væ has no red. The imago *Tetraopes* is found on the Milk Plant, and its larvæ is said to feed on it. The history of the red Hemipter is well worthy of investigation. In an article, written by me in the *Canadian Entomologist,* some time ago, relative to the food of insects as influencing their colors, am still of opinion that by careful study chemically, of those that feed on the Milk Plant, much of what was then contended for, may prove correct. This is written with a view to induce some of my many entomological friends to look further into the matter. Our columns are open to intelligent thoughts on the subject.

SALT SPRINGS IN LAKE ONTARIO.

In a correspondence which the Editor of this journal has had last August in the *Forest and Stream,* in regard to a salmon called *S. Wilmoti,* a Mr. B. of Grand Falls, New Brunswick, states, that "many reflecting persons" are "of opinion that they, (the salmon) frequent salt springs within Lake Ontario. Can any of our readers give us information regarding this statement? We are anxious to know where *Salmo Salar* goes to when liberated from where it was bred in the hatchery at Newcastle. B. informs us that "this point, however, it is hoped, will be shortly cleared up, as it is expected that facilities for close observation of the habits of these fish will be afforded by the Government. We will watch and see if these observations are made.

OÖLOGICAL COLLECTION.

Many persons who visited the late Montreal Industrial Exhibition, must have noticed two large show cases which contained a collection of the eggs and nests of North American birds. It was, indeed, one of the most interesting exhibits in the building. Few people are aware of the extraordinary care, labour and expense which the accumulation of a collection of this nature involves. It is the property of a gentleman who has been studying North American Oology, for years past. He is still adding to it, and doubtless in a few more years, the greater portion of the species inhabiting temperate America, may be obtained. There is more in the study than can be seen at first sight. The classification of our birds is specifically difficult in certain groups, and it is thought a more natural affinity may be attained by a comparison of embryonic form and colour. This is the case with many species, such as Sparrows, Buntings and Finches, whose egg markings, in many instances, blend so similar that it is difficult to separate them, although the birds belong to distinct genera. The same may be said in regard to the warblers which are at present in a mixed condition as to classification.

RUFFLED GROUSE SHOOTING.

The Snipe and Woodcock are generally supposed to be the most difficult of all our game birds to shoot, and the sportsman who can bag his four out of five of these birds usually considers himself able to knock over anything that flies. It requires, however, only a day's sport with the Ruffled Grouse to convince him that he has over-estimated his prowess. Frequenting dense covers, and underwood, rising swiftly with a whirr of wings that sometimes startles the most experienced hunter, hard to hit, hard to kill, it is not to be wondered at that only the most enthusiastic sportsman should take pleasure in their pursuit. To the true lover of sport, however, there is no shooting more exciting, his pleasure is enhanced by the difficulty attending it; and, if after a day's hard tramp, he has succeded in bagging a few brace, he thinks not of the fatigue which he has undergone, or the miles he has travelled; his endurance and skill have secured their reward; and as he throws down his bag containing the spoils of the chase, a happy smile proclaims the enjoyment of his sport; the pleasure of return with a well-filled bag.

WALLACE.