maining Manitoban hawks.

Two species of the	f. Columbarius
Genus Falco :	f. Peregrinus anatum
Three species of the	a. Atricapillus
Genus Accipiter :	a. Velox

and the bald and golden eagles.

The eagles are harmful to young stock, especially lambs, and also to the young of our larger game, many cases being cited where deer have been attacked and slain by these flying lions. But, fortunately. neither species are sufficiently numerous in our province to do any material damage to agricultural or sporting interests. I have certainly heard of no complaints, and feel sure there is no cause for anxiety in their regard, although I would not be in favor of protecting them, save to prevent smaller hawks from being slaughtered, as they

frequently are, for eagles. In the first mentioned genus falco we have two species considered harmful. These are both true falcons, and there is so much to be admired in their bold and unerring dash, as, true to the etiquette of the falcon, they eat nothing dead and capture their prey while on the wing. One redceming feature, however, is that in these two species the pigeon hawk is too small to carry off much poultry, and the Peregrine falcon or duck hawk is not sufficiently numerous to do any serious damage to poultry, preferring to follow the wake of the migrating water fowl, which it will not hesitate to seize and dash off with from under the very hand of the sportsman, almost before the smoke or report of the gun has died off. I have frequently watched the pigeon hawk capture small birds flying at a rapid rate at all times. He gets close to them before being observcd, when, before the bird or mouse can recover from the surprise, the hawk has, with a lightning dash, seized the terrified creature and carries it off. In fifty-one full stomachs examined only two, or about four per cent. contained poultry or game, while eighteen, or 35 per cent., contained mice and insects, the balance containing small birds, thus showing the birds to be more beneficial to agriculture than injurious to poultry.

by this species may be accounted for by his particular fondness for blackbirds, in the fall, as he follows them persistently at the very time when they are destroying the grain. Should it be proven that such is catch them in the act, as they are among the case (and we have no positive proof us and away with a fowl from under our that it is not), "the little corporal," as it feet almost before we are aware of anyis called by some, is deserving of our re- thing going on.

injurious. In this group I include the re- spect and gratitude, with the earnest wish that he and his assistant species may increase their persecution of these increasing pests.

Referring to the species in "Birds of Ontario," Mr. McIlwraith says: " The little corporal takes his tribute from the large flocks of blackbirds without much cere-mony. I once saw him "stoop" on a flock as they hurried to shelter in the marsh. How closely they huddled together, as though seeking mutual protection, but he went right through the flock and came out on the other side with one in each fist.'



Great Horned Owl.

(Bubo Virginianus.)

In the case of the Peregrine, twenty stomachs examined showed seven to contain poultry and game, chiefly game, as the bird is seldom seen about the farm, while nine contained other bird remains, showing it to be most destructive to game and neutral to poultry, on account of its habitat.

The three remaining species, the gos-The many cases of small-bird capture hawk, Coopers and sharpshinned hawks, may be credited with doing more damage to poultry than all other species combined.