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THE

CHAMUCKAN SPORTS AND

NATURALIST

A MONTHLY JOURNAL



VOL. II.
No. 10
1882.

PUBLISHED BY A. DONLUF DEL. MONTREAL CO. WISEMAN, SC.

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THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 10.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1882.

Vol. II.

WILLIAM COUPER, Editor.

SINCE the first issue of this magazine, my object has been to produce original matter, cognizant that unless new material appear each succeeding month, the chance of success would be poor indeed. It is my intention to devote a portion of the journal to Entomological subjects—the study of insects at present occupies the attention of many intelligent men and women throughout the continent of America—therefore, I solicit correspondence of a popular nature from all quarters—north, south, east and west—regarding Entomological matters. My friends across the line, may rest assured that great care will be taken to avoid errors, and that communications for publication will be looked over as carefully as if revised by the author.

DEEP SEA FISHING.

Our American maritime neighbours are continually on the look-out for something new in the way of food fish; not satisfied with the products of inland waters to supply their customers, they regularly resort to the edge of the Gulf Stream for deep sea fishing; the latest haul being from a depth of one hundred and twenty fathoms, obtaining a new food fish said to be of great value. The specimens taken range from one to four pounds in weight; the flesh white and delicious. Dr. Baird, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will probably give an early report on this new addition to the fish fauna of the United States. The species will, doubtless, form a feature of interest at the Fisheries Exhibition in London next year. After all the boasted wealth of Canada as a fish-producing country, the greater portion of the fresh fish sold in Montreal and other Canadian cities, generally comes from Portland; and for all

that, large sums of money is annually granted to develop our maritime and inland fishing industries. It will be ere long acknowledged that American fishermen can show that they are far ahead of us in their plans to procure material to supply the continual drain upon their markets. The fishing industry of the State of Massachusetts alone is enormous; nothing on our marine waters can compare with it. There are characteristics in the Gloucester fishermen that are apparently wanting in many of our men who derive a living from the products of the sea. The former will risk everything and even go out of their latitude to obtain a new object in this line of trade, while the latter generally prefers to keep within their old landmarks, preferring to return to shore with a meagre catch, after undergoing the old style of misery which they are repeating and enduring every season of their existence. There is something radically wrong in the fishing systems pursued by the people residing on the Canadian sea coasts. The majority of these toilers from boyhood were compelled to follow this rough work for a simple sustenance, and consequently education was neglected. The attempts so far made to establish schools to enlighten the poor fisherman, have been few indeed. To my knowledge, but two schools exist on the Labrador coast, one of which is supported by a few friends in Montreal. The harvest of the sea is in the hands of monopolists who have no stake in the country, whose aim is to make money while fish bite and sun shines—caring not a cent how their men fare so long as the piles of fish go on increasing around their establishments. These companies, in my opinion, are liable and should pay a business tax. Their summer establishments are in the Maritime Provinces, while they reside comfortably during

winter in Europe. They should certainly pay for the privilege of squatting on our territory, and carrying off the best fish to foreign markets. As for the labour and system of pay the fisherman is ground down, doubtless, under a contract of dependence; his work from day to day is merely chance, and in many instances after the season is over, he finds himself in his employer's debt. This system of slavery should not be allowed; it is now time to expose it, and I trust that some philanthropist will take up this matter in the interest of the poor fellows who toil on the sea risking their lives for a mere existence. This disgraceful system of sweating the Canadian deep-sea fishermen should be thoroughly explained at the approaching International Fisheries Exhibition in London. A subject of this nature comes under class II, "Economic condition of Fishermen," section J, "Contracts of Partnerships." The Committee offer a prize for the best essay on fishing industries, and as the matter is of great interest to Canada, some one should attempt it.—C.

DEPARTMENTAL BLUNDERS.

A New Brunswick Inspector of Fisheries has brought the Government into trouble by interfering with riparian rights. It appears that the Department at Ottawa in its efforts to enforce an order-in-council in direct opposition to the second section of the Fisheries Act and in defiance of the judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, which has recently been confirmed by the Court of Appeal at Ottawa, ordered this Inspector to follow out their instructions. The first suit was that of Spurr *vs.* Venning, which we believe went to appeal. Three suits have since gone against the Department, viz., J. H. Phair, Esq., of Fredericton *vs.* the Inspector of Fisheries, for seizing his fishing tackle; Mr. Phair's damages amount to \$511. The second suit was brought against the same officer for the same action, by Judge Steadman, and resulted in a verdict for damages to the extent of \$3,000. The third suit was brought by Mr. Hanson, of the Crown Lands Office, against the same officer for a similar seizure, and a verdict was given for \$1,000

damages. In all the Department will have to pay \$5,731 for ordering an officer to carry out the instructions of the Government. The above does not include the costs. All this through ill-considered instructions submitted by the Minister at a meeting of Council from whence the order emanated.—C.

ORNITHOLOGICAL QUERIES.

Young Pigeon Hawks (*Hypotriorchis columbarius*, Gr.) were abundant in the Province of Quebec this year. Can any of our correspondents give us additional information regarding the nidification of this species?

A Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*, Bonaparte) was shot lately by W. H. Rintoul, Esq., on the south side of the St. Lawrence, not far from the river. It is in this year's plumage, indicating that it was bred not far from the Island of Montreal. Have the notes of the Whip-poor-will been heard on the Island?

Can any of our readers give us the chemical composition of the saliva used by the Chimney Swallow to build its nest? Why does this Swallow prefer breaking off dead twigs from a tree by force of flight in preference to selecting the same kind of branches which have fallen to the ground?

We notice the Purple Martin (*Progne purpurea* Boie.) every summer in the neighborhood of Montreal. Can any person inform us if they nest on the Island?

How far east in Ontario has the nest of the Ground Robin or Towhee Bunting been found?

Did anyone discover the nest of the Western Grebe (*Podiceps occidentalis*, Lawr.) nesting in the Province of Quebec? The young birds are shot sometimes near Montreal in the fall.—C.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

BY THE EDITOR.

Mr. F. B. Caulfield, a member of the Montreal Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario, obtained the prize at the late Montreal Exhibition for a collection of insects methodically arranged, illustrating the native species injurious to vegetation.

One important omission, probably not thought of, at the late election of officers of the Province of Quebec Forestry Association

is the appointment of an Entomologist. Trees during their growth are more or less subject to the depredations of insects, therefore enquiry will be made regarding the cause. If the Association is to be extensive and successful in their work, the nomination of an honorary consulting Entomologist should not be neglected. The planter is not generally supposed to understand the internal and external diseases of trees in this latitude. It is not too late to remedy the oversight.

I wish to call the attention of Ottawa entomologists to a Hymenopterous gall found by me some years ago near Billing's Bridge. It attacks the roots of a species of *Rubus*. See "Canadian Entomologist," vol. II., pages 68-98. During the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Montreal, in conversation with Mr. Bassett on the subject, he informed me that the gall has not been rediscovered since, and that he is anxious to obtain specimens. Will some one connected with the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club endeavour to find the gall? He will be greatly pleased if some entomologist devotes a little time in the search. Mr. Bassett is working on the genus *Dinastrophus*, and the root-galls of *Rubus* would form quite a valuable addition to American literature on the subject.

In an article on the milk plant and its insect parasites, page 10, vol. I, "Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist," I made out a list of insects which either live on its roots or on the leaves when the plant is progressing towards maturity. So far, I have shown that the milk plant (*Asclepias*) supports insects which are remarkable for two definite colours, red, (reddish-orange) and black. An addition is made this year in the form of a tufted caterpillar *Euchates egle*, Drury, which is also red and black. The common *Asclepias* of Montreal mountain was literally covered with these caterpillars in August, 1882. I collected a number of these larvæ, some of which formed

cocoons. On the 10th September, a Dipterous fly emerged from one of these cocoons which corresponds to the description of the male of *Tachina* (*Lydella*) *doryphora*, Riley, which preys on the larvæ of the Colorado potato beetle. This being a prolific year for *B. egle*, I am anxious to hear of my confreres' experiences in rearing the moth, and especially regarding its parasites in the caterpillar state.

In a skin of a Grizzly Bear examined lately I found several pods of a prickly vetch or pea imbedded in the hair. Each pod contained from two to four peas, evidently in the best state of preservation. Here we find a bearskin carrying healthy seed—probably many days since the animal was shot near the Rocky Mountains—after undergoing the process of dressing. I have noticed some curious ways by which seeds of plants have been distributed, but the present instance is certainly extraordinary. The little pods were found at the base of the hair on the posterior sides of the skin of the animal. They evidently attach themselves to the hair like the seed of the common burdock, but the latter becomes matted in the fur. These pods seem to have a creeping power, as they are covered with numerous spines, some of which are hooked at the point, and they were all found at the base of the hair, from which they were extracted with difficulty. I notice this peculiar mode of seed distribution in order to ascertain if others detected similar circumstances in the hair of quadrupeds.

Speaking of Wasps' nests, at page 150 of "Packard's Guide to the study of Insects," published in 1869, he says that "no parasites have been as yet detected in this country." I look on "this country" entomologically, as embracing the limits of Dr. Le Conte's geographical distribution of Coleoptera—i.e., from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Circle—a plan which Dr. Packard follows in his Guide—therefore Canada is within the meaning of

the term "this country." By referring to page 104 vol. I, "Canadian Entomologist," a description will be found of *Euceros burrus*, Cresson, found by me as a parasite in the nest of *Vespa maculata*, at Ottawa, in October, 1868. I had, at the latter date, discovered a second species attached to the cells of paper-making wasps found near Ottawa, which shows that Mr. Packard should have at least remarked the discovery of one species in this country. My Ottawa friends should look out for the other forms parasitic on wasps occurring in their neighbourhood.

Entomologists please make a note of what Vennor wrote to the Montreal *Witness* on September 1st. He says that "the woods along this portion of the Maine coast are everlastingly green—being of pine—and this color is not much affected by heat or drought. In these woods there is ample scope for the entomologist in studying the habits of the pine-boring beetles which abound. They are still hard at work cutting off the tops of the branches and boring down into the soft pith, in which they deposit their eggs." Entomological knowledge is not advanced one iota by the above. I am loth to make remarks on the subject; but in the first place, to show the ignorance of the writer, I say that the pine boring beetles do not cut off the branches of pine trees, neither do they deposit their eggs in the pith. In fact, the pine-boring beetles will not attack a perfectly healthy tree (if they did there would not be many living trees in the forests to-day) but the moment that decay shows itself, then the parasites appear and the work of destruction commences, not in the living branches, but in the dead wood—the solid trunk. My friend Vennor better let Entomology alone; to commence dabbling into it at this age of this science, will not only be a source of annoyance to himself, but to those actually making it a study; the latter can manfully stand up and tell the truth as there is nothing to be gained from staling otherwise. Vennor's story of the pine woods on the coast of Maine appears similar to that

related by, an ordinary educated European from a ship's deck when passing the Island of Anticosti in June; the landscape looks green and therefore beautiful; there is something enchanting about it, but the eyes of the stranger are deluded; he merely passes by, carrying impressions of his first visit to a new country. That is all—with the exception that he did not see the pine-boring beetles.

In skinning an adult grey squirrel, on the 21st September, a larva of a bot-fly was found beneath the skin, half way between the cheek and upper frontal part of the femora of the right fore leg. The larva (maggot) at this date, measures 7-8 inch long, covered with numerous rust-coloured dots and short stiff hairs. The mouth is provided with two sickle-shaped teeth. The insect belongs to the Order DIPTERA: Family OESTRIDÆ: Genus *Cuterebra*, i.e.—subcutaneous bots beneath the skin of animals. The hole made by the larva measures 2-8th inch in diameter. This insect, it is said, inserts the egg (in fact it is possible that some of the insects belonging to this class of Diptera may be viviparous, nevertheless the wound made by so small an object after its insertion into the animal's skin, would not probably produce sufficient irritation to cause trouble, but when the wound is thoroughly enlarged by the maggot becoming longer and wider, the poor squirrel must suffer while it occupies the cell,) into the squirrel's skin, just in a place where the animal cannot easily reach it with its tongue, and after the parasite penetrates to a sufficient depth, all effort made by the squirrel to destroy the cause of irritation is ineffectual, until the insect attains its perfect larval form, when it ceases to annoy the animal by leaving it altogether.—*Gastrophilus equi*, Fabr, is the species which we call the Horse Bot-fly, and I have known an instance of this insect finding its way into the stomach of a man who resided at Stoneham, north of Quebec. The fly deposits its eggs on the horse's body where the animal can reach

them with its tongue, thereby conducting the eggs into its stomach. This man, after giving his horse water from a pail, foolishly drank a portion of it himself, therefore taking into his stomach a number of Bot-fly eggs which became detached from the horse's lips. Of course he became sick and after suffering days of pain, resorted to an over dose of whisky as the only remedy at hand, when he vomited a number of larva which were sent to me and which I pronounced to be the Horse Bot-fly. There are cases on record of man's death caused from carelessness in drinking water after his horse. Dr. Wright of Toronto has a man's liver in spirits, which is full of larva of the Horse Bot-fly. People cannot be too careful in matters of this kind; it should at least be known that insects which can withstand the temperature of a horse's stomach, may also habituate themselves to live in the larva state in the stomach of man; therefore I say, no matter how clean the exterior skin of the horse may appear, never drink water from the same vessel from which your horse drank. The genus *Cuterebra* are those which seem of interest to us at present. We are anxious to procure further information regarding those that are parasitic on the wild quadrupeds of our forests—such as deer, bear, wolverine, ground-hog, squirrels, hare and the wood-mice. One species *Hypoderma tarandi*, Linn, is said to infect the reindeer. The genus *Astromyia* is thought to inhabit the hare. Of the former genus, Dr. Fitch described a species *Cuterebra emasculator*, Fitch, which lives in the scrotum of the black squirrel, which it is known to emascinate. *C. buccata*, Fabr., inhabits the body of the striped squirrel; it generally attacks the animal in the region of the kidneys.

Butterflies belonging to the genus *PIERIS* (one of the species destroys cabbage in the vicinity of Montreal) were not generally supposed to feed on plants far removed from the latter. In the last number of "Papilio," a proficients magazine devoted to the study of

Butterflies and Moths, edited by Mr. Henry Edwards of New York, I notice an elaborate paper from the pen of my old correspondent R. H. Stretch of San Francisco, Cal. It appears that Dr. Hagen of Cambridge, Mr. S. Henshaw of the Natural History Society of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Stretch, three Entomologists, accompanied the U. S. North Transcontinental Survey this summer. At Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, in July, at an altitude of 1900 feet above the sea, they discovered and partially studied the habits of *Pieris monapia*, Feld., var. *suffusa*, Stretch. During the latter month "the air was alive with butterflies flitting round the pines in countless numbers, and glistening against the dark green of the young timber like the most delicate snowflakes. Some idea of the immense numbers of the insect may be gathered from the fact that in the infected district, on every little pine, though not more than two feet high, each terminal branch of needles, from one to twelve larvæ or pupæ could be counted, and every weed could show its quota of pupæ." The trees which this butterfly destroys in Washington Territory are the Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamii*), the Tamarac (*Pinus contorta*), and the Yellow Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). "The area actually visited, where serious damage has already been committed, extends about twenty-five miles north and south, with an unknown width, and in this region all the Yellow Pines have been nearly or totally stripped of their foliage, as well as many of the smaller species of *Conifera*. The first impression was that fire had scorched the tops of the trees, so brown and withered did they look in their clothing of dark, blackish moss; and before the cause of this effect had been discovered, it was only by persistently remembering that all the large fir trees were green that the idea could be kept out of the mind." Now this insect occurs in California and Vancouver's Island, and "is evidently of very wide distribution, latitude in the north taking the place of altitude in the south, and consequently the same phenomena which we are here called to note may occur in localities where the timber is both denser and more valuable." It will be a poor lookout for our forest pines if this butterfly visits the Dominion, and I cannot see that its further northern course can be prevented; although a delicate butterfly, it has better facilities of coming here than the Colorado beetle had. Yet it may be presumed

that so long as it is not kept down by birds, bats and insect parasites in its present home, it will probably keep within the territory which it now devastates. It appears that nature has supplied this butterfly with an abnormal habit hitherto unknown to the genus on this continent—that of descending from the branches to the ground by means of a silken thread.

THE AMERICAN SNIPE.

(*Gallinago Wilsonii*, Bon.)

The arrival of snipe with us in the spring is very uncertain, but depends entirely upon the state of the season. If the spring opens late they remain here but a few days, passing hurriedly to their breeding grounds in the far-North. On their return from the north with their young, they pay us a visit before going south, reaching us in September; the first cool weather having prompted them to seek winter quarters. They make their autumnal migrations in stages in advance of hard freezing, stopping and resting on the route. The snipe lies best to a dog on warm sunny days, when gentle winds are blowing, and if feeding in high tussock meadows will sometimes not take flight until nearly trodden upon. But during blustery weather, especially if the wind is from the north-east, they are very loth to allow even the most steady dog to come within thirty or forty yards of them. This is more noticeable in the spring, when the birds have first arrived, and are in wisps or bunches, than in autumn, when they appear to have made up their minds to stay for a while previous to moving southward. Sometimes, particularly on a dark drizzling day, which is the weather they prefer for their flights, the flushing of one bird will be the signal for every snipe in the field to rise with a sharp "skeap," "skeap," and the air will be filled with their bleating and their irregular flights. Perhaps they will join in a flock and fly beyond the range of vision or again individual birds may drop with their peculiarly rapid descent until all have settled again. There is no difficulty in marking down a snipe, their quick, dropping motion is unmistakable. Beating for snipe with the wind at one's back, has always been advised by experts, as the bird invariably rises against wind, and flies at an angle towards you, either to the right or left, thus presenting a more easy shot than when going straightaway in a zigzag course. Frequently when flushed, a bird will dart away, flying low at first, but

gradually rising will soon seem but a speck in the sky, and then disappear from view, let the hunter keep for a few minutes his position, and quick as flash the bird may drop down within a few yards of his former resting place. This is not always the case, however, as often the snipe may leave not to return. The probable explanation of this is, that in the first case the ground from which the bird was driven afforded good foul and cover, and the snipe was loth to desert so attractive a spot. In our estimation no sport is comparable to an October day with the snipe if they be tolerably plenty. Undoubtedly the perfection of snipe shooting is had in Florida during the winter months. In some places so thickly do they congregate that a dog is an impediment rather than a help, though a good retriever is very useful when there is much water.

THE GOLDEN PLOVER.

(*Charadrius Virginicus*, Borek.)

This is a fine game bird, confined neither to the interior nor to the coast alone. None of our game birds seem to be more generally known, for it is scattered apparently over the whole face of the land—from the fur countries to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean—breeding in the most northern portions of the continent, to which they annually repair about the beginning of May, and commence their return journey during September. These birds, though naturally timid, and usually very shy of the approach of man, are easily reached, provided the proper precautions are taken by the hunters. In the Western States and prairie land where there is no cover for the gunner they are usually shot from waggons; and from their apparent inattention to enemies thus equipped, it would seem that their fear of humanity is limited to man in his primitive condition only, for after volley upon volley has been poured into their ranks with deadly effect, they pass along in unbroken line only to receive another cross shot in their next circuit of flight as they pass over a favorite feeding place of newly ploughed ground or in a grasshopper or cricket range. In the autumn, and more particularly after a protracted drouth, these birds resort regularly to the sand beaches or rocky points of the nearest streams for the purpose of washing and quenching their thirst. As the flock comes into sight a shrill whistle is usually the first welcome, then the chorus of a hundred

voices chime in as though rejoicing at the sight of the liquid element. Such is their ecstasy as they wheel around over their favorite bar, and such their utter disregard to the booming of guns, that dozens are dropped upon the water, the wounded fluttering in every direction, while the column wheels into line again right over the spot where its dead and wounded companions lie, only to be thinned again and again, until finally driven away. Ordinary precautions seem forgotten or abandoned by these birds when approaching a favorite watering place; and when met with under such circumstances it is conclusive evidence that they have not been long from the breeding grounds, and that most of them are young and inexperienced.

Correspondence.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. McK., Newcastle, N.B.—If you possess "Packard's Guide to the Study of Insects," you have the best work for a student of American Insects. "Harris' Insects injurious to Vegetation" is an accurate work, but we have no book published in the United States or Canada specially devoted to one order of insects. There are seven distinct orders of insects, all of which are largely represented in America, and it will require many more years of collecting and careful investigation before we can obtain separate works on the orders of American insects. You do not inform us what order you study. Let us know, and we may lead you to obtain information. In regard to English names for our insects, we question if they can be applied even to the butterflies of this continent. The extent of territory is so great and the species so diversified that Mr. Scudder of Boston, an eminent entomologist who attempted it is now ridiculed for so doing. Latin names are certainly preferable and more simple, especially for classification, and a child can learn and retain them almost as easily as a dressmaker remembers the names of the paraphernalia of her business.

SUB.—In the last issue of THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST, a copy of which is before me, I notice the following article under the signature of "C."—"The Sherbrooke Examiner of the 14th ultimo, made a charge against Mr. W. C. Willis, Fishery Overseer, for "granting permits to take salmon from the tributaries of the St. Francis River with 'fly and minnow.'" I beg to state that no such article as the above ever appeared in the Examiner or any other paper, consequently there is no truth in it; it is purely a stretch of the imagi-

nation of the writer. Among other extraordinary things he alleges that W. C. W. took the "Star's sport by the nose!" And becoming somewhat mixed, he says, "some one in the Department must have given liberty to catch salmon in the two rivers, and if any one gives additional information as to the facts, the subject matter will be properly sifted." As the Department, or any one else, never contemplated giving any such liberty, there can be nothing to "sift." The entire article exhibits great want of candour or ignorance, or something best known to the writer. W. C. W.

Sherbrooke, 2nd October, 1882.

NOTE.—Since the inception of THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST, articles bearing the signature "C" have been written by the Editor. The first remarks coming under our notice relative to granting permits to take salmon on the St. Francis river appeared in the Star, who quoted the Sherbrooke Examiner. Subsequent seemingly corroborative statements were published in the Star, under the signature "One who has caught salmon with a rod." This was followed by a letter from "W. C. W.," an extract from which is given in last month's issue of this journal, wherein he says that "the Fisheries Department, as a great favour, granted fifteen days to catch a few salmon by the only means they can be taken in that river." There is no stretch of imagination or anything mixed in the matter on our side of the fence, but the correspondence indicates something wrong. May we ask if "W. C. W." wrote that letter to the Star, where it is stated that "the most fascinating fly has been thrown across them, but all in vain, not a rise can be got, though the burnished sides of the tempting beauties are plainly visible beneath the current." How can "W. C. W." harmonize the statement of a fifteen days' grant to catch salmon in the St. Francis, with the last paragraph of his above letter? Does he wish to take the Editor of this journal by the nose? In regard to "W. C. W." taking the Star's sport by the nose, literal phrases are generally used metaphorically, therefore the ontology has no existence unless "W. C. W." wrote that letter.—C.

COLEOPTERA FOUND IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BY WILLIAM COOPER.

ONTHOPHAGUS luteobronis, *Strum.*

APHODIUS 1 fossor, *Linn.*

2 limitarius, *Linn.*

3 ruficola, *Mels.*

4 granarius, *Linn.*

5 inquinatus, *Herbst.*

6 vittatus, *Say.*

7 foetidus, *Fabr.*

ATENIUS stercorator, *Fabr.*
 EUPARIA gracilis, *Lec.*
 ODONTIUS siliicornis, *Say.*
 GEOTRUPES 1 splendidus, *Fabr.*
 2 Blackburnii, "
 3 excrementi, *Say.*
 4 egerici, *Germer.*
 NIGRUS obscurus, *LeConte.*
 TROX 1 sordidus, "
 2 capillaris, *Say.*
 3 porcutus, "
 4 terrestris, "
 5 aequalis, "
 EURYTOMIA Inda, *Linn.*
 HOPLIA 1 trifasciata, *Say.*
 2 molesta, *Hald.*
 DICHELOXICHA 1 elongata, *Schoen.*
 2 linearis, *Gyll.*
 3 albicollis, *Barn.*
 SERICA 1 vespertina, *Schoen.*
 2 sericea, *Ill.*
 3 iricolor, *Say.*
 4 trochiformis, *Barn.*
 DIPLTAXYS 1 tristis, *Kirby.*
 2 liberta, *Germ.*
 LACHNOSTERNA 1 cognata, *Barn.*
 2 ilicis, *Knock.*
 3 hirticula, "
 4 balia, *Say.*
 5 fusca, *Frohl.*
 POLYPHYLLA variolosa, *Hentz.*
 ANOMALA varians, *Fabr.*
 LIGYRUS relictus, *Say.*
 APHONUS frater, *Lec.*
 CREMASTOCHILUS, *Harrisii, Kirby.*
 OSMODERMA 1 scabra, *Paliss.*
 2 erimicola, *Knock.*
 TRICHUS 1 affinis, *Gory.*
 2 piger, *Fabr.*
 CHALCOPHORA Virginica, *Drury.*
 DICERCA 1 divaricata, *Say.*
 2 tenebrosa, *Kirby.*
 3 tuberculata, *Say.*
 4 lacustris, *LeConte.*
 5 prolongata, "
 6 obscura, *Fabr.*
 EUPRISTOCERUS cogitans, *Web.*
 ANCYLOCHIRA rusticorum, *Lec.*
 PEGILONOTA cyanipes, *Say.*
 ANTHRAXIA subneca, *Lec.*
 BUPRESTIS 1 fasciata, *Fabr.*
 2 sexplagiata, *Lec.*
 3 lineata, *Fabr.*
 4 maculiventris, *Say.*
 5 Nuttalli, *Kirby.*
 6 striata, *Fabr.*

MELANOPHILA 1 longipes, *Say.*
 2 fulvoguta, *Harris.*
 3 Drummondii, *Say.*
 CHRYSOBOTHRIS 1 chrysoda, *Ill.*
 2 quadrimpressa, *Lap.*
 3 dentipes, *Germer.*
 4 temerata, *Fabr.*
 5 soror, *Lec.*
 6 trincervia, *Kirby.*
 AGRILUS 1 gravis, *Lec.*
 2 otiosus, *Say.*
 3 pallidus, "
 4 biliniatus, *Weber.*
 5 viridifrons, *LeConte.*
 6 fulgens, "
 BRACHYS ovata, *Weber.*
 TROSCHEUS Chevrolati, *Baur.*
 MICRORHAGUS imperfectus, *Lec.*
 FORNAX 1 cylindricollis, *Say.*
 2 Orchesides, *Newman.*
 EPIPHANIS cornutus, *Fuchs.*
 ADELOCERA 1 pennata, *Fabr.*
 2 aurorata, *Say.*
 3 marmorata, *Fabr.*
 4 brevicornis, *Lec.*
 5 impressicollis, *Say.*
 ALAUS 1 oculatus, *Linn.*
 2 myops, *Fabr.*
 CARDIOPHORUS 1 cardisee, *Say.*
 2 amicus, *Mels.*
 3 convexulus, *Lec.*
 CRYPTOHYPNUS 1 abbreviatus, *LeConte.*
 2 gramnicollis, "
 3 bicolor, *Fuchs.*
 4 pulchellus, *Linn.*
 5 pectoralis, *Say.*
 (ENOSTETHUS femoralis, *Lec.*
 ELATER 1 linteus, *Say.*
 2 semicinctus, *Rand.*
 3 apicatus, *Say.*
 4 phoenicapterus, *LeConte.*
 5 luctuosus, "
 6 fuscatus, *Mels.*
 7 nigricans, *Lec.*
 8 pedalis, *Candleze.*
 9 lacustris, *Lec.*
 10 sanguinipennis, *Say.*
 11 rubricus, *Say.*
 12 obliquus, "
 13 protervus, *Lec.*
 14 nigricollis, *Germ.*
 15 pallus, *Cand.*
 16 miniipennis, *Lec.*
 LUDIUS abruptus, *Say.*
 DRASTERIUS dorsalis, *Say.*

(Continued from page 172, No. 9.)

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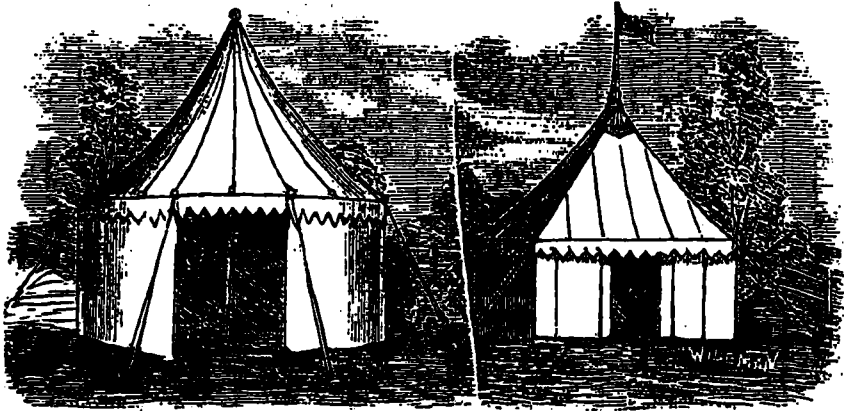
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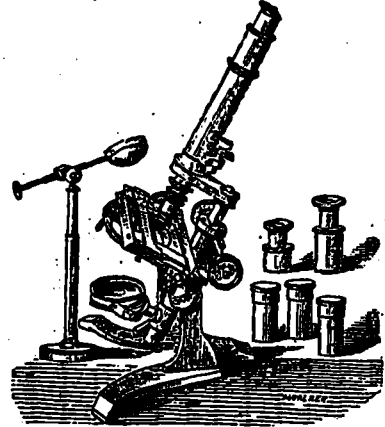
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