

CAUGHNAWANA LAKE—LOOKING NORTH.

Northward from the Club camp ground the lake stretches some four or five miles broadening to two miles or more at the deep bay. In the immediate foreground is Caughnawana's last resting place—a little wooded isle where at the top of a bluff at the foot of a clump of pine is the rude cross and the remains of a picket fence fashioned by hand that marks the spot where the old Indian rests.

A stern man who while understanding English and French perfectly scorned to use either. The only time local tradition records his having spoken in English was on an occasion when to try the old man the local fur buyer offered him less than half current price for his furs. Drawing himself to his full height and looking the man in the eye, old Caughnawana blurted out—"white man think Indian big fool—Indian know white man damn big fool," and with a sweep of his arm he gathered his furs and stalked out never to trade with that factor again.

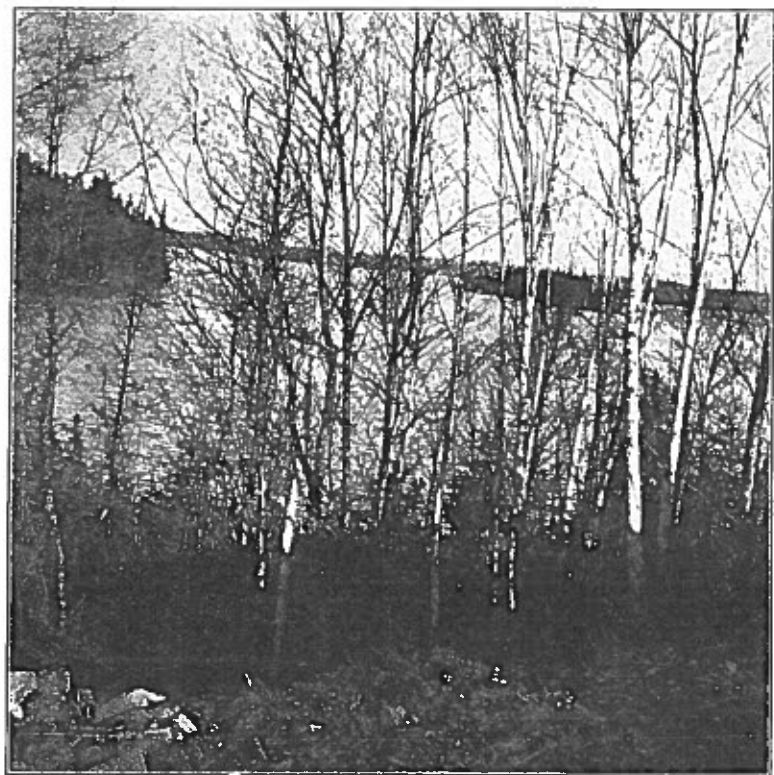
THE CAUGHNAWANA
FISHING AND HUNTING CLUB

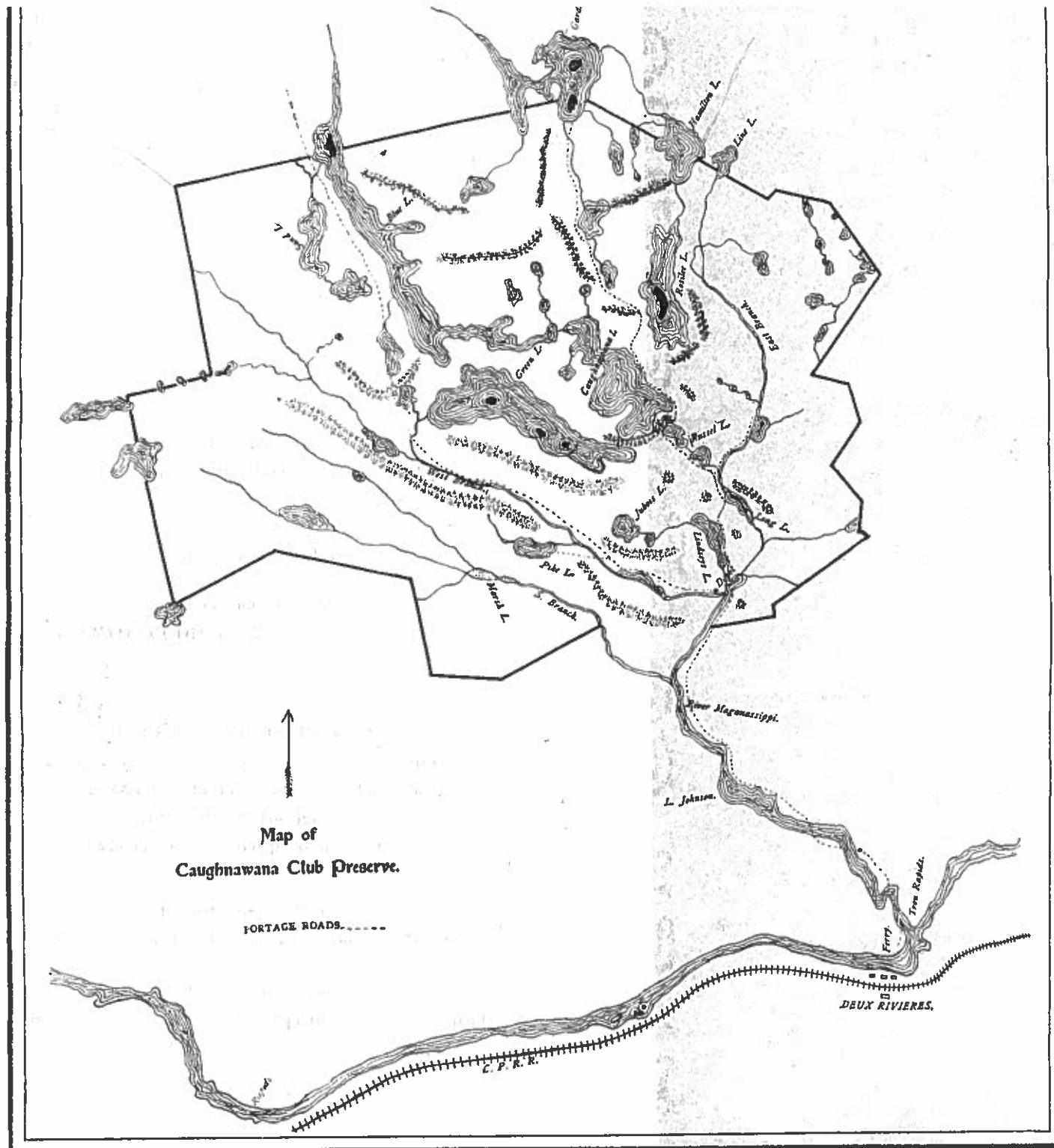
OF THE

COUNTY OF PONTIAC,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA,

1900.





OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE
CAUGHNAWANA FISHING AND HUNTING CLUB
OF THE
COUNTY OF PONTIAC,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.

1900.

President,

WALTER R. WILLETS, Roslyn, Nassau Co., N. Y.

Vice-President.

A. H. ALKER, 338 Madison Ave., Manhattan, New York City.

Secretary and Treasurer,

HALSTEAD SCUDDER, Mineola, Nassau Co., N. Y.

Directors.

WALTER R. WILLETS, Roslyn, N. Y.

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R. H. SAYRE, 285 Fifth Ave., New York City.

T. T. TABER, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HALSTEAD SCUDDER, Mineola, N. Y.

Head Game Warden,

PIERRE LEROYER, Caughnawana, Quebec, Canada.

Assistant Game Warden,

HENRY BEAUCHAMP, Maganassippi Depot, Quebec, Canada.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY FROM DEUX RIVIERES.

The Ottawa at Deux Rivieres is a swift, rushing stream. Just below the ferry are the celebrated Trou Rapids and the Devils Portage, above are the Levier Rapids. All lumbermen in the old square timber days dreaded these two bits of rough water and many a poor devil was swept under the combers that roll up at the foot of the "Trou." The ferry scow is rowed up stream about a half a mile, an eddy assisting, and is carried down almost as far in crossing the hundred yards of swift water to reach the eddy on the north shore. There is not the slightest danger as the two eddies more than offset the current and while the ride is thrilling and starts up the pulse, especially when the logs are running in the spring, at no time is there risk enough to make the most timid feel uncomfortable. A trip across in one of the flat-bottomed Mattawa boats with a good steersman and a good man at the oars gives a first taste of rough water canoe work and lends a bit of spice to the first break away from civilization.



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The Caughnawana Fishing and Hunting Club

Of the County of Pontiac was organized in the city of New York on the 25th of July, 1899, and shortly afterward incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, Canada. This Club controls some three hundred square miles of forest, lake and stream, embracing the northern watershed of the Maganassippi River and the southern watershed of the Kippewa, two tributaries of the Ottawa, all under lease from the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec. In addition the Club has acquired in fee the title to one hundred acres of land on the shores of the lake from which the Club takes its name.

A costly club house with its attendant staff of servants, chef, etc., is not among the attractions offered, but pure air, pure water, freedom from all physical annoyances, ponds and lakes teeming with bass, pike, and trout, the most celebrated moose territory in all western Quebec, if not the entire Province, an inexhaustible supply of the minor fur and game animals, not a few bear—ten were killed on the Club lands season of 1898-99,—ducks and partridge enough to satisfy the most exacting sportsman—bags of ten to twenty of an afternoon are not unusual—plenty of room for each member to seek pleasure according to his individual taste, no neighbors to rub elbows with—"God's dome above, God's footstool underfoot"—as near an approach to nature as civilized man can enjoy,—all about the life giving ozone, the breath of pine and fir—what more, we ask, can weary, office-worn man want?

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The most direct route from New York City to the Club lands is via the Central Vermont and Canada Atlantic Railroad, sixteen hours to Ottawa, thence by Canadian Pacific Railroad six hours to Deux Rivieres, Ontario, and from Deux Rivieres by ferry over the Ottawa, and by wagon twenty miles north into the heart of the woods. The portage road winds over the hills, at times overhanging, at times skirting the swift waters of the Maganassippi as they dash over the rocks, now breaking into foam, now swirling in dark eddies. In the autumn the vivid ruby hued tints of the maple, framed in the soft colors of the beech, and set off by the dark background of fir and rock, over which the glorious rays of the Canada sun gleam like liquid fire, make a picture no pen can describe, no brush imitate.

As one advances into the woods, the roughness of the way, the steepness of the hills, is forgotten, and every care is blown aside as the scene unfolds,—there the distant Laurentian hills, half hidden in the smoky maze of the Indian summer,—here the gleaming thread of the Ottawa, while all about the intoxicating ozone, breathing which sets every nerve to tingling and awakens every muscle to the pleasure of unconscious movement, makes one walk almost as if on air, and the sense of living thrills one with delight.

Around about Johnson Lake the scenery is grand, to the right towers an immense dome-like mountain, from whose sides tremendous boulders, detached by frost, have crashed downward, overwhelming tree and shrub. The road winds in and out between them, much as the crooked streets of some old town twist now to the right, now to the left, among ancient moss grown houses no whit larger than many of the huge cubes of rock. To the left stretches the lake,

DEUX RIVIERES—LOADING UP.

Deux Rivieres is a typical Canadian lumbering village. It boasts a church, two "Hotels" and a number of saloons. At either of the hotels the sportsman can obtain a fair meal and a clean bed. It is advisable to don backwoods togs here and leave with mine host the garb of the city.

Loading up is always an interesting operation and calls forth from the village loungers much advice supposedly for the good of the tenderfoot.

Chaffing is the order of the day and a willing hand is always lent to those who greet the native cordially. Care should be taken to see that all small packages are well secured and all breakables well packed, for the twenty mile portage into the Depot is over a road none too smooth.



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now glinting in the sunlight, now overshadowed as the white cloud masses drift slowly by,—in the distance several small isles dot the surface, and from beyond comes the half laughing, half defiant call of a pair of loons.

Twenty miles from Deux Rivieres the South, West and East branches of the Maganassippi unite, and just beyond lies Depot Lake, whose dark waters have reflected many stirring scenes of sport and woodsmen's skill in the early lumbering days. On the northern shore of the Lake lies the Depot or Farm of some one hundred acres, the only considerable clearing in the entire Club tract. Here centered, while active lumbering operations were carried on, all the business of the Hull Lumber Company's limit, and often during late September and early October, when the crews were "going in" one hundred or more men were housed and fed. At the depot were distributed the stores; repair shops for the mending of wagons, harness and sleds were maintained, and also a store where one could purchase almost all the articles necessary to creature comfort in the "bush".

Now the Depot serves every purpose of a back woods club house where one can always get a good meal and a clean bed; the old office building, a two story frame structure, offers a convenient lounging place where under the soothing influence of pipe, cigar and "snake remedy", yarns can be swapped and plans laid. Above, four commodious bed rooms afford comfortable quarters.

The Depot care taker, one of the Club game wardens, and his good wife, give a ready welcome to the sportsman, who will find this a pleasant spot to stay over a night or a day after the trip from New York. This *can* be made in thirty hours, but twentyfour hours in the train, fourteen for

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rest and ten for the portage in from Deux Rivières, will bring one to the farm fresher and more fit for pleasures to come.

While good pike fishing, partridge shooting, and fair chances for deer can be had at the Farm or Depot, the best of the fishing and hunting grounds lie some ten miles back. To reach them a choice of routes is open to the visitor. Thousands and thousands of tons of supplies for the many lumber camps that dotted the Club territory in years gone by were carried over the old portage roads which branch off from Depot Lake like the fingers of an immense hand. At most it is but one day trip over the South, West, Caughnawaga and East branch roads to the heart of the hunting country. For an ordinary trip of say three or four weeks, one team can transport the necessary supplies for two persons and the attendant guides. Beyond the Depot carriage riding practically ceases, although travelling on horseback is easy, and by alighting and passing over the most difficult places afoot, almost any part of the preserve on the line of the portage roads can be reached in a buck-board wagon.

The Maganassippi is a bass and pike stream, as are all the lakes and ponds about its head waters, the pike attain fifty pounds and more in weight, and can be caught in unlimited numbers. The run of the fish is from four to ten pounds, and as the waters are ice cold, the sluggishness so much complained of elsewhere, is rarely laid at the door of the pickerel family when taken in the North Canada Lakes. Small mouth bass, running from three to six pounds, are fairly abundant.

The South Branch of the Maganassippi unites with the main stream about three-quarters of a mile below the Depot, forcing its way through a rocky ravine with high fire swept

FERRY OVER OTTAWA RIVER AT DEUX RIVIERES.

The illustration shows the ferry scow better than any description. A flat bottomed decked over scow some thirty feet long by fifteen wide built of heavy plank and propelled by four heavy spruce oars and a steering oar at the stern. All hands take hold and pull with a vim while crossing the swift water, some three hundred feet, the scow dips and jumps a' little, and now and then a log on its way to the Montreal Mills bumps and rubs along the side. When the spring rise is on scow navigation is not attempted as the big logs come booming along in a steady procession. At times there is not much more than room for a small boat to get through and one can here enjoy in an amateurish way a little of the lumberman's experiences while driving logs down stream with none of the attendant danger.



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hills on either side. The bed of the stream is broken by jagged rocks, and the many rude crosses set within sapling fenced squares silently attest the fury of the waters of the Big Rapid when the spring rise is on. For five miles the river is alternately foam and sullen pools, then for twelve miles above the big dam stretches the long still-water—in a region famous for big bull moose, and which to-day shelters more big heads than any part of the county of Pontiac. About the headquarters of the South and West branches of the Maganassippi are several large marshes, affording the best black duck shooting on the Club territory. Thousands of grass-feeding ducks—red-heads, teal, canvas-backs, black duck, etc. frequent these marshes in the fall, and the flavor of their flesh is unsurpassed.

Over the "divide", to the headwaters of the streams tributary to the Kippewa is a short trip. All about rises ridge after ridge of open, hardwood timber, park-like in its freedom from all entangling undergrowth, for miles and miles, look where you will, there stretches a sea of tree tops. The pine has been cut, but no sign of man's handiwork appears save along the shores of the lakes and the banks of the streams. The hunter can walk for hours and hours, now breasting as if on an ocean the surging ridge, now descending into swampy hollows where the air is heavy with the odor of the balsam—up again, over and across rocky ledge and fallen forest giant, always under a roof of interwoven tree tops. Below reigns the silence of the grave, a silence to be felt. From above from time to time a fitful gust of wind sends down a moan as it sways to and fro the branches that almost shut out the sun's rays—darkening the leafy carpet over which the moccasined foot noiselessly passes. In such a

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stillness the snapping of a twig seems magnified a thousand times, and were it not for the scolding of a saucy red squirrel seated on a neighboring beach bough, the earth would seem deserted and the nerve tension only to be relieved by a good long yell.

Such is the character of all the territory the Club controls—a rolling, semi-mountainous, well watered land, full of streams, ponds and lakes. Its altitude, from one thousand to two thousand five hundred feet, assures a dry atmosphere. The height of land between the northern and southern water sheds of the Ottawa River, guarantees the purest and best of water, free from all drainage pollution. There are no miasmatic swamps and just enough balsam low land to furnish winter shelter for the game, and food and range to attract it. A paradise of sport, a well spring of health!

The West and East branches of the Maganassippi differ but little from the South—game is so evenly distributed over the Club territory, there is little choice between the three.

Above the "Depot" lie the two Lindseys, with rock-bound shores; on the West, in the face of the cliffs nature has chisled a marvelous reproduction of the features of an Algonquin—the aquiline nose, high cheek bones and other characteristics of the Indian idealized, stand out as if carved by the hand of some great giant. Unlike most of nature's sculptural efforts, the image is equally life-like from all points of view.

A two-mile portage separates the Lindseys from Long Lake, an enlargement of the East branch some two miles long, whose eastern shore rises in a bare precipitous cliff, five to six hundred feet high; the western shore less steep and heavily wooded with a tangled growth of balsam, cedar,

LUMBERMEN'S SHANTY ON THE ROAD TO THE DEPOT.

A typical lumbermen's shanty, the camp cook stands in the door and let it be said that the men who cook for the lumber crews are many of them, artists in their way. With the most primitive and meager appliances they turn out bread and pastry that many a metropolitan shop would find it hard to excel. As much cannot be said of their meat cooking, fat-salt-pork, lean salt pork and just plain salt pork and as old Mark Moody of Big Tupper N. Y. fame used to say of the three grades, he preferred plain salt pork; so the staple article seemingly preferred above all other is just plain salt pork and that enters into every dish. The men though are a lusty lot, and judging from appearances plain salt pork agrees with them.



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alder and ground hemlock, is a famous winter yarding ground for moose.

At all times and seasons fresh tracks can be seen hereabouts, and two years ago, Dr. and Mrs. Prince on their way in to Caughnawana, noticing fresh moose tracks in the snow as they jogged along in their sleigh, stopped and sent their guides back into the bush. After a stalk of but half an hour three fine bulls fell to the two guns, an experience as unusual as satisfactory to the hunters.

At the head of Long Lake the river turns abruptly to the east, tumbling in a pretty waterfall down a cliff into a picturesque pool. To the left, the two Russels open, their sandy shores affording summer feeding grounds much sought after by deer and moose. Beyond, over a half mile portage, across the height of land at an elevation of about twelve hundred feet lies Caughnawana—"the waters by which the porcupine roams"—the gem of all the twenty-five lakes and two hundred and odd ponds controlled by the Club. The lake is seven miles long from what is known as the "landing" to the outlet whence the waters rush downward through a log flume to Blue Lake pond, irregular in outline. here narrowing to one hundred yards, there spreading out in deep bays two miles and more in breadth, dotted with islands well wooded, some flat, some rocky and steep sided. Heavily timbered ridges fringe the shores, lapped by waters blue as indigo affording charming camp sites, celebrated in Indian tradition and appreciated by famous sportsmen from all parts of the world.

Two miles from the landing lies the Club Camp Ground, long the home of old Caughnawana, who gave his name to the lake and found his last resting place with that of many

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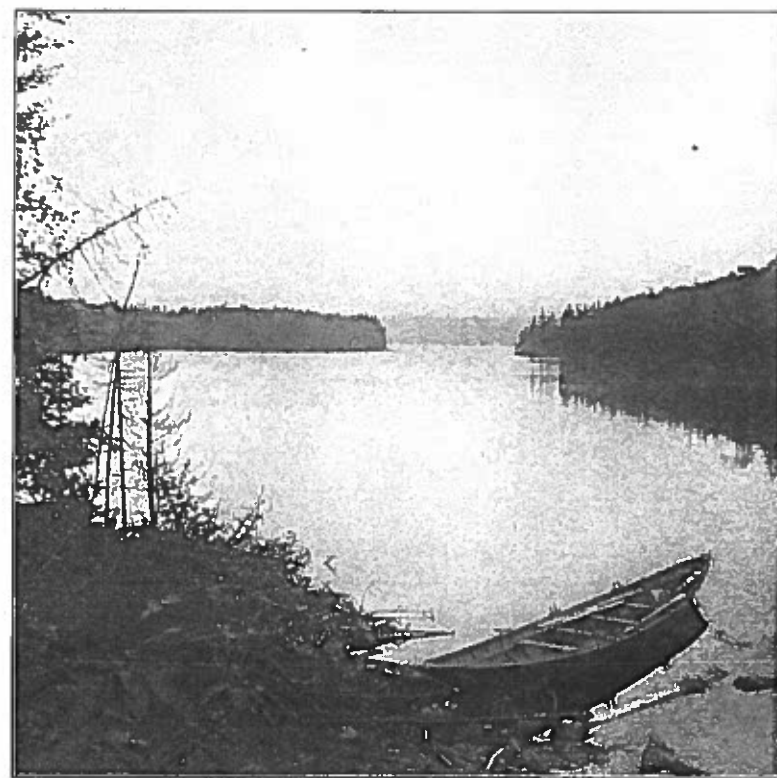
of his family, on a small wooded isle about one quarter of a mile northwest of the bluff where stood his cabin of rough hewn pine. The Club has acquired one hundred acres in fee about Caughnawana's old cabin. Here, within the original walls renovated and newly roofed, live the head Game Warden, Pierre LeRoy and his worthy wife.

The cabin stands on a flat near the western face of a sandy bluff extending along the east shore of the "Narrows." The site is well wooded with second growth timber and is peculiarly sheltered from wintry winds by the conformation of the land, yet affording delightful views and lovely vistas over lake, island and wooded shores. Drainage is perfect, ten minutes after the heaviest shower all traces of surface water are swallowed up in the porous soil, a condition none but those who have camped on swampy muck can fully appreciate.

By arrangement with the Club camp sites may be secured by members and free play given to individual tastes in the construction of camp and cabin. The glory of Caughnawana, Blue Lake and their tributary waters, are the trout, lake and speckled. Their numbers are like unto the sand of the sea, their beauty surpasses the gems of all the Indies, no fish can equal in splendor of coloring the speckled trout of the northern lakes. Every cast of the fly in August and September meets with instant response from a solid phalanx of big fellows, none less than three, and many running to five and six pounds. In the larger lakes trolling yields great sport, an hour's fishing will bring to the net of the veriest novice ten to twenty fish. In deep water mammoth specimens of the lakers or "lunge" are caught, twenty pounders are not uncommon, and individuals of thirty, forty and fifty

CAUGHNAWANA LANDING—LOOKING NORTH

Caughnawana Lake, looking north from the landing. No sportsman can approach this famous lake the scene of so many triumphs where rod and gun have brought the best of nature's woodland products to bag without a quickening of the pulse. Every Indian, every backwoodsman far and near in the Ottawa Valley knows of and sings the praises of this lake. Sportsmen from two continents have enjoyed its entrancing beauty, have drawn inspiration from its scenery and waxed enthusiastic over its fish and game. More big heads have fallen within modern rifle shot of its waters during the past 20 years than in all Maine during the last 10, and big moose there are in plenty to-day within easy reach of its shores. Ponds all about attract wild fowl, speckled trout averaging over 2½ lbs abound, mink and other fur are plenty and a bag of 10 or 15 partridge can be had at any time at the expense of three or four hours tramp about the head lands.



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pounds have been brought to the gaff, affording on light tackle sport as exciting as salmon fishing, and requiring quite as much patience and skill to secure a kill, and as amply rewarding the fisherman in the capture of so royal a trophy, compared with which the twenty-five and twenty-eight pound record Saranac fish are but fingerlings.

West of Caughnawana lies Green Lake, to the north Blue and to the north and east Garden, Hamilton and Rosicoc in the order named. Here days and days may be spent, canoeing on different waters, portaging from pond to lake and from lake to pond, constantly covering new territory, a veritable voyage of discovery, where the imagination easily leads one to believe all touch with civilization is severed and yet a ten hours tramp will always "fetch" camp.

A trip from the Club camp grounds at "Caughnawana Narrows" to Rosicoc, through Hamilton to Garden Lake, down Garden Lake to Greer's Depot, up Blue Lake from Greer's to Green Lake portage, through Green Lake to the Indian carry over to Caughnawana, will cover sixty miles of the finest canoeing water in the world, with but five miles of carry, all told, just enough leg work to relieve the cramp the novice canoe-man feels on his first trip.

Covering the best of the fishing and hunting country with side excursions over the hard wood ridges, penetrating the most secret hiding places of the moose and deer, such a trip can be made in a week, or in two, or if time and inclinations permit, can be prolonged with pleasure and profit to a month or more. Many a duck will reward a vigilant outlook and a noiseless paddle when rounding headlands; toothsome partridge await sharp eyesight while crossing the carries, and fish of a flavor to be found only where appetite

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waits on such digestion as Canada wood life brings can be caught as the canoe swiftly glides over the lake waters or floats down stream.

Within the territory embraced by this itinerary lies the "height of land," the divide between the Maganassippi and Kippewa waters; the chosen feeding ground of the moose, to the hunter this tells its own tale; to the other fellow, to whom figures are the alpha and omega of all things, let it be said that during the season of 1898 a 63 inch, a 60 inch, a 58 inch and some ten or fifteen smaller heads fell to sportsmen's guns on this territory alone. The total score for one year exceeded forty head of moose of all ages, to say nothing of deer, bear, ducks, partridge and other small game. Again any man with a taste for trapping can in a month secure sable, mink and other skins sufficient to make a coat the value of which will be enhanced a thousand fold as one recalls to mind the taking of each skin with all the attendant experiences of woodsman's life. Open to the north, fed by a constant emigration from the birch lands about Grand Lake Victoria, now that winter crusting has been put a stop to and none but bulls permitted to be killed, moose will become hereabouts as plentiful as forty years ago, when, like cattle, they were not hunted, but slaughtered in the wood lots of the early settlers along the Ottawa Valley.

Such is the preserve of the Caughnawana Club, no grander country for the sportsman can be found. In the combination of fishing, big and small game-hunting it offers a field equaled by few, surpassed by no preserve in America. To keep it as it is it must remain as it is—a wilderness. Such is the aim of the present club management; The land is useless for agricultural purposes, no mineral de-

CAUGHNAWANA LAKE—LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE CLUB CAMP.

The view south from the Club camp ground at the "Narrows" embraces some mile and a half of water, broken by long narrow necks of land with an island or two, the whole backed by the hills that divide the Maganissippi waters from the Kippewa of which Caughnawana is at the very head. With varying mood of sky and wind the color of the waters change, now blue as indigo, now dark and angry and again all clothed in white as the fierce sou' wester howls. In the early winter after days and days of furious gales, driving wave on wave ice laden against the shores, fringing with frosty lace cedar and elder bough, the waters sleep. The "Great Cold" settles down, in one single night the ice "takes", the hoary North-King fashioning with all the perfection of nature's handiwork the plate glass window of his winter palace. In the morning the sun's rays search out the darkest depths of the lake and man walks on the waters and fears not.



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posits have been located on it, and in all human probability it will continue what it now is—a paradise for fish, feather, fur and hair. With wise husbanding of its present resources fifty years of sportsman like killing should show no falling off of its woodland products.

Guides for the housekeeping part of a trip had best be brought from Maine or the Adirondacks, unless the sportsman has a taste for camp cooking and enjoys preparing his own food. The local Indian guides are poor cooks, and have but slight notions of waiting on their "bourgeois" (employers). With a "states-man" to care for camp and the details of housekeeping, and a native guide to act as land pilot and find the game, nothing more restful, healthful and delightful can be imagined than a trip through the Caughnawaga Club preserve.

Members intending to hunt or fish should notify the secretary, who will engage transportation from Deux Rivières into the woods, and through Pierre LeRoy, the head Game Warden, will procure guides. Supplies can best be purchased at Ottawa, forwarded by freight to Deux Rivières via the C. P. R., and wagoned into camp in advance of the party.

Guides command from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day and found teams \$4.00 per day and found.

Camp equipment may be procured at the Hudson Bay Post at Mattawa, 20 miles beyond Deux Rivières on the main line of the C. P. R.

One final word and we leave the reader. Nowhere, we affirm, within easy reach of New York, can be found surroundings so attractive to the sportsman. Compare what is here offered with any other region in America. Many sec-

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tions doubtless afford as good big game shooting, but no such fishing; others offer the fishing but not the shooting. The essential elements of a sportsman's paradise are here to be found, good air, pure water, fine scenery, plenty of game and fish, and above all—accessibility,—so very necessary in this hurrying, pushing age.



PIERRE LEROYER—HEAD GAME WARDEN.

Born in Siberia, his father a Frenchman his mother a Pole. After attaining his majority Pierre drifted to America, working as a voyageur for the Hudson Bay Company. While so engaged he saw most of eastern Canada including Labrador and the Hudson Bay country. Married, blessed with two children, a boy and a girl, the former a prosperous woodsman in Maine, the latter settled at Rouses Point, N. Y. Pierre and his wife drifted west after some lively experiences in the Maine woods where he was game warden for a well known fish and game club. Members will find in Pierre a veritable storehouse of woodsman's lore—willing and obliging. We know of no man better fitted for the post he fills.



By-Laws

OF

Caughnawana fishing and Hunting Club.

ARTICLE I.

ORGANIZATION.

This corporation shall be known as the Caughnawana Fishing and Hunting Club.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this corporation is the propagation of fish and game.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the second Tuesday in February, at such place in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, as the directors of the Club may designate. Not less than fourteen (14) days notice of time and place of holding said meeting shall be given by the secretary-treasurer, by mailing a notice thereof to each stockholder of record at his post-office address as of record on the books of the corporation. The presence of a majority of the stockholders shall be requisite to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. In the absence of a quorum the meeting shall be adjourned. Representation of one-quarter of the capital stock shall be necessary for the

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transaction of any business at the stockholder's meeting. At all meetings of the stockholders, each stockholder of record shall be entitled to one vote on all matters not appertaining to the financial affairs of the corporation; and on all matters appertaining to the expenditure of the corporation funds, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, and said vote shall be cast by the holder of record in person, or by proxy, within the limitations now or hereafter provided by law. On any question touching the finances of the corporation a stock vote shall be taken upon the demand of any stockholder.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS

The officers of the corporation shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and two directors.

ARTICLE V.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the stockholders, and shall be entitled to vote on all questions. He may call special meetings of the Board of Directors at his discretion, four days written notice being given, and shall call such meetings when requested in writing by two of the board. He shall call special meetings of the stockholders to consider financial questions, when requested in writing so to do by the stockholder or holders representing one-quarter of the capital stock, fourteen days written notice of the same being given to each stockholder. He shall sign, as president, all certificates of stock and all contracts and other instruments which it is necessary to have in writing, and which have first been approved by the Board of Directors. He shall perform such other duties as are prescribed by law or may be prescribed by the Board of directors.

PORTAGING.

While for hunting and paddling noiselessly on game in smooth shallow water there is no boat equal to the birch bark canoe yet, if one wants to "get there", "blow high or low", and with comfort there is nothing in the boat line to compare with a 16 foot Saranac skiff. Light enough for any open portage, seaworthy, strong and durable, they represent the best of what the white man has developed out of ideas of the Indian.

The cut represents one of these boats on the shoulders of Nathan, President Willets factotum as he is about to put it down after crossing the Caughnawana divide.



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ARTICLE VI.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President shall preside at all meetings of the Directors or stockholders in the absence of the president. He shall perform all the functions of the President when the latter is disabled, or when the President is unable to perform his duties by reason of any disability whatsoever.

ARTICLE VII.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer to receive all moneys of the corporation and deposit the same in some bank to be designated by the Board of Directors. He shall disburse the same under the direction of the Board upon an order countersigned by the President. He shall at the annual meeting of the stockholders submit a complete statement of his accounts for the past year, with the proper vouchers, together with a correct inventory of the property and effects of the corporation. He shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duty in such sum and with such sureties as the Board of Directors shall require. He shall keep such books of accounts as will enable him properly to show the financial status of the corporation; and also a transfer book, showing the residence and post office address of all stockholders, the number of shares issued to and transferred by any stockholder, and the day of such issuance and transfer. It shall be his duty to prepare a balance sheet, showing the financial condition of the corporation, upon a written request of a majority of the Board of Directors. He shall have charge of the corporate seal, and affix the same to all instruments requiring a seal. He shall sign as Secretary-Treasurer, all certificates of stock. He shall keep a record of the meetings of the stockholders and the Board of Directors, if so requested by them; notify the stockholders of all stockholders' meetings, and record the votes of the stockholders in a book kept

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for that purpose. He shall receive such salary for his services as such Secretary Treasurer as the Board of Directors may see fit to allow him, out of which salary he must defray the expenses of his office in the matter of postage and stationery and general office equipment. He shall discharge such other duties as usually pertain to his office and such as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At each annual meeting of the stockholders there shall be chosen from the stockholders a Board of five directors, who shall continue in office for one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. The Board of Directors shall elect by ballot a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer from among their number. The meetings of the Board shall be held at the call of the President, the Vice-President, or of a majority of the Directors, at such place as may be designated, four days previous notice having been given in writing to each director. Three directors shall constitute a quorum. The Board of Directors shall determine the form of the seal of the corporation, the certificate of stock and the transfer thereof. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall make a report annually to the stockholders, showing the condition of the corporation. They shall audit the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer immediately before the annual meeting of the stockholders. The Board of Directors shall have the management and control of the financial affairs of the corporation and of its property. They may make or authorize all necessary contracts, but shall have no power to incur any liability in the name of the corporation for any debt exceeding the amount of money which shall at the time of contracting such debt be in the hands of the

FRESH MEAT IN CAMP.

With an appetite such as only Canada air and a woodsman's life can give the commissary is a very important department. Fresh meat in camp is always welcome and at no time more so than when the crisp autumn air is snow laden and the first flurries whiten the bush. In this instance bear and deer both contribute to replenishing the larder. May all our friends enjoy equal good fortune. For the Indian the bear takes the place of the white man's pig and in this northern climate grease is an essential element of food and the bear a most important source of supply. So long as fish can be caught and a bit of bear tallow is left for the pan, our native friends feel that life is full of joy and their cup is running over. For ourselves, while not adverse to a bear cutlet properly prepared we do not care for bear tallow as shortening or as a frying pan lubricant. But then there is no accounting for tastes as the old woman remarked as she kissed the cow.



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Secretary-Treasurer over and above all unpaid claims against the funds in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands. No more money shall be expended in any one year for running expenses than that received from annual dues. No contract or appropriation shall be made by the Board of Directors except by a majority vote at a regular meeting. They shall appoint from their number such committees as they deem advisable. They shall have the power to accept any resignation and fill all vacancies in their own Board for any unexpired term. They shall have the power to lease and to purchase any and all lands and buildings necessary for the transaction of the business of the corporation, and to make any rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the Province of Quebec, or with these by-laws, which they may deem essential to the good of the corporation. They shall have in general all powers not otherwise vested by law or by these by-laws in the stockholders.

ARTICLE IX.

STOCK AND MEMBERSHIP.

The capital stock of the corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into fifty shares of five hundred dollars each par value. No person shall be admitted a member of the corporation unless he be the owner of one share of stock, and shall have been proposed by one member and seconded by two others, and shall have been duly elected by a unanimous vote of the Directors present at a meeting of the Board, and shall have signed the by-laws and rules and regulations.

ARTICLE X.

ANNUAL DUES.

An assessment shall be levied on the first day of March of each year upon each share of stock, payable within thirty

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days, to meet the current expenses of the corporation. Should any member neglect to pay any assessment within said time, he or his representatives or assigns shall be debarred from all the privileges of the corporation until all arrears due from him are paid. The Board of Directors may sell at auction, to the highest bidder, the shares of any member upon which the annual assessments shall remain unpaid for one year after the same have been levied, first giving fourteen days notice in writing of the time and place of said sale to the delinquent member. Bidding at said sale shall only be open to stockholders of record, or to such persons as shall have been elected to membership pursuant to the provisions of Article IX. If the amount realized from such sale exceeds the sum due from any delinquent member, the balance shall be returned to him upon surrender of his stock certificate.

ARTICLE XI.

DISPOSAL OF STOCK.

Any member, or the legal representative of any deceased member, desiring to dispose of his stock shall notify the Board of Directors to that effect, and they shall thereupon proceed, after giving fourteen days notice in writing of the time and place of said sale, to all stockholders of record, to dispose of said share or shares of stock of the member desiring to sell the same, at auction. If none of the stockholders of record desire to purchase it may be sold to any person, provided the name of the purchaser shall be submitted to one of the Directors and his election secured in conformity with Article IX. of the by-laws.

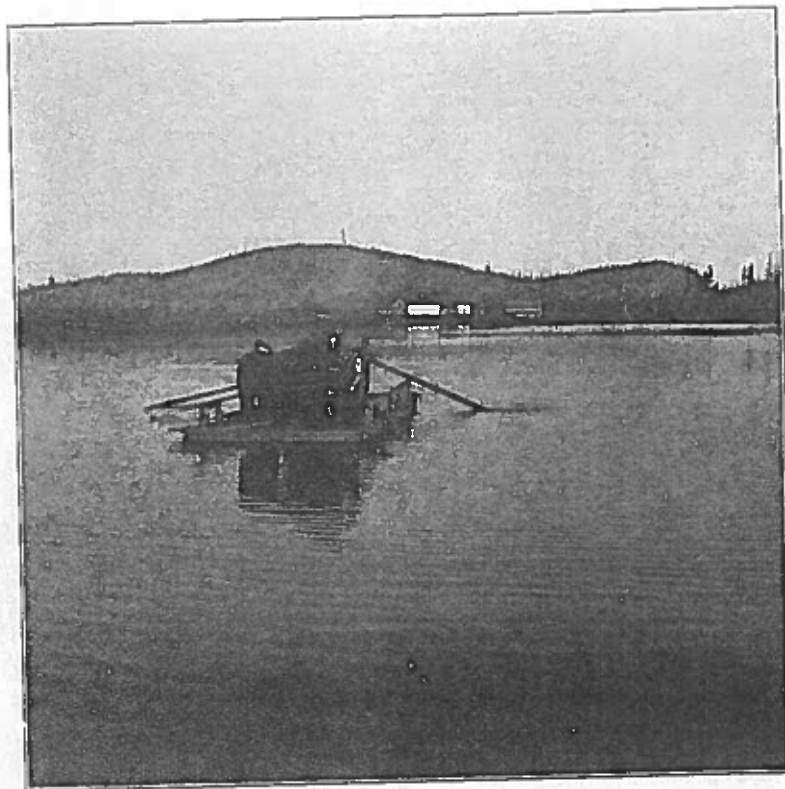
ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended or altered at any meeting of the stockholders, provided that notice of any intended

CROSSING DEPOT LAKE.

Depot Lake is the first considerable body of water met with on the Club preserve. The West and East branches here mingle their waters with those of the Lindsay lakes. In winter the ice makes a bridge for the heavy freight traffic that passes through. In summer a scow similiar to the one in use at Deux Rivieres serves as a ferry boat. A bridge is impractical owing to the vast volumes of water at the spring rise. Big pike without rivals and a few large lake trout sport in the dark waters and of a sunny afternoon deer come down to drink at the eastern shore, near where the East branch plunges into a deep pool over a ragged water worn cliff. Above the fall Mill Lake stretches away for two or three miles of still water, a famous place for a sunset shot at deer.



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amendment or alteration shall have been given at a previous meeting, or provided that fourteen days notice has been given to each stockholder that such intended amendment or alteration is to be acted upon at the stockholders' meeting, and provided that the same receive a four-fifths majority vote of those present and voting at such meeting, the vote to be taken with a written ballot.



RULES AND REGULATIONS.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Applications of candidates for membership shall state their names, occupation and address. Candidates for membership shall be proposed by a member in good standing and endorsed by two others. Applications must be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer and presented by him to the Board of Directors at the next meeting following the receipt of the application by the Secretary-Treasurer. The application must lay upon the table until the next meeting of the Board of Directors, and a unanimous vote of the directors present at any meeting of the Board shall be necessary to elect.

SEC. 2. No person shall be admitted to membership unless he is a stockholder in the corporation.

DUES.

An assessment not to exceed Fifty Dollars in any one year shall be made annually on each share of stock on the first day of March, and should the Board of Directors deem it advisable to make a second assessment in such sum as in their judgment is necessary for the welfare of the club, they can make such assessment any time during the course of the year by a unanimous vote of the Board. The sum of all assessments, together with the annual dues, in any one year to which a share of the stock is liable shall not, however, exceed the sum of Fifty-Dollars. Upon the payment of the annual dues to be levied on the first of March in each year a certificate

CAUGHNAWANA'S CABIN—CLUB CAMP.

Caughnawana's cabin stands as it did the day the old man was borne to his last resting place. The walls of white pine hearts hewn out with lusty stroke of the broad ax are in the main sound. Many curious relics of the Hudson Bay Company days were disclosed in the rubbish time had accumulated in the old cabin. An old Hudson Bay musket barrel, flintlock style, shooting 16 balls to the pound, rude scraping irons for dressing skins, a copper pot, hammered out apparently from a block of copper, a motley collection of axes of a style long since discarded, nails and other odds and ends all products of laborious hand labor at the bench and forge.



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shall be issued to each member. Members must carry this certificate with them upon the Club preserve, and no member will be allowed the privileges of the club without the same being duly certified. Members must exhibit their certificates upon demand by any member of the Club or of any game warden.

ARREARS.

Any member who is in arrears for dues, fines or assessments, and shall neglect to pay the same for thirty days after having received notice of his indebtedness, shall forfeit all rights and privileges while in arrears.

FINES, PENALTIES AND EXPULSIONS

Any member guilty of ungentlemanly conduct or the violation of any of the rules, may be fined, suspended or expelled, by a three-fourths vote of the directors present at any meeting of the Board of Directors, the vote to be taken by a written ballot, but no action shall be taken unless the member be present, or shall have been duly notified by the Secretary-Treasurer of the charges made against him.

GAME RECORDS.

Members shall keep a written record of all game, fish and fur taken or killed within the limits of the preserve, and shall forward the same to the Secretary-Treasurer upon the first day of January and July of each year.

MEMBERS' FAMILIES

Wives of members and children and wards of members under the age of fifteen years may accompany members on the preserve at any time.

GUESTS.

SECTION 1. There shall be a committee of two, to be called the Committee on Guests.

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SEC. 2. Any member desiring to introduce a guest shall send his own name with the name of the guest to the Secretary, and, if approved by the Committee, he shall forward a permit for said guest.

SEC. 3. The Committee shall keep a record of guests in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 4. Children and wards of members shall be counted as guests if over the age of fifteen (15) years.

SEC. 5. All guests except children and wards of members must accompany the members introducing them, and upon departure of the members from the grounds the privileges of the guests will cease.

SEC. 6. The Directors may limit the number of guests whenever, in their judgment, it may become necessary to do so.

SEC. 7. Any member introducing a guest to the grounds is responsible for his guest's observance of the rules of the Corporation and decorum while the guest is on the grounds of the Corporation.

SEC. 8. All guests must obtain permits from the Secretary-Treasurer before entering upon the Club preserve.

SEC. 9. Guests except children and wards of members shall be limited to one season's enjoyment of the Club Preserve.

SEC. 10. Guests privileges are subject to the regulations imposed by the commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec.

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FISHING.

SEC. 1. No member shall kill any trout, land-locked salmon, or bass, or other game fish, unless he has good reason to believe that it will be used for food.

SEC. 2. When members are camped at any of the lakes and ponds, they shall not kill more trout than needed to supply the camp, and they shall see that no fish is wasted or thrown away.

SEC. 3. No member shall send or carry away from the Club preserve more than 50 lbs. of trout upon any one visit.

HUNTING.

SEC. 1. Every member shall vigorously observe and enforce the Game and Fishery laws of the Province of Quebec.

SEC. 2. Any member found guilty of violating any of the game or fishery laws, or any portion thereof, shall be subject to expulsion from the Club at the first meeting of the Directors following such violation, besides paying the lawful penalty to the Province of Quebec.

SEC. 3. Members shall use every means possible, in hunting deer, except when fresh meat is needed in camp, to single out bucks and spare the does.

SEC. 4. No member of this Club shall shoot more than two moose or caribou on the club grounds in any one season; and, where a party are camping together, they shall not shoot more moose or deer than are sufficient to supply them with fresh meat, and they shall carefully observe that no portion of the carcass of any moose or deer that is killed is wasted or thrown away.

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FIRES.

All members shall take *great care*, especially during the dry season, that no damage is done by fire. All combustible substances, such as dry wood, bark, moss, grass, brush, etc., must be removed from the immediate vicinity of the fire, so that neighboring property shall not be in danger. No fires shall be left alone for any considerable length of time, and any fire shall be *thoroughly extinguished* before leaving.

GUIDES.

SEC. 1. All members shall have the privilege of taking guides of their own selection on the Club grounds subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, but any fish or game killed by said guides shall be scored against said members.

SEC. 2. Members are requested to communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer when desirous of procuring native guides. Upon being informed as to when members intend going into the woods and as to the period of their stay, guides will be engaged for them. At least two weeks notice of intended trips should be given the Secretary-Treasurer to enable him to make satisfactory arrangements.

SEC. 3. Members will be held personally responsible for the acts of guides during the entire period of their employment.

HOUSE RULES.

SEC. 1. The Depot is open the whole year.

SEC. 2. Meals cost 25c. each--bed and lodging 25c.

SEC. 3. Members shall discharge all indebtedness before leaving the Preserve. They shall be responsible for all debts incurred by guests introduced by them.

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If any accounts remain unpaid after the expiration of two weeks after receiving the same, such member's name, together with the amount due, may be presented to the Directors for action, and he be suspended from the privileges of the Club while in arrears.

Damages or breakage of whatever kind shall be paid for by the member causing the same.

Sec. 4. No dog shall be allowed to remain at large upon the Club Grounds. Members keeping dogs at the Depot shall be charged reasonable rates for the maintenance of the same.

HOW TO REACH THE PRESERVES.

For the convenience of members and guests the following itinerary is furnished. Time tables on the various roads change with the seasons and should be consulted.

From New York City take the Vermont Central Railroad at Grand Central Depot for Ottawa, Canada, via the Canada Atlantic Railroad. A through buffet sleeper runs from New York to Ottawa without change; running time, about sixteen hours.

From Ottawa take the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Deux Rivieres, Ontario, Canada; running time about six hours.

If one takes the evening train from New York, Deux Rivieres is reached about 8 P. M. the next night; if the morning train be taken, Deux Rivieres is reached about 8 A. M., time enough to go through to the Depot on the club preserve if plans are made in advance for an immediate start into the woods.

The Canada Atlantic lands the traveller in Ottawa at the Union station, whence baggage must be transferred by cab to the Canada Pacific Depot, distance about a mile.

The Secretary-Treasurer will furnish on request customs certificates which will facilitate the entry of baggage and sportsmen's traps.