

Survey, Washington, D.C., the migratory routes of the Golden Plover have been carefully reviewed. So far as a spring visit from this bird is concerned in eastern Ontario, it might be safely ventured that a record is unknown.

The plover breeds well within the Arctic Circle, and at the close of the short northern summer, the birds gather in great numbers in preparation for their southern migration. The flocks flying south pass on their route to the east of Hudson's Bay, and make their first stop, we are informed, in Labrador where they enjoy feasting on native berries which grow in abundance along the bleak and wind-swept coast. Continuing their southward journey they make their way to the coast of Nova Scotia, from which locality they make their long flight of twenty-four hundred miles to South America, always waiting for favorable weather conditions before undertaking the flight. The time of arrival, dates of departure, and the route travelled can be accurately recorded, and yet the real concrete cause for the long journeys of these members of the feathered family, have remained, and probably always will remain, one of the unsolved problems of the bird world.

From notes on this subject of the migration of the Golden Plover, it is evident that this bird's route is by no means confined to the eastern or Atlantic coast, but that it has other means of reaching its temporary southern home during the rigorous months of the northern winter, the writer, as well as others, is satisfied. During the month of September vast numbers of plover follow the west coast of Hudson's Bay, and pass over the eastern end of Lake Ontario on their way south.

In September, 1906, a great flight of plover passed over the city of Kingston, which is located on the extreme eastern end of Lake Ontario. The flight was first noticed about eight o'clock in the evening, and to one familiar with the soft, sweet piping of the Golden Plover, there was no difficulty whatever in recognizing the bird. A record of flight showed that eight flocks passed over the city, flying very low, at intervals of about ten minutes. Towards midnight it was impossible to enumerate the flocks, the flight being continuous. This must have been the main migration for that year, and it continued until four o'clock in the morning, covering eight hours. Allowing a speed of twenty-five miles an hour—a conservative estimate—the distance between the leading flocks and the rear guard, must have been approximately two hundred miles. What a sublime spectacle this would have been had one the privilege of seeing it in the open light of day! The vanguard of this great aerial aggregation must have reached almost to the Atlantic seaboard, while the rear flocks were trailing their wonderful way over the eastern waters of Lake Ontario. They no doubt began their ocean journey some miles south