

Adams avenues of this city. There were also smaller numbers at the next tower but, although they appeared to fly against the glass, none were injured. At the other tower, however, the birds kept falling at the rate of about one per minute. I returned at eight o'clock and started to count the dead but soon give it up. It is sufficient to say that there were five or six bushels of them. They were all Myrtles with the exception of one Field Sparrow.

SOME APRIL AND MAY WORK SUGGESTED.

During the season of migration we are so occupied with the movements of the birds northward that we generally forget that there are other sides to bird study. When do the different species of birds begin to build their nests? How long does it take a pair to complete a nest? Are the eggs deposited on successive days? How long is the period of incubation? Do both birds take part in the incubation, or does one sit continuously while the other feeds her, or how is it? How rapidly do the young grow, and when do they leave the nest? When do the feathers first appear, and how are the downs attached to them? Do the birds use the old nest a second time, and if so do they remodel it, clean it, or use it as the young left it? How do the old birds feed the young during the first few days after hatching? These, and a host of other questions can be answered by anybody who can and is willing to give some time to watching nests that may be so placed that they can be seen at close range. Have an eye to your immediate surroundings in addition to specially favored places where you love to go. Prove that the slur often aimed at amateur field work is not applicable in your case at least. Such work needs to be done.