

rather thoroughly explored ornithologically, at least as far as large masses of birds are concerned. Nor are these the only unknown things in migration.

So we see that in spite of the large mass of data and statistics at hand, and the multitude of workers and observers, there is still much to be learned and better understood in that fascinating natural phenomenon: the migration of birds.

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The "Auk"; my own notes.

BIRD NOTES.

PRAIRIE HORNED LARKS.—We first saw the Prairie Horned larks this year on March 4th, and as the season advanced they appeared to become more numerous. On April 1st, while walking across the country on Isle Jesus, we were surprised by seeing a lark flying about our heads. As the open country was practically bare of snow, we thought it not unlikely that the bird had a nest nearby. About 50 or 60 feet away we found the nest, which was snugly placed near a stone. The nest contained no eggs. On the same day we located another nest of this species on a hillside nearby, which was also empty.

On April 8th we visited these nests again, and they both contained full sets—four eggs in each. Later in the day we were successful in finding three other nests, two of which contained four eggs each and the other was just about ready for eggs.

All of these nests were placed in "bald-headed" fields, *i.e.*, in pastures where the dead grass was only about an inch high and was entirely free of weeds, etc. In the majority of cases the birds could not be seen when the nests were found. The young birds had begun to form in the eggs of two of the sets.

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