

other birds remained in the nest in company with two striped gophers, one being partly devoured. Pellets around the tree showed much gopher hair and some broken bones, but no indication of birds. It seems strange that this pair of hawks fed their young mostly upon striped gophers, while those of No. 2 preferred gray ones; doubtless situation had something to do with this, though both kinds of gophers were within reach. Another nest I had not previously visited was located in an aspen poplar, in an opening among the lower trees. There was a single hawk in the nest which immediately flew on my approach and disappeared in the distance. In this case the parent birds, as is customary, had been shrieking overhead while I was yet more than a mile away, and had even attacked me in the usual timid manner. As a matter of fact it was their own stupidity that led me to the nest, which but for their efforts I should never have found. Pellets in this instance were absent, consequently I could learn nothing of the birds' food habits.

To those unacquainted with the fauna of Manitoba the question might arise, how do these hawks manage to defend themselves while nesting on the ground, particularly upon a hill which is so frequently used as a vantage spot by coyotes. Is it that hawks make but poor eating, or do the coyotes, badgers, etc., fear those formidable claws? I do not know, but suspect the latter is more probably correct.

It is a very great pity that lack of knowledge regarding the usefulness of these hawks has caused them to be so severely persecuted. We are all of us aware in the west what a large toll gophers take of our crops, yet strange to relate, we seem to have done our best to propagate them by destroying the hawks and weasels, which are their natural enemies.

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#### FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

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This meeting will long be remembered by those present as an extremely successful gathering, at which members convened from both ends of the Dominion, to meet their fellow workers at the Capital. The meetings of this Society have long been known for their successful programmes, but if we are to believe those competent to judge, the gatherings on the 4th and 5th of November last excelled in this respect any previous conventions, and in point of value to agriculture, were to Canada equally as profitable as the meetings of the Association of Economic Entomologists are to the United States.