

breeding range of the Western Kingbird if sufficient reports of nests could be obtained. You are urged, too, to send in records for longspurs (on which Frank Roy is working), and for the Canvasback (because of our concern about the diving duck population). Finally, several special requests for nesting information submitted to the **Blue Jay** follow this article—when you submit records in answer to these inquiries, please send duplicate cards to us.

In spite of some omissions, we are greatly encouraged by the initial response to the Prairie Nest Records Scheme. We are confident that the number of records submitted in 1959 will increase substantially as more and more interested people learn of the scheme. If you are not already a contributor, write at once for nest record cards to **Prairie Nest Records Scheme, c/o Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina, Sask.**

INFORMATION PLEASE

COLONIAL BIRDS — We need more information about the distribution of the following colonial birds in Saskatchewan: Eared Grebe, Western Grebe, White Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, California Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Franklin's Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Common Tern, Caspian Tern, Black Tern, Bank Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Yellow-headed Blackbird. For each species about which you can give us information, please indicate location of the colony (nearest town, land location), size of colony, history of colony (has it existed for a number of years? Is

it protected from visitors, predators, shrinking water levels?). **Information to F. G. Bard, Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina.**

GOSHAWK, PEREGRINE FALCON—An all-out effort to obtain information on nests of Goshawk and Peregrine Falcon is being made this year as part of a programme to determine the distribution of birds of prey in Saskatchewan and to band them. Every effort will be made to check nests reported, and whenever possible adults and young will be banded. I shall gladly send additional information to anyone interested who may be unfamiliar with the habitat and nesting requirements of these birds. **Information to R. W. Fyfe, Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina.**

BUFFLEHEAD—As a graduate student in zoology at the University of British Columbia I am engaged in a study of the Bufflehead duck. I am especially interested in precise information on the breeding distribution. **Blue Jay** readers may have records that have not appeared in the literature. I should like to ask you to report to me your observations of previous years and to watch for this species in the approaching breeding season. Any precise information on nests or broods of Buffleheads would be useful, but sight records of adult or yearling birds unaccompanied by young are of little value. **Information to Anthony J. Erskine, Dept. Zoology, University of B.C., Vancouver 8, B.C.**

(Please send duplicate cards to Prairie Nests Record Scheme.)

Plant more Fruit Trees to attract birds

By **Mrs. O. L. Wolters, Tolland, Alta.**

Close to our house are two crab-apple trees, one a rosy-bloom, the other a Siberian that so many birds seem to relish. Flock of from 8 to 30 or more Pine Grosbeaks could be observed there almost daily for a spell this winter. One day eight Evening Grosbeaks paid us a call. I had never seen more than three at a time before, and for years only one came at a time, so I hope they are becoming more numerous.

Early in the fall, five partridge

dined on crabs morning and evening, and what with Blue Jays, Bohemian Waxwings and grosbeaks, needless to say, very few crabapples remained after Christmas. Had we known they'd be so popular, we'd have planted more ornamental apple trees. However, if purchased from a good western nursery, trees bear young, so we are planting a few more this spring. Naturally, they will be near to the house where birds coming to dine can be watched.