

Mr. Chamberlain, one of the founders of the American Ornithological Union Club. I would be guilty of an injustice were I to fail noticing the numerous contributions to the daily press from a keen Quebec field naturalist, John T. Neilson, who has utilized the rare facilities his outdoor occupations as land surveyor afford him, to study the bird world. Canadian ornithology is also indebted to the late Dr. T. D. Cottle for a "List of Birds found in Upper Canada," in 1859; to H. Hadfield, "Birds of Canada observed near Kingston during the Spring of 1858;" to A. Murray, "Contributions to the Natural History of the Hudson Bay Company's Territories," 1858; to Professor J. R. Willis, "List of Birds of Nova Scotia," 1858; 1870, to J. F. Whiteaves, "Notes on Canadian Birds;" 1873, to A. L. Adams, "Field and Forest Rambles, with Notes and Observations on the Natural History of Eastern Canada;" to Dr. J. H. Garnier of Lucknow, to Prof. Macoun of Ottawa, and many others. The *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, the *Transactions of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club* have proved useful auxiliaries to the cause of the natural sciences.

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## Part II.

It would be about as easy to depict a Canadian winter, without its snow-drifts, as it were to imagine the fleecy plains and solitary uplands of Canada in winter, without their annual visitors, the Snow-bunting—better known to our youth under the appropriate name of Snowbird (*Plectrophanes Nivalis*.)

In New England it is styled the Snowflake; "it comes and goes with these beautiful crystallisations, as if itself one of them, and comes at times only less thickly. The Snowbird is the harbinger, and sometimes the follower, of the storm. It seems to revel, to live on snow, and rejoices in the northern blast, uttering, overhead, with expanded wing, its merry call, 'preete-preete,' reserving, as travellers tell us, a sweet, pleasant song for its summer haunts, in the far north, where it builds its warm, compact nest on the ground,