

profit to the owners; and, furthermore, it is aware that these traps destroy millions of young fish at every tide and no action has been taken to abolish them, or stop their increase. Why should this be allowed any longer? We have Salmon rivers in the three Provinces mentioned, which were heretofore unequalled on this earth,—rivers which by expending a small amount on each, would ultimately produce a large return to those who would lease them—that would be annually a source of large revenue to the country. We are determined not to lose sight of this subject, and shall keep the matter before the public until we see justice done. We call for the destruction of "Brush Weirs," as they are the worst enemies of the young of fishes inhabiting the saline waters in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They look ugly, adding no natural feature to a maritime view; are dangerous to navigation, and the sooner they are destroyed the better for the fish and the country.—C.

#### ORNITHOLOGICAL QUERIES.

The Sparrow Owl, *Nyctale Richardsonii*, Bonaparte. We want accurate information regarding the nest of this owl. Does it lay its eggs in a tree cavity, or on the ground? Has it been found nesting in Canadian forests south of the parallel of 50° north latitude? Mr. Vennor wrote to the *Montreal Witness*, some time ago, that he discovered its nest on the ground near one of our northern rivers.

The Saw-Whet Owl, *Nyctale Acalica* Bonaparte. The nest of this species has been found in Nova Scotia, but its nesting habits do not agree with the above Genus. Did anyone find its nest in the woodlands of Quebec or Ontario? The eggs of these two species are desiderata in Oölogical cabinets.

The Snowy Owl, *Nyctea nivea*, Gray. In accordance with the severity of the weather, this owl comes down to latitude 42° about the end of December, remaining about the fields and woodlands until the middle of February, if the temperature is mild. This bird has been seen in summer on the mountain regions on the Upper Godbout, where they are supposed to breed. We wish to obtain additional observations regarding the summer habits of this species.

The Hawk Owl, *Surnia ulula*, Bonaparte. Arrives about latitude 46° in October and November, sometimes in great numbers. We want some definite knowledge respecting the nesting localities of this species. Has its nest been found in Canada? Mr. Henry Reeks, F.L.S., an Ornithologist who remained two years on Newfoundland, says that it is, perhaps, the most common owl on the island, remaining there throughout the year. They occur abundantly along the southern coast of Labrador during the latter month, returning north as the weather moderates.

The Banded three-toed Woodpecker, *Picoides titrantus*, Vieill. We have not yet noticed this bird in the Province of Quebec, but Mr. Reeks says that although not common, it is non-migratory on the Island of Newfoundland. We have found the nest of its congener *P. arcticus* on the 3rd of June, about two degrees north of Montreal; and, doubtless the nest of *P. titrantus* may be obtained during the latter month in Newfoundland. Its discovery would be a rare prize to the Oölogist.

The Striped three-toed Woodpecker, *Picoides dorsalis*, Baird. I found one specimen of this species north of the City of Quebec, and it is probable that it breeds in the same latitude as *P. arcticus*. Can any Ornithologist give additional information regarding its summer habitat?

The Whip-poor-Will, *Antrostomus vociferus* Bonaparte. Occurs rarely in the Province of Quebec. I heard its call on a mountain adjacent to Lake Beauport, near Quebec, which is probably its most northern range. Has its nest been found in latitude 45°?

The Winter Wren, *Troglodytes hyemalis*, Vieill. Has the nest of this delightful songster been found in the Province of Quebec? Mr. Reeks says it is common, and a resident throughout the year in Newfoundland. I have seen it on Mount Royal in spring, but could not discover the nest. I saw it also at Godbout, on the Lower St. Lawrence in June, where it doubtless breeds.

The Red-bellied Nuthatch, *Sitta Canadensis*, Linn. This bird is common in our woods in spring; has the nest been discovered in New Brunswick, Ontario or Quebec?

The Hudsonian Titmouse, *Parus Hudsonicus*, Forster. This Titmouse appears in latitude 56° about the beginning of October, generally in company with the Genus *Regulus* and *Pinicola*. On the approach of spring, the Hudsonian Titmouse returns to high latitudes