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THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 3.

MONTREAL, MARCH 15th, 1881.

VOL. I.

THE BEAUTIFUL GODBOUT.

The river known by this name enters the sea on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, almost opposite Metis. We have had the pleasure of making two visits to it. Godbout Bay, like many other localities on that coast—where some good clear-water rivers flow into the sea—is, terrestrially speaking, composed of sand, mixed with decayed vegetable substances, which make excellent soil for the inhabitants to produce potatoes, &c. Indeed, Mr. N. A. Comeau, the resident guardian, has cultivated a good garden behind his residence. The river has always had the reputation of being good for salmon. On it, in 1875, the latter gentleman, in surface fishing, made the largest score of salmon ever killed by a single man in the world. This has already appeared in *Forest and Stream*, we nevertheless, give it here, as some of our readers may not have seen it. It is too good to be lost:—

COMEAU'S Salmon score on the Godbout:

Date.	Fish.	Weight.
July 8.....	7	80
" 9.....	57	634
" 10.....	25	282
" 11.....	34	361
" 13.....	40	428
" 14.....	25	253
" 15.....	16	172
" 16.....	37	394
" 17.....	16	186
" 18.....	28	286
" 20.....	27	273
" 21.....	13	124
" 22.....	20	198
" 23.....	6	63
" 24.....	3	30
" 27.....	3	33
" 28.....	2	19
" 31.....	1	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	360	3842
Grilse.....	5	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	365	3861

Nature has formed the rocky portion of the Godbout to allow its waters to fall gradually in some places, making excellent salmon rests, which are easily reached by an expert angler. A nervous man may, however, avoid approaching these lodges, from fear of falling into the rapid stream. But these places are familiar to the gentlemen who of late years fish the river. Each pool has its name, and several of the difficult places are now reached by means of platforms, which are annually fixed by the guardian. Allan Gilmour, Esq., of Ottawa, is the leasee of this river. In order to improve it, he, with excellent foresight, purchased the land on each side as far as the upper pool. He is thus secured against encroachment or poaching. A short distance up, on the left side, stands the pretty building called the "Camp," where the anglers reside during the season. It has several comfortable bedrooms, and a dining-room; the kitchen and other out-houses are adjacent. Mr. Gilmour has evidently expended a large amount of money on the improvement of this river. There are shaded paths leading to the pools, and where the river has to be crossed, a contrivance consisting of two boats on a sliding rope, is always at hand. In narrow passages in the pathway, iron railings are fixed into the rock on the river side, to prevent persons from tumbling into it. In several places along the path, pure spring water trickles from the rock. At each of these springs, a glass or tin mug is placed for the accommodation of the angler when passing by. This river was the favorite summer resort of the late Rev. Dr. Adamson, who was extremely fond of fishing. The little cabin which for many seasons was occupied by the reverend gentleman, still stands near Mr. Gilmour's "Camp," and by order of the latter, it is annually repaired, in commemoration of the angler.

Like all good salmon rivers, the tidal portion of the Godbout contain abundance of sea trout, many of large size. Indeed, it is well worth an angler's trouble to visit this locality for this sport alone. Mr. Comeau's house is comfortable, and one can enjoy a fortnight's recreation there to his heart's content. Godbout may be reached by sailing packet from Rimouski, on the 1st and 15th of June or July. The steamer "Beaver," which sails from Quebec, will take passengers who can land at the river.

FISH AND GAME CLUB BE VIGILANT.

In *Forest and Stream* of March 3rd, Mr. S. W. Goodridge, of Gratton, Vt., says:—"We have lots of trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) here which come from Canada. They are sent to St. Johns, and are afterwards hawked about in wagons over the country. They come from lakes on the north side of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec." Mr. G. states that he has "fished one of the lakes in the St. Leon district for several years with success until last June." A lake which he calls Carolus, is, according to his statement, annually netted by market men. This is a serious charge, and the poachers should be watched.

QUERIES.

Can any of our readers inform us what difference is noticed in the flavour of *Salmo salar* occurring in the Maritime rivers, and the one bred in inland waters?

Do Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) and the Snipe, commonly called English Snipe, (*Gallinago wilsonii*), nest on the Island of Montreal?

We know that Shad (*Alosa*) pass annually from the sea by the St. Lawrence and Back Rivers. What distance inland have they been noticed?

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

R. B. S.—Your pencil drawing and description of a deer-head and horns represent an aged male of *Cervus Virginianus*, recognized by

sportsmen as a king or royal buck. Deer having horns of an abnormal form are not of common occurrence in regions where they are annually hunted; but in the wilds of Muskoka it is possible to procure many royal bucks.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUBS.

The following gentlemen hold office for the current year for the Eastern Townships; meeting at Sherbrooke:—E. T. Brooks, M.P., President; L. E. Morris, Vice-President; T. P. Buck, Secretary; T. J. Tuck, Treasurer. *Committee*—W. W. Beckett, G. Lucke, R. G. Lackie, I. F. Markill, Hunter Bradford, J. K. Woodward, W. A. Hole; J. W. Merry.

The following gentlemen hold office for the current year for the County of Argenteuil; meeting at Carillon:—Dr. W. H. Mayrand, President; A. Bell, Vice-President; William Gaherty, Secretary and Treasurer. *Committee*—T. C. Fields, M. Simpson, R. P. Cooke, I. Dale, S. Macdonald, Dr. Gaherty, George Simpson. Game-keeper—W. Gaherty.

MONTREAL GUN CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Gun Club, held on the 11th ult., the following officers were elected for the year 1881:—President, Colonel Frank Bond; 1st Vice-President, F. X. Archambault; 2nd Vice-President, Alfred T. Rudolf; Secretary and Treasurer, R. Blackwood. *Committee*—Chas. S. Ritchie, P. E. Normandeau, R. A. Allan.

THE AMERICAN GOSHAWK.

A beautiful male of this species was shot at St. Laurent on the 28th of February. This falcon visit the neighborhood generally about January or the beginning of February. It is never seen near our Northern woodlands in summer. Its nesting-place on this continent is, so far, unknown.

HYMENOPTERA OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

BY THE EDITOR.

The following insects were collected during the summers of 1879-80. This is the first published Canadian list belonging to the Order. The genera are arranged alphabetically, that future additions to the collection may be more easily classified:—

[Those marked with an asterisk belong to Saussure's sub-genus *Ancistrocerus*. I may here remark that *Crabro 6-maculata* is not distinct from *Crabro trifasciatus* Say.]

<i>Angiochlora pura</i> , Say.....	This bee is bright green.
<i>Agapontemon radiatus</i> , Say.....	" " "
" <i>tri-color</i> , Lepel.....	" " "
<i>Alcidamea producta</i> , Cress.....	A small bee, common: Mount Royal.
<i>Andrena fimbriata</i> , Smith.....	Mount Royal.
<i>Apathus citrinus</i>	Common.
<i>Ammophila gracilis</i> , Lepel.....	Abundant on Solidago.
<i>Bombus ternarius</i> , Say.....	A humble-bee, with centre of body red.
<i>Ceratina dupla</i> , Say.....	Abundant in May and June.
<i>Cerceris nigrescens</i> , Smith.....	A wasp, common in June.
<i>Crabro chrysocephalus</i> , Lepel.....	Mount Royal, common.
" <i>cupiceps</i> , Packard.....	" " "
" <i>trifasciatus</i> , Say.....	" " "
" <i>interruptus</i> , Lepel.....	" " "
" <i>6-maculatus</i> , Packard.....	" " "
" <i>hec</i> , Say.....	" " "
<i>Eumenes fraternus</i> , Say.....	" " "
<i>Gorytes phaleratus</i> , Say.....	" " rare.
" <i>similimus</i> , Smith.....	" " "
<i>Holictus rubricundus</i> , Kirby.....	common.
<i>Leucopis affinis</i> , Kirby.....	uncommon.
<i>Luroda subita</i> , Say.....	" " "
<i>Lura terminata</i> , Kirby.....	rare.
<i>Meloboris desponsus</i> , Smith.....	" " "
<i>Mesochorus mendica</i> , Cress.....	" " "
" <i>frigida</i> , Smith.....	" " "
<i>Mesochorus brevis</i> , Say.....	" " "
" <i>melanophaea</i> , Say.....	var. with scopa almost black.
<i>Osmia similis</i> , Smith.....	Mount Royal.
<i>Odontogaster foraminatus</i> , Sauss.....	" " on bramble, June.
" <i>*Cayra</i> , Sauss.....	" " "
" <i>*leucomelas</i> , Sauss.....	Mount Royal, on bramble, June.
" <i>†albomarginatus</i>	Mount Royal, on bramble, June.
" <i>*albophaleratus</i>	Mount Royal, on bramble, June.
" <i>*tigris</i> ,.....	Mount Royal, on Solidago, September.
" <i>*unifasciatus</i> ,.....	Mount Royal, July 1st.
" <i>†Walshianus</i> ,.....	" " rare.
<i>Prosopis affinis</i> , Smith.....	" " "
<i>Pteroporus eueretanus</i> , Linn.....	" " "
<i>Pteroporus esmentarius</i> , Drury.....	" " "
<i>Pompilus marginatus</i> , Say.....	" " "
" <i>luctuosus</i> , Cress.....	" " "
<i>Philanthus ulivagus</i> , Say.....	" " "
<i>Tiphia inornata</i> , Say.....	" " "
<i>Trypa maculata</i> , Linn.....	common.
" <i>concolorata</i> , Sauss.....	rare.
" <i>diabolica</i> , Sauss.....	" " "

Those marked † belong to Saussure's sub-genus *Synmorphus*.

GAME IN SEASON—ONTARIO.

Wilson's Snipe, Wild Swan, Geese and Wild Duck, with the exception of Mallard, Black Duck, Wood Duck, Blue and Green Wing Teal.

FISH IN SEASON—ONTARIO.

Whitefish, Salmon Trout (*Winnoniche*.)

GAME IN SEASON—QUEBEC.

Wild Swan and Geese; all Wild Ducks.

FISH IN SEASON—QUEBEC.

Brook Trout, Whitefish, Salmon Trout (*Winnoniche*.)

Correspondence.

SALT SPRINGS IN LAKE ONTARIO.

Six months ago, before one thought of issuing this journal, the Editor wrote to Dr. Sterry Hunt to ascertain if salt springs existed in the bosom of the Lake. The object of the inquiry was in connection with *Salmo salar*—the common marine salmon—supposed to visit these brine springs, after escaping from the hatchery at Newcastle, Ont. Dr. Sterry Hunt's letter is important in connection with the theory that salmon, commonly called "land-locked" (*Salmo salar*), visit these places. The following letter proves the existence of salt springs in Ontario. The most interesting discovery will now be to trace the fish to the saline springs, and we trust that the Government will place the investigation in the hands of a competent person.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST:—

MY DEAR MR. COPPER,—Your enquiry about the existence of Salt Springs in Lake Ontario, in relation to the presence therein of a supposed variety of *Salmo salar*, interests me very much, from the fact that I have long known that the rocks in which the lake is excavated (the strata around it are nearly horizontal) are charged with saline matter, and give rise to brine springs along the northern shore. I have described and analysed many of these waters,* which are often stronger than sea water. The Trenton limestone which forms the shore and

the bottom of the lake from Kingston nearly to Toronto, is full of such brines. Two borings at Kingston gave me waters holding in 1000 parts 52.25 and 13.83 of solid matters. At Hallowell, on the Bay of Quinté, two wells for salt-making exist, which give 68.64 and 36.08 of saline matters. At Whitby is a copious saline spring, which gave 46.30 parts. At Ancaster, near Hamilton, another old salt well, probably getting its brine from the underlying Trenton, gave me 36.69 of salts, while another locality at St. Catharines, where salt-wells were once bored down into the Hudson River or Lorraine shales which overlies the Trenton, gave three brines with 30.15, 36.81 and 50.60 parts of salts. So you see the whole north and north-west side of the lake is bordered and underlaid by soils charged with the salts of an ancient ocean, and doubtless there are many points where fish could find the saline matter which they may need. The ocean waters do not contain more than about 35 parts in 1,000 of salts, and are therefore less strong than some of those which we found on the shores of Lake Ontario. I shall be glad if these notes throw any light on the problem of the land-locked Salmon.

Very truly yours,

T. STERRY HUNT.

P.S.—The brine-springs which I have mentioned are no longer worked for salt, as they contain a larger proportion of bitter salts than Goderich or Syracuse brine, and are not very good for salt-making.

T. S. H.

* In the "Geology of Canada," 1863.

SWIVEL GUNS.

SIR,—I happened to read lately in a number of your sporting paper, an article signed "Wallace," referring to the use of swivel-guns in duck shooting, by Americans in our waters. I am personally interested in any measure which will preserve, for fair sportsmen, a little of that sport which is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, owing to the indiscriminate slaughter of our birds for the New York market, and it occurred to me that you or some of the readers of your paper might be able to give me some reliable details on the subject. I have had a good deal of conversation about it with Mr. J. Kerr, the member for Stormont, in the Ontario Parliament, and he is anxious to be furnished with information as to the size of the guns; their charges; the number of birds killed at one shot; the manner of approaching the

birds, and the way in which Americans in their steam-yachts reach the grounds. It appears to me that it is in Lake St. Francis that the principal destruction takes place. I have often heard the heavy firing, but have had no opportunity of seeing the methods adopted. There is no doubt that the birds, soon after their appearance, become so wild that fair sport is hardly possible. I believe that if we can procure the necessary information, something can be done to stop the nuisance.

I am, yours truly,

H. B. HOLLISHEAD.

Toronto, 21st Feb., 1881.

The use of swivel or punt guns for the purpose of killing wild fowl is prohibited by law in Ontario. The American yachts, referred to in our correspondent's letter, come down the St. Lawrence, but from what point we have not been able to ascertain. It is an easy matter to secure a conviction against the offenders, and now that the attention of our sportsmen has been directed to their operations, we have no doubt these pot-hunters will not be permitted to prosecute their illegal traffic during the coming season.—Ed.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

DEAR SIR,—Can you give your readers any information as to why we are never visited now by the immense flocks of wild pigeons which were so numerous in this neighborhood about fifteen or twenty years ago? For many years pigeons in large numbers have been almost unknown in this part of the country, which formerly used to be one of their favorite lines of flight. About twenty-two years ago, with a double muzzle-loader, within a mile of the City of Ottawa, between the tenth of April and the fifteenth of July, I killed 3,500 pigeons on the bank of the Ottawa, in their flight from south to north. Of course, I did not miss one day, except Sundays, and I was always out at daylight and home about nine o'clock a.m. During the same year there was a wonderful migration of red squirrels northward. I have seen twenty of these little animals in the Ottawa River, within sight at one time, making their way towards the North Shore, which they were so determined to reach that nothing could induce them to turn back when ten feet on their journey. About the time mentioned,

friend of mine, on one occasion, while an almost limitless flock of pigeons was passing over, loaded and discharged a single-barrelled muzzle-loader nine times between the arrival of the front of the flock and the passing of the rear-end, killing about one hundred birds. In the same length of time one could have fired a breech-loader 40 times. I imagine that the partial clearing away of the bush in their line of flight, which was always uniform and fixed, has had something to do with the comparative disappearance of pigeons from parts of the country where they were formerly so numerous during their annual transit. Under existing circumstances, with the improved guns of the present day, I should like to have a few days of the old style of sport, pigeon shooting, even though such shooting is not to be compared with wild fowl, snipe or woodcock shooting. I have a "hammerless, treble wedge fast gun," 28 inches long in the barrels, 12 bore, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight, full choked. It is only simple justice to the celebrated maker, W. W. Greener, of Birmingham and London, to say that this beautiful gun throws its shot, from the larger sizes down to the smaller, with great closeness and penetration at very long ranges. In fact, it is by far the most killing weapon I have ever handled. In beauty of finish, excellence of material, and complete effectiveness, it is a credit to the establishment in which it was manufactured. The ordinary charge for this gun is 3 drams of powder and 1 oz. of shot, and the heaviest charge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ drams of powder and $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of shot. I have, however, at 40 yards, made an extraordinary pattern with $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams of powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of No. 6 shot. I feel confident, that with my gun and the latter charge of Curtiss & Harvey's No. 6, or Pigeon, Wilkes & Laurence's No. 4 powder, I can kill a single duck sitting on the water, every time,—a much more trying shot than on the wing—at 50 or even 60 yards. With such a gun in the old times, when pigeons were plenty, I could easily have knocked over six or eight dozen between break of day and eight o'clock on any fine morning during the great flights of the past. Yours truly,

HAMMERLESS GREENER.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1881.

Forest clearing along the base of the Laurentian mountains may partially cause the non-appearance of the Passenger Pigeon in large numbers of late years. The wild pigeon, being gregarious, like the western locust, an-

nually remove to pastures new. A locality near prolific beech trees is generally selected by the birds as a nesting-place. The same applies to tree squirrels, which instinctively migrate where food, especially beech-nuts, may be abundantly obtained.—Ed.

GRAVENHURST, ONT., 3rd March, 1881.

SIR,—This may interest you. A young man in my employ, informs me that while living on a farm further back in the woods of Muskoka, discovered that one of the cows had been milked. Determined to find out who the robber was, a strict watch was kept on the cow for some days without success, and still she was milked. One of the family happening to go out about the break of day, noticed the cow lying down. On approaching her an adult Porcupine was noticed in possession of her lacteal ducts, both animals resting quite contented. I have a Porcupine almost domesticated, which is fond of milk, but I never supposed that these animals could procure nourishment in the above manner. I have a tame Bear. He went into winter quarters on the 27th December. On the 30th I coaxed him out and gave him two slices of bread. He still keeps his bed and when I offer him an apple (his favorite bit,) he seems to care little whether he eats it or not. All he has had to eat since the 27th of December is three slices of bread and two apples. Does not my Bear beat Dr. Tanner?

Yours etc.,

R. B. SCRIVEN.

WILD FOWL OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

DEAR SIR,

In the region between the Little Saskatchewan River and Bird's Tail Creek are innumerable small ponds and swamps, which, during spring, summer and autumn, abound with ducks of the following species, viz.:—blue and green winged teal, mallard, spoon-bill or shoveller, pin-tail and several others. This region appears to have been a great breeding place for wild fowl, and is so at present; but the advent of settlers, who have during the last two years come in great numbers, will probably drive the ducks to places more unfrequented by man. In the spring of 1880, the writer spent the month of June in this district, and having nothing in his commissariat but salt pork, beans and flour, and twenty-seven men to feed, was tempted to "go" for the ducks and

their eggs. During the first week of June we found the eggs fresh and the ducks in good condition.

On walking round a pond, say an acre in area, it would be no uncommon thing to find between thirty and forty duck nests, each nest containing from six to ten eggs.

The distance between the Little Saskatchewan and Bird's Tail Creek is about seventy-five miles, and the breeding country about fifty miles wide, and the whole covered with these duck ponds; so one can imagine the number of ducks hatched in this region.

But Oh! ye sportsmen who go to Le Grand Nord and Lancaster, if you could have one day's shooting in the North-West Territory during the month of September, and see the ducks, prairie chicken, snipe and yellow leg plover which abound in these ponds and their neighbourhoods, you would never again consider a dozen ducks a bag for a day.

Yours truly,

BIRD'S TAIL.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The 81st meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Ontario Entomological Society was held at the residence of the president, G. J. Bowles, on the 8th inst. Mr. H. H. Lyman read a letter from W. H. Edwards, of Coalburgh, West Virginia, who is the author of that beautiful work called "The Butterflies of N. America," asking information in regard to the *Pieridae* of Canada, and comparisons of forms from the cabinets of the members were carefully made for that purpose. Mr. Caulfield read notes on the genus *Calimorpha* found in Canada. Mr. G. H. Bowles, the secretary, having lately gone west to reside, a vote of thanks was carried for his useful services to the Branch.

Our Game.

REPORT ON NOMENCLATURE.

In these seven genera we find only two that possess any marked characteristics not common in a greater or less degree to all others. The ruffed grouse has a well developed ruff, yet others have indications of the same, and feathers over the eye replacing pectinated pro-

cesses, which, however, are present in rudimentary form. The Canada grouse has two less feathers in its tail. Not one of these species noted as being without gular sacs, but show them in rudimentary form, even to the ruffed variety. We find nothing here that does not properly belong to specific instead of generic description; it is merely multiplying genera without cause. If any one species is entitled to special generic classification, it is the ruffed grouse alone. The sub-division of species which has taken place is factitious, and violates the rule of classification and nomenclature before mentioned, being based solely on changes due to climate and habitat, and even then oftentimes only on the abnormal peculiarities of a single individual.

Now as to the nomenclature: *Tetrao* means simply *grouse*, and is applicable to all grouse as a generic distinction. It does not mean *caperealzie*, as some of our ambitious naturalists would make us believe, but grouse generically; and when taken in connection with the specific title, amply and sufficiently explains the individual species. American genera are not recognized abroad. *Tetrao* being now universally adopted by all solid naturalists, and by the Royal Zoological Society, though for a time, and, indeed, until quite recently, they were inclined to run after false gods. When *Tetrao obscurus*, *T. pedicetes*, *T. cupido* (though *pinnatus* would be the better word), or *T. centroceruus* are mentioned, no one can mistake them to mean other than dusky, Canada or spruce, ruffed (or drumming grouse of the shades), Plains or sharp-tailed, pinnated, and sage grouse (inhabiting the centre of the continent). But instead we have *Dendragapus obscurus*, literally the "dusky tree percher;" *Canace canadensis*, the "Canadian songster," so called probably because its voice is almost unbearable;" *Bonasa umbellus*, or the "drummer of the shades;" *Pediacesetes phasianellus*, or "the pheasant that builds in the plain;" *Cupidonia cupido*, or the "cupid-like-cupid," (how appropriate), and

Centrocercus urophasianus, or the "bull pheasant of the centre of the continent."

These same naturalists have taken sportsmen repeatedly to task for calling *Ortyx Virginianus* a partridge, when it approaches the European bird of that name nearer than to any other species, and then they turn about and bestow upon it an even greater misnomer, that of "quail," a bird far more distantly related; it is neither the one or the other, but simply a colin.

Then, too, the application of the name "pheasant" to our ruffed grouse is sneered at and described in every way, they telling us there is not a single pheasant form in all the great American continent; yet, with wonderful consistency, these would-be teachers have given us, under scientific appellations, three pheasants, to-wit: the wild turkey as belonging to the family *phasianida*, the "pheasant that builds in the plains" (sharp-tailed grouse), and "bull," or "chief pheasant of the centre of the continent," (sage grouse).

If one is wrong, all are wrong; a misnomer rendered in good or bad Latin and Greek is no better than when rendered in simple Anglo-Saxon. A grouse is simply a grouse and nothing more, and as such should be known; and so, too, a colin is but a colin. All grouse sprang originally from the one germ, and all possess in the same general way, the same general characteristics, habits, modes of life, etc., modified only by differences in surroundings, food, climate, etc. Even the ptarmigan, when removed for a time from the region of snow, fails to renew his white coat with the advent of autumn, and it is nothing strange that the habitation of any one region for any period of time, with difference in food, enemies and in surroundings should work changes appropriate to surroundings and enforce characters adapted to individual wants.

Gentlemen, we believe our game merits better treatment in the future than in the past; and classification and nomenclature in pure

and simple form will aid the people at large to the better study of species, their habits and their wants, and the better to understand the value of laws in their behalf. Let us turn the cold shoulder to weak minded youthful enthusiasm whose sole end is self gratification. Let us call our deer a deer, and our grouse a grouse, whether speaking of them scientifically or vulgarly. The tendency of true science to-day is towards conformity instead of, as in the past, multiplicity, and it is our province to aid and abet this end.

In accordance with these views, we submit the following nomenclature of a few species of our game—reserving the balance for future consideration—and ask its adoption and habitual use by sportsmen.

DEER GENUS.

Elk (*Cervus alces*), commonly called moose. This animal is identical with the elk of the old world, and should be so called, although his native American name, moose, is not a misnomer.

Wapiti (*Cervus Canadensis*), improperly called elk, and grey moose. This is an American form, probably having no representation in any other part of the world. The name elk should never be applied to him, as it belongs to another species.

Deer (*Cervus Virginianus*), also called Virginia deer, Red deer and American deer.

Caribou (*Cervus tarandus*), also called woodland carabou, woodland rein-deer and rein-deer.*

GROUSE GENUS.

Grouse, or pinnated grouse (*Tetrao cupido*), also called prairie chicken or prairie hen.

Ruffed grouse, (*Tetrao umbellus*), improperly called partridge and pheasant. As this fine bird is neither a partridge nor a pheasant, but a grouse, he should be respectfully addressed by his own name.

Spruce grouse (*Tetrao Canadensis*). Synonyms—Canada grouse, spotted grouse, black grouse, and Canada partridge and spruce partridge. As it is not a partridge, of course

these last two names will not be applied to this bird by an intelligent person.

Sharp-tailed grouse (*Tetrao pedicetes*), sometimes called prairie hen or chicken, and sharp-tailed partridge.

COLIN GENUS.

Colin, or Virginia colin (*Ortyx Virginianus*). Synonyms—Quail, partridge, Virginia quail, Virginia partridge, Maryland quail or partridge, and bob-white.

These synonyms are all inappropriate or belong to other birds, except the last, and should not be applied to this excellent and useful species of game. Bob-white is not inappropriate, and has been used considerably of late by certain enthusiastic name-makers, but we like the name Colin best. It is euphonious, easily spoken and written, and has the merit of age and the claim of priority. Webster defines colin: The American partridge—*Perdix Virginianus* or *Ortyx Virginianus*, and gives Baird as authority. Chambers' Encyclopedia says: Colin—see Virginia quail. On turning to that page we find: Virginia quail or Colin (*Ortyx*) a genus of birds of the family *Tetraonidae*, closely allied to the quails and partridges, but differing from both. * * * The best known species is the Virginia colin (*O. Virginianus*), &c.

Why this old and appropriate name has been dropped is an enigma, but the propriety of reviving its use is clear.

*NOTE.—There is another variety inhabiting the North, viz: the Barren-ground Caribou (*R. Grantlandicus*). It is smaller than the woodland, and may be the true rein-deer of the Lapps. Its range is generally on the plains north of the limit of pines, but an occasional specimen has been shot about one hundred miles north-east of Quebec. I am informed that two well-defined species are found in Newfoundland. The horns of the barren-ground are more typical and lighter than those of the woodland.—ED.

(Concluded.)

OUR FOREST TREES.

We have given, during the first three months of this journal's inception, a reasonable paper on the Game Nomenclature of Canada and the adjacent States. We now change the matter in order to give our readers information regarding our Forest Trees.

WHITE PINE; *Pinus strobus*.—The tallest and most stately tree of the New England forests. Full grown trees vary in height from 100 to 200 feet, and Dr. Dwight mentions one in Lancaster, N. H., which measured 264 feet. A mast was made from a white pine on the Penobscot River in Maine, which after being hewn was 90 feet long, and 3 feet in diameter. The qualities of the wood are lightness, softness, and durability; and for the extent and variety of its uses no other timber approached it. In the construction of a dwelling it may be used with advantage in every part except the floors. It is little known in the Southern and South-western States. The pine forests of Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, once the chief sources of supply of this invaluable timber, are rapidly disappearing, and we are now deriving large supplies from Michigan and Canada.

PITCH PINE; *Pinus rigida*.—A smaller and less attractive tree than the preceding, with rough bark and deep green foliage. It is commonly 40 or 50 feet high, and 1 or 2 feet in diameter at the base. A few trees are still standing in Massachusetts that are 100 feet in height and 3 to 4 feet thick. It is largely used for floors of houses for which purpose it is not inferior to the southern pine. Unlike the white pine, it is very durable in damp situations, and is therefore used for sills, railroad ties and mill timbers. Its resinous nature makes it valuable for fuel.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE; *Abies Canadensis*.—This is the most beautiful of all our evergreens, and in early summer perhaps no tree rivals its rich and varied verdure. It is a favorite tree in ornamental planting, and is well adapted for hedges. It grows to the height of 80 to 100 feet. The wood is used in the Eastern and Middle States for the frames of houses, for rough boards and plastering lath. The bark is much used for tanning leather, and is mixed with oak bark to produce the best results.

(To be continued.)