

route seems to be along water-courses. A pair of these birds will vigorously drive other birds from their hunting grounds, and they display special hatred to crows and hawks, attacking them if they come near the home of the kingbird. They fly along above their enemies and swoop down at them, constantly uttering their shrill cry of rage. The large birds are thus escorted to some distance.

The kingbird arrives in central New Brunswick from the south about the middle of May. The thirteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth are dates of arrival for three years. They depart again about the first of September. Nest building begins in June, and from three to five eggs are laid in a nest built of coarse dried grass stems, intermixed with wool. The eggs and young are zealously guarded by the parent birds, who raise a great outcry if the nest is molested. The food of the kingbird consists largely of insects, especially injurious to the welfare of man. Some wild fruits are eaten, and but very little cultivated fruit or berries are ever touched.

THE CRESTED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus crinitus*) is of rare occurrence here. Some have been observed in August when on the southward migration, and at that time were frequenting the tops of dead trees that reached high above the surrounding forest. The top of a very tall dead hemlock tree was a favorite stand, and from this they would dash swiftly for a distance of fully one hundred yards to capture some insect. Since this tree was blown over, some half-dozen years ago, we have never seen the birds. This species is reported to pass the summer season near Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B.

THE PHOEBE (*Sayornis phoebe*) is the earliest of the flycatchers to arrive from the south, and is due to arrive from the middle of April until the first of May, according to the state of the weather, which regulates the supply of insects upon which they feed. I have never observed the phoebe here in summer, nor during the autumn migration. In spring their favorite resort is along water-courses bordered by low lands upon which grow elm trees. Among the elm tree-tops and near them they find many insects to their liking, after which they swiftly dart, snapping their bills as they capture the insects. Then returning to their place of observation, give vent to their feelings in utterance of discordant harsh calls somewhat resembling the name of the bird—phoebe. So closely do they follow the larger streams in this section that I have never observed them a mile from streams that are bordered by elm grown intervals.

THE OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER (*Contopus borealis*) is distributed throughout the wooded tracts of the province. In no