

to protect their young, build their nests in a very loose and careless manner, and usually in exposed positions. The Golden Eagle (*Aquila canadensis*) builds its nest, on the side of a rocky cliff, of sticks and broken limbs, very loosely arranged and lined with the fur and feathers of its prey. The White-headed Eagle (*Haliaetus leucoccephalus*) constructs its nest of turf, moss, sticks, and small branches of trees, in the forks of a large dead tree, near a lake, bay, or river. The same nest is used, year after year, for incubation.

The Woodpeckers choose the trunks of decaying trees, into which they tunnel a long narrow passage with their sharp, and powerful beaks; sometimes they appropriate the burrows made by squirrels or other small animals. The nest is placed at the extremity of the tunnel, and is lined with feathers and hair. The perching birds which comprise the majority of our feathered friends, display a remarkable difference of style in constructing homes for their little ones. The Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) excavates, in a sand bank, a winding passage, from four to eight feet in length, at the end of which the nest is placed. The Bank Swallows also penetrate steep, sandy banks to the extent of three or four feet, in an upward direction to prevent the lodgment of rain. The Fly-catchers build their nests on the branches of the orchard or fruit trees: they are constructed externally of twigs, moss, and grass, deeply hollowed and lined with horse-hair and feathers. That sweet singer, the Song Thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), usually places its nest in a very secluded part of the woods: it is made by twining together, grass, weeds, and leaves with mud, and lined with soft roots, grass, and moss. The Hermit Thrush (*Turdus pallasi*), so called from its quiet retiring habits, builds its nest in a low bush or shrub near the ground, of twigs, grass, leaves, and moss. The Catbird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*) places its nest in a tree or shrub, a few feet from the ground: it is made of twigs, grape-vine bark and straw ingeniously woven together, and lined with hair, moss, and feathers. The nest of the Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*) is usually placed in a thick cluster of trees near the ground, and is made of small twigs, roots, and moss. The