

the birds were quiet and they were evidently satisfied that all cause for disturbance had been removed and that I had left the neighbourhood. Approaching the same locality again as noiselessly as possible, I saw the female flush out of the ground some thirty yards ahead. It only took a moment to find the nest, which contained five fresh eggs. These were laid underneath a decayed spruce stump, a few pieces of bark and some feathers forming the lining. The nesting site was well hidden by a dense growth of stunted spruce, and a large snowbank, several feet deep, was within ten yards of it.

I might here state that the Pigeon Hawk is probably the most curious and inquisitive of the Raptores. The sectionmen on the railway told me that they were always greeted by a pair of Pigeon Hawks when they passed down on the hand car, although the nest was a quarter of a mile off in the woods. My personal experiences with the species in Newfoundland have certainly brought these facts to light. One day in June, 1911, we pitched our camp out on the barrens. A pair of Pigeon Hawks, which had their nest on the side of a mountain one mile away, observed the smoke from our fire and immediately came over our heads, uttering alarm notes. During the second week in June, 1912, near Bay of Islands, my attention was drawn to a male Pigeon Hawk overhead. Five hundred yards further on the female was flushed from a hole, about twenty feet up, in a dead pine. At this time the nest contained three fresh eggs. It can thus be seen that if Pigeon Hawks were less concerned and demonstrative during the breeding season, fewer nests would be found.

BIRD NOTES.

By L. McI. TERRILL, ST. LAMBERT, QUE.

During December, 1911, the weather was exceptionally mild, the considerable fall of snow melting almost as fast as it fell, filling the swamps with water. With the commencement of January, 1912, came a change, with an unusual continuation of very cold weather, almost without a break, lasting until the end of March.

During this period, January 1st to March 31st, practically the only birds noted were winter visitors, such as Redpolls, Snowbirds and Pine Grosbeaks. These birds were more noticeable during March and were all scarce, with the exception of Redpolls during January and February. The Grosbeaks movements in the vicinity of Montreal were apparently governed