

themselves wholly to the recesses of the forest, but come out into the clearings, and it is not an unusual thing for a farmer to find a deer among his cattle. The writer in a drive up the old military road towards Temiscouta lake last summer, saw three deer in two separate groups, a single deer in a pasture about seven miles from Edmundston and two deer in an oat field about fifteen miles from Edmundston. The sportsman is always sure to bring in a good bag of deer, and that without going far to find it.

Moose are most abundant in the northern portion of the province. Caribou are to be found everywhere, while deer are most plentiful in the county of Charlotte and the whole region west of the St. John river.

New Brunswick has a large number of fur bearing animals which afford profitable sport for the hunter. Among these may be mentioned the bear, the raccoon, the wolverine, the marten, the mink, the otter, the lynx, the beaver, the musk-rat, the woodchuck, the fisher and the squirrel. The hare is also found in great numbers all over the province. This animal turns white in winter. Hares are caught in snares and form a valuable addition to the diet of settlers.

The bear is by no means a ferocious animal, but is extremely shy, and is never known to attack man, except when cornered or in defence of its young. The bear lies in a dormant state during the winter in a den and does not make his appearance again until the spring. None of the wild animals of New Brunswick are dangerous to man, but most of them are valuable for their fur. The provincial government has a fine collection of stuffed wild animals at Fredericton.

New Brunswick has deservedly a great reputation for feathered game and for fish. Wild geese are abun-