

of a small camp did not purchase a pound of beef for a whole winter, but never lacked abundance of fresh moose meat at one and one-half cents per pound. In those instances the meat is nearly all supplied by Indians, as no white man would furnish it at those figures.

In looking over the Game and Fish Report for the Province of Ontario for the year 1899, the latest published, I find the names of a number of parties who had been convicted of killing moose, but who were let go on suspended sentence. Most of them seem to have been Indians. I fail to see the wisdom of this. Why should an Indian or half-breed have any more leniency shown him than a white man? No doubt a number of them were, as I have met them, pursuing their nefarious work in the depths of winter, off their reserve, where they could have no special rights, and were full well aware of the risks they ran. If they could only be induced to divulge the names of the parties to whom they disposed of their peltries in order that they might be brought to the bar of justice, I would commend the wisdom of letting them off on suspended sentence every time, otherwise, let them pay the penalty the same as any others. If there were no white men ready to purchase, this constant slaughter by Indians would soon cease.

There is one class of individuals in our northern country a considerable number of whom would be the better of being reminded of the fact that they have voluntarily assumed duties which they are expected to discharge in a more efficient manner, viz. the local justices of the peace. If it was once and for all fully understood that they would take up and investigate charges of alleged illegal hunting and trapping with the same vigor as they would in the case of a common thief it would prove to be a long step taken in the way of putting a stop to it. There are a number