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neighbouring lowland wood; this was placed in the top of a small hemlock, about fourteen feet from the ground, constructed of similar materials, and contained four eggs. Since then, no nest of this species with eggs has come under my observations, but I have noted a few others in which young had apparently been raised. One of these was on the side of a small cedar, where a little branch grew out, and about four feet off the ground; another, evidently a new nest, but after the breeding season when I found it, was placed among some leafy twigs on the side of a pretty large birch tree, five or six feet from the ground. This, with a set of the first eggs of the species that I took, are still in my collection, and a notable feature about the nest of this find is, that the beginning and outside of the nest is ornamented with pieces of birch bark, and usually also with insect cocoons. It much resembles the nest of a chipping sparrow, but there is less hair in the inside, and the foundation is less bulky. Inside it is about two inches across, by one and a half deep.

Of late years much change has been effected in the low grounds where was once the haunt and home of this species; during the summer season cleared fields, over which the bindingreaper is driven, now meets the eye in the harvest time, where twenty years ago the swampy forest stool, and with the disappearance of the soft-wood forest most of our woodland warblers take their departure, and have their summer homes in their ancient haunts no more. In my occasional woodland rambles late in May and early June, I still hear the melody of this warbler intermingling along with others of its family relations, and no doubt some of the species still nest in the remnant of our lowland woods, but into such places I do not now care to penetrate and explore. To reach these places long walks are necessary; at the nesting time the ground is still wet, logs and brush impose hardships not pleasant to encounter, and the moment a person enters the deep shade he is assailed by swarms of mosquitoes, which, to say the least, is very trying to weak nerves. Then, though the birds whose nest is sought for, may be both heard and seen, there are ten chances to one that no nest is discovered, even though such might exist within a few yards of the searcher's standpoint. Again should a nest be discovered, it may contain eggs well incubated,