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July 1891.

THE  
\* OTTAWA NATURALIST \*  
VOLUME V. No. 4.

THE  
TRANSACTIONS.

Of the  
\* Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club \*  
(Organized March, 1879. Incorporated March, 1884.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Behring Sea Seal Commission .....	73
Extinct Canadian Vertebrates from the Miocene Rocks of the North- West Territories of Canada.....	74
Report of the Ornithological Branch for the year 1890 .....	77
Report of the Botanical Branch, 1890 .....	80
Excursion No. 1.....	84
Excursion No. 2 .....	85
Henry Edwards.....	87
A. A. A. S.....	88

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## THE BEHRING SEA SEAL COMMISSION.

Every member of the OTTAWA FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB must feel proud that one of our most highly esteemed members, Dr. G. M. Dawson, First Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, should have been chosen as one of the two British Commissioners entrusted with the investigation of the habits of the Fur Seal in the Behring Sea. The United States Commissioner is our corresponding member, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, of Washington, who won such golden opinions from all who had the good fortune to meet him in Ottawa a few years ago when he attended our spring outing to Kingsmere, on the occasion of the excursion given by the Club to the Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada. There are no two men in America better fitted to carry out this important investigation, and the association of their names with that of Sir George Baden-Powell, the English Commissioner, ensures that the work will be done in a thorough and scientific manner. Dr. Dawson is the eldest son of Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University. He was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, August 1st, 1849. Although a comparatively young man, his career has been a brilliant and useful one. Educated at McGill University, Montreal, and the Royal School of Mines, London, England, to the associateship of which he was admitted in 1872, and where he held the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarship, given by the Prince of Wales, and took the Edward Forbes Medal in Paleontology and the Murchison Medal in Geology. He was appointed Geologist and Naturalist to Her Majesty's Boundary Commission in 1873, and investigated the country along the boundary of Canada and the United States, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. In 1875 he issued his report under the title of "The Geology and Resources of the 49th Parallel," and in the same year received an appointment upon the Geological Survey of Canada, since which time he has done much valuable work in exploring the unknown regions of British Columbia and the North-West Territories. In 1877 he commanded the Yukon river expedition to Alaska, making a boat voyage of 300 miles, with one portage of 50 miles, from the basin of the Liard to the Yukon. Dr. Dawson has travelled extensively and studied in Europe. He is a member of many scientific bodies, and was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada. He is a Doctor of Science, and is also an LL.D. both of Queen's University, Kingston, and McGill Univer

sity. In recognition of his services to the science of Geology, he was this year awarded the Bigsby Medal by the Geological Society of England, and on June 4th was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England, the highest honour which can be conferred on a scientific man. As a writer, Dr. Dawson is clear, terse and simple, and the chief characteristics of his work are accuracy and thoroughness.

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EXTINCT CANADIAN VERTEBRATES  
FROM THE  
MIOCENE ROCKS OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES  
OF CANADA.

The following is an abstract of a most interesting address delivered by Mr. H. M. Ami, First Assistant Palæontologist of the Geological Survey Department, upon one of the afternoon excursions, to the Museum last winter. There were about 80 members and friends in attendance.

Amongst the more recent and interesting additions to the collections in the National Museum on Sussex Street, Ottawa, Canada, are the mammalian and fish remains from the Tertiary rocks of the Canadian North-West. These collections, which were made by Messrs. R. G. McConnell and T. C. Weston especially, have been recently studied by Prof. E. D. Cope, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and the result of his observations will soon be made known in a memoir now in print, published by the Geological Survey Department. The specimens in question are now on exhibition in the upright cases of the Museum, and from the labels attached the following interesting forms are noticed of special interest.

EXTINCT RHINOCEROS.

*Menodus angustigenis*—This is the name which Prof. Cope has given to the largest species of hoofed animal analogous to the rhinoceros that has ever yet been discovered, and which, in early Tertiary times, was roaming about in the extinct forests of the now treeless

prairie regions of Canada. The best portion of the skull of one individual may be seen about three feet long and eighteen inches across, with the frontal bones and snout preserved; also the two horn-cores and portions of the upper jaw with several huge molars *in situ*. The lower jaw of the same individual was also found with the teeth beautifully preserved. Some of these teeth are nearly four inches across and three inches in thickness, being nearly four inches in length, with lengthened roots and sharply cut crowns. The *humerus*, *femur*, *tibia* and many horn-cores, bones of the pelvic arch, and of various other portions of the skeleton were also found, making in all a beautiful display of fossil bones belonging to as huge and ferocious a beast as any of those which to-day are found in the jungles of an African or Indian forest.

Besides this form of *Menodus*, Prof. Cope has recognized a number more to which he has given separate specific designations, so that we find that there existed in Canada not only this huge and ferocious individual, but other allied creatures. These included *Menodus syceras* Cope; *M. Proutii*, Cope; *M. Americanus*, Cope, and *M. Selwyni*, Cope. They all belong to Miocene Tertiary strata, occurring in the vicinity of Swift Current, N.W.T. These belong to the family of the Titanotheridæ and form a group of animals analogous to the modern rhinoceros.

#### EXTINCT BOAR.

*Elotherium Mortoni*, Leidy. Amongst the specimens on exhibition and collected by Mr. Weston, may be seen an almost perfect lower left ramus of this extinct mammal, allied to the modern wild boar and domestic pig, all of which belong to the family of the Charopotamidæ. This creature was of huge dimensions, the specimen in question being nearly 10 inches in length, and the teeth are beautifully preserved in a spotted grey and yellowish coloured lime-rock. This is the first time that this form has been found so far north on the American Continent.

#### EXTINCT DEER.

LEPTOMERYX MAMMIFER, Cope. This new species, and a member of the family of the *Tragulidæ*, appears to be one of the ancestors of the deer tribe, being both a ruminant and ungulate mammal, a very well preserved portion of the lower jaw, with several teeth *in situ* has permitted Prof. Cope to establish its relations and affinities, and it forms

a valuable addition to the fauna of those times which preceded the advent of the great ice age, when all these types disappeared and made room for the mastodon, the mammoth and other creatures, including the megalonyx and its allies.

#### OTHER EXTINCT FORMS.

Besides the above, may be seen a large *incisor* belonging to a large carnivore allied to the modern dog or wolf, the tooth of an oreodont, an extinct hare: *Palaeolagus turgidus*, Cope, belonging to the family of the Leporidae, also a species of *Trionyx*, which Prof. Cope has called *T. leucopotamicus* from the fact that similar forms occur also in the so-called White River series or formation in the Territories of the United States to the south. But besides the above, we find also extinct forms allied to the squirrels: *Hypetraxulus rever-sus*, Cope, and also a large number of bones of siluroid fishes belonging to the genera *Amiurus*, *Rhineastes*, etc.

Amongst these we find *Amiurus McConnelli*, *A. cancellatus*, all described by Cope; also *Amia macrospondylia*, and *Amia Selwyniana*, and *Rhineastes rheas*, Cope.

Then come the remains of a species of *Styleris*, an extinct turtle belonging to the family of the *Testudinata*, one of the Chelonians.

#### LAST BUT NOT LEAST

come the representatives of the two genera *Chalicotherium* and *Hemipsalodon*. The latter form, described under the name of *H. grandis*, Cope, affords another example of an extinct type of hyæna much larger than any of the modern living forms. It belongs to the family of the *Hyenodontidae* and forms part of a sub-order of that family with very large representatives. The genus *Chalicotherium*, one of the family of Chalicotheridæ, has certain affinities to the rhinoceros, which in size and proportions it greatly resembled.

Thus it will be seen that from the Miocene Tertiary strata of the Swift Current River not far from the line of the Canadian Pacific Rail way, as well as from the treeless prairie region, there was once a large fauna, the remains of which are entombed in these beds, and some of which now adorn the cases of the National Museum of the Capital.

REPORT OF THE ORNITHOLOGICAL BRANCH FOR THE  
YEAR 1890.

*To the Council of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club :*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The leaders of the above named branch have the honour to report that during the year 1890 five observers reported their observations in this district, covering one hundred and fifty species and sub species, seven of which are new to our list. One of these observers, we are glad to say, was a lady member, Miss Gertrude Harmer, who, though beginning when the summer was half over, and with scarcely any previous knowledge of the birds, made a list of sixty-five species. It is also gratifying to note that four of the seven new records were made by a new hand, and one of our youngest working members, Mr. F. A. Saunders. With some assistance from his brother, Mr. W. E. Saunders of London, Ont., he made a list during the year of 122 species, whilst the two leaders who worked in the district made but 107 and 108 respectively. These figures are given to show the members of the Club what may be done during spare hours by a novice in the first year's work, and it is hoped they may encourage others to follow the example set by the members above referred to.

The additions to the list are as follows, the numbers prefixed being those of the A. O. U. Check-list :—

120. *Phalacrocorax dilophus*, Double-crested Cormorant. A young one was shot about Oct. 1st at Shirley's Bay, near Britannia, by Mr. C. G. Rogers and sent to W. J. Henry, taxidermist, to be mounted.

223. *Phalaropus lobatus*, Northern Phalarope. One obtained by Mr. A. G. Kingston, Sept. 10th, near Burritt's Rapids on the Rideau.

354a. *Falco rusticolus gyrfalco*, Gyrfalcon. One shot by Mr. E. White, Dec. 23rd, at the foot of Lt.-Col. White's garden on the bank of the Rideau in the city.

366. *Asio wilsonianus*, American Long-eared Owl. One shot by Mr. F. A. Saunders in a piece of woods north of the Experimental Farm, July 7th.

474. *Otocoris alpestris*, Horned Lark. This species was found by Mr. F. A. Saunders to be quite abundant on the Experimental Farm

from April 19th to May 25th, and again from Sept. 26th to Oct. 28th and easily distinguishable from its variety *praticola*, which arrives here about the end of February, remains to breed, and leaves about the beginning of November. Though both were nominally recorded before this is virtually a new record, as they were never satisfactorily distinguished till 1890.

536. *Calcarius lapponicus*. Lapland Longspur. Mr. F. A. Saunders also found this species abundant at the farm in company with the last species and with Snowflakes (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) till May 25th, an unusually late date for winter birds in this latitude. The Longspurs were again seen in the fall from Oct. 3rd to Nov. 18. Till 1890 we were without a record of this species.

672. *Dendroica palmarum*. Palm Warbler. This species was found by Messrs. W. E. and F. A. Saunders on 3rd July, breeding and rather common in the Mer Blue. Both adults and young were secured and carefully identified by Ridgway's Manual as true *palmarum* and not var. *hypochrysea* which occurs sparingly here as a migrant. The former were again seen in the same locality by Messrs. Kingston and Lees, Aug. 9th.

Besides the above, the following more or less rare birds were observed, the common names and A. O. U. numbers alone being given:

- 231. *Dowitcher*, May 22nd, E. White.
- 234. *Knot* (full breeding plumage), June 4th, E. White.
- 239. *Fectoral Sandpiper*, Oct. 2nd, Miss G. Harmer.
- 272. *American Golden Plover*, Oct. 18th, F. A. Saunders.
- 337. *Red-tailed Hawk*, April 18th, G. R. White.
- 356. *Duck Hawk*, July 11th, F. A. Saunders.
- 357. *Pigeon Hawk*, Dec. 19th, W. A. D. Lees.
- 387. *Yellow-billed Cuckoo*, June 27th, G. R. White. A pair nested in Lt.-Col. White's garden and raised young. The male and young escaped. The female was shot.
- 401. *American Three-toed Woodpecker*, Sept. 28th and 29th, Oct. 12th and 13th, F. A. Saunders.
- 405. *Pileated Woodpecker*, Oct. 13, A. G. Kingston.
- 466a. *Traill's Flycatcher*. This species seems to have become quite common here in the last two years.

521. *American Crossbill*. On July 3rd Mr. W. A. D. Lees saw a small flock of these birds, apparently young of the year, with bills not quite fully developed. They seemed to be picking up something from the sand of a newly made road in Ottawa East.

528. *Redpoll*, May 22nd, F. A. Saunders. A late date for the species.

533. *Pine Siskin*, May 16th, F. A. Saunders. Also late.

563. *Field Sparrow*, May 6th, W. A. D. Lees.

622a. *White-rumped Shrike*. On July 22nd Capt. Veith handed Mr. Kingston a shrike which seemed to him about midway between this variety and the true *ludovicianus*.

628. *Yellow-throated Vireo*. May 10th, A. G. Kingston.

572a. *Yellow Palm Warbler*. May 10th, A. G. Kingston.

758. *Olive-backed Thrush*. Oct. 11th, A. G. Kingston.

The following warblers have been rather unexpectedly found here during the breeding season, viz. :—657 *Magnolia* ; 662 *Blackburnian* ; 685 *Wilson's*.

A nest of the *Florida Gallinule* (219) were taken by Messrs. W. E. and F. A. Saunders near Kars on the Rideau, July 9th, containing seven eggs, partly incubated. The same gentlemen also discovered on July 7th, that gem of all ornithological prizes a nest of the *Ruby-throated Hummingbird*. It was in process of building and they had the rare privilege of watching the bird working at it for about an hour. On the 12th the completed nest with two fresh eggs was taken.

As there is some doubt among the leaders as to the comparative abundance in this district of the *Wood Thrush* and the *Hermit Thrush*, the members of the branch will confer a favor on the leaders by making a careful investigation of this question during the coming year, taking especial care in the identification of each species.

The leaders are glad to be able to announce that they have in preparation for the pages of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST, and almost completed a list of all the birds recorded for this district up to the end of 1890.\* In view of this fact it has been thought better not to publish the usual list of dates of arrival and departure. This list has,

\* This was published in the June number.

however, been compiled and may be consulted by members interested. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. A. D. LEES,  
A. G. KINGSTON,  
JOHN MACCOUN,  
Leaders.

Ottawa, 27th January, 1891

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### THE BIRDS OF OTTAWA.

Readers will please make the following corrections in the list of birds published in the *NATURALIST*, Vol. v, No. 2: p. 42, No. 474, after "1890" read "by Mr. F. A. Saunders": No, 48, after "*americanus*" read "American Crow." p. 43, No. 536, after "November 18th" read "(F. A. Saunders)": p. 46, No. 685, strike out the word "breeding".

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### REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL BRANCH, 1890.

*To the Council of the Ottawa Field-Naturalist Club.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The leaders beg to report that active work in this branch has been maintained in a satisfactory manner throughout the season. Fresh plants have been added to the *Flora Ottawaensis*, and good work has been done by new botanists in confirming past records and discovering new localities. Many of these have already been recorded in the *Flora* now being published as a supplement to the *OTTAWA NATURALIST*. This work which has been of considerable assistance to beginners, will, we trust, be finished early next year. Efforts have been put forth by the leaders at the General and Sub-excursions to make their branch popular and useful to all who attend those meetings. The addresses have been attentively listened to, and the interest shown has been very encouraging. One of the series of Sub-Excursions to the Geological Survey Museum, which have been such an instructive feature of the Club's work during this winter, was ably conducted by Prof. Macoun. The leaders

take the liberty of specially drawing the attention of the members of the Club to the exceptional advantages we derive from having the Geological Survey Department located at Ottawa. This, however, we feel it our duty to mention, would be only of comparative value were it not for the great courtesies which are at all times extended to our members by the Director and officers of the survey. As leaders of the Botanical Branch, we have particular pleasure in testifying to the cordial and ready assistance always given by Prof. Macoun and his assistant, Mr. James M. Macoun. During the past season the leaders, assisted by Prof. Macoun, have been devoting some time to the study of mosses. Prof. Macoun has during the winter worked out the collections of *Sphagnum* and has furnished us with the list which is appended to this report. Prof. Macoun's *Catalogue of Canadian Plants* has been completed during the year and will be of inestimable value to our Botanists. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Scott have made a special study of the willows found in this locality with good results, which will be given in the *Flora Ottawaensis*.

The leaders beg to call the attention of members to the newly formed Canadian Botanists' Correspondence Association, which has been formed by Mr. J. A. Morton, of Wingham, Ont., Mr. J. Dearness, of London, Ont., and some other botanists. The object of this association is to help botanists by giving them facilities for exchanging herbarium specimens and becoming acquainted with other botanists in different parts of the country. We anticipate that much good will result from this organization and recommend it to the notice of our botanical members.

The following plants of interest, but not new to the list, may be referred to here:

A fine fruiting specimen of the curious introduced crucifer *Neslia paniculata*, which has flowers resembling *Erysimum cheiran thoides*, a sparse stellate pubescence and small roundish seed-pods, was found in an oat field near the Hog's Back.

*Nuphar Advena* + *Kalmiana*. Fine flowering specimens of this magnificent hybrid were found in Brigham's Creek in August.

*Bellis perennis*. The English Daisy has been several times observed for one or two years after lawns have been sown with English seed, but like *Plantago lanceolata*, seldom lives many years.

*Chenopodium Botrys*. An interesting sub-excursion was held by the branch, and the members visited an excavation on Sandy Hill at the invitation of Lt.-Col. White, to examine the flora which had appeared subsequent to the carting away of the surface sand. An interesting feature was that, several plants not observed as growing in the immediate locality before, now appeared, and the above named attractive goose-foot was the most conspicuous amongst these.

*Cornus sericea* was found at Billings' Bridge.

*Cornus paniculata*. Several nice bushes were observed on the light-house Island above Aylmtr.

*Aspidium Goldianum*. A new locality for this grand fern was discovered near Kingsmere in the Chelsea Mountains.

*Asplenium angustifolium*. A pleasing and somewhat novel record has to be made with regard to this beautiful fern. Some 15 years ago a few plants were discovered near Hemlock Lake. When this same locality was visited last autumn the delicate and pale green fronds could be seen in large clumps extending over nearly an acre.

Amongst the new records two of the Orchids are worthy of special mention *Habenaria virescens* was found in abundance at Thurso by Mr. Scott, *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana* a beautiful and highly-scented Ladies Tresses was found by Mr. Scott at Templeton, and on Kettle Island soon afterwards by Mr. Robert B. Whyte.

JAMES FLETCHER,  
R. B. WHYTE,  
W. SCOTT,  
Leaders.

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#### FLORA OTTAWAENSIS.

The following is a list of the additions to the local list discovered since the last report which have not already been recorded:—

*Brassica campestris* var. *oleifera*, Elgin Street, Sept. 1, W. Scott.

*Fragaria Virginiana*, Duch, v. *Illinoensis*, Gray, Rockcliffe, May 12, J. M. Macoun.

*Dianthus Armeria*, L. Hartwell's Locks, July 10, J. Fletcher.

*Amarantus blitoides*, Wat., Hartwell's Locks, Sept. 3, W. Scott.

*Centaurea nigra*, L., Thurso, Aug. 7, W. Scott.

- Helianthus decapetalus*, L., Casselman, Aug 16, W. Scott.  
*Monotropa hypopitys*, L., (ripe fruit), Kirk's Ferry, Sept. 6, T. J. McLaughlin.  
*Scrophularia nodosa* L., v. *Marilandica*, Gray, Casselman, June 21, W. Scott.  
*Physostegia Virginiana*, Benth, Billings Bridge, Sept. 20, W. Scott.  
*Lobelia Kalmii*, L., Skead's Mills, Aug., R. B. Whyte.  
*Spiranthes Romanzoffiana*, Cham., Templeton, July 23, W. Scott.  
*Habenaria virescens*, Spreng., Thurso, Aug. 7, W. Scott.  
*Allium Canadense*, Kalm., Billings Bridge, July, J. Fletcher.  
*Streptopus amplexifolius*, D.C., Kingsmere, May 24, J. Fletcher.  
*Elatine Americana*, Arn., Brigham's Creek, Sept., J. Fletcher.  
*Eatonia Pennsylvanica*, Gray, Stewarton, Hull, July, J. Fletcher.

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List of the species of the Genus *Sphagnum* found at Ottawa.

1. *Sphagnum Girgenshonii* Russ. McKay's wood.  
 ——— *Var. hygrophyllum* Warnst. Beechwood.
2. *S. fuscum*, (Schpr.) von Klinggraeff. *Var. fuscescens*. Warnst.  
 Abundant in Mer Bleue.  
 ——— *Var. pallescens*, Warnst. Abundant in Mer Bleue.
3. *S. tenellum*, (Schpr.) von Klinggraeff. *Var. rubellum* Wils. Very  
 fine and abundant in Mer Bleue.
4. *S. acutifolium*, (Ehrh in part.) Russ. and Warnst. Very common in  
 peat bogs Mer. Bleue, etc.  
 ——— *Var. versicolor*, Warnst. Common in Mer Bleue.  
 ——— *Var. pallescens*, Warnst. Mer Bleue.
5. *S. recurvum*, (Beauv.) Russ. and Warnst. *Var. pulchrum*, Lindb.  
 In woods by the Mer Bleue.  
 ——— *Var. mucronatum*, Russ. Wet woods near Beechwood.  
 ——— *Var. amblyphyllum*, Russ. Abundant in pools in the Mer  
 Bleue.

- Var. *parvifolium*, (Sendt.) Warnst. In woods along the Mer Bleue.
6. *S. squarrosus*, Pers. Var. *speciosum*, Warnst. Woods near McKay's Lake.
- Var. *semisquarrosus*, Russ. In woods along the Mer Bleue
7. *S. Wulfianum* Girg. Var. *macroclanm*, Warnst. Woods near Beechwood.
- Var. *viride*, Warnst. Race Course, Oct. 11th.
8. *S. cymbifolium*, Ehrh. Var. *laeve*, Warnst. Abundant in Mer Bleue, also at the Race Course.

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#### EXCURSION No. 1.

“When is the first excursion to be?” is the question asked, by many anxious enquirers, every spring as soon as the leaves begin to unfold and the genial smile of nature once more greets the eager naturalist who has been impatiently waiting for snow and winter to pass away, that he might lay aside his books and dried specimens and go to the woods to worship his goddess and learn more of her creatures, and thus find the only true rest from the cares and worries of the every day world.

The first excursion is always one of the best attended of the whole year, and that held this spring, at the end of May, was no exception to the general rule. King's Mountain, in the Chelsea Mountains, has now become recognized as “the best place” for the first outing.

The weather, early in the morning of the day chosen, looked rather doubtful, and this had the effect of keeping some who would have attended from doing so. However, more than 100 ladies and gentlemen turned up and left the rendezvous at 9.15 in six large vans. The day was decidedly hot, but the cool breeze which all day blew from the mountains, rendered the trip to the woods most agreeable. Kingsmere was reached by noon, and after lunch the president, Dr. R. W. Ells,

announced the programme and gave the names of the leaders who were present. Nearly the whole party ascended the mountain, under the leadership of Mr. R. B. Whyte, who in his usual genial way answered the questions of all enquirers. The steep slopes and glades resounded with merry laughter as the eager excursionists spread out over the mountain side and vied with each other in trying to find something new. When the party re-assembled before leaving, the usual addresses were given. Mr. William Scott, the botanical leader, was first called upon by the president. He spoke of many plants in an easy and instructive manner and imbued his hearers with some of his own enthusiasm as he drew attention to the various points of interest in the various flowers exhibited. The delicate mauve bells of *Clematis verticillaris* were admired by all, as well as many other floral treasures. Mr. A. G. Kingston told of the habits of the birds seen, and described their notes. The attractive manner in which he treated his subject held the attention of all present. Mr. Fletcher spoke of the insects collected, and also on some fungous diseases and edible fungi. The edible Morell (*Morchella esculenta*) was shown, as well as a somewhat similar fungus of the genus *Helvella*. Mr. H. P. Brumell gave a simple and most interesting account of some of the more important minerals in the Laurentian formation at the conclusion of which he was loudly applauded. Before leaving, Dr. Ells congratulated the members on the success of the meeting, which every one present felt was largely due to the excellent management of the excursion committee, and also to the kindness and attention of the President and Mrs. Ells, who were untiring in their efforts to make every one present enjoy the day thoroughly.

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#### EXCURSION No. 2.

The second general excursion of the Club was held on Saturday, the 27th June, when Montebello was visited. Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable weather for a river trip—the morning being very cool with a high wind—about sixty of the members and their friends availed themselves of the opportunity of again visiting the village so

famous in civil, military, and natural history. Among those who have not been seen at previous excursions of the club were noticed Dr. Wilson and his three sisters from Cumberland, and the Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Gorman, of Ottawa.

Montebello is about 45 miles from Ottawa, on the left bank of the Ottawa River, and was during the rebellion of 1837-8 the scene of considerable military action. Here stand the old homestead and grounds of the Hon. Mr. Papineau, whose father figures so prominently in Canadian history on account of the part he took in that struggle. The house stands in a park which, to all appearance, is a primitive forest beautifully laid out in drives, foot-paths and flower beds. In this park are several other buildings, including a chapel, a museum and a lodge, each in a separate stone building kept scrupulously clean and in good order by a staff of workmen continuously employed. As the morning wore away, the day became warm and the trip enjoyable, and after a run of four hours on the "Empress" the excursionists were landed safely at the wharf. Ample justice having been done to the contents of the baskets, the party proceeded to the grounds mentioned, where the Hon. Mr. Papineau was waiting to receive and welcome them, and in his usual courteous manner threw open the museum and explained the arrangement of the armory and the various implements of war, as well as the meaning and uses of the numerous curiosities there to be seen. The whole place presents a sight of antiquity, and to those familiar with the early history of the country calls up reminiscences of the gravest nature. After viewing the many objects of interest in the museum and park, the botanical section, under the leadership of Mr. R. B. Whyte, went to the woods and mountains to the north of the village, where many rarities of the vegetable world were collected and brought back to the landing barely in time to catch the boat on her return trip from Grenville at 3 p. m. When Mr. Whyte had finished arranging his plants, Mr. T. J. MacLaughlin, First Vice-President of the club, addressed the members and passengers, and after explaining to the latter that it was customary for the leaders to give addresses on the collections and observations made by them during the day, and that the Captain had given them permission to do so on the boat, he called on Mr. Whyte to speak on botany. Mr. Whyte, in his usual forcible

and earnest manner, enumerated the various plants, which were of unusual interest, and gave interesting accounts of their habits, medicinal qualities and other uses known to science, answered questions and gave much valuable information to eager and numerous inquiries among the passengers. Mr. MacLaughlin again addressed those present, and after expressing his regret at the absence of so many of the leaders, spoke at length on the advantages of a knowledge of natural history and of the good work the club was doing for science in cultivating a taste for the subject, and emphasized the affirmation that although the club was not aided by Government, nor by any other source outside of its individual membership fees, it was doing as much for the cause of science, if not more, than any other institution of the kind in North America. The party returned to the city at 7.30, well satisfied that they had spent a pleasant and profitable day.

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### HENRY EDWARDS.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of our highly esteemed corresponding member, Henry Edwards, who died of dropsy in New York, 9th June last. By his death, one of the most devoted lovers of science and art has passed away. As an Entomologist, Mr. Edwards had few equals, and he possessed one of the largest private collections of insects in the world. His courtesy in naming specimens, and his generosity in helping others were well known by all his correspondents. His death will be deplored by many grateful and loving friends.

Mr. Edwards was an Englishman, and was born at Ross in Herefordshire, August 27th, 1830. When quite young he showed much talent as an actor, and frequently took part in amateur theatricals. In 1853 he sailed for Australia and took to the stage as a profession. From Australia he went to South America and lived for some time in Peru and Panama. In 1867 he reached San Francisco, where he stayed ten years, during which time he took an active interest in th

California Academy of Sciences, and made many friends. In 1877 he moved to the east where he made his first appearance in Boston. In 1879 he went to New York and was for many years manager of Wallack's Theatre. In 1889 he left New York for his old home in Australia, but returned again in 1890.

As an Entomologist, Mr. Edwards had a world-wide reputation, and was recognized as one of the highest authorities in North America. Through his own generosity, we have in our club library most of his valuable papers. Amongst these his "Descriptions of Pacific Coast Lepidoptera," and "Bibliographical Catalogue of the Described Transformations of North American Lepidoptera," are very valuable to the working Entomologist. His death will deprive many of an able and kind helper, as well as of a friend, who even through his correspondence had endeared himself to those who never had the pleasure of meeting him.

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A. A. A. S.

Beginning August 12th next, a series of meetings extending over two weeks is to be held at Washington, D.C. These meetings will be of the utmost interest. On August 12th the first meeting will be held of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. August 17th the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science begins its sessions, and also on the same day the meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologist, of which Mr. Fletcher of this club is the President for the year. These meetings will take two days, and on the 19th the American Association for the Advancement of Science begins its week of meetings and entertainments. Washington is undoubtedly now the scientific centre of the North American continent, and great preparations have been made to ensure the success of these meetings. Everyone who could possibly attend them should make a special effort to do so.



## SUMMARY

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# Canadian Mining Regulations.

## NOTICE.

THE following is a summary of the Regulations with respect to the manner of recording claims for *Mineral Lands*, other than Coal Lands, and the conditions governing the purchase of the same.

Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until actual discovery has been made of the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location of claim.

A location for mining, except for *Iron* or *Petroleum*, shall not be more than 1500 feet in length, nor more than 600 feet in breadth. A location for mining *Iron* or *Petroleum* shall not exceed 160 acres in area.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by Mining Regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of five dollars, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter into possession of the location applied for.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording this claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the Local Agent that he has expended \$500.00 in actual mining operations on the claim, by paying to the Local Agent therefor \$5 per acre cash and a further sum of \$50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim as provided in the said Mining Regulations.

*Copies of the Regulations may be obtained upon application to the Department of the Interior.*

**A. M. BURGESS,**

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Ottawa, Canada, December 19th, 1887. }

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