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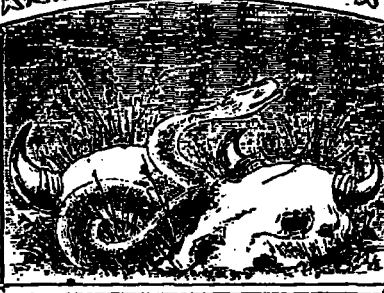
THE

CHANGELING SPORTS AND MAN



NATURALIST

A MONTHLY JOURNAL



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THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 7.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1882.

Vol. II.

WILLIAM COUPER, Editor.

CANADIAN FOOD FISHES—NEGLECTED SPECIES.

Large quantities of preserved fish commonly called Sardines are sent to this Dominion from Europe. The Canadian consumption of this article must be enormous, while the purchasers are ignorant of what they are buying, and we may as well tell them that in many cases they are not eating the genuine Sardine, but the posterior portion of herring (*Clupea*.) Years back there was a possibility of obtaining the true Sardine, but to-day few fish of the kind are packed for our market. We have to take an inferior article—a fish densely covered with large scales and with only a remote flavour of the Sardine. We know of a better fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, occurring abundantly during the months of May, June and July, as far up the river as Baie Mille Vaches and Bic. The *habitants* take them in large quantities, which they generally salt in tinnets for the Quebec market, but unfortunately this Canadian Sardine is extremely delicate and the primitive mode of preserving make the fish too salt; they are therefore not generally relished. If, however, the Sardine of the St. Lawrence, could be put up in oil in fair-sized tins, there is reason to think it would be equal, possibly superior to the supposed Italian fish sent to us by the name of *Sardines a la huile*. We have an advantage also of claiming this fish as local to our marine fauna—that is to say, they occur in great schools in the Lower St. Lawrence, while they are scarcely ever seen in the salt waters bordering the United States. This is an advantage. Doubtless the presence of this delicate fish in the Gulf, is to a great extent the cause for the appearance of numbers of whales and seals in these waters during summer. Here, then, is plenty of material to open a new industry, which in our opinion would be remunerative,

if a few energetic men take it in hand. We are astonished that this pretty, delicate fish has been so long neglected, and the subject is now brought before the Canadian public for the first time, to show that there are disregarded though available industries in the Dominion.

There is another little fish, also extremely prolific in the same waters—i.e., the Caplin. When this fish is properly cured—and of late, the Gulf fishermen have paid some attention in curing them—it forms a healthy, fattening food. The demand at present is principally from English restaurant keepers, especially in the City of London. The present mode of curing is simple, that of allowing the fish to remain in salt for a short time and then laid out in the sun to dry. It may be said that Caplin preserved in this way are sun cooked. We can vouch for this, as they formed a delicious morsel with a biscuit and coffee at breakfast daily for three weeks on our second trip to Labrador. One puifal purchased for 25 cents, served to give a relish to the morning meal during the latter time. In these times, when all kinds of human food is dear, it is necessary that some attention should be directed to neglected material which could be converted into good, strengthening, easily digested food for mankind. Now that we have made important remarks regarding the above species of marine food fishes, we wish to bring before our readers two species of fresh-water fishes, which, by some persons, are considered excellent human food, when properly cooked. The common Cat-fish and the large Channel Cat-fish are found throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; the former common throughout Ontario, and the latter uncommon in Quebec. It seems that delicate and refined people have a prejudice against eating these fishes, but we can dispel such notions from the fact that some scientists have classed them near the Genus *Salmonidae*. The Cat-fish being forms occurring on this continent, approaching the latter by having the lateral and posterior portions of their bodies resembling Salmon. They have the adipose fin; the tail portion certainly resembles some species of *Salmonidae*. With regard to our own experience, we have cooked

Cat-fish in various ways, but the perfect mode of obtaining the flavour of the common Cat-fish is to pot them; they constitute the best fresh-water fish on this continent for potting, and their flavour is not far removed from Salmon. We rely therefore on the gist of our remarks being looked into; that we may see the Sarline of the Lower St. Lawrence put up in genuine olive oil; the pretty Caplin sold by our grocers, as sun-cooked fish, and the Cat-fishes of our fresh waters potted in such style that the strong prejudice formerly held against them may be forever removed.—C.

THE QUEBEC GAME LAWS.

It is strange, after the many changes or alterations made in the Game Laws since they were first framed for this portion of the Dominion, that they are now imperfect. The Commissioner of Crown Lands has adopted an ornithological nomenclature peculiarly his own, as we cannot determine his "Sand-lark," and question if any one else can. Suffice to say that no bird of the name is known on this Continent. Section 5 of the Act is a perfect jumble, for we find the Grakles, Grosbeaks and Cow-hunting classed as insectivorous, while the (wax-wings) Cedar-bird is ordered to be destroyed. The Sparrow, which we suppose to mean the introduced European species is classed as an insect-eating bird, merely by chance because it has changed much of its old country habits in this climate. Only the other day, a motion was made by one of our Montreal City fathers devising means to destroy the House Sparrows, which are said to be a nuisance. But the mover and seconder of the idea forgot that an Act was passed by the Quebec Legislature protecting the Sparrow, and as soon as they gave the order to the Road Committee and they commenced to destroy them, Inspector Gailey could pounce upon these gentlemen, when according to law, they would be fined or go to jail. In connection with Section 5, a paragraph occurs which appears to us to have been placed there as a joke, as we cannot see what "poultry" or domestic fowl have to do with

the wild birds of the forest; however he who shoots a barn-yard fowl to bag it instead of a Whip-poor-will is a knave when he pleads ignorance of difference between the two birds. To show the confusion in this Game Law, it says that "it is forbidden to hunt or take (a) any Partridge between the first day of January and the fifteenth of September in each year;" and (b) any Grouse or Ptarmigan between the first of February and the first of September in each year." The poorest tyro sportsman in Canada possesses some knowledge of the birds classed as game, and when the Ruffed Grouse is called a Partridge, he knows that the name is vulgarly used. Suffice to say that we have no Partridge in Canada, (unless they have been lately introduced from Europe or some other country without our knowledge). The birds of this class called game—i.e., the Ruffed Grouse, Spruce Grouse and Ptarmigan are true American representatives of forms known to ornithologists as Grouse. Now, as stated above, a man may shoot Ruffed Grouse on the 16th of September and in accordance with the correct nomenclature of the bird, backed by scientific evidence, he can defy any Provincial Magistrate to fine him for doing so. We are displeased with this amended Game Law, and the hurried manner in which it was passed to the Statute-book. The matter should have been placed in the hands of a competent naturalist—one who professes to know something of the animals referred to;—A course of this kind would avoid criticism and the Statute would not then be paradoxical to legal men or magistrates. We wish some of our sportsmen would give us their opinions on these Game Laws; our object being to arrive at their correct framing.—C.

THE SAW-WHET OWL.

The melanic form of this little owl is rare. A beautiful specimen was sent to us on the 21st inst. from Ontario. In days of yore, the variety was not properly known, its dark colouring would at that time lead an ornithologist to describe it as a new species. A want of knowledge of this bird led to the description of the White-fronted or Kirtland's owl, but now it is known that we have only two distinct species of small northern owls—i.e., Richardson's and the Saw-whet, both of which appear in distinct dresses during summer and winter.—C.

Correspondence.

NEST HUNTING.

Sir,—Recent communications which I received from Canadian and American Ornithologists leads me to think that former articles in your Journal have been read with interest; I think it may also be interesting to our Ornithological friends to make a few remarks regarding birds observed, and nests discovered during the present season. On the 24th of May, I was fortunate to discover the nest, and secure therefrom, a set of the eggs of the Pigeon Hawk, (*Falco columbarius*). This bird is rather rare in these parts of Canada where I have pursued my Ornithological researches; in fact, with the exception of the Red-tail, commonly called the Kite, or Chicken Hawk, none of this tribe are numerous in this region. Last summer, I noticed one of these hawks capture a pigeon in my garden; it flew with its victim towards a cedar swamp north of this town, where in April last I noticed several old nests which I supposed belonged to this species, or some of the hawk family. This led me to believe that the locality was a favourite nesting place of these birds, and I determined to revisit it later in the season. Accordingly on the above date, in company with my oldest son, I was again among the cedars. In the midst of a thick growth of evergreens, chiefly balsam and cedar, I discovered in a cedar tree, about forty feet from the ground, a new-made nest, from which upon throwing up a stick, I had the pleasure to start a hawk; and upon her return with her mate, I saw it was *Falco columbarius*, and these by their notes intimated that they regarded my presence as dangerous to their long undisturbed safety. To reach the nest was a work of considerable difficulty; I was not an expert climber, and a fall might be fatal. Having a shingling axe and some nails with me, I first made a rude ladder, about fourteen feet long; this brought me to the lower branches, whence I had to cut a number of small limbs as I progressed upward. In a short time, however, I found myself in reach of the nest, which was placed on several branches, close to the trunk of the tree, and formed of small dry sticks and bramble. In the slight hollow I found four eggs, which I soon transferred to my collect-

ing-box, and with them descended in safety to the ground, rejoicing over my prize—the first eggs of any of our Birds of Prey that I had yet secured—and which, though incubation had progressed several days, I found no difficulty in preparing, and placing at the head of my collection. The general colour of these eggs are white, variously marked by different shades of brown. No two of them are similarly marked, nor of a uniform size; two of them are almost round, being 3.5-8 x 3.3 inches in circumference. One is 3.3 x 4, the other which is more oblong, is 4 x 3.3. One of the round eggs is dark brown on one end; the more oblong one has an irregular band of a similar hue towards the centre; another is banded and blotched over the middle, and another which has less colouring than the rest, has its darkest shade on one side. Vennor, in "Our Birds of Prey," pages 11 and 16, describes this bird, but it seems that he was not acquainted with its nidification. On the 5th of April, I observed three pair of a species of hawk, new to me; they were moving westward, being at an elevation of several hundred feet, and seemed to be going through a regular waltzing gyration. The colour appeared to be greyish white; the body neat and slender and about the length of the Pigeon Hawk; the wings long and curving sometimes flapped, and again spread out as they circled round after the manner of the Red-tail. Again, on the 25th of the same month, about three miles east of this town, I observed at about an equal elevation, six birds similar to those seen on the 5th, going through similar evolutions, but moving in an opposite direction. Their notes which I heard on this occasion, at first sounded like those of the wild goose, but ended in a call similar in tone, but less loud than that of the Red-tailed Hawk. Perhaps these were the Broad-winged Buzzard. Robins are numerous here, this season, and many of their nests have been observed. The Blue Bird is now becoming scarce, I have not seen its eggs this season yet. It first made its appearance here on the second of March. The Crow-black birds are very numerous, nesting in the balsam shade-trees in the town, and in the willows and small cedars in the beaver meadows as well as the deserted holes of Hitholders, and hollows of trees. I have taken over a dozen sets of their eggs this month. The Northern Shrike (?) is becoming more common. On May 3rd, I collected from a nest in a

thorn bush by the road-side, six eggs, and on the 6th, from another nest in a small balsam, a set of seven eggs; another set of six, was collected on the 20th near the former place. I will not trespass on your space, further at present but will continue this subject another month.

WM. L. KELLS.

Listowel, May 29th, 1882.

TIT LARK.

(*Anthus ludovicianus*.)

I recollect having found the nests of these birds on a Common near Galt, Ont. They were placed in a hollow in the ground just large enough to contain the nest. The place selected was always on a hillock or rise in the ground. I often wondered they were not destroyed by the cows, that fed over the common, stepping on them, as they were so exposed. I have seen them with eggs and with the brood. The young are little, grey, fuzzy-headed fellows. The eggs were not unlike the cow-buntings. I think it was in May I found them. Of this or the appearance of the eggs I am not certain, as it is several years since I saw them.

CHAS. J. G. FRASER.

Punta Rasa, Florida,

FISHING AT ST. ANN'S.

The fishing at St. Ann's this season as elsewhere, especially in the Ottawa, is later than usual, owing to the high water and continued cold, bleak north and east winds. Occasionally however, there was a warm balmy day, one of these days that a fisherman "sees game" and if so situated as to be able to take his rod, boat and a few white minnows at the "biting hours" and quietly slipping his anchor in the lee of a point, or in the eddy between two currents, he will not wait long before there is the gentle nibble, then the whiz of the reel, and a good fish is hooked. On such a day last month, a gentleman of Montreal, residing at St. Ann's for the summer succeeded in taking three black bass, weighing respectively 3½, 4½ and 5½ lbs. in an eddy, and on a similar occasion, while trolling with the rod, struck a maskalonge weighing 35 lbs., and again another weighing 15 lbs. The

bait used was a white phantom minnow. To take a maskalonge on the rod, is the highest ambition of most of our local fishermen, but many are lost in the capture, the cause being chiefly defect in tackle or bad management on the part of the boatman. We are informed that 5½ lb. black bass are scarcer at St. Ann's than large sized maskalonge, and as much if not more careful play is necessary to kill the former than the latter. For a good day's fishing, we know of no better place than St. Ann's in the immediate vicinity of which there is excellent fishing, and it is midway between Lakes St. Louis and Two Mountains. Mine host Routhier of the Clarendon, the fishermen's quarters will furnish boats and boatmen if notified in season.

SPELL MASKALONGE.

Montreal, June 27.

BALD EAGLE.

(*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.)

I made enquiry of Messrs. Howard & Kennedy, who have been collecting ornithological specimens on this coast, for six years or more, and they say they have never seen a Gray Eagle paired with a Bald. During this time on the coast, they have probably seen fifty nests, and both Eagles were similar in their markings. I found a nest a few weeks ago; it was in the top of a tall black mangrove. I visited it several times and always found an Eagle with white head and tail on the nest. I removed the eggs and placed them in an ant-hill to be cleaned; though they were protected by a box and boards, a Raccoon dug under everything and destroyed them.

CHAS. J. G. FRASER.

Punta Rasa Florida,

24th May, 1882.

NOTE.—The *Anthus* referred to by our correspondent, is doubtless the Tit-lark. He says, "it has a very sweet note and sings as it rises in its flight. It mounts to a height of perhaps fifty feet, then suddenly closing its wings drops towards the ground as if it was shot. The nests of this Lark were found near Galt, about fifteen years ago."

We think there is no duty on objects of Natural History, brought to Canada from the United States. The specimens being for your private study.—C.

THE BIRDS OF PREY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BY J. BERNARD GILPIN, A.B., M.D., M.R.C.S.

These markings do not accord with the bright chestnut red with no bars, of ours, excepting the broad subterminal one. At the same time, Mr. Downes kept in confinement for several years a pair of red-tails which always kept the brownish bars on brownish red-tails, resembling Richardson's. Thus we have this buzzard in two forms. The warm southern form of Wilson and the paler arctic one of Richardson. The specimens in the Halifax Museum and private collections are all young birds, but agree exactly to Richardson's description in bill, length of primaries and legs and feet. I kept one of the southern forms in confinement for several years. The second year he lost the brown tail of the immature bird and developed a bright chestnut one. I fed him upon livers and raw meat, which he received on his bill, but immediately transferred to his feet, tearing it, from which he fed. On giving him a dead bird he instantly became excited, spreading out his wings and tail and bending over it, with erect crest and head plumage, as it was fixed to his perch by his claws. He usually tore the sides open, thrusting in his hooked bill and drawing out the intestines. His blood stained bill and feathers, with his continuous, guttural, angry cries, and piercing eye underneath its bony brow, showed for the time he was no poor captive tied with a string. The fish hawk (*P. halietus*) stands out from the family so broadly that he almost deserves a family alone. Eagles are admitted carrion eaters, and there are ugly stories told about the noblest falcon, of preying on vermin and dead animals. He, of all, kills his prey. Should he drop a fish from his claws, his instincts are never to pick it up. His limbs are muscular to the extreme, scarcely covered by the shortest feathers, and his legs and claws immense for his size; the joints are so loose in their articulation as to have a side motion, and the toes so adjusted that they may work in pairs, like the parrots, two before and two behind; the proper hind toe small, in this particular approaching the owl. The very peculiar scales they are covered with, and the roughness of the sole, still further recedes it from the typical foot of the Falconidae. They breed in our forest some miles from the sea, but do not winter with us. He may be seen regularly hunting our estuaries and forest lakes. Now

gracefully soaring, and now falling prone as a stone into the water, and then emerging with a fish in his claws, heavily laden and seeking the forest. I never could observe if he went beneath the water, as everything was covered by the splash of water caused by his fall. It is asserted that he does, by men of science and by the practical observer. It must be a very powerful bird to rise loaded from beneath the wave. The rising sun caught me amongst the hills of St. Clements, one morning after a long night ride. The air was filled by dismal screeches, and I nearly broke my back twisting in my saddle till I saw right over my head a fish hawk heavily laden with a fish in his claws and a bald-headed eagle continually soaring above and pouncing down upon his back. In a moment the fish came diagonally falling, the level beams of the early sun glinting it with silver. The eagle dropt like a stone beneath it, catching it on its upturned claws, and flapped away, whilst the poor plundered hawk was heard screaming long after out of sight. The eagles are the last upon our list. The golden eagle (*A. chrysaetus*), the eagle of the ancients, the bird of Jove, remains the whole year, and nests with us. They are more rare than the bald-heads, a pair dominating over a very wide country. I have seen four, three of them alive, taken in traps, the fourth killed by a woman in Pictou County. One in captivity was a very bold bird, attacking everybody that approached him with his claws. This attack was so fierce that a calfskin boot would have soon been torn from your foot. The bold grandeur of its massive head, supported by a neck arched like a horse and adorned by shining and golden hackles, imposed itself upon you as the type of force and pride; and yet he was trapped. He was seeking dead meat, which he devours as well as carrion. In beauty and severity of expression he far surpasses the bald-head (*H. leucocephalus*), the only other eagle we have. Though he will eat carrion, and gorge himself over the carcass of a dead horse: though he will enter your gardens, and strike a pea fowl or Brahma pullet: yet he adds dead and stranded fish to his larder. Hence his abundance, and his fatness. He remains all year with us, especially about the shores of the Bay of Fundy, building his nest sometimes in trees, at other times on scraggy rocks. As usual, the perfect adults with milk-white tail and head are few in comparison with the brown and spotted white young,

and what is singular those young are larger in their dimensions than the adults. I have known them six inches longer than old male adults. An immature bird shot near Halifax, in January, 1855, measured nearly eighteen feet wing spread, with tail of sixteen inches. He was shot rising from the carcass of a dead horse upon which he had gorged himself. These dimensions exceed the dimensions of the supposed Washington eagle. In studying many specimens, both adults and young, as regards scintillation of tarsus, I found them to vary so much, not only among individuals but in the individual itself, in number, as to be of no use as a typical mark. Audubon makes it a differential mark in the Washington eagle. An eagle about two weeks old, now in Halifax Museum, has twelve on tarsus and twenty on middle toe. The legs of an adult, shot at Digby, 1880, and mounted as candlesticks, has none upon tarsus. One must conclude that they are shed and renewed. In all my examinations of grey or spotted white and brown specimens, I have never seen any but what were the young of the bald. In the list of rapacious birds I have presented to the Institute as inhabiting Nova Scotia, identified by myself or friends, we find that with the exception of the Screech owl (*S. asio*), we have all the New England species of owls as visitants or residents, and this as a rather remarkable exception, as being abundant in New England and Newfoundland, and migratory. Owls are a peculiarly forest family, and our still remaining pine spruce forests, our barrens and lake country, give them shelter and food. The Great Horned owl, (*B. virginianus*) the Barred owl (*S. nebulosum*), the Long and Short-eared owls (*O. vulgaris* and *B. palustris*), and the Saw-whet (*N. acadica*) are resident, breeding with us, their nests and young having been taken, or they themselves having been seen during all periods of the year. The more arctic species are our winter visitants, breeding and nesting to the far north. The Great Grey owl (*S. lapponicum*) is a very rare visitant. The Snow owl (*Nyctea nivea*, and the Hawk owl *S. ulula*) appear during some winters, almost in flocks, a thing unusual for birds of prey, and showing great scarcity of food. The Saw-whet (*N. acadica*) is seen approaching the clearings during winter, also in flocks, whilst Tengmalm's owl (*N. Tengmalmi*) is very rare. One sees them scarcely ever during the day time in our solitary forests either winter or summer.

During the night we hear them in our summer or fall camp. The fierce feline cry of the Great Horned, or the broader sounding hoots of the Barred, as well as the strident squeaks of the Saw-whet. Unless the hunter hides his grouse or hares he may have shot, cunningly beneath the snow, when he returns for them he will find that an unseen but watchful prowler has stripped off feathers or fur, torn and devoured them. This feeling of being watched by the unseen is one of the charms of our alpine forests. If you take your back track in early morning after coming to camp late in the evening, you will find you have been stealthily followed for many a mile by the tracks of the lynx or wild cat. During the night the foxes and the bears, nay even the moose, is warily reconnoitering the intruders, and the owls coming to the camp fire, all prowlers in the dark for what they may pick up. Of the diurnal Rapacida, we find our Province has the usual New England species, yet there are a few noteworthy exceptions. I have never seen the Broad-winged or Pennsylvania buzzard here (*B. pennsylvanicus*), nor the common English buzzard of Richardson (*B. vulgaris*), or the Short-winged buzzard (*B. butoides*). The kites also I have never seen. If they migrate north of us, as it seems they do, they go inland and not along the sea coast. Neither are they winter visitants. A stray Red-tail hawk (*B. borealis*) is seen during winter. But the Goshawk (*A. atricapillus*) may be called a persistent winter visitor. Specimens of him are brought to Halifax frequently at that time. He and his mate, all winter long, frequents the scrubby pines overlooking the Bay of Fundy from the North mountain, and the moose hunters have seen them feeding among the white snow upon the grouse they struck in the forest. Though this family do naturally resolve themselves into harriers, buzzards, hawks, and falcons, some pursuing live game, others pouncing upon it, others picking it from the ground, and taking lizards, frogs, and even insects, yet with the exception of the timid fish-hawk, the only one who takes his live meat, they all will descend to dead meat and carrion. The imperial eagles being the nearest in this to the vultures who never take their game alive. I have never heard of the bald-heads taking their fish alive, whilst the fish-hawk, if he drops his fish will never seek to reclaim it, seemingly having no instinct to catch fish except from the water. To him alone is due, if it is an honour, never

to sit, except to the Abyssinian banquet of quivering meat.

There are many traditions and stories of children being carried away by eagles; they are usually the traditions of former times, and of spectators and eye-witnesses long since relieved of the burden of flesh. But there is one instance which happened in Labrador, where the parties are still living. An English missionary was visiting a fisherman's family in their hut by the shore; the father of the family came stumbling in for his gun, in a most excited state he handed it to the missionary, saying, "I can't kill my own child, do your best." Gun in hand the clergyman stood upon the shore, and saw an eagle about eight feet in the air slowly rising weighted by the living child held by its clothing; he covered his bird, fired, and it dropt so gently to the ground that the child was unhurt, though the slugs by which the gun was loaded had done their work. This gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Wainwright, now holds a good position in the diocese of Honolulu, in the Pacific.

COLEOPTERA FOUND IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

By WILLIAM COOPER.

In the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for 1864-5, I published brief lists of the Coleoptera (Beetles) taken in the vicinity of the latter city, and other portions of the Province, formerly Lower Canada. Since then, through the exertions of a few local students, additional species have been added, which are here included. During the above years, L'Abbe L. Provancher was my *protege*, and I am pleased to state that in the determination to master the study, and through his subsequent publications benefit has been the result especially among the young French scholars in this Province. Considering that there are several Entomologists subscribing to this journal, I will publish the names of all the beetles so far found up to the latitude of Quebec. The species are numbered that collectors in adjoining Provinces may compare notes regarding Geographical range.

CICINDELA 1 *albilabris*, Kirby. I took this species at Lorette, north of Quebec, and at Godbont on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in June.

2 *sexguttata*, Fabr. Generally in woods in May and June.

3 *purpurea*, Olivier.
4 *vulgaris*, Say.
5 *duodecimguttata* Dej.
6 *hirticollis*, Say.
7 *limbalis*, LeConte. I took this species at Natashquan, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

8 *repanda*, Dej.
9 *splendida*, Heutz. This species is given on the authority of Mr. Caultfield, who says it occurs on the Island of Montreal.

OMOPHROX *Americanum*, Dej. Rare.

ELAPHRUS 1 *rufescens*, Dej.

2 *politus*, Lec.

3 *ceiatricosus*, Lec.

BLETHISA *Julii*, Lec. Rare.

LORIGERA 1 *pilicornis*, Latr. Rare.

2 *Neosotien*, Lec.

NEBRIA 1 *castanipes*, Lec.

2 *moesta*, Lec.

3 *pallipes*, Say. Rare.

NOTIOPHILUS *confusus*, Lec.

CLIVINA *rufescens*, Dej.

SCHIZOGENIUS *lineolatus*, Say.

ARRISTUS *subsinuatus*, Dej.

BLECHRUS *linearis*, Lec.

CALOSOMA 1 *calidum*, Fabr.

2 *frigidum*, Lec.

CARABUS 1 *serratus*, Say.

2 *Lapilayi*, Laporte.

CYCHRUS *LeContei*, Dej.

DYSCHIRIUS *globulosus*, Putzans.

BRACHINUS 1 *fumans*, Fabr.

2 *cordicollis*, Dej.

3 *medius*, Lec.

LEBIA 1 *triventricis*, Say.

2 *tricolor*, Say.

3 *viridis*, Say.

4 *pumila*, Dej.

5 *scapularis*, Dej.

6 *furcata*, Lec.

7 *axillaris*, Dej.

8 *fuscata*, Dej.

DROMIUS *piceus*, Dej. Rare.

METABLETUS *Americanus*, Schaum. Rare.

AXINOPALPUS *bipagiatus*, Lec. Rare.

CYMINDIS 1 *rellexa*, Lec.

2 *pilosa*, Say.

3 *neglecta*, Maldeman.

4 *laticollis*, Say.

CALATHIUS *grogarius*, Dej.

PLATYNUS 1 *pusillus*, LeConte.

2 *bicolor*, "

3 *sinuatus*, "

4 *extensicollis*, LeConte.

5 *viridis* "

- 6 anchomenoides, "
 7 melanarius, "
 8 Harrisii, "
 9 limbatus, *Say*.
 10 metallescens, *LeConte*.
 11 cupripennis, "
 12 punctiformis, "
 13 excavatus, "
 14 picticornis, "
 15 nuntius, "
 16 subcordatus, "
 17 ruficornis, "
 18 octopunctatus "
 19 chalcus, "
 20 placidus, "
 21 obsoletus, "
 22 picipennis, "
 23 stigmatus, *Lec*.
 24 retractus, *Lec*.
- MYAS foveatus, *Lec*.
 OLISTHROPUS 1 parmesus, *Say*.
 2 micans, *Lec*.
 PTEROSTICTUS 1 aloxus, *Lec*.
 2 lucublandus, *LeConte*.
 3 erythropus, "
 4 caudalis, "
 5 luctuosus, "
 6 corvinus, "
 7 patruelis, "
 8 desidiosus, "
 9 mutus, "
 10 adstrictus, *Esch*.
 11 Luczotii, *Lec*.
 12 mandibularis, *LeConte*.
 13 maucus, "
 14 stygius, "
 15 protensus, "
 16 permendus, "
 17 honestus, "
 18 protractus, "
 19 lachrymosus, *Neom*.
 20 coracinus, "
 21 punctatissimus, *Rand*.
 22 rostratus, *Lec*.
- AMARA 1 musculus, *Say*.
 2 avida, *Lec*.
 3 exarata, *Dej*.
 4 angustata, *Say*.
 5 impuncticollis, *Say*.
 6 littoralis, *Zimmerman*.
 7 fallax, *Lec*.
 8 erratica, *Strum*.
 9 levipennis, *Kirby*.
 10 interstitialis, *Dej*.
 11 obesa, *Say*.
 12 pygmaea, *Couper*. The type of

this species is in the Laval University collection.

- 13 subana, *Lec*.
 14 indistincta, *Mann*.
 BADISTER pulchellus, *Lec*.
 DIGELUS 1 simplex, *Lec*.
 2 teler, *Bonelli*.
 3 politus, *Lec*.
 CHLENIUS 1 lithophilus, *Say*.
 2 sericeus, "
 3 chlorophannus, *Dej*.
 4 Pennsylvanicus, *Say*.
 5 tricolor, *Dej*.
 6 impunctifrons, *Say*.
 7 tomentosus, *Dej*.
 OODES flaviventris, *Lec*.
 SPONGOPUS verticalis, *Lec*.
 AMPHASIA interstitialis, *Say*.
 SELEXOPHORUS granarius, *Dej*.
 AXOMOGLOSSUS emarginatus, *Say*.
 HAPLOCHILE pygmaea, *Lec*.
 AGONODERUS 1 comma, *Fabr*.
 2 lincoln, *Dej*.
 3 pullipes, "
 ANISODACTYLUS 1 ellipticus, *Lec*.
 2 rusticus, *Dej*.
 3 Harrisii, *LeConte*.
 4 melanopus, "
 5 nigritta, *Dej*.
 6 discoidens, *Dej*.
 7 Baltimorensis, *ej*.
- BRADYCELLUS 1 quadricollis, *LeConte*.
 2 lugubris, "
 3 cognatus, "
 4 rufipennis, "
 HARPALES 1 stigmatus, *Germ*.
 2 caliginosus, *Say*.
 3 erraticus, "
 4 vividens, *Beauvais*.
 5 Pennsylvanicus, *LeConte*.
 6 compar, "
 7 erythropus, *Dej*.
 8 pleuriticus, *Kirby*.
 9 herbivagus, *Say*.
 10 laticeps, *LeConte*.
 11 fannus, *Say*.
 12 Lewisii, *LeConte*.
 13 varicornis, "
 STENOLOPHUS 1 humilis, *Dej*.
 2 conjunctus, *LeConte*.
 3 fuliginosus, *Dej*.
 PATROBUS 1 longicornis, *Say*.
 2 tennis, *Rand*.
 3 rugicollis, "
 4 angicollis, "

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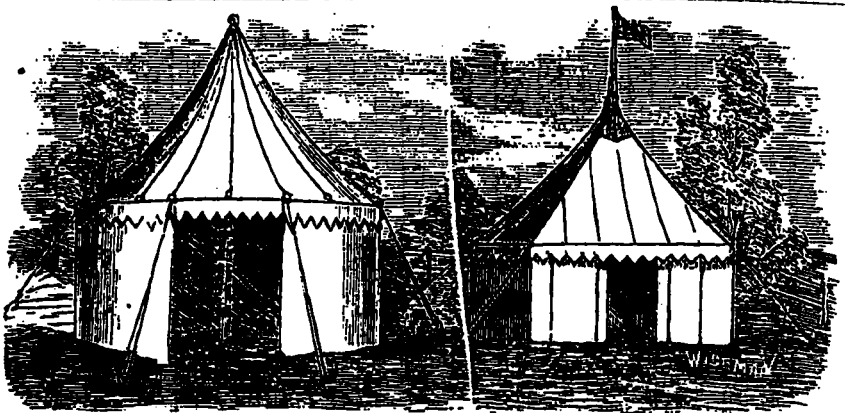
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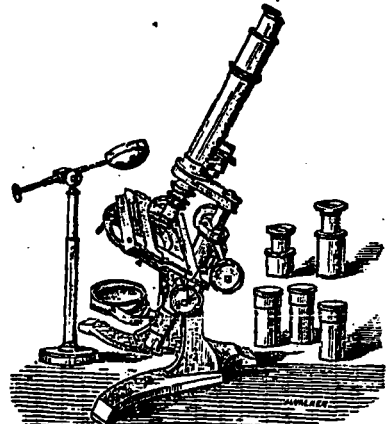
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