

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.

THE

# GAZETTE OF THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN



## NATURALIST

A  
MONTHLY  
JOURNAL



VOL. II.  
No. 8.  
1882.

BY DUNLOP DEL.

MONTREAL

WISSEMAN & CO.

# CHOICE SPORTING GUNPOWDER

Guaranteed both Cleaner and  
Stronger than Imported  
Brands.

## CANADIAN RIFLE,

For accurate Long Range Shooting.

## DUCKING,

Extra Strong, for Water Fowl, &c.

## DIAMOND GRAIN,

Fine Grain, for Muzzle Loading  
Guns.

## CARIBOU,

Very quick, for Prize Matches, &c.

Naturalists and Sportsmen who  
wish their shooting to be both enjoy-  
able and successful, should make sure  
that their Cartridges are loaded with  
high grade instead of inferior Powder.

If the above brands are not kept  
by your Gunsmith, address the Manu-  
facturers:

## HAMILTON POWDER CO.

103 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.  
69 James Street West, Hamilton.  
253 Main Street, Winnipeg.

## IMPORTANT — TO — SPORTSMEN and TRAVELLERS!

*A HOME COMFORT*

— FOR —  
Field and Camping-Ground.

A cup of delicious coffee can be made instan-  
taneously and without any trouble, by using

**LYMAN'S**

## Concentrated Extract of Coffee.

No Coffee Pot required.

Full Directions with each Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Sample Size, - - 5 Cents a Bottle.

## CULEXIFUGE!

THE

## Mosquito Hunter,

The only Effectual Preventive  
of the attacks of

MOSQUITOES,  
BLACK FLIES,  
FLEAS,  
ANTS, &c., &c.

IN USE BY SPORTSMEN  
For over Thirty Years.

Neatly put up in convenient Bottles.

Small Size, - - 25 Cents a Bottle.  
Large Size, - - 50 " "

WHOLESALE BY

## LYMAN, SONS & CO.

# THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 8.

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1882.

Vol. II.

WILLIAM COUPER, Editor.

## THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May, 1883, in London, England, and will remain open for a period of six months. The principal objects to be admitted are all kinds of specimens of fish-life, and to illustrate all the modes by which the Marine and Fresh-water animals of economic value are captured and utilised, together with the commercial, scientific, social, historic and legislative aspects of such fisheries.

The United States Congress have lately voted \$50,000 in order that fishing industries carried on by the American people may be properly represented. Our neighbours say that the amount invested by them for the Berlin Exhibition, was money well spent, and they are determined not to be behind in a show of this nature, especially when it is patronized by our beloved Queen and the male portion of the Royal family, also by foreign Princes and all the noblemen of the British nation. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B. Premier of Canada, represents our Dominion, as a Vice-President and member of the General Committee.

There is a Fisheries Department at Ottawa, and its Chief is a Council Minister; yet up to this instant, nothing has actually been done to illustrate in London next year, products from our great lakes and rivers throughout this vast Dominion. The Exhibition was in prospect months gone by, and to-day we find the men in charge of our Fisheries only commencing to procure material when the season is almost past. There are a few *pseudo* naturalists connected with the Government who seem to have all this kind of business arranged in their own way, and large sums of money is

expended from year to year on experiments that never return a cent into the Exchequer. We know that Mr. S. Wilmot of Newcastle, O. has done his share to make a successful show, but some one in the Department is to blame for procrastination and want of energy. When Mr. Wilmot exhibited his fishes at Ottawa, the Editor of this Journal competed with a collection of stuffed Food-fishes from the Province of Quebec; many of the latter species were different from those exhibited by the former gentleman. The Quebec Fish collection was offered to the Fisheries Department, at a reasonable price; the offer being made through Mr. Whitcher, who knew that the lot was a bargain, and by his request, they were packed and left in Ottawa, to await a reply from the Chief of the Department. Some days afterwards an answer was received that the Department had no money to purchase Stuffed Fishes, and the collection was brought back to Montreal, where it was immediately purchased by Dr. Sterry Hunt and presented to McGill College Museum. Mr. Wilmot endeavoured to induce Mr. Whitcher to purchase the collection, and probably they now regret not having secured it. A second collection was started by the same hands, which was exhibited at Mile-end, Montreal. The officers of the Fisheries Department were cognizant of this exhibit, but made no effort to secure it; therefore a part of it is now in McGill College Museum and the remainder was purchased by the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune and belongs to Trinity College, Port Hope, O. Now, the result is that these specimens are not available for loan, and from want of foresight much of the material which would represent the Food Fishes of the Province of Quebec, cannot now be obtained in time to be represented in the London Exhibition. If our Fisheries Department is to be a live Canadian Institution,

we want a long-headed, pushing man like Prof. S. F. Baird of Washington. A writer in the St. John (N.B.) *Sun*, seems to know more about our native food fishes, than the men at present in office. The Fisheries Department should be allowed facilities to form a museum of animals of economic value, coming from our marine and fresh waters, with the same opportunity to display objects of this kind here and abroad, as are extended to the Geological Museum. By the way, what are the naturalists connected with the latter institution doing? Why cannot one or two of them be sent to help Mr. Gregory down the Gulf? One man can do very little work in so short a time, especially on a steamer, and where is he to procure the material? It is absurd to send a man on an expedition of this kind. A good Taxidermist should have at least two assistants, besides means of procuring specimens. What has become of the objects collected in the deep sea dredgings in the Gulf? A schooner was employed to cruise in the Lower St. Lawrence, and it had a good crew to assist the dredging party, but something should be shown for the outlay. The Department of the Interior should also be at work. It has as much to do in procuring material for the coming Exhibition as a similar Department in the United States. Manitoba and the N. W. Territories have to be represented; in fact the fish products of the latter regions are not even known in Ontario or Quebec. If we discover that the naturalists of the Geological Survey are lacking in energy, then something further must be said. The above statement is made that the public may learn something in regard to matters of this nature. The *Montreal Star* stated lately that Canadian museums had nothing Ichthyological to send to the London Exhibition. The writer made a mis-statement, as we know that Toronto University Museum contains a fine Canadian collection of Fishes and Reptiles. Laval University has quite a number of stuffed food fishes in its museum, and the

Literary and Historical Society of Quebec possesses a fair fish exhibit. The Natural History society of Montreal has a very good collection of the same material, and if the above institutions wished to send their combined collections to England, the total would be larger probably than that to be brought together by Scotland and England. But museum collections are not loaned, especially to go out of the country. We know a gentleman who has had experience of this kind; he made a loan of stuffed fishes for the Paris Exhibition; they were not returned, nor never will be. The fact is, they were supposed to be Government property, and it is therefore probable that they are at present in a French or British Museum.—C.

#### FISH-BREEDING IN CANADA.

We have before us, "The Daily Sun," St. John, N.B., containing over five columns of a review on Superintendent Wilmot's Report on Fish-Breeding. The writer in the *Sun*, although well posted in Ichthyology, comments rather severely, in fact spitefully against Mr. Wilmot's efforts to hatch fish. The reviewer charges as follows:—"That "he (Mr. W.) failed in his quixotic enterprise;"—giving "glowing accounts in his characteristic style of florid description and incorrect statement;" that he kept "salmon stored up from July until November in that cesspool, the Carleton mill-pond, into which the sewerage of a large part of Carleton is drained," and further "that the Government has been paying vast sums of money in teaching this blunderer his science." The reviewer in the *Sun* has a perfect right to make a clean dissection of Mr. Wilmot's report, but when an attack is made upon a man's energy to develop and increase food fishes for the rich and poor of Canada, we think it is unjust to use such harsh language. Mr. Wilmot honestly states that he has failed in breeding *Salmo salar* on the borders of Lake Ontario, and he gives the cause. In fact, we were almost certain that the hatching of the latter species, so far inland, would ultimately fail. The Fisheries Department are greatly to blame for allowing so many stake-nets to block up the entrances of rivers. If salmon and trout are to be

caught by wiers and stake-nets, the latter should be placed one mile at least from the entrance of all the rivers, in order to keep the tide-way clear for the fish to reach the pools and spawning grounds. We believe also that the money spent in building fish hatcheries and maintaining officers, could be better and more profitably expended in improving the rivers and paying guardians or preventive officers to stop Indians and others from spearing salmon while depositing their *own*. It is in these interior places that houses and officers are required. Leave nature to do its work, and place guardians on the spawning-grounds to prevent the fish from being disturbed, and doubtless a change for the better will soon appear. Parties renting a river, should be compelled to guard the estuary, seeing that the nets are properly placed, and the meshes of legal size. If this is done, we will hear of salmon becoming abundant—the fly fisher and net owner will have their share. The Government may do with the hatcheries what they think proper. We are satisfied that if salmon are not interfered with on their spawning-grounds, that more healthy fish will return to the sea from the natural hatchery than from the artificial one.—C.

#### BLACK BASS AND PIKE-PERCH.

We have had verbal accounts from various localities relative to inland fishing this season. Good sized Black bass and Pike-perch (Doré) are evidently abundant in some of the Quebec rivers, but especially the Canadian waters of Lake Champlain. Early in the season, Bass were found occupying grounds wherein schools of minnows occurred about sunrise. Sportsmen discovering the fish thus situated were then generally successful in taking Bass with a fly resembling a grasshopper. Black Bass are, at certain seasons, gregarious, following a leader, in the chase of small fishes; it is astonishing how Bass manages to secure sufficient of these small quick swimming fishes, but they do destroy numbers of them daily. All the species of fresh-water and marine Bass are truly carnivorous, preying on the weaker forms occurring in the same waters. We have opened the stomach of a large Sea Bass, sent to us from St. John, N.B., which contained thirteen adult herrings. Sometimes Black Bass have the same inquisitive nature noticed in the salmon and trout,

by rising to the artificial fly, when the colours of the latter attract its curiosity. Bass do not generally go in schools; but later in the day when the sun shines warmly, they separate retiring under the shade of aquatic plants or to rocky cavities, resting till after noon, when they return to deep water in search of food. Pike-perch (Doré) are ravenous feeders, especially in the morning, when they are in cool shallow water. At noon they do not, as a rule, seek the shade of plants, but move to deep water or a current in which to rest at a convenient depth, ready to devour any small fish passing or approaching them. The habits of Pike-perch are not unlike the common Yellow Perch when the latter attain adult form, it becomes a deep water wanderer, particularly where there are large ponds surrounded by marshes. This accounts for one making a good day's fishing over a certain ground, while the following day, the same place may turn out poor. There is therefore two portions of the day—morning and evening—that these fishes are on the move. Many persons who go fishing, return home either disheartened or disgusted when they meet with bad luck, often under the impression that no fishes were in the water, while in fact they were there—on their resting-grounds—but difficult to discover. A good indication of the presence of large fish, is in noticing minnows leaping over the surface of the water; the enemy is beneath them, and it is generally in the neighbourhood of such places that large Bass, Pike-perch, and Maskalouge are to be found. We make these few remarks to give encouragement to the disappointed fisherman. Go to the same place again, and with a little experience, success may be the result.—C.

#### A PRIME FISH.

Mr. M. Wright, proprietor of the Cottage Saloon 74 St. Urbain street, Montreal, while trolling for fish on the south side of the St. Lawrence, near the foot of Lachine Rapids, struck a large Pike-perch (*Lucio-perca Americana*) commonly called Doré in this Province. His tackle consisted of a good silk line, rod and reel. The bait being Westwood's No. 4 gold and silver spoon; its concave side is red. The fish is 34 inches long, with the following circumference:—before pectoral fins 16 inches; centre of body 18 inches; front of anal fin 14 inches. Weight 13 lbs. Attached to the

little spoon are treble hooks of small size, trimmed with red, white and peacock herl. Mr. Wright played this fish for half an hour, and we look on it as a prime adult female *Doré*, of whose capture my sportsman would feel proud. It is to be stuffed for Mr. Wright.

#### LEMOINE'S BOOK ON ORNITHOLOGY.

J. M. LeMoine, Esq., of Quebec, is collecting material for a second edition of his French work on Canadian Birds. His aim is to produce a book which will be popular among students in seminaries, &c. There is no doubt regarding our esteemed correspondent's ability to write a scientific and agreeable treatise on our birds, and we wish him every success.

### Correspondence.

#### LYNX RUFUS.—THE RED LYNX.

MR. EDITOR.—It gives me much pleasure to read the remarks on the Canada Lynx in your issue of June last. Having studied the subject, I wish to make some observations on the courteous notes referred to. What I understand the Peninsula of Ontario to be, is that portion west of a line drawn from Toronto northward to the south-eastern limit of the Georginn Bay. I have to-day sent down a typical specimen of *Lynx rufus*. Although I have obtained a few larger, the one sent by express, is a fair-sized animal. It weighed thirty-five pounds. Along with it you will find five skulls of different sizes; the largest is of an adult that weighed sixty-eight and a-half pounds. It was wounded with No. 5 shot about the end of January, but escaped; it was, however, found dead in March, 1879, and the skull is before you. I have trapped several of these animals, and handled dozens of their skins—young and old—in this section of Canada, and I never saw any variety but the one sent for your examination. I have long been of the opinion that these two varieties—species if you will—are one and the same; that *Lynx Canadensis* is merely a more northern form of *Lynx Rufus*; the varieties being produced by climate and food. This happens to other fur-bearing animals whose pelage is less developed in the south, and this causes much difference in color and general external appearance. I have before me Professor Jordan's "Manual of Vertebrates," and I give

the relative description of the two species side by side with my own observations in *italics* so that a comparison can be made without difficulty:

#### LYNX CANADENSIS.

#### LYNX RUFUS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Feet very large, densely furred beneath in winter, concealing the small naked patches. | 1. Feet not so much furred. "How do they differ in summer? They leave a very large track on the snow."  |
| 2. Tail black at tip.   | 2. Tail with black patch at the tip preceded by half rings. "In the adult these rings disappear, and are sometimes much more distinct in the young."                              |
| 3. No distinct bars on inner sides of legs.   | 3. Inner sides of legs with dark cross-bars. "These are well-marked in the young but less so in the adults, and frequently there are none to be seen at all, <i>pure white</i> ." |
| 4. Much larger than next with larger feet and longer.                                     | 4. Smaller—Less feet, less fur.   |
| 5. <i>Habitat</i> —North America.   | 5. <i>Habitat</i> —United States and Northward.   |

In the specimen sent, there are merely blotches on the inner hind legs; the bars on fore legs are indistinct and mostly covered with white long fur that has to be separated to make them perfectly seen. There is a full tufted belt of long fur round the throat which, in old specimens I have seen very much larger. The ears are slightly tufted, but I have seen them more so, and over an inch of full pencelling on tips. It was shot in Kent Co. by Mr. Thos. Dusten, who kindly forwarded it. When in the flesh, the animal measured forty and a quarter inches from nostril to tip of tail. The specimen is, I think, about two years old, but a fair sample, although not adult. The largest skull belonged to an old male *L. rufus* which measured forty-nine and a-half inches from the nose to tip of tail. At first sight it may appear that the smaller skulls belong to a different species on account of the greater proportional development of the cavity of the

skull, but this is not so. I shall be glad to have information of the anatomical difference that is noticed in the osseous development and structure of the cranium, to develop distinct species. There is nothing in the descriptions of Jordan to prove anything specific, or that might not be produced by a high northern habitat. The greater quantity of fur on the feet and longer body fur generally point to the animal's geographical range. The dark spots are, I consider, from the appearance of the Lynx in early life, and these will naturally fade in a cold climate. They are carnivorous, but the difference in quality of food in both species must vary between Labrador and South Ontario. Yet the size of mature forms appear to be the same, and I ever having shot and trapped *L. rufus* over sixty pounds. The largest, I can attest was sixty-eight and a-half pounds; others killed far in the interior of the bush, were certainly as heavy. I have seen many much larger than the one killed by Mr. Dusten, near Wallaceburgh—in fact, various sizes above the kitten of a few pounds weight,—the latter are always distinctly marked with spots. Lynx generally hunt in pairs at a considerable, although convenient, distance apart, in spaces between two hundred yards and half a mile in order to head off their quarry. When in full cry, they give two quick yelps successively, followed by an unearthly scream while running with great rapidity. I have often heard them thus when the snow was two or three feet deep, and as many as six of the animals giving tongue in different directions. An unpractised ear might easily mistake them for the howls of a pack of wolves in full cry at night. They may be considered outlaws with bears, skunks, wolverines, *et hoc genus omni*; are very destructive to fawns, rabbits, lambs and poultry; they also destroy numbers of ruffed grouse on their nests, or in winter when the birds are buried at night in the snow, and I have seen the fatal traces on more than one occasion, where a Lynx or a Fox thus secured a supper. I shall be happy to procure a true *Lynx Canadensis* captured anywhere in Ontario, especially in the Peninsula, taken any time between the 15th of November and 12th of April. This will settle all disputes, and I will pay a reasonable price and carriage with pleasure. The spoor of the Red Lynx is large on snow, and although the feet are not so densely furred as its northern relative, the foot impression of *rufus* on the snow looks large and round in proportion to the size of the feet

of the animal in the dead state. They become fat at certain season, and they are eaten by Indians who pronounce them good. The *L. rufus* is at maturity when it passes its fourth year. The specimen sent is nearly adult; its sharp teeth and medium size are my proof, together with the semi-rings on the tail, now disappearing; also the black marks on under parts of body, which are much less in adults, and are frequently altogether absent or obliterated. It is easily trapped, not being very shy; nor has it the cunning of a Fox. When hunted by man alone, or by the latter with dogs in the forest, it takes to a thicket, being a nimble climber; cat-like, resting a short time on each limb. The ears are sharp, the tympani sensitive, and when danger approaches, it springs from tree to tree like a squirrel, sometimes leaving its pursuers hundreds of yards behind. The old trapper or Indian understand the feline tricks of the Lynx. I have followed and shot one that went nearly a quarter of a mile in this manner, hiding himself as a last resource, in a dense hemlock tree, forty feet above the ground. This is simple work after a fresh fall of snow. You have merely to mark carefully the first tree he mounts, as at its base, you will notice bits of twigs, moss, &c. on the fresh snow. As he springs away, he leaves additional marks which he throws down in like manner, but more scattered. By following the debris a broad trail is visible. It is with greater facility followed in a swamp, than in open ground, because there is generally more broken material thrown down, and the animal is easily detected. The Red Lynx springs easily from sight to fifteen feet, perhaps more. Once only during my hunting trips, I noticed a Lynx take a long spring from tree to tree. An Indian and myself chased it with two dogs for over three miles. The aborigine pointed the Lynx preparing to spring from a branch of a tree to another at least sixty feet from the ground. The extremities of the branches were three or four feet apart. The animal did spring and certainly cleared sixteen feet, but no more. Now, let any one of your readers consider how far the space is in mid-air, from that portion of a limb capable of supporting forty-five or fifty pounds of live Lynx throwing himself to an opposite branch of similar strength. Let one consider the muscular force and accuracy of eye required by the animal to reach the object of escape. The young *L. rufus* in my opinion approaches Jordan's *L. Canadensis*. Mr. Henderson found



it near Lucknow, and I had the pleasure of receiving it from him. They (the old ones) are very shy during the breeding season, after constructing a bed in a hollow log or some secluded place. On one occasion, in July, many years ago, I was in Turnberry Swamp looking for pigeons. I had a dog wandering about with me, and he gave tongue at some distance; it was near sunset and I hurried towards the place, thinking he had attacked a Porcupine. On arriving where the dog was, I saw a large Lynx and two young ones (kittens) which on my approach, entered a hole at the base of an elm tree, before I could cover them with my rifle. The old one made frantic charges at the dog which I called away from the contest, and after I closed the hole with fallen limbs, to keep the party secure, I went home. Early next morning in company with a neighbour, the place was visited, but to our astonishment a hole was opened in another place at the base of the tree, and the Lynx and kittens gone. I give a short account of the skulls of *L. rufus* sent to you for inspection, all of which were killed within a few miles of this place.—

No. 1.—Adult male, shot by me in January, 1879. Length 49½ inches. Weight 68½ lbs. This was one of the largest I met with, and am sorry to have lost the skin.

No. 2.—A female. I presume three years old. Weight 53 lbs.; Length 48 inches. Shot February 23, 1882, by Mr. Alfred Haldingby of Culross Township, Ont. In this instance also I lost a very fine specimen.

No. 3.—Young female trapped and shot in the head by Mr. Sutherland Taylor, 1878, in Wawanosh Township, O. Length 38 inches; Weight 30 lbs.

No. 4.—A young male, shot by Jos. Henderson of Lucknow, O., who gave me the animal fresh. Length 38 inches; Weight 25 lbs.

No. 5.—Young male, shot by myself, on December 1, 1881, in Ashfield Township. Weight 27 lbs. Length 37½ inches.

In the last three the symphysis and the sutures are not solidified. They are therefore the skulls of young *L. rufus*.

I sincerely hope this may draw forth the opinions of others on the Lynx forms occurring in Canada, I trust moreover that a valuable periodical like "The Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist" will soon have means to illustrate subjects of this description.

J. H. GARNIER, M.D.

Lucknow, Ont.

NOTE.—We have received the specimens sent for examination. The adult skin and the stuffed kitten are specifically *L. rufus*. The whole of the skulls belong to the latter species. Our correspondent quotes Jordan's Manual of Vertebrates to distinguish between *L. Canadensis* and *L. rufus* which comparatively we consider very vague. Independent of the permanent marks and general colour of *L. rufus*, when the Dr. has an opportunity of comparing *L. Canadensis*, he will discover that the latter is a true and well defined species. It is futile to deny the occurrence of the two species in Ontario. Without giving the osteology of the animals, we may state positively that they are not alike. First in an exterior view, we notice that the marks behind the ears of the kitten of *L. rufus*, are permanent in the adult. The Dr. has overlooked these evident specific marks which do not occur in *L. Canadensis*. A frigid climate will doubtless alter the exterior markings or colour of animals unused to a low temperature. We know that a coolie dog when taken from Scotland to an Arctic region, there to remain for three years, causes the animal to erect its ears and change colour but the ossens parts are still those of a coolie. Exposure to a frigid pressure is even remarkable in the human form, when subjected to the same influence. We have no space to go further at present, but in the meantime the subject can be looked into by our readers who may give additional light on it.—C.

#### RARE BIRDS IN ONTARIO.

SIR,—Having read with much pleasure, in your valuable journal, accounts of other collector's experiences in the Ornithology of our country, the thought struck me that some of my notes might be acceptable to you. During this Spring, from 8th April until 23rd June, I, in company with my assistant, were collecting at Mitchell's Bay, and adjacent marshes, where we preserved over one thousand four hundred specimens of birds, fish, reptiles and birds eggs; but the bird that

astonished us most by its numbers, was the Lapland Bunting or Longspur (*Plectrophanes lapponicus*). The inhabitants told us they occur there every winter, and are called by them the black or dark Snow-bird, but to us they began to appear about the 17th of April. First we observed three flying over us as we were tramping the marshy shore in search of desirable species coming in our way. The Buntings were leisurely flying eastward, constantly uttering notes differing somewhat from those of the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) being harsher and in a different tone. The following Sunday, April 23rd, I was reading in the house of our host, when my assistant returned from a walk on the shore; he informed me that he noticed a flock of about two hundred birds which were strange to him, and very remarkable by their black throats. When these birds alighted on the ground, a person could walk into the midst of the flock, within six feet of many of them, but on the least noise being made, they would become alarmed, rising in a circular manner to the height of about seventy feet, and for a time disappear. We saw flocks of from six to one hundred and fifty almost daily until about the 20th of May, when they left us altogether. The specimens shot at the latter date were invariably females, but we succeeded in collecting about sixty, many of which are beautiful adult males. Why do not these birds occur at or near Hyde Park or London, while they are so abundant at Mitchell's Bay? I presume they follow the shore of lakes, therefore passing over the latter places; at all events I have not hitherto heard their notes, although collecting birds in the neighbourhood during the last seven years. I had a single specimen in my collection and looked on it as rare until this Spring. It was shot near St. Thomas, Ontario. The song of the Lapland Bunting is very similar to that of the Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*), and they were in full song after we noticed them. We collected one specimen of the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) which is the first I have seen in this region.

JOHN A. MORDEN,

Hyde Park, Ont., July 1882.

NOTE.—We have no record of the occurrence of the Lapland Bunting in the Province of Quebec. The Snow Bunting (*P. nivalis*) is frequently accompanied in early Spring with

the Shore Lark (*Eremophila cornuta*). The latter is abundant on the Labrador coast flying in flocks in Spring. The inhabitants say they make an excellent pie.

DEAR SIR,—C. J. G. Fraser writes in July, about *Anthus ludovicianus*, and from various reasons I think the bird is the Shore Lark (*Eremophila cornuta*). The Lark is common here through the summer, while *Anthus ludovicianus* only occurs during the migrations and then sparingly. Shore Larks almost always breed on commons where cows feed, and their nests are generally placed in a small hollow on level ground. That is the single difference between C. J. G. F.'s account of *ludovicianus*, and my observations of *cornutus*. I have often seen the latter rising in flight, singing its "sweet note," until it reaches a height of "perhaps fifty feet," when suddenly closing its wings, it drops perpendicularly till within about twenty feet of the ground. Generally, however, the bird mounts much higher, often so high that, lying on my back on the ground, I have had some difficulty in following its flight; probably the distance would be about two hundred yards. Mr. Fraser was evidently a tyro in Ornithology at the time of his observations, confounding two birds which to-day he would at once recognize as distinct species. Query.—How far east have Orchard Orioles reached? They are very common in Kent County, not rare here: a small number breed, but I have not heard from further east.

Yours truly,

W. E. SAUNDERS.

London, O., July 22nd, 1882.

#### COLEOPTERA FOUND IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

By WILLIAM COUPER.

- BEMBIDIUM 1 paludosum, Panzer.  
 2 inequale, Say.  
 3 chalconum, Dej.  
 4 nigrum, Say.  
 5 simplex, LeConte.  
 6 lucidum, "  
 7 semistriatum, Hald.  
 8 rupestre, Dej.  
 9 patrucele, "

- BEMBIDIUM 10 variegatum, *Say*.  
 11 versicolor, *LeConte*.  
 12 fontale, "  
 13 4-maculatum, *Linne*.  
 14 bimaculatum, *Kirby*.  
 15 impressum, *Gyll*.  
 16 transversale, *Dej*.  
 17 incrematum, *LeConte*.  
 18 dilatatum, "  
 TACHYS 1 nanus, *Schaum*.  
 2 flavicauda, *Say*.  
 3 incurvus, "  
 HALIPLUS 1 triopsis, *Say*.  
 2 immaculicollis, *Harris*.  
 CNEMIDOTUS 12-punctatus, *Say*.  
 AGABUS 1 tristis, *Aubé*.  
 2 punctulatus, *Aubé*.  
 3 semivittatus, *LeC*.  
 4 punctatus, *Mels*.  
 5 hypomelas, *Mann*.  
 6 bifarius, *LeConte*.  
 7 limbratus, "  
 HYDROPHORUS 1 conoidens, *LeConte*.  
 2 spirius, "  
 3 modestus, *Aubé*.  
 4 puberulus, *LeC*.  
 5 catascopium, *Fay*.  
 6 similis, *Kirby*.  
 LACOPHILUS maculosus, *Germar*.  
 COPTOTOMUS interrogatus, *Fabr*.  
 MATUS bicarinatus, *Aubé*.  
 COLYMBETES 1 biguttulus, *Germar*.  
 2 binotatus, *Harris*.  
 3 sculptilis, "  
 4 4-maculatus, *Aubé*.  
 5 picipes, *Kirby*.  
 6 agilis, *Fabr*.  
 ACILIUS fraternus, *LeC*.  
 DYTISCUS 1 confusus, *Say*.  
 2 Harrisii, *Kirby*.  
 3 verticollis, *Say*.  
 4 Cordieri, *Aubé*.  
 5 fasciventris, *Say*.  
 GYRINUS 1 ventralis, *Kirby*.  
 2 fraternus, *Couper*.  
 The type of this species is in the collection of  
 Laval University, Q.  
 DINEUTUS 1 Americanus, *White*.  
 2 discolor, *Aubé*.  
 HELOPHORUS 1 lacustris, *LeConte*.  
 2 scaber, "  
 3 lineatus, *Say*.  
 HYDROBIUS 1 tumidus, *LeConte*.  
 2 digestus, "  
 3 globulosus, "  
 4 regularis, "  
 5 fuscipes, *Curtis*.  
 6 subcapraeus, *LeConte*.  
 7 despectus, "  
 HYDROCEUS squamifer, "  
 HYLENA Pennsylvanica, *Krizenweller*. Rare.  
 HYDROPHILUS 1 triangularis, *Say*.  
 2 laterialis, *Fabr*.  
 3 glaber, *Herbst*.  
 4 mixtus, *LeC*.  
 HYDROCHARIS obtusatus, *LeC*.  
 BEROSUS 1 striatus, *Say*.  
 2 peregrinus, *Herbst*.  
 LACONUS agilis, *Randall*.  
 PHILIDRUS 1 cinctus, *Say*.  
 2 fimbriatus, *Mels*.  
 3 araceus, "  
 CERCYON 1 posticatum, *Mann*.  
 2 unipunctatum, *Linne*.  
 CRYPTOPLEURUM vagans, *LeC*.  
 NECRODES surinamensis, *Fabr*.  
 THANATOPHILUS 1 lapponica, *Herbst*.  
 2 marginalis, *Fabr*.  
 NECROPHILA peltata, *LeC*.  
 SILPHIA inaequalis, *Fabr*.  
 NECROPHORUS 1 marginatus, *Fabr*.  
 2 pustulatus, *Herschel*.  
 3 orbicollis, *Say*.  
 4 lunatus, *LeC*.  
 5 Sayi, *LaPorte*.  
 6 velutinus, *Fabr*.  
 7 pigmaeus, *Kirby*.  
 8 mortuorum, *Fabr*.  
 9 Melchheimeri, *Kirby*.  
 CATOPS opacus, *Say*.  
 ANISOTOMA collaris, *LeConte*.  
 LIODES diehron, "  
 AGATHIDIUM oniscooides, *Beauvois*.  
 SCYDMENUS rarus, *LeConte*.  
 TYRUS humeralis, "  
 FALAGRIA 1 dissecta, *Erichson*.  
 2 venustula, "  
 HOMALOTA plana, *Gyllenhall*.  
 ALEOCHARA 1 fuscipes, *Fabr*.  
 2 lata, *Grav*.  
 3 limaculata, *Fabr*.  
 COPROPHORUS ventriculus, *Kraatz*.  
 (To be continued.)

**ORIENTAL FRUIT LAXATIVE.**

"The Soul has a thousand ways of communicating itself," so the action of the **ORIENTAL FRUIT LAXATIVE** on the human system is so various and delicate, it is impossible to enumerate them at once. A sure cure for **INDIGESTION, SLUGGISHNESS OF THE INTESTINES, DISORDERED STOMACH, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, GENERAL CONGESTION, SALLOW COMPLEXION, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, LOW SPIRITS, TORPID LIVER, MELANCHOLY, INDISPOSITION, INTERMITTENT FEVER,** and all irregularities arising from an obstructed condition of the system.

**RULES FOR USING THE ORIENTAL FRUIT LAXATIVE.**

One Lozenge should be taken at night on going to bed, but in urgent cases one lozenge can be taken a short time before meals. The effect should be produced in from eight to twelve hours.

Not the least inconvenience will be experienced by those who desire to breakfast, upon immediately rising in the morning. A cup of hot tea or coffee before commencing to eat will be found an efficient aid to a full and agreeable operation of the medicine.

**PREPARED BY**

The Medical Specialities Manufacturing Company,  
16 VICTORIA SQUARE.  
**MONTREAL.**

Price 25 Cents.

Sold by all Druggists.

**ELECTRICITY IDENTICAL WITH LIFE.**

**NORMAN'S  
ELECTRO-CURATIVE APPLIANCES,**

**FOR THE CURE OR RELIEF OF**

Nervous Debility, Lame Back, Spinal Curvature, General Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgic Pain, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Cramps, Paralysis, Hysteria, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Fever and Ague, Spasms, Pleurisy, Gleet, Indigestion, Nervous Headache, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Consumptive Tendency, Impotency, Dyspepsia, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, Mental Exhaustion, Deafness, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Biliousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy, Colds, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Varicose Veins, Scrofulous Tendency, Sprains, White Swellings, Tumors, Sea Sickness.

**DISEASES OF CHILDREN:**

Measles, Whooping Cough, Flatulency, Looseness of the Bowels, Constipation, Croup, Convulsions, Teething.

**J. A. HARTE, Agent,**  
400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

**JOHN TAYLOR & CO.**

Manufacturers and Importers of

**Hats, Caps, Furs, &c. &c.**

535 and 537

**ST. PAUL STREET  
MONTREAL.**

Market Value paid for all descriptions of Raw Furs **CAUGHT IN SEASON.**

**UNSEASONABLE FURS** not desired.

**SPORTSMAN'S RETREAT!**

**BAY-VIEW HOUSE.**

Situated at the Mouth of the Escuminac River, on the Restigouche. Sea Trout plentiful in both rivers, from 1st July to the end of the Fishing Season.

Good Accommodation; Moderate Charges; Excellent Sea Bathing; Beautiful Scenery and Splendid Sport.

For particulars, address the Proprietor,

**DAN BROWN,**

**ESCUMINAC,**

BONAVENTURE CO., P.Q.

**FISH & GAME PROTECTION CLUB.**

OF THE  
**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

**OFFICERS:**

J. C. Wilson, ..... *President.*  
E. O. Monk, ..... *Vice-President.*  
W. H. Rintoul, ..... *Treasurer.*  
G. H. Mathews ..... *Secretary.*

**COMMITTEE:**

R. H. Kilby, H. R. Ives, J. H. Stearns, F. J. Brady, F. B. Goodacre, A. N. Shewan, L. A. Boyer, Selkirk Cross, Wm. Crowther, Charles Stimson, W. S. Macfarlane, Fred. Henshaw, James Appleton, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, and Alderic Deschamps.

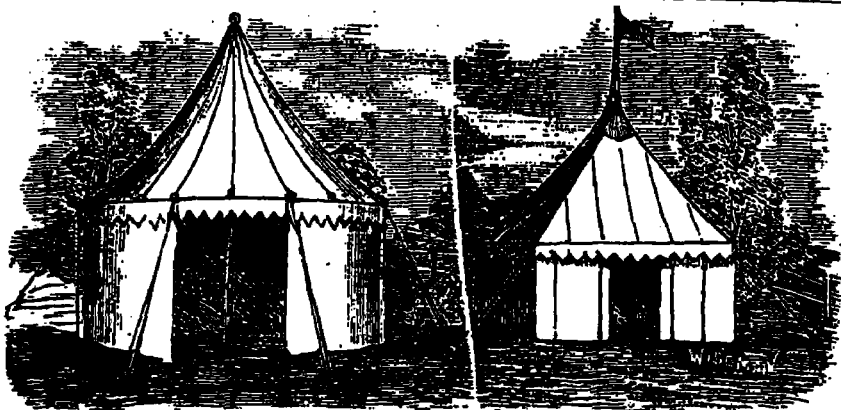
Notices of infractions of Laws for protection of Fish and Game should be sent to the Secretary.

**— THE —**

**Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist**

One Dollar — per Annum  
(In advance.)

Address:—Box 317, MONTREAL.



**THOS. SONNE,**

177 and 179 Commissioners Street, - - - MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOAT AND YACHT SAILS, TENTS, AWNINGS, SACHELS, AND OIL SKIN CLOTHING.

ON HAND A CHOICE SELECTION OF BOAT OARS.

**R. B. SCRIVEN**  
 ORDERS SOLICITED

**NATURALIST**  
 Deer Heads, Bird Skins &c.

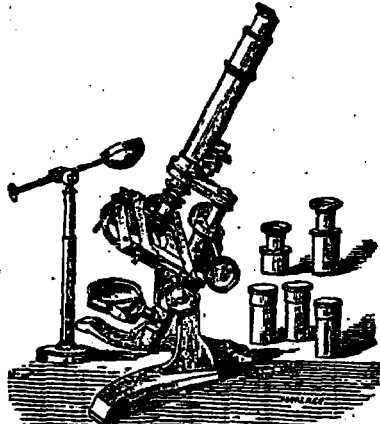
**GRAVENHURST, ONT. CANADA**  
 HAMILTON, CA.

HORNS - 5 1/2 IN. BROAD, 23 PRONGS.  
 IN MY POSSESSION  
**TAXIDERMIST &c.**

FOR SALE  
 SPECIMEN OF HEAD

R. B. SCRIVEN, ENG.

**Messrs. J. PARKES & SON'S**  
 MICROSCOPES.



School, College, Medical and other high class Achromatic Microscopes for Scientific research, &c. Glass slides, thin glass covers, tinted and injected anatomical and other Micro-preparations. Also Philosophical and Mathematical instruments generally.

**FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,**  
 Agents, MONTREAL.

(Price Lists on application.)