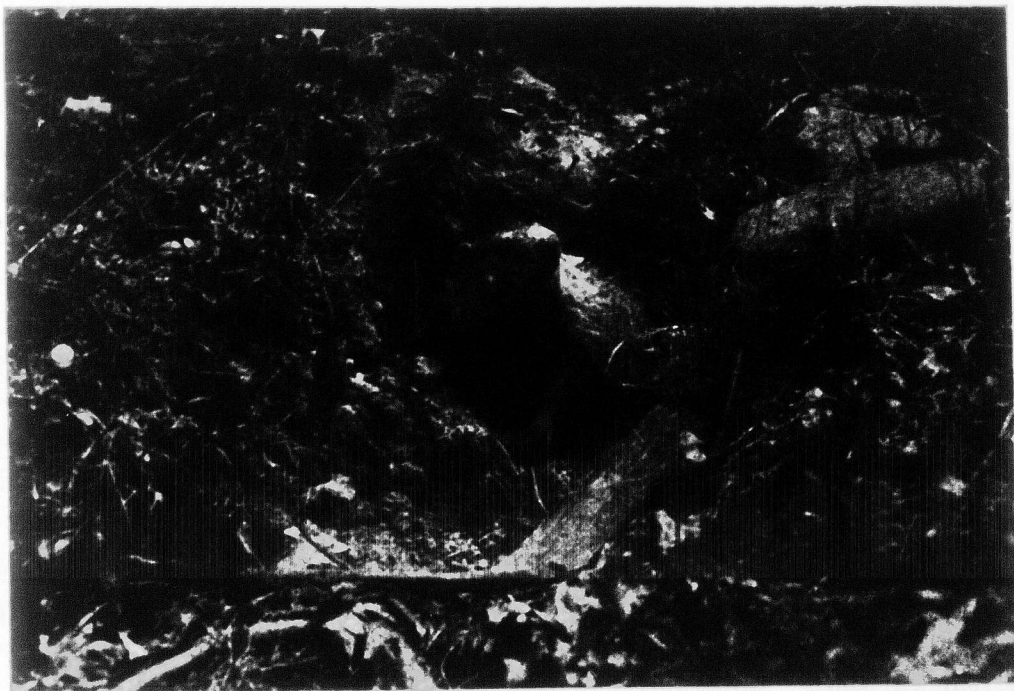


defence? Does he possess protective or warning coloration, or both? Does the skunk have protective coloration? Study other animals for protective and warning coloration. Notice that all animals that seem to possess protective coloration are lighter on the under-parts. Why? Note also that many animals that are very conspicuous in the museum, enjoy a high degree of protection when placed in their nature haunts. Make lists of such cases as come under your



A YOUNG GROUND-HOG,
AT THE DOOR OF HIS HOME.

Cut, loaned by The Comstock Publishing Co. from their book, "Handbook of Nature Study."

observation. Be on watch yourself and set pupils to work on this subject. You will find splendid examples among birds. Does man take advantage of protective coloration in his own clothing, etc.? Note painting of our warships, the khaki uniform of our soldiers, etc. Later in the year, we hope to discuss this subject of protective and warning coloration to great length.

Sydney, N. S., is to have a permanent building for her Technical School. Professor Sexton, the supervisor, has been in Sydney conferring with the Technical School Committee over plans for a building to be erected in Charlotte Street. The closing exercises of this year's classes will be held about the middle of April. The new departments of the school have met with great success, all classes have been well attended.

Scene outside an Islington Picturehouse:—
"SNATCHED FROM DEATH
IN 3 PARTS."

It would, perhaps, have been kinder to leave him alone.—*Punch*.

WINTER BIRDS.

REPORTS FROM EASTERN NOVA SCOTIA.

Antigonish:—Old Squaw, Long-tailed Duck, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Canada Jay, 4; American Crow, abundant; Redpoll; Snow Bunting, small flocks; Tree Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike, 2, singing, January 24; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, common; Acadian Chickadee, tolerably common; Golden-crowned Kinglet, tolerably common.

Guysborough:—English Sparrow, in town; Snow Bunting; Chickadee, 10.

REPORTS FROM MIDDLE NOVA SCOTIA.

Colchester:—Blue Jay, American Crow, English Sparrow, Snow Bunting, Northern Shrike (Butcher-Bird), Chickadee.

Hants:—Blue Jay, 7; American Crow; Pine Grosbeak, 8; English Sparrow; Redpoll; Snow Bunting; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 5; Acadian Chickadee, 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1.

REPORTS FROM WESTERN NOVA SCOTIA.

Kings:—Canada Goose, a flock, March 23, Wolfville; Ruffed Grouse, 5; Blue Jay; American Crow, very common; Redpoll; Snow Bunting, flocks; Northern Shrike, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, common; Acadian Chickadee, 5.

Queens:—American Crow, very common; Long Sparrow, March 18, 1, heard sing, Liverpool; Snow Bunting, a flock of 50; Chickadee.

Shelburne:—Canada Goose, large flocks, Barrington; American Coot, 1; Canada Grouse (Spruce Partridge), not plentiful; Ruffed Grouse, fairly plentiful; Downy Woodpecker, common; Canada Jay, quite common in November; Northern or American Raven, not common; American Crow, abundant; English Sparrow, abundant; Snow Bunting, only one flock; Junco, several seen, all winter; Song Sparrow, 1, February 13, Barrington; Chickadee, common; Golden-crowned Kinglet, few, November; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, few, December.

Shelburne also gives an interesting list of water birds, many of which are seldom seen far inland:—Pied-billed Grebe, Loon, American Herring Gull, Shell Drake, Mallard Duck, Black Duck, Green-winged Duck, Blue-winged Duck, Blue-bill Duck, Old Squaw, Whistler.

REPORTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kings:—Tree Sparrow.

Gloucester:—Blue Jay, flocks; American Crow, 4; Snow Bunting, large flocks; White-throated Sparrow (Old Tom Peabody) 8, New Brandon.

Kent:—Redpoll; Horned Lark (Shore Lark) 2.

Throughout the tabulation the numbers have been given up to fifteen when reports indicated them. Where no numbers are given the numbers reported have exceeded fifteen.

REMARKS:—The bird described in a report from Colchester, as being a little smaller than the English Sparrow,