Editorial

It has not been possible to arrange for a meeting until after the
close of the summer. Arrangements will be made and announced
either in the September number or by letter. Keep it in mind.

The absence of the Editor for the summer will probably neces-
sitate some delay in the appearance of the September Bulletin.
You can lessen the delay by sending in something for publication
at an early date.

The editor leaves on June 26. He will have for his postoffice
until August 1, Kelleys Island, Ohio, to which address letters
should be directed. The occasion of the change of address is a
class of 18 students, who go for an intimate study of the breeding
habits and summer distribution of birds, and for the study of
breeding environment of the species. This work will occupy the
first six weeks, and will be followed by a six weeks' study of the
southward migration movement over the same region, until near
the close of September, with a company of ten men. Please note
the change of address.

The editor spent four days—May 9 to 12—in company with Mr. George L. Fordyce, of Youngstown, Ohio, studying the birds. The first two days were spent at Youngstown, where 116 species were recorded on the 9th, and 113 on the 10th. An overland automobile ride to Vermilion on the 11th and a study of the birds along the shore of Lake Erie on the 12th. completed the pleasant studies. The warbler migrations were at their height at Youngstown on the two days spent there, but did not reach the lake shore until more than a week later.

It has been suggested that the publication of May Day horizons would be valuable as showing the progress of the migrations the country over, as well as indicating the distribution of the birds. The editor would be pleased to receive expressions of opinion upon this point. He is entirely ready to give space in the Bulletin to such lists which give evidence of careful work, and believes that such a movement is worth while.

This is the time of year when breeding habit studies ought to be undertaken more generally. It is not difficult to find a nest, and it is not a serious task to give the whole of several days in the study of the feeding habits of many species of birds. Most of the sparrows, the wrens, and many others, permit so close an approach that even a blind is not necessary for close observation. One may sit in comfort while observing the feeding habits of the Field or Song Sparrow, for instance. Try it and prove or disprove this assertion.

General Notes

WINTER BIRDS OF NORTHERN McKENZIE COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA.

These notes are from November, 1912, to March, 1913. The north line of McKenzie county is the Missouri River and south from the river is a collection of breaks, hills, cut-banks, gulches, ravines, creeks and coulees, which extend for about six miles, except along the larger creeks, where the adjacent land is more or less undulating. Between the creeks are broad stretches of level farming land. On the prairies there are no trees except what has been planted by the settler from about eight years ago.

On the Missouri River bottom are to be found groves of Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Box-alder and Willow, with a mixture of Buffaloberry, Plum and Choke-cherry trees. In the breaks and gulches