

of the family to leave for the south, large flocks remaining until October 20th. I saw a few feeding in an orchard in the village as late as October 24th.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Arrives here during the second week of May and many remain to breed. Its nest is usually a slight affair of grasses and vegetable fibres placed in the crotch of some small shrub or sapling amongst deciduous second growth. A nest found June 7th was very compactly built for this species. It contained four fresh eggs and was placed in a triple crotch of a basswood sapling amongst undergrowth in a well timbered locality. It was two feet from the ground and composed of shreds of yellow birch bark. Coarse bleached grasses, well woven and bound with a large quantity of spiders' silk, ornamented with numerous basswood bud coverings and with fine rootlets and horsehair.

This bird showed great foresight in placing the nest, as it was completely hidden by a large basswood leaf, though a week previous, during development of nest and leaves, the nest was in plain view. In the several nests I examined in this district the number of eggs deposited was invariably four. The uniformity, with regard to the number of eggs in a set, of the several warblers enumerated, may perhaps be partially ascribed to the absence of that parasite the cowbird, which appears not very partial to newly settled districts notwithstanding an abundance of cows. I did not find any warblers' nests containing eggs of the cowbird, in fact the only individual intruded on was a bluebird, and in this instance the would-be cowbird did not mature as the egg, with three of the bluebirds, was frozen during the severe frosts of May 9-10th, 1902.

The American redstart and Maryland yellow-throat were fairly common, though not nearly so abundant as in Montreal.

The yellow warbler, one of the most common summer residents in Montreal, was notable by its absence, as I did not see a single specimen either as summer resident or migrant.

One nest of the ovenbird was found July 1st, 1902, not arched though built higher on the side furthest in the hollow of the mound in which it was located, containing four eggs. I found this species fairly common in damp woods, and their song was very noticeable at night from 9 to 11 o'clock, during the breeding season.