

on these the female was incubating, and as the usual set of eggs of this species numbers four, it was evident that the cow-bird had removed one of the warbler's when she deposited her own; this tramp among birds, is one of the worst enemies with which the whole family of the warblers has to contend: as many of their nests are found to contain one or more, of the cow-bird's eggs; and there is danger that the progeny may destroy the whole brood in the nest of the species in which it is cradled. On one occasion I found a nest of the chestnut-sided warbler which contained four cow-bird's eggs, and but one of the warbler's own. The eggs of this species are of a whitish hue, with a very irregular wreath, or belt, of a brownish color, around the larger end, and some dottings, sometimes of a blackish hue on the middle surface; the smaller end is unmarked. The other nest of this species, noted on the same date, was near the edge of the wood, and placed between several stalks of raspberry vines, about two feet off the ground, and composed of materials much similar to the other, with the exception of the horse-hair lining, and was not so bulky in size—this on the 30th of May, contained four eggs. A week after, two other nests of this species were noted, both deeper in the wood, and both placed in the forks of little maples: but at varying elevations from the ground, one being about four feet, this contained four eggs, the other which contained three eggs, was about two feet off the ground, and by the side of a pathway. In both cases these were evidently advanced in incubation, and were not molested. I concluded that in this tract of forest about a dozen pairs of this species were breeding, but they have many enemies among other birds and small animals.

The chestnut sided warbler is among the first of the warblers to make its appearance in this part of Ontario, usually when the young underwood is beginning to put forth its leaves and the earliest of our wild flowers are in bloom. This season I first noticed the species on the 4th of May, and two weeks after its advent it begins to nest. It is probable that as more small fruit shrubs and vines are cultivated in the rural districts, that this species, as well as others of our wild woodland birds, will yet be found to make their summer haunts and homes in the vicinity of