

to the nests as shown in Fig. 11. Perches attached to nesting boxes are quite unnecessary, and if placed near the entrance hole will encourage sparrow.

The most natural and durable boxes used almost entirely in Europe and largely in the United States, are made of a section of a branch or tree. These are about six inches in diameter and from one to two feet in length, with the bark on as shown in the cut Fig. 1 and 2. These pieces of timber are hollowed out by machinery

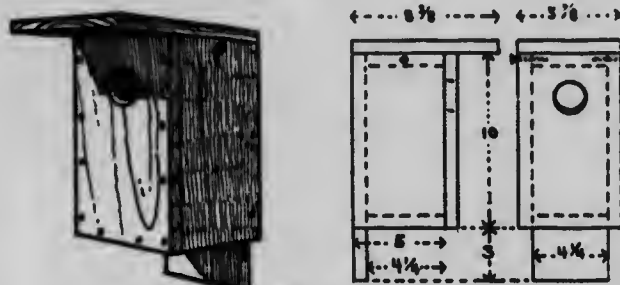


Fig. 4.

with an expanding cutter, but they can be made by splitting a straight grained block and gouging out the hollow in both halves and then joining them with screws. The size of the box and the height of the entrance hole above the floor will depend upon the birds for which the box is intended as shown in the table below. Flickers, Woodpeckers, Bluebirds, Chickadees, and several other birds prefer these boxes to any other, and as they can usually be purchased for fifty cents or less, they are much in favour.

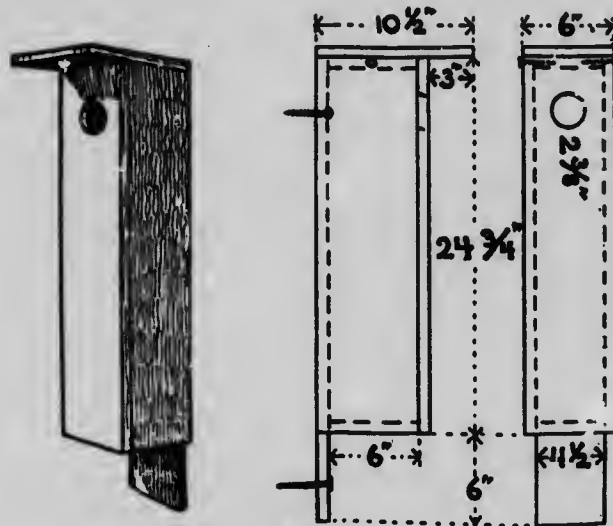


Fig. 5.

Of compartment nesting boxes such as would be occupied by the purple martin we would recommend one in the form of an inverted cone resting in a rough framework erected on a pole as shown in Fig. 3.

Smaller boxes for Bluebirds, Wrens, etc., can be made cheaply in all shapes and sizes, either of bark or waste slabs covered with bark. A very effective box is made of half or the whole circle of bark taken from a limb or trunk of a tree and roofed