

which cannot be properly prepared for the cabinet, and it would be a crime to take them. Or it may be that a nest is found just ready for eggs, or containing only a partial set, in this case the collector desiring a full set of fresh eggs, leaves the premises, with the intention of returning after a certain number of days. But on the date intended, some other business, or a heavy rain may prevent the re-visit, or should the return be accomplished after a long and weary walk, it may be that an empty nest or a few bits of egg-shells meet the collector, and rewards his toil. Such has been some of my experiences. Prof. Oliver Davie in the 4th edition of his "Nests and Eggs of North American Birds," says: "The Bay-breasted Warbler is known to breed from Northern New England and Northern Michigan northward. Mr. William L. Kells found it breeding in the vicinity of Listowel, Ontario, in low, swampy woods, where is a mixture of evergreens, ash, birch, elm, and other soft-wood trees. The nests are compact, cup-shaped structures, usually placed in coniferous trees from five to fifteen feet from the ground. Mr. Kells found a nest placed between a slender limb and the trunk of a small cedar about five feet up; another was found in a hemlock at an elevation of fourteen feet."

Mr. Thomas McIlwraith in his second edition of the "Birds of Ontario", writing on this subject, says: "Listowel seems a favorite locality with the warblers, and Mr. Kells evidently gives them some attention, for this is another species which he found breeding in a low, swampy mixed bush, not far from his home. Mr. Kells found a nest placed between a slender limb and the trunk of a small cedar, about five feet up. Another was found in a hemlock at an elevation of fourteen feet." An article of mine on the nesting of the bay-breasted warbler, published in *The Ornithologist and Oologist*, vol. ii, was the source from which Mr. Davie derived his information. Writing of this species H. G. Venner recorded the following paragraph: "This species is much rarer than the myrtle warbler. Very few individuals breed in our vicinity. It is rare all through the United States, and from all accounts must breed further north. Likely they breed in Newfoundland and Labrador. Low thickets and tangling shrubbery are favorite resorts of the species. Sometimes they may be seen running along fence-rails, searching in every