

FIELD SPARROW, *Spizella pusilla pusilla*, rather common.

CATBIRD, *Dumetella carolinensis*, one.

BROWN THRASHER, *Toxostoma rufum*, one.

All were present throughout the entire period, with the possible, though hardly probable, exception of the Vespers, which were not found until February 26, 1915.—C. A. ROBBINS, *Onset, Mass.*

Notes on some Manitoban Birds.—Taking E. T. Seton's list of Manitoban birds in the 'Handbook of the British Association,' Winnipeg, 1909, as a basis, the following observations appear to be worthy of record.

Sterna caspia. CASPIAN TERN.—On June 22, 1914, I found about 120 pairs of Caspian Terns nesting on a small shoal in a remote part of Lake Winnipeg. Laying had commenced shortly before for there were many single eggs and the full clutches which were tested were fresh or nearly so. The only other species nesting on the shoal was a single pair of Herring Gulls, they had evidently taken toll of the Terns eggs. Later in the summer photographs of the birds nesting were obtained from a blind, they proved to be very shy, no doubt the absence of bushes from the shoal and consequent conspicuousness of the birds, partially at all events, account for this. Both sexes incubate. Seton gives no record of this species.

Phalacrocorax auritus auritus. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—In Chapman's 'Birds of Eastern North America,' the number of eggs laid by this Cormorant is given as 2-4. On Lake Winnipeg I found many fives and sixes and also several sevens, the frequency of these occurrences made it certain that they were true clutches and not the product of more than one bird.

Marila marila. GREATER SCAUP DUCK.—As there appears to be no definite record of this species nesting in Manitoba, I may state that it was undoubtedly the most plentiful breeding duck, mid-way up the west side of Lake Winnipeg. Full clutches were not found till the middle of June.

Lobipes lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Noted on the Dauphin River near Lake St. Martin on August 16, 1914, and also on a shoal in Lake Winnipeg, September 4, 1914.

Tryngites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—Two secured on west shore of Lake Winnipeg, September 5, 1914.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Seton has no autumn records. Several birds of this species were frequenting the mouth of the Mossy River, Winnipegosis, at the beginning of October, 1914.

Ægialitis meloda. PIPING PLOVER.—A nest of this species found on June 18, 1914, on the shore of Lake Winnipeg contained four eggs. Young of this species were subsequently seen at other points on the same lake.

Perisoreus canadensis canadensis. CANADA JAY.—A curious superstition that I found prevalent among the Indians in various parts of

Manitoba was that if they happened to find a nest of this species containing eggs or young, either they themselves or a near relative would soon die. Nothing would induce the Indians to search for nests of this species.

Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni. NELSON'S SPARROW.— This species was found about midway up the west shore of Lake Winnipeg on July 11, 1914. No doubt it was breeding there.

Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.— As there is only one record of this species for the Province, that of Macoun for Porcupine Mountains, it may be well to state that I noted it at two places on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg on July 17 (an immature bird) and on September 6. I also noted it at Lake St. Martin on October 26, 1914.—ERIC B. DUNLOP, *Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

Bird-Notes from Cambridge, Isanti County, Minnesota.— Isanti county is situated in the southern part of east-central Minnesota, and is at one point only eight miles distant from the St. Croix River — in this vicinity the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Its northern boundary is about thirty miles south and slightly southeast of Mille Lacs Lake, which is midway between the northern and southern extremities of Minnesota. The size of the county is small compared with the others in this state, its area being only 456 square miles. In shape it is practically a square from which two townships placed north and south of each other have been cut out from the northeast corner. The adjoining counties are: Kanabec on the north, Mille Lacs and Sherburne on the west, Anoka on the south, and Chisago on the east.

The greater part of the county is drained by the Rum River and its tributary streams which are all small brooks and brooklets issuing from nearby lakes. Rum River rises in Mille Lacs Lake, flows southward through Mille Lacs, Sherburne, Isanti and Anoka Counties and unites with the Mississippi at Anoka. Entering Isanti County about five miles south of the middle of the western boundary, it flows northeastward about fifteen miles, turns abruptly southward and leaves the county about eight miles east of the southwest corner. Cambridge is situated five miles south of the vertex of the angle formed and is near the river. The course of the river is winding as may be shown by the fact that (according to the State Drainage Commission) there are fifty-two miles of river in this county. Its fall is very slight, only eleven inches per mile, the altitude of the river surface ranging from 891 to 939 feet. The river valley is bordered by side hills ranging as high as sixty feet above the level of the river. These sometimes rise directly from the water's edge in the form of bluffs but usually are farther in the background, giving space for ample meadows in which graceful bayous or "ox-bows" delight the eye. However, the southeastern projecting corner of the county and the extreme northeast and northwest corners are drained by small tributaries of the St. Croix. There are numerous lakes of varying size usually small, Green Lake, the largest one,