

other large mammals the raccoon and fox are plentiful. Two years ago I saw four young silver-grey foxes, captured the previous summer, and which had become quite tame. They probably were the offspring of a cross between the red and black varieties, a specimen of the latter being occasionally seen. An otter is trapped from time to time in Charleston Lake; I heard of one last year. The porcupine is a common animal, the locality being exactly suited to his requirements. In the heavier timbered places there are a few black squirrels, an occasional grey one, and other smaller animals are plentiful. With the exception of partridges, (the ruffed grouse) and some ducks, game birds are not plentiful. There are plenty of the former, but they are difficult to follow on account of the rough nature of the ground. This year they have fed eagerly on beech nuts. The spruce partridge I have not heard of. Of ducks the black duck (*Anas obscura*) is very common and affords capital sport to those who are fond of hunting them during September and October. During the day time they are often found resting in the little lakes I have mentioned, where they usually find perfect quiet and seclusion. In the evening they fly down to the bays and marshes around Charleston Lake to feed. Of other ducks the wood duck, (*Aix sponsa*) the "fall ducks and broad bills" as they are plentiful on larger waters in October and November, as also the "golden eye," some of which remain all the winter in the open parts of the river St. Lawrence. Of other birds in this district I will mention some of the rarer kinds, which I have noticed myself or heard of during the last three years. The bald eagle nests every year in the township of Lansdowne, near the river St. Lawrence, also near Marble Rock in Leeds. The osprey is a very rare bird and does not appear to nest. I have seen only one. Of hawks, the red-tail passes to and fro in spring and fall, and if it breeds here rarely does so; the red-shouldered (*Buteo lineatus*) is the commonest of the large hawks and breeds abundantly: I have seen one specimen of the broad winged hawk (*Buteo Pennsylvanicus*) in May last, so it possibly breeds. The other hawks are the sharp-shinned and sparrow, the latter quite common. I should not forget to mention the marsh hawk, which is not uncommon and breeds in the marshes. The eggs of a set I saw in 1890, five in number, were boldly marked and spotted. Of owls we have a