

*supply.* This, coupled with inherited memory, probably more than anything else, controls the migration of birds. Do all birds migrate in the same



Fig. 59. The flight of the ducks.

manner? No. We have all seen Swallows gather together in immense flocks before leaving us. There are others again, such as the Cuckoo,

which quietly steal away in pairs, or in very small flocks. Some birds in their flight remain close to the earth, while others fly at such a height that they remain unseen to the naked eye. Some move mostly at night, others in the daytime. Some birds migrate to the south, leaving their young



Fig. 60. The Meadow Lark.

to follow them at a later date. In most cases the males precede the females by some days in their return to us in the spring.

Before the snow is gone, we may hear the shrill piping notes of the Horned Lark coming from the plowed fields and meadows. The sound is not altogether unlike the pleasant note of the Meadow Lark. Early in March, the sharp-eyed, cunning old Crow bids good-bye to the southern parts of the Province and moves northward, with his head filled with new



Fig. 61. The return of the Crows.