fords splendid grazing ground for these large animals. Small shrubs are plentiful, while the moss for the caribou is found covering large areas.

The smaller fur-bearing animals, such as mink, otter, beaver, martin, muskrat and fox are plentiful, and are trapped in large numbers by the Indians for the Hudson Bay Company.

One curious fact in regard to the fauna of this region is given in the following extract from a report made in 1900:—

"Red deer and wolves first made their appearance near Port Arthur about three or four years ago. They are still very scarce but a number of them have been killed. Mr Hodder, Indian agent at Port Arthur, showed me the skin of the first wolf seen near that place. An Indian had killed the beast and had asked Mr. Hodder what kind of an animal it was. A number of men I met expressed the belief that the red deer had been driven into the district by the forest fires that had raged in the northern states, and the theory appears quite feasible as they were not found in the vicinity until after one of these great fires."

Considerable controversy has arisen in British Columbia over a lease of lands on the Coast and the North of Vancouver Island, which the Provincial Government proposes to grant to the Western Canada Pulp & Paper Co. The area concerned is some 163,000 acres, and a protest against the lease has been made by the B. C. Loggers'Association, on the ground that the timber in that district consists mainly of cedar, and that there is very little wood suitable for pulp making. The Pulp Company, on the other hand, contend that any of the trees, even cedar, can be used in the manufacture of pulp and paper, no matter what their size. Any wood can, of course, be used for pulp, but the question is as to the best and most economical use, and in as far as cedar is concerned, the large trees of British Columbia might profitably be put to other purposes.