

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

THE

CHAMPLAIN SPORTS AND NATURALIST



NATURALIST

A
MONTHLY
JOURNAL



VOL. III.
No. 9.
1883.

ASBUNLOP DEL.

MONTREAL

WIEMAN SC.

CHOICE SPORTING GUNPOWDER

Guaranteed both Cleaner and
Stronger than Imported
Brands.

CANADIAN RIFLE,

For accurate Long Range Shooting.

DUCKING.

Extra Strong, for Water Fowl, &c.

DIAMOND GRAIN,

Fine Grain, for Muzzle Loading
Guns.

CARIBOU,

Very quick, for Prize Matches, &c.

Naturalists and Sportsmen who
wish their shooting to be both enjoy-
able and successful, should make sure
that their Cartridges are loaded with
high grade instead of inferior Powder.

If the above brands are not kept
by your Gunsmith, address the Manu-
facturers:

HAMILTON POWDER CO.

103 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

69 James Street West, Hamilton.

253 Main Street, Winnipeg.

177 Hollis Street, Halifax.

IMPORTANT

— to —

SPORTSMEN and TRAVELLERS!

A HOME COMFORT

— FOR —

Field and Camping-Ground

A cup of delicious coffee can be made instan-
taneously and without any trouble, by using

LYMAN'S

Concentrated Extract of Coffee.

No Coffee Pot required.

Full Directions with each Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Sample Size, - - 5 Cents a Bottle.

CULEXIFUGE!

THE

Mosquito Hunter,

The only Effectual Preventive
of the attacks of

MOSQUITOES,

BLACK FLIES,

FLEAS,

ANTS, &c., &c.

IN USE BY SPORTSMEN

For over Thirty Years.

Neatly put up in convenient Bottles.

Small Size, - - 25 Cents a Bottle.

Large Size, - - 50 " "

WHOLESALE BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 9.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Vol. III.

WILLIAM COUPER, Editor.

THE SOLITARY WASPS.

The Editor wishes to correspond with students of the ODYSSEES of Canada.

OUR MAGAZINE.

It is gratifying to state that this magazine is being appreciated by our Canadian readers, and furthermore encouraging to notice that, during the last year, it has been in demand by American writers on Natural History. Some of our readers doubtless anticipated that the serial would be more devoted to sporting matters, but we have discovered that it was impossible to devote much of our monthly space to this kind of news, as the daily papers generally contain reports on almost all occurrences of this nature. Occasionally some interesting original incidents are sent to us, which we publish because such matters are not within the ken of a newspaper reporter. Henceforth our pages are to be taken up by original subjects, relative to the Natural History of the Dominion of Canada, together with contributions on biological research. Our columns will, however, be open to those who love the use of the Rod and Gun.—C.

INSECTIVOROUS GROUSE.

A male specimen of the Ruffed Grouse, (*Bonasa umbellus*), sent to me from Lennoxville, P.Q., had its crop full of caterpillars of *Notolontia concinna*, commonly known as the Red-humped apple tree caterpillar. The bird contained about fifty full-grown caterpillars of this destructive moth. On opening the crop, I could not detect the strong acid smell that these caterpillars possess when living. Perhaps the bird (the body of which I ate with a relish), may have been provided with a counteracting fluid. This is the first instance coming to my notice, of our native grouse

feeding on caterpillars. *Notolontia concinna* are very general feeders; they occur in clusters on the leaves of the apple, plum, pear, cherry, rose and thorn.—C.

THE INSECTS OF CANADA.

I have received a "Label List" and a "Check List" of the insects of Canada, compiled by W. Brodie, L.D.S. and J. E. White, M.B., for the Natural History Society of Toronto. The label list contain the names of all insects known to occur in Canada, up to July of this year. The matter is carefully read and neatly printed, but I think that there should be some regard for system, as any Entomologist may notice that all the Diurnes and a portion of Walker's species of Diptera have capital letters, while species under the other Orders begin with lower case letters. The whole of the list should be uniform like the Hymenoptera, but the names of persons and places ought, in my opinion, to be capitalized. These lists are very useful to the entomologist. Copies are sold by the Society at one dollar each.—C.

ORNITHOLOGIST'S CONVENTION.

Since the publication of the works of Wilson, Audubon and Bonaparte, no large popular work on the birds of America has been brought before the public, yet the subject has by no means been dormant. Both professional men and amateurs have been steadily at work, and have not only added new species to the list, but have brought to light so many new facts relating to the history of the birds already described, as to necessitate their being classed in different groups from those in which they had at first been placed. These changes have become of late years so numerous, and having been published by different authorities, that it became a necessity to have the whole of the nomenclature and classification revised, and, if possible, placed on a permanent basis. For this purpose the ornithological depart-

ment of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, invited a few of the leading ornithologists of America to meet them in convention at the Museum of Natural History in the Central Park, in the city of New York, on September 26. The meeting was a very pleasant one, as it brought together those of similar tastes, who had for many years known each other by correspondence, and yet had never met. Mr. McIlwraith, of Hamilton, and Mr. Chamberlain, of St. John, N.B., represented the Dominion, and were heartily welcomed by their American cousins. The convention continued in session for three days, the principal business being the formation of an American Ornithologist's Union, with a constitution and by-laws similar to the British Association of the same name. Professor J. A. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., was elected president; Dr. Elliot Coues, of Washington, first vice-president, and Mr. Robert Ridgway, second vice-president, for the ensuing year. Committees were also formed to report on the migration of birds, on the desirability or otherwise of encouraging the English sparrow, and specially on the nomenclature and classification of American birds. In view of the importance of the work and the enjoyment it had afforded to those who took part in it, it was resolved to have those who had attended this first meeting photographed in a group as the founders of the A.O.U., after which the members reluctantly separated, to meet again in about a year, at such time and place as may be decided on by the council of the union.

THE SHAWINIGAN CLUB GROUNDS.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have read with much pleasure and interest the correspondence of a member of the Shawinigan Club, in the *Star* of the 13th inst., and will coincide with him, that the scenery of the Laurentides are unsurpassed, both in lakes, rivers and forests, abounding with game and fish of all qualities. From what I hear, most of our lakes within thirty or forty miles of Berthier, Rivière du Loup and Three Rivers, are all taken up by sportsmen, who intend keeping guardians over their grounds, and, more than that, stock some of their lakes with the famous land-locked Salmon or *Warrainish*. I see that our American friends and neighbors, who are generally good anglers, have taken up a large share and the balance is secured by Canadians, who are also good in the use of both rod and

gun. The Shawinigan Club deserves praise from every one who love to stimulate outdoor sport, for their exertions so far, in making their place so attractive. They have made wide portages on their grounds, leading to several beautiful large lakes; even ladies can walk over these with ease. I know of several of the fair sex who have patronized the club, and were plucky enough to go through steep portages, and several miles of canoeing without finding the least inconvenience; they have given the *outrig*, and made the club so much more sociable. Their club-house, out-buildings, ice-house and stable are built as log houses, very substantial and durable; occupying about twenty arpents of cleared land fronting on lake Wapizagonke; this year they have already harvested several bushels of grain and vegetables. The club canoes have been well chosen, light and heavy, suitable for portaging and lake use; the Peterboro' coming ahead for swiftness; the bark for lightness, and skills, also for the lake; besides sail boats which can be trusted in heavy weather. I wonder how the canvas canoe would suit; they are now made fifteen feet long, weighing seventy pounds and can carry 800 pounds, and, when folded up, can be carried on one man's head, his hands being at liberty; he can then carry a good deal more with ease. This would help considerably to a party of two, who would like to go straight along. The Peterboro' canoe, and even the bark canoe, after some wear, require two men to carry each of them, and they have often to return to the landing place, to load again what they could not carry at first while portaging; experience will tell. I also understand, the club intends to purchase tents of different sizes, and camping kits with all attachments for camping away from the club house. Guides can always be obtained by writing to St. Elie or Hunterstown, a couple of days ahead. I may mention here, having heard it stated by Mr. Baker, who resides at St. Elie, that the new government road has been cut out from his place to a point called Dufresne, thereby shortening the transit at least six miles to the members who will pass by St. Elie. I have just heard of the very pleasant time that one of the members had lately, under canvas, it being his first visit to the club's sporting grounds. The trip was made from Three Rivers, where one can obtain a double seat d buckboard, with a strong horse to keep pace at the rate of six miles an hour, even through a sandy road,

for twenty-one miles, reaching the neat little village of Shawinigan, a strictly temperate locality, there being only one boarding house, quite neat and clean, and where the traveller can sit to a very good substantial meal. After an hour's delay the driver is again at the door, having then eighteen miles more to travel, through a very pretty forest, where one can kill partridges from his seat; this party, having bagged six for his share. Then the driver points out Dutresne; it is the name of a well-to-do farmer, who is most obliging, and where the old ones open the flask to salute him and his wife. His home is situated on a high coteau looking towards a large lake. Then ten more miles to the club house, passing through large open land very good for culture. Then the six miles portage, made at the expense of the club, a splendid wide road through the thickest forest, where partridges are occasionally seen, having again bagged several, and, at last, the club house is seen through the trees at a distance. On reaching the door, the men immediately hoist the flag, and a general salutation of contentment issued; a substantial meal was served, and, among other things, partridges which had been killed with stones the day before. During the evening the tents, camp kettles or cusine, blankets, drinkables and eatables, the last articles being composed of boneless pork, flour, rice, pea and other substances, all prepared, with cheese, biscuit, and marmalade, carrying also a baker and a portable stove for the tent. This last item being a most comfortable piece of furniture in O tober; all were packed up and divided as evenly as possible, to be carried easily over the several portages to be made. We left the club for Matarvine river, going through lake Wapizagonke, paddling seven miles in one hour and forty minutes, against the wind, and through a creek into lake and isles, a couple of miles long; then, a portage of several arpents, where partridges were killed right and left; remarking also the imprints of bears, it was decided on the spot to send two bear traps to be placed on this portage when we returned; then another portage of several arpents into another lake; then the grand portage of two miles to lake Antingumack, remarkable for its forests, huge rocks and its natural echo. This lake is famous for its pike, dore and ducks, but at this time of the year, when the water is still low, the fishing is not so good, but much better for ducks, which were plentiful, the

Black Ducks specially being in quantities, and of very large size; then, on through the Serpentine river, ten feet wide and two miles long, leading to the Matarvine river; partridges were shot on each side from the boat as we went along. The Matarvine, at its entrance, is about three arpents wide; land on each side being level and good; hard wood growing out freely; it is astonishing to see no settlers here, the land being so much better than in the vicinity of Shawinigan and St. Mathieu, and not very far from the Piles Railway. The Matarvine at this point runs five or six miles long to the Castor Noir, very picturesque for its islands and sand banks, the water very smooth and clear; trolling is much enjoyed all along. Some places dore are caught abundantly; then, the pike are of eighteen and twenty pounds weight. Still-fishing at the Castor Noir is quite a curiosity, catching dore just as quick as one pleases, and of large size. Several little lakes can be found a few acres on the north side of the river, full of trout; some of these contain pike. The tent was pitched on the north side of the river, on an elevation and quite close to another tent occupied by an indian and his wife, who were there several days. The indian was away shooting; the wife was quietly knitting, her dog beside her; she spoke French fluently and was glad to see us. In front of their tent could be seen some fish being smoked and quite a lot of partridges, well preserved. The indian was quite a novelty and a good companion. During the evening he was questioned on his fishing, shooting and trapping expedition. He had travelled very far north, near Montichire and the Manavoine; had shot many caribou and moose; trapped many beaver and otter, and had fired at a bear quite recently, face-to-face, at ten feet distant. He told also of seeing the day before, five caribou together within an arpent, and was preparing to shoot, when his partridge dog started after them, running half an hour before coming back. He stated that caribou were plentiful, their footprints were seen everywhere, near the lakes and ponds, and sometimes in the portages. Though this trip had been got up to shoot large game, not one was seen, but as a consolation, many traces quite fresh were found everywhere. The party left, enchanted with the scenery, promising to return again. The weather was not very clear, being windy at times, still the air was bracing and cool helping to keep one's spirits in good condition.

The party returned to the club house with twenty odd brace of partridge, having seen the traces of caribou, bear, beaver, otter, marten and muskrat, this last one in abundance; and being perfectly satisfied that they could be shot and trapped, with time and perseverance. Fish were also in abundance: red trout, from one pound to six; dore of two to five pounds and pike from ten to twenty-five pounds, could be seen. Trout pilling into a narrow by thousands; they could easily have been killed with an oar, only for the close season. The party arrived home in good time, all the better for the trip, and desirous of returning again at the first good opportunity. If one could only be given the chance of killing a caribou or a moose, Mr. Editor, how the poor fellows would be feasted, and many of our friends would come in for a part of the spoil; in the mean time, I remain,

A LOVER OF OUT-DOOR SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1883.

CONFERENCE ON JUNE 21, 1883.

(Continued from page 260.)

Mr. W. OLDRHAM CHAMBERS, seeing Professor Brown Goode on the platform, thought perhaps he would have given the Conference the benefit of his experience with the *Salmo sebago*. A few months ago Professor Baird sent him over fifteen thousand eggs of the land-locked Salmon, in the hope that they would form an important feature in fish breeding in this country, but he said nothing or little about the *Salmo sebago*. He thought there were many rivers in England which were completely cut off from the sea, and if the land-locked Salmon could be introduced into them, or into the Broads of Norfolk, it would be very advantageous.

Professor G. BROWN GOODE remarked that his colleague Mr. Earle might be able to give more definite information concerning the land-locked Salmon than he could, but at the same time he should like to make up for his detractions of the Black Bass by saying a word or two in favour of the former fish. It was held in high esteem by his countrymen, as might be judged by the fact that the United States Commissioners had for some years carried on a hatching establishment on Grand Lake Stream and the subordinate streams on

other lakes in Maine for the propagation of the eggs of this fish. The young fry had been introduced into many smaller streams and lakes in the Northern States. The experiment had not been worked out to the utmost extent yet, but there was every reason to believe that the land-locked Salmon was going to be extremely valuable in the northern lakes, and he saw no reason why it should not be equally valuable in the lakes of Scotland. Mr. Wilnot was equally familiar with this fish, for it might be said to be more abundant in British North America than in the States. It was undoubtedly the same race as the *Salmo salar*. In some instances it had become land-locked by the erection of dams within the memory of man, in other instances it had become land-locked by natural causes before or soon after the settlement of the country, whilst in other instances, again, it was not land-locked by any artificial obstructions, but remained without any obstacle to its visiting the sea save the great distance it would have to traverse. It lived in the head-waters of some of the large rivers. The same might be said, to some extent, of the red-spotted Trout, or Char (*Salmo fontinalis*), which in the northern parts of Canada and Nova Scotia descended to the sea, where it lived during a large part of the year, and was known as the Sea Trout, and was a great favourite of anglers. It inhabited the lower stretches of rivers and streams, and frequently descended into the sea; those which did get into the sea were considered to be very fine. After passing the limit of Long Island, which was the limit of the distribution of Salmon, the same barrier of warm temperature which seemed to keep the Salmon from going up the large rivers, prevented the red-spotted Trout from descending from the mountains to the sea; and it had really become land-locked by reason of temperature barriers in the southern part of its range, though it extended into the southern spur of the Alleghanies six or eight degrees of latitude farther south than the point at which it was able to descend to the sea. The land-locked Salmon is a most delicious fish, though not quite so large as the *Salmo salar*: it was rarely more than eight or ten pounds in weight, and, on account of its long detention in fresh water and diminution in size, its eggs were considerably smaller than those of sea-running Salmon.

Mr. WILNOT said there was a celebrated American showman who once came to Eng-

land and took away an animal called Jumbo. The same gentleman in former years exhibited a certain animal at his museum in New York which he advertised as the "What is it?" It seemed to him the same term might be applied to the land-locked Salmon. His impression was that there was no such thing in existence as land-locked Salmon, scientifically or naturally. It was the true *Salmo salar*, which had a different coat and a different shape from the water it lived in, in the same way that the showman he referred to put a coat on the animal he exhibited. Land-locked Salmon, which he called *Salmo salar*, was a fish which could be obtained by any pisciculturist at his pleasure; all he had to do was to hatch from the egg of the *Salmo salar* a number of little fish, put them into a large body of water from whence they could not reach the sea, and if they found food congenial to their wants, they would grow and develop into a large fish, slightly changed in colour and scarcely perceptibly in form. Such had been his experience in America and Canada. Lake Ontario was filled with this fish. When he was a youth he had known thousands killed in one night, and the farmers caught them in such numbers as they entered the streams to deposit their ova, that some of them got enough to buy their farms with. In the stream which ran within a few yards from where he was born and brought up he had killed hundreds and thousands of them on their migration up from their sea, Lake Ontario, into the smaller streams and rivers to deposit their ova, in the same way as the *Salmo salar* left the ocean and ascended rivers. For want of proper precautions, proper protection and good legislation, this Salmon had almost disappeared from Lake Ontario. At first there were no laws in the country, and consequently every man killed as he pleased, and as the poor creatures came up, they were destroyed right and left. The Indians killed them, and the white Indians killed them still more. To prove that the *Salmo sebago* was the true *Salmo salar*, he might say that he had taken eggs of *Salmo salar*, impregnated them, hatched them, and taken them up into the rivers running into Lake Huron; and to-day some of the true *Salmo salar* were found in Lake Huron, though smaller than were found along the coast. That was evidence to show that you might make land-locked Salmon in any water you chose where the fish could find congenial food, and

where they could not get to the sea. It might be said, How could the Salmon in Lake Ontario be said to be land-locked when the St. Lawrence emptied that lake into the sea? Salmon were feeders in the sea and breeders in fresh water; they migrated annually to the rivers to reproduce. When they were abundant in the waters of the gulf, they passed up the St. Lawrence, entering every stream on either side up into Lake Ontario; and were it not for the great barrier of Niagara Falls the Salmon would be found in the upper springs of Lake Superior. It was their instinct to go onward and onward until they found a suitable spot for spawning, and they would have passed into Lake Erie and Lake Superior, the same as Lake Ontario, were it not for the Falls; the consequence was they entered into the smaller streams which fed the lake and went back into Lake Ontario instead of into the sea, where they had remained up to the present time, as the true sea Salmon only acclimatized to fresh water. Any gentleman in England who was desirous of having land-locked Salmon, if he had a lake with a great depth in the middle and small streams running into it, into which the fish could go to breed, might produce land-locked Salmon from the eggs of the Salmon of the sea.

Mr. BURKBECK, M.P., on behalf of the Executive Committee, desired to thank Sir James Maitland for his excellent paper, and also to thank Mr. Wilmot for his remarks on the question of State aid to Fisheries. He thought the advice he had given was most excellent, and only regretted that the House of Commons was not more largely represented. He could only hope that through the press the members of the Legislature would be able to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what had passed, and would persuade the Government of the day to recognise the importance of giving assistance to our fisheries.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir JAMES G. MAITLAND, in reply, said that he was very glad that his paper had elicited remarks from the representatives of America and Canada, both of which countries were pre-eminently known for fish culture. He could not say that he agreed with all the remarks that had been made. Fishing was a very old art; fish had been caught ever since man went out in a coracle, but fish culture was still very young, and it would be expecting a great deal to expect Parliament to change legis-

lation in a moment before this art had had time to approve itself to the nation. With regard to his hybrid experiments, they were yet too young to say exactly what might come of them, but they showed peculiar forms in scaling, and perhaps might help towards connecting different species of Salmonide and reducing them down to one or two species, the others being merely varieties. He was much obliged to Mr. Wilmot for his remarks on land-locked Salmon; but having had some experience on lakes in Scotland where Salmon had been bred and had not gone into the sea, he had found invariably that where there were no Char in the lake the Salmon had become very large in the head, and seldom exceeded four or five pounds in weight. On the other hand, some nine years ago he got a few eggs of the Leuvi Trout from the late Mr. Buckland, and turned about one hundred and fifty into a small piece of water a little over one hundred acres, which contained nothing but small Perch. Last Friday a gentleman brought him one of these fish, which he had found washed ashore, which must have been just nine years old; it measured 33½ inches, but was in very bad condition. The Trout when put under conditions of having shallow swimming fish beside it had obtained this enormous size, and he had no doubt it was absolutely necessary to land-locked Salmon to have shallow-swimming fish to feed upon. If they were not present in the water, they should be introduced first, and the *Salmo salar* afterwards; this would make the experiment more successful. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who had taken a great interest in the operations of the Fish Culture Association, of which he was President.

The Marquis of HAMILTON had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the Chairman. He could not but think that the speeches which had been delivered that morning would have the most practical effect on all those interested in fisheries. He hoped the observations made by Mr. Wilmot with reference to State aid being given to the fisheries of this country, would be earnestly taken up by the public at large, and that before many months had elapsed they would take a practical form, and be brought forcibly under the notice of Government.

The vote of thanks having been passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN assured Congress it had given him the greatest pleasure to be of any use by occupying the chair. He had seldom presided

at so interesting a meeting, or gained so much knowledge in so short a time. He must say he did not believe in land-locked Salmon as a distinct species. He believed you could produce a land-locked Salmon from the ordinary fish. He recollected when his uncle, the late Lord Spencer, had the shooting of Glenlochy, near Kilin, he collected a quantity of par and put them into a small tarn high up on the hills, where they remained for several years. When they went to fish this lake they saw a number of silvery-looking fish of about 2 to 3 lbs. in weight, jumping just like Trout would do. He believed those fish were the par which were put in seven years before, which had turned silver, like Salmon. It was hoped they would continue to increase, but they became thinner, and gradually dwindled away. Before sitting down he must say a word in defence of the poor Black Bass, which had been so hardly used. He fully agreed with the remark that they should not be put into Trout streams, where they would be as destructive as Pike, but in many parts of England, particularly in his own country, there were neither Salmon nor Trout in the streams, only Pike, Perch, and the most abominable of all fish, coarse Bream. In those waters the Black Bass would be a useful addition, he would rise to a fly; he would take any bait; he would live with the Pike, and he was exceedingly good eating. They contained very few bones, and he thought the flesh was decidedly more like fresh Whiting than any other fish."

NOTES ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF LABRADOR.

BY W. A. STEARNS.

There has been much contention between the two great powers, France and England, as to who first discovered this great peninsula of Labrador. It was certainly visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1496; and more or less explored by the Portuguese Cortereal, who, it is supposed, named it.

The popular tradition of the coast seems to be "that one Labrador, a Basque whaler, from the kingdom of Navarre, in Spain, did penetrate through the Straits of Belle Isle as far as Labrador Bay, some time about the middle of the fifteenth century, and eventually the whole coast took its name from that coast and harbor."

*From Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, vol. vi, No. 8.

There is very little doubt but that the coast here was visited by Norsemen as early as the tenth century.

There exists strong proof, also, that the discovery of this coast was made known by Basque fishermen.

As early as 1509, a chart of the coast had been published and was in the possession of the French.

In 1532, Jacques Cartier visited the coast with Basque fishermen for pilots.

The first established colony in Labrador appears to be that at "Brest," now Bradore, which was founded 1508, and soon contained 200 houses and 1,000 inhabitants, which number was trebled in the summer time or fishing season; but this colony did not survive over a century or a century and a half.

At present, from Red Bay to Natashquan, a distance of over 100 miles, there is scarcely a township containing more than thirty resident families.

The principal seal-fishing establishments are at La Tabatière, Dog Island, Bradore, Long Point, and L'Anse Loup. At these the average catch of eight stations, where hand nets are used, that are about 10 to 75 fathoms long and 30 feet deep is 800 large and 50 to 100 small harp and hood seal. The catch of Newfoundland and other steamers and vessels is 13,000 to 16,000 young "white coats" on the ice in the spring. These figures are increased or diminished according to the season.

I have visited nearly every station of importance from Mingan to Triangle Harbor, some miles north of Belle Isle, and every where found the people hard at work at their fishery in the summer time.

Blanc Sablon forms the dividing line between the Province of Quebec on the left hand and southwest and Labrador on the northeast.

All along the coast there are little harbors and bays of small and some large size. All these places that can harbor a vessel contain from one to three and eight—the usual number—of houses. They are various distances apart, say from half a mile to 8 miles, though generally from 3 to 5 miles. It is thus, save in one or two rough places, easy to go along the coast in small boats, stopping here or there in rough weather or at night.

In 1875 I made a summer excursion to Labrador, and remained there about two months chiefly within a radius of 50 miles southwest, and 10 northwest of Bonne Espérance.

In 1880 I visited the coast in September, and remained there the fall, winter, and spring of 1880-'81, returning home after an absence of just one year on the coast. During that time I visited nearly all the important points from Mingan to Red Bay.

In 1882 I spent the summer on the coast again, starting from Boston, as I had done in 1875 (my 1880-'81 trip had been from Quebec), with a party of about twelve young college men, when much good work was done in collecting, but owing to insufficient apparatus only enough to show what might be done with a properly fitted-out craft going for this express purpose and no other.

The following list of mammals, birds, and plants will show what has been accomplished in that line, and it is hoped that they will add, if ever so little, to our knowledge of the Labrador fauna and flora. Much more remains to be done, however, in each of these departments.

My examinations have been chiefly along the sea-coast. The interior has been rarely, if ever, to any great extent invaded by men.

MAMMALS.

During the three trips that I have made to Labrador I have found the following mammals more or less abundant (according to their designation) all along the coast:

LYNX CANADENSIS (Desm.), Raf. *Canada Lynx*.—Common, especially in winter, when it is hunted for its fur all along the coast.

CANIS LUPUS, Linné, var. GRISCO-ALBUS. *Gray Wolf*.—Reported as seen occasionally, but very rare.

VULPES FULVUS (Desm.), var. FULVUS. *Red Fox*.—Abundant, especially in furring season.

VULPES FULVUS (Desm.), var. ARGENTATUS. *Silver Fox*; *Black Fox*.—The former variation is not uncommon; the latter is rare along the coast. I saw three beautiful skins of the black variation, with scarcely a light hair in them, caught on the coast.

VULPES LAGOPUS, (Linné) Gray. *Arctic Fox*.—Rather common, but getting more and more scarce in Northern Labrador.

MUSTELA PENNANTI, Erxleben. *Fisher*.—Found occasionally in the southern portion of Labrador.

MUSTELA AMERICANA, Turton. *American Sable*; *Marten*.—Abundant inland, in the furring season, throughout the peninsula.

PUTORIUS ERMINEA, (Linné) Grif. *Ermine*;

Stout.—Common all along the coast and probably equally so inland.

PTORIVUS VULGARIS, (Erxl.) Gril. *Common small Wrasel*.—As far as I can discover equally abundant with *P. vancouveri*.

PTORIVUS VIXO, (Schreb.) Gapp. *Mink*.—Abundant everywhere along the coast and about inland ponds.

GULO LUSCIS, (Linné) Sabine. *Wolverine*.—Rather common, but not nearly so often taken as one would imagine by the trappers. Seems to be pretty generally distributed along the coast.

MEPHITIS MEPHITICA, (Shaw) Baird. *Skunk*.—Seen occasionally in the lower portions of Labrador, but is rare.

LUTRA CANADENSIS, Sabine. *Otter*.—Common in the furring season all along the coast.

URSUS AMERICANUS, Pallas. *Black Bear*.—Common inland and along the high bluffs by the sea shore, all along the coast.

THALARCTOS MARITIMUS, (Linné) Gray. *White or Polar Bear*.—Rare, occasionally seen on blocks of floating ice off shore in the extreme northern portions. Twice recorded as far down through the straits of Belle Isle as Blanc Sablon.

PROCYON LOTOR, (Linné) Storr. *Raccoon*.—“Occurs at Square Island.”—Packard.

PHOCA VITULINA, Linné. *Harbor Seal*.—Common. Bears its young on sand-bars about 15 to 20 miles up the rivers in the interior in the spring. Abundant outside in the fall.

PHOCA FETIDA, Fabricius. *Ringed Seal*. *Jar*.—Not uncommon in harbors in spring and fall. Distinguished from last species only on close examination.

PHOCA GROENLANDICA, Fabricius. *Harp Seal*.—Common in migrations all along the shores south of Belle Isle.

ERIGNATHUS BARBATUS, (Fabricius) Gill. *Square-Flipper Seal*.—Rather common on cakes of floating ice in the spring, all along the coast.

CYSTOPHORA CRISTATA, (Erxl.) Nilsson. *Hooded Seal*.—With *P. Groenlandica*, but less common.

ODONEXUS OBESUS, (Illiger) Allen. *Walrus*.—Rare along the coast of Northern Labrador. Two were shot in 1880 and 1881, at Fox Harbor, St. Lewis Sound, off the shore a little way. A gentleman of our party obtained the tusks of one of them, which were about 7 inches long and nearly an inch in diameter.

Regarding the deer of Labrador some con-

fusion exists. Two species, about equally common, are found throughout the peninsula in small, or less frequently in large (300 or 400), herds. They are probably the following:

TARAXDUS RANGIFER, Brookes, var. *CARIBO*. *Woodland Caribou*; and

TARAXDUS RANGIFER, Brookes, var. *GROENLANDICUS*. *Barren Ground Caribou*.

ALCES MALCHUS, (Linné) Gray, the *Moose*, and *CERVUS CANADENSIS*, Erxleben, the *American Elk*, have both been reported as found on the southwestern portion of Labrador, about north from Anticosti, but they were doubtless very rare and occasional.

OVIROS MOSCHATUS, Blainville. *Musk Ox*.

On the authority of Prof. A. S. Packard a single relic of this animal may be accredited to this region. Probably it was its most southern limit in former times.

DELPHINAPTERUS CATODON, (Linné) Gill. *White Whale*.—Common in the Saint Lawrence River, at least as far as Anticosti.

MONODON MONOCEROS, Linné. *Narwhal*.—Given on the authority of Professor Packard, but it is probably exceedingly rare.

ORCA GLADIATOR, (Bonmatte) Gray. *Killer*.—Occasional all along the coast apparently.

GLOMCEPHALUS INTERMEDIUS, (Harlan) Gray. *Black-fish*.—Common in the Gulf, at least to the mouth of the Straits of Belle Isle.

GRAMPUS GRISEUS, (Cuvier) Gray. *Grampus*.—Not uncommon all along the shores to Belle Isle, and perhaps further.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS, Linné. *Sperm Whale*.—Occasionally taken along the coast, as I am informed by the traders and people.

SIBBALDIUS BOREALIS, (Fischer) Geoffroy. *Sulphur-bottom Whale*.—Not regarded as rare. Frequently taken by the people along the shore. One towed ashore at Old Fort Island in 1878 or 1879.

One of the whalebone whales is occasionally taken along this coast, but which species it is I cannot tell. I am sure that several species both of whales and porpoises will be eventually added to this list.

SCIROPTERUS VOLUCELLA, (Pallas) Geoffroy, var. *HEROSIUS*. *Flying Squirrel*.—Occasional along the coast. Specimens found at Saint Augustine.

SCIURUS HEDDINGIUS, Pallas. *Red Squirrel*.—Common in the woods along the shore, and probably inland also, all along the coast.

Gray squirrels are said to occur here also, but I did not see any.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BRAZILIAN
COFFEE STORE

No. 16 Victoria Square,

Is now Open with a full Stock of pure

BRAZILIAN COFFEES

— AND —

TAPIOCAS.

THESE ARE THE COFFEES.

Samples of which were distributed at the

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN SEPTEMBER.

COFFEES AND TAPIOCAS

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

WARNER'S

Safe Liver and Kidney Cure.

A SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER.

Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the
Kidneys and Bladder. Send for pamphlet.

HOMOEOPATHY.—A full stock of Medicines
and Books always on hand. Agent for
Boericke & Tafel's well-known Medicines.
Physicians supplied.

**Humphrey's Specifics and
Pond's Extracts.**

Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

HEAD QUARTERS

— FOR —

Shooting, Fishing, Hunting and Sport-
ing Suits of every description,
at the lowest prices.

Suits always ready or made to order
at the shortest notice.

We employ the best workmen; keep-
ing the most staple and serviceable
goods. To all our readers we commend

THE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 41 & 43 St. Joseph Street,

As the Establishment to obtain the best
material for the ready money.

FISH & GAME PROTECTION CLUB

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

OFFICERS:

- E. C. Monk,.....*President.*
- L. A. Boyer,.....*Vice-President.*
- Thos. Ham,.....*Treasurer.*
- G. H. Matthews,.....*Secretary.*

COMMITTEE:

- F. J. Brady, R. H. Kilby, H. R. Ives, J. H. Stearns,
- S. Cross, W. S. Macfarlane, F. Henshaw, Aldric
- Deschamps, E. B. Goodacre, J. G. Nelson, John Nelson,
- W. Parker, Gustave Drolet, H. Rintoul, and Geo.
- McKinnon.

Notices of infractions of Laws for protection of Fish
and Game should be sent to the Secretary.

— THE —

Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist

Published at Montreal.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

*Address Communications and
Subscriptions to*

P. O. Box 317,

MONTREAL.



THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST:

A Monthly Journal Published at Montreal, Canada,
Devoted to the ROD and GUN and
NATURAL HISTORY.

Annual Subscription, - - - - \$1.00 in advance.
Clubs of Five, - - - - 4.00 "

A. B. SCRIVEN
ORDERS SOLICITED

NATURALIST
Horns - 5 1/2 IN. BROAD, 23 PRONGS.
HEAD IN MY POSSESSION

TAXIDERMIST & C.

For Sale
BIRD SKINS & HEADS
FACSIMILE OF

GRAVENHURST, ONT. CANADA
A. SCRIVEN, ENG. HAMILTON, CA.

**Messrs. J. PARKES & SON'S
MICROSCOPES.**



School, College, Medical and other high class Achromatic Microscopes for Scientific research, &c. Glass slides, thin glass covers, tinted and injected anatomical and other Micro-preparations. Also Philosophical and Mathematical instruments generally.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
Agents, MONTREAL.

(Price Lists on application)