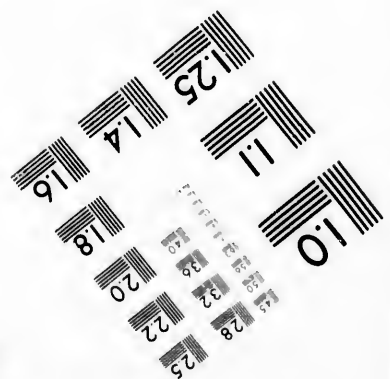
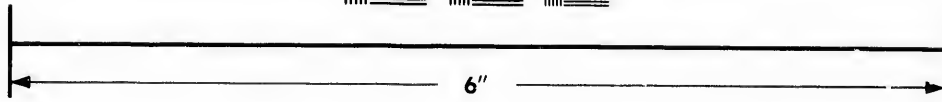
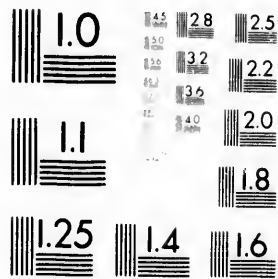


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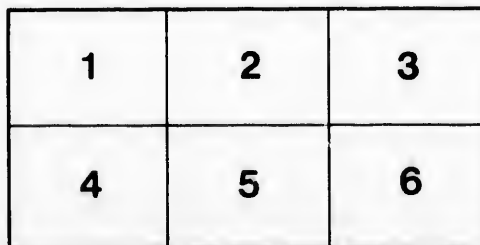
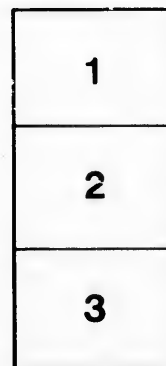
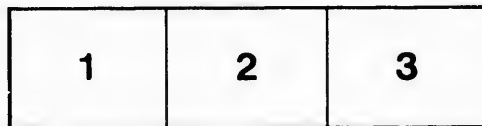
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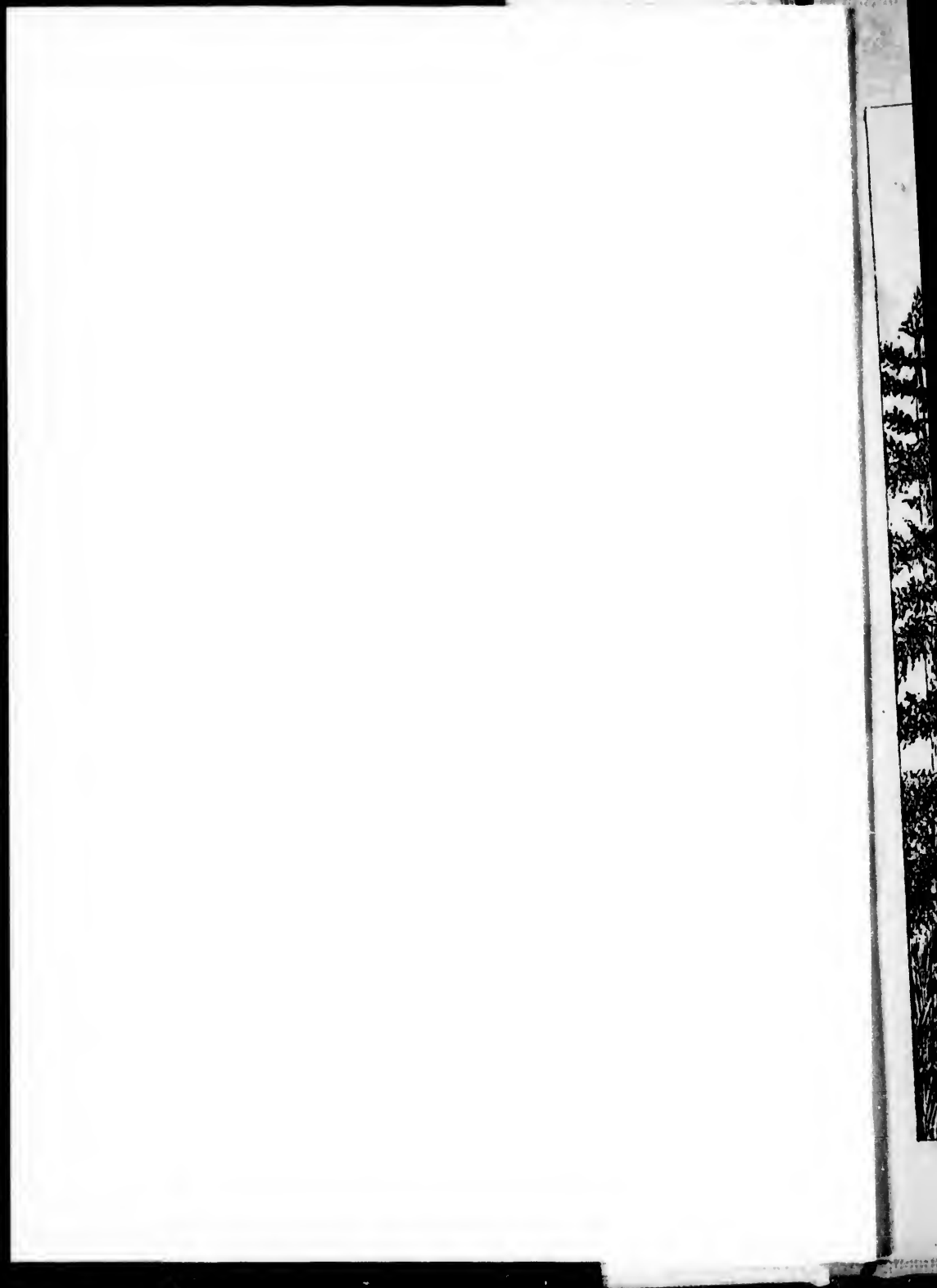
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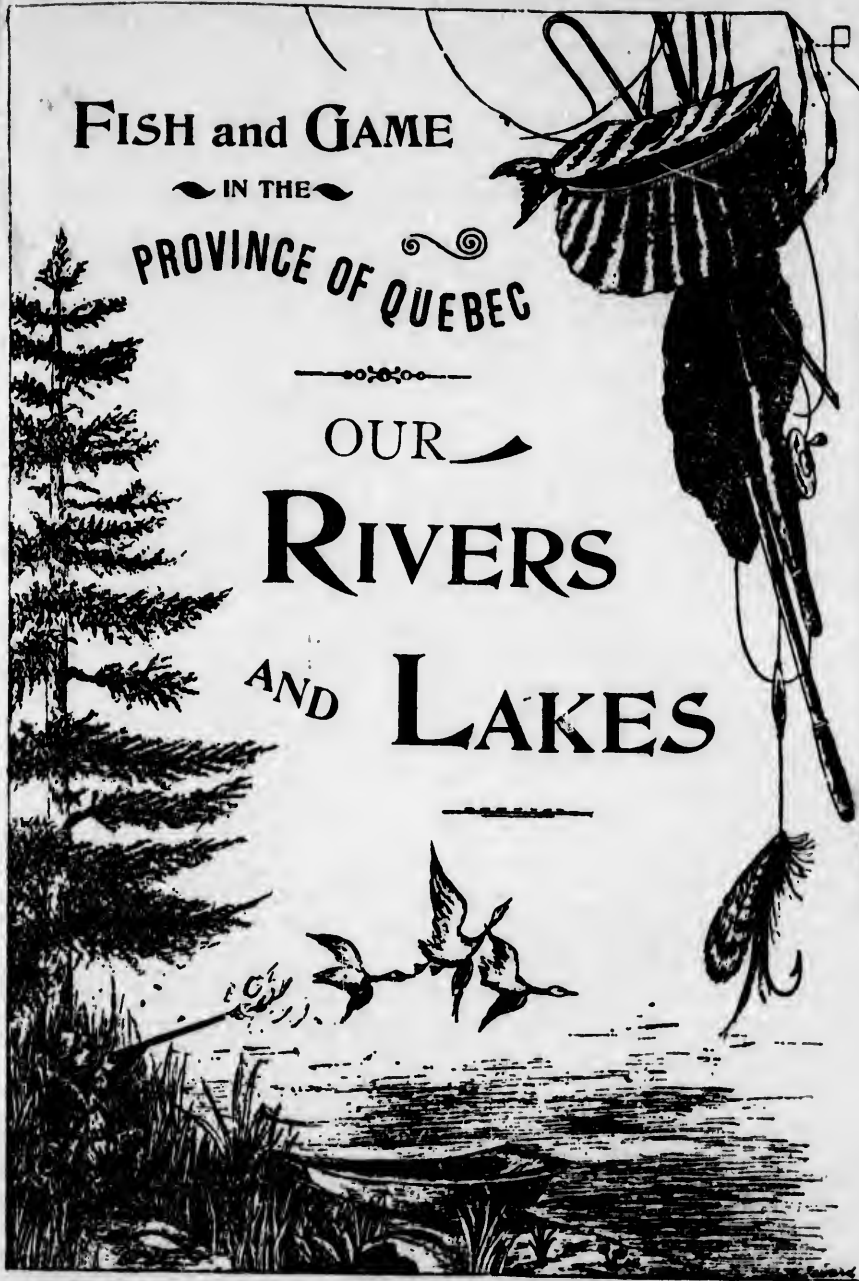
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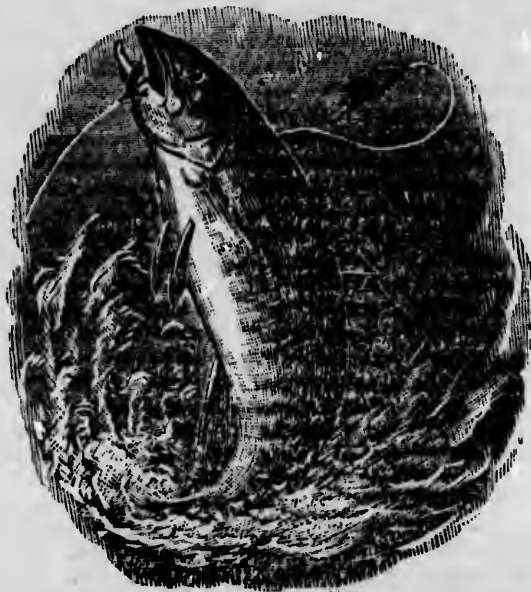
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# ROD

AND 

# LINE FISHING

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The renown acquired for years by our splendid salmon and trout rivers and our lakes so lavishly scattered over the whole surface of the Province of Quebec has had a twofold result: it has attracted an ever-increasing number of foreign sportsmen and has raised the leasing value of our rivers and lakes. (1),

This reputation has not been sought after. On the contrary, there is probably no province in the Dominion which has availed itself to so slight an extent of its exuberant wealth, which has so seldom sounded its own praises and

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(1.) In 1876 Mr Rowand wrote in the *Emigrant and Sportsman in Canada*, that he considered he could affirm without fear of contradiction that fishing with rod and line is better in Canada than anywhere else.

proclaimed the existence of its incomparable sheets of water teeming with fish of all kinds.

Moreover that branch of the service which deals with the statistics of inland fisheries is but just established and the information it supplies relates only to three or four hundred rivers and lakes ; while, in reality, there are thousands and thousands.

In spite of this void, which we hope soon to see filled, our principal salmon and trout rivers and some of our lakes better known than others equally deserving, yearly attract tourists, fishermen and sportsmen. There is not the slightest doubt that their number will be doubled and trebled, when we will be in a position to give them more precise and ample information as to the topographical situation of these lakes and rivers and their real value.

It is only since 1882 that the administration of all matters connected with the waters of lakes and non-navigable rivers in our province has passed under the control of the Quebec government.. And yet, although this service has been only quite recently established, its importance has perceptibly increased. In 1883, the revenue derived from the leasing of our lakes and rivers amounted to only \$2,167,50. In 1892 it reached \$9,886.40, in 1893 \$17,547.31 and in 1894 \$19,047.25. And in 1895 over \$20,000.  
(1)

These figures augur well for the future. The revenue from this source will, of necessity, increase all the more ra-

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1. This control was given to the Province of Quebec by a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada dated the 28th April 1882 *in re The Queen vs Robertson*.

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pidly as we push on the exploration of our lakes hitherto unknown, as means of communication become easier and as we take the necessary steps to protect our fishing stations and to prevent the wholesale destruction of our fish.

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## SALMON AND TROUT RIVERS

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### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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#### PRINCIPAL RIVERS

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To attempt to give a full description of the salmon and trout rivers of the Province of Quebec would be a reckless undertaking. Several volumes would be required for such a description. We cannot however refrain from mentioning those rivers which have earned a well deserved reputation both with us and abroad.

For instance there is not a person who does not know, at least by name, those splendid rivers, the Grand Casca-  
pedia, the Ristigouche, the Bonaventure, the Moisie, the Saguenay and many others.

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THE GRAND CASCAPEDIA

This is beyond doubt the best salmon river in the Province. Its source is lake Cascapedia and it flows through an enchantingly picturesque country. For a distance of two miles the width of the Cascapedia is only twenty yards, but from that point its width increases until it reaches that of 500 yards at its mouth.

The salmon in this river are not only abundant but they attain a greater size than anywhere else : from forty to fifty pounds, and some have been caught weighing sixty pounds.

In 1889, over 500 salmon were caught in this river ; in 1891, 17 fishermen caught 215 and in 1892, Lord Stanley, the Governor-General of Canada, who spent a fortnight there with his party, caught 133 weighing 3,339 pounds.

Although this river has, until recently, been leased to the Governor General as a favour, an idea of its value may be formed from the prices paid to the riparian owners for fishing rights in the lower portion of the river. Mr. Dun of the firm of Dun & Wiman, of New-York, is reported to have paid \$10,000.00 for two pools on the Woodman property, and a Boston club paid \$4,000.00 for the Princess Louise's cottage and the two pools adjacent to the property. Another person who purchased several pools derived considerable profit from them by charging from \$50 to \$150 per rod for the season. Since the 15th June 1893, this fine river has been leased for ten years to Mr. N. W. de Forest, of New-York, at the rate of \$6,125 per annum.

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Last year, Mr. de Forest killed 202 salmon, weighing 4,915 pounds, several being over forty pounds weight.

#### THE LITTLE CASCAPEDIA

Although fish are not so plentiful as in the large river of the same name, this river, which flows parallel and to the East of it, offers nevertheless considerable sport. Salmon weighing from 18 to 33 pounds are frequently caught in it.

#### THE RISTIGOUCHE

This is also a fine salmon river with a wide-spread reputation. It has five branches whose length varies from 50 to 60 miles and partly constitutes the frontier between the Province of Quebec and that of New-Brunswick.

It falls into the Baie des Chaleurs after flowing through a course of 220 miles from its source in lake Temiscouata. Most of the land bordering on the Ristigouche, in the Province of Quebec, has been sold; and the fishing places, which are numerous, are much sought after by fishermen.

In 1891, Mr Alex. Moffat, manager of the Ristigouche fishbreeding establishment, expressed the opinion that there was probably no other river in America which could compare with the Ristigouche and on which there was so much fishing, both by rod and by seines in the estuary of the outer bay.

Another thing which proves how great is the reputation of the Ristigouche as a salmon river is the fact that when the Ristigouche Salmon Club was formed some years ago,

the subscription for each member was \$1000 and at the present moment it is \$7,500.

All the fishing properties have increased in the same proportion.

In 1873, 500,000 lbs of salmon were taken in the Ristigouche ; in 1874, 1,500 salmon were caught with the fly in this river and its tributaries ; in 1890, 2,000 were caught. In 1894, several were caught weighing 26 pounds each.

#### THE MATAPEDIA

The Matapedia almost rivals the Ristigouche. This splendid river which collects the waters of numerous lakes and rivers, takes its source in the Schickshock mountains, some 60 miles in the interior, and thence runs in a south-easterly direction from the lake which bears its name.

The salmon in the Matapedia almost equals that of the Cascapedia. Its average weight is from 21 to 22 pounds.

That portion of the Matapedia best suited for fishing has an extent of about forty miles.

In 1880, 200 salmon were caught with the fly in the Matapedia. In 1887, Sir Geo. Stephen, of Montreal, (now Lord Mount Stephen) the lessee of the river, in a fortnight's fishing, caught 49 salmon weighing 1000½ lbs, making an average of 22½ lbs per salmon.

This river is now leased by the *Ristigouche Salmon Club*, which has erected spacious and handsome buildings on the banks of the Matapedia for the use of its members.

#### CAUSUPSCULL RIVER

One of the tributaries of the Matapedia which runs through the township of Causupscull. Its length is from 60 to 70 miles.

It abounds in fish, especially salmon and trout ; the former run up above the East branch.

The lakes which discharge into this river are also full of trout.

#### ASSAMETQUAGAN RIVER

Falls into the Matapedia. There are no salmon in this river but plenty of trout.

#### MATANE RIVER

This splendid river, sixty miles long, takes its source in the Shickshock mountains. Fine salmon are caught every year in it.

#### TARTIGOU RIVER

A small river with exceptionally good trout fishing. Its mouth lies between Grand Metis and Matane.

#### CAP CHATTE RIVER

Falls into the Gulf at a little more than two miles from the cape. Some years ago, the lessee of that river took in one season 2,000 salmon trout.



#### THE BONAVENTURE

This river which falls into the Baie des Chaleurs near the village of the same name, is leased to Mr W. R. Thorne for \$1250.00. It is considered one of the most remarkable of our salmon rivers.

It is admirably adapted for the habits of that fish. There are no falls and the only obstacles to canoe navigation from its mouth to its source are the piles of drift wood.

Its course is voluminous and its waters clear and cold.

In 1887, the lessee of this river caught 88 salmon, and he caught 65 in 1888, the aggregate weight of the latter being 1,132 lbs, giving an average of 15 lbs.

This river does not seem to have been fished in 1894.

#### NOUVELLE AND ESCUMINAC

The Nouvelle River and its neighbour, the Escuminac, fall into the Baie des Chaleurs opposite Dalhousie. They are celebrated for the abundance and superior quality of their sea-trout.

The average weight of the trout in these two rivers is greater than anywhere else, being from 3 to 3½ lbs.

The best fishing places are beyond the conceded lands.

#### THE PABOS

The Little Pabos river, a salmon and trout river, falls into the gulf of Saint Lawrence a short distance from the entrance of the Baie des Chaleurs. Excellent salmon and trout fishing can be had at various places within thirteen miles from its mouth.

In 1887 the present lessee caught 34 salmon ; in 1892, 200 sea-trout and 13 salmon, the latter weighing 239 lbs.

In the Grand Pabos river, five miles from the above which flows through the township of Newport and the Seignory of Pabos, there are twenty excellent fishing places between the conceded lands and the first falls and a good many others between the first and the second falls.

#### GRANDE RIVIÈRE

This river which falls into the sea 16 miles from Percé is a first class salmon river.

In 1880, 89 salmon were caught with the fly : in 1887 the guardian of the river counted about 450 salmon on the spawning beds.

No reports have been made of late years.

#### ST JOHN RIVER

This river flows into Gaspé Bay at Douglastown after a course of 70 miles. It is highly esteemed for its salmon and sea-trout fishing.

This river can be ascended in a canoe to its source in the high lands of the interior of Gaspesia.

There are twenty fishing places on this river within fifty miles.

The lessee of this river took, in 1892, forty two salmon of an average weight of  $14\frac{7}{8}$  lbs and in 1894, 119 salmon weighing in all 1645 lbs.

#### DARTMOUTH RIVER

The Dartmouth which is leased for a little over \$500. is a good salmon river. It flows through the townships of Beaujeu, Blanchet, South Sydenham and Gaspé Bay ; and after, a course of 50 miles, falls into Gaspé Bay. 24 salmon were caught in 1894. There is an abundance of trout in this river.

#### YORK RIVER

This River which also falls into Gaspé Bay is no less famous for its salmon.

It is a large river with a course of one hundred miles, fed by numerous tributaries.

In 1891, 61 salmon were caught with the fly in this river, whose total weight amounted to 1221 lbs, an average weigh of 21 lbs per salmon, and in 1884, 81 fish of a total weight of 1225 lbs ; some of them weighed 32 lbs.

STE ANNE DES MONTS RIVER

This river, which falls into the Gulf, generally gives good fishing. The salmon are generally very large, weighing about 20 lbs.

In 1887, the lessee caught 159 salmon with the fly and in 1888, 210. In 1892 he caught 46 in a few days.

Amongst the salmon and trout rivers of some importance may also be mentioned : the *Rimouski*, the *Grand Métis*, the *Blanche*, the *Claude*, the *Anse Pleureuse*, the *Pierre*, the *Mont-Louis*, the *Magdalen*, the *Malbaie*, the *Petits Méchins* and *Grands* and *Petits Capucins*.

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\* \*

So much for the principal salmon and trout rivers on the south shore below Quebec.

Let us now turn our attention to the North shore where we also find that the salmon, that monarch of Canadian waters, as well as the trout, seek rivers whose importance rivals that of the rivers on the South shore.

Amongst the rivers most prized by fishermen on the North shore are the Saguenay, the Trinity, the Moisis, the St Margaret, the Metabetchouan, the St John etc.

MONTMORENCY RIVER

It has long enjoyed a certain celebrity for its fishing. Formerly the whole of Quebec used to fish in the fifteen or twenty miles from its mouth. Fishermen, worthy

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of the name now go up close to its source in Snow Lake, in the depths of the forest and are always sure of sport. This part of the Montmorency, may be reached by passing through Laval or through Stoneham and Tewkesbury. The roads are easy.

#### STE ANNE DU NORD RIVER

This river falls into the St-Lawrence eighteen miles below the Montmorency. Salmon were formerly caught there but that fishing is now exhausted.

On the other hand plenty of trout are caught above the falls, two or three miles from its mouth.

Tourists can get to Ste Anne by boat or rail.

#### GOUFFRE RIVER

Falls into Baie St Paul about forty miles below Quebec. Its course is very broken and forms many rapids. Fine trout are caught in it.

#### MALBAIE RIVER

Fine trout weighing six pounds were taken in it in 1895. This river which is remarkable in many ways, especially for the beauty of its scenery, falls into the St Lawrence about 90 miles below Quebec.

#### ESCOUMAINS RIVER

Has many cascades and deep pools. Salmon used formerly to go there; now there is only trout fishing but it is excellent in the upper portion of its course.

This river falls into the St-Lawrence about twenty miles below Tadoussac.

#### LAVAL RIVER

Fine sea-trout abound in this river and large salmon are also caught in it. It falls into the St Lawrence 60 miles below Tadoussac. Its falls are 27 miles from its mouth.

#### COLOMBIER RIVER

A small river which falls into the St Lawrence near Cape Colombyer. Fine salmon fishing.

#### MUSQUARRO RIVER

A rapid river with excellent salmon and trout fishing. It falls into the Gulf of St Lawrence forty miles below Natashquan.

#### THE SAGUENAY

This, as every one knows is one of the chief tributaries of the St Lawrence and receives the waters of over thirty tributaries.

Very few countries in the world can compare with the Saguenay as habitat for salmon.

The manager of the fish-breeding establishment at Tadoussac who is in a position to judge of the value and extent of our fisheries in that region, stated, in a recent report, that there was a remarkable increase in the salmon in the Saguenay. Thus, in 1886, 14,790 lbs of salmon were

taken : 16,720 lbs in 1887 ; 24,000 lbs in 1888 ; 37,900 lbs in 1889 and 61,000 lbs in 1890.

These figures speak for themselves and clearly shew what a vast field is open to the fisherman.

#### LITTLE SAGUENAY

This river which runs through the townships of Sagard and Dumas is a fine salmon river which will always find a ready purchaser. Salmon weighing 18, 20 and 25 lbs have at various times been caught in it. It also contains abundance of trout.

#### RIVIÈRE À MARS

There are many good pools in this river which is a tributary of the Saguenay. Salmon weighing 15, 20 and 24 lbs have been caught in it.

The lessee, Hon. E. J. Price, took last season 64 fish some of which weighed 20 lbs.

At the head of this river there are a considerable number of lakes all teeming with trout.

#### STE MARGUERITE RIVER

This river has long been celebrated for the abundance and size of its salmon which ascend its two branches for a distance of 60 miles.

Salmon weighing 25 and 30 pounds are frequently caught in it. In 1893, the lessee of this river caught a salmon weighing 32½ pounds.

In a report to the Federal Government we see that the anglers and guardians on this river in 1890 saw and counted one hundred salmon crossing a single pool.

Mr G. Gagnon, a surveyor, who made an exploration there in 1888, writes that, in addition to salmon, the Ste Marguerite River contains an abundance of *Touradi* or fork-tailed trout, pike, shad, whitefish, carp, and caplin.

Last year the lessees of this river took 152 salmon weighing in all 2,362 pounds. The largest weighed between 27 and 34 pounds.

#### THE BERSIMIS

The *Betsiamites* or *Bersimis* is one of the most important on the North Shore. Its length is about 260 miles and it falls into the St-Lawrence about 200 miles below Quebec.

Salmon of large size are found in abundance in it.

#### THE GODBOUT

This river, 250 miles below Quebec has for many years enjoyed a celebrity to which the abundance and excellence of its fish entitle it.

In 1881, 164 salmon weighing 2,377 lbs were caught with the fly.

Mr Rowand, author of a work on sport, who visited this fine river, states that sometimes as many as 500 salmon are caught in it.



The guardian of this river states that he himself has caught in a single day, 67 salmon.

#### THE TRINITY

Salmon and trout exist in equal abundance in this river which is 278 miles below Quebec.

In 1888, 51 salmon were caught and in 1892 the lessee caught 32, the largest of which weighed 27 lbs. In 1893, 40 were caught weighing 581 lbs. In 1894, 60 some of which weighed 27 lbs. This river is easily reached by yacht from Tadoussac.

#### THE PENTECOST

Sea trout teem in this river, 300 miles from Quebec. Salmon are also caught in it.

#### THE MOISIE

This river, one of the great tributaries of the St-Lawrence has always been considered one of the best salmon rivers in the world.

It is especially celebrated for the size of its fish, some of which weigh from 30 to 45 lbs.

#### THE ST-JOHN

The St-John (on the North shore) falls into the Gulf of St-Lawrence 70 miles below the Moisie and abounds in an exceptional manner in fish.

In 1888, the lessee caught 72 salmon with the fly weighing 1,133½ lbs.

#### THE MANITOU

This river is remarkable for its falls, it contains chiefly sea trout of great size.

#### THE MINGAN

The Mingan which falls into the St-Lawrence after flowing through the Laurentian range from the North-east to the south-west is celebrated for the abundance and size of its salmon.

#### THE NATASHQUAN

This river like the Mingan is one of the large tributaries of the Gulf of St Lawrence and is considered one of the best salmon rivers in the country.

Most of the salmon pools are in the vicinity of the falls.

Salmon abounds there and its weight varies from 6 to 40 lbs.

Below Natashquan the *Musquarro*, the *Regashka* and the *Washecootai* are good salmon and trout rivers.

#### THE ROMAINE

On the Labrador coast, the *Romaine*, the *Mecatina* and the *St Augustin* teem with salmon and trout of great size. A particular species of white and silver trout is also caught in the *Romaine*.

#### THE MECATINA

This river deserves special mention. Speaking of it, Mr J. Neilson land surveyor states in his report for 1888 that the trout in this river are the largest, the finest and best flavoured trout to be found in Canadian waters ; it is even finer than that caught in the Newfoundland rivers.

#### THE ESQUIMAUX

The *Esquimaux* or *St-Paul* river also passes for one of our fine salmon rivers. It was formerly much fished by the people of the Hudson's Bay Company and still contains an abundance of fish.

#### METABETCHOUAN RIVER

A splendid river which takes its rise near Lake Kiskisink and is from 60 to 70 miles long. It is leased in three parts and abounds in large trout of the finest quality. *Ouananiche* are caught in its lower waters.

Over 2,000 trout were caught in it in 1894.

#### OUIATCHOUAN RIVER

Has a magnificent water fall, equal in height and beauty to that of Montmorency. This river, which falls into the south-west part of Lake St. John is 59½ miles long.

*Ouananiche* are caught in the estuary of the river.

Trout also abound in it. A portion of it is leased.

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PERIBONKA RIVER

One of the largest rivers which falls into Lake St. John. Ouananiche are caught in it.

GRAND AND LITTLE DISCHARGE

These discharges of Lake St-John are now famous fishing places and American tourists visiting the lake rarely fail to take a turn in that direction.

Ouananiche, pike, whitefish, etc., are caught there.

The islands in the Grand Discharge are splendid fishing places.

JUPITAGON RIVER

A river in Saguenay county whose course is broken by falls and rapids. Mr Duberger, land surveyor, reports in 1893 that salmon were abundant in that river.

\* \*  
\* \*

We may mention, in passing, without describing them, a series of rivers in which anglers will find an abundance of trout : the Great and Little *Bergeronnes*, the *Saut au cochon*, the *Saut au mouton*, the *Portneuf* with excellent fly-fishing, the *Blanche*, the *Manicouagan*, the *Mistassini*, the *Washcootai*, the *Nabisipi*, the *Magpie*, the *Kegashlka*, the *Papinachois* etc.

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## OUR LAKES

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### THE

# ELDORADO OF FISHERMEN

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As we have already stated, it is quite impossible to enumerate, not all our lakes, but even one third of them.

Our statistical bureau which is only just organized is lent as regards most of them.

It is true that fishermen are fairly familiar with three or four hundred of these ravishing sheets of water scattered about almost everywhere over the surface of the Province, but the number of lakes not yet explored and still unknown, greatly exceeds that figure.

“Lakes, lakes!” wrote Mr Buies in 1887, “exist in profusion over the whole surface of North America and especially in the northern part of our Province. As many as twenty five have been counted in rear of the parishes of St Raymond and St Gabriel in a small area of barely one hundred square miles.”

The same may be said of almost every other portion of our Province. There is not a section, of howsoever slight extent it may be, not a district in this Province in which

Nature has not been lavish of fine and large sheets of water, all or almost all of which teem with fish. The only difficulty is to make a selection.

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Take, for instance, the Montreal section. In whatsoever county one may happen to go, he is sure to find numbers of lakes almost all of which contain fish and are frequented by thousands of fishermen during the fishing season.

Some of these lakes even have a great reputation, such as the lakes in the township of Wolfe, county of Argenteuil, nearly all the lakes of the county of Montcalm which contain an abundance of trout, pike, *maskinongé*, whitefish, *doré*, carp etc, Lakes Cherrier, Pine and many others in the county of Joliette, the lakes in the county of L'Assomption etc,

A member of the "North Lake Club" spoke no less enthusiastically before the Fish and Game Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the lakes teeming with fish in the counties of Huntington and Chateauguay. This gentleman saw *maskinongé* weighing from 25 to 30 lbs caught in these lakes. *Maskinongé* caught in the Chateauguay river are seldom under 14 lbs, which is pretty fair.

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It is impossible to count the lakes in the county of Terrebonne. There are not less than twenty-one within a radius of ten miles from the village of Ste Agathe des Monts. From the summit of one of the mountains in the vicinity ten fine sheets of water can be seen with an ordinary field-glass.

One of the most charming is, beyond contradiction, the *Lac des sables* on whose shores now rests the pretty and flourishing village of Ste Agathe des Monts. This lake is surrounded by high mountains and intersected by wooded points producing a very picturesque and charming effect.

This lake has become a popular resort of late years ; numbers go to it from Montreal to enjoy the trout fishing and the shady and cool retreats.

A few leagues from there is the Trembling Mountain which has just been turned into a national park by the Quebec Government. This mountain is 2,100 feet above the level of the sea. On its summit, there is a large lake which discharges itself by a torrent falling almost perpendicularly from a height of 150 feet.

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In the St Maurice section and more especially in that portion comprised 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 and all, both great and small, teemed with fish.

The same applies to the territory situated to the north of the Mattawin and to the east of the St. Maurice. There are lakes everywhere awaiting the visit of fishermen.

Lake Pizagonke, which is one of the group of lakes leased to the Shawenegan club, deserves special mention. It is a fine lake eight miles long.

Then—under the control of the same club—we have the Cross Lake, which has the shape indicated by its name ; *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 *Antikaiakamak*, 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.

Trout abound in all these lakes but are generally small.

In this favoured region of the St. Maurice, the Laurentian club also has a group of lakes with excellent fishing.

The *Lacs à la Pêche*—(there are two of that name)—two and three miles in length respectively, are full of grey 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.

In the St. Maurice region, there is also another group of lakes, about 18 in number, named after the central and largest one, *Lac Fou*. This lake is about four miles long and of irregular shape ; it is remarkable by 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.



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Seventeen other lakes in this region constitute another group under the name of *Lacs des Cinq*. They discharge into the Mattawin river about five miles above its junction with the St Maurice. They are said to be unrivalled as regards the quantity of trout they contain.

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The lakes and rivers in the counties of Dorchester, Beauce, Mégantic and Compton, also give excellent fishing. Some contain trout and some white fish.

The counties of Quebec, Portneuf and Montmorency also contain many lakes, some in the forest, full of trout, *doré* and other excellent fish. The county of Portneuf alone contains over 60 lakes where fishermen are sure to have good sport. In little lake Batiscan alone one person caught 3,050 trout in 1888.

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#### THE LAKES OF THE " LAURENTIDES PARK "

We will now cast a rapid glance over a vast region which but yesterday was still unknown but which will soon become popular, owing to the many attractions it offers to all sportsmen. I mean the territory just converted by Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, into a National Park and situated in the very heart of the Laurentides where the lakes and rivers are beyond counting! Their name is legion. It is true that some clubs have been sagacious enough to secure two or three hundred charming sheets of water enclosed in the Laurentides Park, but there still remain enough to satisfy twenty other clubs

It is in the National Park that we find the great Lake Jacques-Cartier of famous memory. This lake, like the river which bears the same name, has for many years enjoyed considerable renown for the abundance and size of its trout.

The Great Lake Jacques-Cartier is not what most people think. Its depth is considerable, while it is nine miles long and one mile wide. This is quite an imposing extent.

It is surrounded on all sides, except the North, by high mountains which give it a most picturesque appearance.

Its shores are the resort of innumerable herds of caribou which come night and day to take shelter in its waters from the flies.

In the vicinity of Lake Jacques Cartier, at a distance of from one to two miles, are about twenty small lakes which our maps do not yet show, but which are none the less valuable on account of the fine trout they contain.

To the west of Lake Jacques Cartier, there is another large sheet of water about four miles square and which hunters have named Lake Noah in remembrance no doubt of the great patriarch who witnessed the deluge.

Trout is the only fish that swims in those waters, but what trout! A fisherman from Quebec caught a trout last Summer in Lake Jacques Cartier that weighed  $8\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. The other fish he caught in the same lake, to the number of several dozen, weighed from four to six pounds.

Snow Lake or *Lac des Neiges* at the head of the Montmorency River is a splendid sheet of water, still difficult of access, except in winter, but it is none the less remarkable for the size of its trout which is like that of Lake Jacques-Cartier. A fisherman who was there recently, states that the thick woods around this lake are full of caribou. He has not forgiven himself for not having brought his Winchester.

This Snow Lake supplies splendid water power to the Montmorency Electric Light Water Company.

While we are in the county of Montmorency and in the Park, we may mention lakes :

<i>Sept Iles</i>	<i>à la Coupe</i>
<i>Vert</i>	<i>Grosse Truite</i>
<i>Launier</i>	<i>Second</i>
<i>Aux Rognons</i>	<i>Troisième</i>
<i>Premier</i>	<i>à l'Orignal</i>
<i>à Régis</i>	<i>au Foin</i>
<i>à Noël</i>	<i>Des Roches</i>
<i>Grand lac à l'Épaulé</i>	<i>à la Chûte</i>
<i>Long</i>	

Lake *des Sept Iles* is much larger than our maps indicate. It receives the waters of Lake *Malfait*. Trout are caught in this lake which frequently measure 22 inches in length and weigh from 5 to 6 pounds.

Trout from 4 to 5 pounds weight are also caught in the other small lakes and pools in the rapids of the Jacques-Cartier river.

In Lake *Vert* which discharges into the Jacques-Cartier river and in Lake *des Roches*, situated on the coloniza-

tion road, thirteen miles to the south of the river Jacques-Cartier, the trout are very large. Fishermen have called it the Labrador herring.

Other lakes well stocked with fish are Lake *Long*, situate to the west of Lake à *Noël*, at a distance of half a mile and falling into the latter ; Lake à *la Coupe*, half a mile long by from 500 to 600 yards wide, which also flows into Lake à *Noël*. Lake *Fraser*, three quarters of a mile long with a width of from 500 to 600 yards, which also flows into Lake à *Noël*, etc, etc.

After receiving the waters of *Lac à Régis* as well as of a number of small lakes, Lake à *Noël* flows in its turn into the *Grand lac à l'Épaulé* which discharges its accumulated waters into the Jacques-Cartier River through the *Rivière à l'Épaulé*.

All these lakes are easily reached. The first post is Noel's Camp, on the Colonization road from Quebec to Lake St. John, thirty-seven miles from Quebec, a day's drive. One of our friends who has been there, says that it is easy to reach all these lakes and that one can be back to Quebec in two days after getting the morning and evening's fishing.

The sixteen lakes leased to the Tourili Club are included in the Laurentides National Park. They are lakes :

<i>Rond</i>	<i>Echo</i>
<i>A la Rivière</i>	<i>Travers</i>
<i>Utica</i>	<i>Pamet</i>
<i>Boyer</i>	<i>Croche</i>
<i>Laveau</i>	<i>Tourili</i>

*Ste-Anne*  
*A la Lout e*  
*Au Sable*

*A l'Ours*  
*Juncan*  
*Gregory*

Most of these lakes teem with fish.

The same applies to the lakes leased to the Triton Club, in the county of Quebec, lakes :

*Croche*  
*Batiscan*  
*Moïse*  
*des Pusses*

*de l'Île*  
*Trois Caribous*  
*Travers*  
*Le Plan Perdu*

We also find in the National Park and in the county of Quebec, lakes

*Aux Rognons*  
*Brulé*  
*Hugh*

*Metascouac*  
*St. Henri*

And at the northern extremity of the same county, lakes

*Hirondelle*  
*Towachiche*  
*Grand Lac Metascouac*

*Montagnais*  
*Maquagami*

An explorer mentions as abounding in fish lakes *aux Biscuits*, *Travers*, *Trois Caribous*, *Brulé* and some others in the vicinity. Splendid speckled trout are caught in these lakes.

Amongst the good lakes in the National Park, more or less accessible by rail are the following :

<i>Moïse</i>	<i>Long</i>
<i>Aux Rognons</i>	<i>Brulé</i>
<i>Des Passes</i>	<i>Hugh</i>
<i>de l'Ile</i>	<i>Metascouac</i>
<i>Aux Biscuits</i>	<i>St-Henri</i>
<i>Travers</i>	<i>Maquigami</i>
<i>Trois Caribous</i>	

Lake *St Henri* formed by the Metabetchouan river is at least three miles long and three quarters of a mile wide and in some places its shores rise perpendicularly. There is a fall thirty feet high or rather two falls each fifteen feet high separating Lake St Henri from Lake Hugh. The latter is a pretty piece of water three miles long and thirty chains wide. Lake Hugh also has a fall.

A portion of the celebrated river Metabetchouan runs through the Laurentides Park. From this river to *Lac aux Rognons*, a distance of about ten miles, there are three rapids. The first is three quarters of a mile long with a fall of 25 feet ; the second is a mile long ; the third is a succession of falls and rapids over two hundred feet in height and completely shut in by high mountains on both sides.

For the first eight miles from *Lac à la Place*, the Metabetchouan river teems with trout and runs through meadows where Indian hay grows luxuriantly providing excellent feeding for moose and caribou which roam in numbers in this locality.

The source of this river is in *Lac aux Rognons* fed by the discharge of *Lac des Mâles* and that of *Lac des Iles*.

The circumference of *Lac aux Rognons* is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

That portion of the county of Charlevoix which is comprised in the Laurentides National Park contains the following lakes :

<i>Fermier</i>	<i>Long</i>
<i>Gourgarive</i>	<i>de la Souris</i>
<i>Thibault</i>	<i>de l'Enfer</i>
<i>Castor</i>	<i>André</i>
<i>Pointu</i>	<i>du chemin de Canot</i>
<i>Chaudière</i>	<i>Double</i>
<i>Théodule</i>	<i>de l'Orignal</i>
<i>des Baies</i>	<i>Jack</i>
<i>Grand lac Malbaie</i>	<i>de la Cabane</i>
<i>Grand lac Ste. Anne</i>	

Also the following rivers :

S. W. branch of the St Anne, Lake Jack river, Lake Jardin river, *Rivière de l'Enfer*, *Rivière du chemin du canot*, Castor, Malbaie and Little Malbaie rivers.

We must not overlook the famous Lake St. John region, the Eldorado of fishermen. The opening of the Lake St. John Railway has caused an influx of sportsmen in that direction and their number increases yearly.

There is no lack of fishing places. The number of rivers and lakes is estimated to be about one thousand.

Some of the lakes deserve special mention as they have been much resorted to of late.

In the first place there is Lake *St Joseph*, a gem of a lake, 8 miles long and 3 miles wide, only 24 miles from Quebec. Very few of its residents have resisted the temptation to spend an afternoon on its picturesque shores and to cast a fly on its waters. Of late years the lake has become quite a summer resort.

But a majestic is Lake *Edward*, 113 miles from Quebec. All who visit it are charmed with it and many, inspired with the spirit of poetry, have sung its praises in verse. It is twenty miles long and its bosom is studded with beautifully wooded islands and islets. The trout caught in it are very large and brilliantly marked.

Lake *Quaquamakasis* or *Mirage Lake* is quite close to the railway. It is a fine lake five miles long abounding in trout. Last year a fisherman caught in three days twelve dozen of trout averaging two pounds. This lake is leased to a club.

Lake *Kiskissing*, 135 miles from Quebec, has been leased by wealthy New Englanders who have erected a handsome building on it. The line of the Lake St John Railway passes within a few yards of this lake enabling the traveller to admire its picturesque shores. It is nine miles long and is one of the most esteemed owing to the particular quality of the trout caught in it.

Three other lakes also come into view from the railway; Lake *Gros Visons*, Lake *Bouchette* and the famous *Commissioners Lake*. These three large sheets of water are much resorted to by fishermen.



It is needless to state that fishing in most of the lakes along the railway is very popular.

Some wonderful catches are related. Thus in 1892 a fisherman who had spent only a few days on one of these lakes returned to Quebec with two thousand pounds of trout ; encouraged by this first success, he returned to the lake and caught 2500 pounds of trout. All these fish were caught with rod and line.

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## LAKE ST. JOHN

While speaking of the Lake St. John Valley, we naturally come to the Lake itself whose renown attracts every year hosts of travellers from the remotest points of America.

There may be more picturesque and charming sheets of water but none can be more imposing. When the tourist reaches the heights of Chambord and sees before him this immense body of water, clear as a mirror, he is filled with surprise mingled with admiration. If he be at all of an artistic turn of mind, he remains in contemplation for some minutes before this grand picture of a sea hitherto unknown to him and which covers a superficial area of about 510 square miles.

Its shape is almost oval, its greatest width being about thirty miles, from the mouth of the Metabetchouan to that of the Peribonka and its smallest eighteen miles. Its depth

varies little. It is sixty feet in the centre and only a few feet near the shore.

One feature of the lake is that the slightest breeze cause its waves to rise and swell like the sea in a storm.

Lake St. John abounds with fish of various kinds : *doré*, trout, pike, whitefish, carp. But what chiefly attracts fishermen, and very justly so, is the *ouananiche*, a species of fresh water salmon of average size. This fish which requires some skill to catch and whose gameness gives great pleasure to fishermen is one of the best flavoured that can be eaten. The *ouananiche* does not restrict its habitat to the waters of Lake St. John. It is also caught with no less success in the many tributaries of the lake : in the *Belle-Rivière*, the *Matabetchouan*, the *Ouiatchouan*, the *Iroquois*, the *Ashuapmouchouan*, the *Peribonka* and also in the *Grand* and *Little Discharge*.

All these rivers which fall into Lake St. John can easily be reached by railway or by the steamers which ply on the lake.

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A few leagues from Hébertville the principal lake is *Kenogami* (a name derived from *Thinogami* which means " Long Lake ") It is 18 miles long by three wide and discharges into the Saguenay by the Chicoutiml River and the *Rivière aux Sables*. This lake receives the waters of several rivers, the chief ones being the *Cascouia*, the *Upika* and the *Picouba* all abounding in fish. It is remarkable for its fine scenery.

Lake *Kenogamichiche* (little long lake) separated from the former by a plateau a few hundred yards wide, also abounds in fish. It is five miles long.

In the township of Albert, county of Saguenay, there is an almost uninterrupted chain of lakes, some of which are the following.

Lake *Charles*. Three quarters of a mile long, full of small trout which eagerly take the fly.

Lake *des Iles*. Separated from the former by a *portage* of a few minutes. It is one of the finest lakes one can see ; its shores are very high.

Lake *Russell*. About three quarters of a mile in length.

Lake *Dawson*, which can be reached from Lake Russell or by a steep path from the "Home pool station" on the St Margaret river ; well stocked with small and average sized trout.

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## GASPESIA

The Gaspé peninsula is in nowise behind the remainder of the county as regards the number of its lakes and rivers and the abundance of fish.

Amongst the lakes of this region which can be reached by ascending the rivers which fall into the sea, are those of the fine group at the head of the Magdalen River and those of another group at the head of St Anne river in the county of Gaspé.

There is also Lake *Casapédia* on the large river of the same name in the county of Bonaventure.

## RIMOUSKI

The county of Rimouski and the rich valley of the Matapedia also contain a number of lakes whose names alone would cover many pages.

We will name, merely as a matter of information, the principal lakes and rivers of this region, perhaps one of the best watered in the country and one of the best stocked with fish of every kind :

- 1 *Caribou* river, or north branch of the Rimouski river ;
- 2 The upper portion of the Rimouski river from Chied's mountain to its source ;
- 3 *Snellier* river ;
- 4 The discharge of Echo lake ;
- 5 *Rivière aux Sables* ;
- 6 The north branch of the Rimouski river ;
- 7 The south-west branch ;
- 8 *Plate* river ;
- 9 *Rivière à Sifrois* ;
- 10 The little Kedzomich ;
- 11 *Mistigouche* river ;

- 12 *Paiopedioc* river ;
- 13 *Metis* river ;
- 14 *Rivière Profonde* ;
- 15 *Rivière à la Kennan* ;
- 16 Humqui river ;
- 17 Savage creek ;
- 18 Touradi river ;
- 19 Squateck, Otter and Eagle rivers ;
- 20 St. John River ;
- 21 Trois Pistoles river ;
- 22 Ristigouche river ;
- 23 Matapediac river.

Amongst the lakes of this region, one of the best for colonization purposes, we must mention in the first place, Lake Matapedia, a small inland sea twenty one miles long and three miles wide. This lake supplies the waters of the splendid salmon river of the same name of which we have already spoken.

Then there are Lakes *Touradi*, *Eagle*, *St. John*, *Squaw*, *Rimouski*, *Sifrois*, *Côté*, *Metis*, *Ristigouche*, *Salmon*, *Humqui*, all well-stocked with fish, especially trout. Salmon is caught in the large lake of the East branch of the Matapediac. In the large Lake Humqui, white fish are caught and fork-tailed trout in Lake *Côté*. Plenty of trout are also to be found in the Ristigouche and the *Dead Waters*.

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In the county of Témiscouata, there are a number of lakes all well stocked with fish and easy of access : Lakes *McLean*, *des Sauvages*, *des Ilots*, *Sept Lacs*, *St Hubert*, *des Fourches*, *des Roches*, *Baker*, *Long* etc. Lakes *Squateck*.

and others are especially celebrated for the abundance of their large red trout.

Lake *Temiscouata* situated in this region is 27 or 28 miles long and of an average width of half a mile. This lake which has justly been called one of the beauties, one of the glories of Canadian Nature, is the favorite resort of fishermen, especially from the United States who flock there in great numbers every year. It contains an abundance of trout, *touradi*, white fish, *doré* etc.

The country in rear of Matane contains a number of lakes most of which teem with fish. In 1890 three fishermen who went to Lake *Taougadee*, twenty five or thirty miles inland, came back with 109 dozen of large trout caught with rod and line in three days.

## OTTAWA

The Ottawa region which comprises the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac contains almost as many lakes as the valley of Lake St John. All fishermen praise the lakes of the *Rouge*, Little Nation, *Lièvre*, *Blanche*, *Coulonge*, and Black rivers and a good many others. Trout, bass, pike, *doré*, maskinongé, whitefish, and sturgeon abound in all these water-courses.

In 1891, nearly 10,000 lbs of fish were caught in Lac des Chênes.

Fishing is exceptionally good in the lakes of the Gatineau.

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In the summer season in Lakes *Thirty one Miles* and *Pémichogan* there were caught 5,750 lbs of grey trout, 3,500 lbs of bass, 6,200 lbs of whitefish and 2,550 lbs of pike.- The fishery guardian of the Upper Ottawa stated that all found a ready market in Ottawa.

Eight persons who fished for six weeks in *Cedar Lake* and *Blue Sea Lake* caught an average of 300 lbs of trout per week.

In *Lac Rond* a single fisherman caught 4,500 lbs of red and grey trout, *doré*, bass and pike.

The Nominique district is one of the best provided with lakes and rivers.

In the first place we have the Great and Little Nominique, the former eight miles long and five miles wide at its broadest part, almost an inland sea. Then there are Lakes *Lafèche*, *Bourget*, *St Joseph*, *St Mary*, *L'équerre*, the great *Lac des Iles*, *Lac Blanc* and eight others, great and small. Most of these lakes are navigable and teem with fish.

One of our authors wrote of this immense Ottawa region in 1889 and expressed an admiration for it which has also been felt by all who have visited it.

This is what he says :

“What landscapes, what summer resorts, what places for fish and game do we not find in this Switzerland of Canada ?

“Behold these picturesque mountains clothed with verdure, surrounded by cool and shady groves ! Behold the innumerable lakes with which the country is studded, the green islets, the clear waters where the duck awaits your shot, where enormous trout, monster pike and hungry *doré* lie waiting for you to provide you with the sport so dear to a fisherman !

The same author adds : “Everywhere in this immense northern region you will find large, splendid and deep sheets of water. Large sail boats can ply on these waters as easily as a skiff and a steam yacht would be no more out of place than a rowing boat. Go to Nominigue, to Lakes Maskinongé, Ouareau, Archambault, des Iles, White Fish, Long, Tapenagouang or Grand Lac Piscatongue, and you will be amply satisfied unless you are too hard to please. In that case you should go to Lake Victoria which, with its ramifications, covers an area of 560 miles, Lake Kepanee with its 250 square miles, Grand Lac which is 30 miles long from north to south, Lake Temiscamingue with its area of 330 miles ; Lake Kikabonga which is over 30 miles long and three or four miles wide.

“What large fish must all these inland seas contain and what great palmipeds there must be to discover and to hunt.”

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## OUR FISHING CLUBS

The number of fishing clubs at the present moment is 48. At least ten of them are entirely composed of American



citizens from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield, etc.

The money laid out by these clubs and by private individuals both for the erection of houses and other buildings and for opening and improving the roads leading to the fishing places amounts to a very respectable sum. Moreover, those who come to spend some part of the summer in their fishing places spend large sums of money in various ways and the inhabitants of the surrounding localities are the first to benefit by the money expended on these works.

Some of them have put up buildings costing thousands of dollars.

Two clubs alone : the " Nonantum Club " and the " Metabetchouan Club " have erected buildings which cost \$10,000.

It is likewise estimated that the Fish and Game Clubs of the Three Rivers district : The Winchester Club, the Barnard, the Shawenigan, the Laurentian, the St Maurice clubs have spent in buildings and in wages to workmen and guides \$140,000.00.

The Stadacona club, the Laurentides club and several others whose members are residents of this city and which have leased twenty or twenty five of the lakes along the Lake St John Railway, have spent a good deal of money; they keep guardians and every year cut new paths through the forest.

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## FISH AND GAME CLUBS

IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

- “ Ste-Marguerite Salmon Club. ”  
“ Les Laurentides ” Fish and Game Club,  
“ Stadacona ” “  
Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec.  
“ Laurentian ” Fish and Game Club.  
Megantic, P. Q. “  
Quebec Fish and Game Protection Club.  
Montreal, Fish and Game Club.  
Three Rivers, “  
Metabetchouan, “  
“ Pioneer Red and Gun Club ”  
Little Saguenay, Fish and Game Club.  
Amabelish of Springfield, Mass., U S. “  
Tourilli, “  
Jacques-Cartier, “  
Montcalm, “  
North Lakes, “  
Montmorency, “  
Orleans, “  
Lakes and River Jacques-Cartier, “  
“ The Press ” of Quebec, “  
Mastigouche, “  
“ Penn ” of Quebec, “  
“ Oniatchouan, ” “  
“ Upikoba ” Gun and Fishing Club of  
Quebec,  
“ Echo Beach Fishing Club. ”

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- “ Lake Bernard Fishing Club ”  
“ The Jovial Fishing Club ”  
“ Denholm Angling Club.  
“ Chamberlains Shoals Fish and  
Game Club. ”  
“ The Little Cascapedia Fish and Game Club ”  
St-Jérôme, Fish and Game Club.  
“ Du bout de l'Isle, ” “  
Black Boy “  
“ Macpès, ” “  
“ Mille Fleurs. ” “  
“ Wessoneau Fish and Game Club. ”  
“ Mattawin Fishing Club ” of Joliette.  
“ Triton Fish and Game Club. ”  
“ North Wakefield Trout Fishing Club. ”  
Macaza Fishing and Shooting Club.  
“ Masketsy Fishing Club ”  
“ Gatineau ” Fish and Game Club.  
“ Club de pêche de St-Gabriel. ”  
“ Club du Lac des Mirages. ”  
“ Sherbrooke Fish and Game Club. ”  
“ Nonantum Fish and Game Club. ”  
“ Weymahigan Salmon Club. ”  
“ Green Lake Fishing Club, ” of Rimouski.  
“ Restigouche Salmon Club ” of St-Bernard.  
“ Shawenigan Club. ”

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## LAKES AND RIVERS TO LEASE

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There were under lease, in the month of August 1895,  
sixty salmon and trout rivers and a little over one thousand

lakes leased to one hundred and ten clubs and private individuals.

As already stated, it is out of the question to endeavour to give a list of all the lakes and rivers not yet leased. The only enumeration possible is that of the lakes and rivers already mapped and scaled and which are easy of access. We may add that from the reports of explorers all or nearly all are well stocked with fish, and by the sport and amusement they offer, would amply repay all persons or clubs who might rent them. Here is the list :

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY

Saumon	St-Paul,	Sault-au-Mouton,
Petite Mécatina,	Grande Mécatina,	Napatepi,
Natagamou,	Truite,	Kercapoui,
Darby,	Moisic,	Manicouagan,
Coacochoo	Moisic Eau dorée,	Toudnoostock,
Petit Natashquan,	Moisic rouge,	Outarde,
Goynish,	Moisic Nepeesis,	Papinachois,
Nabissipi,	Des Rapides,	Bersimis,
Watsheshoo,	Aux Foins,	Boucher,
Petite Romaine,	Marguerite	Laliberté,
Grande Romaine,	Baie des Rochers,	Ahnépi,
Mingan,	Calumet,	Colombier,
St-John,	Pentecôte,	Blanche,
Magpie,	Aux Anglais,	Sault-au-Cochon
Sheldrake,	Amédée,	Petit Escoumains,
Pigou,	A la Chasse,	Escoumains,
Portneuf,	St-Pancras,	Des Rochers,
Missiquinack,	Corkewetpeeche,	Corneille,
River and lake aux Canards,	Agwanus,	Pashashebo.

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COUNTIES OF CHICOUTIMI AND LAKE ST-JOHN

Lakes and rivers in the townships of St. Germain, Simard, Bourget :

River Valin, east,	Ouiatchouanish,	Boisvert,
west and central.	Des grds. Oreilles,	Du Chef,
Shipshaw,	Tikouapec,	Au Saumon.
Au Sable,	Chamouchouan,	A l'Ours,
Lake aux Brochets	Chicoubiche,	Wassiemaska.

COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX

St. Ann and all the lakes in rear of the seigniory of *Côte de Beaupré* :

Porc Epic,	A main,	de l'Escarpe,
de la belle Truite,	des Martres,	du Cran,
de l'Equerre,	Castor,	la Galette,
Antoine,	Malfait,	Pied des Monts,
Pointu,	Larouche,	des Ilots,
des Cèdres,	des Sables,	au Plongeon,
Noir,	Jacob,	des Marais.

In the township of Callières, lakes :

Gauthier,	Port aux Quilles.	Du Cap,
A la Grosse Truite,	Baie des Rochers.	

In the township of Dumas, lake *David*. and *Lac aux Canards* in the Saguenay.

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COUNTIES OF CHAMPLAIN, SAINT MAURICE, MASKINONGÉ,  
BERTHIER AND JOLIETTE

Lakes in the townships of Lejeune, Casgrain, Bouchard and Polette.

*Rivière aux Rats.*

Lakes in the townships of Turcotte :

Latuque                      Crique à Tom                      A Bastien

Lakes in the township of Langelier :

Rivière Vermillon,	A la Chienne,	Au Poste,
Rivière Mattawin,	Des Aigles,	St. Grégoire,
Castor Noir,	Aux Senelles,	Cypès,
Antikamack,	Caousaquota,	Servais,
Obompsawin,	River and Lake Ignace.	

COUNTIES OF OTTAWA, MONTCALM AND TERREBONNE

Upper part of Rivière Rouge.

North Nation River and lakes, east and west branches.

Rivière du Lièvre.

In the townships of Labelle, Lesage, Montmigny, Preston, Addington and Loranger :

*Rivière du Brochet, Rivière du Lièvre.*

Lakes in the townships of Wells, Villeneuve, Bowman and Blake :

Boutillier,	Robinson,	Campbell,
Rochon,	Royer,	Kiamika,
Lac du poisson blanc,		Lac du Cerf.
Rivière Gatineau,		

Lakes in the townships of Kensington, Aumond, Sicotte, Egan, Lytton, Baskatonge :

Rivière de l'Aigle and lakes.

Rivière Désert and lakes.

Lakes Hibou, Jean de Terre, des Seize, Wapmagameny, etc.

#### COUNTY OF PONTIAC

Lakes in the townships of Alleyn, Clapham, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Bryson :

River Coulonge (upper part) with a great number of lakes.

River Noire and lakes.

River Du Moine and lakes.

Lakes Keepewa, comprising five groups of lakes on a large extent.

River de la Queue de Loutre.

Lake Beauchêne, etc.

To this list must be added all the lakes and rivers of the upper portion of the Ottawa, of the upper Gatineau, of the Lièvre, the Upper St. Maurice, whose access has not yet become easy.

In closing this list we may say that the number of unexplored lakes in the Province of Quebec is very great.

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## TROUT FISHING IN 1892-93-94

A word in conclusion with reference to the quantity of fish caught with rod and line in 1892-93-84.

Although it is a matter of regret that a great many individuals and clubs who lease our lakes have not complied with the law and sent in a correct report of their catches as they are obliged to do, nevertheless the partial statistics before us abundantly show how full our lakes are of fish.

It may also be seen from some of these statistics how plentiful the fish are in some lakes.

In Lakes *Willie, Thunder*, leased to the St Bernard Club", 2,800 trout were taken in 1892 weighing 1,504 lbs ; 1536 in 1893 and 2,244 in 1894.

In lakes *Long, des Iles, Vert*, etc., 2,897 trout, weighing 1579 lbs.

In Lakes *La Pêche, des Cinq*, etc., 2,560 trout.

In Lake *Najouaoualank*, 1,816 trout weighing 2,356 lbs.

In Lake *Archange* leased to a Three Rivers Club, 2,400 trout in 1892 and nearly as many in 1893.

In Lake *Trompeur*, 3,354 trout in 1892, over 5,000 in 1893 and 3,408 in 1894.



In lake *Pemitchagan*, 3,650 trout in 1892 and over 6,000 in 1893.

In lake *Wayaganack* (Beauce) 1,500 trout.

In the lake of the *Mauvaise Rivière* 1308 trout in 1892, 1,938 in 1893 and 2,226 in 1894.

In lake *des Roches*, 1,000 in 1892.

In lake *à la Belle Truite*, 1,239 trout in 1893.

In lake *Quaquakamaksis*, 2,500 in 1893.

In lakes *Plomb, St-Germain, de Marbre*, 2,073 trout in 1893.

In little *Batiscan* Lake etc, 1032 trout in 1892.

In lake *Huard*, 1,185 trout in 1893.

In lakes *Duhamel, Paul*, etc., 1027 in 1892, weighing 406 lbs.

In the lakes of the *Rivière aux Rognons* leased to the "Stadacona Fishing Club", 3,388 trout in 1894, weighing 1921 lbs. Trout weighing 4, 5, and 6 pounds are frequently caught in these lakes.

In lakes *Pizagonke, Brodeur*, etc, leased to the Shawenegan Club, 1050 trout in 1894.

In lake *Huard* 2050 trout in 1894. In Lakes *des Passes, Batiscan* etc, leased to the "Triton Club", 2134 trout weighing 1550 lbs were caught during the past season.

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## FISHERY LAWS

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### CHIEF PROVISIONS

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A few words with reference to the fishery laws in this Province will I think find place here as a corollary of what I have said about our rivers and lakes.

In the first place the law allows only fishing with rod and line in the lakes and rivers under the control of the Quebec Government. An authorization from the Commissioner of Crown Lands is required for any other kind of fishing.

Strangers only are obliged to have permits for fishing in the waters of our lakes and rivers. The price of these permits is determined by the Commissioner of Crown Lands but it cannot be less than \$10.00. Residents of this Province do not require such permits and can fish in any lake or river belonging to the Crown and not leased to an individual or to a club.

The steps to be taken to lease a river or lake consist in applying to the Department of Crown Lands which fixes the price and determines the length of the lease.

The lessee of a lake or river is subject to only one obligation of any importance viz : to send in to the Department, at the close of each fishing season, a statement of the quantity and kind of fish taken.

This condition although not at all onerous is not faithfully complied with. Either through carelessness or for some other reason, many lessees of rivers and lakes in our Province do not take the trouble to send in the slightest report of the fish caught during the season. This is to be regretted for it deprives the country of useful statistics, because it is by this means alone that we can make the richness of our lakes and rivers known. Many of the lessees would be greatly disappointed if the Crown Lands Department were to avail itself of the power granted by law and cancel the leases to individuals and clubs who do not send in reports. They would probably find the lesson a severe one and yet they richly deserve it.

It must also be remembered that fishing to an excessive and ruinous extent or in prohibited seasons may justify the cancelling of a lease.

The right of fishing in salmon rivers can only be purchased at sales by public auction. It is granted for a period of ten years.

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#### CLOSE SEASON

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1. Salmon (angling),—from 15th August to 1st February.
2. Ouananiche,—from 15th September to 1st December.
3. Speckled trout, (*salmo fontinalis*),—from 1st October to 1st May.
4. Large grey trout, lunge, touladi, land-locked salmon,—from 15th October to 1st December.

5. Pickerel,—from 15 April to 15th May.
6. Bass,—from 15th April to 15th June.
7. Maskinongé,—from 25th May to 1st July.
8. Whitefish,—from 15th October to 1st December.

Fine of \$5 to \$20, or imprisonment in default of payment.

N. B.—Angling only by hand, (with hook and line), is permitted for taking fish in the lakes and rivers under control of the Government of the Province of Quebec.

*No person, who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, can, at any time, fish in the lakes or rivers under control of the Government of this Province, not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a permit to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is only valid for the time, place and persons therein indicated.*

The rent of lakes and rivers must be paid in advance and any lessee who does not comply with this condition is no longer entitled to the continuation of his lease.

No lessee can sub-let without previously obtaining the authorization of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

LIST OF NAVIGABLE  
AND  
NON-NAVIGABLE RIVERS  
IN THE  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

I. TO SOUTH OF ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—FROM WEST TO EAST

St Régis (St R.)	River	Not navigable.
Au Saumon, Dundee	“	“
St Louis	“	“
Chateauguay	“	“
Tortue	“	“
Chambly river and trib.		Navigable.
Montreal	“	Not navigable.
Lacolle	“	“
Au brochet	“	“
Yamaska	“	Small portion navigable.
St François river and trib.		“ “
Nicolet	“	“ “
Bécancour river and tributaries.		Not navigable.
Gentilly	river	“
Grande Rivière du Chesne	“	“
Chaudière river and trib		“
Etchemin	“	“
Boyer	“	“
du Sud river and tributaries		“
Trois-Saumons	“	“
Ste Anne	“	“
Ouelle river and trib.		“
Kamouraska	“	“

	River	Not navigable
Du Loup River and trib.		
Verte		“
Trois-Pistoles	“	“
Sud-Ouest	“	“
Bie river and tributaries		“
Rimouski	“	“
Métis	“	“
Petit Métis	“	“
Tartigou	“	“
Blanche	“	“
Matane river and tributaries		“
Cap Chat	“	“
Ste Anne river and trib.		“
Marsouins (petite rivière)	“	“
A Claude	“	“
A Pierre (petite rivière)	“	“
Mont Louis	“	“
A l'Anse Pleureuse	“	“
Manche d'Épée	“	“
La Madeleine river and trib.		“
La Grande Vallée	“	“
Fox	“	“
L'Anse au Griffon	“	“
Darmouth river and trib.		“
York	“	“
St John	“	“
Malbaie	“	“
Grande Rivière	“	“
Petit Pabos	“	“
Grand Pabos	“	“
L'Anse aux Canards	“	“
Port Daniel river and trib.		“
Petite Nouvelle	“	“
Cullen Stream	“	“

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Bonaventure river and trib.	Not navigable
Petite Bonaventure river	“
Petite Cascapédiac river and trib.	“
Grande “ river	“
Verte river and tributaries	“
Nouvelle river “	“
Escuminae river “	“
Ristigouche, including Matapédiac and Patapédiac. river	“
Madawaska and its tributaries as well as the tributaries of the St. John River which flow into the Bay of Fundy; which run through Temiscouata, Kamouraska, l'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse and Dorchester.	“

2. NORTH OF RIVER ST-LAWRENCE.—FROM WEST TO EAST.

Ottawa river Greater portion navigable.

*Principal tributaries of that river.*

Keepawa river and trib.	Part navig. on the lakes.
Beauchesne river	Not navigable.
Antoine “	“
Magnasipi “	“
A l'Ours “	“
Du Moine river and tribut.	“
St Cyr “	“
Swégo “	“

Noire River and trib.		Not navigable
Coulonge	River	"
Quio	"	"
Gatineau river and trib.		"
Blanche	"	"
Du Lièvre river and trib.		"
Blanche (petite rivière)	"	"
Petite nation river and trib		"
Kinongé	"	"
Rouge river and trib.		"
Du Nord river and trib.		"
Duchesne	"	"
Mascouche	"	"
à la Graisse river (south of Ottawa.)		"
à la Raquette river		"

*Along the St Lawrence itself, starting from the Province line*

Beaudet	River	Not navigable.
Dclisle	"	"
l'Assomption river and trib.		Small part navigable.
Chaloupe	river	Not navigable.
Bayonne	"	"
Chicot	"	"
Maskinongé	"	"
Petite du Loup	"	"
Grande du Loup	"	"
Machiche	"	"
St Maurice riv. and trib.		"
Champlain	"	"
Batiscan river and trib.		Small part navigable.
Ste Anne	"	Not navigable.
Portneuf	"	"



Jacques Cartier	River	Not navigable
Cap Rouge	"	"
St Charles	"	"
Montmorency river and trib.		"
Saut à la Puce	river	"
Au Chien	"	"
Ste Anne river and trib.		"
Du Gouffre river and trib.		Not navigable.
Malbaie river	"	"
Noire.	"	Part navigable.
Saguenay and tributa- ries including St Mar- guerite and tributaries		
St Jean Ha ! Ha ! A		
Mars, Valin, Chicou- timi. Shipshaw.	"	"

*Flowing into Lake St. John.*

Belle Rivière	River	Not navigable.
Metabetchouan	"	"
Ouiatchouan	"	"
Ouiatchouaniche	"	"
Chamouchouan river and tr.		"
Mistassini	"	"
Péribonka, Little & Great and tributaries	"	"

*To the East of the Saguenay*

Moulin à Baude	"	"
Petites and grandes Berge- ronnes	"	"

Escoumains river and tribut.	Not navigable
Petits Escoumains	"
Portneuf river and trib.	"
Laval and Sault au Cochon	"
Blanche	"
Betsiamites river and trib.	"
Papinachois	"
Au Rosier	"
Aux Outardes river and trib.	"
Manicouagan	"
St Pancrace	"
Godbout	"
Trinity	"
Little Trinity	"
Calumet	"
Pentecôte river and tribut.	"
Au Rocher	"
Marguerite river and trib.	"
Moisie	"
A la Trinité	"
De la Pointe St Charles	"
Bazon	"
A la Chute	"
Boucane	"
Manitou	"
Au Sable	"
Bec Scie	"
Aux Canards	"
du Tonnerre	"
De la Pie (Magpie)	"
St John river and trib.	"
Mingan	"
Romaine	"
Appetitate	"

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	River	Not navigable
Nabisipi		
Watshestoo	“	“
Goynish	“	“
Nataspiou river and trib.		“
Kégaska	“	“
Musquarro	“	“
Washicoutai	“	“
Olomonashibou	“	“
Etamamiou	“	“
Netagamou	“	“
Mécatina	“	“
Kecarpoui	“	“
St Augustin river and trib.		“
Esquimaux	“	“

*On the Island of Anticosti.*

Jupiter	“	Not navigable.
Papillon	“	“
Martin	“	“
Chaloupe	“	“
Petite Rivière	“	“
Aux Saumons	“	“
A l'Ours	“	“



# GAME ~~~

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Hunting is so good in North America, writes Benedict Henri Révoil, in his "*Chasse de l'Amérique du Nord*" that as a rule it is not the game that fails but the hunter's powder and shot.

This idea, at least as regards the Province of Quebec, is not as exaggerated as it may seem at first sight. In fact game is plentiful everywhere in our immense forests, on the shores and beaches of our numberless rivers and lakes.

Amongst the larger species we have in the first place: moose, caribou, red deer and bear.

Moose and caribou are found on both shores of the St Lawrence and on the Ottawa up to Lake Temiscamingue.

In Labrador caribou are found in large herds, in the depths of the great solitary forests.

Red deer live in the south eastern and western portions of the Province.

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The moose is called the monarch of its kind owing to its great size. Its massive head bears antlers which weigh from sixty to seventy pounds. Its height is equal to that of horse ; and some animals are eight feet high and weigh 1500 lbs. In winter its heavy coat is brown or blackish, sometimes grey. In summer the hair is short and smooth.

Wild and difficult of approach, says Mr LeMoine, the caribou adds to a marvellous activity, unequalled speed. Its bounds are prodigious ; it walks, trots and gallops with equal grace. In winter it frequents barrens and frozen swamps where it finds the lichens which form its daily food.

The coat is brown, whitish in some parts. The full grown animal is four and a half feet high and frequently weighs over three hundred pounds.

The late Colonel Rhodes, who took a great interest in the wild animals of this country, distinguished two varieties : the " Woodland Caribou " and " Barren ground Caribou ". The former is larger, and of darker colour than the other, but its antlers are lighter ; it is generally found in herds of five or six. The barren ground caribou goes in herds of from twenty to three hundred ; its coat is lighter, its muzzle more curved, its weight is about the same.

Caribou hunting is very popular in this province. Those who devote themselves to it need to display great vigour and activity.

The red-deer is a graceful ruminant whose colour changes with the season. In the fall it is bluish gray ; in the spring it is reddish and it becomes bluish again in the summer. The full-grown animal weighs from 140 to 200 lbs.

Beaver, otter, marten, mink, fisher, fox, musk-rat, hares etc, are found almost everywhere.

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Feathered game is most varied. We will mention the best known kinds :

*Wood-cock* which is found in shady and swampy places and whose flesh is so eagerly sought after by epicures.

*Snipe* whose rapid flight requires a trained eye and hand to shoot them.

*Partridge* of greyish or reddish brown. It is found in all the woods especially in hard timber.

*Teal* with blue wings and green wings. They are very common in the fall.

*Ducks*, red-headed ducks, summer ducks, long-tailed ducks, are especially common on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and there is also pied duck.

*Scoter*, very plentiful in the Gulf and on the north shore of the river.

*Sheldrake* also called *Saw-bills* which feed chiefly on

fish. It is found especially in salt water. Mr. Dionne in his valuable work on the birds of Canada says that its flight is high, rapid and continuous.

*Loons*, black with green and violet shades on the head and neck are found on nearly all our interior lakes.

*Gulls*. Two kinds are common in this Province ; the herring gull and the black-backed gull which are met in the Lower St Lawrence. In the Gulf there is also the Delaware gull whose beak is yellow with a black band round its end.

*Petrel*, whose plumage is a sooty brown and is seen pretty often in the Gulf.

*Penguin*. Brownish black back is also found in the Gulf

*Canada Goose*, called *Outarde* in French. It comes in large numbers at the beginning of April. It prefers the beaches. Its plumage is a greyish brown. It is very wild and hunters have to use various devices to approach it.

Then there are all the birds of the family of perchers whose names are to be found in Mr. C. E. Dionne's excellent work on birds.

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The places where game can be shot in this country ; in which it is still plentiful, in spite of the phenomenal *battues* of the past, are very numerous.

We will not try to enumerate them but will merely give some general indications to those who are not very fami-

liar with the spots where game is to be met with : Both shores of the St. Lawrence from the gulf upwards ; the tributaries of the Ottawa, Father Point, the *Batture aux loups-marins*, the beaches of Crane Island, Mille Vaches, White Island, Hare Island, the Pilgrims, the Sorel Islands, the beaches of *La Baie du F evre*, of Kamouraska, Lark Island shoal etc.

If we were to enter into particulars we would have to mention at least twenty or twenty five districts of the province which would promise a heavy bag to the hunter.

Explorers have already indicated the counties of Terrebonne and Monctalm where the most modest sportsmen are always sure to have good sport.

Mr G. E. McMartin P. L. C. wrote in 1886 : “ To those who are in search of sport. I can safely say that the country on the River *du diable* is a veritable hunter’s paradise where the forest teems with game and the lakes with fish..... Different kinds of game such as moose, caribou and red deer are plentiful and roam free and undisturbed in these quiet forests..... Of fur-bearing animals, bear, otter, and mink are numerous. ”

Disciples of St. Hubert who do not wish to push far from Quebec can shoot black duck on the beaches of l’Ange Gardien. St Anne etc while teal, partridge and snipe are found around Quebec.

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The counties of Charlevoix and Montmorecy are also held in great esteem as hunting and shooting grounds ;



partridge, wild duck, wild geese etc, abound there. Numbers of caribou and moose are also killed every year, especially in the county of Charlevoix.

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We must not forget to mention that vast territory which the Quebec Government has just converted into what is known as the "Laurentides National Park." Good sport can be had by all who wish to push into the thick forest which covers the park and to the shores of the hundreds of lakes it contains.

Caribou abound and seem to thrive there for hunters say that at certain periods of the year, they are found in numerous and compact groups.

The whole of this territory is reported by explorers to be full of games and this will before long make it the favorite resort of American Sportsmen.

In the north-west valley of the St Anne and Tourilli rivers in the county of Quebec, bears are frequently found and there are plenty of otter and marten, beaver, fishers, and wolverine.

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In the counties of Nicolet, Yamaska, Maskinongé, Richelieu and Berthier there are mink, muskrat etc, and a few caribou. Red-deer are found in the counties of Dorchester, Bellechasse, Montmagny, Quebec, Portneuf.

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Although mercilessly hunted for many years this graceful animal is still found in considerable numbers in all these counties. Some farmers catch it alive and take it to the nearest market.

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Hunters who go to the Lake Megantic region as well as into the counties of Wolfe and Compton are equally certain to find red-deer, moose and caribou.

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In the St Hyacinthe district there are partridge, woodcock, snipe and plover.

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The Sorel Islands have a reputation as a game resort which extends from one end of the Province to another. Crowds of sportsmen from Montreal and Quebec proceed there every year and never come back empty-handed. The principal game there is black duck.

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In the Iberville district duck make their appearance at the end of March. Teal, snipe and partridge also abound there.

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In the forests of the St Maurice, as late as twenty five years ago, the Indians had wonderful hunting. One of them is reported to have killed in one winter, with the as-

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sistance of a few comrades, three hundred caribou between the mouth of the Croche river and that of the Matawan. It is not likely that *battues* such as this are made at present but it is none the less certain that very large numbers of caribou still roam through that region. The same may be said of the beaver. In spite of the continual war waged against it in that part of the country there are still many remaining.

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In the county of Beauce, hunters have their choice between moose, caribou and red deer. This is one of the parts of the province which probably contains the greatest numbers of large game. It is so plentiful, said a resident of Metgermette before the Fish and Game Committee of the Legislative Assembly in February 1893 that people complain of it, as these animals destroy the settlers' buckwheat and oats. In this county there are also beaver, otter, marten, mink and foxes in large numbers, also bear and lynx.

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The counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure and Rimouski are a favorite resort of hunters who find there moose, caribou, marten, fisher, otter, mink and beaver.

The dense forests on the east shore of Lake *Temiscouata* contain numbers of caribou, red-deer, partridge and hares.

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Game of all kinds abounds in the Ottawa valley. An explorer reported quite recently that the game caught in

the new townships of this region supplied the first pioneers with most of their food.

The same applies to the valley of Lake St. John. Thus in that portion watered by the River Manouan, Mr P. H. Dumais says that valuable fur-bearing animals are to be found, such as marten, otter, beaver, fisher, mink, besides black and silver foxes.

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On the Mistassini, there is an equal abundance and an equal variety of game with, in addition, black bears of great size.

And Labrador ! Another vast field for hunting operations which has already tempted many a sportsman and many a fur dealer.

Some years ago, in 1888, an explorer, (Mr John Neilson) who ascended the Little Mecatina river made a report and gave valuable information for all who care about hunting. He made out a complete list of fur-bearing animals and of supply producing animals to be found in that distant region.

Amongst the fur bearing animals are : bear, red fox, beaver, (moderately common on upper Mecatina), otter, fisher, mink, marten, lynx, glutton or wolverine (carcajou) and musk-rat, abundant in water courses.

Amongst the supply producing animals are : Caribou, moose, porcupine, Canada marmot (Siffleur), hare, locally extremely abundant.

The feathered game is the object of a much longer enumeration : the white throated sparrow, white crowned sparrow, hermit thrush, swainson thrush, water thrush, yellow rumped warbler, ruby-crowed knight kinglet, woodpecker, jay, owl, pigeon hawk, osprey, pine-finch, great northern shrike, bank swallow, king fisher, black cap titmouse, nuthatch, snow bird, partridge etc., and amongst aquatic birds the Canada goose, black duck etc.

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It must not be imagined that this country which contains so much game is unknown to the sporting public.

Mr. H. de Puyjalon who has made a special study of this part of the country and has resided in it for many years, estimates that there are about 2,500 white and Indian hunters in the Province of Quebec between Pointe des Monts and Blanc Sablon. He adds that each of these hunters takes yearly from \$100 to \$200 worth of furs which brings the yield of this industry to \$250,000.00

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## GAME LAWS

It is unnecessary to state that the shooting of game is not in this country as in some parts of Europe the special privilege of princes and noblemen. On the contrary game is free to all but regulations had to be made to make up for the improvidence and ignorance of too many hunters killing game at all times without any respect for the breeding season. These regulations are very judicious and

are a protection of which the hunters themselves are the first to benefit.

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CLOSE SEASON

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1. Moose and caribou,—from 1st February to 1st September.
2. Deer,—from 1st January to 1st of October.

*N. B.—The hunting of moose, or deer with dogs or by means of snares, traps, &c., is prohibited.*

*No one (white man or Indian) has a right during one season's hunting, to take alive—unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose—more than 2 moose, 2 caribou and 3 deer.*

*After the first ten days of the close season, all railways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, caribou or deer, without being authorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

3. Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan,—from 1st April to 1st November.
4. Hare,—from 1st of February to 1st of November.
5. Musk-rat (only in the counties of Maskinongé, Yamaska, Richelieu and Berthier,—from 1st May to 1st of April following.

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6. Woodcock, snipe,—from 1st February to 1st September.
  7. Partridge of any kind,—from 1st February to 15th September.
  8. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind, (except shel-drake and gull,)—from 1st May to 1st September.

N. B.—*And at any time of the year, for the above mentioned birds, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. It is also forbidden to keep exposed, during such prohibited hours, lures, or decoys, &c.*

*Hunting by means of snares, springs, cages, &c., of any of the birds mentioned in Nos. 6, 7 and 8, is strictly prohibited.*

Nevertheless in that part of the Province to the East and North of the counties of Bellechasse and Montmorency, the inhabitants may, at all seasons of the year, but only for the purpose of procuring food, shoot any of the birds mentioned in No. 8.

9. Birds known as perchers, such as swallows, king-birds, warblers, flycatchers, woodpeckers, whip-poorwills, finches, (song-sparrow, red-birds, indigo-birds, &c.,) cow-birds, titmice, goldfinches, grives, (robin, woodthrushes, &c.,) kinglets, bobolinks, grakles, grosbeaks, humming birds, cuckoos, owls, &c., except eagles, falcons, hawks and other birds of the falconidæ, wild pigeons, king-fishers, crows, ravens, wax-wings (*récollections*), shrikes, jays, magpies, sparrow and starlings, —from 1st March to 1st September.

10. It is forbidden to take nets 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, nor in that of Ontario can, at any time, hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a licence to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is not transferable.*

## GAME LICENSES

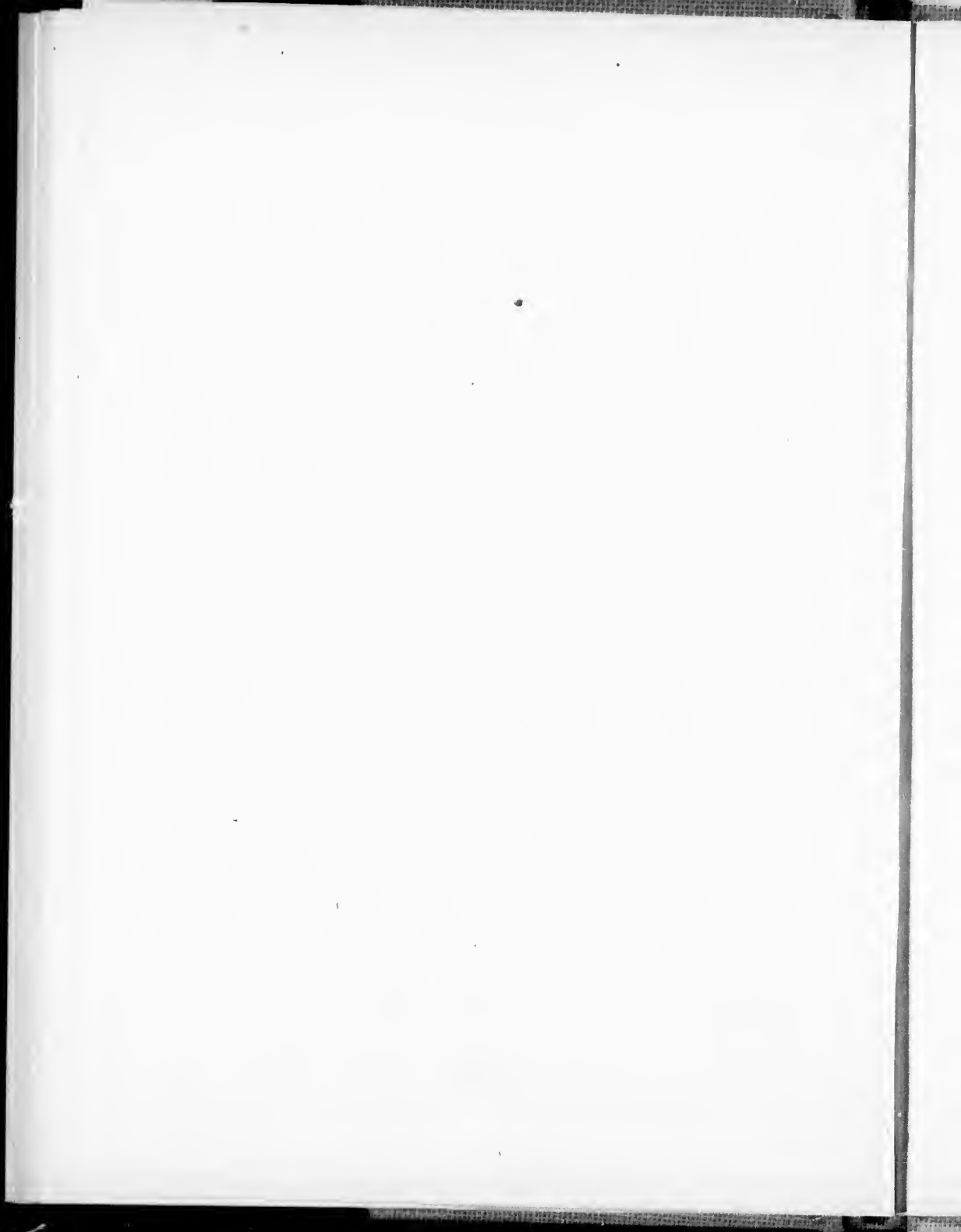
It may not be inopportune to state that every resident of the Province of Quebec and of the Province of Ontario can hunt without a licence.

Strangers to the Province must first apply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands who, if he deems expedient, grants a game license to the applicant on payment of a fee not less than twenty dollars. This license is valid for a whole season.

If the applicant is a member of a duly organized club in the Province the fee for the licence is only \$10.00.







# INDEX

	PAGE.
Fishery laws.....	51
Fishing clubs.....	41
Game .....	61
Best hunting places .....	61
Game laws.....	70
Close season.....	71
Lakes (Our) .....	22
Lakes of the Montreal region .....	23
“ of the county of Terrebonne.....	23
“ “ Saint-Maurice.....	22
“ “ Portneuf and Montmorency.....	74
“ “ Laurentides Park.....	26
“ “ Lake St John region.....	34
“ “ Rimouski and Matapédia.....	37
“ “ Témiscouata .....	38
“ “ Ottawa region.....	39
“ “ Pontiac.....	40
“ “ county of Charlevoix.....	32
“ “ Gaspé.....	36
Lake St John.....	34
Lakes to lease.....	45
Leasing of rivers and lakes.....	3
List of navigable and non-navigable rivers.....	54
Salmon and trout rivers. ....	5
River A Mars.....	16
“ Bersimis.....	17
“ Bonaventure.....	10

---

	PAGE.
River Cascapédia (Grande).....	6
“ Cascapédia (Petite).....	7
“ Escuménac.....	10
“ Esquimaux.....	20
“ Godbout.....	17
“ Grande Rivière.....	11
“ Manitou.....	19
“ Matapédia.....	8
“ Mécatina.....	20
“ Mingan.....	19
“ Moisie.....	18
“ Natashquouan.....	19
“ Nouvelle.....	17
“ Pabos.....	10
“ Pentecôte.....	18
“ Petit Saguenay.....	16
“ Ristigouche.....	7
“ Romaine.....	19
“ Saguenay.....	15
“ Ste Anne des Monts.....	13
“ St John (north shore).....	16
“ Ste Marguerite.....	15
“ Trinity.....	16
“ York.....	12
Trout fishing from 1892 to 1895.....	49

---

PAGE.

... 6  
... 7  
... 10  
... 20  
... 17  
... 11  
... 19  
... 8  
... 20  
... 19  
... 18  
... 19  
... 17  
... 10  
... 18  
... 16  
... 7  
... 19  
... 15  
... 13  
... 16  
... 15  
... 16  
... 12  
... 49

