

yellow-throat and American redstart both breed in the swamp near St. Louis dam.

The catbird builds every year in the thick parts of the shrubbery and is one of the most adept at hiding its nest. This is a most delightful songster and it is refreshing to hear its bold notes. It has harsh notes as well but these may be forgiven.

A pair of brown thrashers make their headquarters with us each year and usually a nest is found. One time it is in a spruce hedge and another time in a brush pile, and again at the base of a low-growing shrub. This is one of our very best songsters. Early on a May morning it will sit on the top of a tree and fill the air with its strong rich notes. It will then disappear and is rarely seen during the day.

A small box was put up by Dr. Fletcher in his back yard with a hole too small for a house sparrow to enter, the object being to induce the house wren to breed in it. He was quite successful, and for three years he has had the pleasure of watching these little fellows building their nest, rearing their young and listening to their shrill but sweet song. We hope that the house wren will become more common at the Farm.

A nest of the long-billed marsh wren was found in the marsh near the canal some years ago by Mr. A. G. Kingston, but this has been the only one taken so far as we are aware.

Of the thrush family the bluebirds and robins are all that are known to breed on the Farm, although Wilson's thrush may breed in the thicker parts of the forest belts or in the natural woods. The bluebird is not common but it seemed a little more numerous the last year or two. It usually builds in a hole in the fence posts. The robin is very common and the nests are easily found. Comparatively few broods, however, seem to be reared, as between cats and boys the robin has a hard time of it. Cats may be seen stalking robins I believe at almost any hour of the day or night.