

right of usage over the birds that their land doth afford them; which they do likewise, but with much difficulty, because they have not (as we have) the use of guns. They have enough, and too many birds of prey, as eagles, laynards, falcons, tiercelets, sparrow-hawks, and others, which I have specified in my *Farewel to New France*; but they have neither the use nor industry to bring them to service, as the *French* gentlemen; and therefore they lose much good fowl, having no other means to seek after them, or to take them, but only with the bow and arrows, with which instruments they do, like unto them who in *France* shoot at the jay in time of middle-lent, or creep along the grass, and go to assail the outards, or wild geese, which do graze in the spring time, and in summer along the meadows: sometimes also they carry themselves softly, and without making any noise, in their canoes and light vessels made with bark of trees, even to the shores where the mallards and other water-fowl are, and there strike them down. But the greatest abundance they have, come from certain islands, where such quantity of them are, to wit, of mallards, margaux, roquets, outards, or wild geese, curleus, cormorants and others, that it is a wonderful thing, yea that which Capt. *James Quartier* reciteth, will seem to some altogether incredible. When we were upon our return into *France*, being yet beyond *Campseau*, we passed by some of those islands, where in the space of a quarter of an hour, we laded our bark with them, we had no need but to strike down with staves, and not to go about to gather until one were weary of striking. If any man doth ask why they fly not away, one must consider that they be birds only of two, three, or four months old, which have been there hatched in the spring-time, and have not yet wings great enough to take flight, though they be well fleshy and in good plight. As for the dwelling of *Port Royal*, we had many of our men that furnished us with them, and particularly one of *Monf. de Monts's* household servants, called *Francois Addeni*, whose name I insert here, to the end he be had in memory, because he always provided for us abundantly with it. During the winter he made us to live only of mallards, cranes, herons, woodcocks, partridges, blackbirds, and some other kinds of that country birds: but in the spring time, it was a sport to see the grey geese and the big outards (a kind of wild geese) to keep their empire and dominion in our meadows; and in autumn the white geese, of which some did always remain for a pawn: then the sea larks flying in great

flocks upon the shores of the waters, which also very often were paid home.

Touching the birds of prey, some of our men took from the nest an eagle, from the top of a pine-apple tree, of the most monstrous height that ever I saw any tree, which eagle, *Monf. de Poutrincourt* did breed for to present her to the kings, but she brake her ties, seeking to take her flight, and lost herself in the sea coming home. The savages of *Campseau* had six of them perched near to their cabins, at our coming thither, which we would not truck for, because they had pulled off their tails to feather their arrows. There be such a quantity of them in those parts, that often they did eat our pigeons, and it did behove us to look narrowly to them.

The birds that were known unto us, I have enrolled them (as I have said) in my *Farewel to New France*, but I have omitted many of them, because I knew not their names. There also may be seen the description of a little small bird, which the savages do call *niridau*, which liveth but with flowers, and she did come noisily in my ears, passing invisibly (so small is she) when in the morning I went to take a walk in my garden. There will be seen also the description of certain flies, shining in the evening, in the spring time, which do fly up and down the woods in such a multitude that it is a wonder. For the birds of *Canada*, I also refer the reader to the report of Capt. *James Quartier*.

The *Armouchiquois* have the same birds, whereof there are many which are not known unto us in these parts. And particularly there is one kind of water-fowl, which have their bills made like two knives, having the two edges one upon another; and that which is worth the wondering at, the uppermost part of the said bill is shorter by the one half than the lowermost; in such wise that it is hard to think how this bird taketh her food. But in the spring time, the cocks and hens, which we call *Indian* or *Turkey* cocks, do fly thither as wandring birds, and sojourn there without passing further hitherward. They come from the parts of *Virginia* and *Florida*. There be yet besides these, partridges, parrots, pigeons, stock-doves, turtle-doves, black-birds, crows, tiercelets, falcons, laynards, herons, cranes, storks, wild-geese, mallards, cormorants, white *aigrets*, red, black, and grey ones, and infinite sorts of fowl.

As for the *Brafilians*, they also have store of turkey-cocks and hens, which they name *arignan-cuffon*, of whom they make no account, nor of their eggs: in such manner, that the said turkey-hens breed their

Great abundance of water fowl.

The fowl of Port Royal.

*Niridau*, Flies.

A wonderful fowl.

Turkey-cocks.