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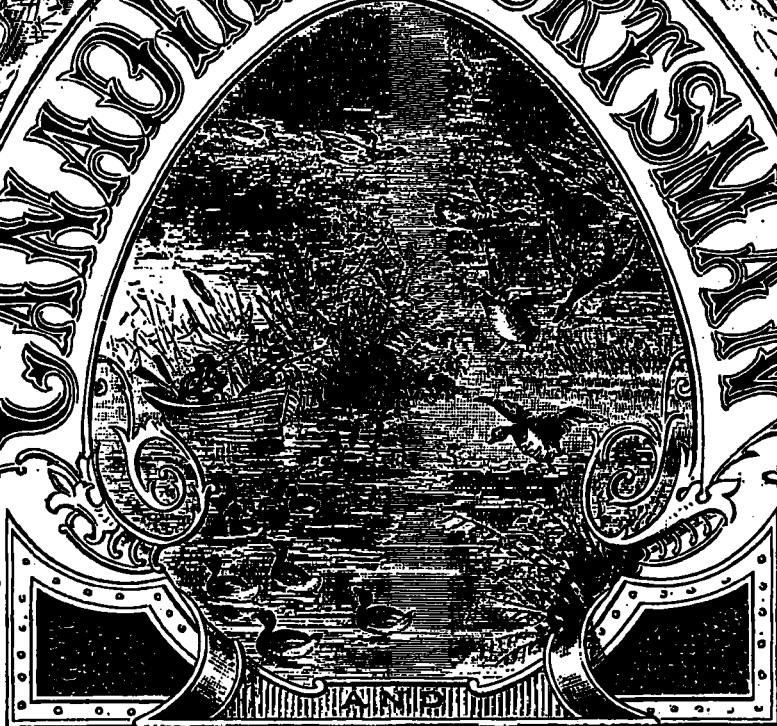
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CHANGKIN SPORTS AND MAN



NATURALIST

A
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JOURNAL



Vol. II.
No. 9.
1882.

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THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 9.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

VOL. II.

WILLIAM COUPER, Editor.

CALIFORNIAN SALMON AND OUR SALMON RIVERS.

The introduction of foreign SALMONIDÆ into Canadian waters inhabited by *Salmo salar*, is, in our opinion, unnatural. There is no necessity for introducing Californian Salmon into our northern rivers; *S. salar* has too many enemies already without adding to them. We know sufficient of the Natural History of the latter fish to say that it will never agree with another species inhabiting the same river—the weaker must succumb to the stronger—the Californian fish where it is planted with success, will ultimately cause *salar* to abandon our rivers. The men who are anxious to carry out these changes, would possibly prefer the Californian to the European form of salmon, but we think it would be more satisfactory to retain the latter; our sportsmen understand its habits, knowing it to be the most gamey fish that enters our rivers. A charge is made against an overseer for casting young Californian Salmon into ice holes on the St. John, (N.B.) river in the month of March. We think the man did perfectly right in getting rid of them in this way. It is a waste of money to endeavour to restock a river with salmon when the tributaries are interfered with. The woodlands surrounding the mountain springs should be allowed to remain in their primitive state. We care not how magnificent a river may appear to the eye of man, salmon, as a rule, will not enter it when its immediate woodlands and flowing mountain springs are destroyed. All the best salmon rivers in this Dominion are generally wide, swift-running, with falls and pools a few miles from the sea, but let us follow any of them for some distance inland, and they will be seen to diverge into a number of

small tributaries, arising from cold mountain springs, many feet above the sea level. Then, we say, if salmon are to be increased in future, these springs must be retained in their old state. How is it that we cannot procure discriptions of the inland sources of several rivers in the Province of Quebec? Simply because officers of the Fisheries Department never took the trouble to explore them, and it is only at this late day when many of the rivers have passed from their control that they begin to think there is something in the upper waters in connection with continual existence of salmon;—that in fact the inland streams are becoming caloric, and salmon will not remain there—therefore no matter how beautiful the river and its pools may appear, so long as the head sources of a river is unfit for the hatching of salmon *ova* and the propagation of young fish, it will be useless to endeavour to restock it, the parent fish will leave it forever.

There is not sufficient trouble taken to obtain a knowledge of our rivers—we mean the upper portions—the natural hatcheries. It is always gratifying to one interested in a river, to see numbers of fish passing up, but it would be greater satisfaction to ascertain how far they go inland; the temperature of the water, and the locality selected by them for their future progeny. A short time ago, Mr. Gilmour, wishing to obtain this information regarding the Godbout, sent intelligent men many miles up to explore the land. They returned with a satisfactory report; passing through a rugged region, with many lakes and rivulets falling into the main river. The lakes contain plenty of fish food peculiar to inland waters; in fact, abundance for salmon during their stay in the inland waters of the Godbout sources. Through the care of natives for Mr. Gilmour's woodlands along the river,

so far they have escaped from fire. This is not the case with rivers further down the coast, where large tracts of the interior have been burnt thus destroying the cover on the margin of streams where salmon deposit their *ova*. We remember some years ago, when the whole of the interior lands behind Natashquan were set on fire, lasting three months, in fact, until it burnt itself out, and we know that for years following, salmon decreased in the rivers inhabited by them on this portion of the coast.—C.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

It is the duty of Canadian and American Sportsmen and Naturalists to take an interest in the protection of the forests of their respective countries. Sportsmen on both sides of the line must keep a sharp lookout in order to preserve the wild animals inhabiting our forests. Game animals are disappearing simply because their selected homes are invaded by human rangers who go out in quest of timber for the benefit of the present generation. Forest material must be obtained of necessity, but from what we have seen surrounding lumber shanties, there appears to be enormous waste not only of woods of commercial value, but by fire and gun, animals are destroyed in a merciless manner. Lumbermen have been known to cut down more than they are able to carry away.—Majestic trees which stood at some distance from an aquatic outlet, have been chopped and left where they fell,—all lost for want of proper judgment. This occurred to our knowledge on the high woodlands of the upper Assomption River; it is therefore no wonder that the Company failed to prosecute a profitable lumber trade in this region. The subject of forest protection and replenishment is of the highest importance, and the welfare of this Dominion depends in some degree on the future supply of good commercial woods. We have, in the lands already denuded and at present a waste, space

and earth-food for a duplicate crop of such trees. Who will undertake to cultivate this fresh growth? The Local Governments of the Dominion should certainly do something to have their burnt and waste Crown Lands replanted. Dr. A. D. K. King of Compton says:—"If it is prudent, not to say a duty, of Governments and other lessors of large tracts of wooded lands, to preserve the timber from waste, it were equally so the duty of individuals. A large and important part of this Province is divided into lots, some of which contained too much timber for general purposes for agriculture, the farmer possessing a new lot, looking upon every tree as an enemy, and seeking to destroy it in order to give him space for tilling the soil. Other lots, which had little woodland, the owner did his best to economize. He would suggest that before felling, a careful examination should be made so that the dead or dying trees might be selected. Propagation might be done by seed sowing or planting."

Many years ago, Mr. Todd, the Librarian of Parliament, suggested to the writer, the necessity of agitating this subject through the Canadian press. He saw at that early day, a time drawing near when a vigorous cry would arise regarding the enormous drain on our forests; that in consequence of the continual demand for timber of various kinds, our woodlands would ere long be exhausted, unless means were taken to replant the lands annually weeded of the best trees. His words are now verified; men are awakened to enquire into the matter. We are pleased to give this short record of the efforts of intelligent men who have lately met in Montreal to consult on Forestry and trust that in a short time their labours will be rewarded; that Parliament will notice a strong pressure of facts from without. The next good move should be a Congress of American and Canadian Sportsmen to provide correct means for the protection of Fish and Game of both countries. There are several interesting subjects which may be discussed at meetings of true Sportsmen—such as the effect of forest fires causing the decrease of animals; fish and

game protection in an American and Canadian view; harmonizing the Game Laws of the Provinces; correct nomenclature of the Game animals and other kindred subjects. American sportsmen have a greater interest according to numbers and position, in taking part in a Congress of this nature than we have, besides there is something congenial in a meeting of true sportsmen; All have the same objects in view. We at least protect the bulk of woodcock and snipe bred in the north, more for the benefit of our neighbouring sportsmen than our own. We do the same with geese and ducks, classed as game occurring on the waters of both countries.—C.

TITLE ST. FRANCIS SALMON.

The Sherbrooke *Examiner* of 4th ultimo, made a charge against Mr. W. C. Willis, a Fishery Overseer, for granting permits to take salmon from the tributaries of the St. Francis River with "fly and minnow." An anonymous writer in the Montreal *Star* of 12th ult. reiterates it *cum grano salis*, under the sig. of "One who has caught Salmon with a rod." The *Star* knows this salmon-rod sport; he is doubtless known to the Fish and Game Protection Club of Sherbrooke, and we trust they will look further into the matter. We now see that "W. C. W." takes the *Star's* sport by the nose, telling him that he is lying in every particular, notably regarding the catching of salmon with "dip-nets" at Brompton, or with the fly or minnow near the latter place. The Overseer says:—"I have consulted several old sportsmen, who assert most emphatically that they never heard of or saw a salmon which was caught (in the St. Francis) in the manner spoken of by your correspondent. It would be interesting to be informed of the time and place of this extraordinary catch. The Fisheries Department, as a great favor, granted fifteen days to catch a few salmon, by the only means they can be taken, in that river, at which this person grumbles, while he fails to notice the thousands that are yearly taken in rivers of the lower St. Lawrence by nets and pounds, of

which we in the townships seldom or ever get a taste. These fish begin to ascend the St. Francis River annually about the middle of July, thence they pass up the Salmon River to the spawning grounds situated in the township of Ditton. During their passage up they seem to refuse all food; 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." Taking a truthful view of Mr. Willis' statement—i.e.—that salmon pass up the St. Francis "annually about the middle of July, when they refuse all food; even the most fascinating fly," is a peculiarity in the history of *Salmo salar* unknown to us. We have no knowledge of this river as far as Brompton, but it is however evident that no pools or falls interrupt the fish to the latter place. Mr. Willis says that they "pass up the Salmon River to the spawning-grounds situated in the Township of Ditton," but we have no proof that a "rise" can be had even in this river. If it is true, we now say to the Fishery Department, place a guardian on the upper waters of this river. Here, we have an overseer stating that salmon go up the St. Francis (we suppose) without resting, continuing on to inland waters called the Salmon River, on the upper sources in which the fish spawn. This locality is the place we wish to see guarded. The cool mountain tributaries; the woodlands surrounding these spawning-grounds should be protected. Taking Mr. Willis' statement that no salmon were caught on the St. Francis by fly or minnow, during the last thirty years, we suggest that no netting be allowed on any portion of the rivers for three years at least. By so doing, good results will follow, and salmon will become abundant in these rivers, and they may be tempted to make their way to waters further inland. We say protect the Ditton Township spawning-grounds, facilitate passages for salmon endeavouring to mount the St. Lawrence above Quebec, and there will be no

necessity for the people of the townships saying that while salmon are caught "in nets and pounds" in the Lower St. Lawrence, we, the people of "the townships seldom or ever get a taste." "The fifteen days granted to catch a few salmon by the only means they can be taken in the St. Francis shows that the overseer has been allowed by some one in the Department to give parties liberty to catch salmon on the two rivers during this space of time, therefore, considering every word so far published on the subject, the charge of the complaining party has some foundation in fact, as the overseer acknowledges that the fish are allowed to be caught by nets of some kind during the space of fifteen days. Can any one give us additional information regarding the locality in which the netting of salmon occur in the St. Francis? When the facts are given us then the subject matter will be properly sifted.—G.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN MONTREAL.

A meeting of the Council of this Society was held at the residence of Mr. G. J. Bowles, Vice-President, on Thursday, August 24th, at 11 o'clock a.m. The following officers were present:—William Saunders, President, London, Ont.; G. J. Bowles, Vice-President, Montreal; Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Port Hope, Ont.; E. Baynes Reed, Secretary-Treasurer, London, Ont.; James Fletcher, Ottawa, Ont.; J. M. Denton, London, Ont.; William Couper, Montreal; W. H. Harrington, Ottawa.

The Secretary-Treasurer read the annual reports, which were found satisfactory. After discussing several subjects relative to the welfare of the parent society and its branches, the members examined Mr. Bowles' fine collection of insects, many of which were greatly admired. The Council then adjourned until three o'clock p.m., to hold the annual general meeting in the rooms of the Natural History Society. There was a good attendance, including many ladies. After Mr. Saunders called the members to order, the Secretary read the annual report of the

Council, which gave the reasons for holding the meeting outside of Ontario. It had been felt that the selection of Montreal for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the consequent gathering of distinguished entomologists from the other side of the line, together with the members of the Montreal Branch, would afford an opportunity not to be missed, and accordingly the Hon. S. C. Woods, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, had been applied to for permission to hold the annual meeting in Montreal, to which he gladly consented. It was therefore a point of no small importance in the history of the Society, and they heartily welcomed all their foreign brethren. The report referred to the endeavor made in the Dominion Parliament last session to get scientific books for libraries on the free list, which was unsuccessful, but they were hopeful that in the next session they would meet with better success, for the imposition of this duty did no good to any one, as our Canadian publishers did nothing in that line. It expressed regret that the Entomological Section of the American Association had been merged in Section F (Biology) which might prevent the adequate discussion of their particular branch of natural history, and hoped that members would endeavor to form a club for the more frequent discussion of their beautiful science.

The annual report of the Montreal branch was considered in every way satisfactory.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows: Mr. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont., President; Mr. J. G. Bowles, Montreal, Vice-President; Mr. E. Baynes Reed, London, Ont., Secretary-Treasurer; Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Port Hope; Messrs. J. A. Moffat, Hamilton; James Fletcher, Ottawa; Rev. F. W. Fyles, Cowansville, P. Q.; Messrs. J. M. Denton, London, Ont.; W. H. Harrington, Ottawa, and W. Couper, Montreal, composing the Council. The auditors chosen were Messrs. Chas. Chapman and H. Bock, and the President was reappointed editor of the *Canadian Entomologist*.

The following embraces the substance of

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Saunders, on rising to deliver his annual address, was loudly applauded. He said that he felt it was no common period in the Society's career; it was the first time they had met outside of Ontario, and in the name of the Society he offered his felicitations to all

who were strangers. The insect that had attracted the most attention during the past year was undoubtedly the Hessian Fly, which had injured the wheat crop in Ontario about 20 per cent., or to the value of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Since 1878 they had been comparatively free from this scourge, but now they had returned in very great magnitude. He described the manner of the growth of this dreaded pest and their effect on the plants they ruin. No successful measures had yet been devised for their cure or killing; some people advocating the immediate reaping and thrashing of the wheat; others were for burning the field as it stood, but it must be remembered that this would also kill the many friendly parasites who were the farmer's friends; and some people were in favor of harrowing the stubble and thus clear the ground. But in his opinion the only effectual remedy was late sowing, which rendered the wheat better able to withstand its enemy. He referred incidentally to the parasites to which the farmer was very much indebted for their destruction of hurtful insects. He had noticed in Ontario what many people doubtless thought did not exist in this country, he referred to the Phylloxera which had caused so much damage in France to the vines. A person uninitiated in the matter would be greatly surprised at the extent to which it prevailed, and he explained the time and manner of the growth of the insect and the way it went to its deadly work. He showed some examples of the Diplosis, the only parasite inimical to the Phylloxera, and expressed the hope that it would be extensively distributed in districts where the latter prevailed. The short fruit crop of the year had been put down by many to insects, but it was in reality the very wet weather and low temperature that prevailed in the Spring. He looked forward to an excellent crop, all things going well in 1883, as it was generally the case after a short year. It was the opinion of many that California was the fruit grower's paradise, and it undoubtedly was so till 1874, when insects were rare. Since then, however, they have begun their ravages, and the State Legislature has been compelled to make provisions for their prevention. An inspector is appointed, with sub-inspectors, authorized to visit each grower, and in the event of his not obeying certain regulations, he was liable to a fine. The whole process only costs the State \$10,000 a year, and he was of opinion that if it proved

a success in the Far West, it should be tried here in the East. It was certainly the right thing to do in their case and why not in ours. The President resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario then adjourned, and Dr. Hagen, of Cambridge, Mass., drew attention to the status of the Entomologists in relation to the section of Biology in the A.A.A.S. The Entomological Club had, a year or two since, been merged in that section, and that state of affairs is not satisfactory at present.

GENERAL MEETING OF ENTOMOLOGISTS.

Dr. Hagen moved a resolution that the Entomologists resume their old status in relation to the Biology Section, but without any regular organization, the understanding being that they meet a day before the A.A.A.S. each year, and that Mr. Lintner, of Albany, be responsible for due notice, etc., in calling them together.—Carried.

There is a feeling of discontent among the American and Canadian Entomologists regarding their present status in connection with the American Association for the advancement of Science, *i.e.*, their transfer to section F. in Biology, which doubtless will terminate in the formation of an International Union of Entomologists, who can meet wherever they please to discuss their subjects without embarrassment.

Springing from inquiries made by Mr. Fletcher, an interesting discussion took place on the cotton moth, he said, Mr. Riley, of Washington, had made investigations which had all gone as evidence to prove that the insect had no other food plant than the cotton plant. Specimens of the cotton moth had been found in the Northern States and Canada, where no cotton grew, but these might have flown there, as the moth was capable of immense flights. Mr. Riley did not believe it could perpetuate itself outside of the cotton belt.

Dr. Hoy, of Racine, Wisconsin, said he had found a specimen of the cotton moth in the north whose wings had not hardened; it must have been born there. Other gentlemen had met with the same experience.

Mr. Saunders thought it possible that insects so found had been brought to the finding place either in an egg, larva or chrysalis state in nursery plants, etc.

The evidence recited by various speakers went to show that while in a number of cases the cotton moth had been found sometimes with crippled wings, far away from the cotton belt, still no plant other than the cotton plant had been discovered on which they could live.

Before the meeting broke up, Dr. Hagen and Mr. Henshaw, of Washington, gave interesting accounts of their visit this summer to Washington Territory for the purpose of collecting and studying the insects of that region.

The following American Entomologists took a part in the proceedings, Prof. Comstock, Ithaca, N.Y.; R. Dodge, Washington; Homer F. Bassett, Waterbury, Conn.; Prof. C. H. Ferland, Orono, Maine. All had an exceedingly pleasant time in examining the rare insects which members brought there for identification. We agree with Mr. Saunders that Entomologists should endeavor to devote more time to investigate the life histories of insect parasites, in order that farmers may be educated to discriminate friends from foes; we retain the opinion that there are insect parasites following every form from the hard shelled beetle to the soft bodied spider, or even lower and more minute forms of insect life. No one thought of noticing the minute Hymenopterous insect which destroys the chrysalis of the Cabbage Butterfly, yet, the parasite is said to have existed on this continent long before the introduction of the butterfly into Canada. Too much time have been given to the study of large American insects; many Entomologists look on minute forms of *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera* as significant, whereas these creatures may turn out to be our friends, and profitable to us. They are placed here for some purpose, and their economy should be studied.

A subsequent meeting was called by Mr. Lintner at the residence of Mr. Bowles, to consider the formation of an Entomological Club. The following gentlemen attended—Messrs. W. Saunders; H. F. Bassett; Prof. Riley; Prof. McCook; Rev. F. W. Fyles; H. H. Lyman; Prof. Claypole; R. Dodge; Ernest D. Wintle; G. J. Bowles and W. Conper. Nothing definite was done regarding the desired change, the feeling of a few members tended to allow matters to remain as they are at present. After a pleasant conversation on other Entomological topics, all parted with the hope of meeting again.—C.

Correspondence.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. H., Sherbrooke—Maple trees have been introduced into the United States and Canada from many parts of the globe. Over twenty varieties from Japan. Maple is popular as shade and lawn trees in all American cities, from sixty to seventy varieties are used. The species which attracted your attention on Drummond street is native; called the Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). Its growth is rapid; form irregular; foliage light green, silvery underneath; very hardy and easily transplanted. It is one of the best avenue trees. Three other species, viz—the Scarlet or Swamp M. (*A. saccharinum*); the Sugar or Rock M. (*A. nigrum*), are used as ornamental trees in the neighbourhood of Montreal. Ruffed Grouse and allied northern species and the Ptarmigan have the habit of burying themselves under soft dry snow, but whether the former remain long enough to be frozen in and perish, we cannot say. Numbers of Ptarmigan have been found dead in the woods of Labrador in spring. They are supposed to have been caught by a sudden frost making them prisoners, and death ensued from starvation.

Mr. John A. Morden, Hyde Park, Ont.—The skins of the Lapland Longspur (*P. lapponicus*) have been received. They are carefully made up and a credit to your art. Since we stated that the species have not been obtained in the Quebec Province, Mr. N. A. Comeau of Godbout, informs us that he can procure them every season at his place. We will publish your observations on the breeding habits of the Red-headed Duck, or any other water-fowl found on the St. Clair Flats.—C.

THE MONTREAL DOG FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION.

We have before us, the prize list and rules for governing the first Annual Exhibition, which takes place on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant. The names of the officers for the current year are as follows:—Major Thomas A. Evans, President; C. E. Gagnon, Esq., and Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., Vice-Presidents; John F. Campbell, Esq., Secretary; James Lindsay, Esq., Treasurer; Dr. J. R. Nichol; J. Nelson, Jr., Esq., George Jordan, Esq., J. A. Pitt, Esq., John Wilson, Sr. Esq., and Sergt. B. T. Holbrook are the Committee of Management.

E. C. Barber, Esq., and R. H. Kilby, Esq. are the Judges, who will be guided by the Vero Shaw Standard of excellence. A properly organized association of this kind was really required in Montreal, and the men at its head are just those who will strenuously adhere to the Constitution and By-Laws. A sportsman is nowhere successful unless he is followed by a well-trained dog, and without an institution of this nature, that class of dogs required for the chase, will never be more than a series of mongrels. Under the new organization, we anticipate an attractive exhibit with beneficial results.—C.

THE GODBOUT RIVER SALMON SCORE.

On an average, three rods were employed on the above river this season. The total catch being 384 salmon. In one day, Mr. Manuel of Ottawa, landed thirty-one fish. Considering the scarcity of salmon for three years past in the Gulf rivers, the old Godbout still holds good for a month's surface fishing. Its Salmon and Sea Trout spawning-grounds are far in the interior, and although the mountain Indians may occasionally traverse along the tributaries in which the fish are lying, they do not interfere with them. Extreme want alone will cause these people to disturb salmon while in their mountain waters. The aborigines of the district are generally well treated by Allan Gilmour, Esq., the proprietor, and they have therefore great respect for him.—C.

Deanery, Kingston, Ont.

11th August. 1882.

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your interesting and instructive "Naturalist," which I have taken since the beginning.

On my son's farm near this city, I saw some game birds, very like Quail, but with a dark yellowish breast. Upon securing a specimen and taking it to an expert, he called it a "Meadow Lark;" is it the "*Bremophila cornuta*" or what?

Faithfully yours,

JAMES LYSTER, LL.D

NOTE—The breast of the Meadow Lark (*Sturnella magna*) is a clear yellow when it visits the North in Spring. It may be found in fields as far east as Kingston. The American Sky Lark (*E. cornuta*) is smaller than the Meadow Lark and its breast is differently

marked. Of late years this Lark nests in Ontario and Quebec. Neither of these birds are classed as game, although a dog will point at the Meadow Lark, we suppose from noticing the gamey colour of its back, and its peculiar mode of locomotion during the nesting season. We shall be pleased to hear from the Dean again, as enquiries of this nature have a tendency to encourage the young in the delightful study of Ornithology.—C.

COLEOPTERA FOUND IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

By WILLIAM COUPER.

TACHINUS 1 *simbriciatus*, Grav.

2 *fumipennis*, Say.

TACHYPORUS 1 *jocosus*, "

2 *acutus*, "

CONOSOMA 1 *basale*, Erichs.

BOLETOMIUS 1 *cinclus*, Grav.

2 *cincticollis*, Say.

3 *bimaculatus*, Couper.

The type of this species is in the Laval University Cabinet.

QUEDIUS 1 *melochinus*, Grav.

2 *fulgidus*, Fabr.

3 *capucinus*, "

CREOPHILUS 1 *villosus*, Grav.

LEISTROPHIUS 1 *cingulatus*, Grav.

STAPHYLINUS 1 *maculosus* "

2 *halipes*, Lec.

3 *cinnamopteris*, Grav.

4 *violaceus*, "

5 *capitata*, Bland.

6 *fossator*, Grav.

7 *tomentosus* "

8 *varipes*, Sachse.

ONYXUS 1 *ater*, Grav.

PHILONTIUS 1 *cyanipennis*, Fabr.

2 *acenus*, Krosse.

3 *blandus*, Grav.

4 *ventralis*, Say.

5 *promptus*, Erichs.

6 *lomatus*, "

7 *fulvipes*, Fabr.

8 *longipennis*, Provancher.

Is this specific name appropriate?

XANTHOLINUS 1 *cephalus*, Say.

2 *obsidianus*, Mels.

3 *hamatus*, Say.

BARTOLINUS 1 *melanocephalus*, Nord.

CRYPTOMIUM 1 *bicolor*, Grav.

2 *pallipes*, "

LATHROBIUM 1 longiusculum, *Grav.*
 2. simile, *Lec.*
 3 puncticolle, *Kirby.*
 4 dimidiatum, *Say.*
 LETHOCHARIS confluentis,
 SUNIUS longiusculus, *Mann.*
 PAEDERUS 1 littorarius, *Grac.*
 2 riparius, *Fabr.*
 STEXUS femoratus, *Say.*
 OXYPORUS 1 rufipennis, *Lec.*
 2 stygius, *Say.*
 3 vittatus, *Grav.*
 BLEDIUS 1 fumatus, *Lec.*
 2 semiferrugineus, *Lec.*
 PINOPHILUS latipes, *Er.*
 PLATYSTETHUS Americanus, *Erich.*
 OXYTELS rugosus, *Grav.*
 ANTHOPHAGUS brunnens, *Say.*
 ACIDOTA subcarinata, *Erich.*
 LATHRIMEUM sordidum "
 OMALIUM plagiatum, *Mann.*
 ANTHOBium prolectum, *LeConte.*
 MICROPEPLUS costatus, "
 HISTER 1 depurator, *Say.*
 2 fuscatus, *Lec.*
 3 Americanus, *Paykull.*
 4 planipes, *Lec.*
 5 interruptus, *Beauvais.*
 6 bimaculatus, *Linne.*
 7 marginicollis, *Lec.*
 8 LeContei, *Mars.*
 9 attenuatus, *LeConte.*
 10 civilis, "
 SAPRINUS 1 distinguendus, *Mars.*
 2 sphaeroideus, *Lec.*
 3 ferrugineus, *Mars.*
 SCAPHIDIUM 1 quadripustulatum, *Say.*
 2 picum, *Mels.*
 MYCETOCHARUS bicolor, *Couper.*
 The type of this species is in the Cabinet of
 Laval University, Q.
 OLIBRUS nitidus, *Mels.*
 PAROMALUS biatriatus, *Er.*
 DENDROPHILUS punctulatus, *Say.*
 BRACHYPTERUS urticae, *Fabr.*
 COLASTES truncatus, *Randall.*
 CARPOPHILUS 1 niger, *Say.*
 2 brachypterus, *Say.*
 3 discoideus, *Lec.*
 CONOTELUS obscurus, *Erichs.*
 EPURUSA 1 rufa, *Say.*
 2 borella, *Erichs.*
 3 vicina, *Lec.*
 4 convexuscula, *Mann.*
 NITIDULA 1 zigzag, *Say.*
 2 bipustulata, *Linne.*

NITIDULA 3 rufipes, "
 LOBIOPA undulata, *Say.*
 THYMALUS fulgidus, *Er.*
 OSMITA colon, *Linne.*
 PHENOLIA grossa, *Fabr.*
 CRYPTARCHIA ampla, *Erichs.*
 IPS 1 fasciatus, *Olivier.*
 2 4-signatus, *Say.*
 3 sanguinolentus, *Cliv.*
 4 Dejeani, *Kirby.*
 BACTRIDIIUM nigrum, *Erichs.*
 TROGOSITA 1 dubia, *Mels.*
 2 intermedia, *Horn.*
 NOSODES silphides, *Newman.*
 PELTIS 1 ferruginea, *Linne.*
 2 4-lineata, *Mels.*
 CERYLON castaneum, *Say.*
 SYLVANUS advena, *Erichs.*
 NAUSIBIUS dentatus, *Schaum.*
 CUCULUS clavipes, *Fabr.*
 LEMOPHILEUS biguttatus, *Say.*
 CORTICARIA cavicollis, *Lec.*
 CATOGENUS rufus, *Fabr.*
 PEDIACUS planus, *Lec.*
 BRONTES dubius, *Fabr.*
 PARAMECOSOMA serrata, *Gyll.*
 ANTEROPHAGUS ocliraceus, *Mels.*
 CRYPTOPHAGUS cellaris, *Erichs.*
 DERODONTUS maculatus, *Mels.*
 LATHRIDIUS pulicarius, "
 PSEPHENUS LeContei, *Hald.*
 MYCETOPHAGUS 1 punctatus, *Say.*
 2 flexuosus "
 3 bipustulatus, *Mels.*
 TRIPHYLLUS ruficornis, *LeConte.*
 LITARGIS tetraspilotos,
 DIPLOGELUS brunneus, "
 DERMESTES 1 lardarius, *Linne.*
 2 marmoratus, *Say.*
 3 talpinus, *Mann.*
 ATTAGENUS megastoma, *Fabr.*
 TROGODERMA ornata, *Say.*
 ANTHRENUS varius, *Fabr.*
 ORPHILUS aler *Erichs.*
 BYRRHIUS 1 Kirbyii, *Lec.*
 2 Americanus
 NOSODENDRON unicolor, *Say.*
 ONTHIOPHAGUS ovalis, *Linne.*
 CYTILUS alternatus, *Fabr.*
 LIMNIGIUS punctatus, *Lec.*
 HELICIGUS lithophilus, *Germer.*
 STENELMIS crenatus, *Say.*
 HETEROGERUS mollinus, *Kies.*
 PLATYGERUS 1 quercus, *Weber.*
 2 depressus, *Lec.*
 CERUCHIUS piceus, *Weber.*

(Continued from page 155, No. 7.)

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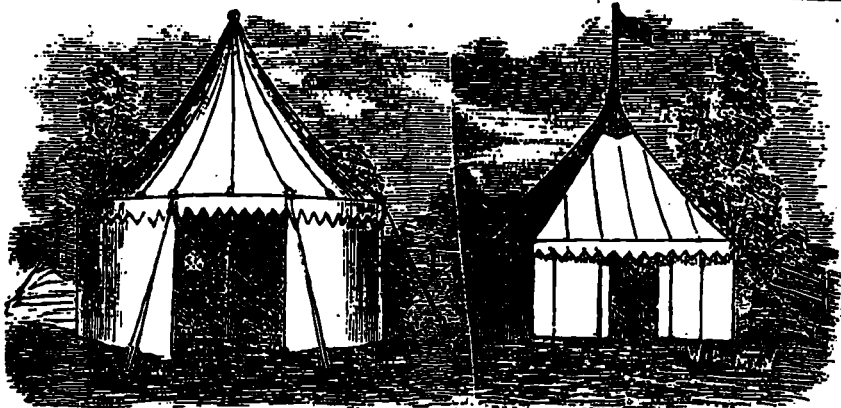
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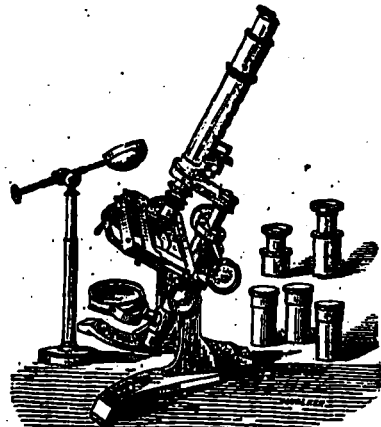
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