

these were returning, probably one dozen out of 100, this would leave 75 which crossed the lake in 11 minutes, which is at the rate of about 400 per hour. They did not fly in these numbers at all times of the morning, but so far as we were able to judge, the flight continued all day and we recorded 900 Sharp-shinned Hawks, 50 Marsh Hawks, 10 Cooper's Hawks, 3 Duck Hawks, and 1 Fish Hawk. The total number of species seen besides these 6 Hawks was only 13, and of small birds that might be considered legitimate prey for the hawk, we saw only 50 specimens divided among eight species, so it will be seen that almost every species vanished completely. The supposition is that birds which lived in the upper branches were all eaten, but the fact that we kicked out of the bushes occasional White-throats, etc., goes to show that ground-loving and shrub-loving birds concealed themselves with tolerable efficacy. A pair of wrens scolded me from a clump of juniper, but would not leave their shelter, although I was within 5 or 6 feet of them. Two or three White-throats, which flew out of another juniper clump at my approach, immediately concealed themselves elsewhere and when, after watching them for a little while, I moved again, another one jumped out of the clump within 5 feet of me.

It is hard to say just where these hawks passed the night, but certainly as they went down in the morning, they looked hungry: all of them apparently were hunting for breakfast, and it was not until nearly 10, that a few of them appeared with a visible crop, showing that they had fed. They stooped at one another often and occasionally one would be seen in hot pursuit of some small bird, but in every case the latter escaped. Many of the hawks came through the woods and down the trail at a distance of only a few feet from the ground, hoping no doubt to surprise their prey.

In the few hawks taken, we identified the remains of the Wood Pewee, White-throated Sparrow and Olive-backed Thrush. Nearly all of the feathered clusters seen on the ground, where the meal had taken place, consisted of the remains of the Thrush.

Even mid-winter showed no such lack of birds, as these two hawk-ridden days. The flight had been delayed beyond its usual time and doubtless this contributed to a congestion of hawks, and the fact that such a large percentage of them crossed the water at once, leads one to suppose that their domination will be short this year. Certainly they will not stay where food is not reasonably plentiful, when by crossing the lake and spreading over the country they will be able to get their meals with much greater regularity than by staying on Point Pelee.

At one time I chanced to be watching a hawk, which was about 200 yards away, when, apparently sighting a small bird in