

1908.

MARCH 10.—Two White-throated Sparrows have managed to survive the winter and are now quite active. The only shelter they had was a wood pile at night and round about the farm yard during the day. They suffered but little, excepting during the most severe weather, showing that it is more a question of food than cold that is responsible for the southward migration. Doves, Blackbirds, Juncos and Robins have also been known to come through the winter when provided with sufficient food.

NOVEMBER 6.—There are an exceptional number of Canada Jays about this autumn, and farmers south of here, who have been killing cattle for beef, say that these birds at once attack the carcasses, damaging them for the market. They are also at times a perfect nuisance to trappers by stealing the bait from traps. Meat, skins, bread, potato peelings, grain and indeed anything else that can be eaten, is carried off. In fact, when these birds once discover something palatable, it is practically impossible to make them leave the vicinity.

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JANUARY 12.—During an exceptionally cold spell, a Northern Shrike has made its headquarters here, and subsists very largely upon House Sparrows rendered sluggish by the cold. At least a dozen of these birds have been taken, and also some Chickadees, that habitually come up to partake of suet. The Shrike seems to withstand the cold easily and has been seen to carry off Sparrows without much difficulty.

JANUARY 24.—The little group of birds that come up daily to eat of the fat, now consists of Northern Hairy Woodpeckers, Blue and Canada Jays and Chickadees. The Canada Jays have also been seen to eat a few asparagus berries, but not with particular relish.

FEBRUARY 9.—Discovered a Goshawk with a Ruffed Grouse which he had just captured and eaten a small hole in its side. The unfortunate bird was still living, though mortally wounded, and seemed to have lost much blood. From the fact that there was no sign of this on the snow, I am strongly of the opinion that the hawk drank it from the hole in the partridge's side. As there was no hope for its recovery I ended its further suffering. This Goshawk has been about for some weeks past and during that time has caused the death of numerous grouse and some rabbits.

These hawks are undoubtedly the most destructive to grouse of all the hawks found in Manitoba. They are not only more numerous than other injurious species, but they seem to have a decided preference for feathered game. On the other