and portages that the writer got into country where the moose were. Here we put up moose, single bulls or herds, every day we were out.

Moose have feeding grounds and pass from one part of the country to another over well defined tracts for the most part, and when one gets to know the country, and will watch his chance for a few days, he is almost sure of a shot at them.

In this district, 25 to 50 miles north of North Bay, there is not much feed for red deer, and they cannot be said to be plentiful. Where they do exist they are preyed upon by wolves which infest the country. Nor did we find many partridge or duck, though we shot enough for camp use from day to day. It is only by coming right on to a partridge, however, that it will give any sign, and, no doubt, we passed many a bird unnoticed.

The lakes and rivers undoubtedly teem with fish; brook trout are plentiful in the streams, running up to a pound or a pound and a half in weight. Larger speckled trout are caught in the lakes, while bass and pike, in many of the inland lakes, are quite plentiful.

It is next thing to impossible to enforce game laws in so wide a district of unbroken forest land. We found three carcasses of moose undoubtedly killed before the season opened, and several places where traps were set for beaver.

This region contains, perhaps, the largest area of unburned forest in Ontario. Lumbermen, hunters, trappers and Indians are all exceedingly careful of fire; they know how much it means for them to keep the fire out. It is from the tourists, whom the new railway will attract, that danger of fire is to be feared. The bulk of the country south of the clay belt is totally unfit for settlement, and if the forest fire can be guarded against, and the game laws enforced, there will be, in this section, for all generations, a magnificent hunting ground for moose.

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