

HUNTING and FISHING in

PROVINCE DE

# Québec

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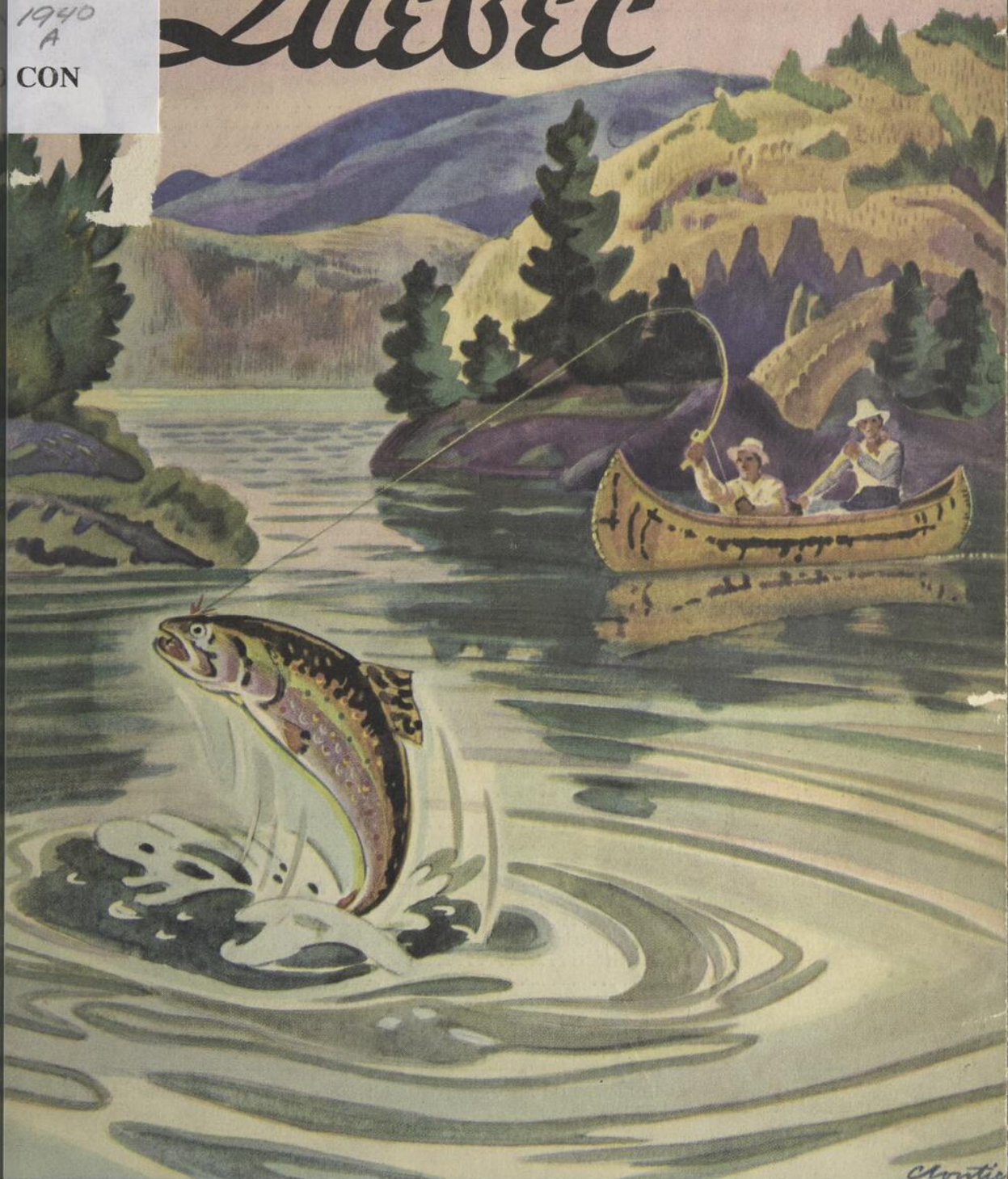
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PUBLISHED BY THE  
PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC TOURIST BUREAU  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUÉBEC, CANADA

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# Hunting and Fishing *in*

LA PROVINCE DE

# Québec

*Published by the*

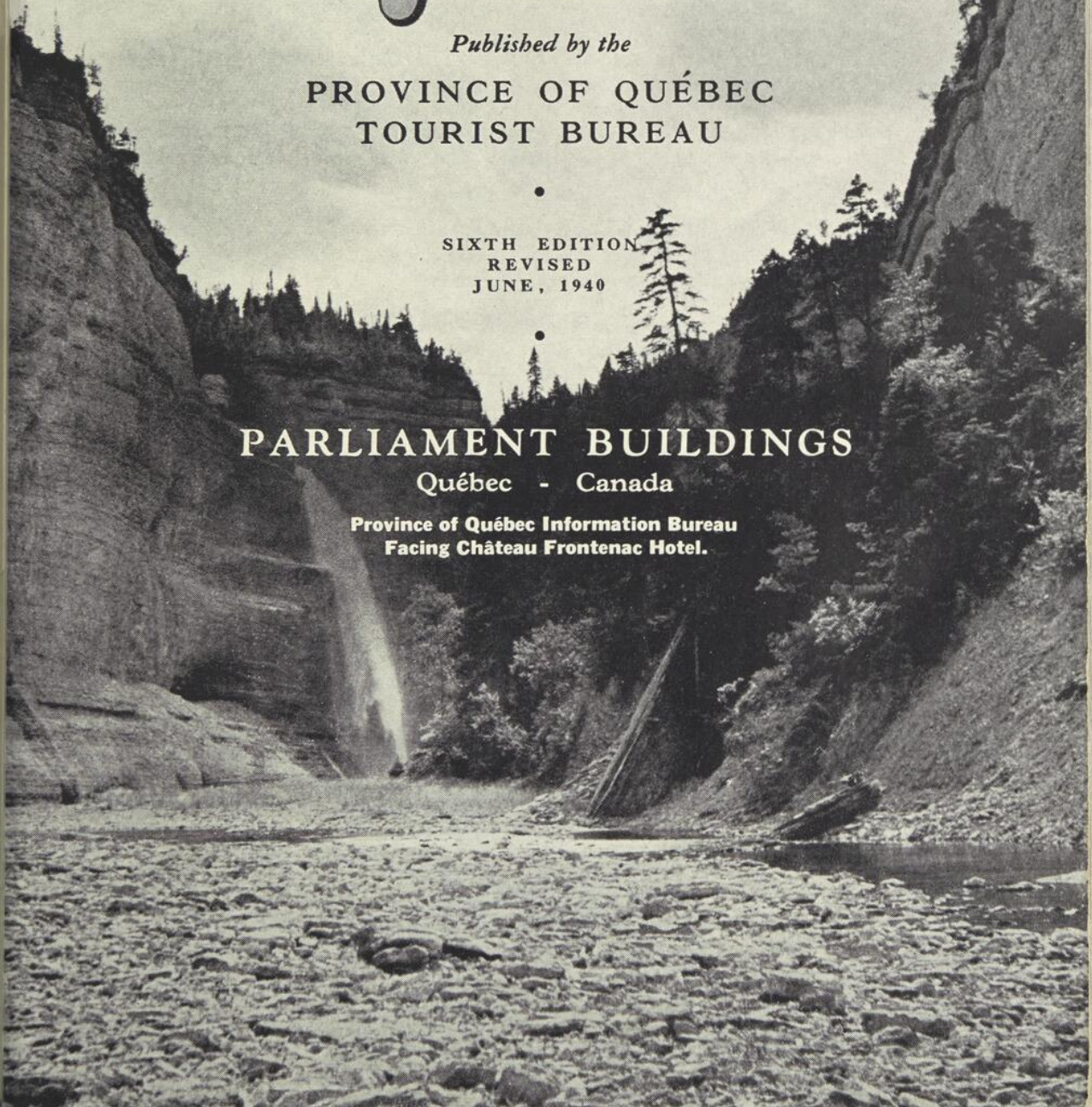
PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC  
TOURIST BUREAU

SIXTH EDITION  
REVISED  
JUNE, 1940

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Québec - Canada

Province of Québec Information Bureau  
Facing Château Frontenac Hotel.



An Invitation to  
OUR FRIENDS FROM THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

To Visit  
**LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC**  
CANADA

Dear Visitors,

The key-note of our relations with you, our neighbours to the South, is sincere cordiality. No people in the whole world are more welcome than you in this friendly *Province de Québec*.

Although our country is engaged in a war overseas, concord reigns here. And more particularly so as regards relations with our neighbours of the United States, to whom we are bound by very close and friendly ties. The tourist in good faith is submitted to no vexatious restrictions, formalities at the border being held to the strictly necessary.

Your President, Mr Roosevelt, declared in a recent official statement that *no deterrent to travel exists among the friendly nations of the Western hemisphere*, and he then proclaimed 1940 *Travel America Year*.

Furthermore the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King, recently said, in his official message to you: "*To visit Canada, you have only to cross the most peaceful international boundary in all the world.*"

Now, as Prime Minister of *la Province de Québec*, the oldest and largest province in the Dominion, I may add that you are most welcome as a visitor in our midst. Here, in Québec, you will find a wonderful Old World atmosphere, an inspiring historic background. Beauty and charm galore are a fit setting for this happy and contented community; here are pleasing customs and delightful handicrafts, magnificent vistas, varied and alluring; a healthful climate, cool in summer, moderately cold in winter, and always ideal for outdoor sports. Here, too, you will find forests, lakes and rivers well-stocked with fish and game; the sweetness and harmony of French language and French culture; in brief, something altogether new and utterly different for the inquiring visitor.

Come to *la Province de Québec* to enjoy a genuine French-Canadian vacation!

You shall treasure every bit of your trip, delight in prolonging your sojourn, and will, I believe, only wish to have the privilege of renewing your experience at the earliest possible time.

Your U.S. currency is at a substantial premium here, and this will no doubt add to your vacation pleasure.

Very neighbourly yours,



ADÉLARD GODBOUT

Prime Minister of *La Province de Québec*.

## FOREWORD

*THIS publication is intended to catalogue the main particulars of hunting and fishing and canoeing in the Province of Québec. As every sportsman knows, strictly accurate up-to-date information is difficult to obtain. However, we have endeavoured to set forth in the following pages a few facts which we believe to be entirely dependable for the prospective big game hunter and angler in the Province of Québec.*

*Québec province believes in the principle of private game preserves and scores of clubs have come into existence primarily to provide assured hunting and fishing to their members and guests but, even more important in effect, to enforce professional rules and establish game conservation within their boundaries. Many preserves are, however, controlled by outfitters or associations who specialize in accommodating hunting and fishing parties. Therefore, sportsmen who wish to enjoy in the woods a certain amount of comfort usually contract with these outfitters who can supply them with guides, provisions and general accommodation. Although dependable and experienced to a high degree, the various clubs — except those located in the Laurentides Park — and individuals suggested in the booklet are not under the control of the Government. Sportsmen desiring to hunt or fish in Québec are requested to make their own definite arrangements in advance with any of the various outfitters or club managers, a list of whom is contained herein.*

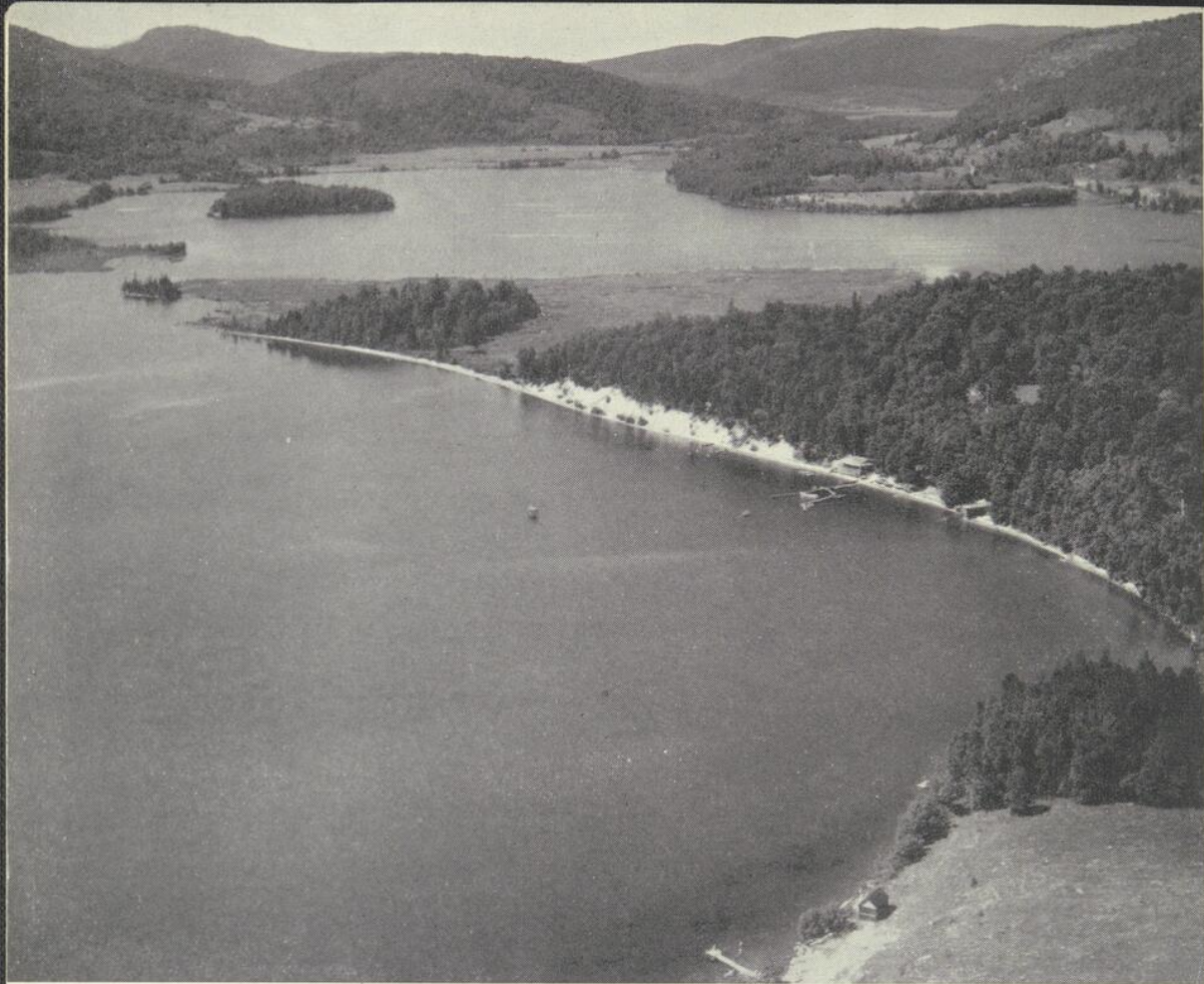
*Although we do not assume any responsibility for the actions, conduct or charges made by the various guides, outfitters or clubs mentioned in this publication, nor guarantee the success of any hunting or fishing trip, we would greatly appreciate that sportsmen visiting some of the clubs mentioned give us, on their return home, their comments and suggestions concerning the organization they have been in contact with. Our aim is to provide the best of sport to hunters and anglers. To that end, we ask the cooperation of every true sportsman.*

*Brevity, it should be remembered, has been the watchword in putting the facts together, but additional details will be gladly supplied upon application.*

**Gaston Marquis, Chief**

*Fish and Game Information Service*

**PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC TOURIST BUREAU**



*Forest and Stream*

## Québec

To understand why such a Province as Québec, the oldest settled province of Canada, should remain the most diversified hunting and fishing range on the North American Continent, requires a word of explanation. Québec's extent is nearly four hundred million acres. Its northern boundaries meet the waters of Hudson Strait and the untrodden wilderness of the Upper Labrador. To the South it spans the river St. Lawrence and borders on Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Within this far-flung territory dwells a population of three million persons, the city of Montréal and suburbs accounting for more than one-third. The remaining population, to a great degree, obeys the traditional French-Canadian instinct of concentration in settlements which are picturesquely extended mile upon mile along the main highways, with the narrow fields reaching far back from the farm house. Likewise in such newly-opened districts as the Abitibi, the French-Canadian settler asserts his preference for continuous social contact. He colonizes intensively and, while a born pioneer, an unsurpassed woodsman and the most considerate and courteous of human kind, his industrious efforts have placed only twelve million acres under tillage, leaving over three hundred and ninety million acres to the undisputed sway of Nature.

A province of utmost diversity of terrain, from hundreds of miles of flat land to winding mountain ranges, vast reaches of uncut, unburned spruce and balsam forests, chains of townships of solid white pine where the axe has yet to ring, river courses where one can journey day after day through second growth of yellow birch and poplar. Inland waters, like Lake St-Jean and Lake Edward, wooded to the water's edge, tidal rivers like the Saguenay, mammoth streams like the Peribonka, four hundred miles long, flowing into Lake St-Jean and the Mistassini, three hundred miles long and two miles wide at the mouth. There are literally thousands of rivers and lakes in the northern areas which, for years to come, cannot be inventoried or mapped. Fish and game in such environment, unharried as it were, have resisted not only any threat of extermination but also any likelihood of serious reduction.

During the past ten years the people of Québec have taken to heart the national lessons taught by the virtual extinction of the bison, the wapiti, the eskimo curlew and the passenger pigeon. By intelligent legislation and the arousing of public opinion they have made sure that the same wasteful and irremediable story shall not come to be told of the moose, the caribou, the deer or the rich variety of game fishes now found in Québec's myriad lakes and rivers. Conservation, yet with ample liberty, is the accepted wild-life policy to which all Québec sportsmen have whole-heartedly subscribed. This sensible determination of the people of Québec reflects their keen sense of trusteeship for the recreational needs and desires not of Canadians alone but for all men everywhere who know the language of the forest trail and feel a thrill when the birch horn speaks and when the lurefly swishes through the air.

*The call . . .*  
*. . . and the answer*



## Hunting in Québec

QUÉBEC, the largest Province of the Dominion of Canada, offers many attractions to the sportsman. In its vast extent of forests and lakes the hunter is sure to find the best of sport, as several varieties of big game, including moose, white-tail deer, woodland-caribou and black bear are still plentiful in the French province of America.

To those "in the know" Québec is synonymous with fine moose hunting. Québec moose have been known to reach a weight of 1,400 pounds and have an antler spread of 71½ inches. They are found on both shores of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers as far up as Témiscamingue.

Imagine the throbbing excitement, the big moment of the answering call of a big moose . . . the sound of its coming through the thick bush. This is the arresting challenge of the sportslands of the Province of Québec.

The Province of Québec's 594,534 square miles is still mostly unexploited. This vast territory of forest and mountain extending from Ontario to Labrador, is a great natural sanctuary where big game rapidly multiplies in unharried environment, thus keeping adequate pace with whatever inroads may be made by hunters.

Besides being acknowledged the best moose range in North America, Québec also offers good deer hunting. White-tails are plentiful and are easily killed along the fringe of civilization. Black bear always provide a thrill for the hunter and in the fall are to be found in the most unsuspected places. They cover a wide range of hunting area. Fine specimens of woodland-caribou can also be had in certain parts of the Gaspé Peninsula.

Of game birds partridges are the most eagerly sought, and are found in all Québec woods, especially in hard timber. In the great stretches of marshlands along the St. Lawrence river and on the myriad lakes which form so large a part of Québec's scenery, ducks and wild geese provide many a brace for the 12-gauge. Woodcock and Jack-snipe, whose flesh is so eagerly sought by epicures, also offer an interesting powder-burning diversion.

In Québec, the sportsman's land of plenty, no one need leave with an empty bag, and as a rule it is not the game that fails but the hunter's marksmanship.



**For big game hunting purposes the Province of Québec  
is divided into four zones, known  
as A, B, C and D.**



A—*Eastern Townships zone.* Zone comprising the western part of the Province lying south of the St. Lawrence river, starting from and inclusive of the electoral district of Kamouraska.

B—*Gaspé zone.* Zone comprising all the eastern part of the Province lying south of the St. Lawrence river, starting and inclusive of the electoral districts of Rivière-du-Loup and Témiscouata.

C—*Saguenay zone.* Zone comprising all that part of the Province lying north of the St. Lawrence river and east of the St. Maurice river and as far as its intersection with the forty-seventh line of northern latitude, and north of such line as far as the western extremity of the Province.

D—*Montréal zone.* Zone comprising that part of the Province lying north of the St. Lawrence river and bounded on the east by the St. Maurice river as far as its intersection with the forty-seventh line of northern latitude and, on the north, by such forty-seventh line of latitude to the western boundary of the Province.

**For waterfowl hunting purposes the Province of Québec  
is divided into two zones, known as the North-  
Eastern zone and the South-Western  
zone.**



*North-Eastern zone.* Zone comprising that part of Québec lying east of the following counties: Frontenac, Mégantic, Lotbinière, Portneuf, Laviolette, and north of the forty-ninth line of latitude north and extending to the western limit of the Province.

*South-Western zone.* Zone comprising that part of Québec lying south and west of the North-Eastern zone.

The counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé-North, Gaspé-South and the Magdalen Islands, although situated in the North-Eastern Zone, have the same hunting seasons as those of the South-Western Zone.



*"Home, James . . ."*

*A good day's booty*



## Cost of Hunting Licenses for Non-Residents

●

\$26.00 for all kinds of birds and game if not a member of a hunting club in the Province of Québec.

\$15.50 for waterfowl, shore birds and upland game birds.

\$10.50 if a bona-fide member of a hunting club which is a lessee of a hunting preserve in the Province of Québec.

**PERMIT TO TRANSPORT CARIBOU:** \$1.10. However, this special permit cannot be purchased without first procuring a general hunting license of \$26.00 or \$10.50, as the case may be.

**PERMIT TO HUNT BEAR:** \$5.20. This special permit is valid for the entire season and may be procured without having to take out a general hunting license.

These licenses may be obtained from our Fish and Game Information Service, or from the Department of Lands, Forests, Fish and Game, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, or its agents.

## Open Hunting Seasons and Game That Can Be Lawfully Killed by Non-Residents, Holders of a Hunting License

●

For big game hunting purposes the Province of Québec is divided into four zones known as A, B, C and D. Please see text on page 11 and index map on page 10.

### GAME ANIMALS:

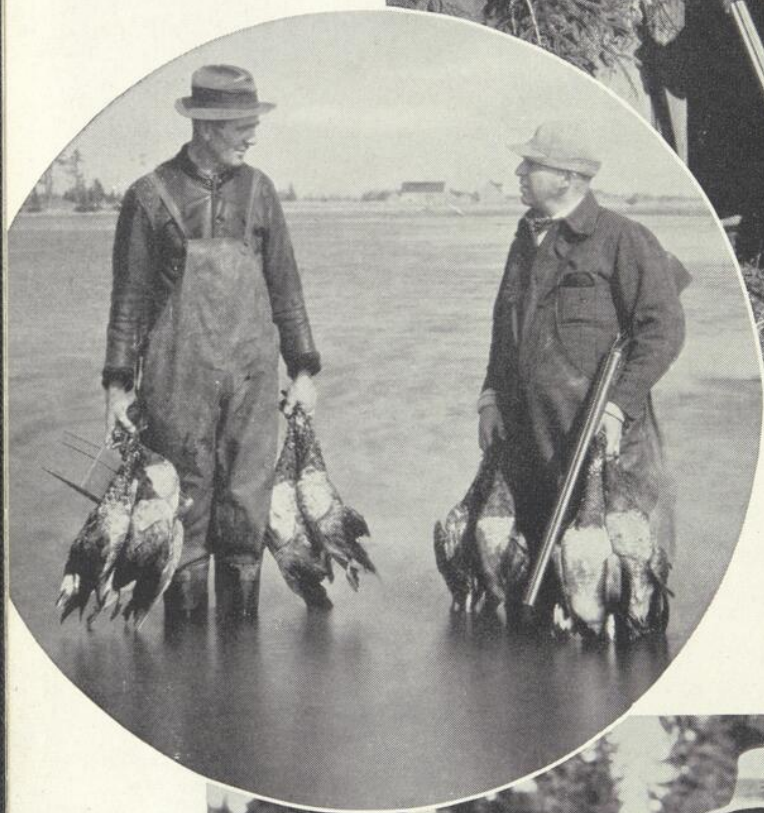
	Zone A—From October 1 to November 30.
<b>Moose</b>	Zone B—From September 20 to November 19.
and	Zone C—From September 15 to November 14.
<b>Deer</b>	Zone D—From September 25 to November 24.
<b>Caribou</b>	Zone B—Closed season except in the counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé-North and Gaspé-South (exclusive of the Gaspé Park and specified surrounding territory) where the open season is from September 20 to November 19.
<b>Bear</b>	From August 20 to June 30 of the following year.
<b>Hare</b>	From October 15 to February 1.

In each case both dates are inclusive.

A special permit must be procured at the cost of \$200.00, for hunting or trapping fur-bearing animals such as fisher, fox, marten, muskrat, mink, otter, racoon, etc.

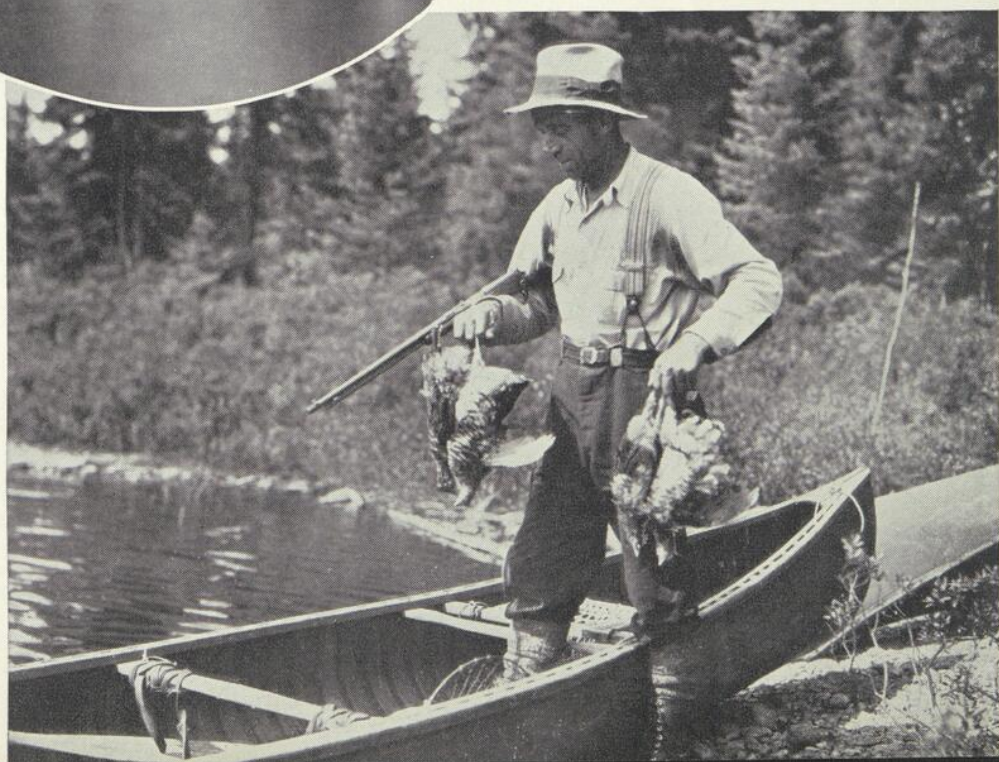
*Sporting Prizes*

*Geese ...*



*Duck ...*

*Partridge ...*



#### **GAME BIRDS:**

- Upland Birds** Spruce partridge or Canada grouse, ruffed grouse and sharptailed grouse, from September 21 to October 21.  
Willow ptarmigan or white partridge, from November 1 to January 31 following.
- Waterfowl** Duck, geese (except brant), rails and coots, from September 1 to October 31 in the North-Eastern zone of the Province of Québec. From September 15 to November 14 in the South-Western zone. Exception: in the counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands, from September 15 to November 14. In each case both dates inclusive. Please see index map on page 10.
- Shore Birds** Including only Woodcock and Wilson's or Jacksnipe, from September 1 to December 15.

#### **SEASON BAG LIMITS**

- Big Game** One moose, one deer, one caribou and any number of bears.
- Upland Birds** Five per day per person; possession limit 15 per person. Possession illegal after November 21.
- Waterfowl** Bag limit per day: 12 ducks, 150 in one season; 5 geese, 50 in one season; 25 rails, coots and gallinules, 125 in the aggregate of all kinds in one season.
- Shore Birds** Bag limit per day: 25 Wilson's or Jacksnipe, 100 in one season; 8 woodcock, 100 in one season.

## **Handling of Moose, Caribou, Deer and Bear Trophies to United States Points**



Before exporting game trophies from Canada, non-residents must secure an export permit from the Department of Lands, Forests, Fish and Game or from its agents. This permit is given free to holders of hunting license.

The name and address of the shipper as well as that of the consignee should be plainly marked on the parcel or container exported. A description of the contents, unless container is constructed in such a way as to permit contents being visible, must be attached.

The express companies require, in the handling of such trophies the Declaration, Invoice and Export Entry forms. In addition to these, an American Customs Declaration form must also accompany all shipments to the United States.

All assistance and information is given to sportsmen by the different transportation companies to help non-residents hunter conform with the different Customs and Express regulations at the time of shipment.

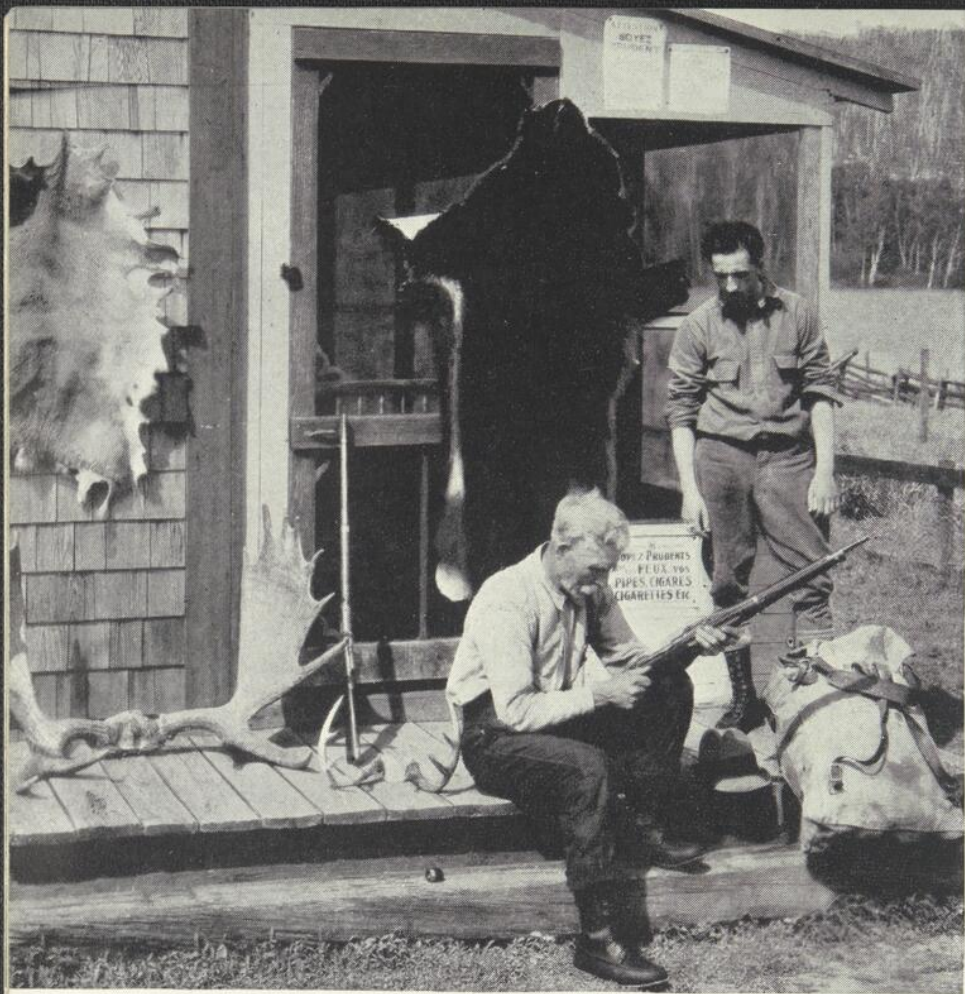
Shipping of game trophies cannot be made later than fifteen days after the closing date of the hunting season.



## Summary of the Game Laws

### IT IS FORBIDDEN:

- 1 — To hunt or kill cow-moose or moose, deer or caribou calves.
  - 2 — To use jack-lights, ropes, snares, pits, springs or nets to hunt or kill moose, deer or caribou.
  - 3 — To make use of dogs for hunting moose, deer or caribou and to allow dogs to run at large in places frequented by these animals. Any such dog found running after big game may be killed by any person without incurring liability.
  - 4 — To hunt or kill moose or deer while yarding or by what is known as "crusting".
  - 5 — To allow the flesh of big game animals suitable for food or the hide or other parts to be destroyed or abandoned.
  - 6 — To buy or sell or offer for sale moose, deer, or caribou meat or any parts thereof or grouse, wild geese and all migratory game birds.
  - 7 — To hunt caribou except in the counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé-north and Gaspé-south.
  - 8 — For railways, steam-boat, airplane or other public conveyance, or any owner or conductor of a motor vehicle operating in the Province of Québec, to carry or to have in their possession moose, deer or caribou, or any parts thereof, unless there is attached a permit. Such permit (tag) is given with hunting license.
  - 9 — To hunt or kill waterfowl in boats propelled by steam or motive power of any kind, or to use jack-lights.
  - 10 — To use auto-loading (automatic) shotguns or rifles, swivel or battery, or any gun larger than a 10-gauge for the shooting of migratory game birds.
  - 11 — To kill, or attempt to kill any migratory game birds by the use of live birds as decoys.
  - 12 — To use wounded birds as decoys and to shoot from power-boat sail-boats, horse-drawn or motor vehicles.
  - 13 — To hunt or kill big game or game birds one hour and a half after sunset and one hour and a half before sunrise.
  - 14 — At all times to hunt or catch by any means all migratory insectivorous birds.
  - 15 — At all times to hunt or catch by any means Hungarian partridge, wood duck, eider duck, swans, cranes, curlew, willets, godwits, upland plover, blacktailed plover, golden plover, and all other game and shore birds not provided with an open season as previously indicated.
  - 16 — To disturb, collect or gather eggs of any species of migratory birds.
  - 17 — To destroy or damage in any way the lairs or burrows of any fur-bearing animal.
  - 18 — To hunt, catch or trap fur-bearing animals without a trapping permit.
  - 19 — To ship any fur (bear pelts considered as fur) outside the Province of Québec without paying the royalty on such pelts and securing an export permit, which is obtainable from the Department of Lands, Forests, Fish and Game or from its Agents.
  - 20 — To deal with the carcass or any part of the carcass of any big game animal in such a way as to destroy the distinctive evidence of sex.
- Any game warden who has reason to believe that an offense has been committed against the game laws of the Province of Québec may seize both game and firearms, and make a report to the Department of Lands, Forests, Fish and Game.



*Almost ready*

*"À la cordelle"*



## What is the Best Rifle for Big Game Shooting in the Province of Québec?

ALTHOUGH the subject is too complex and technical for comprehensive treatment in an article of a few hundred words, some general advice will perhaps not come amiss.

Hunting trips cost time and money and cannot be undertaken every year. It is poor economy to ruin a ten-day, one thousand-mile, two-hundred dollar expedition through the inadequacy of a rifle. Naturally the sportsman would prefer a happy ride home with a splendid trophy on the hood of his automobile to a dismal journey with only blasted hopes.

A suitable rifle for use on the larger varieties of big game found in the Province of Québec should be high in killing power; that is, it should possess a margin of power, or "excess foot pounds", for the animals hunted, accuracy up to three hundred yards, and flat trajectory.

Moose, caribou and black bear are — especially the former — heavy, powerful beasts with thick muscles and heavy bones, and in general very tenacious of life.

Another reason for carrying a rifle with a surplus of power is that the hunter may have time for only one fleeting shot and that single bullet must deliver sufficient wallop to bag the animal almost instantly, otherwise an expensive hunt may be ruined and a crippled animal left in the woods to die a lingering death.

Although such rifles as the .30, .32 Winchester and Remington, .250-3000 and .303 Savage and many other of the .30-30 class are very effective on deer they have not enough punch to warrant their use on big game. It is true, however, that rifles of this class are used with success by many professional hunters, trappers and Indians who are good marksmen and experienced game shooters, but such rifles cannot be relied upon to give a good percentage of clean kills with the first shot.

What is needed is a rifle shooting a large, long, heavy bullet (weighing between 150 and 200 grains) which will drive through heavy bones and yet expand to quite a large size. Rifles shooting cartridges similar in velocity and energy to the .30-06 Springfield, .270 Winchester, 7mm Mauser, .375 Winchester, .303 British, .30-40 Krag, .300 Savage are excellent for our larger game.

Should any prospective hunter desire advice as to the suitability of his particular rifle for big game shooting in the Province of Québec, our Fish and Game Information Service would be most happy to be of service.



*Surprise . . . and a hasty departure!*

## Hunting with the Camera

To a great many persons photography is a sport. We hear about hunting with a camera, which usually means going after moose, deer and wild bird life. There is sportsmanship about that, to be sure; but mountain climbing, camping in the great woods of the Province of Québec, cruising the trout streams, paddling in the lakeland, may also be considered real sporting events for the tourist. With landscapes of such boundless extent available, the camera may be considered an essential part of the field equipment.

If the sportsman will but learn his camera, as he knows his guns and pet fishing rod, there is no reason why a good miniature camera, wisely used, will not retain a valuable record of his activities and experiences out-of-doors. The camera should be carried attached to the belt or about the person, so that when the psychological moment comes, it will be available, and not safely fastened to the tent pole back at camp.

The time of exposure varies within wide limits, and the beginner, if he is serious about his work, will consult an exposure meter or keep a record of results for future reference. It is preferable to work on the principle of stopping down lenses and giving longer exposure if action permits, as it gives a more pleasing record of the incident and a more sharply defined picture.

With the new fast panchromatic film, objects in a poor light can be snapped with the lens working at an aperture of F/8 and 1/200. For the average landscape, better results will be secured if an exposure of 1/100 second is used, and the lens stopped down to F/16. An excellent way to get a line on view before exposure is made, is to squint or half close the eyes: this will give a fair idea of what to expect in the finished picture. Wherever possible, rest the camera, arm or body against a tree or some stable object. If the camera is pressed close to the body, hold your breath while the exposure is being made; with practice it is possible to make picture up to a full second exposure without shaking the camera. The snapshot artist should bear in mind that even when his shutter is working at high speed, any movement of the camera during exposure will be sufficient to blur the whole picture.

A most important thing with miniature cameras is the judging of distances, and one must remember that the smaller the distance the more important should be the calculation of yardage.



The following may be of value:

1. Follow the camera maker's instructions to the letter until you have mastered the art of making pictures for yourself.
2. A great many amateur films are lost through improper development — stipulate pyro development for your films.
3. Avoid, if possible, the making of pictures with the sun directly behind the camera; the most pleasant lighting effect is secured when the sun is at an angle of about 45°.

If you shoot with the sun reflected in your camera, it is necessary to carefully shade the reflection off your lens and increase the exposure or use a larger diaphragm (one stop).

4. Clouds require about one-eighth the exposure of the foreground in an open landscape, and both are seldom reproduced satisfactorily without the use of a colour filter. We recommend the graded filter for this work as it requires very little extra exposure.

5. Waterfall pictures should not be made faster than 1/25 second, except when some special action on the picture warrants speeding up the exposure.

6. Films should be carried in a waterproof holder, or container. If you are unfortunate enough to get your exposed film wet, the best thing to do is to keep the film saturated in water until developed.

7. A direct view finder attached to your camera will assist in obtaining many action pictures that would ordinarily be lost with the regular finder.

8. An excellent way to secure bird or animal pictures is to fasten your camera firmly to some stable object. Focus on spot desired, attach a strong white thread to the exposed release, and wait a short distance away for the game to approach.

9. A general rule is that the nearer a moving object to the camera, the shorter must be the exposure to prevent blurring —if 1/100 second is correct for an object at 20 yards, at 40 yards the time may be increased to 1/50 of a second, and if the object being photographed is moving towards the camera, a speed of 1/200 second is necessary, if moving sideways.

*The hunter's lodge*



*Under canvas*



## Trapping in Québec

GENERALLY speaking, trapping in the Province of Québec would not be profitable for non-residents, unless they have had considerable experience as trappers.

The Province of Québec has still abundant variety of fur-bearing animals. That is why, perhaps, so many young men, equipped with little more than the desire, attempt to make their way in the wilderness. Trapping is not as easy as it seems. Desire alone does not make a trapper or a woodsman.

Many trappers are known to have made small fortunes in a few years. But all were trained men and possessed of sufficient knowledge, experience and courage. They were as well trained for their work as the most skilled watchmaker, and when they made incomes running into four figures they were only cashing in on years of preparation and much hard work.

The great majority of those who desire to come and trap in our Province are young men who have had some days of shooting and fishing, short camping trips in summer and, possibly have caught a few muskrats or mink in some near-by swamp. But very rarely have they used an axe as one must be used in the wilderness, seldom if ever have they been compelled to "sleep out" a winter's night, or acquired even the basic knowledge of how to take care of themselves. Yet such persons do not hesitate to attempt the job of being trappers with no preparation or experience, little if any money, and a mere modicum of knowledge of what the game really is.

The real trapper who seeks a new district should start in May and spend two months in exploration if necessary, looking for signs of past trapping and present fur-bearing animals; for a man who has been trapping in a section for a year or more considers that section as belonging to him, and a professional trapper will cover a pretty wide section of country. Of course he has no legal rights to the area in which he traps, but it is an unwritten law that no one else shall trespass upon it with a line of traps while he occupies it. The only way in which one would find an unoccupied area is by personal investigation. When the real trapper comes upon a district that suits him, one that promises adequate returns, he investigates it thoroughly and decides where to run his lines. These are not confined to a small area. He will run at least thirty miles of traps, and that means the building of three cabins set at the points of a triangle, and the freighting in of enough supplies to last until the following May. These, with bedding and equipment, distributed among the three cabins mean weeks of toil of which the novice has no conception. All this must be accomplished before the fur "sets" in late October, for when the actual trapping starts the trapper wishes to be free to devote all his time to it.

The only way for a young man to break into this sort of life would be to make a personal contact with an experienced trapper and agree to work for him through a winter for a small percentage, or perhaps his board. If he only received the latter, he would be well paid and fortunate and he would learn more than in many years of trying it alone. But to leave one's home with a heavy assortment of useless firearms and a burning desire to be a trapper with no other experience than a few hunting trips, and the expectations of spending a winter in eastern Canada is absurd. Living alone in a remote wilderness is a skilled job for the North woods have a quick, rude way of handling incompetents.



## Sport Fishing in Québec

**I**N NO part of North America has nature been more lavish of its bounties than in the Province of Québec, to furnish a constant lure to the sportsman who loves to fish. Many thousands of lakes and streams await the angler in Québec. In this vast area the fisherman is sure to find the best of sport, for several varieties of game fish abound, including Atlantic salmon, speckled brook trout, grey trout, ouananiche, black bass, doré and northern pike, as well as several species of the less game or coarser fresh-water fishes.

The Atlantic salmon is probably the most prized fish of all. The range of this splendid fish is now confined to the rivers emptying into the St. Lawrence River on the north shore from the Saguenay river east to the Labrador Boundary, and to the rivers of the Gaspé Peninsula east of Rimouski which are practically all stocked with salmon. Trout, which attracts the greater number of anglers, ranges in size from tiny brookers to ten pounders. While the brook speckled beauties are the leading species in most streams and pools, the larger lakes, often of great depth, are the abode of the enormous grey trout, the salmon trout of these water stretches, which loves the icy waters and deep holes in the rocky bottoms. There also will be found the pike family, to which belong the prize maskinongé, and if there are reefs and pebbly shoals quite free from weeds, one is sure to encounter the small and big-mouthed black bass, which is generally conceded to be, pound for pound, the gamiest and best fighter of all. This latter species of fish is plentiful in the lakes and streams of western Québec. In the great Lake St-Jean and its many tributaries is found the gamiest freshwater fish of North America, the famous ouananiche better known as the "land-locked salmon".

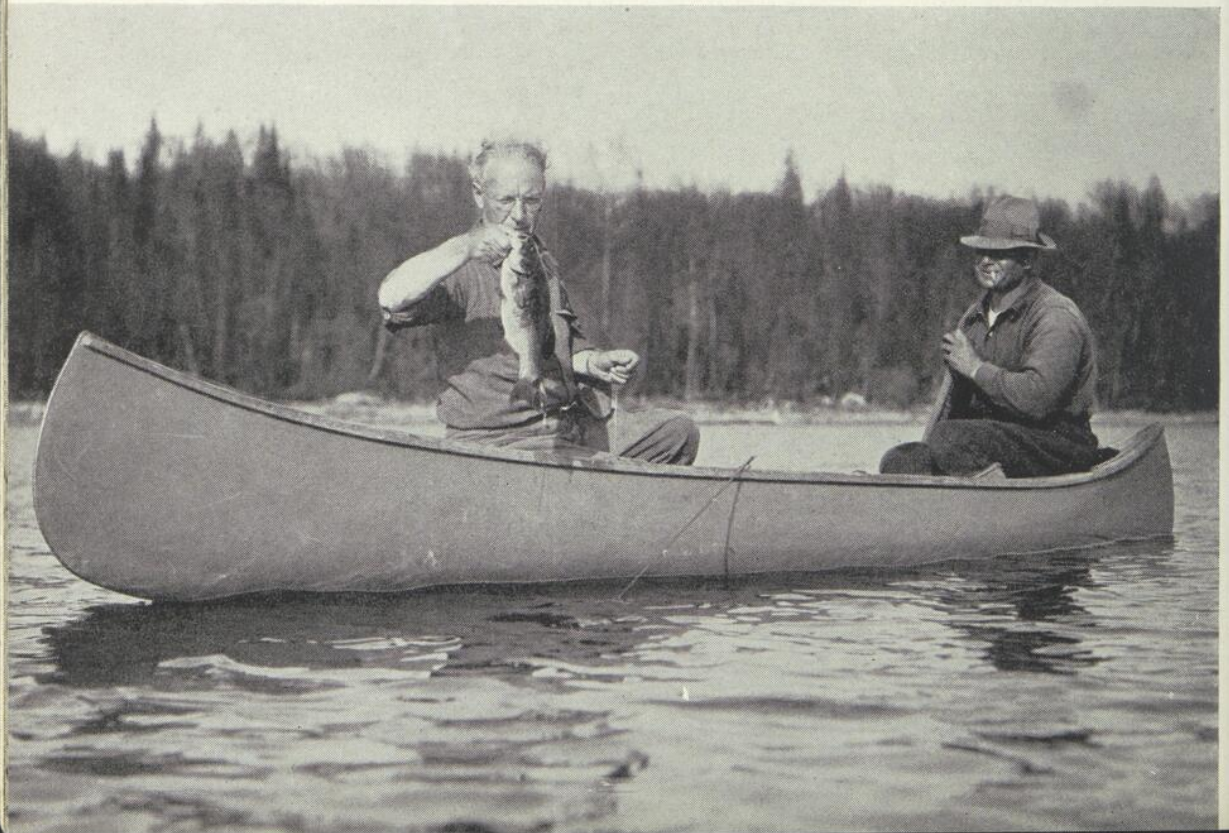
The gateways of this empire of game fish are strung along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. To attempt to give a full description of the salmon and trout rivers of the Province of Québec would be a reckless undertaking. We can only, in a very brief way, call attention to some of those regions close to the border land that afford the greatest measure of sport and accommodation for the tourist with the minimum of effort to reach them.

To those who wish to enjoy in the woods the conveniences and peace of their own home and secure all the comforts of a modern hotel, but at a much lower cost than that exacted for similar accommodation in large cities, we would recommend the Laurentides Park, situated but a few miles from Québec City. Within this great recreation field which covers about 4,000 square miles are estimated to be fifteen hundred lakes and hundreds of rivers. Practically all these waters are well stocked with beautiful and red-fleshed speckled trout. Vacations spent in the exhilarating atmosphere of this Laurentian peneplain, a few thousand feet above sea level, are days never-to-be-forgotten.



*Speckled trout*

*Black bass*



## Cost of Fishing License for non-residents

\$26.00 for salmon, in favour of non-residents who are not lessees nor *bona-fide* members of an incorporated club which is a lessee of salmon privileges in the Province of Québec.

\$21.00, for salmon, in favour of non-residents, members of a club which is a lessee of a salmon river in the Province of Québec.

\$10.50, for all fish other than salmon, but including ouananiche, for one whole season, in favour of non-residents who are not *bona-fide* members of a club nor lessees of fishing rights in the Province of Québec.

\$5.25, for all fish other than salmon, but including ouananiche, for one whole season, in favour of non-residents who are proprietors of fishing rights and also for non-residents who are proprietors of a summer residence in the Province of Québec. This permit is also valid for the holder's wife and children under eighteen years of age.

\$5.25, for all fish other than salmon, but including ouananiche, in favour of non-residents and valid for a period of seven days. This permit is also valid for the holder's wife and children under eighteen years of age.

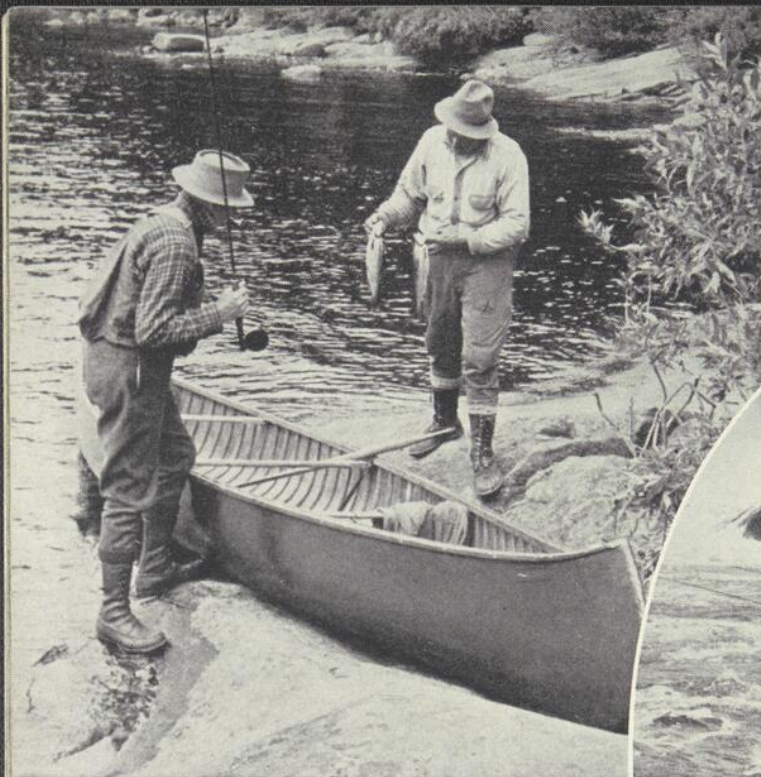
\$1.00 per day, with a maximum of \$5.00 for an indefinite stay, in favour of a non-resident, his wife and children under eighteen years of age, who occupied a camp in the Laurentides Park.

All licenses may be obtained from our Fish and Game Information Service, or from the Department of Lands, Forests, Fish and Game, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, or from its Agents.

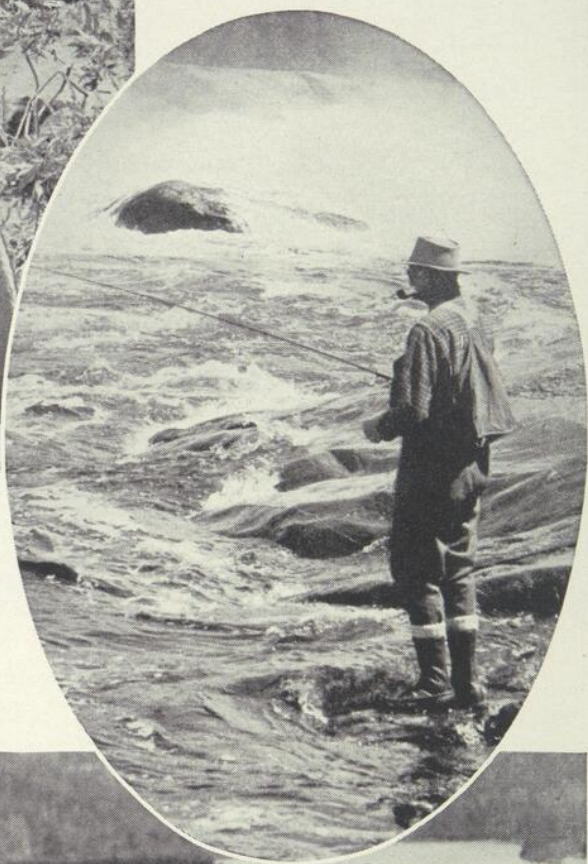


## SEA FISHING

In order to provide a greater variety of sports to those visiting the Province of Québec, non-residents are permitted to fish free of charge any salt and fresh water fish, except salmon and sea trout, in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.



*Little... but game*



*Away from the everyday grind*

*Northern pike a-plenty*



## OPEN FISHING SEASONS

SPECIES		LIMIT OF CATCH
<b>Salmon</b> (Salmo salar)	a) May 1 to August 31. b) Restigouche River and such portions of its tributaries under lease to the Restigouche Salmon Club: April 1 to August 15. c) Barachois River: July 1 to September 15.	No salmon or grilse less than three pounds round weight to be retained.
<b>Ouananiche or Land-locked salmon</b> (Salmo ouananiche)	May 1 to September 30.	No fish less than twelve inches to be retained.  Fifteen pounds plus one fish in one day but no more than ten fish. Possession limit: two day's fishing.
<b>Speckled trout</b> (Salvelinus fontinalis)	May 1 to September 30.	No fish less than seven inches to be retained. Fifteen pounds plus one trout in one day, but no more than forty trout. Possession limit: two day's fishing.
<b>Lake or Grey trout</b> (Christivomer namaycush)	May 1 to September 30.	No limit.
<b>Sea trout</b> (Salvelinus oquassa)	December 2 to October 14.	No limit.
<b>Black Bass</b> (Micropterus dolomieu and Huro floridana)	a) June 16 to October 15. b) Ottawa River: July 1 to October 15. c) Brome County: June 16 to September 30.	No fish less than nine inches to be retained. Fifteen pounds plus one fish in one day, but no more than ten fish. Possession limit: two day's fishing.



*Salmon fishing on*

*Anticosti*

*A pipe and a trout*



*The first catch of the day*

*Koosis - Kaval*



**Maskinongé**  
(*Esox masquinongy*)

July 1 to October 15.

Two maskinongé in one day. Possession limit: two day's fishing.

#### SPECIES

#### LIMIT OF CATCH

**Doré or Wall-eyed pike** May 16 to April 14.  
(*Stizostedion vitreum*)

No doré less than fifteen inches to be retained.

**Pike or Northern pike** No closed season.  
(*Esox lucius*)

**White fish** December 1 to November 9. No limit.  
(*Coregonus*)

Opening and closing dates must all be considered as inclusive.

Non-residents fishing under a proper license may, on leaving the Province, take away the lawful catch of two day's fishing.

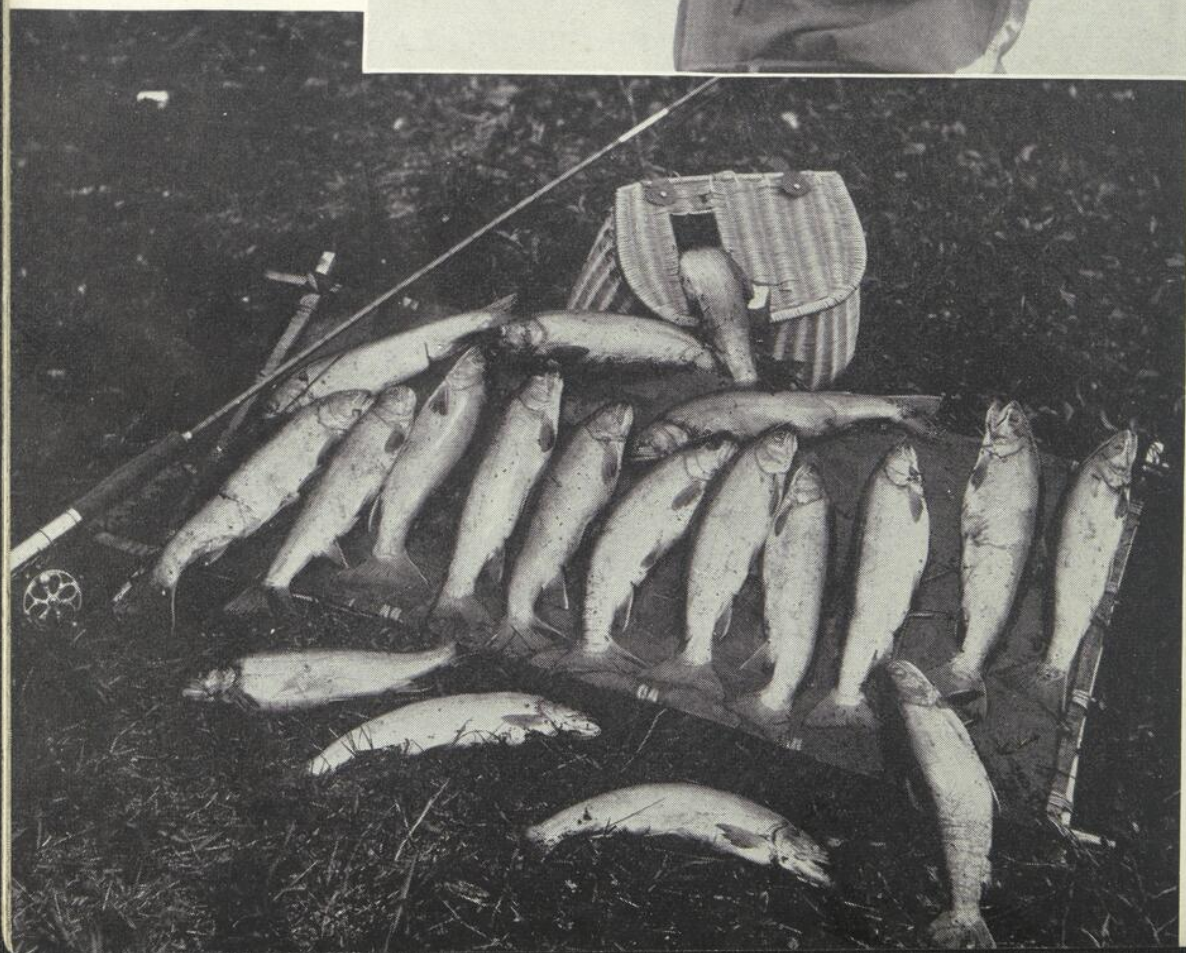
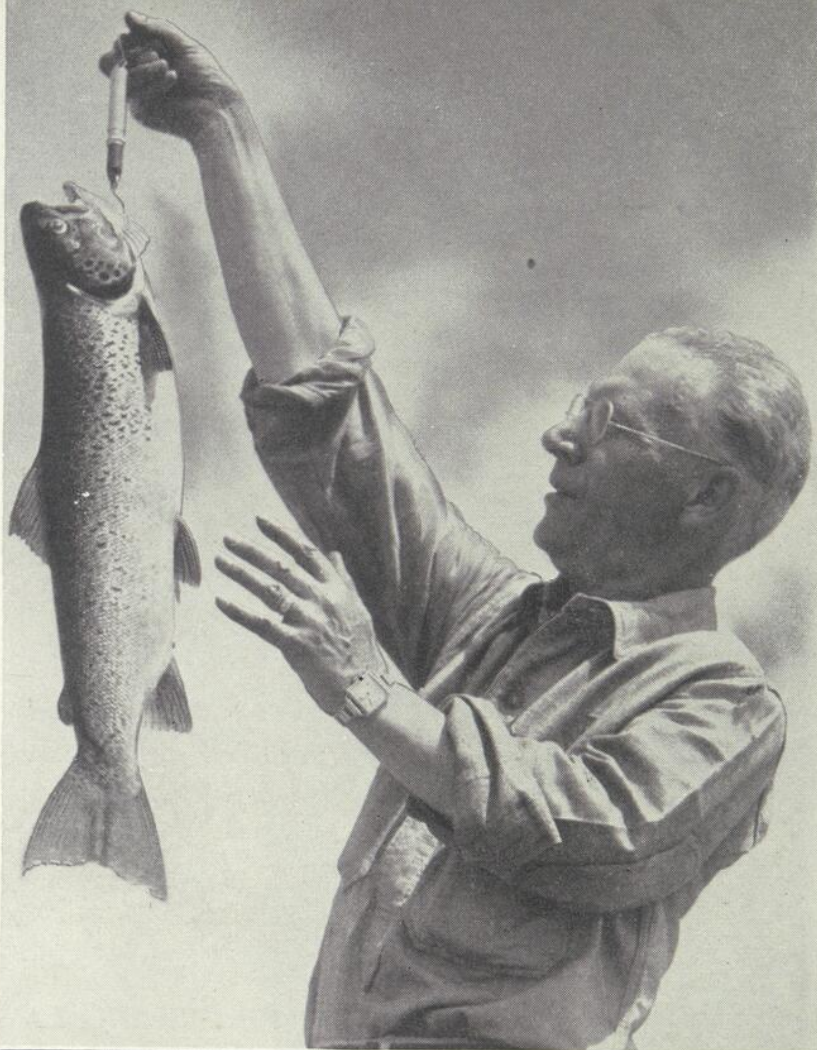
### SUMMARY OF THE FISHING LAWS

#### IT IS FORBIDDEN:

1. For residents as well as non-residents, even if they are lessees or members of incorporated clubs, to fish in the waters of the Province of Québec without having obtained a permit.
2. For all persons to fish other than by means of a line or a rod and line.
3. For all persons to fish with nets, seines, weirs or any other means without a special permit and for a designated location.
4. To use dynamite or any other explosives to catch or kill fish.
5. To use artificial light for the taking of fish by any means.
6. At all times to buy, sell or offer for sale, or to have in possession for sale speckled trout, rainbow trout, black bass, ouananiche or maskinongé.

*Ouananiche!*

*A day's catch*



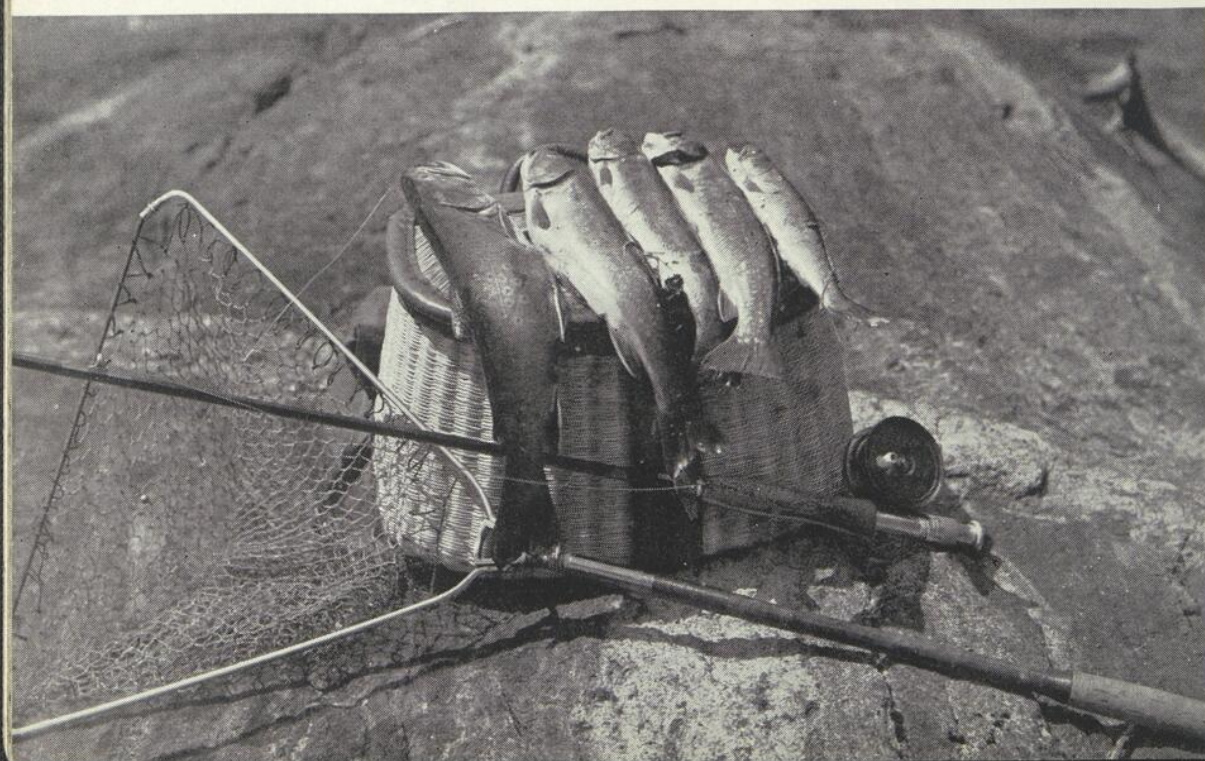
## Easy Way to Average the weight of Trout

In.	Lb. Cz.	In.	Lb. Oz.
9.....	0 5	20.....	3 7
10.....	0 7	21.....	4 0
11.....	0 9	22.....	4 9
12.....	0 12	23.....	5 3
13.....	0 15	24.....	5 15
14.....	1 3	25.....	6 11
15.....	1 7	26.....	7 8
16.....	1 12	27.....	8 7
17.....	2 2	28.....	9 6
18.....	2 8	29.....	10 7
19.....	2 15	30.....	11 9

## Shrinkage of Fish After death

The question of the weight of fish is one which interests all anglers, and is so often the subject of heated discussion that the following table of comparative weights of fish when taken from the water, and the same fish after having been dead from 6 to 12 hours, cannot fail to be interesting:

Just Killed	Dead Six Hours	Dead Twelve Hours
1 lb.....	15¼ oz.....	15 oz.
2 lb.....	1 lb. 14½ oz.....	1 lb. 14 oz.
3 lb.....	2 lb. 13¾ oz.....	2 lb. 13 oz.
4 lb.....	3 lb. 13 oz.....	3 lb. 12 oz.
5 lb.....	4 lb. 12¼ oz.....	4 lb. 11 oz.
6 lb.....	5 lb. 11½ oz.....	5 lb. 10 oz.
7 lb.....	6 lb. 10¾ oz.....	6 lb. 9 oz.
8 lb.....	7 lb. 10 oz.....	7 lb. 8 oz.
9 lb.....	8 lb. 9¼ oz.....	8 lb. 7 oz.
10 lb.....	9 lb. 8½ oz.....	9 lb. 6 oz.
11 lb.....	10 lb. 7¾ oz.....	10 lb. 5 oz.
12 lb.....	11 lb. 7 oz.....	11 lb. 4 oz.
13 lb.....	12 lb. 6¼ oz.....	12 lb. 3 oz.
14 lb.....	13 lb. 5½ oz.....	13 lb. 2 oz.
15 lb.....	14 lb. 4¾ oz.....	14 lb. 1 oz.
16 lb.....	15 lb. 4 oz.....	15 lb.
17 lb.....	16 lb. 3¼ oz.....	15 lb. 15 oz.
18 lb.....	17 lb. 2½ oz.....	16 lb. 14 oz.
19 lb.....	18 lb. 1¾ oz.....	17 lb. 13 oz.
20 lb.....	19 lb.	18 lb. 12 oz.
30 lb.....	28 lb. 9½ oz.....	28 lb. 2 oz.
40 lb.....	38 lb. 2 oz.....	37 lb. 8 oz.
50 lb.....	47 lb. 10½ oz.....	46 lb. 14 oz.



## The Fishing Tackle

THE subject of rods, reels and lures is so complex that whole volumes could be written on it. Most manufacturer's catalogues contain reliable tables carefully specifying the best fishing tackle suited for your favourite fishing. However, we believe that a few notes on the subject will be appreciated by the tyro.

**RODS.** For bait-casting, experts have reached a fairly unanimous agreement on the 5½-foot rod. Trolling rods vary according to personal preference, from the 4½-foot variety to the more flexible 8½-footer.

A 4 to 5-oz. rod from 8½ to 9 or 9½ feet with "soft" or "hard", as preferred, fly and bass bug casting action will be found to suit the average angler perfectly, whenever fly-fishing for bass or trout is contemplated. A "hard" action rod of 5¾-oz. of similar measurements will be found very effective with large Atlantic salmon when a sufficiently large reel is used in order to carry plenty of supplementary line besides the fly line.

The actual weight of the rod is of much less importance than proper balance, for it has been found that some extra light rods fish far heavier than rods of greater weight because the balance of the former is wrong. This balance is determined by "feel". The rod should play evenly from butt to tip with a quick response, and should have a certain amount of that "steely" feeling which gives added confidence in long casting and casting into the wind.

**REELS.** All you need a reel for in fly-fishing is to hold your line. A single-action or click reel with a large drum, say 3-3½", and with apertures in the reel plates to permit quick line draining is very satisfactory. Bait reels are usually of the quadruple-multiplying type. Those with a level-winding attachment are to be recommended.

**LINES.** Your only hope of getting a fly line to accurately balance your rod is by experiment. The whole business of fly casting is so delicate that the finest variations make all the difference in the world. It is easy to be too economical when it comes to purchasing a line for either fly or bait-casting. For fly fishing do not consider anything but a vacuum-enameled line. A rod of 5¾-oz. weight usually takes a D line. Though sometimes an E will suit it better. On the other hand, if its action be hard, a C may be necessary. For bait casting, a soft braided silk line is second to none.

**LURES.** The following trout flies, "wet" on No. 6-8-10 hooks, and "dry" on No. 10-12-14 hooks, are those most commonly used. Parmachene Belle, Montréal, Professor, March Brown, Silver Doctor, Brown Hackle, Royal Coachman, Jock Scott, Grey Hackle, Bee.

*A new headgear*



*Portaging*

*Happy in Northern wilds*



## Canoe Trips in Québec

To those who desire a vacation out of ordinary, a canoe trip holds endless possibilities, and Québec's network of rivers and lakes provides an unlimited choice of routes.

Today there are a great many men to whom the regularized vacation has no appeal. Comfortable beds, perfect cuisine and the dance pavilion bring only an audible yawn. This type demands action and adventure. They crave to do deeds that whip up the muscles lying dormant most of the year. They are not afraid of distance and solitude, portages or balsam beds. For these a canoe trip through Québec's waterways is a never ending source of delight.

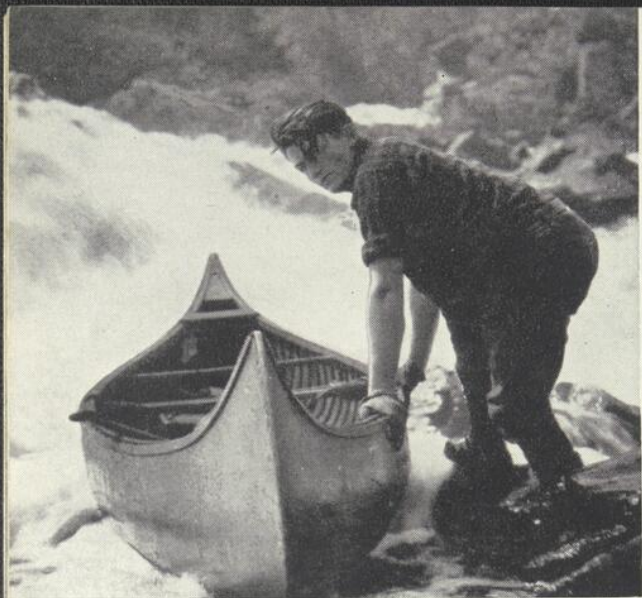
Separate descriptions are available for fourteen of the most popular canoe trips giving detailed information regarding routes, distances, nature of water portages, fish, game and detrainng points. Each description is accompanied by a blue print of the route.

The detailed descriptive trips have been prepared in mimeographed form and the quantity available is limited. Parties planning a trip with canoe and paddle are urged therefore to study the many routes outlined in the following pages and to decide on where they wish to cruise, in order that when application for detailed description they may state definitely the particular route or section of the country in which they are interested.

### (1) WYKES TO MONT-LAURIER

One hundred and thirty-five miles—Twelve days

For the canoeing expert accustomed to an outdoor life with its mixture of pleasures and discomforts, from Wykes station on the Canadian National Railways transcontinental line, through lake Menjobagus and over the height of land by a short portage, then down the Lièvre river to Mont-Laurier, is a trip that will appeal. The wild, mountainous country, with its several rough portages along a winding stream that calls for all of the skill at one's command, will give thrills similar to those experienced by the voyageurs of old. Anyone attempting to make this trip should secure the services of experienced guides.



*Portage ahead*

*Anticipation*

*On their way*



## (2) BOURMONT TO MANIWAKI

One hundred and ninety-five miles—Twenty days

This route, a familiar one to the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indians dealing with them, is now accessible to the man looking for new territory. Leaving the railway at Bourmont in northern Quebec, a run of nearly two hundred miles through a beautiful wilderness is made before again connecting with a railway. Winding streams and placid lakes take one over the first part of the journey, and then the rushing currents of the Gens-de-terre and Gatineau rivers provide plenty of white water requiring strenuous work with the paddle. The services of an experienced guide are indispensable for the complete enjoyment of the trip.

## (3) MANIWAKI TO OTTAWA

One hundred and twenty-eight miles—Ten days

Although the jumping-off place is only about eighty miles from the Capital city, the trip is typical of the many throughout the Dominion in its quick transformation from civilization to wilderness. From Maniwaki the route leads a short distance down the Gatineau river, then swings eastward and down through Thirtyone Mile, Whitefish, and many other beautiful lakes for which the Gatineau district is famous. Excellent fishing and inviting camp sites intrigue the canoeist into tarrying along the way. After leaving the lakeland portion of the route the Lièvre river is entered and followed south to the Ottawa river up which the route leads for seventeen miles to Ottawa.

## (4) LAKE KIPAWA TO MANIWAKI

Two hundred and sixty miles—Twenty-five days

Leaving lake Kipawa the country is mostly high hills, timbered with hardwood and many stands of virgin pine, but when Grand Lake is reached the land is lower, rising again when the Gatineau country is reached. The names of the lakes en route take one back to the days when the moccasined feet of the Indian and the *coureur de bois* marked the hunting trails. The canoeist to-day can tread these trails without fear of losing his scalp, but wariness is still called for, as the rapids are as savage as in bygone days. Where portages are necessary, they will be found well cut out, plainly marked, and mostly short, averaging 100 to 200 yards in length.

## (5) KIAMIKA LAKE

One hundred miles—Twelve days

In the Laurentian hills, one mile east of Mont-Laurier lies lac des Ecorces, the starting point for an interesting trip through many charming lakes and streams well supplied with trout, pickerel and other fish. On the banks of the Kiamika a scattered farming settlement extends for a few miles, but, once passed, the remainder of the



*Over a beaver dam*



*Quiétude*

*Shooting the rapids*

journey is through wilderness. Portages are numerous but not difficult. The route follows the winding Kiamika river to Grand Kiamika Lake, with its fine sandy beaches, and then on in northeasterly direction until Brûlé lake is reached. Here the course swings to the northwest and crosses Iroquois lake and then on to the Lièvre river, which is followed back to the starting point. The scenery varies from mountains and rocky cliffs to low sandy beaches curving along the edges of virgin forests.

## (6) LAKE NOMININGUE TO OTTAWA RIVER

Eighty miles—Six days

An ideal trip is the one through the chain of lakes dropping southward through the Laurentian hills from magnificent lake Nominig, the shore of which is skirted by the Laurentian line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The shores of these lakes are mostly wooded to the water's edge, and excellent camping spots can be long remembered by one who views these entrancing tree-girt lakes with their wooded islands apparently floating on the placid waters as lightly as a flocks of ducks. Red and grey trout, pickerel and whitefish are plentiful. The connecting streams and portages are mostly short, and a similar parallel chain of lakes may be used in travelling back to the starting point.

## (7) AMOS TO HAILEYBURY

One hundred and fifty-six miles—Twelve days

One of the many excellent routes leading from the enchanted north is the one up the Harricanaw river and through various forest-fringed lakes to lake Timiskaming. Pike and pickerel may be caught along the way, and in some of the lakes lie the gamy bass. Partridge are plentiful in season as well as such large game as moose, deer and bear.

## (8) LA SARRE TO ANGLIERS

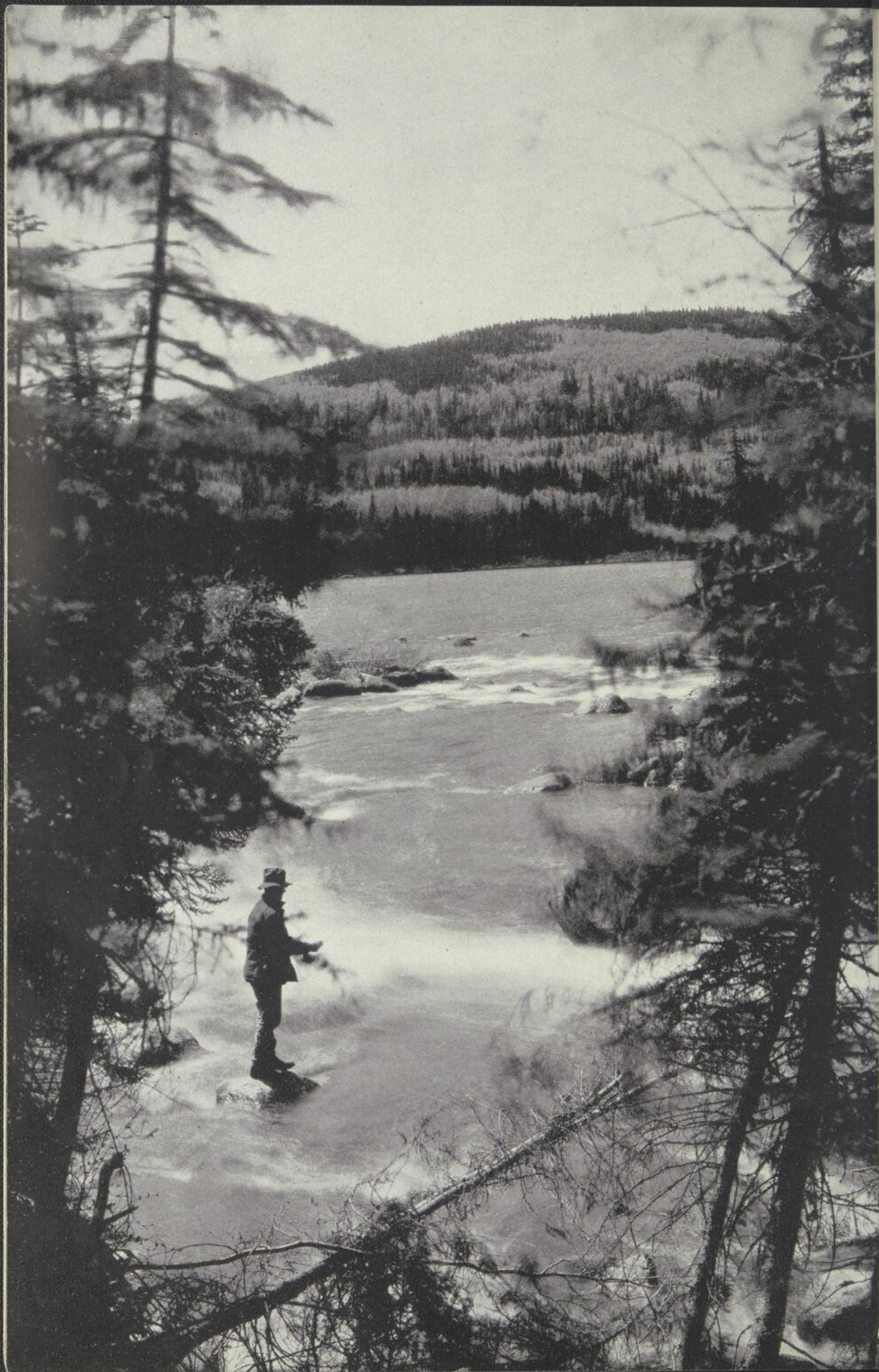
One hundred and ten miles—Ten days

The trip down the Duparquet river and connecting lakes to lac des Quinze necessitates few portages and even these are short. With the exception of ten miles at each end, the route lies through an enchanting wilderness, inhabited only by woodland denizens, and in much the same condition as when travelled by the woodsmen of the French régime.

## (9) VILLEMONTTEL TO ANGLIERS

One hundred and fifty miles—Twelve days

Following the Kinojevis river from Villemontel, this route parallels the preceding one through a district well stocked with fur, fin and feather. Good camping spots are available all along the way, and a minimum of portages are among its charms. Before the journey's end at Angliers, the scenery will have varied from towering cliffs to tree-girt shores and the many entrancing vistas which the wilderness alone can display.



## (10) MANOUAN AND VERMILION RIVERS

One hundred and twelve miles—Fourteen days

The district around La Tuque in northern Quebec is famous as a sporting centre, and the canoeist deciding to cruise through a portion of this game region will have no cause for regret. Winding rivers, rushing rapids, roaring falls and, by contrast, quiet lakes mirroring the serrated shorelines, are some of the features that make this trip enjoyable, while superb fishing and hunting are not lacking. Lordly pike, huge lake trout and beautiful speckled trout are all plentiful and are fit subjects for displaying one's culinary skill over the open campfire. Moose, deer, bear and other game abound and afford wonderful opportunities for the hunter with gun or camera. This route covers an interesting region, as the Manouan river, Sassawatsi lake, the Mondonak lakes and Vermilion river all contribute from their store of pleasure. A few years ago this district was "back of beyond" but railway construction has made it possible to reach this wonderful hunting ground in a few hours from Montréal.

## (11) MANOUAN AND NEMIKACHI LAKE

One hundred and fifty-four miles—Ten days

One hundred and sixty miles due north of Montréal, the St. Maurice river from the north, the Ribbon river from the west, and the Manouan river from the south meet near Manouan station on the transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways. This is the starting point for an interesting route which first ascends the Manouan and Mondonak rivers, then turns westward by a series of typical northern lakes to Nemikachi lake. The return journey is made by leaving Nemikachi lake at its northern end and portaging to Doré lake, then to Tobacco bay, one of the many arms of sprawling Kempt lake, or as formerly called Wabaskoutyunk lake. A marine railway solves the problem of the mile and a half portage to Manouan lake, then the snake portage is crossed to Sassawatsi lake and the starting point reached by paddling downstream on the Manouan river.

Fishermen are warned to use their largest troll and strongest line as the pike in the rivers, and the trout in the lakes run quite large. The hunter should have good sport in the fall as this route is through a section especially good for moose.

## (12) PERIBONKA RIVER

One hundred and twelve miles—Seven days

The Peribonka river is famous for the monster ouananiche and trout that are found in its upper lakes, and for the enormous pike that roam its waters. With good guides the trip may be comfortably made, and it is one of deepest interest to the woodsman and paddler. Many chutes and falls are encountered before lake Tschotagama is reached. Lofty mountains almost entirely enclose that beautiful body of water which hides in its depths ouananiche, trout and pike. There are many noted fishing waters in the vicinity that may be easily reached.



*Peace . . .*

*Toil . . .*

*Reward!*

### (13) LAKE ST-JEAN TO LAKE MISTASSINI

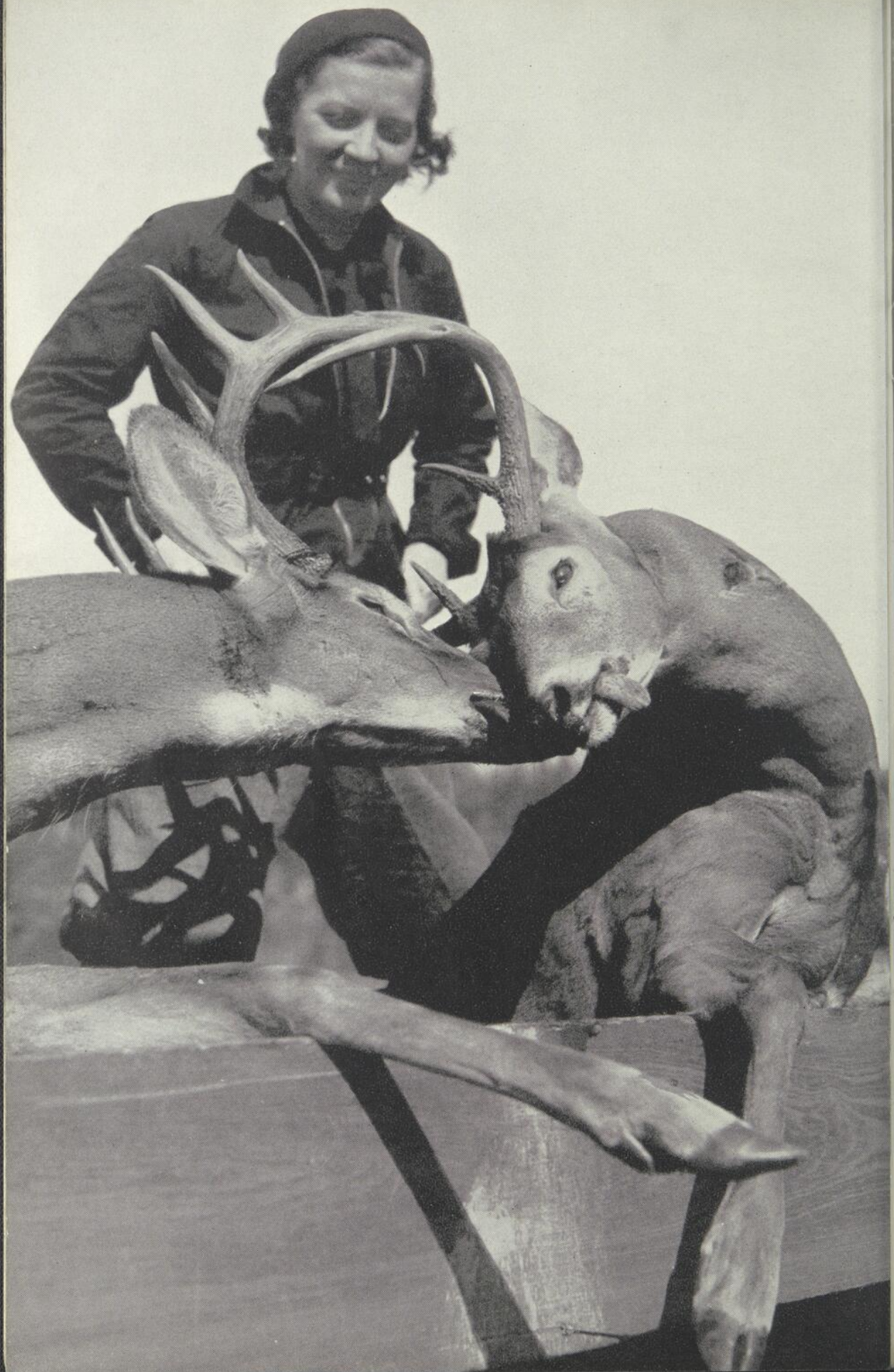
Three hundred miles—Forty-two days

This route is well known to the Cree Indians who come down annually for their winter supplies, and is also familiar to many trappers and prospectors, but the outsider would be well advised to secure competent and experienced guides. The trip makes a never-to-be-forgotten holiday, as it traverses the Ashuapmuchuan river, whose waters are as difficult as its name, many charming mountain lakes and streams before the height of land is crossed. After threading the maze of islands in lake Obatogamau and on into lake Chibougamau, the range of hills appear in which lies lake Mistassini. The return may be made by File-axe lake and the rivière du Chef.

### (14) LAKE MISTASSINI TO HUDSON BAY

Three hundred and eighty miles—Forty-five days

A continuation of the preceding route offers the ne plus ultra so far as adventurous canoeing is concerned. From lake Mistassini the course of the Marten river is followed through a chain of lakes connected by stretches of river. Many a portage and rapid will test the brawn of the traveller before the junction with the Rupert river is made. From here onward the current is faster and the route then crosses Nemiskau lake and follows on down river to Rupert House.



## Entering Canada

**P**ASSPORTS are not required of sportsmen of the United States entering Canada. On their departure, however, they must be prepared to prove to American Customs officials that they have the right to re-enter the United States. To this end, they should carry with them their birth certificate or a letter from the Secretary of their place of residence.

### SPORTSMEN'S OUTFIT AND BAGGAGE

Automobiles, trailers, motor cycles, cycles, portable boats, canoes, outboard motors, tents, camp equipment, still and moving cameras with a reasonable supply of films, fishing tackle, dogs (the law requires that all dogs not crated, if on chain or leash, must be muzzled), birds and other animals imported as pets or for hunting purposes, and such other articles of sportsmen's equipment or personal wearing effect brought in for the purpose and convenience of the journey may be admitted free of duty and without deposit, but such articles must be declared to the Canadian Customs officers.

While foodstuffs and other consumable supplies imported to Canada are ordinarily subject to duty and taxes, the importation of reasonable quantities of such goods by *bona-fide* sportsmen are not subject to any duty or deposit. Fifty rounds of ammunition, gasoline and oil sufficient for 300 miles travel by automobile and one or two days' food supply for the party may be brought in without duty but such articles must be declared at the port of entry.

### SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES

Non-residents should bear in mind that shotguns and sporting rifles (military rifles are not admitted) are admissible without deposit or Customs Importation Permit. However, a permit to carry a weapon, obtainable from the Chief of the Provincial Police, in Québec or Montréal, is required to carry these firearms in the Province of Québec. To avoid undue difficulty, sportsmen are advised to obtain, a few weeks in advance, from the Chief of the Provincial Police, form 76B to be filled in, and the permit will be granted and forwarded.

Form 76B is also obtainable from our Fish and Game Information Service.

### PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS

It is necessary to have permission, under a weapon permit, on form 76, to carry a revolver or a pistol on the person or vehicle in any Canadian province. To avoid inconvenience at the border, this permit should be obtained beforehand by application to the Chief of the Provincial Police, in Québec or Montréal. A deposit is requested for permission to import such a weapon and is refunded when same is taken out of the country.

It is also compulsory to obtain a permit issued by the Department of National Revenue, at Ottawa, application being made direct there, accompanied by the weapon permit obtained from the Chief of the Provincial or referring to the number thereof, and stating the port of entry. Self-loading (automatic) pistols are not admitted.



*Reaching camp*

*On his way*

## Clubs, Guides and Outfitters

THE information contained in the following pages regarding hunting and fishing accommodation in the Province of Québec is compiled from the most reliable sources available, but its correctness is not guaranteed by the Fish and Game Information Service of the Province of Québec Tourist Bureau, by which it is issued, nor is responsibility of any kind assumed.

With a view to facilitating, on the map published by this Bureau, the location of the different hunting and fishing localities mentioned, the number of the main highways leading to these game and fishing haunts has been indicated, together with their respective mileage from Québec or Montréal.

In the text the following abbreviations are used: "H" means highway, and the number beside it indicates the highway to be followed to reach the locality nearest the camp. "Q" means Québec and "M" Montréal, with the figures beside either letter indicating the distance from either of these cities to the locality.



First relax . . .  
and  
then for a snooze

## CHARLEVOIX REGION

### (ZONE C)

(1) CYRIUS BOULIANE, Baie Ste-Catherine, Saguenay County, P.Q. One yacht. **Fishing:** Sea trout fishing in Saguenay River. H. 15. Q. 137 miles.

(2) CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, Tadoussac, Saguenay County, P.Q. Nine furnished camps accommodating 10 to 12 persons each. **Fishing:** Speckled and sea trout. H. 15. Q. 137 miles. Address all correspondence to Mr. F. E. Findlay, Mgr., C.S.L., 48 Dalhousie St., Québec City or Mr. F. Brown, Mgr., Hotel Tadoussac, Tadoussac, P.Q.

(3) JOS. (Thaddée) DESBIENS, Prop. "Desbiens Lakes", La Malbaie (Murray Bay), Charlevoix County, P.Q. One furnished camp accommodating 5 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 15. Q. 93 miles.

(4) LOUIS P. DUFOUR, Mgr., "Club des Monts", La Malbaie (Murray Bay) Charlevoix County, P.Q. Two furnished camp accommodating 8 persons. This camp is located in the Laurentian Mountains 38 miles north of La Malbaie. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 15. Q. 93 miles.

(5) L. IMBAULT, prop., "Club Echaffant-Basque", St-Siméon, Charlevoix County, P.Q. One furnished camp accommodating 8 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 15. Q. 120 miles.

(6) F. X. NICOLAS, Tadoussac, Saguenay County, P.Q. Motor boats. **Fishing:** Sea trout fishing in Saguenay river. H. 15. Q. 137 miles.

(7) EDGAR OLSEN, Tadoussac, Saguenay County, P.Q. Large yacht with cabins. **Fishing:** Sea trout fishing in Saguenay river. H. 15. Q. 137 miles.

(8) PH. VILLENEUVE, Prop., "Lake Déchesne", La Malbaie (Murray Bay), Charlevoix County, P.Q. Six furnished camps accommodating 4 persons each. The camps are located at St-Siméon. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 15. Q. 120 miles.

## GASPÉ PENINSULA

### (ZONE B)

(9) F. A. ASTLE, Métis Beach, Matane County, P.Q. Two furnished camps accommodating four persons each. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 223 miles.

(10) BOB BARTER, Guide, Grand Cascapédia, Bonaventure County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Hunting:** Moose and caribou. **Fishing:** Salmon and speckled trout. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 350 miles.

(11) HAROLD BAKER, Gaspé, P.Q. Four furnished camps accommodating 4 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, caribou and deer. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 515 miles.

(12) FRED A. COULL, Guide, Grand Cascapédia, Bonaventure County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Fishing:** Salmon and trout. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 350 miles.

(13) J.-A. DUBE, Prop., "Dubé's Hunting Territory", c/o Hotel Restigouche, Mata-pédia, Bonaventure County, P.Q. Three furnished camps accommodating respectively 8 and 4 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose and caribou, **Fishing:** Salmon, speckled and lake trout. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 303 miles.

(14) A.-A. GERAGHTY, Prop., "Berry Mountain Territory", Grand Cascapédia, Bonaventure County, P.Q. One furnished camp accommodating 8 persons. **Hunting:** Moose and caribou. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 350 miles.

(15) STILLMAN HARRISON, Guide, Grand Cascapédia, Bonaventure County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Hunting:** Moose and caribou. **Fishing:** Speckled trout and salmon. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 350 miles.

(16) C. LANGLAIS, Prop. Hotel Chandler, Chandler, Gaspé-South County, P.Q. One furnished camp accommodating 5 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout. **Hunting:** partridge. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 445 miles.

(17) ERNEST MacWHIRTER, Guide, Grand Cascapédia, Bonaventure County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Hunting:** Moose and caribou. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 2, 10 and 6. Q. 350 miles.

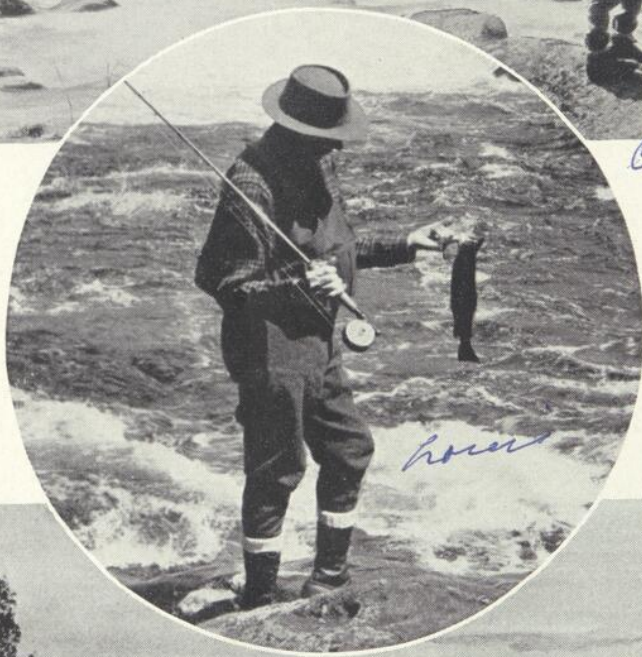
## HULL — PONTIAC — GATINEAU REGION

### (ZONE D)

(18) FOSTER BENNETT, Maniwaki, Hull County, P.Q. One furnished camp accommodating 12 persons. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and partridge. H. 8 and 11. M. 214 miles.



*Howells*



*Howells*

*Crizue du Diable*

*No two spots alike*

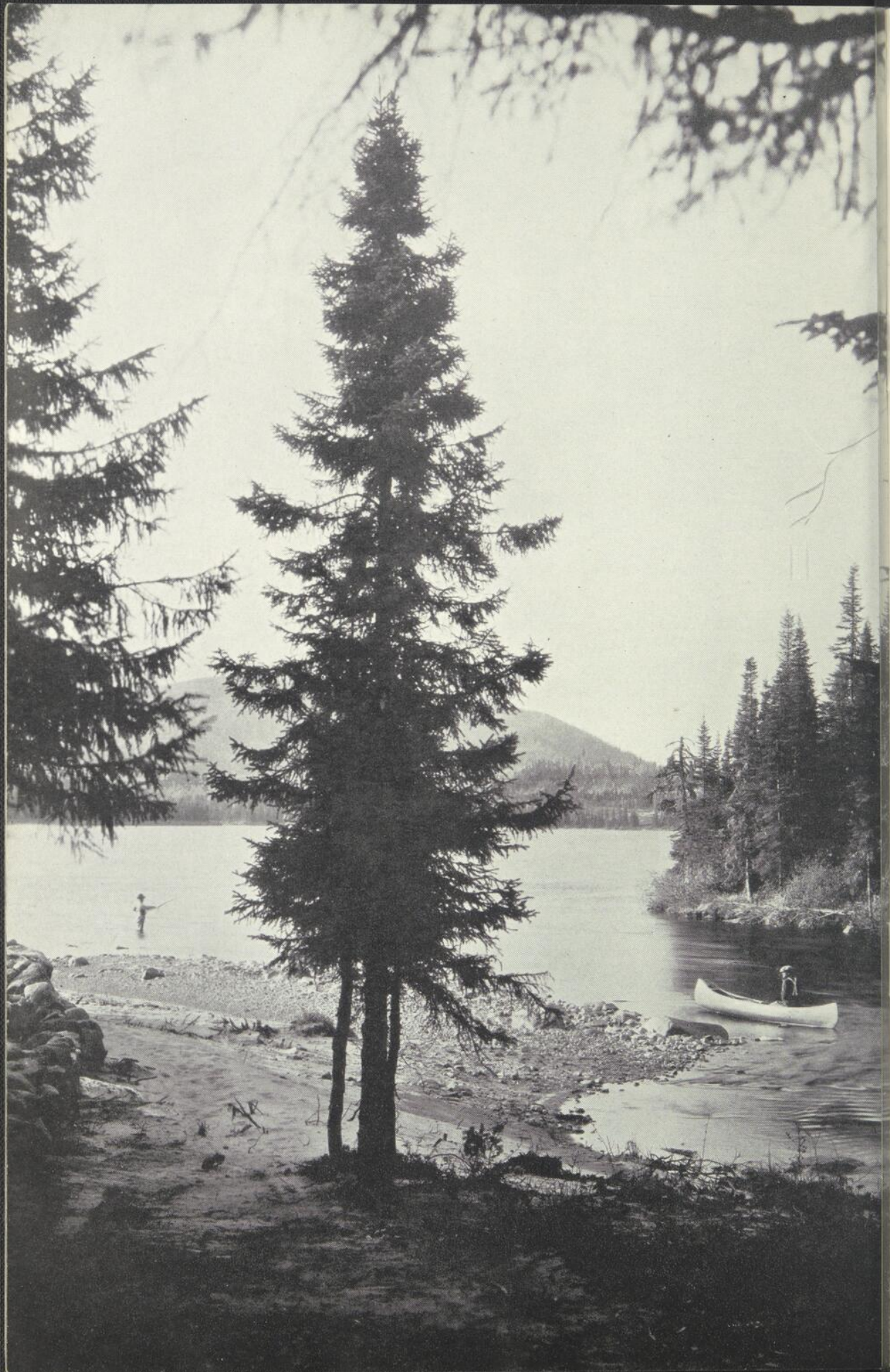


- (19) SAM DENAULT, Waltham Station, Pontiac County, P.Q. Three camps. **Hunting:** Deer and partridge. H. 8, M. 216 miles.
- (20) DONOVAN BROTHERS, Maniwaki, Hull County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and partridge. H. 8 and 11. M. 214 miles.
- (21) GERALD GRACE, Mgr., "Northfield Lodge", Gracefield, Hull County, P.Q. Eight furnished camps and a main camp accommodating 50 persons. **Hunting:** Moose and deer. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, doré and northern pike. H. 8 and 11. M. 214 miles.
- (22) FRED A. HALE, "Sleepy Hollow Fish and Game Club", Blue Sea, Gatineau County, P.Q. Main lodge and four furnished camps accommodating twenty persons. **Hunting:** Deer and partridge. **Fishing:** Black bass. H. 8 and 11. M. 195 miles.
- (23) HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y, Barrière Post, Pontiac County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Hunting:** Moose and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, doré and northern pike. Mail care of Hudson's Bay Co'y., 100 McGill, Montréal, P.Q. H. 8 and 11. M. 273 miles.
- (24) ADELARD LAFRENIERE, Prop., "White Fish Lodge", Wright, Hull County, P.Q. Five furnished camps accommodating from 4 to 6 persons each and a main lodge. **Hunting:** Deer and partridge. **Fishing:** Black bass. H. 8 and 11. M. 220 miles.
- (25) C. BOND BAINBRIDGE, Prop., "Blue Sea Club", Blue Sea Lake, Gatineau County, P.Q. Main lodge and furnished camps accommodating 50 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled trout and black bass. H. 8 and 11. M. 222 miles.

## LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS REGION

### (ZONE D)

- (26) MOISE BELROSE, St-Michel-des-Saints, Berthier County, P.Q. Five furnished camps accommodating 5 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, doré and northern pike. H. 2, 48 and 43. M. 121 miles.
- (27) W. DANCOSTE, Prop., "Manoir Ste-Marguerite", Lac Masson, Terrebonne County, P.Q. Two camps accommodating 6 persons each. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, black bass. H. 18. M. 46 miles.
- (28) C. DELISLE, Prop., Hôtel Delisle, L'Ascension, Labelle County, P.Q. Three furnished camps accommodating 6 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, and northern pike. H. 11. M. 111 miles.
- (29) DOMAINE D'ESTEREL (Managed by La Cie Immobilière de Ste-Marguerite, Ste-Marguerite, Lac Masson, Terrebonne County, P.Q.) One lodge and 14 furnished camps accommodating 50 persons. Airplane service to hunting and fishing territories. **Hunting:** Moose, deer, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout, doré, northern pike. H. 18. M. 46 miles.
- (30) JOSEPHAT DIOTTE, St-Gérard-de-Kiamika, Labelle County, P.Q. Three furnished camps accommodating 2 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, deer, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, doré and northern pike. H. 11. M. 156 miles.
- (31) WM. DIMENT, "St-Donat Chalet", St-Donat, Montcalm County, P.Q. Main lodge and 8 furnished camps. **Hunting:** Deer, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout. H. 18. M. 83 miles.
- (32) GEO. FAIRBANKS, Mgr., "La Barrière Fish and Game Club", La Barrière, Berthier County, P.Q. Nine furnished camps accommodating from 2 to 10 persons each. Hotel and skeet field. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 2, 48 and 43. M. 86 miles.
- (33) XAVIER FLEURANT, La Conception, Labelle County, P.Q. Ten furnished camps accommodating 7 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose and deer. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, white fish and northern pike. H. 11 and 57. M. 95 miles.
- (34) FRED GODARD, L'Annonciation, Labelle County, P.Q. Two furnished camps accommodating 10 persons each. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout doré, white fish and northern pike. **Hunting:** Moose, deer, bear and partridge. H. 11. M. 115 miles.
- (35) ISAIÉ GODMER, Prop., "Club of the 21 lakes", Ferme-Neuve, Labelle County, P.Q. Three furnished camps accommodating from 8 to 15 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, deer, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout. H. 11 and 35. M. 180 miles.

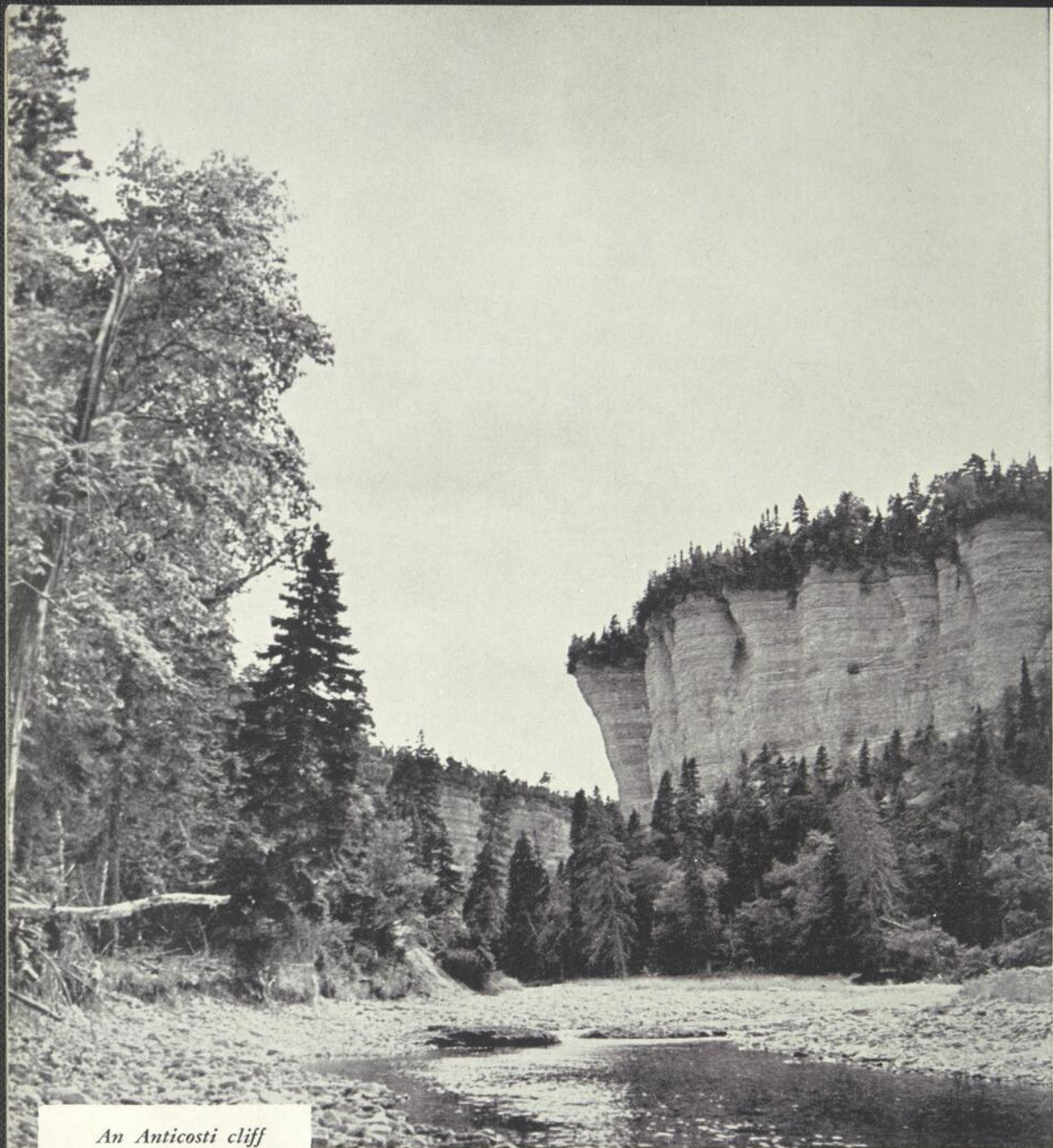


- (36) J.-A. LARIVÉE, Prop., "White Deer Lodge", White Deer, Papineau County, P.Q. One community house and five furnished camps accommodating from 3 to 6 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, deer, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout lake and stream lake trout, black bass, doré and northern pike. H. 8 and 35. M. 147 miles.
- (37) PAUL LAFRAMBOISE, Mgr., "Chalets Pontmain", Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain, Labelle County, P.Q. Main lodge and 5 furnished camps accommodating from 2, to 5 persons each. **Hunting:** Deer, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout lake trout, doré, maskinongé and northern pike. H. 11 and 35. M. 190 miles.
- (38) LUDGER LAFONTAINE, Prop., "Gatineau Valley Rest", Gracefield, Gatineau County, P.Q. Main lodge and 5 furnished camps accommodating from 2 to 20 persons each. **Hunting:** Deer, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, doré and northern pike. H. 8 and 11. M. 214 miles.
- (39) J.-I. LEBEL, Sec'y., "Club des Montagnes de Rawdon", Rawdon, Montcalm County, P.Q. Five furnished camps accommodating 5 persons each. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 2 and 33. M. 53 miles.
- (40) CHS.-E. PREFONTAINE, Mgr., "Charlie's Hunting and Fishing Club Inc.", Mont-Laurier, Labelle County, P.Q. Main lodge accommodating 35 persons and 6 furnished camps. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, doré and northern pike. H. 11. M. 169 miles. Address all correspondence to 3445 Park Ave., Montréal, P.Q.
- (41) J.-B. SCOTT, Outfitter, Mont-Laurier, Labelle County, P.Q. One furnished camp accommodating 8 persons. Full equipment furnished to those wishing to camp under canvas. **Hunting:** Moose, deer, bear and duck. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, doré and northern pike. H. 11. M. 169 miles.
- (42) EDWARD M. SHIPPEL, Mgr., "Round Lake Inn", Weir, Argenteuil County, P.Q. Two furnished camps accommodating 6 persons each. **Hunting:** Deer, partridge and woodcock. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, black bass and northern pike. H. 8 and 31. M. 77 miles.
- (43) A. SCHMIDT, Prop., "Lac des Plages", St-Emile, Papineau County, P.Q. Main lodge and furnished camps accommodating 50 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout. H. 8 and 57. M. 102 miles.
- (44) "THE WHITE BIRCH LODGE", Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain, Labelle County, P.Q. One main lodge and camps accommodating 30 persons. **Hunting:** Deer and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout, doré, northern pike. H. 8 and 35. M. 175 miles.
- (45) ROSARIO WESTER, Prop., "Wester Camps" Lac du Cerf, Labelle County, P.Q. A main lodge and four furnished camps accommodating 6 persons. **Hunting:** Moose, deer, bear and duck. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, doré, northern pike and white fish. Canoe trips organized. H. 8 and 35. M. 175 miles.
- (46) W. WHEELER, Montfort, Argenteuil County, P.Q. One furnished camp accommodating 6 persons. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled and rainbow trout. H. 11. M. 80 miles.
- (47) TOM WHEELER, Prop., "Gray Rocks Inn", Lac Ouimet, St-Jovite, Terrebonne County, P.Q. One large main lodge and ten furnished camps accommodating 250 persons. Airplane service to hunting and fishing territories. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, doré and northern pike. H. 11. M. 86 miles.

## NORTH-WESTERN QUÉBEC REGION

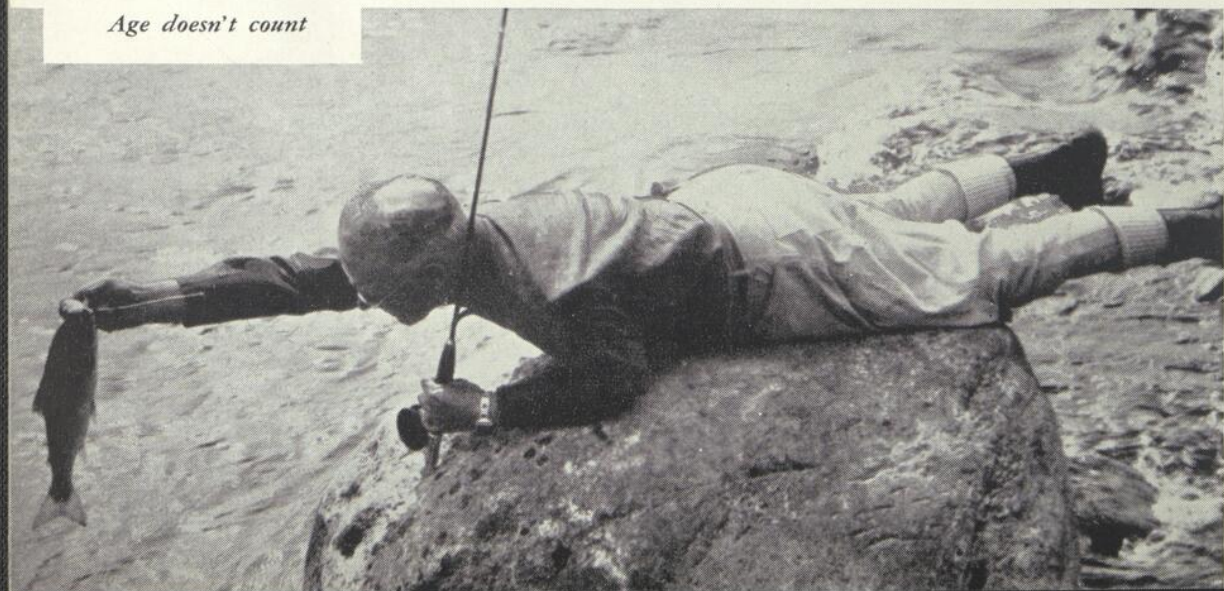
### (ZONES C AND D)

- (48) "CRESCENT LODGE", Temiskaming, P.Q. Main lodge and four furnished camps accommodating 25 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, black bass, doré and northern pike. H. 8, 17, 63 and 46. M. 410 miles.
- (49) HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y, La Sarre, Abitibi County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Hunting:** Moose, bear and duck. H. 8 via Pembroke, Ontario, to Notre-Dame-du-Nord, P.Q. H. 46 and 45. M. 617 miles. (Zone C).
- (50) HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y, Senneterre, Abitibi County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Hunting:** Moose and bear. H. 8 via Pembroke, Ontario, to Notre-Dame-du-Nord, P.Q. H. 46 and 45. M. 714 miles (Zone C).



*An Anticosti cliff*

*Age doesn't count*



(51) SIGOUIN BROTHERS, Doucet, Abitibi County, P.Q. Six furnished camps accommodating 4 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, doré and northern pike. H. 8 via Pembroke, Ontario, to Notre-Dame-du-Nord, P.Q. and H. 46 and 45 to Senneterre. Doucet is located 26 miles from Senneterre and is only accessible by railway from that point (Zone C).

## QUÉBEC REGION

(ZONE C)

(52) HOLT RENFREW & CO'Y, Québec City, P.Q., Prop., "Club St-Vincent". Six furnished camps accommodating from 6 to 12 persons each. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. The camps are located at approximately 30 miles from Québec City.

(53) J. N. TREMBLAY, Kiskisink, Québec County, P.Q. Two furnished camps accommodating 4 and 6 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, white fish and doré. H. 2 and on improved secondary road to St. Raymond. Q. 35. From St. Raymond to Kiskisink by railway, 100 miles. From Québec by railway, 134 miles

## SAGUENAY AND LAKE ST-JEAN REGION

(ZONE C)

(54) ROSAIRE CANTIN, Sec'y. "Club MacDonald-Pikauba", Jonquière, Chicoutimi County, P.Q. Five furnished camps accommodating 8 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, rainbow trout and white fish. H. 54. Q. 164 miles.

(55) L.-A. DUSSAULT, Mgr., "Lac Ha! Ha! Fish and Game Reserve", Chicoutimi, P.Q. Twelve furnished camps accommodating from 4 to 12 persons each. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. These camps are located on route 56. H. 15 and 56. Q. 110 miles.

(56) J. LEONCE HAMEL, Prop., "Club Panache", Roberval, Lake St-Jean County, P.Q. Fourteen furnished camps accommodating from 4 to 8 persons each. Full equipment furnished to those wishing to camp under canvas. **Hunting:** Moose, bear, partridge and duck. **Fishing:** Ouananiche, speckled and lake trout. Canoe trips organized. H. 54. Q. 172 miles.

(57) M. R. KANE, Chicoutimi, P.Q. Secretary-Treasurer, "Dumas Fishing Club". Club house accommodating 8 persons. **Fishing:** Salmon fishing rights in Petit Saguenay river (8 miles of river). Also speckled trout and ouananiche fishing. H. 15 and 16. Q. 150 miles. Can also be reached by yacht to mouth of river.

(58) HALDAIGE LAFLAMME, Mgr., "Club St-Félicien", St-Félicien, Lake St-Jean County, P.Q. Twelve furnished camps accommodating from 4 to 5 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and bear, **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 54 and 55. Q. 188 miles.

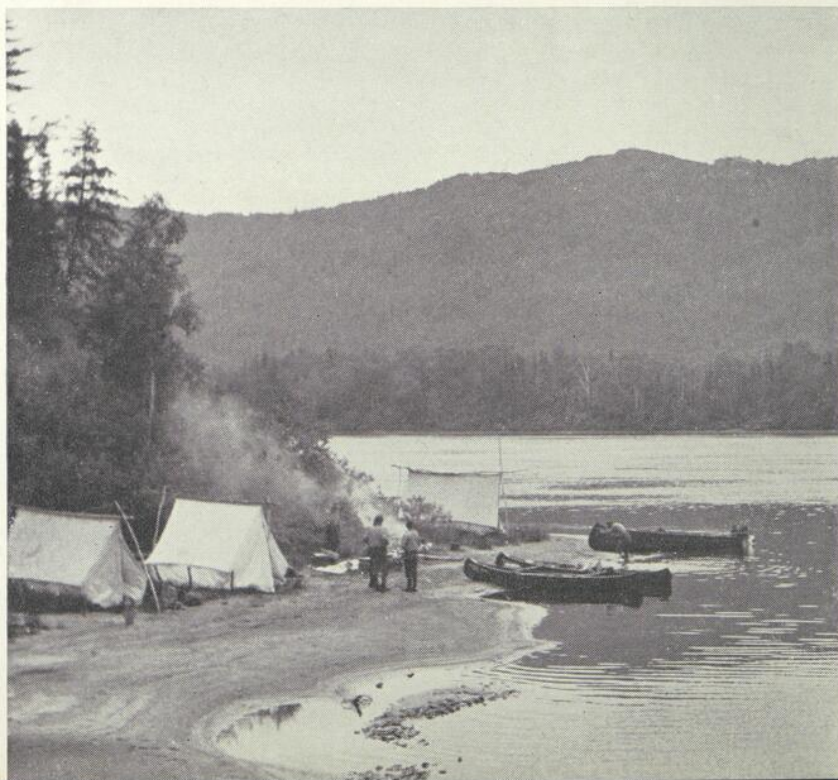
(59) HARRY O'BRIEN, Mgr., "Hébertville Club", Hébertville village, Lake St-Jean County, P.Q. Ten furnished camps accommodating 3 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 54. Q. 140 miles.

(60) ROBERTSON & SON, Mgrs., "Indian Fish and Game Territory", Indian Reserve, Pointe-Bleue, Roberval County, P.Q. Six furnished camps accommodating 5 persons each. A few furnished fishing cabins on the shore of Lake St-Jean. Full equipment furnished to those wishing to camp under canvas. **Hunting:** Moose, bear, partridge, and duck. **Fishing:** Ouananiche, (fly and trolling) speckled trout, lake trout, doré, northern pike and whitefish. Canoe trips organized from Lake St-Jean to James Bay. H. 54 and 55. Q. 176 miles.

Additional information on Lake St-Jean region will be gladly furnished by "The Saguenay and Lake St-Jean Tourist Association" City Hall, Chicoutimi, P.Q.



*Let's go!*



*Catering to the inner man*

## ST-MAURICE VALLEY

(ZONE C AND D)

(61) RAY. ACCOLAS, Prop., "Beau-Séjour Club", Hervey Junction, Portneuf County, P.Q. Two furnished camps accommodating 10 persons each. **Hunting:** Deer and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, northern pike and doré. H. 2, 19 and improved secondary road. Q. 90 miles (Zone C).

(62) R. COURNOYER, Mgr., "A La Mouche Fishing Club", (1707, Ave. de l'Eglise, Trois-Rivières, P.Q.) Four furnished camps accommodating 5 persons each. These camps are located at St-Roch-de-Mékinac. **Fishing:** Speckled trout and northern pike. H. 2 and 19. Q. 135 miles.

(63) JEAN-J. CRETE, St-Roch-de-Mékinac, Laviolette County, P.Q. Five furnished camps accommodating 25 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, doré and northern pike. H. 2 and 19. Q. 135 miles.

(64) ART. MACKENZIE, Rivière-aux-Rats, Laviolette County, P.Q. Six furnished camps accommodating respectively 4 and 12 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, doré and northern pike. H. 2 and 19. Q. 200 miles (Zone C and D).

(65) GEO MILOT, "Pic Elevé Fish & Game Club", St-Alexis-des-Monts, Maskinongé County, P.Q. Lodge accommodating 50 persons. **Fishing:** Speckled trout (stream fishing). H. 2 and 44. Q. 130 miles.

(66) J. O. NAULT, Prop. "Camps Chavigny", Lac-aux-Sables, Portneuf County, P.Q. Hotel and two furnished camps accommodating respectively 4 and 8 persons each. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 2, 19a and on improved secondary road. Q. 82 miles.

(67) J.-H. RIBERDY, La Tuque, P.Q. Five furnished camps accommodating from 6 to 7 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, bear and partridge. H. 2 and 19. Q. 200 miles. Zone C.

(68) **The following localities are accessible by railway (C.N.R.) and partly by automobile. Autoists should bear in mind that they cannot proceed beyond La Tuque with their machine, but have to board train at La Tuque to reach the following hunting and fishing localities:**

(69) G.-L. FOSS, Parent, Abitibi County, P.Q. Six furnished camps accommodating 6 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, deer and bear. H. 2 and 19 to La Tuque. Q. 200 miles. From La Tuque to Parent by railway, 122 miles. By railway from Québec 253 miles. (Zone C and D).

(70) WILLIAM GRAVEL, Vandry, Laviolette County, P.Q. Two furnished camps accommodating twelve persons each. **Hunting:** Moose and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout and northern pike. From La Tuque to Vandry by railway, 61 miles. By railway from Québec, 192 miles. (Zone C and D).

(71) HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y, Manouan, Maskinongé County, P.Q. Three log cabins. **Hunting:** Moose and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, doré and northern pike. Camps are located about 100 miles west of La Tuque. Mail care Hudson's Bay Co'y, 100, McGill, Montréal, P.Q. H. 2 and 19 to La Tuque. Q. 200 miles. From La Tuque to Manouan by railway 73 miles. (Zone C and D).

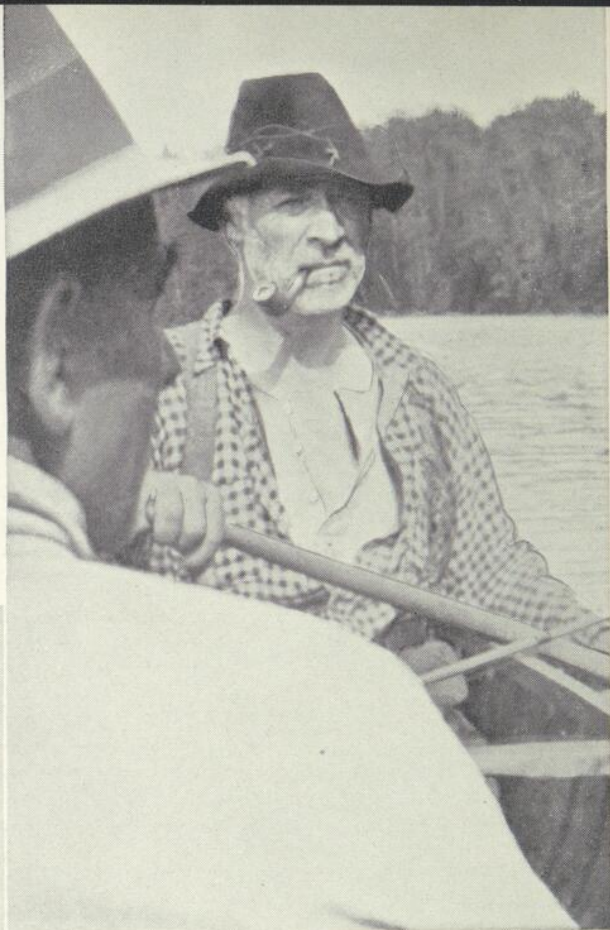
(72) HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y, Oskelaneo, Abitibi County, P.Q. No camps but full equipment furnished. **Hunting:** Moose and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout, whitefish, doré. H. 2 and 19 to La Tuque. Q. 200 miles. From La Tuque to Oskelaneo by railway, 156 miles. From Québec by railway 287 miles. (Zone C and D)

(73) JOHN MIDLIGE, Sec'y "Wakonichi Fishing Lodge", Oskelaneo River, Abitibi County, P.Q. Three furnished camps. These camps are located 145 miles from Oskelaneo and can only be reached by hydroplane or by canoe. **Fishing:** Speckled trout and lake trout. H. 2 and 19 to La Tuque. From La Tuque to Oskelaneo by railway, 156 miles. From Québec City by railway, 287 miles. (Zone C and D).

(74) RENE PARENT, Parent, Abitibi County, P.Q. Five furnished camps accommodating 5 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, bear, duck and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, rainbow trout, doré and northern pike. H. 2 and 19 to La Tuque. Q. 200 miles. From La Tuque to Parent by railway, 122 miles. From Québec by railway, 253 miles. (Zone C and D).

*Guides:*

*Jos. Montferrand*



*Charles Ki-8-ishish!*

(75) FRANK SIGOUIN, Mgr., "Kapitachuan Club", Bourmont, Chapleau County, P.Q. Twelve furnished camps accommodating from 4 to 12 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose and bear. **Fishing:** Speckled trout, lake trout and northern pike. H. 2 and 10 to La Tuque. Q. 200 miles. From La Tuque to Bourmont by railway, 17 miles. From Québec by railway, 318 miles. (Zone C and D).

(76) A. O. SINCLAIR, Mgr., "Senneterre Club", Senneterre, Abitibi County, P.Q. Two furnished camps accommodating 4 persons each. **Hunting:** Moose, bear, duck and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout. From Québec City by railway, 391 miles. (Zone C and D).

Additional information on the St-Maurice Valley region will be gladly furnished by "The St-Maurice Valley Tourist Bureau", 936 St-Pierre St., Trois-Rivières, P.Q.

## SOUTH SHORE REGION

### (ZONE B)

(77) RICHARD CLOUTIER, Prop., "Squatteck Fish and Game Club", Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Témiscouata County, P.Q. Six furnished camps accommodating 6 persons each. **Hunting:** Deer, bear and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled, lake trout, whitefish and perch. H. 2. Q. 185 miles.

(78) HOTEL LE MANOIR, Prop., "Sugar-Leaf Lake", Rivière-du-Loup, P.Q. Six furnished camps accommodating 5 persons each. **Hunting:** Deer and partridge. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout, doré and whitefish. H. 2. The camps are located at St-Michel de Squatac, Témiscouata County, approximately 180 miles from Québec City. H. 2 and on improved secondary road.

(79) PETER T. LEGARE, Mgr., "Lac Légaré", Ste-Rose-du-Déglé, Témiscouata County, P.Q. Six furnished camps accommodating from 2 to 10 persons each and a main lodge. **Fishing:** Speckled trout. H. 2. Q. 188 miles.

(80) L.-P. ST-LAURENT, Pres., "Club St-Laurent", Luceville, Rimouski County, P.Q. First class clubhouse with every modern conveniences and 10 furnished camps accommodating 44 persons. Privately owned virgin forest. Eight lakes containing trout. **Hunting:** Deer, duck and rabbit. **Fishing:** Speckled and lake trout. H. 2, 10 and on privately owned gravelled road. Q. 200 miles.

## UPPER ST-LAWRENCE REGION

### (SOUTH-WESTERN QUEBEC WATERFOWL ZONE)

(81) EMILE PILON, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Jacques-Cartier County, P.Q. One hotel and three furnished camps accommodating 15 persons each, complete equipment (yatch, boats, decoys, etc). **Hunting:** Duck. **Fishing:** Maskinongé, doré, northern pike. H. 37. M. 50 miles.

(82) DR. W.-C. WINFREY, Prop., "Winfrey's Island Lodge", Dundee, Huntingdon County, P.Q. Eight furnished camps with all modern conveniences accommodating from 2 to 8 persons each. **Hunting:** Duck, woodcock and snipe. **Fishing:** Maskinongé, black bass, doré, northern pike. H. 3. M. 70 miles.

## ANTICOSTI ISLAND

### (ZONE C)

(83) Located in the center of the Gulf of St-Lawrence at about 360 miles east-north-east from Québec City. First class accommodation on steamer and at club pavilions. **Fishing:** Salmon, brook and sea trout. **Hunting:** Deer, black bear, seal, duck and shore birds. For particulars write to the Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited, Anticosti Division, P.O. Box 2790, Montréal, P.Q.

## The Laurentides Park

THE Laurentides Park, with its 4,000 square miles of woodlands, countless lakes and rivers, and abundant wild life, offers an incomparable haven to those in search of peace and tranquility, and a paradise to fishermen.

Located in the heart of the Laurentian Plateau, and with its southern boundaries but 30 miles from Québec City, the Park includes very interesting watersheds, rich in lakes and streams, scattered throughout in absolutely wild country.

Delightful weather prevails in the Park all summer, with the temperature rarely rising above 75° during the warmest months, due to an altitude of between 1,200 and 3,500 feet. To trout fishermen the Laurentides Park holds special appeal, since brook trout ranging from a few ounces to five and six pounds, in amazing numbers, are to be found in its streams. It is never so hot in the Park that waters become warm and fish are driven to deeper holes, the result being that the angler is always sure to get the utmost in fly fishing, dry or wet, at any time in the season.

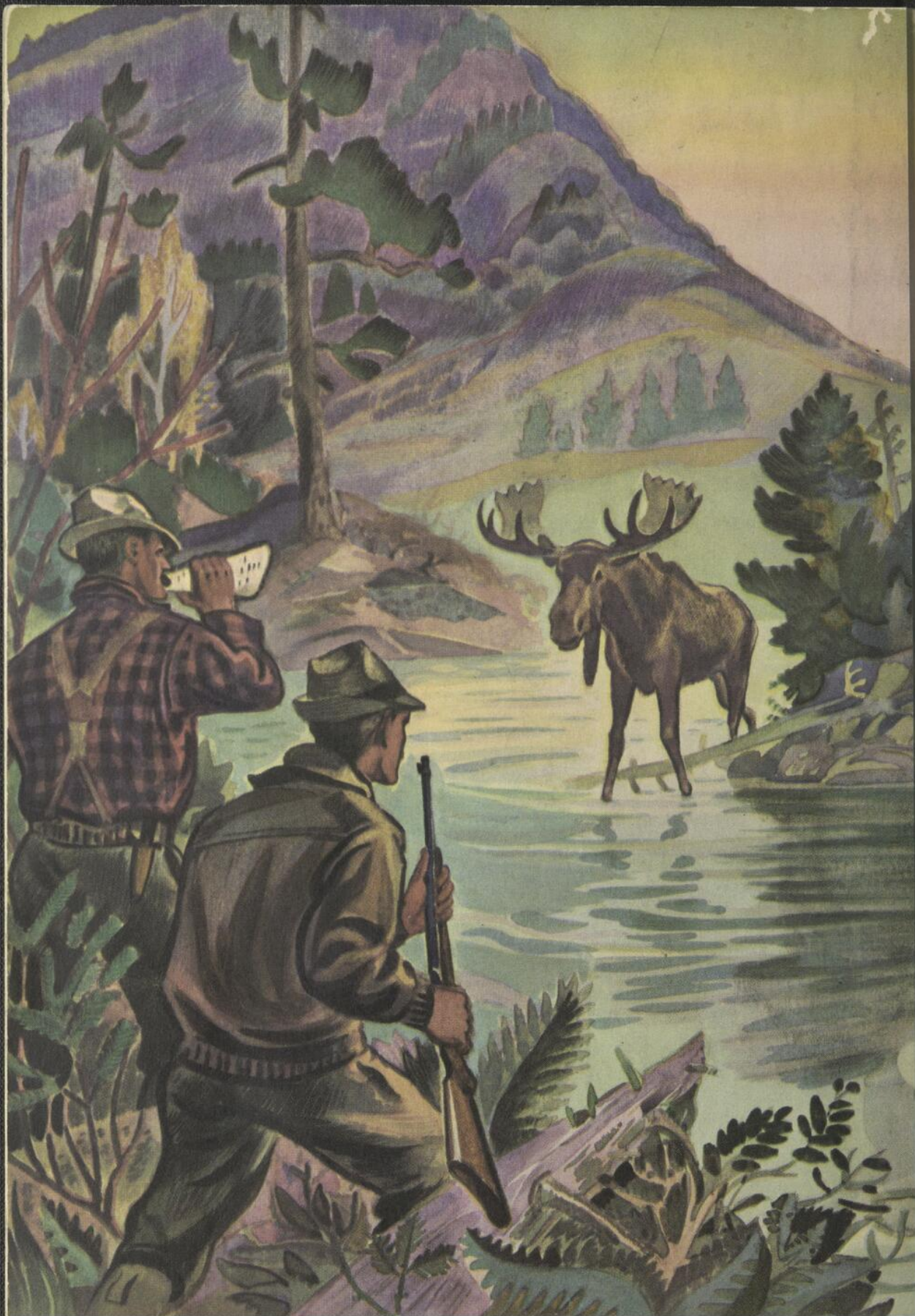
The Department of Lands, Forests, Fish and Game, charged with administration of the Park, has built a number of camps in most picturesque sections, where fishing is more abundant. These camps offer the utmost in comfort that may be expected in the forest. All located on Highways 54 and 56, they are accessible by automobile. Overcharging need not be feared, as the Department exercises judicious control not only over the manner in which the camps are kept, but also upon the price and quality of food that guardians serve to sportsmen, and on wages of the guides.

A camp is never leased to more than one party at a time. When a group of friends reserve a camp for a specified period, they may be sure that they will neither be displaced or have to share it with strangers. The Department in this manner endeavors to assure to all who lease its camps a holiday that is as quiet and peaceful as possible.

Those who find ordinary camp life too 'tame' and who prefer more strenuous exercise, may undertake magnificent excursions into remotely wild sections of the Park, such as the Metabetchouan or Jacques-Cartier Rivers.

For information concerning the Park, and camp reservations, application should be made to Mr. Gustave Bédard, Superintendent, Laurentides Park, Department of Lands, Forests, Fish and Game, Parliament Buildings, Québec, P.Q.

ADDENDA



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