

calling loudly, and in the evening four, probably the same ones, returned to the lake. Rusty Blackbirds were abundant, and the farmer, a shrewd observer of nature, said he had never before seen them. He knew the Red-wings and Bronzed Grackles, plentiful in the swamp, well. Neither had I seen them here on my frequent visits several years previously. So there can be no doubt that this species, as also the Broad-winged Hawk and Indigo Bunting, are on the increase here. An Osprey was seen carrying a large fish lengthwise, and a Kingbird and Red-wings viciously assaulting a Great Blue Heron. Along the water's edge and elsewhere Solitary and Spotted Sandpipers are seen, and here and there a Water-Thrush daintily and measuredly walking under the overhanging bushes. The pike are so voracious that even a poor fisherman like myself can easily catch a goodly mess by trolling.

Finally I had to reluctantly leave this fine spot also and drive back to the station and to civilization. If one could only get away from its stress oftener and hie himself away into these places near the heart of nature! These vacation days spent in the Canadian backwoods will not soon be forgotten. However, in justice to any prospective sojourners in the Northland, I must also point out the drawbacks, viz. the swarms of mosquitoes, black flies and sand flies, which can make life miserable, which I overcame only with head-net. The roads to such places are bad. But these things are taken into the bargain by the true nature lover and are soon forgotten.

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## THE WINTER BIRDS OF ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO.

BY ALLEN CLEGHORN.

Algonquin Park is one of the national parks of Ontario. It is situated about 200 miles north of Toronto and has been under government supervision for twenty years. It consists of over 2,000,000 acres (roughly speaking, about 45x50 miles)

and contains over 1200 lakes and rivers. It is all heavily wooded, in some places the forest growth being particularly dense—the only clearings in the reserve being the result of old lumber operations or forest fires. My period of observation was for a year and my area of observation was confined to the southern half of the park.

1. *Canachites canadensis canacc.*—Canadian Spruce Partridge. Common.
2. *Bonasa umbellus togata.*—Canada Ruffed Grouse. Common.
3. *Astur atricapillus.*—Goshawk. Saw one kill a Whisky Jack (Canada Jay) in January.
4. *Aquila chrysaetos.*—Golden Eagle. One took a wolf bait (raw deer meat charged with strychnine) and is now in the museum at Park headquarters.
5. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus.*—Bald Eagle. Not at all common.
6. *Scotiaptex nebulosa.*—Great Gray Owl. Plentiful about clearings.
7. *Cryptoglaux acadica.*—Saw-whet Owl. Plentiful. Commonest of all the owls.
8. *Bubo virginianus.*—Great Horned Owl. Common.
9. *Nyctea nyctea.*—Snowy Owl. Rare.
10. *Dryobates villosus leucomelas.*—Northern Hairy Woodpecker.
11. *Dryobates pubescens medianus.*—Downy Woodpecker. Northern species. Very common.
12. *Picoides arcticus.*—Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. Few seen. Am told they are very common further north.
13. *Picoides americanus.*—American Three-toed Woodpecker. Common.
14. *Phlaeotomus pileatus leucomelas.*—Northern Pileated Woodpecker. Very plentiful.
15. *Cyanocitta cristata.*—Blue Jay. Plentiful and a nuisance; stealing baits from small traps.
16. *Perisoreus canadensis.*—Canada Jay. A nuisance also; steals everything.
17. *Corvus corax principalis.*—Northern Raven. Common and a curse; they steal the wolf baits.
18. *Pinicola enucleator leucura.*—Pine Grosbeak. Not so very common. Their numbers seem to vary in an irregular manner, independent of climate.
19. *Loxia curvirostra minor.*—Red Crossbill. Very plentiful where pines, balsams and spruce trees grow.
20. *Loxia leucoptera.*—White-winged Crossbill. Very plentiful, as the other variety is.

21. *Acanthis hornemanni crillipes*.—Hoary Redpoll. Sometimes appears in the flocks of the common Redpoll; none seen last winter.
22. *Acanthis linaria linaria*.—Redpoll.
23. *Spinus pinus*.—Pine Siskin. In great numbers.
24. *Plectrophenax nivalis*.—Snow Bunting. A few seen.
25. *Spizella monticola*.—Tree Sparrow. Common about settlements.
26. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*.—Slate-colored Junco. Very common; do not seem to vary according to climate.
27. *Bombycilla garrula*.—Bohemian Waxwing. Common.
28. *Bombycilla cedrorum*.—Cedar Waxwing. Vary in numbers according to food supply.
29. *Lanius borealis*.—Northern Shrike. Not common.
30. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*.—Winter Wren. Common about clearings.
31. *Certhia familiaris americana*.—Brown Creeper. Common.
32. *Sitta carolinensis*.—White-breasted Nuthatch. Seem to vary, as none were found last winter.
33. *Sitta canadensis*.—Red-breasted Nuthatch. A few pairs found last winter.
34. *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*.—Chickadee. Very common about the rangers' shelter huts.
35. *Penthestes hudsonicus*.—Hudsonian Chickadee. None seen last winter. Why, I can't tell.