

thus allowing a vast amount of good nourishing human food to be swallowed up by marine animals. We are of opinion from what we have seen of the lobster of Anticosti, that canning houses on the island would be a success. The crustacean in its season enters all the bays around the coasts, and by means of traps, immense numbers could be canned every year and a business of this nature can be established on the island without a large expenditure of money. We must however repeat, what we said before, do not destroy the lobster while carrying spawn. If you do, the business will fail. Greed and bad management may be said to have been the cause of destroying the productiveness of our salmon rivers. Let this not be the case with the lobster, which, although hardy and quite able when adult, to fight its aquatic battles with equals, has not the instinct to evade the traps laid for its capture. We are therefore anxious while they are at the mercy of man for food, that he will give them fair play in order that they propagate their species. We would be pleased to hear from any one interested in this subject, and communications giving additional information regarding the natural history of the lobster, or statistics of the trade will be of value.—C.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

The time has again arrived when the Sportsman may lay aside his rod and reel, and with gun in hand betake himself to the forest or marsh, in search of game on which to exercise his skill. The young of the Black Duck, Teal, Woodcock, Ruffed Grouse, &c., are now pretty well matured, and strong enough on wing to afford excellent sport. During the early part of this month great numbers of Black Duck and Teal are shot in our various marshes, the hunter at this time, being usually able to secure a fair number of birds by paddling through the reedy streams, which are their favourite resorts, and picking them off as they rise at the approach of his boat; later in the season, how-

ever, as they become more hunted, these birds acquire a wariness which makes it necessary to adopt a different mode of procedure; decoys and covert flight shooting are then resorted to.

The Black Duck is at all times exceedingly wary, and will seldom notice artificial decoys. Sportsmen should therefore provide themselves with a few live ones, as though inconvenient to carry, they cannot always be procured in the vicinity of the shooting grounds. Woodcock and Snipe are not yet numerous; the greater number of these birds breed in the far north and migrate at the approach of cold weather, stopping for a short time at their favourite grounds as they pass, affording the sportsman an opportunity to vary his sport. During October the various species of Fall Ducks arrive in great numbers, and as they decoy readily, their flocks are considerably thinned before they have visited us many days. Although decoy shooting is tolerated in the greater part of the Dominion, it is not considered sufficiently destructive by some "pot hunters," and the use of swivel and punt guns is sometimes resorted to; this is, however, illegal, and should not be permitted.

Golden, Black Bellied and other species of Plover usually appear in great numbers during the latter part of September, and remain for some time before proceeding to their winter feeding grounds. Last, but not least of our game birds, is the Ruffed Grouse; as this bird does not migrate in Winter, it is generally sought by the sportsmen later in the season when most of our other species of game birds have departed. It is difficult to imagine a more exhilarating sport than a tramp after Grouse on a frosty morning in November. With a staunch, well trained dog, a fair bag may sometimes be secured, but as a rule the misses are frequent, and the sportsman must not be disappointed at an average of which he would feel ashamed if in the pursuit of other game.—WALLACE.