

dent with years of experience in bird study, one of the best authorities in the Maritime Provinces. Hence these extracts are of more than ordinary interest, and will serve as good examples for general notes.

#### **Nesting of Birds, Wolfville and Vicinity.**

1913.

- April 18. Discovered three nests of Pine Siskins in state of semi-completion, and one of Golden-crowned Kinglet just started. Saw old and full-grown young of American Crossbill.
- April 21. Saw Sparrow-Hawks preparing a nest. Found nest of the Golden-crowned Kinglet.
- April 22. Discovered a nest of Red-breasted Nuthatch.
- April 23. Found nest of a Golden-crowned Kinglet only three feet from the ground.
- April 25. Out to woods 5.30 a. m. Discovered several Golden-crowned Kinglets building. Two were in most unusual places, one being very near the ground in a small bush, and the other a few feet, three or four, from the ground on a lower limb of a big tree, standing in a clearing, one hundred yards from the woods.
- May 4. Found two nests of Red-breasted Nuthatch, and one of the Chickadee. Visited two Kinglets' nests, previously found, each contained three eggs. One of the Pine Siskin's nests discovered April 18, had been robbed by crows.
- May 9. Spent morning on Ridge. Found Myrtle Warblers building, also Acadian Chickadee, excavating hole in rotten stump. Found Junco's nest with four eggs; Crows' with three, and nest of Hairy Woodpecker containing young birds. The birds had used an old nest in a live beech tree, about thirty feet up. The fact that it was not necessary for the birds to drill out a new nest probably accounts for the early appearance of the young. Visited the nest of the Golden-crowned Kinglet, discovered April 21, and found it abandoned.
- May 10. Spent morning on the Ridge. Found three nests of Myrtle Warblers, about completed. Saw a Red-breasted Nut-

hatch carrying lining for its nest. Found the nest of the Sparrow Hawk, mentioned April 21, to contain five eggs, beautifully marked.

#### **Bird Banding.**

I wish to call your attention to the work of the American Bird Banding Association. The report of the work accomplished during 1912 has just been issued, and may be obtained by sending your address to Howard H. Cleaves, Secretary-Treasurer Public Museum, New Brighton, N. Y. Properly constructed metal bands may be obtained from the Association, each one bears a number and also instructions for the finder to return it to the American Museum, N. Y. The band is placed on the leg of the bird, and its number, together with the name of the bird, with date and place of banding sent to the American Museum, N. Y.

I quote two cases from the above mentioned report.

BAND NO. 2816, BLUEBIRD.—Banded at West Allis, Wis., by Dr. R. M. Strong, July 5, 1909. Nestling; one of a brood of several. R. M. S.

Recovered at Evansville, Ill., by August Schilling, April 1, 1912. Killed by a Northern Shrike.

You see at a glance how long this bird had been wearing his band.

BAND NO. 5832. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—Banded at Lake George, Yar. Co., N. S. by Howard H. Cleaves, July 27, 1912. Fledgling.

Recovered at Prout's Neck, Cumberland Co. Me., by G. C. Libby, December 6, 1912. Found dead on the beach.

Work of this nature arouses interest in bird life and quenches the thirst to rob and kill and tends to turn North America into one great national museum, with its hosts of banded specimens moving over its surface. The mystery of bird migration interests us, we carefully observe the dates of their arrival and departure, we study closely the paths of their coming and going, but withall, how little we yet know of the movements of individual birds! But this new phase of bird study, beginning in 1908, seems a move in the right direction, we have hope for the future.

#### **Question Box.**

I submit the following questions, which have been sent to me, for your solution, and I hope you will make careful observations and report to me by the 25th instant: "Why does the Red-breasted