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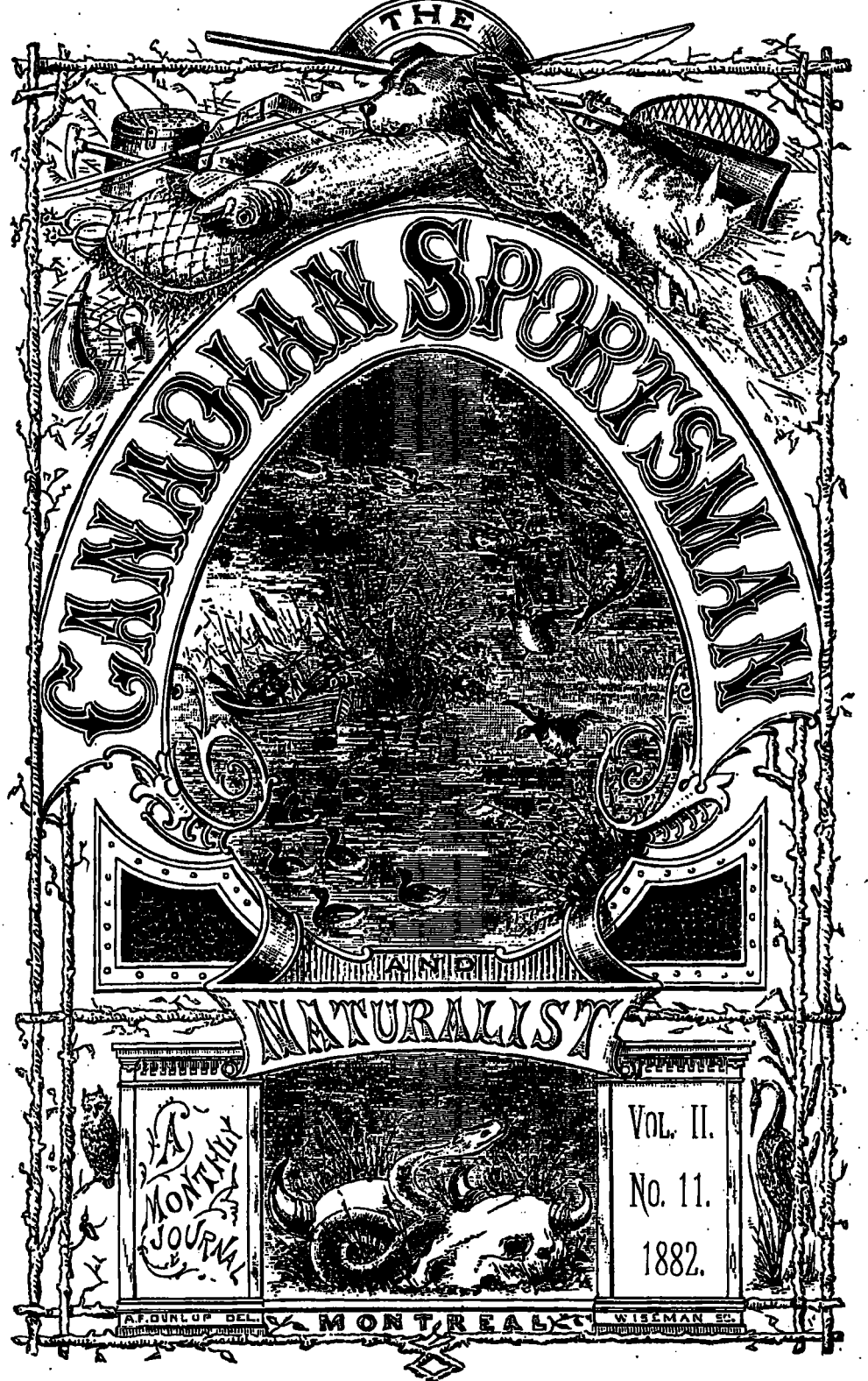
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THE

# CANADIAN SPORTS AND NATURALISTS



A  
MONTHLY  
JOURNAL



VOL. II.  
No. 11.  
1882.

ADOLPH BELMONT MONTREAL WISEMAN ED.

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# THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 11.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1882.

Vol. II.

WILLIAM COUPER, Editor.

## FALL SHOOTING.

Canadian sportsmen have had a good fall for woodcock shooting, although poor for snipe, along the shores of the St. Lawrence, on account of high water—the latter kept in the woodlands and fields during daytime,—visiting the marshes at sunset. Duck shooting was poor until the end of October on account of mild weather, but some good bags of black duck were made on Lake St. Peter and the Upper Lakes. Fall ducks began to arrive in large numbers at the end of the month, and some good bags were made on the above Lakes. We have been informed that large flocks of geese were lately seen on Missisquoi Bay. The Lake of Two Mountains is a favorite resort for wild geese during November, and we will, doubtless, hear of some good sport in that locality. Messrs. Dunlop and Wintle shot at St. Barthelemi for four days during the first week of October, killing seventy duck, thirty-six snipe, fifteen jack-snipe and two loons, one of the latter being a young black-throated loon, a rare bird on the St. Lawrence. Among the above number of duck, thirty-five were black duck. This is the largest bag made at the latter-place with two guns, for the time, at that season. Virginian deer are said to be numerous in their old resorts, but the weather during October, was unfavourable for the preservation of venison, hunters are therefore holding back until they obtain a more steady lower temperature. We expect to see venison sold at a reasonable price before the season closes. Results of game bagged during the present season will be of value to sportsmen, and we invite those who have been successful in making good bags, to send us reports for publication.

## THE DOMINION KENNEL CLUB.

A meeting of the Fish and Game Club for the Province of Quebec, was held in their club room, 366 Notre Dame street, Montreal, on the 27th ult. Mr. L. A. Boyer occupied the chair. Mr. B. H. G. Vicars, Secretary-treasurer of the Kennel Club, was present and explained the constitution and objects of the Club. He said that the Club was organized as a joint stock company with shares of \$10 each. Its main objects were both national and local, and aimed at encouraging sport of a legitimate character, preserving the game laws and amending them in some particulars. The Club intended also to publish a stud book at a nominal figure, to encourage bench shows and field trials, to hold an international show in conjunction with English sportsmen, and to arrange for exhibitions of sportsmen's materials for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of these goods. A kennel would also be established at Ottawa for the importation and propagation of a superior class of dogs, and a lot of land had been secured on the Rideau Canal for this purpose. An attempt would also be made to remedy the defects in the game laws, and see that they were properly enforced. A number of those present expressed themselves as heartily willing to co-operate in furthering the objects of the Kennel Club. Mr. Vicars said he was perfectly willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Fish and Game Club, and suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the subject. On motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Matthews, the following committee was appointed to secure applications for stock, and to appoint a local board for Montreal:—Messrs. Geo. U. Ahern, J. B. A. Beique, J. A. U. Beaudry, F. J. Brady, Thos. Costen, H. A. Hogel, W. Mackenzie and John Nelson. Mr. Nelson was elected secretary of the committee.

We are pleased to notice the organization of the Dominion of Canada Kennel Club, who will doubtless carry out its object of encouraging sport of a legitimate character. The game laws of the Provinces of the Dominion are far from being intelligent or easily interpreted. Instance the late unamended game laws for the

Province of Quebec. If the Club can only arrive at a proper way to remedy the present defects in the laws affecting our game, they will certainly benefit all honest sportsmen. Our animals, from which the hunter derives pleasure, should be properly defined; their historic names ought to appear in the law in order to conjoin a proper nomenclature of the game fauna throughout the Dominion. The animal called an elk in the west, is not the elk of the Province of Quebec; in fact the animals belong to two distinct genera, and as different in form as a buffalo is from a deer. We know that when a number of intelligent sportsmen meet to form laws of this nature, their decision will be generally correct; in fact, more so than the poor attempts so far made by any party in a Provincial Parliament. The proceedings of the Michigan Sportsman's Association have shown this to be the case, and we trust that the above combined Clubs will follow their example.—C.

The ruffed grouse commonly known as partridge, are not reported abundant near Montreal this fall. A person must now go to the Laurentian Mountains, otherwise the chance of obtaining the ruffed beauties on the low woodlands, will be poor indeed. The few birds noticed on the island, may have been bred on Mount Royal, where all birds, even hawks and owls are protected. To our knowledge, about a dozen brace have brought up their broods on the three conjoined mountains this past summer. On the morning of the 14th ult., a young male ruffed grouse flew against one of the windows of Mr. Walter Paul's grocery in this city; it was killed by the concussion. We conjecture where this bird came from, and, moreover, believe that all the birds bred there, when strong enough, leave for other localities where they winter without being so much molested.

Thousands of black squirrels have been killed near Hornellsville, N.Y., during the

month of October. The grey variety were abundant throughout the Eastern Townships this fall. The species (black and grey being the same) migrate, and they, doubtless, took advantage of the late beautiful October to reach new localities. The specimens which we obtained from the townships, were fat and excellent eating.

A FINE specimen of the Snow Owl was shot near the Grand Ligne Depot on the 20th ult., and a Pine Grosbeak was taken near Montreal on the same date. The arrival of these birds from the far north indicates the approach of cold weather.

THE attention of Entomologists is called to the fact that the collection of THYSANOPTERA (Thrips) of this country have been neglected. Mr. Theo. Pergande, of Washington, writes to say that "there seems to be nobody among the entomologists in this country who takes an interest in this group of insects." Mr. Pergande is now studying THYSANOPTERA, and he will be pleased to receive specimens from all parts of America. His address is 614 Seventh street, S.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.

#### REVIEW.

"The Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club" Transactions No. 3, for 1881-2, are full of interest to the general student of Canadian Natural History. The success of this institution is doubtless due to Mr. James Fletcher, its worthy president, who, in his genial way, manages to keep the Ottawa naturalists constantly at work. We have reports from the Leaders of the different branches of Natural History. In a list of birds said to have been shot in the vicinity of Ottawa, I notice *Harpophynchus cinereus*, Bd. (The St. Lucas Thrasher), which may be a var. of the common Brown Thrush, (*H. rufus*); *Poliophtila caerulea*, Schuter, (the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher); *Parus rufescens*, Towns. (the Chesnut-backed Chickadee); *Coccyzus Americanus*, Baird (the

Yellow-billed Cuckoo); *Glauclidium passerinum*, var. *Californicum*, Ridgway (Pigmy Owl); according to Ridgway's List, there are only two species of this genus in North America. The *G. gnoua*, Wagl., is a California bird, and its occurrence in the vicinity of Ottawa is doubtful. *Nauclerus furcatus*, Vigors (the Swallow-tailed Kite). This genus is now changed to *Elaenoides*, and Ridgway gives it in his List as *forficatus*. Vigors should not be quoted as the authority, as it is Linnaeus' type of *Paleo forficatus*; and *Poranza Jamaicensis*, Cassin (the Little Black Rail)? With the exception of the Thrush var., the Gnatcatcher and the Yellow-billed Cuckoo, this is the first record of the occurrence of the above birds in this portion of Canada, and it is strange that no determinate remarks appear in the report regarding them. Are these birds preserved, and where are they to be seen? A descriptive paper by J. B. Tyrrell, B. A., on SARCOTIDÆ, or parasites found on Canadian Birds, is accompanied with illustrations. Dr. Cowdry, of Toronto, is at present at work on this class of ectoparasitic forms which he mounts for the microscope. 'Notes on the Ottawa Unionidae,' by F. R. Litchford, is a good contribution to our conchological literature.—*Unio borealis*, A. F. Gray, is illustrated as a new species from the Ottawa River. There are other papers of equal value and interest. In conclusion, the work is in a high degree creditable to the Club, which should be encouraged for their industry and intelligence.—C.

## Correspondence.

DEAR SIR,—I send you enclosed three specimens of a peculiar hammer-headed fly, which I see here every year about this time on the side of a house. These pretty little flies have the curious habit of collecting into a dense mass as evening draws on. I have noticed them, night after night, for the last three weeks, in the angle made by two brick walls beneath the porch of a doorway. During the daytime they are very bright and active,

and front round immediately a hand is raised towards them. The easiest time to catch them is at night when they are at rest. I have no copy of Say, but I think I remember seeing it figured towards the end of one of the volumes. I shall be obliged if you will send me the name, and if it is a rarity, I shall be pleased to send you a good series of specimens.

I am, dear sir, your truly,

J. FLETCHER.

Ottawa, Oct. 17th, 1882.

NOTE.—The fly belongs to the Dipterous genus *Sphyracephala*. The North American species are rare. It may be Say's *brevicornis*, but I have no immediate opportunity to compare it with the description. If it is not the latter, you may have a new species. I trust you secured a number of them. The genus is remarkable for its stalked eyes which are placed on stems going out from the sides of the head. Some species are found fossil in Prussian amber.—C.

## LIST OF THE BIRDS OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

By J. A. MORDEN and W. E. SAUNDERS.

The following list has been prepared chiefly from observations made at and near Hyde Park, London, Mitchell's Bay, Point Pelee; and Lucknow.

Hyde Park and London, in Middlesex county, are in the centre of a large and fertile agricultural district abounding in woodland birds. Mitchell's Bay at the St. Clair Flats and Point Pelee are also rich in woodland birds, and besides are noted for their water birds; while Lucknow in Bruce county is farther north, and therefore a greater number of the northern forms breed there, while some of the southern are wanting entirely.

To Mr. E. W. Sandys, Chatham, Ont., we are deeply indebted for his valuable assistance, more especially among the water birds, but also for the only records of a few land species.

It is hoped that the publication of this list, will draw from others in Ontario, criticisms and additions to our fauna, together with more exact knowledge about many of our rarer species.

The nomenclature adopted is that given by Ridgway, in the Smithsonian Catalogue of 1881.

1. *Hylocichla ustulata*; Wood Thrush. Fre-

quent in Middlesex in heavily timbered woods. In Kent, breeds abundantly.

2. *Hylocichla fuscescens*; Wilson's Thrush. Breeds abundantly.

3. *Hylocichla ustulata Swainsoni*; Olive-backed Thrush. Very rare in migrations near London; only one shot; more are found in Kent where it may breed; several seen May 19th, 1882.

4. *Hylocichla ustulatae Palla*; Hermit Thrush. Regular migrant. Found common in full song in a large swamp, June 22nd, 1882. No nests found, although it was undoubtedly breeding. None observed in summer in any other locality.

5. *Merula migratoria*; Robin. Breeds abundantly. In very mild winter a few remain.

6. *Mimus polyglottus*; Mockingbird. One taken in June, 1860 at Chatham. (E. W. Sandys).

7. *Galeoscoptes Carolinensi*; Catbird. Breeds abundantly. Five eggs not at all uncommon set.

8. *Uroperhynchus rufus*; Thrasher. Much less abundant than the last. Seems to be very locally distributed, frequenting low scrub and hazel thickets; breeding in brush heaps, bushes and on the ground impartially.

9. *Sialia sialis*; Bluebird. Breeds abundantly. Earliest eggs, 11th April, 1877; largest set, seven; four sets of white eggs taken.

10. *Poliophtila caerulea*; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Generally common, and well distributed through high woods, but some seasons rare.

11. *Regulus calendula*; Ruby-crowned Wren. Common. Arrives from the north early in October, and in mild winters remains, leaving about May 1st.

12. *Regulus satrapa*; Golden-crowned Wren. More common than the last, with same habits. Male in full song shot in a swamp near Lucknow, Bruce County, May 21st.

13. *Parus atricapillus*; Chickadee. Very common in spring and fall; less so in winter, and a few remain through the summer and breed.

14. *Sitta Carolinensis*; White-bellied Nuthatch. Like the last, only more abundant in summer, and less so in winter. Never makes holes for itself for breeding purposes.

15. *Sitta Canadensis*; Red-bellied Nuthatch. Rare; our few have been taken early in May.

16. *Certhia familiaris rufa*; Creeper. Common, except in summer when a few breed. Nests are placed behind a large flake of bark on the side of a tree.

17. *Troglodytes aedon*; House Wren. Common. Breeds. Snake skins are a common ingredient of country nests.

18. *Anorthura troglodytes hyemalis*; Winter Wren. Common in spring and fall. A few breed in wooded swamps.

19. *Telmatochlamys palustris*; Long-billed Marsh Wren. Breeds very abundantly in the St. Clair

marshes, but in smaller inland marshes is very rare.

20. *Cistothorus Stellaris*; Short-billed Marsh Wren. Rather common in the St. Clair marshes; a set of five eggs, the size and shape of those of this species, white and sparingly dotted with the color of those of the other species, was taken at the St. Clair marshes June, 1881, and probably belong to this species.

21. *Anthus ludovicianus*; Titlark. Abundant at times in fall and spring; seen as late as May 20th, and early in spring, flocks of a hundred have been noted.

22. *Monilla varia*; Black and white Creeper. Common in the deeper woods. Breeds.

23. *Helminthophaga chrysopetra*; Golden-winged Warbler. Regularly distributed and rather common. Breeds. Marked very rare by McIlwraith.

24. *Helminthophaga ruficapilla*; Nashville Warbler. Breeds commonly in swamps mostly evergreen, where there is thick growth of moss on the ground, among which the nest is placed.

25. *Helminthophaga peregrina*; Tennessee Warbler. Common at times during spring migration.

26. *Parula Americana*; Blue yellow-backed Warbler. Rather common. Breeds.

27. *Perisoreglossa tigrina*; Cape May Warbler. Only one taken; Mitchell's Bay, May 16th 1882.

28. *Dendroica aestiva*; Yellow Warbler. Breeds abundantly.

29. *Dendroica cerulescens*; Black-throated blue Warbler. Not uncommon during migrations. May breed as a male in full dress was taken June 22nd, 1882.

30. *Dendroica coronata*; Yellow-rump Warbler. Common in spring migrations, more abundant in fall.

31. *Dendroica maculosa*; Black and yellow Warbler. Rare migrant. May breed as a male was taken June 8th, 1882. More common north and east of these counties.

32. *Dendroica cerulea*; Blue Warbler. Common. Breeds. Generally stays high in the trees.

33. *Dendroica Pennsylvanica*; Chestnut-sided Warbler. Common. Breeds.

34. *Dendroica castanea*; Bay-breasted Warbler. Very rare during the migrations. Four specimens only taken.

35. *Dendroica striata*; Black-poll Warbler. Common some seasons during migrations; rare at others.

36. *Dendroica Blackburnian*; Blackburnian Warbler. Somewhat common. Breeds. Frequents the high trees in swampy districts. Often feeds on the ground at Mitchell's Bay.

37. *Dendroica virens*; Black-throated Green

Warbler. Rather common during migrations and may breed as a male in full song was shot June 12th, 1882.

38. *Dendroica pinus*; Pine-creeping Warbler. Very rare. Two specimens taken.

39. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*; Yellow Red-poll Warbler. Rather rare during migrations; several specimens taken.

40. *Siurus auricapillus*; Golden-crowned Thrush. Common. Breeds.

41. *Siurus nerius*; Water Thrush. Less common than the last but breeds regularly.

42. *Geothlypis Philadelphia*; Mourning Warbler. Not uncommon in low timbered bush and swampy thickets where it breeds. Marked very rare by McIlwraith.\*

43. *Geothlypis trichas*; Maryland Yellowthroat. Common. Breeds.

44. *Myiodytes mitratus*; Hooded Warbler. Very rare. Only one specimen taken.

45. *Myiodytes Canadensis*; Canada Flycatcher. Rather common. Breeds regularly.

46. *Setophaga ruticilla*; Redstart. Common. This species and *D. ustula* are our most common Warblers; this in the wilder and more wooded portions, while the other comes into the towns and inhabits scrub growth in the country.

47. *Vireosylva olivacea*; Red-eyed Vireo. Very common. This species and *V. gilva* are our most common Vireos.

48. *Vireosylva gilva*; Warbling Vireo. Very common. Breeds.

49. *Lanius flavifrons*; Yellow-throated Vireo. Common. Breeds.

50. *Lanius solitarius*; Blue-headed Vireo. Very rare; only one taken September 15th, 1877.

51. *Lanius borealis*; Great Northern Shrike. Rather common in spring and fall. Remains in mild winters but very few breed.

52. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*; White-rumped Shrike. Rather common. Breeds.

53. *Ampelis garrulus*; Bohemian Waxwing. Appears in winter; sometimes in large flocks.

54. *Ampelis cedrorum*; Cherry Bird. Common. Breeds. Remains through mild winters.

55. *Progne subis*; Purple Martin. Common in towns, seldom seen in the country.

56. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*; Eave Swallows. Breeds abundantly.

57. *Hirundo erythrogastra*; Barn Swallow. Even more abundant than the last.

58. *Tachycineta bicolor*; White-bellied Swallow. Breeds commonly both in town and country.

59. *Cotyle riparia*; Bank Swallow. Breeds abundantly.

60. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*; Rough-winged Swallow. Breeds in the same localities as the last, but is much less common and generally alone or in small communities by itself. Not given by McIlwraith; probably overlooked.

61. *Pyranga rubra*; Scarlet Tanager. Common. Breeds. Frequenting mostly pine and other deep woods. Near the shores of Lake St. Clair, it feeds much on the ground.

62. *Hesperiphona vespertina*; Evening Grosbeak. At Winnipeg, Man., Prof. Macoun was shown specimens of this bird shot near London. McIlwraith gives several shot at Woodstock in 1863.

63. *Pinicola enucleator*; Pine Grosbeak. Occurs quite regularly in winter.

64. *Carpodacus purpureus*; Purple Finch. Common in fall, winter and spring. Breeds sparingly.

65. *Loxia curvirostra americana*; Red Crossbill. Occasionally common in winter, One shot July 5th, 1882.

66. *Loxia leucoptera*; White-winged Crossbill. Occurs in winter but neither so abundantly nor as often as the preceding.

67. *Pyrolophus linaria*; Redpoll. Common in winter, arriving in October and leaving in April. A nest of this species with two added eggs was found May 29th, 1879, and identified by comparison with European eggs.

68. *Astragalinus tristis*; Yellow Bird. Very common, remaining with us in mild winters. Breeds in the third week in July.

69. *Chrysomitris pinus*; Pine Finch. Rather common, arriving in October and leaving in April.

70. *Plectrophanes nivalis*; Snowbird. Common in large flocks in winter; in spring they sometimes stay till late in April and are then in song.

71. *Centropus lapponicus*; Lapland Longspur. First found this spring (1882), at Mitchell's Bay, Kent County, in flocks of from 25 to 200. According to the inhabitants these birds breed there but none were observed after May 18th.\*

72. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*; Savannah Sparrow. Regular but not abundant breeder.

73. *Poocetes gramineus*; Grass Finch. Very common. Breeds.

74. *Coturniculus passerinus*; Yellow-winged Sparrow. Very rare. One specimen taken.

75. *Chondestes grammia*; Lark Finch. Breeds, but is rare. Has been seen common along the roadsides in the southern and western counties.

76. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*; White-crowned Sparrow. Common for a few days in spring, not yet observed in fall.

77. *Zonotrichia albicollis*; White-throated Spar-

\* Mr. McIlwraith, of Hamilton, O., published his list of Birds in the "Proceedings of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., 1886."



row. Common during migrations. May breed as one was heard June 22nd, 1882.

78. *Spizella montana*: Tree Sparrow. Common during migrations. Remains in mild winters,

79. *Spizella domestica*; Chipping Sparrow. Abundant everywhere.

80. *Spizella pusilla*; Field Sparrow. Rather local in its distribution, but common in its favorite localities. Breeds.

81. *Junco hyemalis*; Black Snowbird. Breeds Breeds, but not commonly. Common in migrations and in mild winters a few remain.

82. *Passer domesticus*; English Sparrow. This little pest was introduced in London, Ont., about 1876, and is now abundant all through the city, and is found throughout the country for some distance; while almost all the towns and villages of Western Ontario have their quota.

83. *Melospiza fasciata*; Song Sparrow. Breeds abundantly and in mild winters a few remain.

84. *Melospiza palustris*; Swamp Sparrow. Moderately common in swamps consisting of low trees and bushes. At the St. Clair Flats it is abundant.

85. *Cardinalis Virginianus*; Cardinal Grosbeak. Two taken at Chatham, May, 1849. (E. W. Sandys).

86. *Pisarella iliaca*; Fox-colored Sparrow. Rare during migrations. Four or five specimens taken.

87. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*; Chewink. Common. Breeds.

88. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*; Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Rather common. Breeds.

89. *Passerina cyanea*; Indigo Bird. Common. Breeds.

90. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; Bobolink. Breeds abundantly but always makes a well concealed nest that is rather difficult to find.

91. *Molothrus ater*; Cowbird. Very common. Have found eggs in nests of Plover, Tawny Thrush, Bobolink, Meadow Lark, Yellow Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Golden-crowned Thrush, Golden-winged Warbler, Cherry Bird, Black Snowbird, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Chewink, Song Sparrow, Red-eyed Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Indigo Bird.

92. *Agelaius phoeniceus*; Red-wing. Breeds abundantly in marshy places and near bodies of water; the majority of nests found being in bulrushes but often in bushes and once 8 feet from the ground in a thorn.

93. *Sturnella magna*; Meadow Lark. Common. Breeds. In fall collects in flocks and remains till about October 26.

94. *Icterus spurius*; Orchard Oriole. McIlwraith says, "I am only aware of one specimen being found in Canada." At present this is a common bird in Kent and Essex and is becoming

more so in Middlesex, having been observed a number of times this year.

95. *Icterus galbula*; Baltimore Oriole. Common. Breeds.

96. *Scelopophagus ferrugineus*; Rusty Blackbird. Rather common in the migrations.

97. *Quiscalus purpureus*; Crow Blackbird. Common. Breeds. Often in communities in an old orchard.

98. *Corvus corax carnivorus*; Raven. Occurs regularly at St. Clair Flats but is rare inland, except in the most unsettled districts.

99. *Corvus frugivorus*; Crow. Common. Breeds. Last year a flock of about five hundred was observed in June, generally much later.

100. *Cyanocitta cristata*; Blue Jay. Common. Resident throughout the year.

(Canada Jay not observed.)

101. *Eremophila alpestris*; Shore Lark. Very common in migrations, less so in summer when quite a number breed, and a still smaller number remain through the winter in small companies. Raises two or three broods. Young birds have been seen following the parents April 25th.

102. *Tyrannus Carolinensis*; Kingbird. Common. Breeds.

103. *Myarchus crinitus*; Great-crested Flycatcher. Less common than the last. Has a great fondness for snake skins in the nest.

104. *Sayornis fuscus*; Pewee. Common. Breeds. Its favorite resort for resting is on beams of old bridges; one nest, with repairs, being used for years. Two broods are generally raised.

105. *Contopus borealis*; Olive-sided Flycatcher. Not uncommon in the northern counties; not observed in the southern.

106. *Contopus virens*; Wood Pewee. Common. Breeds.

107. *Empidonax Aedileus*; Acadian Flycatcher. Very rare, only one specimen taken; Hyde Park.

108. *Empidonax pusillus Trailli*; Traill's Flycatcher. Rare and usually wary.

109. *Empidonax minimus*; Least Flycatcher. Generally common; quite scarce this year. Equally distributed through town and country.

110. *Prochilus colubris*; Ruby-throat. Common. Arrives early in May.

111. *Chelona pelagica*; Chimney Swallow. Common. Breeds. In the fourth week in May, thousands of these birds were observed circling around some chimneys on the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. In the woods they nest in hollow stumps.

112. *Caprimulgus vociferus*; Whip-poor-will. Rather common but local in distribution, preferring rough pieces of country.

113. *Chordeiles pictus*; Night hawk. Very common. Breeds.

114. *Picus villosus*; Hairy Woodpecker. Breeds

regularly but is not abundant. Remains all winter.

115. *Pinus pubescens*; Downy Woodpecker. A common resident.

116. *Picoides Arcticus*; Black-backed three-toed Woodpecker. Very rare. One taken in London in the fall of 1875.

117. *Picoides hirsutus*; Banded Three-toed Woodpecker. One shot about 30 miles north of London in winter of 1881-82.

118. *Sphyrapicus varius*; Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. Common in migrations and quite a number remain to breed.

119. *Hylotomus pileatus*; Pileated Woodpecker. Very rare. Has retired to less thickly settled districts.

120. *Centurus Carolinus*; Red-bellied Woodpecker. Rather common in migrations and a few breed. Mellwrath says, "On the third of May (1865) I shot three specimens of this bird near Clatham. Further east it is quite rare."

121. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*; Red-headed Woodpecker. The most abundant of this family and no favorite with the farmer, as it makes large and increasing depredations on the fruit crop. In mild winters a few remain.

122. *Colaptes auratus*; Highholder. Only less abundant than the last. Migrates earlier and returns later.

123. *Ceryle alcyon*; Kingfisher. Common along the rivers and streams. Breeds in holes five to eight feet long and makes no nest.

124. *Coccyzus Americanus*; Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Rather common. Mellwrath says, "Have only seen one specimen of this bird in Canada."

125. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*; Black-billed Cuckoo. Common. Breeds. There is a marked scarcity of this species this year. Have often blown six eggs from a nest.

(To be continued.)

## COLEOPTERA FOUND IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

By WILLIAM COOPER.

MONOCREPIDES *viridis*, *Herbst.*

AGRIOTES 1 *maneus*, *Say.*

2 *fuscus*, *LeConte.*

3 *limosus*, "

4 *pubescens*, *Mels.*

5 *stabilis*, *Lec.*

DOLOPUS *pauper*, *Lec.*

BETARION *bigeminatus*, *Rand.*

MELANOTUS 1 *fissilis*, *Say.*

2 *communis*, *Gyll.*

3 *decumanus*, *Er.*

MELANOTUS 4 *sagittarius*, *Lec.*

5 *depressus*, *Mels.*

6 *castaneipes*, *Payk.*

7 *Leonardi*, *Lec.*

LEMONIUS 1 *griseus*, *Beauv.*

2 *phebejus*, *Lec.*

3 *ectypus*, *Say.*

4 *basilaris*, *Say.*

5 *agonus*, *Say.*

CAMPYLUS *denticornis*, *Kirby.*

ATHOUS 1 *affinis*, *Couper.*

2 *rufifrons*, *Lec.*

3 *Brightwelli*, *Say.*

4 *bipunctatus*, *Prov.*

5 *acanthus*, *Say.*

CESTODES *tennicollis*, *Rand.*

CORYMBITES 1 *triridulatus*, *Rand.*

2 *hieroglyphicus*, *Say.*

3 *splendens*, *Ziegl.*

4 *seripennis*, *Kirby.*

5 *pulcher*, *Lec.*

6 *aerumnus*, *Rand.*

7 *cylindricornis*, *Herbst.*

8 *vernalis*, *Hentz.*

9 *Kendalli*, *Germ.*

10 *tarsalis*, *Mels.*

11 *falsifrons*, *Lec.*

12 *athoides*, "

13 *pyrros*, "

14 *oppressifrons*, *Rand.*

15 *tessellatus*, *Linm.*

16 *vulneratus*, *Lec.*

17 *spinosus*, "

18 *subicollis*, *Say.*

19 *medianus*, *Germ.*

ANAPHES 1 *memnonius*, *Herbst.*

2 *decoloratus*, *Say.*

3 *melanophthalmus*, *Mels.*

4 *acutus*, *Mels.*

5 *brevicollis*, *Lec.*

CERRIO *bicolor*, *Fabr.*

PITYOBIUS 1 *Billingsii*, *Bland.*

2 *annuus*, *Lec.*

ELANUS *maculipennis*, "

SERICOSOMUS 1 *fuscicornis*, *Lec.*

2 *ineongrus*, "

OXYGONUS *obesus*, *Lec.*

DICTYOPTERA *perfacta*, *Say.*

EURYPOGON *niger*, *Mels.*

CYRHOX 1 *pallipes*, *Lec.*

2 *fusciceps*, "

3 *nebulosus*, "

4 *ruficollis*, *Say.*

SCIURTES *tibialis*.

CALOPTERON 1 *reticulatum*, *Fabr.*

2 *apicalis*, *Lec.*

**CAENIA** 1 dimidiata, *Fabr.*  
           2 basilaris, *Newm.*  
**EROS** 1 coccinatus, *Say.*  
           2 caniculatus, *Say.*  
           3 modestus, "  
**LUCIDOTA** atra, *Fabr.*  
**PHOTINUS** 1 corruscus, *Linn.*  
           2 lacustris, *Lec.*  
           3 nigricans, *Say.*  
           4 angulatus, "  
           5 ardens, *Lec.*  
           6 consanguineus, *Lec.*  
           7 pyralis, *Linn.*  
           8 scintillans, *Say.*  
**PHOTURIS** Pennsylvanica, *DeGeer.*  
**CHAULIOGNATHUS** 1 Pennsylvanicus, *DeGeer.*  
                           2 marginatus, *Fabr.*  
**PODABRUS** 1 Havciollis, *Lec.*  
           2 diadema, *Fabr.*  
           3 porticollis, *Lec.*  
           4 simplex, *Couper.*  
           5 punctulatus, *Lec.*  
           6 laevicollis, *Kirby.*  
**TELEPHORUS** 1 rotundicollis, *Say.*  
           2 Carolinus, *Fabr.*  
           3 tuberculatus, *Lec.*  
           4 excavatus, "  
           5 biliniatus, *Say.*  
           6 rectus, *Mels.*  
           7 fraxini, *Say.*  
           8 marginellus, *Lec.*  
           9 armiger, *Couper.*  
           10 scitulus, *Say.*  
**SILIS** 1 laticollis, *Germ.*  
           2 percomis, *Say.*  
**COLLOPS** 1 quadrimaculatus, *Fabr.*  
           2 vittatus, *Say.*  
           3 tricolor, "  
**CYMATODERA** bicolor "  
**CLERUS** Nuttalli, *Kirby.*  
**THANASIMUS** 1 nigripes, *Say.*  
           2 dubius, *Fabr.*  
           3 nubilis, *Klug.*  
           4 thoracicus, *Oliv.*  
           5 sanguineus, *Say.*  
**HYDROCERA** 1 humeralis, "  
           2 curtipennis, *Newm.*  
**CORYNETES** violaceus, *Linn.*  
**CUPES** capitata, *Fabr.*  
**PTINUS**, 1 fur, *Linn.*  
           2 brunneus, *Dufsch.*  
**ANOBIEX** notatum, *Say.*  
**PTILINUS** 1 ruficornis, *Say.*  
           2 thoracicus, *Rand.*  
**DINODERUS** substriatus, *Payk.*  
**SPHINDUS** Americanus, *Lec.*

**EPICRADA** humeralis, *Mels.*  
**TRYPOPIYTUS** sericeus, *Say.*  
**SITRODREPA** panicea, *Linn.*  
**HADROBREGMUS** 1 foveatus, *Kirby.*  
           2 curvatus, *Say.*  
           3 errans, *Mels.*  
**TRILOBUM** ferruginosum, *Fabr.*  
**CRYPTICUS** absoletus, *Say.*  
**HYPOPHLEUS** parallelus, *Mels.*  
**PHELLOPSIS** obcordata, *Lec.*  
**BLASTINUS** 1 metallicus, *Fabr.*  
           2 interruptus, *Say.*  
**XYLOPISTUS** saperdioides, *Oliv.*  
**UPIS** ceramboides, *Linn.*  
**NYCTORATES** Pennsylvanica, *DeGeer.*  
**IPTHIMUS** opicus, *Lec.*  
**TENEBRIO** 1 obscurus, *Fabr.*  
           2 molitor, *Linn.*  
           3 castaneus, *Knoch.*  
           4 tenebrionides, *Beaur.*  
**PARATENETES** punctatus, *Sol.*  
**ULOMA** 1 impressa, *Mels.*  
           2 punctulata, *Lec.*  
**BOLITOTHERUS** cornutus, *Fabr.*  
**DIAPERIS** hydni, *Fabr.*  
**HOPOLOCEPHA** bicornis, *Oliv.*  
**PLATYDEMA** 1 ruficornis, *Sturm.*  
           2 ellipticum, *Fabr.*  
           3 Americanum, *Lap.*  
           4 laevipes, *Hald.*  
**SCAPHIDEA** aeneolum, *Lec.*  
**HYMENORUS** niger, *Mels.*  
**ISOMIRA** quadristriata, *Couper.*  
**CISTELA** sericea, *Say.*  
**MYCETOCHARUS**, 1 bicolor, *Couper.*  
           2 fraterna, *Say.*  
           3 foveata, *Lec.*  
**ALLECULA** punctulata, *Mels.*  
**CAPNOCHROA** fuliginosa, *Lec.*  
**ANDROCHIRUS** luteipes, *Lec.*  
**ARTHIROMAGRA** aenea, *Say.*  
**TETRATOMA** truncorum, *Lec.*  
**PENTHE** 1 obliquata, *Fabr.*  
           2 pinelia "  
**SYNCHROA** punctata, *Newm.*  
**EUTROPHUS** 1 tomentosus, *Say.*  
           2 bicolor, *Fabr.*  
**ORCHESIA** gracilis, *Mels.*  
**SERROPALPUS** striatus, *Hellen.*  
**HYPLUS** lituratus, *Lec.*  
**XYLITA** levigata, *Hellen.*  
**ZILORA** unda, *Proo.*  
**MELANDRYA** stricta, *Say.*  
**EMMESA** 1 labiata "  
           2 connectus, *Newm.*

(Continued from page 180, No. 10.)

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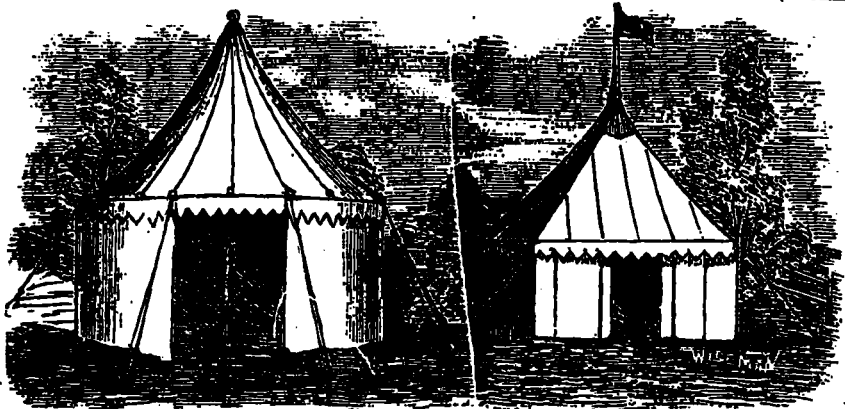
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