

Columbia: John Fennin, Burrard Inlet, B.C.; Manitoba: Prof. W. W. Cooke, Moorhead, Minnesota; Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Montague Chamberlain, St. John, New Brunswick; Ontario: Thomas McIlwraith, Hamilton.

Each observer is asked to give a brief but careful description of the principal physical features, including latitude, longitude, and altitude, of the locality which is the seat of his observations, and the data collected arranged in three general classes; (a) Ornithological Phenomena, (b) Meteorological Phenomena, (c) Contemporary and Correlative Phenomena. The first class requires the observer to prepare a complete list of the Birds known to exist in the vicinity of his station, indicating to which of the following five categories each species pertains:—

1. *Permanent Residents*, or those that are found regularly throughout the year.

2. *Winter Visitants*, or those that occur only during the winter season, passing north in the spring.

3. *Transient Visitants*, or those that occur only during the migrations, in spring and fall.

4. *Summer Residents*, or those that are known to breed, but which depart southward before winter.

5. *Accidental Visitants*, or stragglers from remote districts.

The second class requires information upon:—

1. The direction and force of the wind.

2. The direction, character and duration of storms.

3. The general conditions of atmosphere, including rainfall.

4. The succession of marked warm and cold waves, including a record of all sudden changes of temperature.

Whilst the committee ask for a large amount of information upon a variety of subjects, they are also glad to receive meagre and isolated records. Comparatively few of the observers are ornithologists or even bird collectors, the great majority being intelligent farmers, tradesmen and light-keepers. Those who know only the commonest birds, such as the Robin, Bluebird, Bobolink, Martin, Hummingbird and Chimney Swift, can furnish important data and their services are eagerly sought.