

should return to look for the moose, which would occupy several days more. But by this time the moose would be dead, and the meat spoiled, and for allowing it to spoil the hunter would be liable to a heavy fine. It appears, moreover, that under this Act, if a game warden, who would get half the fine, chose to take action in such a case, the magistrate would have no option. I leave it to you, sir, to judge whether the game laws are remarkable for the extreme simplicity claimed for them."

From this statement it appears that it is necessary when a gentleman obtains a license to hunt deer in Nova Scotia, that to secure thorough sport, the document should be signed by a resident Clerk of the Peace in each county or district in the Province. It is also evident that the object of making a law of this nature is to prevent any hunting of deer in Nova Scotia. But we ask why issue a license if this is the way its game laws are to be interpreted? Lord Dunraven states that the Nova Scotian Game Laws have been altered since he last hunted in the Province, but if the license was actually obtained this season, it occurs to us that the party granting the same should at least have had the courtesy to inform his Lordship whatever changes occurred since his previous hunting in that Province. If the Game Law makers in the other Provinces persist in this license business the result will be to prevent European sportsmen from visiting Canada, which will be a great loss and disadvantage to the country.—C.

QUERIES.

Can any of our readers give us information regarding the nesting habits of the Logcock or Black Woodpecker (*Hylotomus piliatus*, Baird). It occurs occasionally in the woodlands north of Montreal, generally in November and December. We want to obtain a record of this bird's history during May and June.

We wish to receive some accurate account of the gigantic moth (*Erebis odora*, Linn.) which has been found on several occasions in Canada. One was found at Collingwood, one

at Ottawa, one at Montreal, but only a single instance at a time. Did any one find the larva in Canada? Where do they come from? We know that there are theories in regard to its occurrence so far North, but very little has been written regarding this curious insect.

CANADIAN MUSEUMS.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

The idea of publishing brief descriptions of Canadian Museums emanated from the Editor of this journal, not with the intention of giving either a minute or accurate account of them, but merely to indicate where they are located and to show that they produce a moral and intellectual force in enlightening the young people, especially those who attend lectures on Natural Science. That Museums and well selected libraries have already produced good effects in Canada, cannot be denied. Why is it that ignorant parents are always anxious to have their children educated and brought up to acquire a knowledge of human progress? Cognizant of their own condition from experience, they are simply aware that education, be it ever so meagre, is necessary for both sexes, in order to follow any occupation now-a-days. Therefore we are anxious to see Canadian educational institutions well and punctually supported by Government and those who are in positions to aid them. We hope the day is not distant when our Universities and Colleges will receive such outside support as to enable the sons and daughters of every humble citizen to enter and be educated.

The collections now in the Toronto University Museum were commenced about the year 1849, and in 1852, the late Wm. Hincks a brother of Sir Francis Hincks of this city, was appointed Professor of Natural History in the above named institution, which at the latter date received a grant from Government to extend its Museum. Through energy and economy a large number of specimens were added, and before Mr. Hincks' death, the Museum was considered the best then in Canada. After the appointment of the latter, the late George