its curious mouse-like shaped nest, and mentioning that although this nest is difficult to find yet it was often discovered by the female cow-bird, and used as a means for the rearing of her young at the expense of the rightful tenants; the Redstart; the Wood Thrush, and Wilson's Thrush.

In speaking of the insects, Mr. Gibson mentioned the interest now taken in Mosquitoes owing to the important part they play in the spread of malaria, yellow fever, and other diseases. He spoke of some of the early butterflies, which had been noticed for the first time, namely, the Large Yellow Tiger Swallow-Tail; the Clouded Sulphur; the Northern Dusky-Wing, and the Spring-blue. Bumble-bees, he also said, were particularly abundant, remarking that in the spring of 1907 there were very few specimens on account of the severe open winter of 1906-7, which killed them. Bumble-bees are very valuable insects on account of the good work they do in fertilizing red clover. He showed specimens of the cocoons of the Hickory Halisidota Tussock-Moth. These insects were enormously abundant in August and September of last year, and much anxiety was caused in Eastern Canada by the caterpillars attacking fruit and other trees. Other insects collected during the afternoon were exhibited by Mr. Gibson, and questions were answered in regard to them.

An interesting find of the afternoon was a specimen of the Grass Snake, a species which is not over common in the vicinity of Ottawa.

A. H.

BIRD MIGRATION, 1907.

OBSERVATIONS MADE ON SABLE ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA.
BY JAMES BOUTEILLER.

NAME OF SPECIES.	WHEN	FIRST	NUMBER
	SI	EEN	SEEN
Redpoll	Ian	20	One
Nuthatch		20	. One.
Saw-whet Owl	Feb	21	
American Robin	. March	1	
American Crow		24	
Slate-coloured Junco	.April	1	Several.
White-throated Sparrow		1	**
Canada Goose		8	Two.
American Robins	. "	11	
Belted Kingfisher	. "	14	
Fox Sparrow	. "	14	
Terns	. "	26	A few.
Greater Yellowlegs	. "	28	One.