almost entirely by water. The entire country north of the Ottawa is one of lakes. In the forests surrounding these lakes, are to be found in very great abundance all the game above mentioned. American sportsmen show their appreciation of this remarkable district by coming here annually in ever increasing numbers to enjoy the sport of hunting large game, but there are many thousands of square miles,

peopled with game, that few if any hunters have ever yet visited.

THE GATINEAU.

This is one of the most important of the tributaries of the Ottawa and flows into it almost opposite Ottawa city. It is nearly 250 miles long, and the country drained by it is thickly bespangled with lakes of all kinds and sizes, containing all sorts of fish to be found in this region; and connected by beautiful streams. Good trolling is to be had in the Gatineau and many of the lakes that discharge into it; and in other of its tributary waters there is to be had as fine fly-fishing as any to be found in this part of the world. Some of the trout and bass in this waters are of very large size, while specimens of their white fish weigh as high as thirteen pounds. The Gatineau valley railway which follows the course of the river from which it takes its name, for many miles up from near its mouth at Hull, is pre-eminently a road for anglers. It carries them into the heart of a sportman's paradise. The officials can advise fishermen where to obtain guides and canoes, and what route to follow from the railway at any special

time of the year. Numbers of lakes have been leased in this district to individual anglers and clubs, both in Ottawa and Pontiac counties, but not one to fifty that are still open to the public. Where there are so many hundreds of these lakes, it is of course impossible to name them, but we may furnish the names and a few particulars of some of them, nearest to the line of railway.

COMMISSIONERS LAKE

also called Thirty-one mile lake on account of its size, contains enormous black bass, while Hallock reports that in Whitefish lake the white fish are to plentiful that for miles along the shore the water seems alive with them.

The nearest lakes to the railway, with the fish that they contain, and the stations from which they are most easily reached, as well as the nearest villages and the most suitable stopping places, where guides can always be easily obtained are shown upon the subjoined table :

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LAKES REACHED BY THE GATINEAU VALLEY RAILWAY.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.	SPECIES OF FISH.	SIZE OF LAKE.	NEAREST RAILWAY STATION.	DISTANCE FROM STATION.	STOPPING PLACES AT LAKES.	NEAREST VILLAGE.	HOTELS.
Meach's Lake.....	Grey and S. Trout.	3 miles.	Chelsea. (8 mls from Ottawa)	4 miles.	Hugh Alexander, James Alexander Wm. Murphy.	Old Chelsea.	Mrs. Dunn
King's Mere Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	Chelsea. (8 mls from Ottawa)	3 miles.	Wm. Murphy.	Old Chelsea.	Mrs. Dunn
Harrington Lake..... or Mousseau Lake.....	S. Trout and G. Trout.	4 miles.	Cascades.	4 miles.	Charlie Flynn.	Cascades.	J. Hillsden
Phillips Lake.....	G. Trout.	3 miles.	Wakefield.	6 miles.	Charlie Flynn. Isidore Parent.	Wakefield.	Geo. Thomas Mrs. Johnson Ed. Malone
Lusk's Lake, XII R. Trout.	G. Trout.	1 mile.	Cascades.	5 miles.	Charlie Flynn.	Cascades.	J. Hillsden
Taylor's Lake, XIII R. Trout, Bass.	Trout, Bass.	14 miles.	Wakefield.	6½ miles.	Simon Gossehn	Ste Cecile de Masham	F. Liard
Ramsay's Lake..... XIII R	Trout.	½ mile.	Parker's St n P.P.J.	5 miles.	J. Ramsay	"	"
Kiddler's Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	Wakefield.	9 miles.	Thos. Duval.	"	"
Brown's Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	Wakefield.	8½ miles.	Thos. Duval.	"	"
La Pêche Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	Wakefield.	1 mile.	Union Hotel.	Wakefield.	Geo. Thomas Mrs. Johnston Ed. Malone
Wilson's Lake.....	Trout.	4 miles.	Wakefield.	15 miles.	Mrs. Johnston Ed. Malone.	Wakefield.	F. Liard
Otter Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	Wakefield.	16½ miles.	Jean Beaudoin.	Ste Cecile de Masham	W. Turner O. Halferon J. Le Brun H. Poole
Marble Lake.....	G. Trout.	1½ mile.	Wakefield.	6 miles.	Hugh Rielly. J. Sheen.	Ste Sophie d'Alfield.	Mrs. McCaffrey H. Poole
Slide Lake.....	G. Trout.	1½ mile.	Farrellton.	7 miles.	J. Le Brun No settlers	Farrellton.	Mrs. McCaffrey H. Poole
Island Lake.....	Trout.	1½ mile.	Farrellton.	7 miles.	No settlers	Farrellton.	Mrs. McCaffrey H. Poole
Gunn's Lake, 7th con. Long Lake, V. R. lot 14	Trout.	½ mile.	North Wakefield.	5 miles.	Pat. Mullen.	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
Round Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	North Wakefield.	6 miles.	Pat. Mullen.	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
Wright Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	North Wakefield.	4 miles.	Henry Moore. Wm. Kennedy.	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
Angus Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	North Wakefield.	4 miles.	John Harris.	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
V. R. Lot 16, 17.	Trout.	½ mile.	North Wakefield.	5 miles.	Eng. Gauvreau.	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
Angus Lake.....	Trout.	½ mile.	North Wakefield.	5 miles.	Robb. Brown	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
V. R. 11 Lot.....	Trout.	½ mile.	North Wakefield.	5 miles.	Thos. Usher.	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
Long Lake.....	Bass and Trout.	1½ miles.	North Wakefield.	13 miles.	Henry Moore. Wm. Kennedy.	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
Nesbitt's Lakes..... Range V.	Pike.	½ mile.	Wakefield.	6 miles.	John Harris.	Ste Cecile de Masham	F. Liard
Gauvreau Lake.....	Trout, Bass, Pike.	½ mile.	Wakefield.	3½ miles.	Eng. Gauvreau.	Ste Cecile de Masham	Frs. Liard Geo. Thomas Mrs. Johnson Ed. Malone W. Moore
Bell's Lake III Range	Pike, Trout.	4 miles.	Wakefield.	2 miles.	Robb. Brown	Wakefield.	W. Moore
Ushers Lake VII Range	Bass, Trout.	¾ mile.	North Wakefield.	7 miles.	Thos. Usher.	North Wakefield.	W. Moore
Mud Lake.....	Trout.	¾ mile.	North Wakefield.	9 miles.	Sam Legros.	Ste Cecile de Masham	Frs. Liard
I Range, good.....	Trout.	¾ mile.	Wakefield.	10 miles.	Robt. Shoullice.	Ste Cecile de Masham	"
Shoullice Lake.....	Trout.	¾ mile.	Venosta.	13 miles.	Wm. Prentiss.	Ste Cecile de Masham	"
Prentiss Lake.....	Trout.	¾ mile.	Venosta.	3 miles.	D. Haveron	Venosta.	D. Haveron
Trout Lake, XIII R. Pike Lake, X. R.	Bass, Trout.	1 mile.	Wakefield.	3 miles.	D. Haveron	Venosta.	"
Island Lake, VI R.....	Bass, Trout.	1½ miles.	Venosta.	3 miles.	D. Haveron	Venosta.	"
Cameron's Lake, A. R. Connor's Lake, V. R.	Bass, Trout.	1 mile.	Brennan's Stn.	1 mile.	Wm. Welch	Farrellton.	Mrs. McCaffrey
Higgins Lake, IV R. Lyons Lake, IX R.	Trout, Bass.	4 mile.	Brennan's Stn.	12 miles.	M. Lefleur	Brennan's Hills	"
Cedar Lake, B. Range	Trout.	4 mile.	Farrellton.	6 miles.	John Connors.	Farrellton.	"
Pt. Sinclair, B Range.	Pike Trout.	2 miles.	North Wakefield.	11 miles.	Wm. Higgins.	North Wakefield.	Wm. Moore
Kazubaza Creek.....	S. Brook Trout.	23 miles.	Venosta.	6 miles.	Jno. Lyons No one. Jos. Lapierre, nestress place.	Venosta.	D. Haveron
			North Wakefield.	15 miles.	Jos. Lapierre, nestress place.	East Alfield	Mrs. Diotte
			Wakefield.	19 miles.	Jos. Lapierre.	East Alfield.	Mrs. Diotte
			Kazubazua Sta	At Station	C. Schinobb McGinn & Abbott	Kazubazua.	C. Schinobb McGinn and Abbott

Pike Lake, X. R.	1 mile.	Wakefield.	3 miles.	D. Haveron	D. Haveron
Island Lake, VI R.	1 1/2 miles.	Brennan's Stn.	1 mile.	Wm. Welch	Mrs. McCaffrey
Cameron's Lake, A.R.	1 mile.	Brennan's Stn.	12 miles.	M. Lefleur	"
Connor's Lake, V. R.	4 miles.	Farrellton.	6 miles.	John Connors	"
Higgins Lake, IV R.	4 miles.	North Wakefield.	11 miles.	Wm. Higgins.	Wm. Moore
Lyons Lake, IX R.	3 miles.	Venosta.	6 miles.	Jno. Lyons.	D. Haveron
Cedar Lake, B. Range	4 miles.	North Wakefield.	15 miles.	No one.	Mrs. Diotte
Pt. Sinclair, B Range.	2 miles.	Wakefield.	19 miles.	Jos. Lapierre.	Mrs. Diotte
Kazubazua Creek.	23 miles.	Kazubazua Sta.	At Station	C. Schinobb	C. Schinobb
Big Cedar Lake	3 miles.	Gracefield.	15 miles.	Geo. Arneault.	McGinn and Abbott
Little Cedar Lake.	2 1/2 miles.	Gracefield.	15 miles.	Jas. Rowans.	Ellards
Blue Sea	Bass, Trout.	Gracefield.	10 miles.	Geo. Arneault.	Boyer
Tremblay's Lake.	Trout.	Gracefield.	12 miles.	Jas. Rowans.	Ellards
Long Lake	Trout.	Gracefield.	14 miles.	Fphren Tremblay	Boyer
Grand Lake.	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	9 miles.	Jas. Rowans.	Ellards
Dan Lake.	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	8 miles.	Severe Ethiers.	Ellards
White Fish.	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	6 miles.	Noe Charbouseau	Boyer
Cameron Lake.	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	13 miles.	Baptiste Blondin.	Ellards
Chalifoux Lake.	Trout.	Gracefield.	13 miles.	Chas. Mahoney.	Boyer
Carp Lake.	Bass, Trout.	Gracefield.	13 miles.	Denis Flansberry	Ellards
Davis Lake.	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	18 miles.	Not inhabited.	Boyer
Baskatong.	Trout, Pike, Sturgeon	Gracefield.	68 miles.	David Gagnon.	W. Nault
Beaver Lake -2	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	68 miles.	No habitations.	W. Morin
Campbell's Lake -3	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	68 miles.	Nearst and best	Jos. Nault
Long Lake -4.	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	68 miles.	places,	W. Morin
Ross Lake -5.	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	68 miles.	David Gagnon,	Jos. Nault
Un on Lake -3	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	68 miles.	Frank Gagnon,	W. Morin
Clear Water Lake -8.	Trout, Bass.	Gracefield.	68 miles.	George Gagnon &	Jos. Nault
Pike Lake -7	G. Trout,	Gracefield.	68 miles.	David Lacroix.	W. Morin
Koutuagama Lake.	Pike, Bass,	Gracefield.	12 miles.		W. Morin
Patterson Lake	Pike, Bass,	Gracefield.	11 miles.		Naults
Graham's Lake	Pickarel &	Gracefield.	9 miles.		Gagnons
Lac Croche	Pike, Bass,	Gracefield.	9 miles.		Gagnon's Hotel
Lacroix Lake.	Abundant	Gracefield.	11 miles.	Settled about 1 1/2	Nault's Hotel
Mer Blue	Abundant	Gracefield.	11 miles.	mile each way.	
	with fish.	Gracefield.		No settlers.	
	with fish.	Gracefield.			

Guides, canoes
can be obtained
at any time.

Notwithstanding the formidable character of the above list of splendid fishing waters, it only represents those comprised within the narrow territory close alongside of this one line of railway.

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COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

When we leave the county of Ottawa and go west into the neighboring county of Pontiac, we find ourselves in the midst of a vast territory, of 23,000 square miles traversed for fifty miles at its extreme southern border by the Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry., while the Canadian Pacific Railway, runs along its extreme southern boundary to Mattawa, thence following the Ottawa River as far as Temiscamingue and Kippewa Lakes, which are 240 miles west of Ottawa. Pontiac is bounded on the west for about 100 miles by the far-famed and beautiful Lake Temiscamingue, an expansion of the Ottawa River its southern boundary, while to the north is the immense unsurveyed district traversed only by the Indians. Not one in a hundred of the many lakes has been leased, and all the others are open to the public, as well as a large number of magnificent river stretches, such as the Coulonge, the Black, the Dumoine, the Maganacipi and the Kippewa. Of these the Dumoine and the Maganacipi are perhaps the best known, though none of these waters have been fished

to any extent, and are all consequently in a condition of virgin perfection. They contain splendid black bass, and many of them trout also. The Coulonge and Black Rivers are reached either by the Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry. or Canadian Pacific Ry., and the other rivers named are easy of access by the Canadian Pacific. At all the stations near the fishing waters can be found good hotels and guides who provide their own boats or canoes at a total cost of \$2.00 per day.

THE CELEBRATED LAKE KIPPEWA AND
LAKE TEMISCAMINGUE. REGIONS
IN PONTIAC COUNTY.

On both these splendid lakes can be found two or three comfortable steamers by which all parts of the lakes are reached. From various points upon the shores of these lakes and from the various railway stations good roads made by the lumbermen are to be found leading into the interior. Private teams can be hired at any time at such places as Ville Marie. The interior of the country into which these roads lead is as thickly sprinkled with lakes as are the territories traversed by the railways. Lake Kippewa is reached by the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way from Ottawa and Mattawa. Bark canoes, also excellent guides, can be had at the terminus, Kippewa Station, by applying to the railway agent. The lake is 30 miles long by 5 to 6 broad, but the many bays and arms of the lake give it a very large coast line. It is studded with many islands. Closely connected with it is a group of smaller waters, their area combined with the Kippewa exceeding 1,400 square miles. They all swarm with fish and discharge their surplus waters by the Kippewa River into Lake Temiscamingue. All these lakes are dotted with many prettily-wooded islands.

LAKE TEMISCAMINGUE

(Indian for the "place where the deep dry waters are"), an expansion of the Ottawa River about eighty-five miles long, contains big black bass and can be traversed either by canoe or steamers, two fine lines having been established, which run in connection with the trains. Beyond Lake Temiscamingue the waterways lead in all directions. If the sportsman wishes to go to Lake Abittibe or James Bay from Baie de Pere or from the head of Lake Temiscamingue, Lake des Quinze

can be reached by good waggon roads avoiding the fifteen rapids and falls of the Des Quinze river. From the latter lake he can go by private tow-boats to the end of the deep bay where the Lonely River begins and which can be ascended to the first falls, and at the northern end of Lake Opatatika he portages across the height of land into the connecting water. From this portion of his journey all streams flow into James Bay. The journey is over splendid lakes and rivers well stocked with fish. Although one may travel from the head of Lake Temiscamingue to James Bay in eight days by dint of considerable exertion, usually a considerably longer time will be taken by the sportsman. At Haileybury, Liskeard, Ville Marie and Old Fort Temiscamingue, a Hudson Bay Company's post, sportsman can find comfortable quarters from which expeditions can be made. At these places competent guides and provisions of all kinds can be procured.

LAKES DES QUINZE, EXPANSE AND GREAT
VICTORIA.

If, instead of going to Lake Abittibe or James Bay, one wishes to proceed towards the splendid territories in the

northeast, he can go from Lac des Quinze, in an easterly direction by the tow-boats already mentioned, to the southeastern extremity of the magnificent Lake Expanse, called also Ouanaouais. From this lake there is a choice of portages either by the river Ouanaouais or by the Ottawa to Great Victoria Lake, so remarkable for the peculiarity of its shape, the quantity and the excellence of its fish, and the surprising number of deer, moose and bears that are to be found in its vicinity. A magnificent trip of 600 miles can also be made from the head of Lake Temiscamingue passing by the route above named and Grand Victoria Lake, then by its connecting waterways until the River St. Maurice is reached and the sportsman finishes his journey at Three Rivers, or if a shorter trip is desired coming down through Lake Kakebonga and the St. Jean de Terre and the Gatineau, thence to Ottawa or Crossing over to the Lievre and reaching the line of the Canadian Pacific at Buckingham.

GRAND LAC

at the head of the Dumoine river is over thirty miles long and full of fish.

LAKE KEKABONGA

is one of the largest lakes of the region, and together with lakes Waskeka and aux Ecorces, by which names its northern and southern extremities are known, it has a length of 30 miles and a breadth of two. It has two outlets, one into the Ottawa, the other into the Gatineau.

ALLUMETTE LAKE

an expansion of the Ottawa river is some 78 miles above Carleton Junction. Every stream running down hereabouts on the Quebec side is stocked with trout, and all the country watered by the Dumoine and Maganicipi rivers is full of large game, constituting a phenomenal hunting ground for sportmen. In the season of 1897, numerous hunting parties obtained licenses from the government to kill large game in the district, and the reports received from them by the department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in accordance with the law governing the issue of licenses, make extremely interesting reading. For instance, one party of two people was out in the Dumoine and Maganicipi country for five days and killed four moose and thirteen deer; another

killed seventeen deer, another individual in five days killed seven deer, a fourth, in ten days on Thirty-one mile lake, killed nine deer, while two others, each of whom was five days, out, killed, the one eleven and the other twelve deer. In five days two gentlemen killed two moose near lake Temiscamingue, and six others in the course of a few days' hunting in the townships of Mulgrave and Lathbury, in the Au Lièvre district, killed 17 deer, of which 13 were bucks.

On the Swago river, a tributary of the Ottawa, four bucks were killed by another party and partridge were reported plentiful. It seems almost superfluous, after quoting from so many of these reports, to say that all who visited this sportman's paradise reported moose abundant and deer very plentiful.

CHICHESTER LAKES

Within twenty-five miles of the town, and out in Chichester township are a great many lakes in which large catches can be made. Of these fish too much cannot be said; they are the gamest of the game, and a marked peculiarity about them is their uniformity in size. Among a whole day's

catch three-fourths of the fish would weigh a pound a piece, very few running below that weight, and few or none exceeding a pound and a half.

OISFAU CREEK

upon the Quebec side of the river deserves more than a passing notice. The fishing is particularly good, the catch weighing from a quarter of a pound each up to a pound and a half. In order to fish this creek properly, the angler must go prepared to wade, and the water will be found clear of obstructions and the bottom safe, with no treacherous spots to entrap the feet.

BISSETT'S CREEK.

One of the best creeks in the district is Bissett's, crossed by the Canadian Pacific line, and distant from Pembroke sixty miles. It is wide and open, with safe bottom all the way across for wading; and some of the handsomest trout ever hooked in this entire section of country have been killed on this water. The fish are not phenomenally large, but as a general thing they run very evenly in size, the average being from ten to twelve inches in length. Good sport can be

enjoyed here. Half an hour's run from Bissett's is Deux Rivières, or Two Rivers station. There is plenty of game in this country, especially on the east side of the Ottawa River, including moose, red deer and bear; it is also another good place for trout fishing.

CAUGNAWAGA LAKE

18 miles from Deux Rivières, is an excellent spot for moose and bear, and trout weighing from two to three pounds abound in its waters. By writing to Mr. S. Richardson, Western Hotel, Deux Rivières, some days in advance, teams, canoes, and guides can be secured at reasonable rates.

In the neighborhood of Caugnawaga lake in the season of 1897, one party of sportsmen, who were only ten days in the woods killed four moose, of whom three were splendid bulls, in addition to good numbers of deer.

THE UPPER OTTAWA.

If the Ottawa River, which is a succession of long reaches and lakes with intervening rapids, is followed north of Mattawa, it will be found to traverse a wild region very similar in general appearance, and with game as

plentiful as mentioned in reference to Mattawa. Each of the unnamed and practically unknown streams and lakes will be found to contain plenty of trout, ranging in size from fingerlings up to great fish, according to the volume of the water they inhabit. There is particularly good fishing in Antoine creek, about eight miles from Mattawa.

The Lake Temiscamingue branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway follows the left bank of the river from Mattawa to Temiscamingue at the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, where it branches off to Kippewa on Lake Kippewa. By this route one reaches a country of moose, caribou, and bear, and every feeder of the Ottawa contains brook trout.

THE JOCKO RIVER.

which joins the Ottawa at Lumsden, is a good trout stream, and excellent sport can be obtained at Beauchene Lake and its outflow.

THE MATTAWA RIVER.

The town of Mattawa is situated at the junction of the Mattawa River with the Ottawa. On the farther side of the latter stream the Laurentian

Mountains terminate in an immense bluff.

The town of Mattawa (a name borrowed from the Indians, and signifying "The Forks") is one of the best points on that portion of the line to fit out for an extended shooting or fishing excursion. The hotel accommodation there is very good and prices are low for board, or guides and boats. It is a supply depot for a vast tract of rugged and wild country, where extensive lumbering operations are carried on; and wherever you find lumbermen you can also depend upon finding a plentiful supply of their famous "river boats," and the equally famous canoes. This holds good of Mattawa, and well-informed guides can likewise be secured.

The upper country is noted for big game, moose being, for them, plentiful, and deer everywhere. Black bears are liable to show at any time, and moving through the woods, you will flush ruffed grouse in numbers—singly, by twos and threes, and whole coveys of from nine to fifteen birds. Wing shooting, owing to the nature of the cover, is very difficult, and the best weapon for allround work is a repeating rifle. With this, one can cut the heads off

the birds as they sit, for when put up they almost invariably tree, and are easily approached ; and, armed with a rifle, one is always prepared for large game.

A sportsman once took a “ No. 12 ” breechloader and a Winchester into these woods, and speedily found the former a veritable nuisance ; for it was hard to carry and could rarely be used, except in a few scattered openings and upon some of the lakes at ducks ; and even in the latter case the rifle afforded just as much sport.

The trip up the Mattawa by canoe is as follows, it being understood that there is plenty of game on either side of the river, and all about the lakes to be mentioned as its head waters. Going up stream, of course, necessitates considerable work, and this route is described for those who want to be most of their time in their canoe and enjoy a trip up and back. The easiest way to do the Mattawa is to take the canoe by rail to Lac du Talon, which is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Rutherglen station, from which one can work up and down the river. Your guide will lay out the route, and decide upon where to pitch the tent if shooting is the primary object.

If you are especially bent upon fishing, or are too early for the shooting season, you can secure guides at Mattawa, and start up stream prepared to enjoy fine scenery and work with the rod that will not prove disappointing.

Leaving the town and paddling up the river, the scenic effect is like a long panorama of pleasing views, changing at every turn; and each stretch of glancing water and towering rocky bank is apparently fairer than the last, until, about a mile and a half from the starting-point, the first portage is reached at McCool's mills. The portage is about one hundred yards long, and then comes the beautiful sheet of water called Champlain Lake, some five miles long and varying in width from a quarter to a half mile.

The shores of this lake are very pretty and well wooded, with numerous moss-covered rocky terraces, which afford excellent sites for a party to pitch their canvas. The fishing is of the best, there being plenty of fine lunge and bass, which take the troll readily; while in any of the countless coves and bays the stickler for the rod can find scope for his ambition with bass weighing from one to five pounds.

Passing on up the lake, a roar of water is heard, and presently we reach La Rose Rapids. The Amable du Fond River, which is the outlet of a small chain of waters, among which are Crooked, Manitoulin, Smith's and Tee Lakes, pours its rapid current into the Mattawa at the head of these rapids. The river is well worth exploring, as in the lakes mentioned there is capital fishing. To pass La Rose Rapids necessitates a portage of about a quarter of a mile; then the course is straight against a sharp current until some small rapids are reached at the foot of Birch Lake. These are but trifling obstacles, and the next point is what is called "The Needle." Here the detour is completed and the Mattawa is reached again. A goodly sized brook comes tumbling down the steep slope from the mountains, and the angler will do well to keep this stream in mind, for it drains several small mountain lakes heavily stocked with speckled trout of good size.

Passing on up the river, Nature assumes a grander aspect, the banks reaching upward higher and higher, until in many places they form walls of sheer rock from 100 to 200 feet high. Parause rapids and the Little Parause

demand another portage; then straight paddling again to the Mill Rush; another short portage, and thence good paddling through Eel Lake for a couple of miles; then another mile of the river proper, the scenery being, if anything, more pleasing than that already passed, and Talon Shoot is reached. A portage of nearly three hundred yards is followed by about a mile of fast water, after which the work at the paddles can be slackened, for the *voyageur* has reached *Lac du Talon*, famed among the lumbermen for its mighty lunge and bass.

This is one of a regular network of small lakes which form the headwaters of the Mattawa; and verily this network is one that will entangle the angler's heart, for in one and all of its channels are splendid fish. Countless unnamed small streams and rivulets contribute their currents to feed these lakes, and speckled trout abound wherever the water is deep enough to cover them.

These routes, with others which lead to either the headwaters of the Saguenay or the St. Maurice, offer glorious pilgrimages by canoes, which furnish themes for many a tale of moose and bear and wolf, of struggles with hard-

fighting trout and bass, of nights in the primeval forest, of beds of *sapin*, and a thousand and one other things that go to make the life of a woodland wanderer delightful.

Kippewa Lake is reached by railway from Temiscamingue, where a commodious hotel has been erected. Bark canoes can be had at the terminus by applying to the Hudson's Bay Co., Mattawa, as also excellent guides. In summer two steamers ply on Lake Kippewa, and canoes are abundant.

A lover of the canoe, who prefers to take his own craft with him cannot do better than visit the town of North Bay, situated on Lake Nipissing, and distant from Mattawa forty-six miles, being also on the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From North Bay he can, if so inclined, first explore a portion of the fine lake Nipissing, and then send his canoe by waggon to Trout Lake, some four miles away, and now reached by an excellent road. This lake is the largest of the headwaters of the Mattawa, being about twelve miles long. From it the route by canoe is the same as was followed in by-gone times by the *voyageurs* of the Hudson's Bay Company, *i. e.*, from Trout Lake to

Turtle Lake ; thence a trifling portage enables you to reach Pine Lake, from which a portage of a quarter of a mile completes the journey to *Lac du Talon*, already referred to, whence the trip on the Mattawa can be reversed until the Ottawa is reached ; and once that stream is gained, the *voyageur* can decide for himself where the trip shall end, for he is upon that magnificent highway of waters that ends with the mighty St. Lawrence.

SOUTH SHORE OF THE UPPER ST.- LAWRENCE

At Sorel, on the upper end of Lake St. Peter, the Richelieu river pours the surplus waters of Lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence, at a point where bass, pike and maskinongé can be had by trolling. In the upper parts of the Richelieu, beside pickerel, dore, pike, perch and some bass may still be taken, not only in the vicinity of the railway bridge at Belœil, but also in the Basin at Chambly at the foot of the rapids and also near the town of St. Johns, P. Q.

BROME LAKE

is a beautiful sheet of water in Brome county about 60 miles from Montreal, whence it is reached by railway to Knowlton or to Foster station. Guides can best be obtained at Knowton at the head of the lake. The lake is nearly circular in form and about nine miles in circumference. It affords some of the finest black bass fishing to be had anywhere, the fish growing to a very large size and being exceedingly plentiful.

They take all the standard bass flies greedily. The fishing is open and guides at Knowlton can obtain boats. By far the largest portion of the Eastern Townships is a thickly settled district, but many of the small trout streams afford good sport to the angler.

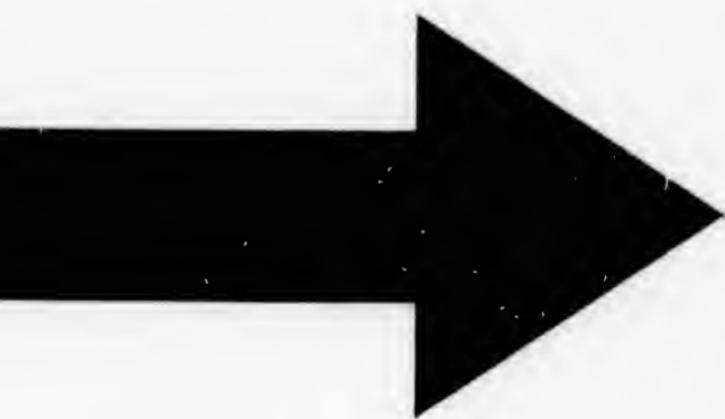
MEMPHREMAGOG LAKE

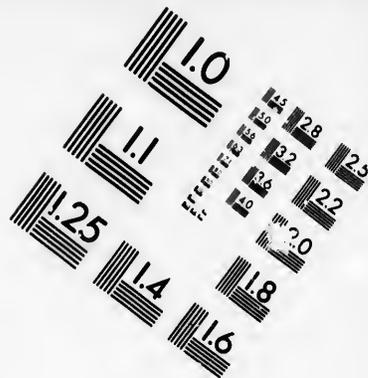
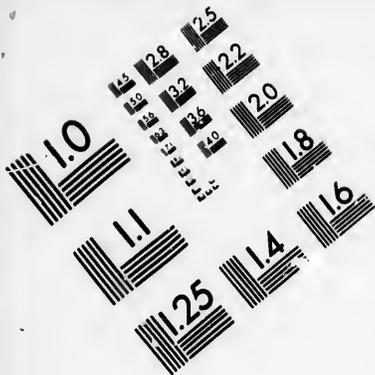
is partly in the counties of Brome and Stanstead and partly in Vermont. It is 30 miles long by one to four broad and exceedingly picturesque. At its outlet is the town of Magog, which is easily reached by rail from either Montreal or Sherbrooke. An abundance of lake trout may be found here, as well as pickerel and white fish. Hotels and guides can be had at Magog. The lake empties itself into the beautiful River St. Francis, at Sherbrooke, by means of the

RIVER MAGOG.

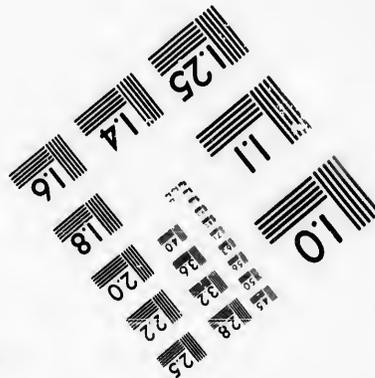
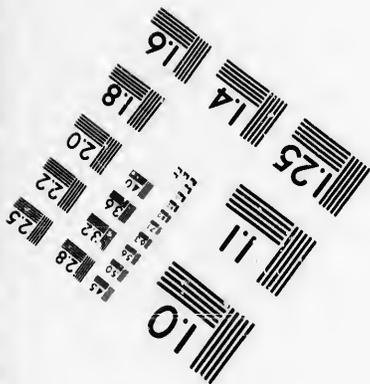
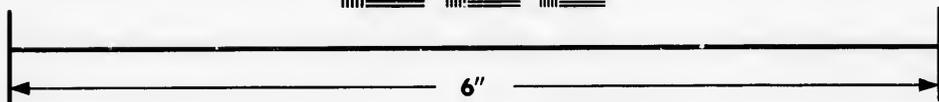
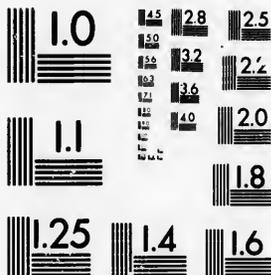
This river has a course of 17 miles and is famous for its fly fishing. Trout have been taken from it weighing from three to five pounds each. There are also quantities of pickerel and eels. A special provision of the law closes this stream to fishing from the 25th June to the 15th October.







**IMAGE EVALUATION
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LAKE MAGOG

is a lake expansion of the Magog river about nine miles long and one broad. It contains different varieties of fish.

LAKE MASSAWIPPI OR TOMEFOBI

in the township of Hatley, Stanstead county, is about eight miles long by one broad and from 60 to 90 feet deep. Lake trout, pike, maskinongé and shad are found in it.

LAKE ST. FRANCIS

is a beautiful lake in Wolfe county, about 60 miles north east of Sherbrooke. Amongst the fish to be found in it are black bass, maskinongé, pike, sturgeon, etc.

RIVER ST. FRANCIS

is about 100 miles in length. Amongst its various lake expansions are LAKE LOUISA, in the township of Weedon, 2 miles long by 1 wide, LAKE AYLMEER, 8 miles by 3, and Lake St. Francis, 15 miles by one and a half. Many smaller lakes are to be found near these waters and they all contain maskinongé, sturgeon, bass, pickerel, whitefish and eels, but no trout. The Quebec Central and Grand Trunk Railway, traversed most of the counties so far mentioned on the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

LAKE MEGANTIC

about 23 miles S. E. of Sherbrooke, abounds with lake trout, bass, etc. Its length is 8 miles, and average breadth 2 miles. At Megantic D. Ball is recommended as a guide, and at Garthby, A. Bouchard and others. Their charges are \$2 per day including the boat. Lake Megantic is the largest body of water in the Canadian territory adjacent to Maine, being 12 miles in length by from one to one and a half miles broad. Its shores are rugged, and exceedingly picturesque, and deeply indented with inlets and bays, the coast line measuring some forty odd miles. Its principal feeders are the Lower Spider and Arnold Rivers, also the Annance, Victoria, and Sandy Rivers, and numerous lesser streams, and its outlet is the Chaudière River, which leaves the lake at the bay of the same name, within 100 yards or so of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Megantic, and empties into the St. Lawrence near Quebec. Fishing in Megantic is variable, as is always the case on such large waters. On a good day heavy strings will be taken, big lake trout, scaling as high as twenty-five pounds, being caught on the trolls during June and Sep-

tember. In the bays and inlets, speckled trout rise readily to the fly, and every stream emptying into the lake is plentifully stocked with them, the fish running to fair size. On Chaudière Bay, Moose Bay, the Victoria and Annance Rivers, and all the lesser streams and inlets, the brook-trout fishing is good, and there is no difficulty in taking fine strings of fish.

SPIDER LAKE.

Separated from Lake Megantic by a "carry" of a trifle less than three-quarters of a mile is the famous "Maccannamac," or Spider Lake ranking next in size to Megantic. Upon its shore is the club-house of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, which corporation controls its fishing and a fine territory with similar facilities for sport to that just described.

In all the country surrounding the last mentioned lakes, and especially in the neighborhood of Lake Megantic, and in townships of Spaulding and Marston, in fact in all the wilder districts of St. Francis and the counties of Megantic, Beauce and Compton, red deer roam in very large numbers. It was in these parts of the Province that the famous poacher and out-law

Ladouceur was operating, when finally arrested and severely punished at the instance of the Hon. S. N. Parent, Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries. Some idea of the enormous increase of these deer in late years may be formed by the fact that constant complaints are made by farmers that they are completely ruining their crops. They come right out of the woods, into civilization, approaching close to the residences and barns of the farmers, and feeding upon their crops. In addition to deer, large numbers of caribou are also found in the same districts, particularly in the Lake Megantic region. Moose and red deer are plentiful in the district of Beauce which is traversed by the Quebec Central Railway.

RIVIERE DU SUD

Below Quebec on the south shore, good sport is often to be had in fishing for bar or striped bass, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Rivière du Sud. In the latter part of the summer this sport may be enjoyed from bateaux or schooners off Isle Madame, Marguerite, Natience, Corneille and Rochers Brules. The Rivière du Sud also contains large and small mouth

black bass throughout the greater part of the season, and the fishing may best be reached from the village of Montmagny at its mouth, which has a station on the Intercolonial railway. There are three or more hotels there which charge \$1.50 per day, and guides can be had for \$1.25 per day. Red deer may be found in abundance in all parts of the counties of Montmagny and l'Islet.

LAC DE L'EST

Two thirds of this lake is in Canada and one third in Maine. It contains both speckled and grey trout and is reached by a drive of 22 miles over a good colonization road from St. Philippe de Néri, a station on the Intercolonial Railway. Guides can be had at the Railway station, In the country traversed by this road, moose and deer are plentiful.

LAKE POHIEGAMOCK

near the boundary line, contains grey and specked trout and is reached by a drive of 25 miles over a good road from St. Alexandre Station on the I. C. R. Guides can be engaged at the Station,

THE TEMISCOUATA COUNTRY AND THE SQUATTECKS

Lake Temiscouata and the surrounding waters, as well as the many rivers and lakes of the Squattecks, afford some of the grandest fishing to be had in North America. Most of the angling resorts in this district are reached via the Temiscouata Railway, which may be taken at River du Loup on the Intercolonial Railway, 115 miles from Quebec.

LAKE TEMISCOUATA

is a beautiful sheet of water, 28 miles long and in some places two miles wide. It is also very deep, soundings showing 100 feet and over along the eastern shore. Excellent trout fishing may be obtained in the vicinity of Lake Temiscouata from June to September, averaging 30 to 40 lbs per boat, daily. These brook trout are often taken here up to seven pounds each, while in Lake Temiscouata itself namaycush or lake trout run to upwards of thirty pounds. Two hours run from River du Loup, a distance of fifty miles, brings the angler to the pretty village of Notre Dame du Lac, situated on a hill whose base is washed

by the waters of Lake Temiscouata. Good hotels are kept here by Mr. Cloutier and Madame Bartes. Here guides and canoes can be had.

TOULADI RIVER

This river is reached after about six miles paddling from Notre Dame du Lac. It is one of the principal feeders of the great lake and the rendez-vous of all the fishermen in the months of May, June and July. The fly-fishing here is usually excellent, and the speckled trout are large. After poling up four miles of rapids, the angler reaches

GRAND LAKE TOULADI

This lake is surrounded by lofty mountains, and it is nearly seven miles in all through it and little lake Touladi, which is connected with it by narrows. At the head of the second lake, the Touladi river proper is taken, which is 200 feet wide and very deep throughout its whole course. Seven miles from the head of second lake Touladi, three rivers, fed by chains of lakes and a succession of streams, meet and from the forks. This is the centre of some of the finest hunting and fishing to be found on the entire

continent. Three or four weeks would barely suffice for ascending the principal rivers and visiting the finest lakes. In all these waters are to be had exceptionally large brook trout.

THE EAGLE RIVER OR RIVIÈRE DES
AIGLES

is one of the three rivers above referred to and is the outlet of Eagle Lake.

THE SQUATTECK LAKES

are easily reached from the Touladi river, and no better trout fishing is to be had any where than in them. There are quite a series of these magnificent lakes.

Moose are very plentiful in all this district, and a sportman who lately visited it wrote of it, and the game that it produces in the following terms:

“ The Squatteck Valley, which has for many years past occupied the attention of the Quebec Government with the view of opening it up to Colonization, possesses not only the very best soil for farming purposes and immense forests of merchantable timber, but it is also beyond contradiction the paradise of tourists and sportsmen, of anglers and nimrods.

This region, whose scenery, with its vast primeval forests interspersed with lakes and rivers surprises and delights the eye, is very easy of access.

The Temiscouata railway, built in 1887, which connects Fraserville with Edmonton on the St. John River takes us in two hours to Notre Dame du Lac, a pretty village distant fifty miles from Rivière du Loup, situated on a hill whose foot is washed by the waters of the great lake Temiscouata. There we are quite surprised to find first class hotels kept by Mr. Cloutier and Madame Bartes. In an instant these good people had found us guides and canoes, while we were enjoying a dinner which proved conclusively that our lakes are not devoid of fish nor our woods of game.

We started and our strong and willing canoemen rapidly propelled our canoes to the opposite shore while we were never weary of admiring that magnificent lake extending fifteen miles on either side of us, and the green hills covered with groves of trees.

After paddling six miles we reached the Touladi river, one of the main tributaries of the lake and the rendez-

vous of all the fishermen in the months of May, June and July:

Here the canoemen drop their paddles and take up their poles, for we have to ascend rapids four miles long. Those who like excitement and are not yet tired of the canoes remain in them. Those who are more timid pretend that they wish to stretch themselves and walk along the paths leading to the head of the rapids. On the return journey they will be wiser and more confident in the experience and skill of their boatmen; they will allow themselves to drop down with the current and will know the thrill that one always feels while being whirled along with lightning rapidity over boiling and roaring waters which finally land him safe and sound on the calm and limpid surface of the lake.

On reaching the head of the rapids we perceived the first Squatteck lake surrounded by high mountains, except at the spot where, through a succession of passes and channels separated by verdure-covered islands like emeralds set in crystal, it connects with the second lake a distance of seven miles in all.

At the head of the second Squatteck, we take the Touladi river proper, which

is two hundred feet wide and very deep throughout its whole course.

We must now stop singing and speak only in whispers if we wish to get a shot, for we are in the realm of the moose.

One would really think that the moose, that king of our forests, so large and so majestic in the fall, during the rutting season, when with head crowned with huge antlers he roams over mountains and plain in quest of a mate,—knows how to appreciate the beauty and to enjoy the poetry of nature.

In truth nothing can be fairer, nothing more picturesque than that long silver band winding between hedges of evergreen foliage, through a plain hemmed in by chains of mountains, to whose sides the trees cling, all gorgeous in their autumn tints, reflecting the blue sky with its fleecy snow-like clouds, the many colored hills and the foliage, overhanging the shining water.

The mirage is sometimes so perfect that the illusion is complete and the canoe seems to float through the air some hundreds of feet above the plain of which we have a bird's eye view.

To right and left, on both shores, camping places have been prepared

and we can pitch our tents wherever we please.

Seven miles from the head of the second lake Touladi, three rivers, fed by chains of lakes and a succession of streams, meet and form the forks.

A hardy settler named Viel attracted by the rich soil, has come with his family to clear and till the fine plateaux in the valley.

This is the center of our fishing and hunting expeditions. Three or four weeks will barely suffice for ascending the principal rivers, for visiting the finest lakes and scaling the highest hills, from whose tops one may see the grandest of panoramas comprising a radius of from forty to sixty miles.

THE RIMOUSKI LAKES.

In the interior of the county of Rimouski are to be found a large number of lakes, especially in rear of Bic and Rimouski. The famous LAKES AND RIVER NEIGETTE are leased to the Neigette fishing Club, and some splendid lakes in Chenier township, behind St. Fabien are reserved by another club, and contain *salmo fontinalis* of so brilliant a coloring that the honor of a distinct variety has even been claimed for them. In

addition to the few lakes of which the fishing has been leased in this country there are any number in which the angling is free to all, especially in the interior of the county. Many of these waters are teeming with fish and most of them can be reached from Humqui and Causapscall stations on the Intercolonial Railway. There are also the headwaters of the Rimouski, the Metis and the Metapedia rivers and such lakes as Superior, Cross Lake, Lake Humqui, Lac Taché, Lac du Milieu and River and Lake Mistigouche.

Along the shores of the Patapedia and in the valley of the headwaters of the Matapedia river in the interior of Rimouski and Matane, there are thousands and thousands of caribou. In spite of all the protection that the department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries can afford, pot hunters are annually slaughtering these noble animals by the score to obtain bait for their bear traps. Since this condition of affairs has been brought to the attention of the department, measures have been taken to put a stop to such wholesale slaughter.

THE GASPÉ PENINSULA.

The fresh waters of the Gaspé peninsula, including the counties of Matane, Gaspé and Bonaventure, comprise many of the finest salmon streams in the world, such as the Metapedia, the Cascapedia, the Restigouche, the Grand River, the Grand Pabos, the Bonaventure and all the rivers emptying into Gaspé Bay.

THE METAPEDIA RIVER

which joins the Restigouche at Metapedia station on the Intercolonial Railway is leased by the famous Restigouche Salmon Club. The lease was transferred to the Club by the former lessee, Lord Mount Stephen. There is a Club house at Causapscull but the main building of the Club is at Metapedia. The Metapedia has always been famous for its salmon fishing.

THE MATANE

is another important salmon stream and is leased to Mr. Cassells of Toronto and to St.-Col Irwin of Ottawa.

LAKE CAUSAPSCAL, SALMON LAKE, HUNTERS' LAKE, EIGHT-MILES LAKE

and others in the interior of Matane county offer good trout fishing and

are easily reached from stations of the Intercolonial Railway. The whole interior of Gaspé county is also bespangled with beautiful lakes, whose waters, and those of their tributary streams, offer excellent sport to the trout fishermen. The fishing in them is free to all.

RIVER CAPE CHAT

is a Gaspé Salmon stream leased to H. F. McLaughlin of Arnprior, Ont.

THE STE ANNE DES MONTS

is leased by Henry Hogan of Montreal for its Salmon fishing.

THE MONT LOUIS RIVER

belongs to a large Syndicate of Philadelphia Salmon fishermen.

THE MAGDALEN RIVER

Salmon fishing is controlled partly by Mr. Frank Ross of Quebec and partly by Mr. J. X. Lavoie of Percé in Gaspé.

THE DARTMOUTH

is under lease to Stephens White of New-York.

THE YORK RIVER

is leased by Mr. Thos. Murdoch of Chicago.

E ST. JOHN RIVER

is leased by Mr. John Fottler of Boston.

THE BARRACHOIS

is a large river in which the fishing is free. The beautiful bay into which the river empties has been so thoroughly netted and so much poaching has been carried on in the stream by spear men pretending to spear eals, but losing no opportunity of taking salmon as well, that the latter are comparatively scarce in it. The river is famous for its sea trout, however, and so are its tributaries, Beattie Creek and Murphy's Creek. It may be fished from May to September with good success. Sea trout fishing is excellent sport, the fish in general being large and gamy, often exceeding the brook trout in the vigor of their resistance when hooked, and rising freely to salmon and trout flies in many of the bays and at the mouths of most of the salmon streams of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleurs.

THE GRAND RIVER

is a fine salmon stream, at present leased to Mr. Louis Cabot of Boston,

THE LITTLE PABOS

is leased to Mr. B. F. Dutton of Boston.

THE GRAND PABOS

is fished by Mr. W. R. Wilson of Montreal.

THE PORT DANIEL RIVER

is the property of Mr. W. Adams of Boston.

THE CASCAPEDIA

is noted for the size and number of its salmon and for the many distinguished people who have fished its waters. It was formerly reserved for the use of the Canadian Governors. The government of the province now leases it to Mr. W. H. de Forrest of New York for \$6,125, and the club that fishes it contains quite a number of millionaires. Salmon have been taken on the fly in this river up to 52 pounds in weight. The tributaries of the river are unleased and are good trout waters.

THE LITTLE CASCAPEDIA

is fished by the little Cascapedia fishing club of Montreal.

THE RESTIGOUCHE

is a very famous salmon river, that like the Cascapedia has been fished

by the Princess Louise and other royal ties, and that also yields many heavy fish. Some few fortunate individuals own or lease a few pools for private fishing on this noble river; but the greater part of the salmon fishing is now in the hands of the wealthy and aristocratic Restigouche salmon Club. On the New Brunswick side, some private fishing rights may sometimes be leased by anglers. Application should be made to Mr. Alex Mowatt Campbellton. The crystal purity of the waters of streams flowing into the Baie des Chaleurs is worthy of note.

THE BONAVENTURE RIVER

affords excellent salmon fishing. Mr. J. W. Thorne of St. John N. B. leases a good part of it, but there are portions still remaining in the hands of riparian owners who lease the right of angling upon their property from time to time at so much a rod.

LITTLE BONAVENTURE RIVER.

This stream contains no salmon but is excellent for brook trout.

THE NOUVELLE RIVER

is leased by Mr. Benjamin Wey of New York for its sea-trout which supply splendid sport.

THE ESCUMENAC

is leased to Mr. C. N. Armstrong for the same purpose.

The interior of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure is full of lakes peopled with brook trout and almost all of them are free to the public, while applications for their lease may be made to the department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries of Quebec. Moose and caribou are quite numerous in the interior, so much so that some hunters from England come out annually for their hunting trips. All the hunting and fishing territories of Gaspé and Bonaventure are very accessible, being easily reached by the Intercolonial and the Baie des Chaleurs railways, and by steamers plying in summer time from Dalhousie to Gaspé Basin. Very good hotel accommodation is offered by Thomas Murphy at Dalhousie, John Miller at Maria, R. Campbell at New Carlisle, W. Clément at Paspebiac, John Carbray at Grande Rivière, Edmund Flynn at Percé and John Baker at Gaspé Basin. At all these places, guides can readily be obtained at \$1.50 per day.

NORTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

In addition to the magnificent sport afforded to salmon fishermen by many of the streams upon the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, there is the added attraction of the romance and glamour that connect themselves with all these extreme northern waters and with the peculiar folk-lore of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country through which they flow,—the dusky Montagnais who make such splendid guides and canoe men for the anglers who fish these waters. Only a short distance west of the straits of Belle Isle is the famous

ESQUIMAUX OR ST. PAUL RIVER

probably the finest salmon river of the whole north coast. At certain periods of the year the fish visit the river in enormous quantities. Trout are in abundance and ouananiche are also found there. At the mouth of the river there is a good harbor which is quite easy of access.

THE ST. AUGUSTINE

is 50 miles west of the St. Paul. It is easy of access and there is a good harbor. It contains large quantities

of salmon, trout and ouananiche. There are two branches which are equally good. Five miles east of the above is

THE KECARPWAI

where salmon, trout and ouananiche, are found in great quantities.

THE LITTLE MECCATINA AND THE
GRAND MECCATINA

come next, and contain good quantities of trout.

THE ETAMAMIOU

is a large river, rich in salmon, trout and ouananiche.

THE COACOACHOO

is very rich in trout, and contains some salmon.

THE OLOMANOSHEEBOO OR BIG ROMAINE
RIVER

situated fifty miles east of Natashquan is one of the finest and largest rivers in Canadian Labrador. It is full of salmon and very large size trout, and ouananiche are very abundant in it.

THE KEGASHKA AND THE MUSQUARRO

are also well stocked with salmon and trout.

THE WASHE&COOTAI

is a fine salmon river under lease to Mr. Hugh McLachlan of Arnprior, Ont, and the Natashquan is leased to Mr. F. S. Hodges of Boston, Mass., but all the rivers mentioned before these two last are open to the public.

Between Natashquan and the river St. John are many rivers containing salmon and trout, and several of which are still open to the public.

THE CELEBRATED ST. JOHN RIVER

is now leased to Mr. Hill of St. Paul, for \$3,000 a year.

Coming west from the St. John there are fourteen trout and ouananiche streams still unleased, white the interior is full of lakes containing large quantities of trout.

THE MOISIE

is one of the most celebrated of the salmon streams of the north shore of the St. Lawrence both on account of its magnificent size and scenery and also because of the number and weight of the salmon that inhabit its waters. Part of the angling waters are owned by Messrs Veasey Boswell and Edson Fitch of Quebec, and its upper part is leased by Mr. Holliday of Quebec.

ST. MARGARET RIVER

Is a fair salmon river, and still unleased.

From the Margaret to the Trinity, there are some six rivers, of which Rivière aux Rochers 150 miles long is celebrated for the number of ouaniche that frequent its many lakes.

THE TRINITY

is a pretty stream well stocked with salmon and sea trout, and leased by Edson Fitch Esq., and the estate of the late John D. Gilmour.

Between the Trinity and the Saguenay, going west, there are no less than thirty one rivers, many of which contain salmon, while all could be easily stocked and preserved. Some, like the Godbout, which is owned by Mr. Gilmour of Ottawa, are already plentifully stocked. Others only require to be preserved for a few years. Most of them are still unleased.

All these rivers are reached by the steamer "Otter," which plies every ten days between Quebec and Natashquan. Another steamer, the "Lord Stanley," is kept busy, in addition to the "Otter," in bringing up to Quebec the immense quantities of salmon

caught at every tide, at the mouths of the rivers still unleased to anglers. The "Lord Stanley" can also be chartered for the use of angling parties.

It is almost unnecessary to refer to the splendid hunting territory north of the St. Lawrence river, which extends away to Ungava and James Bay. This country is the territory which has made the fortune of the famous Hudson Bay Company. Immense herds of caribou and many kinds of fur and feathered game are here to be found in this great northern wilderness, the whole of which is still unleased.

SAGUENAY AND TRIBUTARIES.

Proceeding west to Tadoussac, we come to the mouth of the Saguenay, one of the most famous and most romantic of all the resorts of sportsmen on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Here are situated the famous mamelons which have been immortalized in the writings of Adirondack Murray, where the various nations of the great Indian tribes of olden times met in mortal combat. Here also is the gateway to one of the greatest geological wonders of the American continent, the deep broad chasm ploughed out by some mighty force of nature between the old Laurentian mountains, through which flows the surplus water of the famous Lake St. John. In this dark chasm the water is down to arctic temperature and deeper than the deepest part of the St. Lawrence river. Consequently the various salmonoids that ascend these dark waters are firmer in flesh and gamier in quality than any of those that are found in warmer streams. Saguenay salmon is the name applied to the primest specimens of the *Salmo Salar* that are found on the

American continent, while the *Salmo trutta* or sea trout of Tadoussac of *L'Anse à Gille* and *L'Anse à barque* and the mouth of the Marguerite are not exceeded in gameness by any sea trout on the American continent.

Immediately opposite to Tadoussac is the celebrated Duck river with its series of twelve lakes, in which speckled trout abound.

In rear of Duck river in the townships of Dumas, Sagard, Chauveau, Ducreux, etc., there are hundreds of lakes, easy of access by colonization roads, and all open to the public, which teem with speckled trout of a very large size. In the county of Charlevoix, in which these waters are situated, are to be found, just bordering upon the national Park, the Gardens — *Les Jardins à Cariboux* of Charlevoix, where caribou are to be found in vast herds. This is one of the most popular hunting grounds in the Province and good guides are to be found at Murray Bay and other points from which the Gardens are reached.

Going up the Saguenay river we reach the St. Marguerite about twenty miles from Tadoussac. At the mouth of the river, sea trout are taken in large numbers. The salmon fishing

in this river is partly leased to the Ste. Marguerite salmon club and partly to Mr. Walter M. Brackett of Boston. It is upon the Banks of this famous stream that the celebrated artist has captured and painted the pictures of those magnificent salmon that have elicited the admiration of anglers and connoisseurs of art the world over, and advertised the waters of Canada as the home of the brightest and best of the silver clad salmon of the north American continent.

On the way up to Chicoutimi, after passing, on the magnificent steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the famous capes of Trinity and Eternity, we reach the rivers "A Mars" and "St. Jean," the greater parts of which are leased by Senator Price, although some of their pools have been altogether purchased by him from former riparian owners.

On each side of the river, going towards the interior, are innumerable lakes containing speckled trout of, large size, very few of which have been leased. All these rivers and lakes are very accessible by the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

Both at Tadoussac and at Chicou-

timi, guides and canoes can be had for all the adjacent fishing waters at the ordinary rates of \$1.50 per day.

Behind Chicoutimi, and within easy distance of the newly erected and very modern and stylish "Chateau Saguenay" hotel, are some of the finest hunting grounds in the Province of Quebec for moose and caribou. Last autumn, a party of two French noblemen spent a week in the territory and brought back with them several heads of moose and caribou and reported having seen large herds of these animals.

The Chateau Saguenay hotel company have recently acquired all the cottages and private fishing rights on the shores of the famous Lake Kenogami, and have applied to the government of the Province of Quebec for many hundred miles of hunting territory, all of which will be thrown open to tourists, hunters and anglers who may be guests of their house either at Chicoutimi or at Kenogami.

Not far from the splendid reserves of this enterprising hostelry are the magnificent fishing lakes of the newly formed Kenogami Fish and Game Club, which are reached by railway

from Chicoutimi in twenty minutes, and just as easily from the same railway stations by passengers from Quebec or Lake St. John. This club has erected a comfortable club house on Lac Long, which is one of the six best lakes that it has under lease.

UNLEASED FISHING WATERS.

The following, amongst many other fishing waters are yet unleased, but application for their lease may be made to the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries :

In the County of Saguenay--Rivers :
Salmon, St. Paul, St. Augustin, Etamamiou, Coacoachoo, Musquaro, Omonashoboo, Kegaska, Nabisipi, Mecatina (Little), Mecatina (Great), Kercaponi, Natagamiou, Derby, Little Natashquan, Goynish (less six miles of the west shore), Nabisipi, Washeeshoo, Little and Great Romaine, Magpie, Sheldrake, (the nine last named to begin six miles from the "gulf shore), Pigou, Trout, Eau Dorée, Moistic Rouge Moistic Nepeesis, Des Rapides aux Foins, Marguerite, Baie des Rochers, Calumet, Pentecôte, Aux Anglais, Amédée à la Chasse, Manicouagan, Toudnocstock, Outarde, Papinachois, Boucher, Laliberté, Ahnépi (part of), Colombier, Blanche, Sault-au-Cochon, Petit Escoumains, Portneuf (from the rear line of the seigniorie. Sault-au-Mouton, Des Rochers.

In Chicoutimi and Lake St. John counties--Lakes in townships St. Ger-

main, Simard, Bourget; Rivers: Valin (east, west and central), Shipshaw, Au Sable, Lac aux Brochets, Tikouapic (upper part), Chicoubiche, Du Chef, A l'Ours, Des Grandes, Oreilles, Boisvert and many others.

In Charlevoix—St. Anne, and hundred of lakes at the rear of the seigniory of Côte Beaupré and in all parts of this district.

In Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Berthier and Joliette counties—The lakes in the townships of Lejeune, Casgrain, Boucher, Polette (tributaries of the Wessoneau excluded); Rivière aux Rats, lakes in Turcotte, Latuque, Creek à Tom, A. Bastien; lakes in township of Langelier, river Mattawin, Castor Noir, Antikamak, A la Chienne, Des Aigles, Aux Senelles, Caousaquota, Au Poste or A l'Eau Claire, rivers and Lake Ignace, St. Grégoire, Cyprès, Servais, Obompsawin, etc., etc.

In Ottawa, Montcalm, and Terrebonne—Upper Rouge River, Du Diable and lakes, North Nation River and lakes, east and west branch; lakes in Montigny, Addington, and Loranger townships; rivers Brochets, Du Lièvre; lakes in Wells, Bowman, Wabasse, Boutillier, Robinson, Campbell, Ro-

chon, Boyer, Kiamika, Rivière à l'Ours and lakes, Lake Cerf, river Gatineau ; lakes in Kensinton., Aumond, Sicotte, Egan, Lytton, Baksatong ; Eagle River and lakes, river Desert and lakes, Hibou, Jean de Terre, Des Seize Lake Wapitagameny and river, etc.

Pontiac—Lakes in townships Clapham, Huddersfield, Pentefract, Bryson River, Coullogne (upper part), with countless numbers of lakes ; Black River and lakes, du Moine and lakes, Keepewa, comprising five groups of very large lakes ; Otter-tail River, lakes Beauchene, etc. Besides these, all the lakes and rivers of the Upper Ottawa, Upper Gatineau, Upper Lièvre, Upper St. Maurice, comprising many hundreds in each of the above named districts.

GAME LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The following extracts from the Game Laws of the Province of Quebec will doubtless be found useful to visiting sportsmen,—the numbers before each section being those of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, as amended by the acts 52 Vict., chap. 19, 53 Vict., chap. 20, 58 Vict., chap. 21, 59 Vict., chap. 20, and 50 Vict., chap. 24 :—

Licenses for persons not domiciled in the Province
require to hunt.

1415. No person, not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, can hunt therein, unless he holds one of the following permits, that is to say :

1. A general permit authorizing the hunting and shooting of all the birds and animals, the hunting or shooting whereof is regulated by this section, with the exception of those mentioned in article 1401 ;

2. A permit, respecting fur-bearing and other animals, authorizing the hunting of the animals, the hunting

whereof is regulated by articles 1396 and 1399 ;

3. A permit, respecting wild birds, authorizing the hunting or shooting of the birds, the hunting and shooting whereof is regulated by article 1400 :

4. A permit, respecting the same wild birds, authorizing the hunting and shooting thereof in and over the islands, bays, dunes of foreshores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 59 V., c. 20, s. 8.

Issue of and fees upon permits.

“ **1416.** Every such permit shall be issued by the Commissioner, or by any other person designated by him, upon payment of fees according to the tariff established by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Reduction of fee.

The fee may be reduced if the permit is issued to a member of any fish and game club, which is incorporated under the laws of the Province and has complied with the provisions of such law ; but on condition that such club is lessee of a hunting reserve in accordance with article 1417*a*.

What permit contains and privilege confers.

1616*a*. In every such hunting or shooting permit, mention must be

made of the region for which it is granted.

Every hunting or shooting permit shall be personal, must, in order to be valid, be endorsed with the signature of the person to whom it is issued; shall be good for the hunting or shooting season for which it is issued, and shall confer upon the holder thereof the right to hunt or shoot the animals and birds for which it is granted, in the manner permitted by this section.

Exhibition of permit.

The holder of the permit shall, at all reasonable times, when required, exhibit the same, to any game-keeper or to any person having *ex-officio* such quality, under penalty of the forfeiture of the permit, without prejudice to the penalties enacted by article 1410, 59 V., c. 20, s. 8.

Permits for scientific and breeding purposes.

1417. The Commissioner may issue written permits to any person desirous of obtaining *bond fide*, birds eggs or fur bearing or other animals for scientific or breeding purposes during the close season.

Fee for persons not domiciled in Province.

Persons not domiciled in the Pro-

vince of Quebec shall, for such permits, pay a fee which shall not be less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, to be determined by the Commissioner according to the number and importance of the objects such permits are applied for.

Declaration to be filed.

No person, who has obtained such a permit, shall be liable to any penalty enacted by this section, provided that at the expiration of his permit, he files, in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, a solemn declaration setting forth the species and number of birds, eggs and fur-bearing or other animals so procured by him for scientific or breeding purposes. 59 V., c. 20, s. 9.

Hunting territories may be set apart.

1417a. From and out of the public lands remote from settlements, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner, to erect hunting territories, which shall in no case exceed four hundred square miles each, provided such lands are not subdivided into lots or are unfit for cultivation.

Lease thereof.

The Commissioner may lease, either by auction or by private agreement, any such hunting territory to one or more persons for a period not exceeding ten years, for an annual sum of not less than one dollar per square mile, agreed upon between him and the lessee or lessees, payable in advance, under pain of the forfeiture of the lease.

CLOSE SEASONS

HUNTING

- 1 Caribou..... From 1st February to 1st September.
 - 2 Deer and Moose..... From 1st January to 1st September. Except in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac where the close season is from the 1st of December to the 1st of October.
 - 3 Beaver..... At any time of the year up to the 1st Nov. 1902.
 - 4 Mink, otter, marten, pekan, fox or lynx . Yellow or red foxes may however be killed at all times. From 1st April to 1st Nov.
 - 5 Hare..... " 1st February to 1st November.
 - 6 Bear..... " 1st July to 20 August
 - 7 Musk rat..... " 1st May to 1st April
 - 8 Woodcock, snipe, plover, curlew, tatler, redshank..... " 1st February to 1st September.
 - 9 Partridge..... " 15th Dec. to 1st Sept
 - 10 Widgeon, teal or wild duck of any kind.... " 1st April to 1st Sept.
 (except sheldrake, loons and gulls). *At any time of the year, between one hour after sunrise and one hour before sunset, it is also forbidden to keep exposed during such prohibited hours, lures, or decoys, etc.*
- N. B.—Nevertheless in the counties of Bellechance and Montmorency, the inhabitants may, at all seasons of the year, but only for the purpose of procuring ribou and deer; but red food, shoot any of the birds mentioned in No. 9. *It is forbidden to make use of dogs for hunting, killing or taking moose, caribou and deer; but red food, shoot any of the birds mentioned in No. 9. killed or taken between the 20th October and 1st November of any year.*

11 Birds known as per-
chers, such as swal-
lows, kingblers, war-
blers, flycatchers,
woodpeckers, whip-
poor-wills, finches,
(song sparrows, red-
birds, indigo birds,
&c., cow-buntings,
titmice, goldfinches,
grives, (robin, wood
thrushes, &c.) king-
lets, bobolinks, gra-
kles, grosbeaks, hum-
ming birds, cuckoos,
owls, &c., except ea-
gles, falcons, hawks
and other birds of the
falconidæ, wild pi-
geons, king-fishers,
crows, ravens, wax-
wings, (*récollers*), shri-
nes, jays, magpies,
sparrows and star-
lings.

From 1st March to 1st
September.

12 To take nests or eggs
of wild birds At any time of the year.
N. B.—Fine of \$2 to \$100, or imprisonment in
default of payment.

*No person who is not domiciled in the Province of
Quebec, can, at any time, hunt in this Province without
having previously obtained a license to that effect from
the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.
Such permit is not transferable.*

EXPORT OF DEER.

The following regulations respecting the export of deer, shot for sport by persons not domiciled in Canada, have been made and established, viz :

Deer when shot for sport under provincial or territorial authority in Canada, by any person not domiciled in Canada, may be exported under the following conditions and limitations :

1. The deer may be exported only at the customs ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, Macadam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and such other ports as shall from time to time by the Minister of Customs be designated for the export of deer.

2. The exportation of deer in the carcase or parts thereof (except as to cured deer heads and hides of deer) shall be permitted only during or within fifteen days after the "open season" allowed for shooting deer under the laws of the province or territory

where the deer to be exported has been shot.

3. No person shall in one year export more than the whole or parts of two deer, nor shall exportation of such deer be made by the same person on more than two occasions during one calendar year.

4. Deer in the carcase or any part thereof which has been killed in contravention of any provincial or territorial law shall not be exported, nor shall any deer in the carcase or parts thereof be exported without the permit of the collector of customs accompanying the shipment.

5. A person, not domiciled in Canada, who has shoot deer for sport and not for gain or hire, under provincial or territorial authority may make an export entry in duplicate of deer in the carcase or parts thereof so shot by him and allowed to be exported—upon subscribing and attesting before a collector of customs a declaration in the following form to be annexed to said export entry, viz.:

(As per form in appendix.)

6. The exporter shall produce his license or permit for shooting deer under provincial or territorial autho-

rity to the collector of customs before the exportation of deer, and the collector shall endorse thereon a description of the quantity and parts entered for exportation.

The collector of customs at any customs port of entry designated for the export of deer, upon receiving the said export entries duly completed, may thereupon under the seal of the custom house, issue his permit for the exportation of the deer, if satisfied as to the identity of the sportsman and that the exportation is not prohibited.

APPENDIX

Form of declaration to be made in connection with the export of deer, shot for sport by persons not domiciled in Canada.

I, of do solemnly and truly declare that the deer in the carcase or parts thereof described in the annexed export entry have been shot by me at in Canada, for sport and not for gain or hire, under the authority of the license or permit issued under provincial or territorial authority herewith exhibited; that I am not domiciled in Canada; that I have not exported

directly or indirectly within [this calendar year deer in the carcase or parts thereof, shot by me in Canada during the present season, except as follows, viz.:

(1.)*
.....
.....

that the deer described in the annexed export entry, together with the deer heretofore exported by me within the present calendar year are not parts of more than two deer ; and I verily believe that the exportation of the deer described in the annexed entry is not prohibited.

.....
(Signature of exporter.)

Declared before me at
this.....day of.....

.....
Collector of Customs.

(1)* Parts exported and place of exportation.

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**FISHERY LAWS OF THE PROVINCE
OF QUEBEC.**

The following extracts from the laws
will be found useful :—

§4. — *Fishing and Fishing Licenses.*

Angling alone permitted.

1378. Line fishing only (rod and
line) is permitted in the waters of la-
kes and non floatable rivers of the Pro-
vince.

Authorization required.

For any other mode of fishing a spe-
cial authorization of the Commission-
er is required. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 13.

Persons domiciled in Province do not require license
to fish.

2. Persons having their domicile in
the Province of Quebec, do not require
licenses to angle in the waters of the
lakes and rivers which are not under
lease, and which are the property of
the Crown. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 14.

Persons not so domiciled must procure license.

3. Any person not having his domi-
cile in the Province of Quebec who de-

sires to fish therein, must before beginning to fish, procure a license to that effect from the Commissioner or from any person by him authorized.

Fee on license.

The fee required is determined, in each case, by the Commissioner, but it shall never be less than ten dollars. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 15.

Licenses when, where, and for whom valid.

4. Licenses are only valid for the time, place and persons therein indicated. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 16.

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CLOSE SEASON

FOR FISH.

BASS shall not be caught, sold or had in pos- session	do	From 15th April to 15th June.
MASKINONGÉ	do	From 25th May to 1st July.
PICKEREL (Doré)	do	From 15th April to 15th May.
SALMON	do	From 15th August to 1st February.
SPECKLED TROUT	do	From 1st October to 30th April.
GREY TROUT, LAKE TROUT or LUNGE	} do	From 15th October to 1st Decembr.
OUANANICHE		From 15th September to 1st December.
WHITEFISH		From 10th November to 1st December.

(NOTE.—Both days inclusive in each case.)

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUBS.

§ 1—*Incorporation.*

Fish and game clubs may be formed. Their powers.

5493. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries and subject to the payment of such fee as may be determined on, grant a corporate existence to any number of persons, not less than five who petition therefor, constituting such persons, and all others who may afterwards become members of the club thereby created, a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of enabling them to acquire and hold such property, real and personal, as may be necessary and requisite to accomplish the objects and purposes of the incorporation. 48, V., c. 12, s. 1.

§ 2.—*Object of Clubs.*

Aim of such clubs.

5494. The aim and end of all such club shall be to aid in the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of fish and game in the Province.

Power to revoke in certain cases.

Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is satisfied, upon the satisfactory evidence, and upon report that any club created under this section is engaged in any other pursuit than the foregoing, the powers conferred in virtue of the proceeding article shall be revoked. 58 V., c. 12, s. 2.

§ 3.—*Miscellaneous.*

Power of clubs to adopt by-laws, &c.

5495. The members of any such club may adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of their affairs as they see fit.

Coming into force of such by-laws, &c.

As soon as such by-laws, rules and regulations have received the approval of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, they shall have full force and effect. 48 V., c. 12, s. 3.

List of members to be sent to Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, annually.

5495a. Every such club shall forward to the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries every year, on or before the first of March, a duly certified list of its members, containing an indication of their usual residence. 59 V., c. 35, s.

Application of certain provisions.

5496. In so far as applicable, the provisions of the law respecting joint stock companies shall govern clubs formed and organized under this section. 48 V., c. 12, s. 4.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS FROM FIRE.

All good sportsmen are deeply interested in the preservation of the country's forests in the fullness of their natural beauty. The value of the Canadian forests can hardly be over-estimated, and the destruction of them by fire amounts annually to a serious item. Anyone who has been in a district over which fire has passed will appreciate how terrible the destruction is and how utterly ruined the district becomes for the tourist and sportsman, not alone for the hunter, but for the fisherman as well, and we believe that every true sportsman is glad to do anything in his power to prevent destruction of our forests and will observe carefully the following suggestions:

The greatest care should be exercised between April 1st and October 31st and if a fire is made within a distance of less than half a mile from any place, or upon any island for cooking or obtaining warmth, the maker should:

1. Select a locality in the neighborhood in which there is the smallest

quantity of vegetable matter, dead wood, branches, brushwood, dry leaves, or resinous trees ;

2. Clear the place in which he is about to light the fire by removing all vegetable matter, dead trees, branches, brushwood and dry leaves from the soil within a radius of ten feet from the fire ;

3. Exercise and observe every reasonable care and precaution to prevent such fire from spreading, and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place.

Great care should be exercised to see that burning matches, ashes of pipes and lighted cigars, or burning gun wadding, or any other burning substance, should be completely extinguished before the sportsman leaves the spot.

Too much care cannot be exercised in these matters.

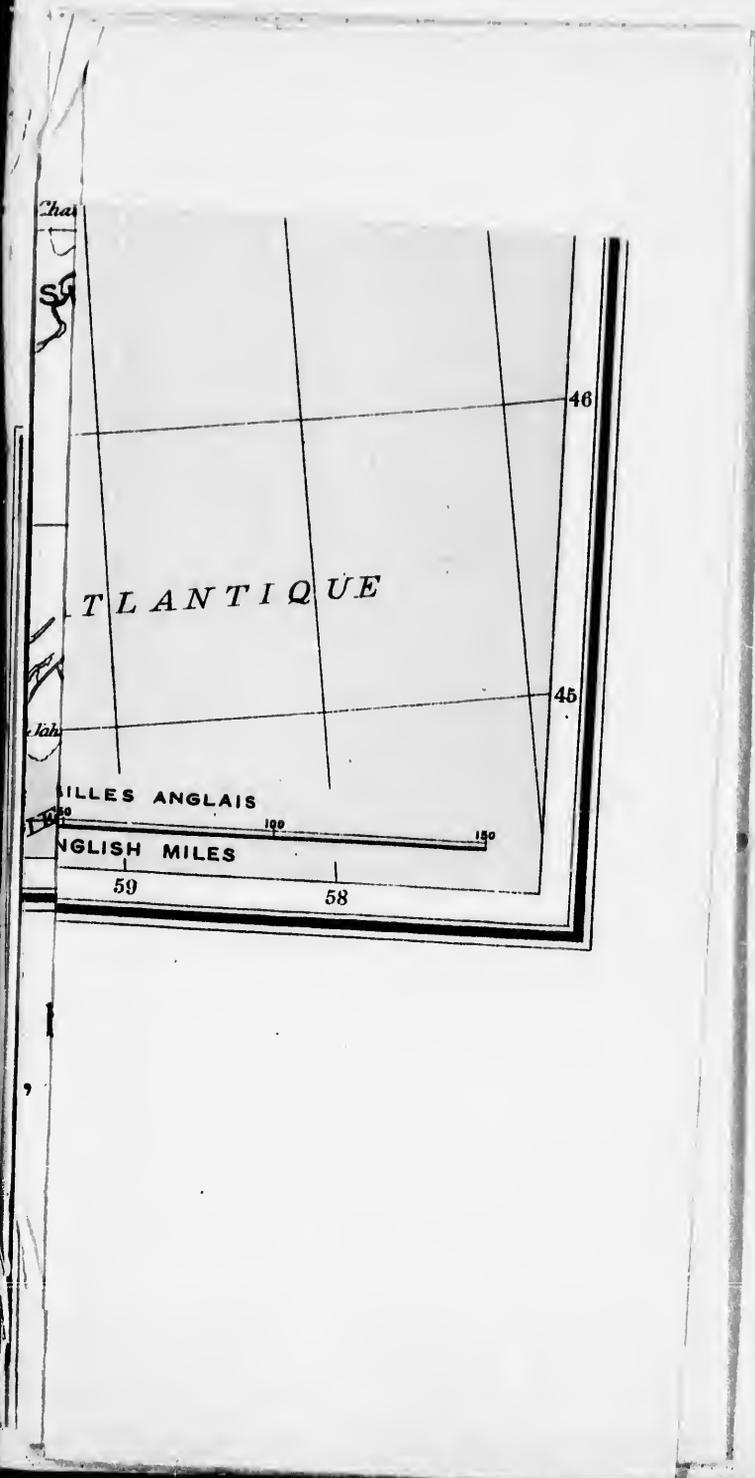
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Département des Terres
Québec, 1er décembre

[Handwritten signature]

BAIE JAMES

RIVIÈRE EAST

Moose R.

B. Hannah

B. de Rupert

Rivière Rupert

R. Rupert

L. Nemiskagan

R. Petite Nottaway

R. à la

Big L.

Keniguskam L.

Opilawakan L.

L. Mellasaami

R. Waswanipi

R. Chibougamu

L. Waswanipi

Sandy Pt.

Rap. R.

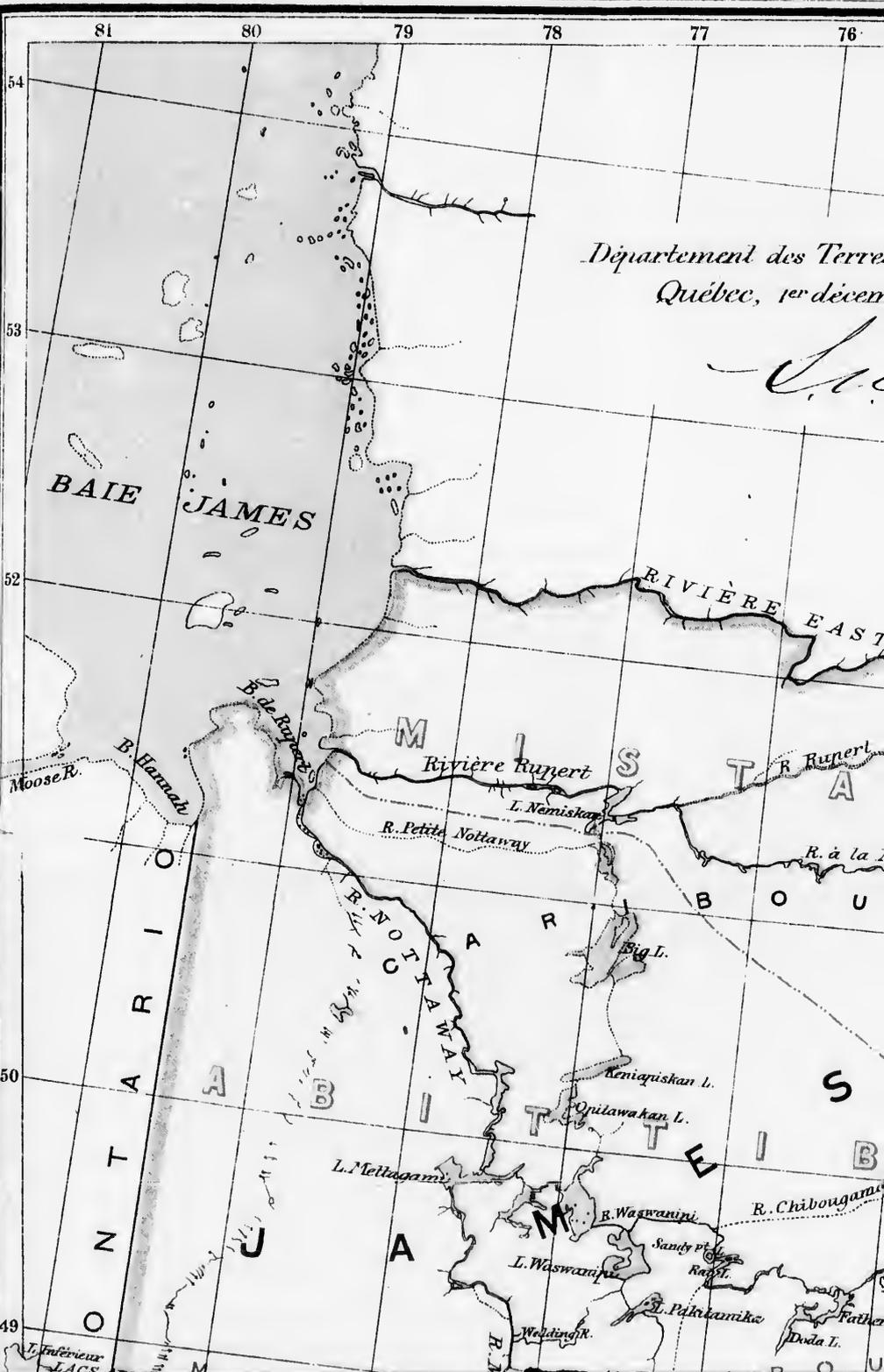
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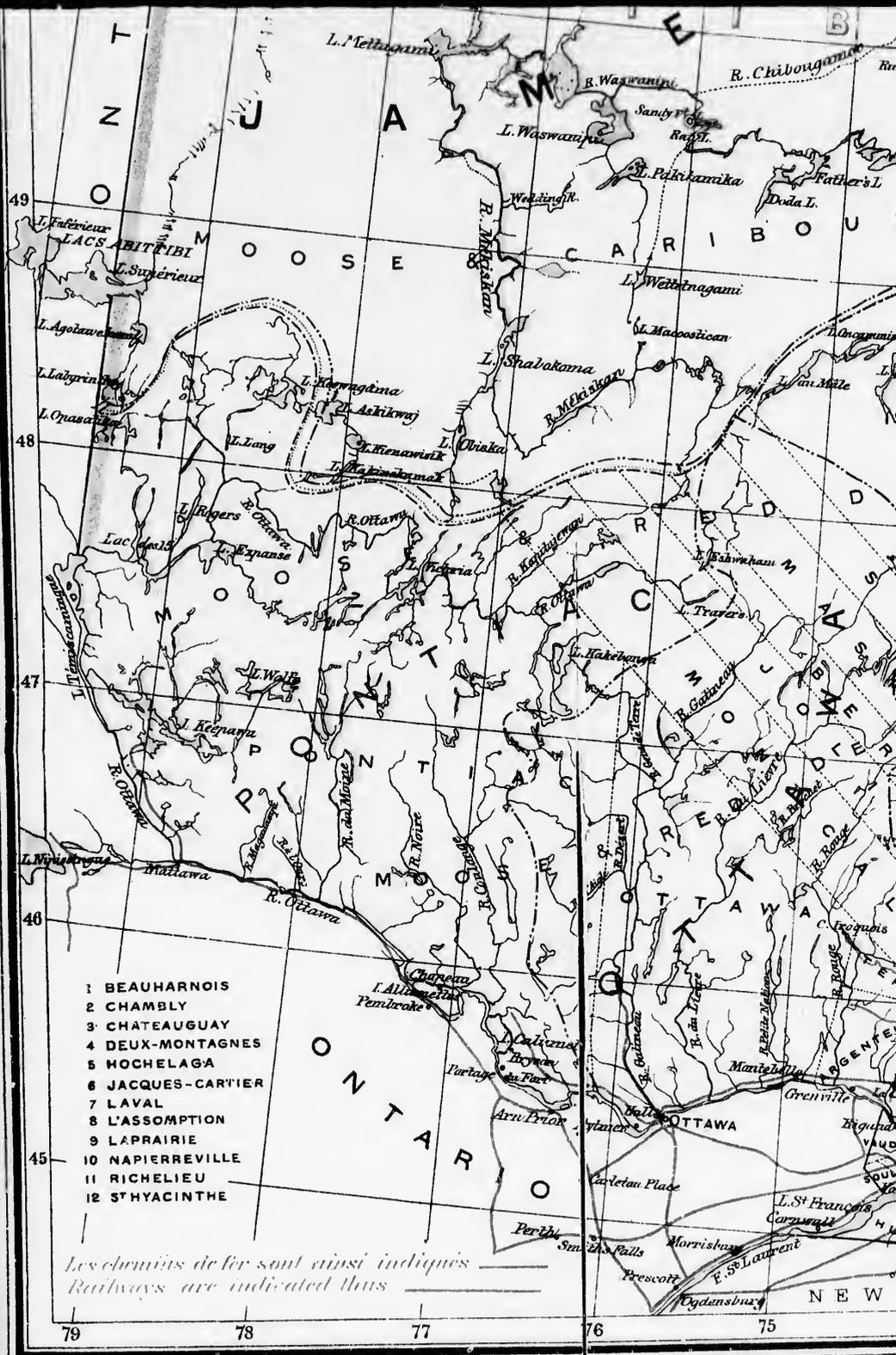
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LAGS





- 1 BEAUHARNOIS
- 2 CHAMBLY
- 3 CHATEAUGUAY
- 4 DEUX-MONTAGNES
- 5 HOCHELAGA
- 6 JACQUES-CARTIER
- 7 LAVAL
- 8 L'ASSOMPTION
- 9 LAPRAIRIE
- 10 NAPIERVILLE
- 11 RICHELIEU
- 12 S'HYACINTHE

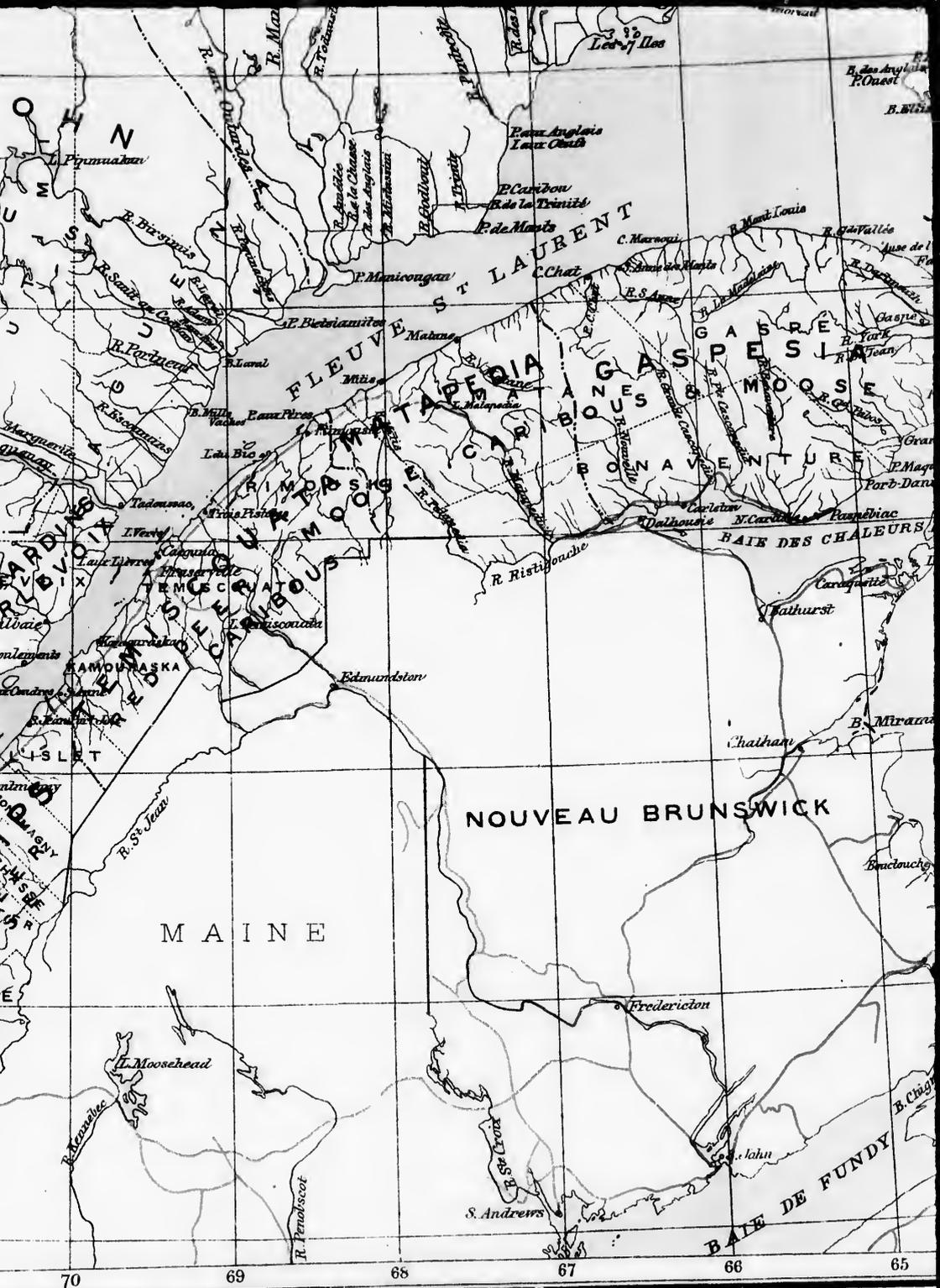
Les chemins de fer sont ainsi indiqués
 Railways are indicated thus

Rédigée et dessinée par Gustave Rinfret, d'après la carte de la Province de Québec par E. E. Taché.

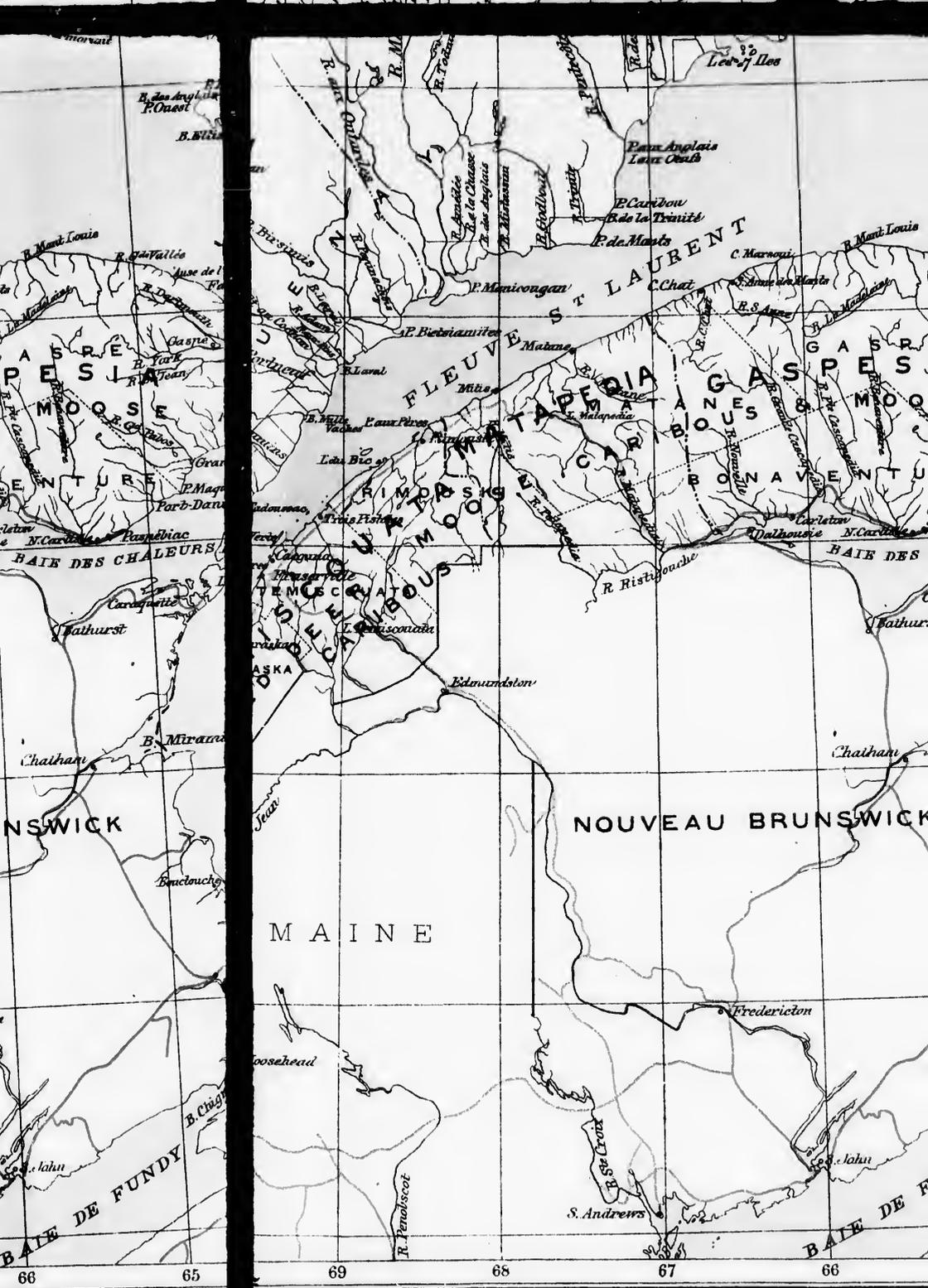


Québec par E. E. Taché.

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 Indicating its r
 as declared



MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
 its north western, northern and north eastern boundaries
 as defined by the Statutes of CANADA, 61 Victoria, cap. 3.



EC
 ern boundaries of the Province of Quebec, western, northern and north eastern boundaries
 ria, cap. 3. the Statutes of CANADA, 61 Victoria, cap.

