

spared its visitation. If such was the condition a few years ago it surely is not true today, as a trip through the sage brush sections of eastern Oregon will prove.

Some ten years ago I noted an English Sparrow about ten miles south of Vale, Oregon. At the time this was so far from the usual range of the bird that I made note of the case. The species was very abundant in Vale, but none were seen even a mile from the streets. A year or two later they were to be found among the ranches, as far as Ironside, some fifty miles from Vale and half that distance from the railroads. Within two years they were abundant about every barn in the Ironside section, except where they were driven away by use of the shot gun.

In late May, of this year, I drove by auto from Vale to San Diego, via Burns, Oregon. Burns is some 100 from the nearest railroad and the ranches between are few and widely scattered. English Sparrows were seen by thousands in Burns, and to get there they must have passed over many miles of sage brush and barren hills, where no human habitation offered food or shelter. Without doubt the species is becoming rapidly a resident of the ranch lands of Eastern Oregon. It would be interesting to learn to what extent it is abandoning the city for country life, whether the reduction in its ranks in Denver is due to fewer birds or merely a moving to the rural sections. The reasons given by Dr. Bergtold, for the decrease in the numbers in Denver, are very logical and, I think may be duplicated in most of our cities. How about the adjacent farms?—A. W. ANTHONY, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif.*

Goldfinches and Purple Finches Wintering at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—For the second time in the past eleven years Goldfinches (*Astragalinus tristis tristis*) have again spent the winter here (1920-21), and Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*) have likewise done the same thing, this however being the first occasion of their doing so during the above period, the previous occasion of the Goldfinches being in 1915-16. It may not be generally known that the Purple Finch is much addicted to eating salt, which accounts for its almost constant appearance in my garden of late years, there being a small trough just outside the fence where my landlord keeps salt for his cattle. It had puzzled me for some time why the birds were so fond of this particular spot until I read in 'Bird-Lore,' Vol. XXII, 1920, p. 286, of House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*) being addicted to this same habit, when the mystery was solved. It has also been recorded in the same magazine for March-April, 1921, pp. 90-91, how English Sparrows, Mourning Doves, Crows and some other common birds have been seen round a trough in a pasture apparently picking up grains of salt. Chickens are also said to eat it greedily.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hailey, Que.*

Nonpareil (*Passerina ciris*) in Pennsylvania.—On May 16, 1921,

three miles due south of Mercersburg, Pa., on a country lane, I positively identified a male Nonpareil, in full plumage. The bird was first seen in a hedge of osage orange; thence it flew to a locust tree, where it was carefully observed. It behaved and looked like a wild bird and not like one that had escaped from captivity. With the Painted Bunting I have been familiar since boyhood, when I used to know it well at my home on the South Carolina coast.—ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, *Mercersburg, Pa.*

The Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*) in the Province of Quebec.—At the conclusion of his interesting paper in the April 'Auk' on the breeding of this species at Bergerville near Quebec, Mr. Harrison F. Lewis remarks that he has only been able to find two records of the bird's occurrence in the Province, both of which date back many years ago. May I be allowed to draw the attention of Mr. Lewis as well as that of other readers to the fact that at least nine examples have been recorded by me at Hatley, during the past few years, one on August 23, 1918, and eight during September and October, 1919. Out of these latter, two were obtained, one going to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa, the other still being in my possession, see 'Auk' Vol. XXXVI, 1919, p. 486, and 'Auk', Vol. XXXVIII, 1921, p. 53. Last year (1920) I did not see a single example either during the spring or fall migration. It will be noticed that with one exception all the birds seen by me were in the fall of 1919, the year they bred at Bergerville.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Golden-winged Warbler at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—On September 4, 1921, at West Neebish, St. Mary's River about twenty miles south-east of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, I saw a male Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), the first I have ever seen in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. I believe this to be the most northern record for this warbler in Michigan, certainly for the eastern portion.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

Golden-winged Warbler in Kansas.—On May 2, 1921, I collected a female Golden-Winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). It was taken in the lower trees of some dense woods along Wakarusa Creek, in Douglas County, Kansas. The specimen is preserved in the Kansas University Museum.—E. RAYMOND HALL, *Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.*

The Kentucky Warbler in Clarendon County, South Carolina.—Although the Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosa*) is fairly common during the summer near Summerton, South Carolina, it was not until last year (1920) that I found evidence of its breeding. The earliest date that I have for its arrival in the spring is April 28, 1909, but I am unable to say how long it remains in the fall.