

to the mouth of the Mackenzie river various investigations have been conducted from time to time and, considering the accessibility of the locality, our records are comparatively full.

The Arctic coast of Coronation gulf has been, and is being studied. Of Hudson's bay and Ungava we have but scattered notes and short lists. Though considerable geographical exploration has been conducted by various parties amongst the islands of Franklin and the far north, our knowledge of the ornithological conditions there is fragmentary and imperfect.

In economic ornithology, Canada has done little if any original work.

In systematic science our working collections have been, and still are, too small to accomplish anything comparable to the work done on our own forms in the United States, even if we had our natural quota of trained zoologists to use such material to advantage.

Thus, it seems that ornithology in Canada still has most of its history before it, and outside of a few brilliant exceptions the work that should have been done by our own people has been accomplished by naturalists from the United States who have turned their attention in our direction.

The introduction of nature study in our schools and the general interest that has been awakened in allied subjects of late years has not, to date, entirely fulfilled the results expected of it. In fact, reliable observers of ornithological phenomena, both in Canada and the United States, are, perhaps, fewer to-day both numerically and in proportion to population than they were a generation ago. An elementary introduction to nature in our schools has failed to awaken any serious interest in natural problems. General and elevating interest in nature may be more widespread to-day but no ornithologist of marked ability has found his or her avocation or has been developed through these means. Whether this has been the fault of methods pursued, or causes more deep seated, the writer cannot tell. Certainly if, a generation or so ago, when the opportunities for learning even the rudiments of natural history were few and difficult to obtain, naturalists were developed at all, we should expect that to-day when the subjects are taught in every public school and the introduction to the study is almost forced upon large numbers of people, the percentage of serious and enthusiastic workers would be greater. These are the facts; the causes of the apparent failure must be left to pedagogs to argue over.

Does it not seem that Canada has reached that stage in its development where it can take its rightful position in the world as well along ornithological as in other lines?