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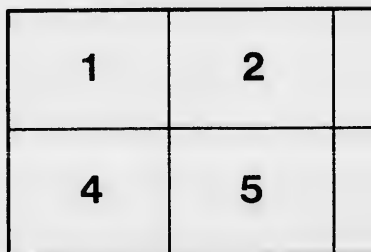
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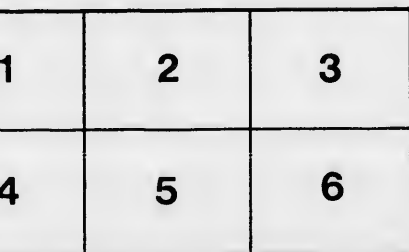
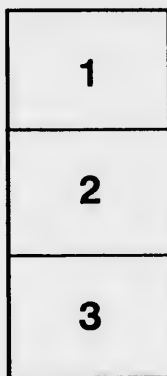
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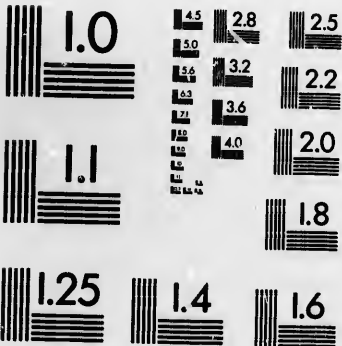
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Gun and Rod
in
New Brunswick.

ISSUED BY THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT
OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

A. T. Dunn, Surveyor-General

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GUN AND ROD
IN
NEW BRUNSWICK.

Where Moose, Caribou and Deer,
Wild Birds, Salmon and Trout
are found and how the Sports-
man can easily reach them.

ISSUED BY THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT OF THE
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. A. T. DUNN, M. P. P.,
Surveyor General.

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Government of New Brunswick.*

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New Brunswick, Canada.

New Brunswick is a province of the Dominion of Canada, lying between the easterly boundary of the State of Maine and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is traversed in all directions by railroad lines and divided almost in the centre by the beautiful and historic river St. John. Although thickly settled in many places, there are still vast tracts of the forest primeval where the foot of man rarely or never treads, and which is the domain of game animals, and birds. The waters of the rivers teem with salmon and trout. This sportsman's paradise is but a day's journey from Boston and other New England cities. The distance by rail (Boston and Maine, Maine Central and Canadian Pacific) from Boston to St. John is 454 miles and about the same to Fredericton or Woodstock. Between Boston and St. John the International steamers ply regularly all the year around. St. John is the westerly terminus of the Intercolonial railway in the Maritime

Provinces and the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific system which extends through Canadian territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From St. John the sportsman can go in any direction he may decide upon. At Fredericton he is within easy reach of the vast game preserves of York, Queens and Northumberland counties. It is but a short journey from Woodstock to the game regions of Madawaska and Victoria. In the pages which follow the haunts of different kinds of game and fishes in New Brunswick are more clearly defined and if the reader wants to test fresh fields he cannot do better than try his luck in the province of New Brunswick.



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Big Game

IN

New Brunswick.

A SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE

TO THE

PRINCIPAL HUNTING GROUNDS

IN THE PROVINCE.

PREPARED FOR THE

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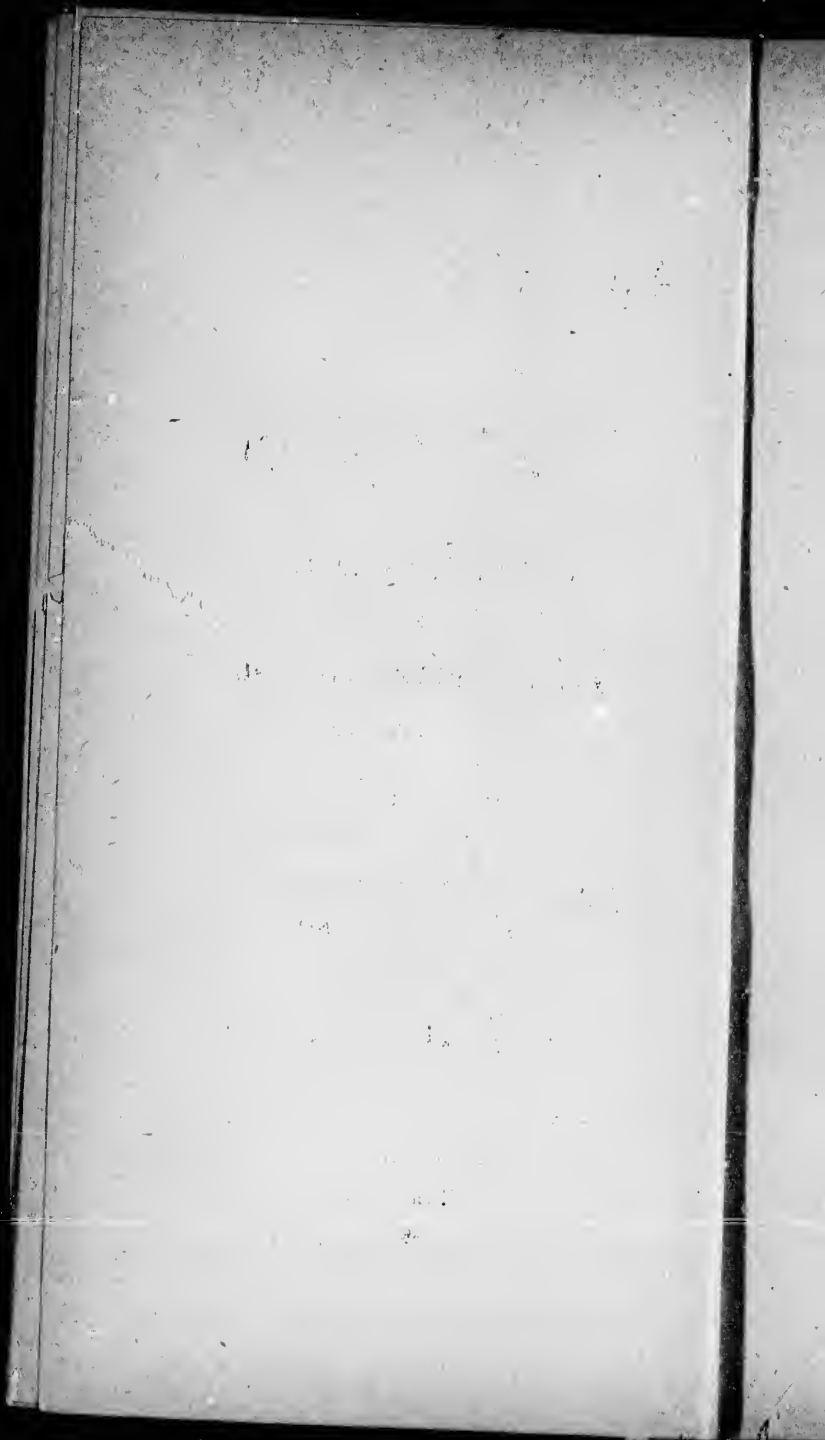
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

BY

W. K. REYNOLDS.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

1898.



NOTE.

The information contained in the following pages has been prepared by direction of the Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor General of the province of New Brunswick, the game and fishing privileges within the province being under the control of the Crown Land Department. The idea has been to furnish a comprehensive manual which will be of practical use to sportsmen in search of large game. With this object in view, an effort has been made to condense within a limited space a fair account of the game districts in the various counties, with information as to how they may be reached and as to persons from whom further particulars may be had when required. It is assumed that most of those to whom this book will be of interest are already well informed on the subject of hunting, by experience or otherwise, and therefore no attempt has been made to give advice as to outfits, etc., nor has it been thought necessary to describe camp life or the methods of moose calling, still hunting

and other features of life in the woods. A great deal that would add to the interest of a book intended for the general reader is therefore omitted, and the facts themselves are necessarily condensed. New Brunswick is already so well known as a land of game that it is not necessary to dwell upon its advantages in this respect, but it is of importance that the sportsmen who come to this country should be directed to the grounds where they will be most likely to meet with success.

Further information in respect to the game districts in general, railway routes, etc., may be had on application to Leonard B. Knight, Chief Game Commissioner, St. John, N. B.



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The Land of Big Game.

THE province of New Brunswick has more big game to the square mile of its territory than has any province of Canada, that land of big game. This is not a mere boast, nor has it always been true. Half a century ago, and within that period, there were probably better opportunities for moose and caribou hunting in the state of Maine, and there were exceptional chances for the sportsman in parts of the province of Quebec. In the course of time, however, big game has become scarce in places where it was once abundant, and many once noted regions now offer little inducement to the hunter. In other places where the moose are still found, the country is difficult of access and the journey to and from the camping ground is as long and toilsome as before the era of railways. In this age, time is considered of more value than it used to be, and even the man who is most anxious to rough it in the woods has a desire to get to those woods by the easiest and quickest route.

GUN AND ROD

In the province of New Brunswick, the big game has not only held its own of recent years, but there is every reason to believe that it has actually increased. The old guides and hunters say it is even more abundant in some localities today than it was in their early experience. This is true of the moose, and in a still greater degree of the caribou. As to the red deer, which was formerly rather scarce, it is every year reported as becoming more abundant in various districts.

In the interior of New Brunswick vast tracts of forest remain as nature made them, and are the homes of the caribou, the moose and the deer. Of the 17,393,410 acres of land, some seven million acres are yet ungranted and unsettled, and it is quite within bounds to say that at least one third of the Province is good hunting ground. It is possible that a still larger proportion might be claimed, but in this estimate due allowance is made for portions of the wilderness where game may be found but where it is not usually looked for as a matter of course. Even should an accurate survey show only five million acres of actual hunting country, there would still be room enough for a fair number

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

of hunting parties to be on the ground at one time without interfering with each other or cornering all the game.

Yet with all this area of forests, New Brunswick is far from being a wilderness as regards its population and the means of communication. The population is about a third of a million. Outside of the cities, the towns and villages are chiefly near the shore or along the principal rivers, and the fact that there are important places in all sections of the province has made the question of communication one which has been considered from the beginning. Thus it is that the facilities for travelling have always been good and are continually improving. There are over 1,600 miles of railway in the province, or a mile of railway for each nineteen miles of area, and the routes are such that any part of the hunting country is readily approached. In some instances, a railway line goes directly into the heart of moose and caribou regions.

Of the fifteen counties into which New Brunswick is divided, moose are found in at least twelve, and either moose or caribou in all but two. Either moose, caribou or deer, and in most instances all three, are found in every county. Taking a map of the province for reference,

GUN AND ROD

the best moose grounds are found to the east and north of the River St. John, north of Kings county, and extending to the northern boundaries of the province. Here there is practically a vast game preserve running 150 miles to the northward and having in some places a width of more than 100 miles east and west. Deer are found to some extent in this territory, but they are more abundant to the west of the River St. John, in the counties of York, Charlotte and Carleton. Each year, however, deer are increasing to the eastward of the river, and are now becoming plenty in the counties of Kings, Queens and Northumberland.

GAME THAT IS WORTH GETTING.

THE New Brunswick moose not only attains a great size, but is, in most instances, a very shapely animal. Bull moose with a weight of 1,000 pounds and upwards are frequently the reward of the hunter, and there is reason to believe that still larger ones, rendered wary by age and experience, successfully elude pursuit and are not to be deceived by the most skillful caller. The claims as to size have, in truth, been too modest. The head of the moose shot by Sir Harry

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Burrard, a number of years ago, had a spread of 63 inches from tip to tip of the antlers. The mounted head was presented to the Prince of Wales, and it may be that this distinction has led to it being quoted as the record moose in respect to size. As a matter of fact, this horn measurement has been exceeded in a number of instances. In the season of 1897, Mr. Decatur, of Portsmouth, N. H., killed a moose on the Deadwater Serpentine, Tobique, which had a horn measurement of 66 inches, weighed about 900 pounds and was in every respect a beautiful animal. A much heavier moose, with a measurement of 64 inches from tip to tip of the antlers, was also killed on the Tobique in the same season by Mr. W. D. Winsor, of Philadelphia. Others are yet to be heard from in respect to the size of the game, but if the record of 66 inches has not been beaten, it is quite likely it can be.

Some of the finest moose, however, have a spread of antlers of less than 50 inches, and very much less than that will satisfy the average sportsman. A splendid bull moose shot by Dr. Heber Bishop, of Boston, in December, 1897, had a spread of only 43 inches, though it had a weight of 1,000 pounds and was in

GUN AND ROD

every respect a magnificent specimen of what the forests of New Brunswick have to offer the sportsman.

The bull moose mounted and sent by the Provincial Government to the Sportsmen's Show held in Boston, in March, 1898, gives a good idea of what is considered a fair sized animal. It had a spread of $50\frac{1}{2}$ inches from tip to tip of the antlers, a length of nine feet and a height of five feet, seven inches at the fore shoulder. It was estimated to weigh about 1,000 pounds when it was shot.

One of the mounted heads, sent as part of the provincial exhibit on the same occasion, had a spread of $58\frac{3}{4}$ inches from tip to tip of antlers, the measurement being taken straight across and not diagonally, between extreme tips. By the latter mode of measurement, which is that frequently used, these antlers would have a spread of over 61 inches.

SOME POINTS IN ADVANCE.

IN a brief account of this kind it would be out of the question to attempt to give anything like a description of the game districts of the province. It will be enough to indicate some of those which are best known, and to point out the

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routes by which they are most easily reached, with such other information as will be of practical utility to the sportsman who is a stranger to the country. A trip to any of the regions thus named is likely to be attended with good results, always supposing that the hunter has an average amount of skill, a good gun and, what is of prime importance, a good guide. The latter is not hard to find, though there may be times when the best of them have so many engagements on their lists that they are hard to secure. To make sure of them it is well to write in advance to some of the persons who are mentioned in these pages as being in a position to furnish information, or to the guides themselves. The latter will be found to be very reliable as a class, and some of them have what may be very properly termed an international reputation.

Coming from the United States, the objective point of the traveller may be St. John or Fredericton, either of which can be made a centre from which to reach certain game districts, and in either city all kinds of supplies may be obtained. Both cities have excellent hotels, and it is easy for a stranger to obtain full information in regard to the

GUN AND ROD

nearest hunting grounds and their merits, in addition to any pointers which are given in these pages. Among a number who may be named in St. John as in a position to give information are George Barnhill, James H. Carnell, Joseph Daltzell, Charles Baillie and the leading hotel proprietors. In Fredericton, where there are a number of practical sportsmen, sources of information are easily found. Among others, F. B. Edgecombe, C. Fred Chestnut, James H. Hawthorne and the hotel men are good men to consult on points relating to game.

St. John and Fredericton have been specially mentioned in this connection, as being the principal cities, but the objective point of the sportsman may be any one of many other towns and villages along the lines of railway. Indeed, in some instances, parties come to the province by way of Quebec, through the Temisconata region, with such places as Edmundston, Andover or Woodstock for their destination. Or they may come by one of several other routes, making their centre at a town or village in any section of the province. On the line of the Intercolonial are such important places as Moncton, Newcastle, Chatham, Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton,

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with others that will be mentioned from time to time. At the south-western corner of the province is St. Stephen, a live and energetic town, on the border of the United States. In all of these, and in many other places, the traveller can get all the supplies required for life in the woods.

The question of where to obtain supplies is one that must be determined according to circumstances. For some districts, the better plan would be to get fitted out in the larger cities, rather than to trust to the chances of getting what is wanted at the town or village nearest the hunting grounds. These are exceptional cases, however. As a rule, and especially in the case of the best known grounds, all the requisities for camp life can be got in the town from which the sportsman and his guides make their start. In some of these places the dealers make a feature of keeping supplies of this kind and furnish printed lists with blanks to be filled in with the quantities desired. In this way the sportsman who is not a veteran in camping out is saved a good deal of thinking as to what he is likely to want. One of these lists will contain the name of 60 or 70 articles, necessities and lux-

GUN AND ROD

uries, out of which it is little trouble to make a choice. The points at which supplies may be procured are noted from time to time in the following pages, but it will be understood that, in some of the more remote places, only the necessaries are likely to be found, and those who want special lines of supply should secure them in the cities or larger towns.

The question of a selection of locality for hunting is one in which there is a wide choice. Several of the districts in New Brunswick are claimed by their admirers in each instance to be "The Home of the Moose," and as between the leading game regions there is really little choice so far as regards the possibilities of success in the hunt. Most new comers are guided largely by the experience of their acquaintances who have spied out the land in the past, but an utter stranger can never be far astray in trying any of the hunting grounds to which reference is made in this book. They are all good, and the actual "Home of the Moose" is the whole interior of the province.

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GUN AND ROD

IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

CHARLOTTE county, is at the south-
 western corner of the province,
 and has an area of more than 800,000
 acres. Of this only about one fourth is
 settled, the settlements being chiefly
 along the shore of the Bay of Fundy.
 The greater portion of the county to the
 northward is wilderness land, and in the
 early days of the lumber industry it had
 some fame as a moose country. At the
 present day, however, while moose are
 occasionally encountered, the most abun-
 dant large game is the deer, which has
 been rapidly increasing in numbers for
 several years. The best deer grounds in
 New Brunswick are in the northern part
 of Charlotte and the southern part of the
 adjacent counties of York and Sunbury.
 As to other game, bear are found in all
 parts of the county, and in the small
 settlements close to the shore there are
 times when the visits of bruin cause no
 small loss to the sheepfolds. Partridge
 are very abundant, woodcock are found
 in some localities, while various kinds of
 duck are plentiful along the shore of the
 Bay or around the lakes in the interior,
 according to the season.

Deer are also found in the western
 part of the county and can be got within

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

a few miles of St. Stephen, a town of about 3,000 people. The local sportsmen go hunting in all directions from St. Stephen and in most instances, deer are found by a drive of from ten to twenty miles. Guides are not required. One has only to drive along the highway until he comes to a good piece of woods, after which the game is easily found. A similar method may be used at St. George, a village on the Shore Line railway, 37 miles from St. Stephen and 45 miles from St. John.

While a start for the hunting grounds may be made from St. Stephen or St. George, a place which has a special reputation with both fishermen and hunters is Bonny River, on the Shore Line railway, 29 miles from St. Stephen and 53 miles from St. John. The settlement is at the junction of the Magaguadavic and Bonny Rivers, and good accomodation may be had at the Bonny River House, kept by Thomas A. Sullivan, who is an authority on the game and fishing of this part of the country, and will attend to the details of camp supplies, transportation and guides.

Three miles to the westward of Bonny River, by road, is Digdeguash lake, in the vicinity of which and along Clarence

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brook, to the northward, deer are easily found. McDougall lake, about 12 miles north-east of the settlement and reached by a good road, has its outlet into the Maguadavic river and is in the centre of that well known deer country which lies around the head waters of the Lepreau and New rivers and along the upper portion of the Maguadavic.

There is a finely appointed camp on Birch Island, in Digdeguash lake, used by fishing parties. At McDougall lake is another camp, more plainly furnished, but with all that is required by a party that is in the woods on business. It comprises a dwelling, a cook house, stable and ice house. There are also camps at several of the smaller lakes. There are no less than 52 lakes within a radius of fifteen miles from the settlement.

Transportation to the game districts is easily made by buckboard or waggon. The charge to McDougall lake is \$1.50, a day, while the wages of a guide are \$2 a day.

Mr. Sullivan will furnish any other information that may be required.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

QUEENS COUNTY.

THE eastern half of Queens county is, in, a very large sense, a moose and caribou region, and it is one which is very easily and speedily reached. It is a part of the country which has not been very extensively hunted, and is therefore much less known to the public than some of the more distant regions. There are hundreds of citizens of St. John who have no idea that one of the best hunting grounds in the province lies within five hours or so of the city, and that other citizens have actually gone out, and secured big game in response to telephone messages from the game region itself. Yet this has been done, steam and electricity combining to abridge time and distance in reaching the home of the moose and caribou.

Queens county is really in close touch with the city of St. John. In the early autumn it may be reached either by land or water. The water route is by steamer to the Washademoak, but the usual route of the hunter is by rail. Taking a train on the Intercolonial railway, the traveller goes to Norton station, a distance of 32 miles, where he takes a train of the Central railway for whatever point in Queens county he intends to make his

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base of operations. Should he go to the terminus of the line at Chipman, on the further side of the county, his railway journey will not exceed five hours, while it will, of course, be somewhat less if he stop at Washademoak or points between there and Chipman.

Supposing him to go to Cody's station, 21 miles from Norton, he is then at the Washademoak Lake. From Cody's he can take a team and drive up along the course of the famous Canaan river, a good road following the river as far as Havelock. At a distance of fifteen miles or so from Cody's is Forks stream, and here moose are likely to be found, if they have not been met with earlier on the trip. On this journey the traveller is in the moose country from the time he reaches Cole's Island, at the Washademoak. He can go north, south, east or west, with every prospect of success, and so convenient are the facilities for travel by highway that there is seldom more of a distance of three or four miles where a team cannot go and where walking is a necessity.

Good accommodation is furnished at Cole's Island at the house of Richard Cole, a veteran moose caller and guide.

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Another good guide to be found at this place is Elijah Kierstead.

The Hunter's Home, which gives its name to the locality, is kept by James Ryder, a guide of considerable note. It is twelve miles from Cole's Island, to the eastward.

Cumberland Bay Station is thirteen miles to the north of Cody's, on the Central railway. The Bay is on Grand Lake, and to the north and east of it is a large area of moose and caribou country. This station is the most convenient for the shooting at the head of Cumberland Creek or at Coal Creek. Both of these localities can be reached by team. George E. Barton will act as a guide when occasion requires. The nearest point at which supplies can be procured is Chipman.

Chipman, the terminus of the Central railway, is 45 miles from Norton and 77 miles from St. John. It is literally the centre of a wonderful game country, which reaches out from it for a distance of 30 miles or more to the east, west and north; to say nothing of the great Canaan district to the south-east, which is reached from other points and of which special mention will be made. To the north-east of Chipman is the moose country

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which lies along the Salmon river, the head waters of which are in the county of Kent. To the north is the Gaspereau river and its branches, and beyond this, to the north, is the Cain's river region, usually reached from Doaktown, on the Canada Eastern railway. To the west of Chipman are the great caribou plains, which begin in the county of Sunbury and extend north-east almost to Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland. Along the Gaspereau river are caribou plains which stretch away for four or five miles without a break, and on these it is no rare sight to see a herd of from 75 to 100 caribou, apparently waiting for a hunter who has skill enough to approach them. Coal Creek, which has already been mentioned, is also a good caribou region.

In some cases the caribou country is reached by stopping at Young's Cove Road station, five miles from Cody's. When this is done, Mr. Ferris, the station agent, can furnish a team to get to the game forests.

Information as to guides, localities, etc., will be furnished on application to H. O. Branscombe, game warden, Cumberland Bay.

Deer are found in the western part of

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the county, and their number is increasing. This section of Queens may be reached either by river steamer, or by train on the Canadian Pacific railway to Welsford, 24 miles from St. John. A journey of a few miles from Welsford will take one to the deer region.

In the proper seasons, geese and duck are abundant in the archipelago which is found in the river for a number of miles above Long Island. A good point from which to start for this class of game is Gagetown, on the River St. John, 33 miles from Fredericton, and 51 miles from St. John.

A MODERN INSTANCE.

THE advantages of having rail and telephone communication with the game regions are so obvious that no comment is required; but the recent experience of a young man may be of interest as showing how faithfully science may be the handmaid of nature in this connection. The young man in question was engaged in office duties in St. John, and the economical use of time in hunting expeditions was an object with him. He had been to Queens county in the early part of the season of 1897, but found he was a little in advance of the

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time for caribou, and that it would be necessary for him to come later when the ground was in better condition. Unwilling to take the chances of an unsuccessful mission, he arranged with Elijah Kierstead, his guide, to have a telephone message sent to him from Chipman when the indications of caribou in that vicinity became more prominent. The expected message came on Christmas day, and on the following morning the young man started to get his caribou. Taking the Intercolouial railway to Norton and the Central railway to Chipman, he reached the latter place in good time for an early dinner at Mrs. Darragh's hotel. After dinner he drove twelve miles to Faraher's, where he remained that night. On the following morning he went to the caribou grounds, about three miles distant. A number of single caribou were seen within the next day or two, and finally a herd numbering between 80 and 100 came within range. He had no trouble in securing his quota of three fine animals, and by New Year's day he was back in St. John. This is a modern instance of hunting in the wilds of New Brunswick.

Supplies can be procured at Chipman. The names of several guides have already

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been given, and others will be mentioned in connection with the Cauaan river.

One of the best moose callers in this or any other part of the country is Louis Sabatis, of Upper Gagetown, an Indian whose name is found in many narratives of hunting and whose face and form are to be seen in the paintings of the late Charles C. Ward. Louis is well advanced in years, however, and when he is taken on a trip it is necessary for a younger man to accompany him.

THE HAPPY LAND OF CANAAN.

THE Cauaan river takes its rise in Westmorland county, and flows through Queens county until it reaches its outlet at Washademoak Lake. On the northern side of it, chiefly in Queens county, but including also a portion of Westmorland and Kent, is what is known as the Canaan moose region. This may be said to include a tract of country about 30 miles in length from east to west, and with an average width of about half that distance from north to south. This does not include the Salmon river district, which lies to the north, and to which some reference has already been made.

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The Canaan region is one of the best in New Brunswick for moose, and it is to some extent a caribou country as well. It has never been hunted to such a degree as to injure it, and it is very easily reached from St. John. The land and water routes already named as methods of reaching Queens county may be used, but a more direct way of getting to the best part of the Canaan district is by taking the Intercolonial railway from St. John to Petitcodiac, 66 miles, and thence by the Elgin & Havelock railway to Havelock station, a distance of thirteen miles. From this point teams can be taken to parts of the moose and caribou country at distances of from eight to 20 miles from Havelock. Accommodation at Havelock can be had at Price's hotel, rate \$1.50 a day, and both teams and supplies can be procured on the spot. The guides resident at Havelock are Howard Alward and E. P. Harrington. The wages of guides are \$2 a day.

The best moose and caribou ground is considered to be that north of New Canaan river and extending from the Intercolonial railway westward to the head of Hector brook. The best for moose alone, and the most easily reached,

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is the section of country lying between Forks stream and Alward brook. For caribou alone, the section preferred is that between Alward brook and the Intercolonial railway.

Speaking in a general way, and considerably within bounds, a distance of from ten to 20 miles by team from Havelock will put the hunter on good ground for either moose or caribou. Twelve miles will take him to specially good moose ground, while the caribou feeding grounds are reached at 20 miles. Moose and caribou are to be found at close distance, however, as at Alward brook, which is eight miles from Havelock by team. Nevers brook, also eight miles from Havelock, is another good part of the country for moose. The cost of a team from Havelock to this place is \$2. Riley Harrington is the resident guide. He is prepared to put up sportsmen and supply the provisions at a charge of \$1.50 a day for each man, or he will furnish the outfit and do the cooking for the party, they finding the provisions, for wages of \$2.50 a day.

Forks stream, a noted locality for moose, is sixteen miles from Havelock. The resident guides are Cyrus Kierstead and Asa F. Ryder, both at Ida.

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In addition to the guides already mentioned in connection with Canaan, are those previously mentioned in dealing with other parts of Queens county, such as James H. Ryder, Hunter's Home, and Elijah Kierstead, Cole's Island. A Canaan guide, not before named, is Dalton Humphrey, New Canaan. Information as to guides and other matters may be obtained from H. A. Keith, Havelock, Kings county, or S. E. McDonald, Cherry Vale, Queens county.

Bear are found throughout the woods of Queens county, while there is abundance of smaller, but far from unimportant game, such as the lynx, wild cat, raccoon, red fox, otter, mink and marten.

A BATTLE TO THE DEATH.

WHEN two bull moose seek to adjust their grievances by a resort to the wager of battle, the stronger usually retires a victor, or rather the weaker retires leaving the stronger in possession of the field. There are times when the victory is dearly gained, as is shown by the scarred faces of some of the veterans, and still stronger evidence is found in prongs of antlers which have pierced the skull so deeply as to remain

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there, broken off short and firmly imbedded in the bone. In some cases these have apparently caused little inconvenience, but at other times the result has been a suppurating sore. Rarely, however, does it happen that the combatants prolong the combat until death comes to both of them, but such was the result of a moose duel on the borders of a lake on North Forks stream, early in November, 1897. No mortal eye witnessed what must have been a prolonged and fearful contest, but when Cyrus Kierstead found the bodies in the lake the story of what had taken place was easy to understand. The ground for some distance from the lake was torn and trampled where the furious animals had charged upon each other, and when the bodies were examined the antlers were found to be so firmly interlocked that it was impossible to separate them. In order to secure one good pair, the finder sawed the other pair away, it not occurring to him at the time that the interlocked antlers would be of considerably more value than many pair in the ordinary condition.

In this instance it was evident that the stronger had gone to his death because of his strength. One of the two was much stronger than the other, and under ordin-

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other, the antlers of the two locked
together, and it was then the larger
moose thought he had the smaller at his
mercy. So he had, as far as the ability
to push him about and force him back-
ward was concerned, but when the larger
animal forced the smaller into the lake
both were involved in a common peril
and shared a common fate.

SUNBURY AND YORK COUNTIES.

SUNBURY lies between Queens and
York counties, the distance be-
tween the two latter being about sixteen
miles. The northern boundary of Sun-
bury is Northumberland, while the north-
east corner touches the county of Kent.
It will thus be seen that the upper or
northern part of Sunbury, between Sal-
mon river, Grand Lake and the South-
west Miramichi, is part of the moose
and caribou country referred to in con-
nection with Queens county. It lies to
the westward of Salmon river; the Gas-
pereau flows through it and the noted
Cain's river district is immediately to the
north in Northumberland. It is thus in

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the centre of a good moose and caribou region, It may be reached either from Chipman, as already described, or from Fredericton, either by the Canada Eastern railway or by going to Sheffield, on the St. John river. If at the latter place, a drive of 20 miles will reach the Bull Pasture, the first of a series of caribou plains, which are found here and there far into the Mirimichi country.

The lower part of Sunbury and York, between the River St. John and Charlotte county, is a good red deer district, in which is included the northern portion of Charlotte county. The Canadian Pacific railway, from either Fredericton or St. John, gives easy access to this part of the country at various points along the line.

All of the northern part of York county is a moose and caribou region, and it is a part of the great hunting country in which are included portions of the adjacent counties of Carleton, Victoria and Northumberland. With Fredericton as the point of departure, a great extent and variety of game country can be reached. The Canadian Pacific railway and its connections lead up to Madawaska, and beyond it into the province of Quebec, while the Canada Eastern

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

railway goes across the country to Chatham, connecting with the Intercolonial railway for all points in the counties on the north or Gulf shore. The Canada Eastern railway is the direct route from Fredericton to the hunting grounds along the South-west Miramichi and its tributaries, including Cains river, and for the hunting country to the north, both in York and Northumberland. Cains river will be dealt with in connection with the latter county.

One of the best parts of York County for moose and caribou is from the head of Keswick river through to the head of the Nashwaak. The most convenient railway point from which to reach this section, is Upper Keswick station, on the Canadian Pacific railway, 30 miles from Fredericton. From this place it is only six or seven miles to the hunting grounds. Guides may be secured or any other information had on application to Frank Bird, Upper Keswick. Among the guides in this vicinity are William West, Lewis Brewer and Avery Morehouse. The wages of guides are \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Hotel accommodation can be had at Upper Keswick station.

Another route to the game regions of York is by going on the Canada Eastern

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railway from Fredericton to Cross creek, a distance of 26 miles, then travelling by team 20 miles to that part of the country which lies between the Nashwaak and the South-west Miramichi. There is a good moose country in all this part of York, on both sides of the Miramichi, as well as around North Branch, which empties into this river in the adjoining county of Carleton.

Boiestown, 48 miles from Fredericton, on the Canada Eastern railway, is another point of departure to the moose and caribou regions to the north. Caribou, indeed, are found within a few miles of the place. Accommodation can be had at Duffy's hotel.

It is by way of Boiestown that the famed locality known as the Crooked Deadwater is reached, and the journey to it is easier than many have been led to suppose. The Deadwater is at the extreme northern point of York county, where the West Branch of the Little South-west Miramichi crosses from Victoria to Northumberland. A reference to the map will show a number of lakes in this vicinity, and the whole region is one abounding with moose. A convenient way of going to the Crooked Deadwater from Boiestown is to go up

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

the South-west Miramichi river to the point where Rocky brook flows into it, and then by way of Rocky brook to the Deadwater region. It may also be reached by aid of the lumber roads which run to the northward from the vicinity of Boiestown. The Deadwater is the centre of a great moose country which extends into all the surrounding counties.

One of the best guides in the province, Henry Braithwaite, resides at Stanley, York county. He is much in demand and receives more than the average wages during the season. It was Mr. Braithwaite who, secured the handsome bull moose sent by the Provincial government as a part of the mounted exhibit at the Sportsman's Exhibition in Boston, in March, 1898. This moose was shot in the Crooked Deadwater region.

CARLETON COUNTY.

THE best hunting ground in Carleton county is around the South-west Miramichi and the streams which empty into it. This is a continuation of the game region of York county. The most convenient point of the Canadian Pacific railway by which to reach these region from Carleton county is Bristol station

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27 miles from Woodstock and 92 miles from Fredericton. From Bristol a stage runs to Foreston on the South-west Miramichi, three times a week. The distance is fifteen miles.

Foreston is only a few miles from the source of the South-west, and from this point there is good canoeing down the river. Canoes can be hired at Foreston, and if one wishes to return that way, a canoe voyage can be made for 50 or 60 miles to Boiestown, which is a station of the Canada Eastern, or it may be prolonged as far as one chooses to go on the same river. If one prefer, he can drive six miles beyond Foreston, instead of taking a canoe there, and he will then have only five miles to travel to reach good hunting grounds on the North Branch, at a distance of 26 miles from where he leaves the railway at Bristol.

From Foreston to the Forks of the river, eight miles, there is a waggon road, and there is good canoeing to Miramichi lake, which is in York county, about six miles from the boundary of Carleton county. The lake is twelve miles from the Forks and about 35 miles from Bristol. There is capital hunting ground for both moose and caribou around this lake and the brooks in the vicinity.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Another good hunting ground is that to the south of the South-west Miramichi and west of Becaguimec river, near the head of the Nashwaak. Leaving the railway at Hartland, a drive of twelve miles over a good road will bring one within five miles of the hunting ground. A moose with antlers measuring 49 inches, and in other ways a fine animal, was killed here last autumn.

The moose country along the Victoria county line and head waters of the Odell river lies largely in the latter county, but it may be reached from Bath station, which is 30 miles above Woodstock. From Bath there is a good road through Johnville and Chapman, twelve miles from the station and within about eight miles of hunting ground.

About eight miles from Woodstock, on the eastern side of the river St. John, is a large caribou plain running parallel to the river, which was formerly the resort of large numbers of moose. They disappeared for a time, but quite a number have been seen within the last three years and two were shot there last season.

Caribou are found in Carleton county on all the hardwood ridges on the eastern side of the river, within a short distance of the clearings.

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Deer are found on the western side of the river, wherever there are small tracts of forest, from the boundary line of Maine to the River St. John. On the eastern side of the river they are found for only a distance of eight or ten miles from the banks. The deer in this county, as well as in York and Charlotte, have come from the westward beyond the borders of Maine. Deer are not among the original animals of the New Brunswick forests, and were unknown in the province prior to the year 1818.

Supplies, in the way of provisions, may be had at the more important stations along the line of railway, as well as at Glassville, eight miles from Bristol on the Miramichi road. Woodstock, the capital of the county, is a place where one may have his choice of stores.

The ordinary wages of guides are from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. Among the guides are John Demarchant, Bath; Miriam Prosser and Jordan Prosser, Windsor; Philip Crouse, Richard Bartlett and Rainsford Grey, Foreston, and Edward Port, Glassville. Further information as to guides, localities, etc., may be had by addressing P. Corbett, game warden, Bath.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

VICTORIA COUNTY AND THE TOBIQUE

THE Tobique river runs through the centre of Victoria county, from north-east to south-west. The whole of the main river lies within the county, but of the four branches of the head waters the Little Tobique has its beginning in Restigouche and the Serpentine in Northumberland. Nictor lake, in the former county, and Serpentine lake, in the latter, are part of the Tobique game region, while Nepisiguit lake, at the head of Nepisiguit river, is sometimes spoken of in the same connection, though it is also part of the hunting region reached by ascending the latter stream from Bathurst.

The Tobique hunting region has a great name, and deserves it. It has been, and still is, one of the best parts of the province for moose or caribou, and it is one of the most convenient in which to hunt. A glance at the map will show how thoroughly the country is watered by the Tobique river and the tributary streams, extending as they do over so wide an area, and in so many directions. They are the sportsman's highways in this part of New Brunswick, and much of the travelling can be done in canoes with great ease. The portages are short

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and easy, the longest being that between Nictor and Nepisiguit lakes, a distance of three miles. The old Indian portage between the system of waters of the St. John and the Miramichi was a little over a mile in length. From the Tobique waters, indeed, one may portage and descend the Upsalquitch, which flows into the Restigouche on the Quebec boundary; the Nepisiguit, which empties into La Baie de Chaleur, or the Miramichi, which descends to the bay of that name on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The possibilities of canoe voyages in this part of New Brunswick are simply enormous.

Mention has already been made of that part of Victoria county near the Carleton county line, around the head waters of the Odell river and streams running into the Miramichi. Speaking generally, the Tobique game country begins within 20 miles of the junction of the river with the St. John, and all the region through which the Tobique and its tributaries flow is a land abounding with moose and caribou. The choice of localities varies at different times in the season. In September and early in October, when canoes are available, some of the best places are the Deadwater on the Serpentine river, Serpentine lake, Trousers

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lake, Long lake, Nictor and Nepisiguit lakes. For still hunting, it is worth while to try the Gulquac river, the head waters of the Wapskehegan and Odell rivers, Sisson lake and Sisson Branch stream. The Gulquac is a fine caribou country.

This does not exhaust the list of good localities. It may be said that the readiest way of getting a full list is to consult a map which gives the names of all the lakes and rivers. Some of them are better than others, but nearly all are good. In addition to those just named, Riviere des Chutes, Lindsay brook, the Deadwater of the Southwest Miramichi, Muddy lake, Gulquac lake and Island lake, are hunting grounds of the best kind. How these localities are reached will be told later.

Andover, 49 miles above Woodstock, is the point on the Canadian Pacific railway from which the Tobique is reached. Here supplies can be procured, and guides may be had on application to J. A. Perley, of Perley's hotel, who is a good authority on the game and game regions of Victoria county.

When guides are secured at Andover, they are usually sent three days ahead to Riley brook, which is 53 miles from

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the town. The hunting party can leave Andover on the morning of the third day, taking the Tobique Valley railway to Plaster Rock, 29 miles from Andover. On the following morning they can go to the hunting grounds. Moose and caribou may be seen at any time after leaving the Forks, which are six miles above Riley brook, during the journey of 30 miles or so between the Forks and the lakes, the North Branch or the Serpentine.

From Andover to the Forks is 63 miles and from the Forks to the Serpentine Deadwater is seventeen miles.

There is hotel accomodation at Plaster Rock, and teams can be hired to convey passengers and luggage to the lakes at any time during the season.

Starting from Plaster Rock station there is a good team road to the Deadwater on the South-west Miramichi, a distance of about 20 miles. This road runs along the Wapskehegan and Riviere des Chutes, up Lindsay brook until it reaches the Miramichi Deadwater. Canoes can be hauled over the route. There is also a good team road up to the Deadwater on the left hand branch of Riviere des Chutes.

When travelling with a canoe, one can go from the Forks up the Serpentine to

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Serpentine lake, from the latter to Portage and Adder lakes, thence to Long lake and Trousers lake, proceeding from Trousers lake down the Right Hand Branch of the Tobique to the place of starting at the Forks. On this trip good hunting will be found all along the route, but the journey is not an easy one and will require about three weeks time. As little luggage as possible should be taken.

In addition to the localities already named as good for still hunting in the early winter, there are a number of others, such as Burnt Land brook, Three Brooks, Two Brooks, Blue Mountain lake, Reed and Hut hinson lakes, etc., with numerous barrens which are the resorts of caribou. With the exception of Blue Mountain lake, where it is necessary to walk quite a distance, the barrens are easy of access from the main road and can be got at by teams on the old lumber portages.

Nearly all the parties who visited the Tobique during the season of 1897 succeeded in getting moose, and in a number of instances they secured two moose and two caribou. In the rutting season game is so abundant that even the novice in hunting is likely to see moose

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around the lakes in the evening or early morning. In the majority of cases last autumn the moose were seen in daylight. Later in the season, about the last of September, the services of the expert moose caller are required.

At Victor lake, of which mention has been made, is a great hunting ground. It is a mountainous country, and Bald Mountain, near the lake, has a height of 2,537 feet. Several of the other mountains near at hand have an altitude nearly as great.

The ordinary wages of a guide on the Tobique are from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day and found. He will supply a canoe, and the hunting party furnishes tents, cooking outfit and provisions. The following guides are available: Thomas Wright, Charles Wright, John Linton and James Linton, Three Brooks; Dolfred Giberson, Mauger Giberson, Duncan Wright and Howard Finamore, Arthurette; Robert Marston, Asa Marston and Norman Wright, Sisson Ridge; John Jenkins and Perry Jenkins, Burnt Land Brook; Ernest Ferguson, Renben Ross and Purd Ross, Riley Brook; Thomas Day, Plaster Rock; Ambrose Lockwood, Joseph Trumbly, Frank Motten, and Frank Francis, Indian Point; Henry Baird,

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Bairdsville, and Jeremiah Haffard, Forest Glen. Information as to guides may be had from J. A. Perley, Andover, as previously noted, and from Asa Marston, game warden Sisson Ridge.

IN MADAWASKA COUNTY.

THE best hunting grounds in the county of Madawaska are those around Green river and the Restigouche. Though the greater portion of the latter river lies in Restigouche county, a portion of what are called its head waters are in Madawaska.

The Restigouche is reached from St. Leonard station, on the Canadian Pacific railway, from which its connecting brooks are about fifteen miles distant. Parties who wish to take this route can communicate with Albert Young, Accommodation hotel, St. Leonard, who will furnish a conveyance to the hunting grounds. The Restigouche, (Left Hand Branch) has good hunting ground from the upper part of the settlement to its head waters, and is especially good at the extreme head, where there is a long stretch of dead water. There are no lakes of any note in this section, and below the dead water there is only an occasional place for

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moose calling on the river proper. For caribou and deer, however, this part of the country is superior to the Green River section.

Another way of reaching this Dead-water is by going up Grand river, which empties into the St. John a few miles above St. Leonard. Following the Grand river a dozen miles or so, the Wogonic is reached and a short portage made from it to the Wogan, which empties into the Restigouche.

The Green River hunting country is reached from Edmundston, on the Canadian Pacific railway. The mode of conveyance is either by team to First lake, a distance of 28 miles, by poleing up the river or by towing, the latter plan being the preferable one. The best hunting grounds are on the main stream above the Third falls and on the Little Forks. This section has been hunted very little and moose are abundant, but there are few caribou or deer. It is largely composed of burnt land on which there is a young growth of hardwood, making it a natural feeding ground for moose. One defect is that there is scarcely any dead water on any part of this section, but in other respects, and for those who have been accustomed to hunt

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

away from the water, it is a good part of
the country for moose.

The Lake Branch, the upper part of
the river, is also a good section for game,
but it is more frequented by hunting
parties, and the chances of success are
not so good for the new comer.

From the upper part of Green river a
crossing may be made to the Quatawam-
kedgwick, usually called the Kedgwick,
river, which flows into the Restigo uche
The distance, over a good portage, is
seven miles. The canoe voyage may be
made to Metapedia or to Campbellton,
and it will be through a fine country for
large game:

There is also good moose ground on the
upper part of the Iroquois river, which
empties into the St. John a few miles
below Edmundston, but one difficulty
about hunting on it is that the head
waters are in the province of Quebec, and
a visitor with license to hunt in New
Brunswick only, might get into trouble
by pushing on into the game regions
beyond the boundary line.

Supplies for hunting parties can be
procured at Edmundston.

The wages of guides in this part of the
country are usually \$2 a day. The
number of guides is not large and infor-

GUN AND ROD

mation regarding them may be had by addressing Milton Dayton, game warden, Edmundston.

THE RESTIGOUCHE REGION.

The county of Restigouche lies at the extreme north of New Brunswick and has an area of more than two million acres, only a small portion of which is settled. In the vast tracts of forest in the interior, the moose, caribou and bear, abound, but the game regions to the westward are more easily approached from the Tobique and Madawaska than from the settled parts of the county on the northern and eastern shore. It is not necessary to make a long journey into the interior, however, for what is considered the best shooting in the county is found within easy reach of the Restigouche river and of Campbellton, an important station on the Intercolonial railway, reached in a few hours from St. John.

The county of Restigouche is to a very large degree as nature made it. Of the 2,072,710 acres which comprise its area, about 1,843,590 remain vacant lands, and in this great territory are the forests where the moose and caribou are found.

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It is a well watered country, and one to delight the explorer. The county has several important rivers, the chief of which is the Restigouche. The waters of this fine stream are estimated to have a length of about 200 miles, partly in the province of Quebec, of which the lower portion of the river is the boundary, and the remainder in New Brunswick. What appears on the maps as the source of the river, is that portion which begins in Madawaska, and is there called the Restigouche, because that name was given to it by the early English settlers. There has been a contention that this part of the river is rather in the nature of a branch, and that the true Restigouche is what is called the Quatawamkedgwick. It is not necessary to explain that the latter is an Indian word, and according to the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, a former governor of New Brunswick, it should be spelled "Quah-tahwahamquahduavic." As a matter of convenience, it is usually called the Kedgwick. Other streams which empty into the Restigouche are the great fishing river Metapedia, coming from the province of Quebec, the point of junction being twelve miles above Campbellton, and the Upsalquitch, six miles above the

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Metapedia, flowing from the interior of the county. About 30 miles above the Upsalquitch, in following the Restigouche river, is the Patapedia, which comes from Quebec and forms part of the boundary line. The hunter is chiefly concerned with the main river, Restigouche and Upsalquitch.

One of the best moose and caribou districts in the county, and perhaps the very best, lies about 20 miles from Campbellton, and is reached by the main road which goes across the country to the Tobique. This district extends for more than 30 miles back. During the season of 1897, this ground was visited by sportsmen from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and London, England, all of whom met with good success and assured their guides that they would return to the same ground for fresh triumphs in future seasons.

It is not always necessary to go many miles from Campbellton to get caribou, as they have frequently been shot quite close to the town. They have been found at Parker lake, only four miles distant. Some years ago, one was caught alive at the railway freight house, and in the season of 1896 a caribou was shot within six miles of Campbellton by Jack

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Barbarie, a lad twelve years of age. The father of Jack is O. A. Barbarie, the station agent at this place, who is a prime authority on all that relates to both fishing and shooting around the Restigouche.

The good moose ground found at Stillwater, on the upper Restigouche, has been mentioned in connection with Madawaska. When one desires to reach this place from Restigouche, a start is made by going to Metapedia station, 13 miles beyond Campbellton. From Metapedia it is 41 miles up the Restigouche river until the Portage road is reached, and by that road the distance to Stillwater is thirteen miles.

At Dawsonville, about six miles above Metapedia, on the Restigouche, is the house kept by John Dawson, who can supply teams, boats and guides. The charge for a team with a pair of horses, to go to Metapedia station to get travelers and their luggage, say four people, is \$4. Mr. Dawson will also supply horses for towing scows.

A party can leave Dawsonville and go to the Kedgwick river, 50 miles, in three days; in a covered scow towed by horses. The cost of a scow, furnished with a stove and other conveniences, with three men

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and three horses, is \$10 a day. Guides cost \$2.50 and cooks \$2. On the way to the Kedgwick between the Patapedia river and Tracy Brook, is also a moose district with a long established reputation. Indeed, the whole of this section of the country is a game region. The Kedgwick is reached by canoe and portage within three days from Campbellton.

A good bit of moose country, thirteen miles from Dawsonville, is in the vicinity of Two Brooks.

Another course is to take a team at Campbellton and drive nineteen miles to the camp at Popelogan brook, then to take the Tobique road for 28 miles to the hunting grounds on the Upsalquitch river. The outfit can be taken on a team. The charge for a pair of horses and truck is \$4 a day, and a carriage to take a passenger direct to the grounds costs \$5.

Other good moose grounds in this county are reached from Charlo station, nineteen miles below Campbellton. What is known as "The Meadow" lies south-east of the Upsalquitch, and about 23 miles from Charlo station by a good truck road. This is both a moose and caribou district and covers an area of more than 20 miles. There is shooting

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all along the route, after the game country is reached.

Guides, finding canoes, bedding, cooking utensils, etc., may be had at Campbellton for three dollars a day. When they do not find such outfit, the usual charge is \$2 a day. Among the well-known guides are C. B. Gray, Thomas Downs, Thomas Charette and James Kean, Campbellton. Louis Michel and Joseph Bernard are Indian guides at Mission Point, on the Quebec side of the river opposite Campbellton, and there are other guides among the Indians at this place. On the main river, John Wyers and Fred. Wyers are well known as guides. Their nearest post office address is Robinsonville.

The principal moose sections in the eastern part of the county, those south of Campbellton and Charlo and around the Upsalquitch, are within easy reach of Campbellton or Charlo, by a journey of two days or less. In past years, before the restrictions of the game laws, the records of moose and caribou shot by different parties was astonishing at times. In one instance, two men shot fourteen caribou in one day. Fortunately for the sportsmen of today, Restigouche has been so abundantly provided

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with game that the slaughter of previous years has had no perceptible effect on the opportunities for getting either moose or caribou at the present time.

Campbellton is centrally situated in a game country, for apart from that which lies in the province of New Brunswick, there is a great territory to the north, in the province of Quebec, including the famed Shickshocks mountains in Gaspé. It must be remembered, however, that a New Brunswick game license is of no effect north of the Restigouche and Patapédia rivers. Those who have a license in Quebec will find Campbellton a convenient headquarters for the section of game country in question.

The wonderful salmon and trout fishing of Restigouche is elsewhere mentioned. Campbellton is only thirteen miles by rail from the headquarters of the Restigouche Salmon Club at Metapédia. Dalhousie, a well known summer resort of New Brunswick, is sixteen miles from Campbellton.

In the spring and autumn, the shores of this county and of all the other counties on La Baie de Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, afford great opportunities for the shooting of wild geese, brant and duck of various kinds.

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They are found within a few miles of Campbellton. The record of fourteen black duck killed at one shot shows what possibilities exist in this part of the country.

Partridge are abundant in the woods, and a tramp of two or three hours in search of them is likely to be well rewarded.

A railway from Campbellton to the westward, passing through some of the best of the game regions, is one of the probabilities of the near future.

There is a choice of several hotels at Campbellton, and at Charlo good accommodation may be had at the Bay Shore house, kept by Mrs. Henderson. Supplies can be procured both at Campbellton and Charlo.

Further information on various points may be had by addressing J. S. Bassett, game warden, Charlo. An excellent authority on the hunting, fishing and resources of Restigouche generally, is W. A. Mott, M. P. P., Campbellton. O. A. Barbarie, the station master at Campbellton, and Dr. Henry Lunam, of Campbellton, are also good men from whom to get information.

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GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

THE county of Gloucester adjoins Restigouche county on the south east, and while better settled than the latter in proportion to its area, has still some 700,000 acres of ungranted land, much of which, as will be seen, is a fine country for game of various kinds.

The Nepisiguit River, that stream so widely known for the excellence of its salmon and trout fishing, has a length of about 84 miles from its mouth to Nepisiguit lake, in the north-western part of Northumberland near the boundary of Restigouche. For more than half of its length it runs through the northern portion of Northumberland, but the Nepisiguit is always associated with the name of Gloucester and the start for the hunting grounds along the river is made from Bathurst. This is an attractive town on the Intercolonial railway, 211 miles from St. John by that line and 158 miles from Fredericton, by the Canada Eastern to Chatham Junction and thence by the Intercolonial. It has several hotels, and the stores are very well equipped for supplying all kinds of requisites for camp life.

The best moose, caribou and bear hunting on the Nepisiguit is found around the

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head waters and in the vicinity of the lakes, among which is Nictor lake, already referred to in connection with the Tobique, and which is just over the border in Restigouche county. Here is the Bald Mountain hunting ground, one of the best to be found anywhere. The mountain is the second highest in the province, but its height of 2,537 feet is exceeded by another Bald Mountain, the Sagamook, one of two which bear that descriptive designation in Northumberland county, and which has a height of 2,700 feet. It may be well to note that the name of Bald Mountain occurs several times in the nomenclature of the province, and as at least two with that title are within 40 miles of each other in the big game regions, the stranger should clearly understand the locality of the particular one of which he is in search.

Good shooting may be had much nearer Bathurst, however, and parties have had success at points less than 20 miles up the river. In the season of 1896, a gentleman from Halifax, who had very little time to spare, made his hunting cruise to Gordon Brook, near Great falls, the latter point being 20 miles from Bathurst. In seven days he succeeded in getting a moose, two caribou and a

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bear. There is big game all along the river for more than 60 miles above Great Falls, or Grand Falls, as the place is usually called. One of the largest heads in the New Brunswick exhibit in Boston was from a moose shot at Forty-four Mile brook, on this river. Further up, the chances increase in proportion to the distance. In the season of 1896 some gentlemen from Chicago spent three weeks on the river and killed three moose, three deer and three bear.

The facilities for reaching the hunting grounds are excellent. If a man is in a hurry, he can procure his supplies after he arrives at Bathurst on the morning train and be at one of the good hunting grounds the same evening. Generally speaking, however, a journey of two days is required to get to the choice localities, and three days to reach the grounds at the head of the river. The mode of travel is by team road and canoe. In going to the headwaters a man may leave Bathurst at a convenient hour in the forenoon, drive by a good road to Great Falls, where, as at other fishing points on the river, there is a comfortable camp. Here he can rest for the night, and make an early start for the hunting grounds on the following morning.

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In the south-east portion of Gloucester, around the upper waters of the Big Tracadie river and other streams, and thence south across the boundary of Northumberland, are found moose, caribou and deer, as well as bear. This part of the country may be reached either by team from Bathurst or by taking the Intercolonial railway from Bathurst to Red Pine station, thirteen miles.

The Gulf shore of Gloucester county is a wonderful part of the country for wild geese, brant and duck. The north-east winds bring these birds direct from "the dismal shore of cold and pitiless Labrador," and the geese have their breeding places around the lakes of Miscou Island, at the entrance of La Baie de Chaleur at the extreme north-east of the county. From this island all along the shore to the southward, through Gloucester, Northumberland, and Kent, are places famed for this class of game. One of the most notable of these places in Gloucester, and one very accessible, is along the south-east coast for 30 miles or so from Shippegan Gully. In this distance are included the long stretches of sand bars which form the Tracadie Lagoon, and which are continued down the coast to Tabusintac. There are more

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than 40 miles of these sand bars, where the finest of geese and other birds may be found in great numbers.

This part of the coast is readily reached from Bathurst by the Caraquet and Gulf Shore railways. By the former it is 65 miles from Bathurst to Shippegan. Connection with the Gulf Shore railway is made at Pokemouche Junction, 57 miles from Bathurst, and this latter railway runs along the south-east coast to Tracadie, a distance of fourteen miles. Good accommodation may be had at John Young's, Tracadie. At Big Tracadie arrangements have been made for an hotel for the benefit of tourists and sportsmen.

The wages of guides in Gloucester county range from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. The game warden for the county is William Gray, jr., who is himself a guide of 20 years' experience. Henry Bishop, postmaster of Bathurst, is very well informed on all that relates to either the game or fish of Gloucester, and is a good man from whom to get further information.

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NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE county of Northumberland, the largest in New Brunswick, has an area of 2,756,000 acres, of which less than one half is granted. The north-western portion of the county is a vast forest, and much of it is simply a great and unexplored game region. Of the two and three-quarter million acres in the county, at least two million offer inducements to the hunter of big game, and in these are included some of the finest moose and caribou grounds in the province.

The settled portion of Northumberland is that to the eastward, and to the southward along the South-west Miramichi river. The lower part of the North-west Miramichi also flows through settled country. The county is well watered by the various branches of the Miramichi and their tributaries, as well as by a portion of the Nepisiguit river, which flows through the northern part and has its outlet in the county of Gloucester. The game region is well supplied with lakes.

Northumberland is an easy county to reach. The Canada Eastern railway runs across the country from Fredericton, following the course of the South-west

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Miramichi. From Fredericton to Chatham Junction, where connection is made with the Intercolonial railway for points north or south, is 108 miles, and from Fredericton to Chatham on this line is 120 miles. The Intercolonial railway runs north and south through the county. Newcastle, on this line, is six miles north of Chatham Junction, 114 miles from Fredericton and 167 miles from St. John. On both of these railways, as will be shown, are a number of stations, from which the hunting grounds may be easily reached. Some of the best grounds to the northwest, however, are reached only by a long journey after the railway is left behind.

Chatham and Newcastle are both important towns, about five miles apart on the Miramichi river where it approaches the sea, and both are ports largely interested in the shipping and lumber trade. There is good hotel accommodation at both places and the opportunity to obtain all kinds of supplies for hunting parties, as well as teams for reaching any part of country. The stranger may also be able to get some valuable pointers from prominent residents of Chatham and Newcastle who are enthusiastic sportsmen of long experience.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Supplies may also be had at the principal stations along the line of the Canada Eastern railway. The charges for provisions will be found reasonable. It may be added that in all this part of the country the hotel rates, charges for teams and the like, will be found moderate. This, indeed, may be claimed of all parts of the province to which the sportsman may make his way.

Taking either Chatham or Newcastle as a starting point, the best moose and caribou country, with some deer is that to the west and north-west. Portions of this region, such as that on the South-west Miramichi and its tributaries, may be most conveniently reached by going from either Chatham, Newcastle or Fredericton, on the Canada Eastern railway to Boiestown, Doaktown, or one of two or three other stations which may be made points of departure for the hunting grounds. In other instances it may be better to take the road direct from Newcastle for points to the west and north-west. This is a matter that each sportsman can settle for himself after he has decided on his objective point in the woods, and on which he can easily get advice in either of the first mentioned places.

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Supposing one to be at Newcastle, one of the finest of hunting grounds lies to the westward in the vicinity of Guagus lake, on the Little South-west Miramichi. The game region here is a large one and affords ample room for a number of hunting parties at one time. It is reached by taking a team at Newcastle and following the road to the lakes, a distance of 50 miles. This district can be reached from Fredericton by way of Boiestown.

Another good moose and caribou county is that on the North-west Miramichi, which has a wide reputation. There are three distinct districts in this part of Northumberland, and all of them are good.

The first of these is that around the Portage and Tomogonops rivers, at the south-west corner of Gloucester county. It lies about north-west of Newcastle, from which place it is distant 25 miles by a good team road. It is a district very easy of access, but has been very little hunted. It is a good moose country, and it is a part of what has long been known as a fine caribou region.

The Little river and Mountain Brook lake district lies to the westward of that just mentioned. Both moose and caribou are found here in large numbers, and

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

this part of the country is spoken of as a veritable hunter's paradise. The distance from Newcastle to the lakes is 40 miles. Of this, 38 miles can be made by team, and the remaining two miles consist of a carry over a good trail.

The Bald Mountains district, to the south-west of that last named, is called one of the greatest moose and caribou resorts in New Brunswick, and has a wide reputation outside of the province. It is reached by a journey of 60 miles from Newcastle. Of this distance, 38 miles is over a good team road to Camp Adams, and the remainder of the way can be made either in canoes or over a "tote" road. In the autumn of 1897, a visitor to this district counted 147 caribou in three days, and on the same trip thirteen moose were seen in one day. The country is able to speak for itself.

The country to the north and north-east of Chatham and Newcastle includes that around the boundary of Gloucester county as well as some further to the south in Northumberland. Moose, caribou and deer are all found in this part of the country. The principal districts are the Bartibog, the Millstream, Tabusintac and Eskedelloe rivers.

The Bartibog district lies north of

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Chatham and Newcastle, and though, of itself, it does not cover a large area, it has a well deserved reputation for both moose and caribou, and especially for the latter. In this part of the county are barrens to which the caribou resort as natural feeding grounds. Bartibog has also a reputation for bears. This district may be reached both by rail and highway from Newcastle and Chatham. Going by team from Newcastle, a good part of the hunting ground is reached by a drive of sixteen miles. By rail to Bartibog station, on the Intercolonial railway, is a distance of 21 miles, and by this route the more northern part of the district is reached. Going from Chatham by highway, a drive of eight or ten miles will take one to the lower part of Bartibog, to the north of which lies an area of moose and caribou country. It may well be said, however, that metes and bounds cannot be put to the haunts of the game in this section of the country, since moose, caribou or deer, may be encountered anywhere, at times, even within a few miles of such important places as Chatham and Newcastle. These, of course, are exceptional instances, as in the case of the moose which was killed within four miles of Newcastle last year,

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but they serve to show how well the actual hunting grounds are supplied with game. It has been no uncommon thing for caribou to be shot within a distance of three or four miles of Douglastown, on the north side of the Miramichi river, between Newcastle and Chatham.

The Tabusintac and Eskedelloc district lies to the north and east of Bartibog, and is partly in the adjoining county of Gloucester. It has an abundance of moose, caribou and deer, and is very easily reached both by rail and highway from Newcastle and Chatham. A drive of 25 miles on the post road from Newcastle or a few miles less when Chatham is the starting point, will take one to the Eskedelloc, which flows into the Tabusintac. This highway passes through Bartibog and goes to Bathurst. Much of its way in both counties is through a fine game region around the Bartibog, Eskedelloc, Tabusintac and other streams. As many as 160 caribou have been seen on the Tabusintac barrens in one day. The northern part of this district may also be reached by going to Red Pine station, on the Intercolonial, 31 miles from Newcastle, and the central portion from Bartibog station, 21 miles from Newcastle.

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The Mill ^Stream district lies to the north and west of Newcastle, and is so near at hand that it is very easily reached both by rail and highway. By the Intercolonial railway it is nine miles to Beaver Brook station, which is close to the Mill Stream, and the distance by highway from Newcastle to the hunting grounds is also nine miles.

To the south and west of Chatham and Newcastle is a game country on both sides of the South-west Miramichi. That on the south side of the river is the better known. It includes the district watered by the Cains river and by the Sabbies river, a tributary of the Cains. This is a great moose and caribou region, and it is one of the best sections of the country for deer hunting. There is much burnt land in this part of the county, and on this there is a young growth of hardwood which is sought by the big game. To reach this country, one may go to Rogersville station, on the Intercolonial railway, sixteen miles from Chatham Junction, from which the hunting ground is nine miles distant. Another route is to go to Blackville, on the Canada Eastern railway, 20 miles from Chatham Junction, from which point the journey to the game section is nine miles. The ground

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may also be reached by way of Doaktown, on the Canada Eastern, 44 miles from Chatham Junction.

North of the South-west Miramichi, and easily reached from Blackville, Doaktown and other stations on the line of the Canada Eastern, is the moose, caribou and deer district of the Renous and Dungarvon rivers. The latter is an especially good part of the country for deer.

South and south-east of Chatham to the Kent county line, and extending from Barnaby river as far east as Bay du Vin, is a moose and caribou country reached by a highway drive of about three hours or less from Chatham.

It will thus be seen that every section of this great county of Northumberland has its hunting grounds, and among these are the finest big game regions in the province. Other classes of game are equally abundant, as will be seen by reference to the report on fish and feathered game which appears elsewhere in this publication. Northumberland has in all respects a wonderful wealth of natural resources.

Good guides are easily procured by inquiry either at Chatham, Newcastle or Fredericton. The usual wages are from

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\$2 to \$3 a day, but some of those most in demand have received as much as \$5 a day. Cooks can be secured for \$1.50 a day. Full information on these and other points will be supplied on application to William Wyse, game warden, Chatham, N. B., or R. H. Armstrong, Newcastle, N. B.

KENT COUNTY.

THE county of Kent, with its area of 1,149,000 acres, is less than half the size of Northumberland, and of the area named more than half has been granted and located. The Intercolonial passes through the central portion of the county, and it is chiefly to the westward that the big game is found. This part of the county lies in a triangular form between the Cains and Sabbies rivers district in Northumberland and the hunting region of Canaan river, Coal creek and Salmon river, which have already been mentioned in connection with the county of Queens. The Salmon river, indeed, has its source in Kent, and together with its tributaries, it drains the western half of the county. On the ground between the head waters of these streams and the Richibucto and Kouchibouguasis rivers, which run eastward to the coast, is an excellent hunting

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country, the continuation of the game region in Queens and Northumberland. Moose are plentiful, and large droves of caribou are seen at times on the plains.

There is also some hunting in the north-eastern part of the county, the continuation of that already mentioned as being to the south-east of Chatham, in the adjoining county of Northumberland, but the proper game district of Kent is that to the westward of the line of the Intercolonial railway.

The most convenient point on the Intercolonial from which to reach this district is Kent Junction, 27 miles from Chatham Junction and 45 miles from Moncton. From this place the Portage road is taken for a distance of fifteen miles, which brings one to the hunting grounds. Supplies can be hauled the whole distance, and there is a camp in the vicinity where a party may make its headquarters.

Express trains do not stop at Kent Junction, but the accommodation train does, as do the regular freight trains. Parties can therefore come to Harcourt, 37 miles from Moncton, wire the station agent at Kent Junction to procure supplies and engage guides, and go forward themselves a little later by the freight or

GUN AND ROD

accommodation, as may suit their convenience. Arriving at the Junction, they can leave for the woods at once, everything having been arranged for them. If desired, supplies can be procured at Harcourt, where there is a good hotel at which the party can be accommodated while waiting.

Guides can be engaged at Kent Junction for \$1 a day, and a man and a horse cost \$2 a day. The guides at the Junction are James Horton and Hiram Legoof.

From Kent Junction the Northern railway runs east to Richibucto, 27 miles, and by this route the great shooting ground for wild geese, around Kouchibouguac Bay, may be reached. As Richibucto is the shire-town of Kent, there are good accommodations for travellers.

WESTMORLAND AND ALBERTA

THESSE two counties, which were formerly one, occupy the south-eastern corner of the province. They have an area of more than 1,300,000 acres, much of which is settled, and they therefore do not rank as game counties in the same sense as do those which are more to the northward. Nevertheless,

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

they have their big game, as well as feathered game in abundance.

Out of a total of 887,300 acres of land in Westmorland, no less than 711,670 are granted and located. A large portion of the county is rich farming country and well settled, and there are such important centres of population as Moncton, Sackville, Dorchester and Shediac. All these are on the line of the Intercolonial railway, which includes the greater portion of the Canadian Government Railway System, the general offices of which are at Moncton. From the latter, a city of some 10,000 people, the railway runs north to Quebec and Montreal, south to Halifax and Cape Breton, east to Northumberland Strait on the route to Prince Edward Island, and west to St. John, where connections are made with all points to the westward.

The best part of Westmorland for big game is that to the north-west, adjoining Queens and Kent counties. Through this flows the Canaan river, the hunting on which has already been described. The directions given for getting to the Canaan district by way of Petitcodiac and Havelock will apply to this part of Westmorland. Nevers brook, a moose district

GUN AND ROD

previously mentioned, is in this county. Petitcodiac is 23 miles from Moncton. The game region may also be reached by highway from Salisbury, thirteen miles from Moncton, or one may go from Moncton to Canaan station on the Northern division of the Intercolonial, nineteen miles, and from there work through the game country to the west and south-west. Supplies of every kind can, of course, be procured in Moncton.

The Moncton & Buctouche railway runs from Moncton to Buctouche harbor, in Kent county, 32 miles, and will be found convenient for those in search of feathered game in that part of the country.

At Sackville, 38 miles from Moncton, the Intercolonial connects with the New Brunswick & P. E. I. railway for Cape Tormentine, 38 miles, on Northumberland Strait. This is another convenient route for those in search of feathered game. Baie Verte, which has a reputation for geese, is eighteen miles from Sackville.

Moose are found to some extent in the eastern part of the county, making their way there, presumably, from some of the game regions of Nova Scotia.

Albert county has moose, caribou and

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

deer, though not in large numbers, and in order that they may be preserved a close season has been fixed for them, to continue until the year 1903. The moose are in the south-western portion of the county, around Upper Salmon and Point Wolf rivers, reached by way of Salisbury on the Salisbury & Harvey railway to Albert, 45 miles, and the Albert Southern railway to Alma, sixteen miles. The caribou are in the north-west part of the country, reached from Petitcodiac station, on the Intercolonial railway, by the Elgin & Havelock railway to Elgin, a distance of fourteen miles. The deer are in the north-eastern part of the county, in the vicinity of Turtle Creek, ten miles from Petitcodiac by rail.

KINGS AND ST. JOHN COUNTIES.

WHAT has been said of Westmorland and Albert counties will apply in a still stronger degree to the long settled and well populated counties of Kings and St. John. Seven-eighths of the land in Kings is granted and located, and apart from its large area of cultivated farms, the county has a number of flourishing villages, in addition to such a busy manufacturing place as Sussex and the shire

GUN AND ROD

town of Hampton. It is therefore not essentially a region for big game, though moose and caribou are found in the northern portion of it, where it adjoins the hunting grounds of the Canaan river in Queens county. In portions of the county more to the westward deer are at times so plenty as to be a nuisance by their interference with the crops of the farmers. Attorney General White, who is one of the representatives of Kings in the provincial legislature, has more than once had complaints of this nature from his constituents. The question of the complainants was as to how far they could go in striving to protect themselves from the marauders during the close season, when it was not lawful to kill. In one instance, a farmer was put to loss by the deer entering his cultivated fields and eating the carrot tops. Having the game law in his mind, he could not shoot, nor could he set his dog to chase the deer away, as he could do in the case of his neighbor's cows. In another instance, in the parish of Springfield, a farmer having gathered his crop of turnips, placed a quantity of them in a heap behind his barn, covering the heap with earth and straw. When he went to the place at a later date, he was surprised and grieved

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

to find that a number of deer had been there in the meantime and had found the turnips so much to their taste that they had consumed the greater portion of them. Deer, indeed, are found in various parts of the county, and even within a few miles of the business centre of Sussex. They are also abundant in the extreme west of the county, adjoining Queens and Charlotte, where the country is little settled, and where other kinds of game are to be had. In this part of the county is the preserve of the Inglewood game and fishing club.

The Intercolonial railway runs through Kings county for a distance of nearly 60 miles. The Canadian Pacific passes through the western part of the county. From the Intercolonial, at Hampton, the Hampton & St. Martins railway runs to St. Martins, on the Bay of Funday, 30 miles, and the Central railway runs from Norton to Chipman, 45 miles. By the latter route, as previously described in these pages, the game regions of Queens county are reached. Sussex, 43 miles from St. John by the Intercolonial, is a place where fishing parties may obtain all kinds of supplies.

St. John county is to be viewed from a commercial standpoint, rather than as

GUN AND ROD

a cruising ground for the hunter of New Brunswick, and only about one tenth of its area remains ungranted land. The city of St. John, with a population of about 40,000, is the winter port of Canada for the trans-Atlantic steamship lines, and the city is the centre of a number of transportation lines by land and water, to and from all points of the continent. These are more particularly referred to in the introduction to this book. The city has excellent hotels, and it is needless to say that every want of the traveller can be supplied in respect to outfit and and equipment for hunting and fishing.

While the sportsman who went to Partridge Island in search of partridge would undoubtedly return disappointed, there are both deer and feathered game in the county to the east and west of St. John. At the extreme west is the Point Wolf district, which is partly in Albert county, and where moose have been reported of late. To the west of St. John city and the river, deer are found around the Musquash streams, the headwaters of which are in Charlotte, Queens and Kings counties. The Inglewood grounds are partly in St. John county, north of Musquash village. Deer are frequently killed with-

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

in a few miles of the residence of Surveyor General Dunn, on the Shore Line railway, fifteen miles from St. John city, while there is an abundance of smaller game, including wild fowl at the lakes and along the shore. The famous duck shooting ground at Maces Bay is on the borders of St. John and Charlotte counties.

In the foregoing summary of the big game regions of New Brunswick, much has been left unsaid in order that the matter might be kept within reasonable compass. In what has been told the reference has been to moose, caribou and deer, but there is much in the way of other game, including the bear, loup-cervier, wildcat, fox and smaller animals. These are found in all parts of the country. The game birds and the river fisheries are fully described in a special report which appears in the pages following. From all that is shown in this book, the stranger must recognize the fact that the province of New Brunswick stands second to no part of the continent as a land for the hunter and the fisherman, and those who come in person to test the truth of what has been said must confess that, in truth, the half has not been told.



RIVER FISHING
AND GAME BIRDS
IN
NEW BRUNSWICK.

Where Salmon and Trout are
to be found and how the
Rivers, Streams and Pools
are reached.

BY

D G. SMITH,

Fishery Commissioner for New Brunswick.

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Angling Waters and Feathered Game Resorts
of New Brunswick.

*To the Honorable A. T. Dunn, Surveyor
General of the Province of New Brun-
swick :*

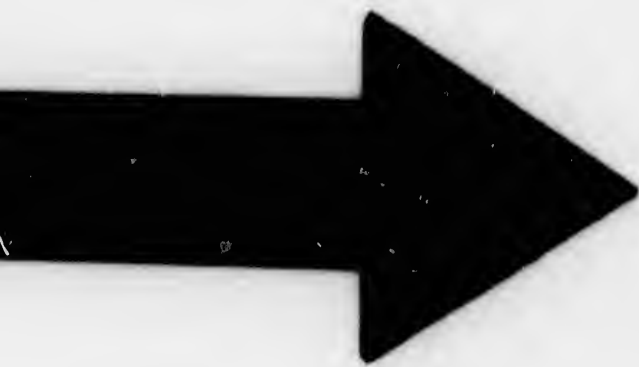
SIR :—Complying with your instruc-
tions of the 4th inst., for the preparation
of a report on the Angling Waters and
Feathered Game Resorts of the Province,
I have the honor to transmit the same
herewith.

The area covered comprises fifteen
large counties with a total of 28,200
square miles of land and water, 14,766
square miles of which are forest and
woodland. This territory contains, per-
haps, a greater number and variety of
angling waters and more extensive
haunts and covers of wild-fowl and other
birds of the game kind than are found in
any other section of Canada of the same
size.

I have kept in view, as closely as
possible, the collation of reliable data for
sportsmen and tourists, principally in
reference to the following game, fishes
and birds :—

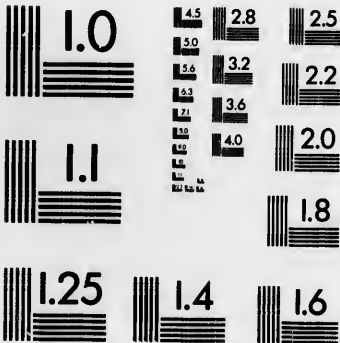
Salmon (*salmo salae*), sea-trout (*salmo*





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GUN AND ROD

trutta), land-locked salmon, lake trout, brook-trout, bass, etc.

Wild geese, brant, black duck, woodcock, partridge, snipe, plover, etc.

Details respecting the different places where these fishes and birds are found, and the means of reaching them are given, covering as fully as possible, the following points:—

The nearest railway stations, or regular steamboat landings at which visiting anglers or sportsmen should stop, in order to reach the fishing and shooting grounds.

Hotels at these stations or landings, and their charges per day, or per week.

Names of some of the guides for the several places, and their charges per day.

Information in reference to teams per day, for driving to ground; also for boats or canoes, where used.

Whether suitable houses, lodges or camps are at the fishing or shooting grounds.

Distances given from the railway station, or steamboat landing to the fishing or shooting grounds, character of roads, or waterways, and whether boats, canoes, etc., are used and available, with cost of latter, etc.

Whether necessary food supplies may be had at railroad stations and steamboat

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

landings, or at or near the fishing or shooting grounds.

Whether the fishing and shooting are free, or when not free, whether they are available to visitors, and the cost.

In obtaining the facts sought for, those who were applied to for information were impressed with the importance of making it of such a character as to satisfy strangers who might come to the different localities, of its reliability, in order that our visitors might be inspired with confidence in the country, its people and its sporting resources.

It is, therefore, hoped that the following particulars may be the means, in part at least, of bringing to the notice of anglers and sportsmen of all classes, some of our most desirable resorts, which may be depended on to afford them the enjoyment they come so far to seek.

It is important to those who may wish to come from abroad to our fish and game resorts, that they should know, beforehand, the best places for the sport which they particularly prefer.

They should, therefore, before setting out for New Brunswick write, if possible, to some reliable and well informed friend, resident here, or to some officer connected with the Crown Land Department, at

GUN AND ROD

Fredericton, N. B., stating the kind of sport they want and getting fuller particulars and advice. As Fishery Commissioner, I am always ready to give any information I may have to such persons and so, also, is the Chief Game Commissioner, L. B. Knight, at Saint John, N. B.

The open seasons for angling in New Brunswick are:—Salmon, Feb. 1st to August 15; Sea-trout, April 1st to September 30th; Land-locked Salmon, May 1st to September 15th; Brock-trout, May 1st to September 30th; Lake Trout, May 1st to September 30th. Bass may be taken with fly, or bait, (hook and line) all the year round.

The open seasons for game birds are:—Woodcock, September 1st to December 1st; Partridge, September 20th to November 30th; Snipe, Plover, Wild Geese, Brant, Black Duck, September 1st to December 1st.

Information respecting localities dealt with is arranged under the headings of the different counties, as far as possible, beginning at the most northern—Restigouche.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

D. G. SMITH,
Fishery Commissioner.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

River Fishing and Game Birds in New Brunswick.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

(The Intercolonial Railway runs through this County, Steamer "Admiral" plies between its shire-town, Dalhousie, and points on the Bay Chaleur, in the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, in the Province of Quebec.)

The Restigouche, which is probably the best salmon-angling river in the world, is under lease to the famous Restigouche Salmon Club, Mr. Archibald Rogers and others, with exception of some excellent pools held by old riparian proprietors or their descendants. These pools are, in some cases, let to anglers from year to year. In reference to these latter, enquiry may be made of Messrs. Alex. Mowat, Campbellton, and Mr. John Dawson, of Dawsonville.

The government has for lease, by the season, a fine stretch of the Upsalquitch, a large tributary of the Restigouche, above the Forks, which abounds with salmon

GUN AND ROD

for ten or more miles, with excellent trout fishing for fifteen miles further.

Lakes are plentiful on the south-east branch waters of the Upsalquitch, and there is excellent trout fishing in these.

Mr. A. E. Alexander, Campbellton, can give all necessary information in reference to these. The charge for lake fishing is \$1.00 per day, per rod. Parkers's lake, only a few miles from Campbellton, has long been a favorite resort for trout fishermen.

To reach these lakes, go to Campbellton station. There are good hotels there, which charge from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, or \$4.50 and upwards per week. Teams may be procured from Messrs. Ed. Alexander, W. T. Stewart or S. L. Swassy.

To reach the Upsalquitch river salmon fisheries, go to Upsalquitch station. Adam Ferguson and James Sielis keep hotels there, which are very comfortable and their charges are moderate.

Boats and guides are easily had. The charge for canoe or boat and two guides is about \$3.00 per day. Single horse teams are \$2.00 per day; double \$4.00. Covered scows are used on some of the Restigouche and Upsalquitch waters for parties going long distances, such as to

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mowat's waters, Kedgwick. These require three men and three horses each, and cost \$10.00 per day. They are very comfortable for travelling in.

Supplies of all ordinary kinds may be had at either Campbellton or Metapedia.

The Jacquet river ranks next to the Restigouche in this county for salmon fishing. It is under lease to Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Dalhousie. Salmon were abundant in it last season ('97) and it ranked ahead of any other of our salmon rivers.

There is also good trout (sea) fishing on its upper stretches.

The salmon fishing is six to ten miles above Jacquet Station, I. C. R., and Mr. Murphy's charge is \$30.00 per week for it, his charge for trout fishing is 50 cents a day. There is good hotel accomodation at Jacquet Station at \$1.00 per day and \$6.00 per week.

William Miller and Hiram Miller and their respective sons, are reliable guides for Jacquet river. A good boarding house and camps for fishing parties near the pools are available. A highway runs up river for sixteen miles, and there are numerous portage roads through the woods to favorite spots. If preferred, anglers may go up river 16 miles by

GUN AND ROD

canoe. The charge per canoe is 50 cents per day.

In the latter part of May and up to June 20th, is the best season for the fresh run sea trout, and these, weighing up as high as four, and sometimes more, pounds, may be taken with fly near "Tide-head," in Christopher brook, about six miles above Campbellton; also in Eel river, Charlo, Benjamin, Louison and Belledune rivers, each at or near I. C. R. stations bearing their names, where also hotel accommodation may be had at very reasonable rates. Suitable boats or canoes may be had at nearly all of these rivers, but good fishing is also done from the shore and it is free to all. These trout soon ascend the rivers, however, and are taken all summer in the pools miles away from tide water.

Wild geese and brant are plentiful in the Lower Restigouche, and black duck in the lakes, and also on the same grounds as geese and brant. Sportsmen in pursuit of these make headquarters at Campbellton or Dalhousie, where outfit and guides may be procured.

Woodcock are not found in large numbers, save in the vicinity of Dawsonville.

Partridges are plentiful everywhere

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

in the woods throughout the County.

Snipe and plover swarm along the shores, islands and lowlands below Tide Head, on the Restigouche, and at the mouths of the rivers as well as along all the shores of the mainland and Heron Island.

This island lies about three miles off New Mills, in the Bay Chaleur, is about six miles long and sparsely settled.

It is therefore, an excellent ground for geese and brant, as well as for marsh and shore birds.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

(Intercolonial railroad runs through and the Caraquet and Gulf shore railroads intersect this county.)

All of the fish and birds enumerated are abundant.

The principal rivers of Gloucester county are the Nepisiguit, Tatagouche, Tracadie, Caraquet and Pokemouche. Smaller rivers and streams are Peters, Elm tree, Bay Chaleur Mill Stream, Bass, Pokeshaw and Little Tracadie. It also abounds in lakes which feed the Nepisiguit and its tributaries and are too numerous to note.

GUN AND ROD

Other lakes are the Nigadoo, Antoine, Erie, Poors, etc.

All of these are fine trout fishing lakes.

Bathurst, on the I. C. R., is head quarters for the Nepisignit, which is one of the very best salmon-angling rivers of New Brunswick, ranking next to the Restigouche and Miramichi, on the North Shore.

The leading hotels of Bathurst are the Robertson, Wilbur, Foley and Power, the charges at each of which are \$1.50 per day and \$7.50 per week.

The charges for single horse and wagon are from \$2.00 to \$2.50; for double team \$5.00.

Guides charge from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, board found by Sportsmen. They can be best procured by applying to the hotel proprietors, or Mr. Henry Bishop, Bathurst. Boats and canoes are furnished by the guides and included in the above named charges.

Although the Nepisignit is famous as a salmon river, certain parts are equally good for trout. It is a sure place for the early (15th May or 10th June) run of sea trout, which are taken at tide head three or four miles above the town.

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This can be done—and generally is—from boats or canoes.

If permits are needed for shore fishing, they may be obtained through Mr. Bishop or the hotel people at very reasonable rates.

Salmon fishing begins about the 10th June and lasts until 15th August. The Nepisiguit is under lease from Government, and also partly owned by private parties and clubs. Some of the latter let the fishing by day permits or for the whole or portion of the season, to visiting sportsmen.

For particulars address Mr. Bishop.

There are suitable lodges or camps on the fishing grounds, which are very comfortable and well supplied with cooking utensils, etc.

Sportsmen, as a rule, purchase their supplies at Bathurst, and these can be furnished with all other necessary outfit by the firm of Messrs. Adams, Burns & Co., who make a specialty of that line of business. They keep for sportsmen's use (to rent) tents and blankets.

In going to any part of Gloucester county for either fishing or shooting, the outfitting can best be done at Bathurst, although there are some very good stores

GUN AND ROD

at such centres as Caraquet, Shippagan and Tracadie.

Petit Rocher Station, I. C. R., is a fair fishing centre.

There is a good hotel there, charges \$1.00 a day or \$4.00 a week. The fishing is for salmon and trout, and the distances to travel are from one to ten miles. It is done by driving; single horse \$2.00 a day; double \$4.00. Dennis Bourdeau is amongst the reliable guides at \$1.50 a day.

There is a good camp at Nigadoo Lake, none at the other numerous lakes; eleven on the river, but parties may take tents and camp out, or drive to a hotel each night. This is a good place for a family resort, when the fishing members do not wish to "operate on an expensive scale."

Boats and canoes may be had at a number of the rivers and lakes, free of charge.

There is a general store about one mile from the railway station and 1½ miles from the fishing ground. Permits are required for salmon fishing, but I am not informed as to their cost.

The Tatagouche river is good for both salmon and trout, for information and outfit, etc., see particulars in reference to the Nepisiguit.

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Caraquet is a good trout stream. The Government has reserved it for the public, and will grant permits for short terms or by the season.

Apply to the Surveyor General's office, Fredericton, or to the Fishery Commissioner.

Caraquet station is on the Caraquet railroad. The hotels are Foley's and the Vendome; charges at each \$1.25 a day or \$5.00 a week.

Guides and canoes, teams etc., may be had at the prices already named for Bathurst.

The Pokemouche is another excellent trout stream, open to the public. The government exacts, this year, no fee for fishing it nor do residents, who are riparian owners, make any charge for fishing privileges. It is good for trout and sometimes for salmon. It is reached by Inkerman station, Caraquet railroad; the hotels are those kept by R. Robichaud, Lower Pokemouche, Albert Sewell, Centre Pokemouche, and Michael Gibbs, Green Point.

Their charges are \$1.00 a day or \$5.00 a week.

Thos. Barry, George Sutherland, James Herbert, Nichol Hayden and Edward Sewell, are good guides. Teams are,

GUN AND ROD

single \$2.00, double \$3.50. Guides with boat or canoe cost \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day.

Trout fishing begins here about 20th June, although the sea-trout are taken at Tide head earlier in the season, same as in the Restigouche rivers.

The roads are convenient, and teams are to be had at short notice. The river is easily waded.

Supplies for this region should be procured at Bathurst.

Tracadie river is, I believe, from my experience or it, the best sea-trout stream in Canada—not even excepting the Tabusintac—which is next south of it. It is reached by way of Bathurst or Chatham, as the visitor may desire, although as the government lessee, Hon. J. B. Snowball resides in Chatham, that route seemed preferable.

To go by way of Bathurst involves about 150 miles of railway travel beyond Chatham. If the party comes by way of St. John or Fredericton, from Chatham to Tracadie is about fifty miles by stage line or special team; or half the distance may be made by the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's boat, and the remainder by team. Mr. Snowball's steamers, however, run about twice a

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

week between Chatham and Tracadie, and anglers may go by them at small cost, by arranging far enough in advance.

These routes lead to the mouth of the river.

Another way of reaching the Tracadie, however, and it is a favorite one with some anglers, is to go from Bathurst by horse team, by way of the old Miramichi highway, a distance of (I think) about 13 miles, over a portage road through the woods to the river. In fact this latter route is the preferable one in the earlier part of the season, because the lower portion of the river for five or six miles above tide water, is jammed with logs—an unavoidable condition in carrying on the lumbering operations in that part of the country. The better way, however, for those who may wish to visit this river, is to communicate with the lessee, as to the best route for the time being. There are no houses or fishing lodges on the Tracadie. Anglers who wish to camp on a scale of "solid comfort" may of course, take tents to their liking with them, but those who don't mind roughing it a little will probably be satisfied to use the lean-to, which the guides generally make out of the sail cloth of their canoes.

GUN AND ROD

They are also very handy in putting up lodges of bark for anglers, at short notice.

The Tracadie guides, who are obtained through the lessee, are paid \$1.50 each per day, that charge including canoe, etc

Two men go to a canoe, unless an angler is also himself a canoeeman, and is prepared to keep up his end of the work.

The charge of fishing on this river is \$2.00 per day per rod.

The hotels are Young's and Lozier's, charges \$1.00 a day or \$5.00 a week.

The smaller rivers of Gloucester county, which have been already mentioned, are frequented by sea-trout at their tide heads in the early summer, the same as those of Restigouche county, and all afford fair fishing further up during the whole summer season.

Gloucester county is one of the best in the province for feathered game. Its woods and other covers everywhere teem with partridges, while woodcock are more or less plentiful. Perhaps the best district for partridges and woodcock is that between Bass river and Tabusintac, in the vicinity of the Miramichi highway, and the portage roads leading off it.

The coast line is, to a great extent, made up of beaches, enclosing lagoons

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

and flats ; and " moss lands " of peat and sphagnum, reaching back from these, are dotted with innumerable ponds and small lakes. Myriads of wild geese, brant and black duck frequent the lagoons and flats, and geese and duck seek fresh water in the ponds, as well as shelter there in stormy weather.

The shores and marshes afford fine snipe and plover shooting, so that the fall sportsmen may here revel in game of these kinds.

Caraquet, Pokemouche, Shippegan and Miscou have shooting grounds of the kind mentioned, where a thousand men may shoot without interfering with each other. Mr. William P. Foley, Caraquet, Mr. P. McNally, Shippegan ; Mr. John Young, Tracadie ; Mr. William Walsh, Pokemouche ; Mr. Richard Burbridge, Shippegan Island ; and Messrs. Charles Wilson and Robert Rivers, Miscou Island, will, no doubt, give reliable information to any sportsmen in reference to their localities. The charges for board at these places, as well as those for guides and canoes are about the same as already quoted for anglers. The guides, as a rule, furnish canoes, decoys and other outfits, excepting, of course, provisions.

GUN AND ROD

There are at nearly all the shooting resorts, lodges, shanties or shelters of some sort, where the hotels, or other houses which entertain sportsmen, are not within easy reach of the grounds. These generally belong to, or are in charge of the guides, and when charges are made for their occupancy, they are inconsiderable.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Intercolonial railway runs through this county, north and south; Canada Eastern railway runs through it about east and west, connecting Chatham with the Intercolonial, and giving direct connection with Fredericton, the political capital of the province, by way of the Miramichi and Nashwaak valleys; the Indiantown branch of the Intercolonial, fourteen miles long, connects with a branch of the Canada Eastern from Blackville, seven miles. A steamer of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company plies four times per day between Chatham and Newcastle, touching also at Nelson and other points. Another steamer of the same line runs daily, (Sundays excepted), between Newcastle and Chatham and down river points,

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including Loggieville, Oak Point, Bay Du Vin, Burnt Church, Neguac, and Escuminac. Steam ferries ply between the towns of Chatham and Newcastle respectively, and opposite sides of the Miramichi. Stage lines from Chatham and Newcastle also communicate with other parts of the county.

All of the fish and game birds enumerated are found in this county.

Newcastle station on the Intercolonial, is the best point from which to start for the Indian town and north-west region. Chatham is the best for down river points. Boiestown, Doaktown, and Blackville are also advantageous points for the upriver waters and covers.

The hotels are:—Chatham: Bowser House, Adams House, Canada House, River View; Newcastle: Waverly, Union and Elliot's. Their rates range from \$1 to \$2 per day, and \$4 to \$7 per week.

There are excellent livery stables in both towns, single wagons \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day or less relatively for longer periods, double teams \$5.00 per day, with corresponding reductions for a longer time.

The best salmon fishing waters are the Northwest, Little Southwest, Sevogle, Miramichi, Renous, Dungarvon and the

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Southwest Miramichi. Sea trout are plentiful in season in these rivers, also in Tabusintac, Bartibog, Burnt Church, Napan, Black, Bay Du Vin, Barnaby, Eel, Portage and other rivers as well as Horton's creek. The fishing for the latter begins about the last of May at heads of tide, and for salmon about the 10th of June. Sea trout fishing lasts only about three weeks at tide heads, after which the trout must be sought well up the streams in the pools where they are taken until the end of September.

Indiantown, which is a famous resort for sea trout fishermen, is reached by the branch railway bearing its name. From the 5th to the 15th June is the time. The hotels are Jardine's and Connors', \$1 per day, \$5 per week. Fishing is from the shore and also from canoes. Messrs. Jardine or Connors, or almost any of the other residents, will show where the fish are. The writer has seen twenty or thirty anglers at a time at this place, all taking sea trout and occasionally salmon.

As the season advances, anglers go up the Renous and Dungarvon for both salmon and trout, from Indiantown. Summer visitors to this locality find good trout fishing in such brooks as Indiantown, Lake, Forks, White Rapids,

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Crown Point, Underwood, McGraw and Morrison; lakes:—Rocky Brook, McKendrick, North, South, and Morrison. Crocker's lake affords good fishing and is reached from Derby station, three miles on the Indiantown branch. F. H. Jardine, Indiantown, will furnish guides at from \$1 to \$1.50 per day, single horse wagons \$2.00 per day, double \$3.00, guides and canoes when the latter are used on the larger stream, \$1.50 per day. Lumbermen's camps are generally available when anglers are beyond reach of the hotels.

Necessary supplies may be had in the vicinity of railway stations. The fishing is all free in the Indiantown region.

The Northwest Miramichi which is prolific in salmon and trout, and has a fine system of lakes and tributary streams is one of the best angling resorts in Canada. It is all under lease or owned by riparians, but some of the holders let fishing privileges to suitable parties. The well-known Camp Adams and Camp Crawford are in the main Northwest. Hon M. Adams, Newcastle, owns the first named property, which consists of four miles of the best fishing on the river. Camp Crawford is about ten miles above the Adams property.

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Mr. R. H. Armstrong, Newcastle, special game warden, looks after Camp Crawford and is a fine sportsman who will give intending visitors all necessary information. Lt. Col. R. R. Call, Newcastle, is the government lessee of the Northwest Miramichi and its tributaries above the Sevogle. He is American consular agent at Miramichi and has some fine salmon pools on his leasehold. With his well-known hospitality, he allows visitors whom he thinks entitled to the courtesy, free fishing on this river, under proper restrictions, of course. The Big and Little Sevogle are under lease to Mr. David R. C. Brown of Aspen, Colorado. The Big Sevogle is a very fine salmon and trout stream, and as Mr. Brown is prevented by distance and large business interests from fishing it, it is understood that he will let, or absolutely dispose of the privilege. Mr. Geo. Brown, Newcastle, has charge of this water. The Little Southwest is under lease to Mr. Wm. Ladd of Galveston, Texas. It is a fine salmon river. The "Ox Bow" grounds on this river which are reached by wagon or canoe, from the steamboat landing at Redbank—14 miles above Newcastle—afford first-class sea trout fishing from 10th to 20th June. The

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writer was, a few seasons since, one of a party of three who killed at this place in one day, fishing from the shore, over one hundred sea trout ranging from one to three pounds each. This fishing is available at \$1 per day per rod, payable to the Indians on whose reservation it is. The distance from Redbank to the "Ox Bow" is nearly three miles—canoeing easy, road good. Canoe and guide, \$1.50 per day. Apply to Alex. Johnston or James Maddox, Redbank, both of whom are reliable guides.

The lakes of the Little South-west Miramichi are in a kind of terra incognita to anglers and a few late arriving notes from Dr. Phillip Cox, who has visited them, are interesting. He refers to the Little South-west, Pocket and Holmes, Mains, Libbys, and Catamaran lakes as all excellent for summer fishing—trout abundant and large. He speaks similarly of the Kennedy, McKendrick, Morrison and Rocky Beach lakes, which are drained by the Renous. These lakes are distant from Indiantown from 15 to 45 miles. There are a few hunters lodges in the Little South-west, Holmes, and Pocket lakes. In going to these lakes there are fifteen miles of highway, the rest of it by portage or canoe—portage

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carrying is by lumber wagon. To reach the Renous lakes, ten miles is by highway, the rest by portage wagon. Canoes and men are always available.

The favorite trout fishing resort of Northumberland is the Tabusintac river, and next to it in order is the Bartibog. These are reached from either Newcastle or Chatham, by way of the Bathurst road, so called. The distances are :

Chatham to Tabusintac.....	23 miles
Newcastle "	28 "
Chatham to Bartibog	11 "
Newcastle "	16 "

All but about five miles of these distances to Tabusintac are good highway, the remaining five miles consists of a good wagon road, a portage of the better class. The best guides are John and James Connell and their sons. Their charges are from \$2 to \$3 per day, canoes 50 cts per day.

John Connell is lessee of Tabusintac. This is a sure stream for good catches. It equals the Tracadie and the fish and sea trout run a little larger, as high as five lbs. It is let to angling parties at \$35 per week, including use of club house, ice house, smoke house, cook house cooking utensils, dishes, bedding, blankets etc. Parties of one or two are allowed

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the same privileges for one or two days' fishing, at \$2.50 per day per rod. Boats and canoes are sometimes used on the Tabusintac. They are towed with horses from pool to pool. Lessee furnishes man with boat and horses for \$3 per day, single horse, man and canoe, or boat, \$2.50 a day. All the pools, however, may be reached by trails leading from the roads or by wading.

The Bartibog is a fine stream for sea trout and a favorite resort, from which anglers never return without good catches. It is held and protected by Government. Permits are issued by the Fishery Commissioner, Chatham, and by Special Warden, R. H. Armstrong, Newcastle, at \$1 per day per rod.

John Connell's hotel is headquarters at Bartibog. It is a very clean and comfortable hostelry. He furnishes all meals at 25 cents each, rooms free also, to anglers; fresh butter, eggs, potatoes, lamb, spiced bear hams, ice, etc. There are some hunting lodges and lumber camps in the Bartibog region, but anglers generally return each night to Connell's. There are about 25 miles of fishing on this river, ten of which is through the settlement. It affords first class sea trout fishing beginning June 1st at head

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of tide, eight miles from Chatham.

Most of the smaller rivers in the lower part of this county, which I have already named, are reached from the steamboat landings. Bay Du Vin, Black river, Eel river, Portage river, and Horton's creek, are on the south side of the Miramichi; and Burnt Church, French cove, Stymests, Mill, Trout, Buchanan's and other brooks on the north side. These, however, are the resorts of summer holiday visitors, rather than regularly ordained anglers, "but most of them afford fine fishing and yield many a full creel. The fares to their vicinities by steamer, range from 25 cts. to 75 cts., and wagons and guides to them may be had from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Many of them, however, may be reached on foot easily, from the stopping places in their localities.

As these places are the centres of the best wild goose, brant, snipe and plover, black and other duck shooting, the names of guides, hotels, etc., are placed in the references to these sports a few pages further on, at the end of notes on Northumberland.

Napan, Black river, Horton's creek and Millville, where there is very good trout fishing, may be reached from Chatham

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most conveniently; distances from one and a half to ten miles.

A famous sea trout resort is Cain's river, a branch of the S. W. Miramichi. It has about 50 miles of fishing and is a favorite place for visiting anglers coming to the province from the United States by way of Fredericton. It is reached from Doaktown, Boiestown, and Zionville stations, Canada Eastern railway. In the earlier part of the season, Doaktown or Boiestown are preferable routes. In July and later, the Zionville route is best. Apply to John Buchanan, Zionville station, York county, for information, and as to guides, these accompany anglers at \$1. Single horse and wagon to river costs \$2, double \$3 per day. The distance is about fourteen miles from the station. There is a fine run by canoe through 50 miles of good fishing water and ten miles further, to Blackville station, on the Canada Eastern railway.

Cain's river is also reached by good portage roads from Boiestown, a distance of 10 or 12 miles. Wm. A. Campbell or Wm. R. McCloskey, merchants, or Alex. McMillan or Duffy Bros., hotel keepers, will give reliable information in reference to this locality. There are several good hotels here, a store also, from

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which necessary supplies may be had. Visitors who may not wish to go as far as Cain's river, may fish the Burnt Land Bank or Taxis rivers, both of which are branches of the S. W. Miramichi, which they enter, the one at Boiestown and the other less than half a mile above it. Porter's brook, on the north side of the S. W. Miramichi, and about two miles distant, through the woods, affords good fishing. It may be waded by the angler down to the Fairley mill in two or three hours.

A favorite way to reach Cain's river is from Doaktown station, distant about nine miles.

Hotels at Doaktown are John Murray's, the Aberdeen and John Ellis'—charges \$1 per day, and from \$3 to \$5 per week. This is a pleasant centre in which to pass holidays, as it is on the banks of the South-west Miramichi, and is surrounded by numerous lakes and brooks and is within easy reach of the famous Dungarvon and Renous salmon waters to which good portage roads lead.

The guides here are Wm. Russell, Wm. Murray, Charles Mitchell, George and Frank Butlett, Arthur Attridge, James Parker, Jas. McDonald, Alex. Storey, and Charles Beck. Their charges

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are from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Single and double horse teams \$1.50 and \$2.00 respectively, a day. There are lumbermen's camps in the near vicinity of the fishing grounds, and two fishing lodges on the Dungarvon, but anglers should, to ensure their comfort, provide their own, or hire tents, etc.

Amongst the fishing waters reached from Doaktown are the S. W. Miramichi, one-quarter mile; Dungarvon, twelve miles; Renous, 22, over portage roads. Trout streams:—Cain's river, nine miles; Muzzeral brook, six miles; Muzzeral lake, eight miles; Bartholomew, six miles; Big Hole brook, three miles; Mill brook, three miles. Besides these are the Bartholomew and other lakes and the numerous spring brooks, and "Bordeaux" which occur all along the main river almost in sight of the hotels, in fishing which the practical, experienced angler may take as many and as large trout in a few hours as he who travels much farther, at ten times the expense.

There is a boat at Muzzeral lake for the free use of anglers, and the residents of the main S. W. are always willing to lend visitors their boats or canoes. Anglers going to Cain's. Dungarvon, Renous and other large rivers take their

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canoes with them, as well as provisions, etc., which are obtainable at Doaktown,

Blackville station, on the Canada Eastern railway, is a good salmon and sea trout fishing centre in June and early July. The Southwest Miramichi runs within a quarter of a mile to the station. There are good hotels, one of the station proper, kept by John McConnell and one at the village by Jas. Bean. There is good trout fishing in Bartholomew river which here runs into the south-west, and also in a number of brooks in the vicinity on the south side of the main river.

Barnaby river, which enters the Miramichi about seven miles above Nelson, on the south side, and is crossed near its mouth by the Canada Eastern railway, affords fine trout fishing in its upper stretches and various branches, although it is not a popular resort for anglers.

Striped bass fishing with troll, fly, or bait, is good in many places in Northumberland, beginning in the latter part of May and continuing all summer. These fish weighing sometimes 20 to 25 lbs, but averaging about four lbs, are first taken with the rod at Newcastle (off the driving park) around Barbarie's island along the shores of

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Bushville, in the mouth of the Bartibog, etc. They are also taken with the rod and spinner off Escuminac during the summer and no doubt could be found in many other places if looked for. The writer and a friend took 56 in a part of one day just above Newcastle, a year or two ago, and catches of the same kind are the rule there every year. Bass are taken with hook and line, bait fishing at Neguac, off Burnt Church, in Tabusintac bay, Bay Du Vin bay and river, etc., during the summer and fall.

There are more extensive wild goose and brant grounds in Northumberland than in any other county in New Brunswick. These birds, as well as black and other ducks, swarm in thousands in Miramichi inner bay, from Sheldrake to Portage island, and from side to side of the river, which is here from eight to ten miles wide. There are in this area alone, without at all reckoning the real feeding grounds, where sportsmen resort for the regular shooting, nearly seventy square miles of water, in which from late in September until the middle of November, parties from Chatham, Newcastle, Douglstown, and other towns up river, may be seen running about in little steam yachts, and knocking bird after

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bird out of the flying flocks. It is not an unusual thing for one of these parties, leaving home at ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, to return before night with a wild goose or pair of brant per man.

On the north shore of the bay in the vicinity of Grand Dune island, on the north shore of Portage island, in "The Tickle", north of Hay island, in Neguac Bay and around its beaches, along the Black lands which stretch down the length of Tabusintac Bay, and on the extensive flats between these and the beaches, are the favorite feeding grounds of geese, brant and black ducks.

On the south shore, beginning at the mouth of the Napan river, proceeding down the Point Aux Car flats, into Bay Du Vin and Black river, down through Bay Du Vin inner bay to Fox island, French bay and the intervening flats, there are also immense areas, the whole comprising hundreds of square miles of feeding grounds for these birds.

They are shot from the shores and beaches, from gun floats over decoys, in the lakes and ponds of which there are dozens all over the Black lands, and in other ways. The writer has shot on the Tabusintac grounds for twenty years, without missing a season, and has seen

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no diminution of birds in all that time. The average per man for a week's shooting is about ten geese or brant a day. All along these shores and in the contiguous meadows, snipe and plover as well as numerous shore birds, are very plentiful and may be shot in unlimited numbers.

To reach the north side sporting grounds, go from Chatham by the steamer Miranichi to Neguac, 28 miles, where the guides if so directed beforehand, will meet you and take you wherever you wish to go. Tabusintac is the best ground for geese, brant and black ducks. It is about eight miles from Neguac landing and the hotels there may be reached by wagon or canoe. There is good shooting also in Neguac bay, and Charles McIntosh, Wm. B. Stewart or Simeon Simpson will assist sportsmen in getting good guides, who in this region get from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day for their canoes and decoys, depending upon the character of the outfit. There is an hotel at the steamboat landing which has recently changed hands. I cannot therefore name the new proprietor. Board is \$1 per day and from \$4 to \$5 per week.

At Tabusintac, Messrs. John McEachran and John Wishart have very good quarters for sportsmen at \$1 per day or \$5 per

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week. They provide guides, canoes, decoys, gun floats, etc.

The guides here are John McEachran, Colin McEachran, Donald McEachran, Wm. Wishart, Robert Wishart, Robert Thibadeau, Peter Gould and others.

There are shanties along the beaches which may be used by sportsmen who prefer to stay out. For sporting on the south side, go to Bay Du Vin, 22 miles, in the Str. Miramichi, and thence by wagon six miles to Hardwick village, or remain on the steamer and go to Escuminac landing. Hotels are T. B. Williston's half a mile from the Bay Du Vin steamboat landing, Mrs. John G. Williston's, about the same distance, Amos Savoy's Hardwick village, Howard Allen's, Escuminac, at steamboat landing.

The charges for board are,—Allen's, 75 cts. a day or \$4 a week, at the other places, \$1 a day or \$4 to \$5 a week, The shooting is from 2 to 4 miles from Allen's and is the Black land ponds and lakes. At the other places it is bay and flats shooting. Guides are for Bay Du Vin and Hardwick, Amos Savoy and Luther Williston; for Escuminac, Howard Allen, Chas. Martin, Joseph Martin, Thomas Sargent. Guides charges are from \$1 to \$1.50 per day and "found."

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Single horses and wagons \$2 a day, double, \$3.

The guides, in most cases, provide canoes, decoys, etc.

Snipe, plover and shore birds frequent these localities in very large numbers.

Northumberland has some very fine woodcock covers at Bartibog, Napan and Black rivers, Bay Du Vin, etc., and partridges are plentiful in hundreds of places. On a trip to Tabusintac last autumn, the writer killed 14 in one day as he drove along the road between Connell's and the club house, without a dog. On the same day, another gentleman, with a dog, killed 27; a few days after, two sportsmen with a dog, killed 37 in the same region, and a week after, 36. There are very many other places nearly as good, near all the stations named for trout and salmon fishing, and there is an excellent partridge ground at Upper Bay Du Vin, for which Donald Fraser of Bay Du Vin mills, is a good guide. His charge is \$1 a day.

KENT COUNTY.

(Intercolonial railway runs through Kent county from north to south and is from 25 to 40 miles from the coast.

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Richibucto, (the shiretown,) on the Straits of Northumberland, is connected with the I. C. R., by the Kent Northern railway, 27 miles long, and St. Louis, also near the coast, is connected with Richibucto by a line seven miles long. Stage lines connect other places in the county.)

There is fair sea trout fishing at tide heads in all the rivers and brooks along the coast. Kent is not a salmon angling county at all. It is however, one of the best regions in New Brunswick for wild geese, brant, black duck, partridges, snipe and plover. Brook trout are taken in the Kouchibouguac and Bass rivers (free fishing) one mile each from Kent junction on the I. C. R. Anglers may put up at the station restaurant at \$1 a day or \$5 per week. James Horton is a good guide. His charge is \$1.50 a day. The best fishing in the locality is three miles from the station by a portage road.

For both shooting and fishing, Richibucto is the best centre of operations in Kent. Brook trout may be taken all summer in brooks and small rivers from two to twenty miles from the town. The shooting of geese, brant, black duck, sea fowl, snipe, plover, etc., is the great attraction of the locality, while partridges

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are plentiful in the woods everywhere. Hotels at Richibucto are the Kent, Geo. A. Irving, proprietor; the New Kent, and the Commercial. The charges are \$1 per day and from \$4 to \$5 per week. Shooting of all kinds ranges from 3 to 12 miles from the town. Single horse rigs cost \$1.50 per day; double \$3, with driver.

The guides are George Amereaux, John Graham, Gordon Holloran, Win. Chadwick. Their charge is \$1 per day, or, including boat or canoe, \$1.50. Leaving the hotel at Richibucto, parties can go by boat down river 3 miles to the coast, before shooting begins, continue along the lagoons by boat to the mouths of the other rivers and lagoons, which are enclosed by long narrow sand beaches similar to those at Tabusintac, Tracadie, etc. Or they may go by land to St. Louis and down by way of the north side of the Kouchibouguacis river about 4 miles to the coast and lagoons, where guides with boats and decoys and other outfit are always available. Supplies of all kinds are to be had at Richibucto. There are houses and camps through the country, and at the beaches where sportsmen can always make themselves comfortable.

Buctouche is a very good fishing and

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sporting centre. Hotels are Bay View, \$1.50 a day and Victoria, \$1.00, and \$6 and \$5 a week. Fishing and shooting grounds are from two to ten miles from the village. Teams are \$2 single, \$3 double. Buctouche bay and river, Pott's, McRee's, Coate's, McNairn's ponds are the favorite resorts. Guides are not needed, Cances or boats, 50 cents per day. Cocagne is also a fair fishing centre in the spring when the sea trout are at Tide head J. N. Elliott's hotel there is a very good one and the charges are moderate. Fishing and shooting are entirely free in Kent county.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

(The Intercolonial railway runs through this county, with a branch to Shediac and connections with the Buctouche and Moncton and Cape Tormentine railways. There are also stage lines connecting with all parts.)

Lake and brook trout, wild geese and brant, black duck and partridges, woodcock, snipe, plover and shore birds generally, are quite plentiful in this county.

The resorts reached from Dorchester, Sackville, Midgie and Aulac stations are Shepody bay, Dorchester river, and

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marshes adjoining same, Grand Aunee lake, Memramcook lake, Bonum Gould lake, Bulmer's pond, Jolicure lakes, Tantramar marshes, Point De Bute lakes.

Those reached from Baie Verte and Port Elgin stations, are Baie Verte and Port Elgin rivers, Taylor's, Lanchester's, and Anderson's brooks, Turner's, Doyle's and Oxley's ponds.

Those reached from Shediac are Shediac and Scadouc rivers, the Dickie marsh and Grand Digue beach.

From Petitcodiac station, Pollett river, Anagance, and some smaller streams are reached.

Dorchester river and marshes afford spring shooting only for geese, brant and sea birds, brant are not often shot, geese and sea birds are killed from boats on the river, and geese only on the marshes adjoining. Grand Aunee, famous for gray plover, ring necks, and other sea shore birds. Memramcook and Bonum Gould lakes are frequented by black duck and teal. Bulmer's pond is excellent for lake trout. It is leased by a club from whom permits can be usually obtained at a small charge. There is good snipe shooting on the marshes, within reach of Dorchester, as well as on the low wet lands.

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The Point De Bute lakes afford good trout fishing. They are reached from Sackville or Aulac stations, I. C. R.

Wild geese and black duck are shot at the head of the Bay of Fundy, near Aulac station, on the Tantramar marshes, in the Jolicure and Point De Bute lakes and Shepody bay. There is no better snipe and plover shooting in New Brunswick than that at Jolicure and Midgic.

The rivers and points mentioned above in connection with Baie Verte and Port Elgin stations, afford sea, lake and brook trout fishing, and wild geese, brant and black duck, as well as other water fowl, at distances of from one to fifteen miles. There are also woodlands and covers in which woodcock and partridges afford fine sport. The shores and marshes teem with snipe and plover also.

Hotels are: Windsor, Dorchester, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; \$5 to \$7 a week; Brunswick and Sackville, same prices, David Sears, Midgic; Edgar Brownell's, Jolicure; Hewson's and Baie Verte hotels, Baie Verte, Barker hotel, Port Elgin; prices at all these \$1 per day, and \$3 and \$4 per week. Weldon House, \$2 per day; Terrace hotel, \$1 per day; Shediac, Mansard hotel, Petitecodiac,

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The guides are: W. E. Lawrence, Dorchester, \$1.00 per day; David Sears, Midgic, Nathan Hicks, do.; Guilford Estabrook, do.; Edgar Brownell, Jolicure; Silas Jones, and Leonard Carter, Point De Bute; all about \$1.50 per day.

Boats or canoes may be had when required at from 25 cts. to 50 cts. per day.

Horses and wagons are available everywhere at from \$1.50 to \$2 per day for single, and \$3 to \$4 for double teams.

There are camps and lodges at some of the shooting and fishing centres, but, as a rule, accommodation may be had at farms and other houses almost everywhere.

ALBERT COUNTY.

(The Albert railway and Elgin branch are the only railways in this county, which has, however, excellent highway roads and numerous stage services.)

Salmon, lake and brook trout, wild geese, brant, black duck, woodcock, partridge, snipe and plover are amongst the game fishes and birds.

The Petitcodiac river runs along Albert's northern and western boundaries, and Shepody and Chignecto bays bound

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it on the southeast. Into these run a great many rivers and creeks or brooks which in most instances drain lakes. Amongst these are Pollett river, (part only in Albert), Coverdale river, Turtle, Mill, Peck's, Weldon's, Demoiselle and Crooked creeks, West river, Beaver brook, Salmon river, Prosser brook, etc., also Germantown, New Horton, Livingstone's, Rocher, McFadden's, Bennett, and many other lakes.

Lake and brook trout are the great attractions to anglers in this county. One of the best centres from which to seek these is the village of Albert. This place is one mile from Crooked creek, three from Sawmill creek; six from McFadden's lake; eight from West river, and seventeen from Alma, which is the nearest point to Livingstone's lake.

The hotels at Albert are the Globe, Commercial, and Royal; rates \$1 per day.

George D. and Isaac Prescott are good guides. Rafts and boats are used at the lakes and may be hired at reasonable rates.

The Albert railway crosses many of the other rivers enumerated, and much information in reference to them may be had from the I. C. R. agent, at Pollett

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river station, also from either A. Steeves or Jas. Ward, hotel proprietors at Hillsborough.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

(The Intercolonial, St. Martins and Upham and Shore Line railways, stages, etc., are the means of reaching the different points in this county, while vessels proceeding from St. John city up the coast to the different milling centres also afford anglers and sportsmen means of reaching the fishing and shooting grounds.)

There is no salmon, (*salmo salar*) angling in this county, but coming southward in the province we have the first land-locked salmon in waters west of St. John city. Amongst the other game fishes and birds are lake and brook trout, wild geese, brant, black duck, woodcock, partridges, snipe and plover.

The principal rivers are the Big and Little Salmon, Quaco or Irish, Black, Mispec, Little Musquash, Lancaster, and Little Lepreaux, and amongst the smaller are Goose river, Goose creek, Quiddy river, Cradle and Mosher's brooks, Vaughan's, Tynemouth, Gardiner's, Emer-

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son's, Pissarino, Moose and other creeks, Wilmot and Garnett brooks.

St. John county is a region of lakes, and nearly all of them are good angling waters. Amongst these lakes are Cradle, Fish, Wood, Henry, Otter, Negro, the several Loch Lomonds, Ben Lomond, Latinore, Trout, Beaver, Ball's, Millicent, Spruce, Clark's, Menzies, the Musquash system, including Nelson, Lock Alva, Eagle, etc., and the Lepreaux lakes. The streams from a dozen of these lakes last mentioned, are crossed by the Shore Line railway, and in some cases it skirts them. To reach the lakes, the way is generally over portage or lumber roads, and lumbermen's camps are largely used by anglers. Portions of all the rivers (excepting the Lancaster) are free.

A popular region for anglers is that watered by the Loch Lomond system of lakes, of which Mr. Alex. F. Johnston, of Upper Loch Lomond, furnishes the following particulars:—Rivers Mispée, Wilmot and Garnett, Brooks; these can be fished from the banks without boats. Lakes—Loch Lomond, a chain or series of three lakes, the first about four miles long, the second, three miles, the third, half a mile. A boat can be easily taken to the third lake through the outlet to

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

the second lake, and while trout are taken in all these lakes, also black duck and geese, in the spring. The shores of the lake are well wooded and afford good covers for partridge and woodcock.

The nearest station is Barnesville, on the St. Martin's and Upham railway, but St. John city is the most convenient starting place, as sportsmen can go from it by stage or private team. Fare by stage to Ben Lomond house, which is beside the first lake, is 50 cents.

Loch Lomond is eleven miles from St. John city, and is becoming a very popular resort on account of its fine fishing, and woodcock and partridge shooting.

Mr. Johnston is always obliging, prompt, and courteous in giving information to strangers. He is a fishery officer and can also procure guides. These may always be furnished by the hotel proprietors. Charles Garnett, Garnett's P. O., Simonds, is a most reliable guide. His terms are moderate.

There are three hotels at Loch Lomond, viz: The Ben Lomond house, Sterling Barker, proprietor; the Loch Lomond hotel and Brayden's. Johnston and Brayden are proprietors of the last named house, which is about fourteen miles from the city and is the most centrally located

GUN AND ROD

for both shooting and fishing. The terms at all, are \$1 per day and \$5 per week. The Brayden hotel address is Upper Loch Lomond. Boats are kept at the lake by hotel keepers who furnish them without extra charge, to regular guests, and also to visitors, on payment of \$1 per day. Little Ben Lomond lake has very fine trout in it. It is reached by crossing the first Loch Lomond lake and ascending a pretty steep path, which, if the writer remembers correctly, is less than half a mile long. This lake is on much higher ground than Loch Lomond and is fished from the shore or raft. The drive from St. John to Loch Lomond is over one of the best roads of the province and the place is well worth a visit by all tourists on that account.

One of the most novel fishing sports of the province is pollock angling, which is a popular pastime, especially in the vicinity of the Quaco ledge, about 35 miles up the Bay of Fundy from St. John. The fish run up to ten pounds weight and readily rise to the "fly," which may be made of almost any kind of light colored feathers, or even worsted or old flannel tied to a common bait hook. No gut leaders or casting lines are required, and bass lines or even wottle

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poles are good enough to fish with. Salmon fishermen who have indulged in this sport with the same tackle they used in the Restigouche and at Burnt Hill pools on the Miramichi, declare it the next best thing to angling in these waters for the pollock is a very smart gamey fish, although he does not rush as the salmon does. His jumps and tumbles are like those of the grilse.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

(The Canadian Pacific and Shore Line railways and stage lines give access to the fishing and shooting grounds of this county.)

All of the game fishes, (excepting bass), and birds enumerated are found in Charlotte county. Lepreaux station, Shore Line railway, in the extreme southeastern part of the county, 24 miles from St. John, is one of the best resorts for fish and feathered game. The Lepreaux river is a quarter of a mile out from the station, New river, four miles; Little New river, five miles; Popologan, eight miles. Good accomodation can be had at either S. Stafford's, or Mrs. C. McCoy's, hotels, at \$1 a day or \$4 a week.

The guides available here are Thomas

GUN AND ROD

and Jonas Stafford, John Dixon, Moses and Frederick Shaw, James Giles, Adam and Thomas Taylor, Thos. Mulherrin, Charles Murray, Joseph Haggerty and Wm. Boyne. Rates for man and boat, \$2 a day; for man and horse and wagon, \$3 a day. Houses and camps are close to the rivers and bays which abound in trout, and the birds enumerated in their season. All necessary food supplies can be had at Lepreaux and the sporting and fishing within reach of these grounds are all free.

St. George and Bonny river stations, on the Shore Line railway, are the great centres of sport. In the Magaguadavic and Bonny river and Clarence streams there are plenty of brook trout, and the region is also a resort for geese, black duck, woodcock, partridge, snipe and plover in their seasons.

Utopia, Digdeguash, Mill, Trout, Crazy, Long, Red Rock, Sparks' and Forked lakes are all excellent for trout, while land-locked salmon are taken in Lake Utopia. In the autumn these all afford geese, duck and snipe shooting, while the woods and covers abound with partridge and woodcock.

The hotels at St. George are, Carleton House, Parks' hotel, and a new hotel

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

recently opened by Mr. C. Hazen McGee. Mr. T. A. Sullivan's hotel, at Bonny river, is a comfortable one. They all charge \$1 per day and \$5 per week. Special rates for families or parties.

Ten miles is about the greatest distance anglers or other sportsmen have to travel. Nearly all of the lakes may be reached by water from St. George, and all can be reached by teams, good roads most of the way.

Guides—Jesse Milliken of St. George, for Utopia, Trout, Red Rock, Sparks', Crazy and Long lakes. He furnishes boats and charges \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. John Matheson, St. George, for Digdegwash, Clarence stream, and above named lakes, as well as Forked lake. He furnishes teams and boats, and charges \$1.50 a day, boats and teams extra, about 50 cents per boat and \$2.00 for single wagon. David and Thomas Cameron of St. George are also excellent guides and furnish both teams and boats at reasonable rates.

Any settler along the eastern shore of Lake Utopia, or in Red Rock settlement, could also go as guide and furnish boat or team reasonably.

There are good accommodations at Utopia and Sparks' lakes; at the others, camps or tents are used when necessary,

GUN AND ROD

for sportsmen or anglers who generally stop at the houses over night, the fishing and shooting grounds being, at distances from these of only one and a half to three miles, good trails through the woods. By camping at lake Utopia, any of the other places, excepting Digdeguash, can be reached in one and a half hours.

Any of the lakes named, excepting Digdeguash, can be reached by water from St. George or Bonny river station, via Magaguadavic river and Canal to Utopia, with short walks through a good trail, or you may drive to any of them and walk from one to the other.

All necessary supplies may be had at St. George. Fresh butter, eggs, milk, vegetables, etc., can be had from the settlers near the different lakes.

Fishing and shooting in this region are absolutely free, excepting in Trout lake, which is owned by Mr. T. L. Harris, of New York, who usually spends the summer months at his fine residence here.

This locality is one of the best resorts for fishing and shooting in New Brunswick, on account of its being so easy and comparatively inexpensive to get to the different grounds.

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may be confidentially written, or applied to at any time, by sportsmen or tourists, for information, and will go with them over the grounds in the spring or summer with his own boat or team free of charge.

St. Andrews and St. Stephen are fair fishing centres. The St. Croix at St. Stephen yields the first salmon, taken with the fly in New Brunswick every year. Trout are found in a number of streams, such as the Dennis, Cannse, and dozens of lakes, as well as in the St. Croix. The Chamcook lakes, which are reached from St. Andrews, (C. P. R. station), are famous for their land locked salmon, as well as trout, and the numerous lakes contiguous to the C. P. R. as far as its crossing of the Grand Southern railway, also teem with trout.

Wild geese, black duck, and many other water fowl are found in St. Andrews and Passamaquoddy bays and amongst the numerous shoals and islands in large numbers.

Hotels at St. Andrews are: Algonquin, \$3 to \$5 a day; Kennedy's \$1.50 to \$2; Bay View, \$1.50. Rates for teams vary—single from \$3 a day downwards; double about \$5. John Nichols, (Indian), is a good St. Andrews guide.

GUN AND ROD

Hotels at St Stephen are, the Windsor, \$2.00, Queen, \$1.50 per day.

St. Andrews and St. Stephen are reached by both water and rail. The International Steamship Co. boats from Boston connect at Eastport with the river steamers. The Boston and Maine railroad connects at McAdam with the C. P. R.

KINGS COUNTY.

Kings county has many lakes, all easy of access by rail, and abounding in speckled trout weighing from one to four pounds. Good salmon fishing is to be found in the Kennebecasis and trout fishing in that river and the Hammond. Deer are very plentiful in Springfield on the line of the Central railway, which joins the Intercolonial at Norton, and partridge are to be found in all the forests of the county.

(The C. P. R. crosses the southwestern end of this county, the I. C. R. enters it at Riverside station and runs through about three-quarters of its length, leaving it near Anagance station. The St. Martins and Upham railway runs from the I. C. R. near Hampton, to the Hammond river, crossing near the line between

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kings and St. John counties, and the Central railway also runs from the I. C. R. at Norton, to Chipman, in Queens county. There are steam ferries and stage lines, also, in different parts of the county.)

The Kennebecasis, Stone's creek, and the upper portion of the Anagance river may be said to run, in the order named, alongside of the I. C. R. as it passes through the county. Belleisle creek is crossed by the Central railway, and the Hammond river is reached by the St. Martins and Upham railway. There are numerous lakes, especially in the southwestern end of the county, which may be reached via Westfield on the C. P. R. or by way of Musquash station on the Shore Line.

Black duck are shot in considerable numbers near Hampton station on the marshes bordering the Kennebecasis. The shooting ground is about two miles from the station, with a good road within a quarter of a mile of it, then across the creek in a boat, where the sportsman takes his position on the marsh. The shooting is done principally between sunset and dark as the birds are flying in to their feeding grounds.

The hotels at Hampton station are, the

GUN AND ROD

Vendome, \$1.50 per day and \$9 per week; and the Leonard, \$1 per day, and \$6 a week.

QUEENS COUNTY.

(Steamers plying on the St. John river between St. John and Fredericton, pass through this county, and other steamers ply between St. John and points on the Washademoak and Grand lakes, going through the latter to Chipman. The Central railway runs from Norton station on the I. C. R. to Chipman on Salmon river, which flows into Grand lake; the C. P. R. crosses the extreme southwestern end of the county).

All of the enumerated game fishes, excepting bass; and birds, excepting brant, are found in this county, which especially abounds with black duck, while wild geese and smaller water fowl are abundant in their seasons.

In the Jemseg (Grand Lake) region, the resorts for sportsmen are Jemseg creek, Grand Lake, Den brook, Grand Lake marshes and West Country meadows at Indian Point. As for beaches those of Grand Lake afford as good snipe and plover shooting as are to be found anywhere in the county, while

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the woodcock and partridge shooting is also good in the covers and woods. There are thousands of acres of marshes and shallows frequented by geese and ducks.

A steamer runs from Upper Jemseg to St. John.

Hotels here are, the Sunnyside, Cedars and River View, \$1 a day, \$4 a week.

The trout brooks are about three miles distant from the village and the shooting grounds half a mile and greater distances.

Teams are procured at the hotels for driving to the trout brooks, which are reached by the highway roads, and they cost from \$1 to \$2 per day. Canoes and other boats are used by the sportsmen to reach the marshes and shores for goose and duck shooting. Snipe and plover, woodcock and partridges are easily reached without either teams or boats, although both can be used to advantage, in many cases. Hunting dogs and boats are obtained at F. J. Purdy's Sunnyside. Canoes and other boats cost about \$1 per day. It is not necessary to have camping outfits or provisions other than can be obtained at the hotels, as the sportsmen are within reach of the hotels, every night. Shooting is free; so is fishing, except in Den Brook, where small charges are made.

GUN AND ROD

Chipman station, on the Central railway in the village of Chipman, which is at the head of navigation on the Salmon river, and is also reached by Grand lake steamer, is a very attractive resort for sportsmen. Salmon are sometimes taken in Salmon river within a few miles of the village, but the best fishing is further up and the country around is well watered by trout rivers and brooks, which are tributary to this stream. The Gaspereaux river and branches, and Coal creek and their several lakes, also afford good trout fishing. Amongst the branches referred to are Big Forks, Little Forks, South Forks, Lake Stream, Trout, Cherry, Sisson, and Coy brooks, all running into Salmon river. Meadow, Trout, Demon's, Perley, Pleasant, and McKean's brooks; branches of the Gaspereaux, North Fork, South Fork, Trout brook, branches of Coal creek; Meadow brook, Half Moon, Lake streams, (2), McLean and Cameron lakes; also Salmon and Red Bank creeks, McGill marsh and Starkey's pond.

Hotels at Chipman are:—Chipman House, Wilson's hotel, 75 cts. to \$1.00 per day, and \$3 to \$6 per week. Boarding houses which can be recommended are, D. McLean's and E. Branscombe's.

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of Gaspereaux and Demon's brook, fourteen miles; McKean brook, fourteen; Pleasant brook, eleven; Little Forks, eighteen; Big Forks, twelve; Coal Creek, eight; to Salmon pools or Salmon river, 30; McLean Lake, nine; Meadow Brook lake, 20; Lake Stream lakes, 30; McGill marsh, 40; to Salmon river pools, Salmon creek, Gaspereaux river, Perley, McKean, Pleasant, Sisson, and Cherry brooks, the whole distances are by highway roads. To go to head of Gaspereaux river or Demon's brook, it is eight miles by highway and six by portage road; Lake stream lakes, 20 miles by highway, ten by portage; McLean lake, six miles by highway, three by portage.

Canoes and other boats may be had at small cost where crossing is necessary, or for salmon fishing. There are none at the lakes; sportsmen and tourists generally bring canoes with them.

Guides: John Watson, for head of Gaspereaux river, Demon's brook and Salmon creek. Owen Lafferty for Coal creek and branches, McLean's and Cameron lakes; George Fulton or Patrick Walsh for Salmon river and branches, or any stream, lake or hunting ground, in this region. The guides charge \$2 per day.

Teams :—single \$1.50, double \$3.00.

GUN AND ROD

When teamster acts as guide he charges for himself and outfit, single \$2.00, double \$4.00. For teams apply to Owen Lafferty, L. R. Wilson, J. H. Wilson, (of Wilson's hotel), Harry Darrah, (of Chipman House), Harry Craig and Andrew Darrah.

There is a permanent camp at Salt Springs on Coal creek, built by parties hunting moose and deer, which frequent the springs. Tents are necessary in nearly all cases.

The best of the above waters for trout are Demon's brook, head of Gaspereaux river, Pleasant and McKean brooks.

McGill marsh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and three quarters of a mile wide, is fine for wild geese; black, and other ducks, plover and snipe. Meadow Brook lake, one and a half by one miles, is good goose and black duck grounds. McLean lake is a black duck resort; Lake Stream lakes, seven miles long and three miles wide, are frequented by wild geese in spring and ducks in the fall. Partridges and woodcock can be bagged in abundance in almost any locality after getting half a mile away from Chipman station.

All necessary provisions can be got at Chipman village. Fishing and shooting are free in this region.

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Mr. Isaac C. Fraser, of Chipman, is a reliable resident who may be written or applied to personally, for information by tourists or sportsmen.

Quite favorite resorts for woodcock shooting in Queens county, is Harding's cover, and for woodcock and partridges, Ogden's cover, which is reached from Welsford station or Clarendon station, on the C. P. R. Black creek and Welsford brook lakes and other waters are resorted to for trout. The fishing and shooting grounds are from one to ten miles from the station. Put up at Wood's hotel, which charges \$1 per day or \$4 per week. Good guides are J. S. Thompson, Welsford, and Wm. Ogden, and G. S. Lacy, Clarendon station. Tents are generally used by sportsmen, and the travelling is by portage roads through the woods. The famous Smith, Oromocto lake, which is leased by government is reached from Gaspereaux station in this county. The lessees issue permits in some cases.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

(The Canadian Pacific railway, including the Fredericton branch, and the St. John river stnrs. plying between St. John and Fredericton, run through this county).

GUN AND ROD

Lake and brook trout, geese, black duck, woodcock, snipe and plover abound.

Tracy station, C. P. R., is perhaps the best railway centre for anglers and sportsmen's operations. They find trout streams and partridge covers (as well as large game) in abundance, at a distance of from two to twelve miles; trout in North branch of the Oromocto, (the lakes at head of this river in York county are full of fine trout) as well as its tributaries, such as Three Tree creek, Meransey, Porcupine, and other streams. Stein's hotel is at Tracy station and there are also private houses which are very desirable at \$3 per week.

Guides, teams, etc.—C. L. Tracy, Chas. Lord, Cunard Carr, Tracy station, Lockwood Phillips, John Phillips, Little lake; Rankine Burt, Tracyville. These charge from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day and \$3.50 when they provide boats. Flat bottomed boats are used on the brooks and sometimes on the lakes. They cost \$1.00 per day. Teams cost \$2.00 per day for single and \$3.00 for double.

All the fishing, hunting and shooting grounds can be reached by wagon. The country is settled only along the rivers and the residents own meadows and haylands back on the brooks; in this way

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there are a good many roads in all directions. Although there are lumbermen's camps and farm houses in many places, parties should carry tents as they will find them the most satisfactory.

Fredericton Junction is another centre for sportsmen. Lake and brook trout, black ducks, woodcock and partridges are the attraction. Several tributaries of the Main and Southwest branch, Oromocto, are reached from this point. The Oromocto river and its marshes are good black duck ground. Meransey, Booue, Otter, Porcupine and other brooks, and Three Mile creek, afford good trout fishing.

At Fredericton Junction, is the American House, \$2 a day, and the Canadian House, and there are other houses where sportsmen and tourists may find comfortable quarters.

Mr. John Sheehan, proprietor of the American House, will procure guides and teams. All necessary provisions may be procured here. All shooting and fishing are free.

Hoyt station, C. P. R. reports salmon fishing, but does not state where it is. Besides the well-known and prolific trout fishing in South Branch, Oromocto river and lake, it is also good in Meadow brook,

GUN AND ROD

Half Moon lake, Scholar's brook, lake, etc., each of which, as well as the South Branch lake, afford good black duck shooting. Hoyt is the nearest station to the waters mentioned, except South Branch lake, the best road to which leads from Gaspereaux station.

Guides are, Louis Duplissea, Hoyt station; Thos. Allen, Gaspereaux station, (which is in Queens Co.)

Teams are, single, \$3; double, \$5 a day. Boats \$1 per day.

Highway roads as a rule, lead to all the best fishing grounds.

South Branch lake club has lodges, and there are dwelling houses near all the other lakes and camps on the streams.

Fishermen generally carry their supplies with them in this locality.

Going by daily steamer from Fredericton, twelve miles to Porto Bella, or from St. John, 45 miles to the mouth of Jemseg, the sportsmen may reach the Maquapit, French and Indian lake grounds, which are much like those already described in connection with the Jemseg, Grand Lake region, in Queen's county. Indeed, the greater part of the Maquapit lake is in Queens. Landing at Porto Bella, you have the French lake and Indian lake and marshes, Timber lake,

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Jolly ponds, Maquapit and Grand Lake, West Meadow and marshes of Grand Lake, (the latter three mostly in Queens) are an extensive duck and snipe range, covering scores of square miles; or if you prefer taking these in the reverse order, land at Jemseg and proceed upwards to Porto Bella.

Duck lake, Foshay's lake, and Long island marshes are continuous and may be reached by canoe or other boat. All the places named are in settlements, where accommodations may be easily had. The people are hospitable and glad to see and assist sportsmen, making no charges for fishing or shooting privileges.

A good place to get guides for the Porto Bella, or in fact for any region here, is at the Indian (Milicete) villages, Oromocto, where canoe and man may be had for \$1.75 a day. The grounds described swarm with duck and wild geese, snipe, etc.

YORK COUNTY.

(The C. P. R. runs through different parts of York, from the Oromocto to Vanceboro on the St. Croix; McAdam to the Charlotte county line en route to St. Stephen and St. Andrews; McAdam to

GUN AND ROD

Benton on the Woodstock line; Fredericton Junction to Fredericton, where it crosses the St. John river and runs thence through the country north of the St. John into Carleton county on the line to Edmundston.

The Canada Eastern railway runs from Fredericton, via Maugerville, up the Nashwaak valley to Cross creek and thence across country to the Miramichi by way of the valley of the Taxis river.

Steamers run daily between Fredericton and St. John, calling at points on the St. John river, also from Fredericton to Woodstock in the early summer.)

Land-locked salmon and all the enumerated fishes (excepting bass) and birds (excepting brant) are found in this county.

Beginning at the eastern boundary of the county, trout anglers will find good sport in the Yoko and Lyon streams, for which they will get guides at Tracy station, C. P. R. These are already named in notes on Sunbury county.

The Northwest Oromocto lake is reached from Harvey station, eight miles by highway road to Tweedside, thence seven miles to the head of the lake by boat, where there is fishing at the mouths of the brooks. It is five miles across the

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lake from Tweedside to the outlet, the head of the N. W. Oromocto. There are three boats on this lake which may be had, accompanied by their owners, by paying the latter a fair compensation. Sports, when going to this region, generally take tents with them.

Fishing and shooting (trout, partridge and some snipe) are free. John Rutherford, senior, postmaster at Tweedside, will give enquirers any necessary information.

Harvey station is also the centre for fishing and shooting over the Big and Little Cranberry lakes, and Lake George region. Garden creek, Dead Water brook and other waters are also reached from it.

The Magaguadavic Lake system, lying north of the C. P. R., which skirts the Big Lake, is reached by water from Magaguadavic siding, or by highway (four miles) from Prince William station and then four or five miles by water to good grounds for fish and game.

The system consists of Magaguadavic river, where there are fine trout; with some black duck and geese in their seasons, also woodcock, partridge and a few snipe. Large game is also got here. Big and Second Magaguadavic, Tom Davis, Duck, Clear and Mud lakes are all good

GUN AND ROD.

for trout, especially Tom Davis and Clear, and there are ducks in all of them, especially in Mud lake. The thoroughfare between the two Magaguadavic lakes, two miles long, is a fine place for ducks. Cranberry and Duck brooks, Big Magaguadavic and Stony and Meadow brooks running into the Second Magaguadavic lake, contain splendid trout. The region is also good in many places for partridge.

There are houses on several of the islands and coves on the lakes. Wm. Henry, of Upper Magaguadavic, furnishes guides at \$1.50 per day. He has a house 16x28 ft. in Duck brook cove, two miles by water from Magaguadavic siding. Canoes and other boats are 50 cts. a day. Teams are \$1.50 for single, \$2.00 for double per day. Board is had at private houses for \$3.00 a week. Fishing and shooting here are free.

Another portion of the Magaguadavic waters, fifteen or 20 miles south of those last referred to, is reached by way of Lawrence station, C. P. R., thence six miles to Brockway settlement, over a good highway. This is the nearest point to the best fishing on the N. W. Oromocto lake, and the regular route to the first and second Kedron lakes. Sportsmen who wish to go to fish or shoot in the

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

excellent waters and covers named, may write to Wellington Davis, Brockway settlement, who will meet them at Lawrence station and drive them out; he will also guide them or find the guides if necessary. He charges \$2.50 a day for his own services, including boats, \$2.00 a day for double team, and boards sportsmen.

There are suitable houses or camps at all the different fishing and shooting grounds. Mr. Davis furnishes ordinary provisions. Fishing and shooting are free.

The famous Skiff lake region is reached by way of Canterbury station, C. P. R. Salmon are found in Skiff lake, which also abounds in trout; other fine trout lakes are Amelia, Grass, Eel river, (3) North, Risteen, Deer, Moose, etc. This is a good district also for black duck, woodcock, partridges and snipe.

Hotels at Canterbury station are Jarvis L. Law's, (Mr. Law is also postmaster), John Donovan's and Peter Fleming's. Sportsmen and other visitors can also be accommodated at Mr. Luke Lawson's and some other places at the station. The charges at hotels are \$1.00 per day or \$5.00 a week.

It is six miles from the station to

GUN AND ROD

Skiff lake, and boats which are kept there, take anglers and sportsmen from Skiff of Amelia and Grass lakes. It is from Canterbury station, thirteen miles to Eel river lake (2nd), and sixteen to North lake (1st). The third Eel lake may be reached from the second by boat. The distance from Canterbury to Risteen lake is two miles.

Guides are: Andrew Cunningham, John Cavendar, James Carr, Fred. Mc-Millan, Wm. Cunningham and Arthur Ingraham and his two sons.

Teams cost: single, \$2.00; double, \$3.00 a day. Boats or canoes 50 cts. a day.

There are good lodges on the islands on Skiff lake, and others on the mainland quite convenient.

Ordinary food supplies may be had at Canterbury station.

Fishing and shooting free.

There is some brook trout fishing and partridge shooting along the Nashwaak, on the line of the Canada Eastern railway, and fishing only in Cross creek. Tay creek is a favorite resort for Fredericton anglers, who also go to McBean's, Dunlar and Young's brooks, with fair luck. There are also some streams reached from Stanley, five or six miles

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IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

from Cross creek station by highway—including Rocky, McLean's and Ryan brooks which have some trout in them, and this district has some good partridge ground and woodcock covers. Guides can be had at from 75 cts. to \$1.00 per day; canoes without charge.

John Buchanan's hotel at Zionville station, and S. Cook's, Nashwaak, are good stopping places, \$1 a day, or \$3 a week.

Zionville station is referred to in Northumberland county notes as one of the best starting places for Cain's river—a great trout stream—in that county.

(The C. P. R. system runs through this county entering at Benton and running to Houlton, (a few miles over the Maine border) and to Woodstock on the St. John river, also from Woodstock to Newburg junction, where it joins the main line, running from Fredericton to Edmunston. There is also a good system of stage lines through the county, and ferrys on the St. John.)

Salmon, sea, lake and brook trout, black duck, woodcock, partridge and snipe afford good sport in this county.

The St. John, Meduxnakeag and Miramichi rivers, and Lakeville lakes are the principal centres of fishing and shooting.

GUN AND ROD

reached from Woodstock. Partridges and woodcock are found in the covers quite close to Woodstock, where there are a number of good hotels, such as Wilbur, Brunswick, Exchange, Queen and Trecartin.

Salmon fishing is reported four miles from Woodstock, on the Meduxnakeag.

Good salmon fishing is found on the Miramichi, twenty miles from Bristol or Florenceville stations.

Guides are paid \$1.50 to \$2 per day, \$3 a day when they find their own board, tent and canoe.

Teams—single, \$2 a day; double, \$3.50.

Matthias Hartt, Florenceville station, is a good guide, as are also Blanchard Phillips and R. G. Boyer, Bristol, and W. H. Staten, Forreston, on Miramichi waters. M. Caldwell and C. A. Phillips are the hotel keepers at Bristol. Terms \$1 a day, \$5 a week.

There are no permanent camps; anglers and sportsmen use tents.

Fishing and shooting are free.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

(The C. P. R. runs along the St. John river, through this county where nearly

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all the towns and settlements are, save those on Tobique river).

Grand Falls station, C. P. R., is the centre of operations for anglers and sportsmen. Salmon and brook trout, wild geese, black duck, woodcock, and partridges are the game fishes and birds.

The waters for angling are the St. John for salmon, and some trout, also Gillespie, McCullian, Gallagher, Mud, Rapids de Femme, Moran, Stone and Ryan brooklets, Gull lake and a portion of the headwaters of the Grand river, and parts of Jardine's brook, which runs into the Restigouche, the Little river, Salmon river, etc.

Good sized trout are taken in the lakes, but those in the streams running from them are smaller. Amongst the nearest of those waters to Grand Falls is Rapids de Femme, four miles; Moran, three; Stone, 3; Gallagher, eight; Ryan Brook lake, eight.

Guides are: George H. West of the Hammond house, Jas. T. Kelly and Thos. Hollins. Teams cost \$3 and \$4 a day. Boats are used in only one of the lakes—Gillespie. The roads to this and some of the other lakes are good.

The Tobique, the great salmon river of this side of the provinces, is under

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lease to the Tobique salmon club. Thos. F. Allen, Andover, is the head guardian. It is open to members and their guests only.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

(The C. P. R. runs parallel to and near the St. John river from Grand Falls railway bridge to Edmundston in this county.)

Lake and brook trout, black duck and partridges abound.

The fishing rivers are the Grand, Quisbis, Green and Madawaska. The Grand, Green and Madawaska have an excellent reputation among anglers, and together with their numerous lakes, are favorite cruising grounds for many of our best anglers and sportsmen. Their trout are large and gamey. The Baker lakes in the western end of the county are also attractive to anglers.

The Restigouche river, about 100 miles above Campbellton, is reached by a 26 mile drive from St. Leonards, C. P. R. Twelve miles of this is by a good highway and fourteen miles by a fair portage road. Permits to fish this river as far down as the Quatawamkedgwick may be had from Mr. W. T. Whitehead, agent of

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

the N. B. Land company, who own the rights in its Victoria and Madawaska portions, and from the Crown Land department, which controls the portion in Restigouche, down to the Kedgwick.

Edmundston is a good centre from which to outfit for Green river. This and its lakes are from ten to thirty miles from Edmundston. You go from the station to Emerson farm, ten miles, highway road, thence by canoes up stream to the lakes, fifteen miles, with fair fishing all the way. Mr. Whitehead, Fredericton, will also give permits free, for these waters to suitable parties, on application.

Hotel Herbert at Edmundston \$1.50 a day.

Guides are Maxime Martin and John Lorton, \$2.00 a day with boat, teams may be had at \$2 for single and \$3 double.

Tents are used by sportsmen in this region, and all necessary provisions may be had at Edmundston.



GUN AND ROD

New Brunswick Game Laws.

The following is a condensed summary of the provisions of the Game Laws of New Brunswick :

The close season for moose, caribou and deer, is from the 31st of December to the 1st of September. Penalty, fine not exceeding \$200.

No one person in any one year or season shall kill or take more than one moose, one caribou and two deer. Penalty, from \$20 to \$40 for each animal in excess of the lawful number.

Cow or female moose cannot be hunted at any time. Penalty, from \$100 to \$200.

Dogs may not be used in hunting moose, caribou or deer. Penalty, \$50.

Jack lights are prohibited. Penalty, \$50.

It is unlawful for a guide to accompany a party or person who has not a license, in hunting moose and caribou.

Guides and camp help who are not residents of the province must have a license when accompanying hunting parties or individuals.

A close season for moose and caribou has been established for the section west of the River St. John, for two years from the 1st of September, 1898. Penalty, from \$50 to \$100.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A close season for moose, caribou and deer has been established for the county of Albert, for five years from the 1st of September, 1898. Penalty, from \$50 to \$100.

It is unlawful for any person to catch by means of trap or snares, or to set traps or snares for any moose, caribou or deer. Penalty, \$100.

No person shall be allowed to kill or pursue with intent to kill, any moose or caribou at any time of the year without first having obtained a license for the purpose, signed by the Chief Game Commissioner. Fee for said license to be \$2 for residents of the province, and \$20 for non-residents. Penalty for hunting without license, \$80.

Licenses may be obtained from the Chief Game Commissioner, any county game warden, special game warden, or from the Crown Land Office.

Every holder of a license granted must produce the same when required by a justice of the peace, or any game warden. Refusal of same, penalty \$20.

Every non-resident applying for licenses is required to give a bond for \$100, with two sureties.

The close season for woodcock and snipe is from the 1st of December to the 1st of September. Penalty, from \$4 to \$10 for every bird killed.

The close season for partridge is from the 30th November to the 20th September the following year.

Nets, punt guns, swivels and artificial

GUN AND ROD

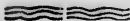
lights, are forbidden in hunting any kind of wild fowl or game. Penalty, \$40.

Wild geese, brant and black duck, may not be shot between the 31st of December and the 1st of September. It is unlawful to expose them for sale between the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

No bird or animals of any kind can be taken alive and kept during the close season, without a special permit from the Surveyor General.

Hunting of any kind of game on Sunday, is punishable by a fine of \$50.

There are a number of other provisions in the game law, relating to muskrat, mink, sable, beaver and other animals, as well as to birds, which can be learned on application.





Iceland

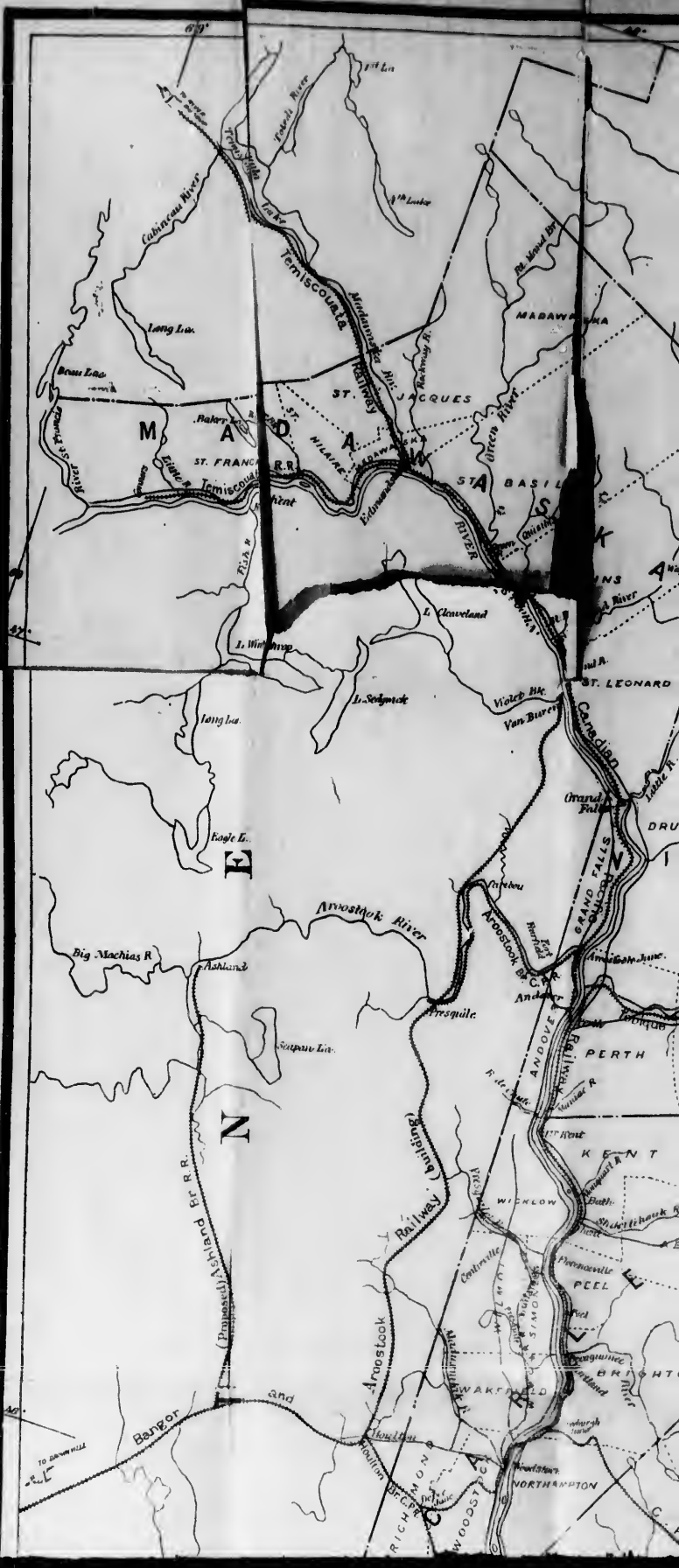
Niagara R.

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Bellefleur Pt.

Petit Rocher

Mepisiquit Bay

Red Pine

Bartibog Bay

WCASTLE

Black Point

ACADIEVILLE

ST. LEONARD

Northern R.R.

Bonaventure Pt.

Nive Caristo

Pasbas Pt.

Caraquet

Caraquet R.

Shippagan

Shippagan

Pokimouche R.

Pokimouche R.

Little Tracadie R.

Big Tracadie R.

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MAP

OF THE PROVINCE OF

NEW BRUNSWICK

SCALE 10 MILES TO AN INCH.

1898

Compiled & drawn by
J. B. Lorange in 1898.

A. G. Brun

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Main Wagon Roads thus ———



