

material gives a very pleasing and decorative effect. The birchbark is kept moist, or used while fresh and is cut so as to form flat trays, oblong and round box-like articles; while some are made like buckets. A withe of some shrub, such as the alder or willow, is bound around the top to strengthen the edge. The birchbark is most easily detached in the spring. The bark of the common elm (*Ulmus americana*) is used by the Iroquois for basket or tray making. This is a very fine and beautiful material and is also taken off the tree in the spring. The rough corrugations on the outside are planed or pared down somewhat to render the surface more even, this surface forming the outside of the receptacle. The bark is kept pliable by soaking, and is usually sewn with basswood bast, although spruce root could no doubt be used.

A very beautiful coiled basketry is made by the Salish and other western tribes from spruce root. The strands used for the sewing or binding are made as just described, while the coils around which these finer strips are sewn are made from the rougher shreds of the root. The method in general may be said to resemble that employed in raffia work, but the product is much more substantial and beautiful. A very good collection of spruce root basketry from the interior Salish and other tribes may be seen at the Victoria Memorial Museum.

THE AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

BY E. BEAUPRE, KINGSTON, ONT.

After an absence of almost fifteen years, the Golden Plover has apparently resumed its migratory visits to eastern Ontario. During the long period of their absence one was forced to return from a visit to their former haunts with a feeling that an important and delightful feature of the out-door world was missing; the old pasture fields and gravel-covered shores formerly enlivened by the cheerful and friendly whistle of large flocks of plover were deserted, and the existence of these intensely interesting birds threatened to become a memory. The only opportunity to observe them locally was afforded during their migration southward in the months of August and September.

For some years previous to 1901, their numbers were gradually diminishing, but from September 1901 to August 1915, so far as the writer could possibly learn, this plover was not recorded as a fall migrant in eastern Ontario. During that long period, the only evidence of the bird's existence was afforded by the night flights of flocks over the writer's home, and recorded at different times. In a valuable bulletin written by the late Prof. W. W. Cooke of the Biological