

based on the square and octagonal pyramids. The houses to right and left are not parallel, so that although their horizontal lines meet on the eye-level each will have its own vanishing point.

Fig. 47 is a composition from which much may be learned. It will recall to many readers of the REVIEW a summer school excursion at Deep Cove,

from Lunenburg, N. S. The rails above and below the network are good specimens of parallel and foreshortened curves. The funnel and the pails on the wheelhouse are types of the cylinder and cone respectively. Each of the buildings on the opposite shore is modelled on the cube with a triangular prism for the roof.

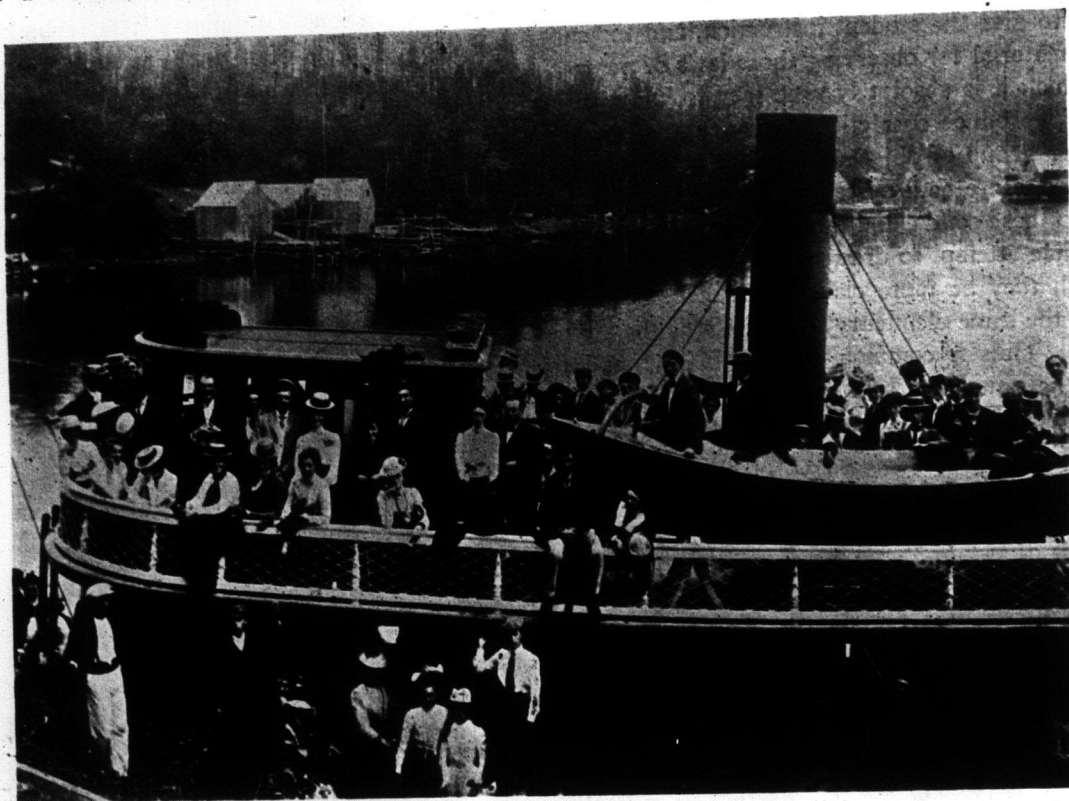


FIG. 47.—A SUMMER SCHOOL EXCURSION.

### Common Birds of Shore, Marsh and Meadow.

By E. C. ALLEN.

The majority of this great class of birds, which includes the bitterns, herons, snipes, sandpipers and plovers breed in the far north, and we see them only in the fall as they linger about the rich feeding grounds which our salt marshes and "flats" afford. But a few, among which are the American bittern, the great blue heron, the woodcock, the Wilson's or English snipe, the spotted sandpiper, and the willet, breed in our provinces. It is the object of this paper to point out a few of the characteristics by which description of their colouring will be correspondingly general.

By far the largest of the above mentioned birds is the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), or "crane" as it is commonly mis-called. This bird is so well known that description hardly seems necessary.

Generally speaking, when seen at a distance, it gives the appearance of a very long-billed, long-necked, long-legged bird, dark grayish-blue above and lighter on the head, neck, and under parts. When these birds may be recognized, but as they are so shy that it is seldom that one gets but a general view of their colour as they fly away from us, the flying the neck is folded back upon itself like a very much flattened S, and the long legs are carried pointing straight out behind.

Smaller than the great blue heron, being in size about equal to the crow, is the American bittern, (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). When walking through a swamp or meadow, one is often startled by this odd buff and brown bird, which rises suddenly in front of him and flaps rapidly off, carrying its neck and legs after the manner of the heron. The bittern is probably more often heard than seen. Any time after the first of May, his deep hollow "Punk! ker-