

ity of the creeper's voice and the bark-like appearance of its plumage.

September finishes with an occasional visit from a yellow-bellied sapsucker or blue jay and the arrival of the first batch of slate-colored juncos. The jays never linger long, merely alight on the tops of the elms and away again. These elms offer an attractive resting place for birds of the open country. Once a sparrow hawk perched there; an occasional crow is seen in early morning, and meadowlarks often sing from the tip-top foliage. Red-winged blackbirds, too, sometimes rest there; once I saw one of them bathe.

About the beginning of October bands of restless golden-crowned kinglets visit the apple and cherry trees, as well as the evergreens, while an occasional white-breasted nuthatch prefers to examine the bark of the elms. A little later the black-capped chickadees come and tell me that migration is rapidly waning. Though there are a few finches and others still in the garden, October is essentially a chickadee-month.

The chickadees are the gleaners that follow in the wake of the earlier hosts of insect hunters. They are always followers rather than leaders. Their progress must need be slow if they would hunt out all of the tiny stages of insects that the others have overlooked in their haste. I sometimes wonder that there is an insect astute enough to hide its progeny from that army of keenly peering eyes. It seems to me that, not only each tree, but each twig and leaf is examined many, many, times.

The hermit thrush is more commonly seen now. On Oct. 13, 1919, at dawn I saw one taking a bath, or rather, I heard him in a varied repertoire as it was scarcely light enough to see him distinctly. First he gave his usual *chuch*, followed by a whistled *pheu*, and then that nasal *n'yea*, that the Wilson's thrush delights in, and finally he sang in an extremely subdued tone. I had not been making a daily practice of arising at dawn but, heartened by hearing the hermit sing, I tried it again the following morning and saw a bird new to the garden, a fox sparrow, having a royal time all to itself in the bath and splashing noisily. At first I thought it another hermit, but the whir of the wings as it splashed spelt fox sparrow, and as it grew lighter I saw it distinctly—the first of this species I had seen in the garden.

Towards the end of October, pine siskins, redpolls, and tree sparrows pay brief visits to the garden, and still later possibly grosbeaks and waxwings, but the bathing season is over. It is cold now and the birds do not feel the need of it. The indomitable song sparrow is still here in small numbers, and a few white-throats, juncos, and robins, but the bulk has gone.

November is mainly a chickadee month. What other birds there are have mostly retreated to the shelter of the woods.

A list of the birds observed to actually rest in my garden, save two species, the saw-whet and the screech owl, which were plainly heard but not seen, is given below. Those designated by an asterisk used the bath, while several others were content with the spray. I have made no mention of birds seen passing overhead, such as swallows, swifts, nighthawks, and others. The lot on which these notes were made is situated in the town of St. Lambert (opposite Montreal), a quarter of a mile from the river shore. This lot is about one hundred feet square and contains lawn and garden with apple, cherry, ash, maple, elm, cedar and spruce trees. A favorable feature is a thicket of hawthorn and wild cherry in an adjoining lot.

The list follows: sparrow hawk; screech and saw-whet owl; hairy and downy woodpecker; yellow-bellied sapsucker; flicker; ruby-throated hummingbird; *wood peewee; *least flycatcher; *phoebe; kingbird; crow; blue jay; *bronze grackle; *red-winged blackbird; cowbird; *Baltimore oriole; meadowlark; evening grosbeak; pine grosbeak; redpoll; *purple finch; *goldfinch; *domestic sparrow; *song, *white-throated, *white-crowned, *chipping, *fox, and tree sparrows; *slate-colored junco; *black and white, *black-poll, *bay-breasted, *black-throated blue, *black-throated green, *Cape May, *yellow, *yellow palm, *Tennessee, *Nashville, *chestnut-sided, *myrtle, *magnolia, and Canadian warblers; yellow-throat, *redstart, ovenbird, and *water-thrush; *red-eyed, solitary, Philadelphia, and warbling vireos; *catbird; ruby-crowned, and golden-crowned kinglets; *red-breasted, and white-breasted nuthatches; black-capped chickadee; brown-creeper; house, and *winter wrens; *Wilson's, gray-cheeked, *olive-backed, and *hermit thrushes; *robin; and bluebird.

