

Pensauken Creek, New Jersey, May 28, 1905. I found a Yellow Warbler's nest to-day which contained four young birds. The nest was placed in the crotch of a willow bush five feet from the ground. In another crotch of the same bush, on almost the same level—about four feet and six inches up— and only forty-six inches in actual measurement away was a Cardinal's nest, also containing four young birds of about the same age as the Yellow Warbler's. They were very close neighbors and apparently were living in harmony with each other. Would the warblers have nested as close to any other species? According to my observations the Cardinal seems to be a very peaceable bird. I once caged a male Cardinal with a female Red-winged Blackbird, and although he had a good weapon in his thick beak he, from the first, let her have her way, even to the extent of taking food away from him, and sex seemed to have nothing to do with it.

CHRISWELL J. HUNT.

[Here at Oberlin a Robin had built her nest in a cozy nook in an evergreen tree and had brought the three eggs almost to the hatching point when a pair of English Sparrows decided that they must have that spot. War was declared and waged fiercely for three days, one or the other Robin remaining on the nest during the battle. A truce must have been agreed upon, for the sparrows proceeded to build their trashy nest upon the same branch, so close to the Robin's nest that they actually used one side of the Robin's nest for theirs. In due course the young sparrows appeared, and both families lived on peaceable terms during the week which the young Robins remained after the hatching of the sparrows. The impudence of the sparrows was certainly typical.—Ed.]

DECREASE OF ICTERIDAE IN NORTH-EASTERN IOWA. In the Upper Mississippi Valley the influence which the Landshark has upon the migration of man into the Dakotas and Manitoba is apparent to all. There may be a close connection between this great migration of mankind and the paucity of blackbird life seen this autumn. In this locality, where flocks of blackbirds numbering at least thousands of individuals were seen no longer than three years ago, this fall there was seen one small flock containing ten Rusty Blackbirds, and another company of about 300. And of Bronzed Grackles one was seen at one time and four at another. During migration a year ago these species were not numerous at this place.

ALTHEA R. SHERMAN.

A VENTURESOME NUTHATCH. For several days past, just at 1 o'clock p. m., a White-breasted Nuthatch has flown into my yard, perched on the sill of my neighbor's pantry window, crawled in through the slit in the bottom of the double window, and helped himself to the butter and cheese. It usually brings out a small piece of butter or cheese, but one day made off with a piece of cheese as

large as its head. I can imagine that my neighbors think that a very funny sort of mice are visiting their pantry, but it is too good a performance to watch to tell them what the visitor really is.

Kingston, Ontario.

A. B. KLUG.

LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO, FALL RECORDS, 1906. October 1st marked the culmination of the southward warbler migration, when the following were recorded for the last time. Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, Bay-breasted, Black-poll, Black and White, Cape May, Magnolia, Nashville, Tennessee, Palm, and Northern Yellowthroat. With these were found Red-eyed Vireo and Yellow-billed Cuckoo, both singing.

The first American Pipit was found on September 14, and another one on the 24th. The only other fall record for this species is October 19, 1897. It is usually fairly numerous in the spring.

The last Black-billed Cuckoo was found September 21. Except for the September 24, 1900, record, this is the latest for this species. October 1 is the latest for the Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

Bonaparte Gulls were first seen on October 1st, and are still present in considerable numbers in the region of Huron, Ohio.

Nine Solitary Sandpipers were found feeding at the Oberlin Sewer Farm on September 13, which is the latest fall record.

Two Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers were seen September 24th, which is the earliest fall record for this species by more than a week.

Green-crested Flycatcher was heard singing September 21st, and was not seen afterward. This is the latest record by just one week.

For the first time the Least Flycatcher was found September 14. The last were seen on the 21st. There are no other fall records of it in this county.

The last Baltimore Oriole was seen September 21, which is later by 15 days than any other record. It was a young male in full song.

The return of Slate-colored Junco on September 24 is a full week in advance of all other records. It became common by October 1st.

The finding of five Wilson Warblers, three of them in full dress, on September 14, is the second fall record for the county.

The return of Red-breasted Nuthatch on September 5th is unusually early. This species has been found in greater numbers than at any time hitherto in this county.

For the first time in the fall during my studies at Oberlin the Gray-cheeked Thrush was certainly identified on September 14, and was again seen on October 1. No doubt it regularly passes through this region on its way southward, but has hitherto been overlooked.

Hermit Thrush returned September 24, and became common October 1. It remained common until October 15, and the last were seen October 29.

There were no frosts until October 10, so that the foliage remained