

of bird reserves, realizing that such reserves would have meant money in pocket if they had been established years ago.

The area selected for the jungle should be well fenced, preferably with heavy netting at the bottom. Dogs, and if possible, cats should be excluded, as well as rabbits. The experience of the western sheepmen who fenced a large section of land to exclude coyotes, should be remembered; after the fence was completed they found they had fenced some coyotes in.

A few clear spaces among the planting are desirable, but the bulk of the ground might be thoroughly covered to good advantage. Shrubs and vines of rapid growth should be introduced even if they are not so desirable for permanent use most essential, however, is the planting of fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, which will be used as food by such species as desire it.

Almost every kind of tree has some features that are desirable from the standpoint of the birds; for instance, the foliage of basswood is subject to aphids, which makes it very attractive to warblers and other small insect eaters. As supply of insect food of some sort, however, is found on every tree and shrub, in these trees only those that are especially adapted in some way to the purpose of bird encouragement, are here recommended.

In the list should be a couple of hemlocks at good distances apart. These trees are the most attractive of all to the cross-bills in winter, hemlock seeds being their favorite food. Six Manitoba maples are recommended because the fruit hangs all winter, and when the rare Evening Grosbeak visits us it is very fond of it. This tree varies a great deal in its seed producing qualities, and for that reason six are recommended, but only two ought to be left and those two should be selected for their seed bearing qualities. A few mountain ash trees will provide berries for the late fall and winter birds, while mulberries and the native shadbush are needed for summer fruits.

In an investigation by the U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, a very few years ago, it was found that the berry which was most widely esteemed by the birds was the elder; therefore it would be well to plant a number of these. Thorn bushes make excellent bird covers and the fruits are used by some birds in the autumn. The native *Viburnums*, with berries varying from white to black, are also used by the thrushes and other birds. The wild blackberry should be planted for the purpose of making a tangle, which the birds delight