

the fur countries, is made principally of the meat of the bison. The fleshy parts of the hind quarters are cut into very thin slices, dried in the sun, and pounded. Two parts of the pounded meat are then mixed with one of melted fat, and packed into a bag formed of the hide of the animal. A bag weighing 90lbs. is called a "taureau," by the Canadian voyagers, and, in fact, only one bag of pemmican is generally made from each bison cow that is killed. Two pounds of this kind of food are sufficient for the daily support of a labouring man; though, when the voyagers first commence upon pemmican for the season, they will each consume three pounds or more. In the spring they generally boil the young shoots of the *Epilobium angustifolium* along with it; and the Orkneymen in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company add flour or oatmeal, thus rendering it much more palatable. The best pemmican is made of finely pounded meat, mixed with marrow, and further improved by the addition of dried berries or currants. If kept from the air, it may be preserved sound for several years; and being very portable, it might be used with great advantage in provisioning troops that have to make forced marches. It may be eaten raw, or mixed with a little water, and boiled; and, although not much relished by those who taste it for the first time, the *voyageur*, with the single addition of the luxury of tea, requires nothing else for breakfast, and dinner, or supper; the two last meals being generally conjoined on a voyage in the fur countries.

THE BALD EAGLE. (*Aquila leucocephala*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 15.

The bald or white-headed eagle resides all the year in every part of the United States; but visits the fur countries only in the summer, arriving there in the van of the migratory birds. The comparative lengths of the quill feathers vary in different individuals. Mr. Audubon states, that the second quill is longest: in a specimen obtained on Sir John Franklin's expedition, it was the fourth quill; and in the one now brought home by Mr. King, it is the third that has that distinction.

PIGEON HAWK. (*Falco columbarius*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 35.

In some specimens the second, in others the third, quill exceeds the others in length: in Mr. King's, these feathers are equal to each other; and the other primaries stand, as to length, in the following order: 4th, 1st, 5th, 6th.

LONG-EARED OWL. (*Strix otus*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 72.

The specimen, though in complete plumage, is very small, measuring only 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point of the beak to the tip of the tail. The latter member is as long as that of an ordinary individual, whose total length is 17 inches.

LITTLE TYRANT FLY-CATCHER. (*Tyrannula pusilla*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 144.

A bird of this species, obtained on Sir John Franklin's second expedition, at Carlton House, is figured in the Fauna Boreali-Americana (t. 46. f. 1.); and Mr. Swainson, who had obtained a specimen also from Mexico, points out in that work its differences from the *Muscicapa querula* of Wilson, or *M. acadica* of Gmelin and Bonaparte, which it very nearly resembles, the plumage of both being precisely similar. *T. pusilla* has a shorter bill, and shorter wings than *querula*, and there is a difference in the comparative length of their quill feathers. In the latter, the first quill is equal to the fifth (or to the fourth, according to Audubon),