

thousands of Longspurs, circling for miles around some large hawk, though their object in doing so is a mystery and seems to be almost ignored by the hawk. Their music, as they fly around in millions, fills the air, producing an effect which is long remembered. Both Horned Larks and Lapland Longspurs may also be seen to rise some 30 feet, uttering as they drop a short song. It is evident, however, that this is only a prelude to what is to come when the birds reach their true homes.

NOTES.

Over seven hundred fragments of pipes made of pottery have been counted among the finds made in the prehistoric Iroquoian Indian site at Roebuck, Ontario, by Mr. W. J. Wintenberg, who explored there for the Geological Survey in 1912. Wagon loads of pottery and some charred corn and beans, but only four arrowheads chipped out of stone, being found here among other finds, suggest that the prehistoric inhabitants were apparently agriculturists who did not hunt and fight as much as we are generally led to believe that the Indians did. Over eighty graves were found, but only one contained anything besides the skeleton, the custom apparently being different from that among many other kinds of Indians.

An aged Maya Indian woman from near Progreso, Yucatan, is residing in Ottawa, undoubtedly the only person in the Dominion who can speak Maya. The Mayas are the remnants of the tribe that is believed to have built the most beautiful of the ruined cities of Mexico and Central America—the finest architecture of the New World.

Oyster and quahog shells were found by Mr. W. J. Wintenberg in exploring a shellheap on Mahone Bay, N.S., for the Geological Survey of Canada. The oyster and quahog have not been known to live on the southeastern or outside coast of Nova Scotia since the region was first visited by white people. The finding of these shells consequently suggests that the heaps are of considerable antiquity and is of interest to the students concerned with these shell fish as indicating that at least these two species formerly lived in the waters near Mahone Bay. While the Indians may have carried dried oysters and clams for some distance, it is hardly likely that they transported them in the shells or that they carried the shells from a distant place, especially since we do not find these particular shells were used by the Indians in this vicinity. In fact the Indians who left the shellheaps of the eastern coast of Canada did not use shell to any very great extent.