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THEIR NESTS AND EGGS

VOLUME XXVIII



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BIRDS

WANTED.—A few good skins of the Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*) Thayer Museum, Lancaster, Mass.

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WANTED.—One first set each of Sandhill and Whooping Crane, one pair of skins of Whooping Crane. Will exchange specimens from Northwest Canada. MACKAY & DIPPY, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE.—As a whole only, private collection of 2250 accurately labeled, well prepared, North American Bird Skins. Price \$750 delivered, securely packed, anywhere in U. S. prepaid. W. E. SNYDER, Beaver Dam, Wis.

WANTED.—First class skins of Murrelets, Gulls, Shearwaters, Rails, Shore Birds, Grouse, Hawks, Owls, particularly Snowy and Great Gray, and certain small land birds. Offer representative Southern California species, also fine sets of personally taken Heermann's Gulls and Blue-footed Boobies. All reliable collectors send lists. PINGREY I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Calif.

THE CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN AND ENGLISH PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc. for stock purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, swans, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. H, Pheasantry & Game Park, Yardley, Pa.

EGGS

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR EXCHANGE—First class Eggs in sets. C. S. RUTHERFORD, Revere, Mo.

Send exchange lists of first class sets for mine.—J. W. PRESTON, 1411 13th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

I offer 1-3, 2-4 Fish Crow, 1-5 201, 1-5 194; all for a set of Bartman's Sandpiper 4 or 5 eggs. W. B. CRISPIN, Salem, N. J.

WANTED.—Eggs in sets with original data. Send list of everything you have. GEORGE SEIH GUION, Napoleonville, La.

WANTED.—Good eggs, Indian relics, and Catocala. I have California butterflies, sea curiosities and stamps. R. E. DODGE, 552 Bay street, Santa Cruz, Cal.

EXCHANGE.—A fine series of ten of the Pallas Murre from Cape Hope, Alaska. I want 188, 332, 343, 348, 362, 364 and many others. D. E. BROWN, 604 1st Ave., No. W. Sta. F. Seattle, Wash.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A few choice sets of glaucous-winged gull, black oyster catcher, ring-necked plover, Kodiak fox sparrow, Pacific murre. All collected by myself. G. W. STEVENS, Alva, Okla.

Is your subscription paid up?

EGGS, Continued.

WANTED.—Sets of 351, 352, 352a, 206, and many common sets; have to offer choice sets 679 1-4, 417 1-2, 419 1-2, 337, 339, 375, 263, 261, 273 and many other choice sets; send list and receive mine. RAY DINSMORE, Perry, Ohio

FOR EXCHANGE.—Fine sets of Least Tern, Black Skimmer, Louisiana Heron, Wayne's Clapper Rail, Florida Burrowing Owl, and others. For particulars address W. W. WORTHINGTON, Shelter Island Heights, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Eggs in fine sets, beautiful minerals, butterflies and moths in dust and insect proof cases, and other natural history specimens. Want all the above. Send lists and receive mine. LEWIS C. SNYDER, Lacona, New York.

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WANTED.—Northern and southern raw furs. Highest market price paid. All goods held subject to approval of valuation. Price list free. GEORGE J. TILLS, Albion, N. Y.

WANTED.—Birds stuffed and skins, nests with and without sets. Can offer sets; also old and rare postage stamps. JOS. P. BALL, M. D., 445 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. (4)

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I have a lot of good Eastern skins, cabinet specimens, to exchange for skins of the smaller birds. Sparrows especially desired. R. P. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Personally taken recently in Lower California. Fine sets of Xanthus Murrelet, Black Petrel, Socorro Petrel; also Heermann's Gull and Blue-footed Booby. Want only absolutely perfect sets and skins. Water birds preferred. PINGREE I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Cal.

BIRDS EGGS.—To exchange. A large number of sets of common species, for eggs I can use. Send me your list. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE.—All first class. A. O. U. No. 53, 69, 77, 132, 139, 141, 146, 194, 197, 212, 214, 221, 225, 278, 316, 337a, 339, 360a, 366, 413, 475, 480, 492, 497, 498c, 510, 562, 659, 705, 722a, 761a. A. O. TREGANZA, 610 Utah Savings and Trust Bldg, Salt Lake City, Utah. (1)

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EXCHANGE a very fine Premo Supeme camera, 5 x 7, for a motorcycle in GOOD CONDITION. Write G. W. Stevens, Alva, Okla. (2)

Wa ed.—Northern and southern raw furs. Highest market price paid. All goods held subject to approval of valuation. Price list free. GEORGE J. TILLS, Albion N. Y.

Wanted: A buyer for fine camera. Premo Supreme, 5 x 7, practically new; it has all attachments and adjustments found on a first class camera. G. W. Stevens, Alva, Okla. (2)

FOR SALE.—One Myer System, Cloas Flute, 11 keys, low pitch in case. Used three months. Will sell at very reasonable price. Will send on approval. L. V. MEDICUS, 3002 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.—One Myer System, Cloas Flute, 11 keys, low pitch in case. Used three months. Will sell at very reasonable price. Will send on approval. L. V. MEDICUS 3002 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Sets of Red-footed Booby, Black-vented Shearwater, and Ridgeway Noddy, collected by A. W. Anthony; and many others. I want especially, good sets of 328, 339a, 343, 355, 356, 357. ALFRED B. HOWELL, 250 N. Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

IMPORTED COCOONS.—Atlas, Mylitta, Roylei, Selene, Trifen-estrata and other Indian pupae for Regalis, Versicolora and other desirable native pupae and eggs. JAMES L. MITCHELL, Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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WANTED.—For cash only. One good egg cabinet R. F. LOZIER, Attica, Ohio. (1)

WANTED.—To exchange eggs. Send list and receive mine. Only good specimens wanted. R. F. LOZIER, Attica, Ohio. (1)

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BOOKS

COLEOPTERA—Several hundred named species for others, or other natural history material. Parties who may be willing to collect beetles for me in exchange for skins, eggs, etc. Write me. W. E. SNYDER, Beaver Dam, Wis. (1)

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FOR SALE.—Taylor's Standard American Egg Catalogue, second edition. Published by H. R. Taylor, Alameda, Cal., 1904. 25c. per copy, 3 for 50c., 7 copies for \$1.00. All prepaid for the price. Every egg collector in America should have a copy. W. LEE CHAMBERS, 1226 11th St., Santa Monica, Cal. (2)

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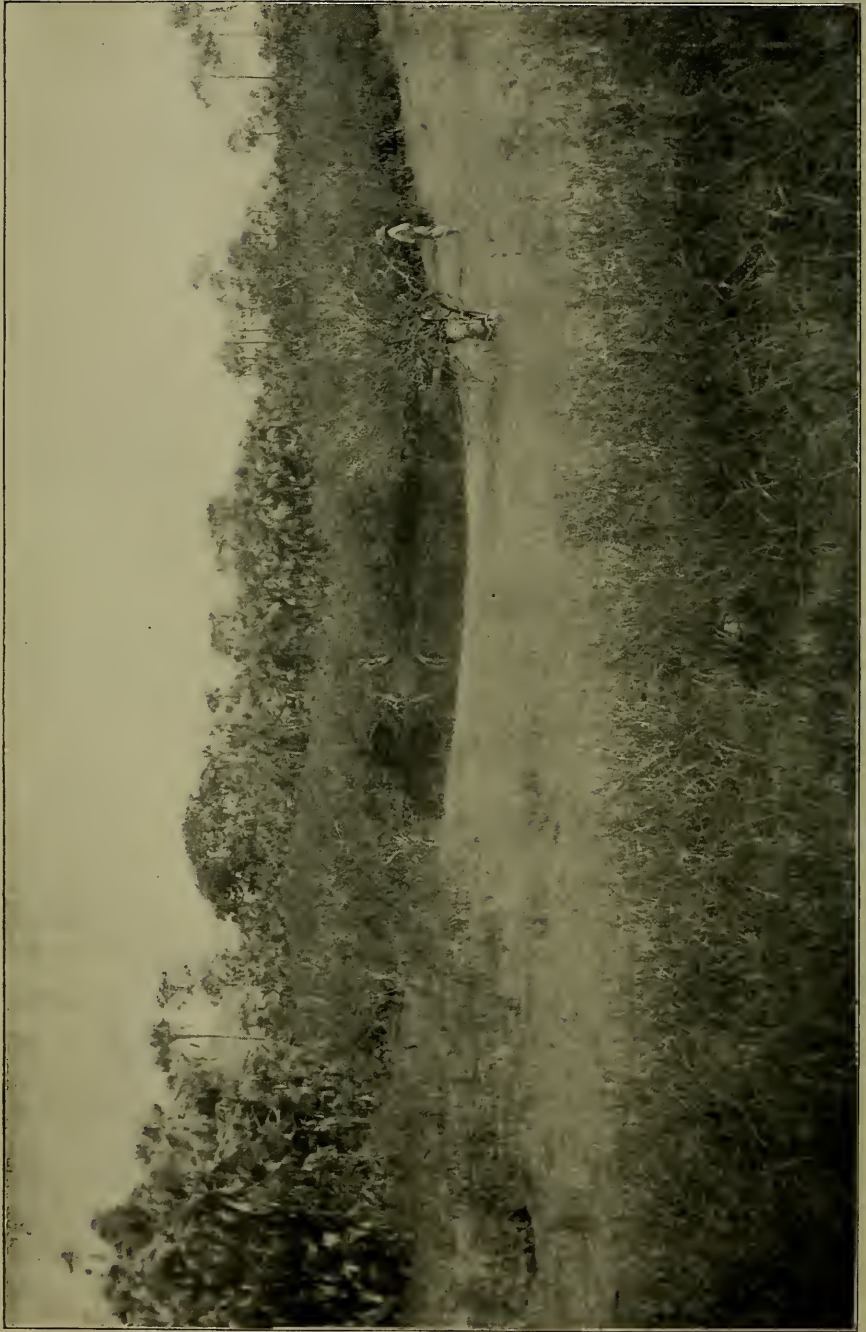
The Isle of Pines

This little speck in the Carribean Sea lying just South of the Westerly third of Cuba, and almost due East of the Northern border of Yucatan, fell into the hands of the United States as the result of the Spanish War. It is regarded as one of the most beautiful of the small islands in the world. The climate, being just South of the tropic, protected on the North by the mountains of Cuba, and facing the wide expanse of the Carribean Sea on the South, is said to be almost unsurpassed. With an irregular coast outline, the interior is much diversified being swampy, mountainous, flat, and dry in different places. Many streams reach seaward from near the center of this island.

Arthur C. Read, formerly Secretary of the Toledo, Ohio Bird Club has resided in the Isle of Pines for the last two or three years, and was careful

not to leave at home in Toledo, his love of the birds. To his investigations and published articles, the ornithologist owes much; for little indeed of a scientific nature has been published regarding the birds of the Isle of Pines prior to Mr. Read's going there, and his contributions to the columns of THE OÖLOGIST are indeed a welcome addition throughout the scientific world to the knowledge relation to the birds of that far away isle. Ourselves, as well as our readers, are under much obligation to Mr. Read for the time and effort expended by him in accumulating and recording the large amount of information on this subject, which we have from time to time published in THE OÖLOGIST.

We have devoted this issue of THE OÖLOGIST almost exclusively to the birds of this island, for the purpose of grouping as much as possible, the information at hand on this subject.



No. 59. Distant view of a Pond in Isle of Pines.

—Photo by A. C. Read

Bird Life of a Small Pond at McKinley, Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Mr. Bridgen, the Isle of Pines Company's photographer and myself while surveying a tract in McKinley the last day of May ran into a little pond which we thought worthy of investigation. It was formed by being the lowest spot in a comparatively level country about a quarter of a mile from the river. The pond was circular and during the rainy season covered perhaps an acre although now it is only about one-fourth as large. It is surrounded by an impenetrable jungle of interwoven trees which reminds one of the masses of mangroves near the sea. These trees were in blossom and were very pretty with their white, sweet-smelling flowers.

A pair of Southern Green Herons were very much at home and acted as if they had a nest nearby. The Cuban Grackles as is always the case near water at this season were very much in evidence.

The Cuban Green Woodpeckers, Orioles and Pewees were busily feeding among the palmettos to the West. In the open pine woods East of the pond, Cuban Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Quail, Meadowlarks, Sparrow Hawks, Kingbirds, Ground Doves were quite common. A few West Indian Mourning Doves and Red-legged Thrushes were also seen. Four or five Anis (known here as Black Parrots) in the low bushes, a couple of White-crowned Pigeons feeding on the nuts of a nearby Royal Palm and a Southern Turkey Buzzard added to the scene to make it typical of this section of the island. The lack of time prevented a more detailed examination.

A. C. Read.

Birds of Santa Barbara Mountain and Vicinity, Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Santa Barbara Mountain is situated in the South-western part of what is known as the McKinley Colonies, the Western part of the Isle of Pines, and about seven miles East of the West coast.

The mountain itself is not very imposing, but because of the height of the surrounding country from which it rises, it makes a fine point for studying the lay of the land.

To the North and East the country is rolling, forested with yellow pine, "bottle" palms and small hardwood, while along the numerous arroyos (small streams) there is a dense growth of hard wood, palmettos, tree ferns, royal palms and other semi-tropical plants.

To the Southeast the land rises to a long even chain of mountains which shut off the view in that quarter.

To the East on a clear day, such as the one on which we climbed Santa Barbara, a person can see way across the island a distance of about twenty-five miles.

With the exception of the South and a small part of the East, where the Casas and Caballos mountains rise, the Carribean Sea is in sight all the way around, looking dark blue in the distance with here and there a white speck (the sail of some distant boat).

To the Northwest the land lies flat and rather open. The mouth of the Pine River about five miles distant is discernable while to the Southwest, the keys which partly surround the island are plainly seen.

The woods especially at this season, (October) are full of birds. Among the pines are to be seen the (Cuban) Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Ground Doves, Kingbirds, Sparrow-hawks, "El-Bobo" Pigeons, Yellow-throated Warblers,



No. 60. Nearer view of West end of same Pond shown in No. 59.

—Photo by A. C. Read

Red-legged Thrushes and Southern Turkey Buzzards.

In the dense tropical tangles can be found the following (Cuban) Green Woodpeckers, Pewees, Todies, Orioles; Little Green Herons, Yellow-faced Grassquits, "Chillina" Warblers, American Redstarts; Cuban and Pigmy Owls; also (Isle of Pines) Lizard Cucuoks and Tanagers. A. C. Read.

Nesting Records, McKinley, Isle of Pines, Cuba, for 1910.

The scarcity of records is due to me being so busy that I could not look especially for nests and all those recorded were found purely by accident while working or looking up and photographing tracts.

Feb. 24—Cuban Ground Dove; nest on ground. 2 eggs.

Feb. 28—Cuban Ground Dove; nest on ground. 2 eggs.

Mar. 16—Cuban Ground Dove; nest on ground. 2 young about 48 hours old.

Apr. 17—Cuban Kingbird. Nest just begun in Jucaro tree about 12 feet from ground. Sticks and string. Later deserted.

Apr. 29—Pigeon, *Columbia inornata*. Nest in a blown over tree about 20 feet from ground, composed of a few loose sticks after the fashion of that of Mourning Dove. May 4, upon flushing one of the birds from the nest 2 white eggs showed through the bottom.

May 7—Red-legged Thrush. Nest on a rafter supporting a water tank 10 feet from ground; composed of straws, sticks, string, etc. Similar to that of American Robin but lacking the mud.

May 11—Saw one of the parents feed the young worms several times. May 25, young left the nest. Saw 3 of

them, fully feathered. One was fed a chameleon.

June 2—Cuban Martin. Nest in stub of "Bottle Palm" 20 feet from ground. June 15 and 21 flushed one of the parents from the nest while driving past.

June 6—Cuban Martin. Nest in abandoned woodpecker's hole in stub of "Bottle Palm" 25 feet from ground. Nest hole 2½ feet deep, lined with a few grasses and feathers. 2 eggs and 2 young.

June 15—Cuban Red-bellied woodpecker. Nest in a hollow "Bottle Palm," 10 feet from ground. Young.

June 25—Cuban Red-bellied Woodpecker. 4 nests in "Bottle Palm" about 15 feet from ground. Young in all of them.

June 25—Isle of Pines Trogon. Nest in abandoned Woodpecker's hole in "Bottle Palm" 15 feet from ground. Flushed one of the birds from the nest but it contained nothing.

June 27—Cuban Red-bellied Woodpecker. 2 nests. One in Royal Palm 40 feet from ground; one in "Bottle Palm" 15 feet from ground. Young in both.

June 27—Cuban Parrot. Nest in "Bottle Palm" 15 feet from ground. Young. June 29, young gone.

June 29—Cuban Red-bellied Woodpecker. Nest in stub of dead pine 20 feet from ground. Young.

June 21—Saw a full fledged young Cuban Martin.

Aug. 1—Found a family of Cuban Quail. Caught 3 young fully feathered and just able to fly but let them go again.

A. C. READ.

Sundry Trips.

Aug. 16, we left McKinley to take a trip to the sea. It was a warm, sunny day and could not have been better for the observation of birds.

After a drive of about five miles we took a launch and rode the rest of the way to the sea (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), where the Isle of Pines Company has a dredge at work opening the mouth of the Nuevas River. The birds seen were:

Red-legged Thrush, Cuban Kingbird, Cuban Green Woodpecker, Southern Green Heron, Southern Turkey Buzzard, Cuban Oriole, Little Blue Heron, Cuban Red-bellied Woodpecker, Cuban Ground Dove, White Ibis, Cuban Meadowlark, W. I. Tree Duck, Cuban Parrot, White-crowned Pigeon, Cuban Sparrow-hawk, Pigeon, *Columba inornata*, Cuban Crested Flycatcher, I of P. Lizard Cuckoo, Cuban Cliff Swallow, Ani, Yellow-faced Grassquit.

On November 14th, the same trip was made but the day was windy and cloudy and very few birds were seen.

Red-legged Thrush, Pigeon, *Columba inornata*, Cuban Ground Dove, I. of P. Lizard Cuckoo, Cuban Meadowlark, Ani, Cuban Sparrow-hawk, Cuban Grackle, Cuban Kingbird, Anhigna, Southern Turkey Buzzard, Yellow-throated Night Heron, Little Blue Heron, Spotted Sandpiper, Snowy Heron, Cuban Oriole.

December 4th, a party of four started South on horseback to the Canada Mountains, which are about fifteen or sixteen miles, as the crow flies from McKinley. We started at 7 A. M. and after riding over pine clad hills, through jungles along the numerous arroyos and hunting for places to ford them (the arroyos) we finally, about 11 A. M. arrived at the foot of the mountains. The day was cool and partly cloudy, an ideal day for the horses. After eating lunch we started out to climb the highest mountain, which, by the way is the highest on the island. Not being familiar with the country we did not know the

easiest approach, so started right overland in a straight line. The first mountain was very easy to climb, not being high and covered with open pine woods, but the second was entirely different and certainly a big surprise to all of us. Instead of being very rocky, there was a thick layer of rich soil and was clad with a thick jungle of hardwood, among which was mahogany, palmettos, royal and "cabbage" palms, wild grape and numerous other vines. For a distance of about two miles we had to cut every foot of our way, but the third mountain and the one which we wanted to climb was so steep that we thought we would have to give it up, but finally we got within one hundred feet of the top when we came to a narrow ledge of rock above which was a straight wall of rock. After following this for some distance we came to a break in this wall and there was a grassy bank of about 45 degrees slope up which we crawled on our hands and knees (the grass being so slippery) to see the blue Carribean, all the way around the island, except where some mountain broke the horizon. We could also see the roods of Los Indios to the West, Santa Fe to the East and McKinley to the North. The keys around the Isle were also visible as well as the various fishing craft which abound in these waters. The Crinaga or large swamp which divides the island was very plainly seen to the South. This is said to be the richest in bird life of any part of the island and it is my ambition "to work" this if I ever have the time which I can spare. After resting we descended by the right, and easiest way, and returned to our horses which we had picketed out to grass. We had a very enjoyable time but of course because of the limited time not many birds were seen. We got home

tired but happy about 7 P. M. The birds seen were as follows:

✓ Pigeon, *Clumba inornata* (Common), Cuban Ground Dove (Abundant), Cuban Pigmy Owl (1), Cuban Crane (6), Cuban Pewee (Common), Cuban Sparrow Hawk (Common), Cuban Meadowlark (Abundant), Cuban Kingbird (Several), Cuban Crested Flycatcher (Several), Southern Turkey Buzzard (Abundant), "Chillina" Warbler, *Terestris firmandinae* (Common), Isle of Pines Lizard Cuckoo (Several), White-crowned Pigeon (1), American Redstart (1).

A. C. READ,

McKinley, Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Migration Notes From

The Isle of Pines.

Apr. 14—Black-throated Blue Warbler (1) last seen.

May 8—Several Barn Swallows.

Mar. 28—Cuban Martin (1), May 8, common.

May 8—Several Cuban Cliff Swallows.

May 18—Last seen of the Solitary Sandpiper (several).

Mar. 29—Several Gray Kingbirds.

Apr. 2—Black-whiskered Vireos (several).

Apr. 4—Antillian Nighthawks (several).

Apr. 15—Giant Kingbirds (several).

Apr. 29—Red-eyed Vireo (1).

May 9—About 5 P. M., a flock of about 20 female Bobolinks lit in a Mangua Grove. None were seen the next day.

July 17—Least Bittern (1).

Aug. 20—Solitary Sandpiper (1).

Aug. 31—Spotted Sandpiper (2).

Sept. 4—Semipalmated Sandpiper (several).

Sept. 7—Greater Yellow-legs (several).

Sept. 24—Bobolink (several).

Sept. 25—Parula Warbler (1).

Sept. 26—Belted Kingfisher (1).

Sept. 30—Louisiana Water-thrush (several).

Oct. 1—Florida Yellow-throat (several).

Oct. 2—Palm Warbler (2), Barn Swallow (several).

Oct. 8—Black-throated Blue Warbler (1), Water Thrush (several).

Oct. 10—Yellow-throated Warbler (4 or 5).

Oct. 11—American Redstart (2).

Oct. 18—Olive-backed Thrush (1).

Oct. 20—Olive-backed Thrush (1), Tennessee Warbler (1), Black & White Warbler (1), Indigo Bunting (several).

Oct. 27—Catbird (1).

Nov 5—Virginia Rail (1), Nov 11—(1).

Nov 7—Prairie Warbler (1).

Nov 26—Marsh Hawk (1).

The Flycatchers of the Isle of Pines.

The Cuban Kingbird, (*Tolmarchus caudifasceatus*) l. 8.2 in., w. 4.1 in., b. 1.25 in., tar. 1 in., t. 3.5 in. Very similar to our Kingbird of the North, but shows some white at base of tail especially in flight. Its notes and habits are almost the same as *Tyrannus tyrannus* and to the casual observer there is no difference. This bird is common over the whole island the year around, but prefers the open woods and clearings to the jungles. It nests about the middle of April.

The Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*) a summer resident, is uniform gray above with large black bill, which at a distance always reminds me of a Northern Shrike. It is larger than the preceding species but smaller than the next. The tail is slightly emarginate and lacks the light tip. This Flycatcher is partial to the clearings and especially the orange groves where it does an in-

calculable amount of good by destroying the "green beetle" and various other insects which infest the trees. Wing 4.5 in., tail 3.5 in.

I have but nesting records. March 29, 1909, nest in Judie-apple tree near our porch, six feet from ground, composed of fine sticks, straws and string. Finished April 8th. Two eggs April 11th. Eggs destroyed April 22nd. Nest deserted April 23nd.

April 27th; nest of the same pair in Judie-apple tree ten feet from ground. composed of coarse sticks.

The Giant Kingbird (*Tyrannus cubensis*) 1. 9.8 in., b. 1.65 in., tar. .95 in., w. 4.9 in., t. 3.55 in. Dark gray above darkening to black on the head; tail very narrowly edged at tip with light-tinged with ash. The measurements

were made from a single immature bird and are considerably under size. This bird is fairly common along the Nuevas River where it may often be seen catching insects over the water and occasionally minnows which are swimming near the surface, returning to an overhanging branch to swallow its prey after the fashion of a Kingfisher. Found only in summer.

The Cuban Crested Flycatcher, (*Myiarchus sagrae*) 1. 7.1 in., tar. .75 in., b. 1. in., w. 3.13 in. This is our Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) in miniature. The head and tail are somewhat darker and the rufous much reduced. This is a typical bird of the woods where it is fairly common, more often heard than seen, but by no means wild or wary. It is more in



No. 72. Nuevas River, Isle of Pines—On trip to the Sea.

—Photo by A. C. Read

prominence during the rainy season.

The Cuban Pewee (*Blacicus caribaeus*) is very similar to our Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*) but is darker below. This little bird is very much in prominence almost everywhere and at all seasons. It is perfectly fearless; often perching within a foot or two of one's head. It is very fond of being near animals and catching flies, etc., attracted.

A. C. READ.

A Trip Down the Nuevas to the Sea.

We were not taking the trip simply for pleasure, but to obtain pictures of the dredge in action at the mouth of the Nuevas River. During the first two days the wind was blowing so hard and the sea rolling so much that we could not take the photographs.

On the third day it was only possible to get them by wading in the water up to our waists, it still being too rough to work the camera in a small boat. As the trips were made over the same route and three days in succession, I will take it up as though it were but one trip.

On May 17, about 6:30 A. M., Mr. Bridgen, the Isle of Pines Company's photographer and myself as assistant left the big grove in McKinley for the "Port". After driving through open pine woods for a distance of about four miles we arrived at Port McKinley where we were met by Commodore Clealand and his launch. The run down the river was very interesting and beautiful. The Nuevas is a truly tropical river with thick jungles on each side and in places almost



No. 73. Banks of Nuevas River—On trip to the Sea.

—Photo by A. C. Read

arching over it further down it broadens greatly and is edged with mangroves while back from the low banks are salt grass meadows and some hardwood. The distance from the Port to the sea is but two and one-half miles, but so winding is the river that we almost "boxed the compass."

Many herons, ibises, pigeons and kingbirds were seen along the river. On the sand bars were killdeer and sandpipers. From the top of the dredge I took a view looking up the mouth of the river and another of the beach at low tide just to the north. I stood on a point and watched through the glass several cormorants flying low over the sea and one grand old pelican sailing high above it. The return trip was just as interesting.

We arrived home at about 5:30 P. M.

The least number of species seen in one day was twenty and the greatest thirty-three, and the total number forty-three as follows:

Brown Pelican (1), Florida Cormorant (3), White Ibis (11), Little Blue Heron, Ward's (?) Heron (2), Cuban White Heron, Louisiana Heron, Southern Green Heron, Limpkin, Antillean Killdeer, Solitary Sandpiper, Anhinga (1), Cuban Sparrow Hawk, Cuban Pigmy Owl, Southern Turkey Buzzard, Pigeon, (*Columba inornata*), Zenaida Dove, W. I. Mourning Dove, White-crowned Pigeon, Cuban Quail, Isle of Pines Lizard Cuckoo, Ani, Cuban Parrot, Cuban Green Woodpecker, Cuban Red-bellied Woodpecker, Gray Kingbird, Giant Kingbird, Cuban Kingbird,



No. 74. Sea, at mouth of Nuevas River—On trip to the Sea.

—Photo by A. C. Read

Cuban Pewee, Cuban Crested Flycatcher, Cuban Grackle, Cuban Oriole, Cuban Meadowlark, Riccord's Hummer, Antillean Nighthawk, Cuban Martin, Yellow-faced Grassquit, Isle of Pines Tanager, "Chillina" Warbler, Black-whiskered Vireo, Gundlach's Vireo, Red-legged Thrush.

A. C. READ.

New Bird Reserve.

A card from our well known contributor, Oscar E. Baynard of Florida advises us as follows:

"I have just purchased 'Bird Island' in Orange Lake for the National Association of Audubon Societies. This island of eighty-six acres and the breeding places of about five thousand pairs of water birds is now added to the list of protected colonies. I am to be warden of it and will send you a more detailed account later with photos of the island and census taken this year."

We are very glad to hear of this move on the part of the Audubon Societies and have no doubt their selection of a warden will add much to the efficiency of the move. Like our readers, we will await with interest Mr. Baynard's full account of this well known breeding place.

**List of Birds Observed by A. C. Read
On The Isle of Pines, Cuba, From December 1908, to December 1909.**

- ✓ 1 Pied-billed Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*.
- ✓ 2 Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*.
- ✓ 3 Florida Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax dilophus floridanus*.
- ✓ 4 West Indian Tree Duck, *Dendrocygna arborea*.
- ✓ 5 Snowy Heron, *Herodias candidissima*.
- ✓ 6 Least Bittern, *Ixobrychus exilis*.

- ✓ 7 Cuban White Heron, *Ardea recessans*.
- ✓ 8 Little Blue Heron, *Florida caerulea caerulea*.
- ✓ 9 Ward's (?) Heron, *Ardea herodias (wardi?)*
- ✓ 10 Louisiana Heron, *Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*.
- ✓ 11 Southern Green Heron, *Butorides virescens maculata*.
- ✓ 12 American Egret, *Herodias egretta*.
- ✓ 13 Cuban Crane, *Grus nesiotis*.
- ✓ 14 Simpkin, *Aramus gigantus*.
- ✓ 15 Wilson's Snipe, *Gallinago delicata*.
- ✓ 16 Solitary Sandpiper, *Helodromas solitarius*.
- ✓ 17 Greater Yellow-legs, *Totanus melanoleucus*.
- ✓ 18 West Indian Killdeer, *Oxyechus vociferus rubidus*.
- ✓ 19 West Indian Mourning Dove, *Zenaida carolinensis marginata*.
- ✓ 20 Cuban Ground Dove, *Columbigalina passerina aflavida*.
- ✓ 21 Zenaida Dove, *Zenaida zenaida*.
- ✓ 22 White-crowned Pigeon, *Columba leucocephala*.
- ✓ 23 Ruddy Quail Dove, *Geotrygon montana*.
- ✓ 24 Quail Dove, *Geotrygon chrysis*.
- ✓ 25 Blue-headed Quail Dove, *Starnocnas cyanocephala*.
- ✓ 26 Pigeon, *Columba inornata*.
- ✓ 27 Southern Turkey Buzzard, *Cathartus aura*.
- ✓ 28 Black Buzzard, *Catharista uruba (?)*—possibly an immature Turkey Buzzard.
- ✓ 29 Marsh Hawk, *Circus hudsonius*.
- ✓ 30 Cuban Sparrow Hawk, *Cuckusis sparveria dominicensis*.
- ✓ 31 Caracara, *Polyborus cheriway*.
- ✓ 32 Cuban Pigmy Owl, *Glaucidium siju*.
- ✓ 33 Cuban Parrot, *Amazona leucocephala*.

- ✓ 34 Black-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*.
- ✓ 35 Ani, *Crotophaga ani*.
- ✓ 36 Lizard Cuckoo, *Saurothera merlini decolor*.
- ✓ 37 Belted Kingfisher, *Ceryle alcyon*.
- ✓ 38 Cuban Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Centurus superciliiaris*.
- ✓ 39 Cuban Green Woodpecker, *Xiphopicus percusus*.
- ✓ 40 Cuban Whip-poor-will, *Antrostomus cubanensis*.
- ✓ 41 Antillean Nighthawk, *Chordeiles virginianus minor*.
- ✓ 42 Chimney Swift (?) (probably *Cypseloides niger*.)
- ✓ 43 Palm Swift, *Tachorius phoenicobia*.
- ✓ 44 Swift, *Streptoprocne zonaris palidifrons*.
- ✓ 45 Ricord's Hummingbird, *Riccordia ricordii*.
- 46 Black-throated Hummer (?)
- 47 Kingbird (?)
- ✓ 48 Cuban Wood Pewee, *Blacicus caribaius*.
- ✓ 49 Gray Kingbird, *Tyrannus dominicensis*.
- 50 Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (?)
- ✓ 51 Giant Kingbird, *Tyrannus cubensis*.
- ✓ 52 Cuban Crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus sagrae*.
- ✓ 53 Cuban Meadowlark, *Sturnella hippocrepis*.
- ✓ 54 Cuban Oriole, *Icterus hypomelas*.
- 55 Rusty Blackbird (?)
- ✓ 56 Cuban Grackle, *Holoquiscalus gundlachi*.
- ✓ 57 Blackbird, *Ptilozina atrovolvea*.
- ✓ 58 Yellow-faced Grassquit, *Tiaris olivacea*.
- ✓ 59 Isle of Pines Tanager, *Spindalis pretrei*.
- ✓ 60 Indigo Bunting, *Cyanospiza cyanea*.
- ✓ 61 Cuban Martin, *Prongne cryptolena*.
- ✓ 62 Barn Swallow, *Hirundo erythrogastra*.
- ✓ 63 Cuban Cliff Swallow, *Petrochelidon fulva*.
- ✓ 64 Black-whiskered Vireo, *Cireo calidris barbatula*.
- ✓ 65 Yellow-throated Vireo, *Vireo flavifrons*.
- ✓ 66 Red-eyed Vireo, *vireo olivaceus*.
- ✓ 67 Black and White Warbler, *Monticola varia*.
- ✓ 68 Prothonotary Warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*.
- ✓ 69 Bachman Warbler, *Helminthophila bachmanii*.
- ✓ 70 Parula Warbler, *Comsothlypis americana*.
- ✓ 71 Black-throated Blue Warbler, *Dendroica caerulucens*.
- ✓ 72 Myrtle Warbler, *Dendroica coronata*.
- ✓ 73 Magnolia Warbler, *Dendroica maculosa*.
- ✓ 74 Cerulean Warbler, *Dendroica caerulea*.
- ✓ 75 Blackburnian Warbler, *Dendroica blackburniae*.
- ✓ 76 Yellow-throated Warbler, *Dendroica Dominica*.
- ✓ 77 Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens*.
- ✓ 78 Palm Warbler, *Dendroica palmarum*.
- ✓ 79 Yellow Palm Warbler, *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*.
- ✓ 80 Prairie Warbler, *Dendroica discolor*.
- ✓ 81 Oven-bird, *Seiurus auricapillus*.
- ✓ 82 Water-thrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*.
- ✓ 83 Louisiana Water-thrush, *Seiurus motacilla*.
- ✓ 84 Maryland (?) Yellow-throat, *Geothlypis trichas*.
- ✓ 85 American Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*.
- ✓ 86 Warbler, *Terestris fermaninae*.
- ✓ 87 Catbird, *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.

- ✓88 Olive-backed Thrush, *Hylodichla ustulata swainsonii*.
 ✓89 Red-legged Thrush, *Mimocichla rubipes*.
 ✓90 Cuban Bob-white, *Colinus cubanensis*.
 91 Grackle (?)
 92 Phoebe (?)
 ✓93 Cuban Tody, *Todus multicolor*.
 ✓94 Isle of Pines Trogon, *Priotelus timnurus vescus*.
 ✓95 Tennessee Warbler, *Helminthophila peregrina*.
 ✓96 Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*.
 ✓97 Sparrow, *Ammodramus sava-narum*.
 ✓98 Cuban Owl, *Gymnasio lawrenci*.
 ✓99 Least Grebe, *Colymbus dominicus*.
 100 Guinea Fowl (Domesticated birds turned wild.)

Birds observed during 1910 which I had not seen during 1908 or 1909.

Cuban Barn Owl, Worm-eating Warbler, Bundlach's Vireo, Melodious Grassquit, W. I. Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Bobolink, White Ibis, Brown Pelican, Pigeon, ✓*Columba squamosa*, Frigate Bird, Cuban Green Heron, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Virginia Rail.

McKinley, Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Mr. R. M. Barnes,

Lacon, Ill., U. S. A.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed find a list of Isle of Pines Birds which is more complete than the former lists which I have sent you. If you cannot use it, kindly return as it is the only copy I have. It differs from Zappey & Bangs' list in many respects but it must be borne in mind that mine is founded on observations of about eighteen months and of a part of the island scarcely (if at all) touched by former obser-

vers. I enclose a map also, for I thought it would prove of personal interest to you. I have marked with an X the location of my observations, most of which have been made within a radius of a mile. I am sorry to say that I have been unable to make any trip to either the north or south coast or to the big swamp which is situated in the south and thus a good many species are omitted. In fact most of my records are made right on our own tract (10 acres) which is situated in West McKinley, on the Nuevas River. It is located ideally for birds, having a thick jungle along the river and arroyo, an open pine woods extends from the western end and the balance is an old clearing with some second growth on it.

From this brief description you may see that I am 'living close to nature' and have quite a good opportunity for seeing a variety of bird life. Last week I secured a specimen of Least Grebe, an entirely new record for the Isle. I had seen it on several occasions before but had not taken it. There is still a pair of them on the river back of the house which I see almost every day.

You must pardon me for all this because when I got started I never know when to stop.

Yours truly,

A. C. READ.

Illinois River Fish.

Fish are next to birds in the Zoological classification—While not strictly a bird note we thought the following item might be of interest to our readers—disclosing as it does the scale upon which fishing is carried on here. Since this item was printed many other large catches have been made near Lacon—some of them running up to 100,000 pounds. The Illinois

River produces more fish in weight and also value than any river in the United States.

"While fishing at Mossville some time ago Dixon Brothers of this city made what is considered a phenomenal haul of fish. On the 26th of November they hauled in 75,000 pounds of carp and on the 29th they broke even this record by hauling out 100,000 pounds. On the 3rd of December they took 150,000 pounds and eclipsed even their fine record of a few days before. Their catch was so great that, while returning to this city their engine broke down late at night and the crew were forced to remain out upon the water on one of the coldest nights thus far this winter.—Local paper.

A List of Birds Found on Bird Island In Orange Lake.

Name	Actual Count	Est.
White Ibis	977	2930
Glossy Ibis	10	20
Green Heron	20	100
Little Blue Heron	568	2300
Snowy Heron	24	50
Y. C. Nightheron	8	32
Louisiana Heron	650	1950
Anhinga	20	40
Am. Egret	23	46
Purple Gallinule	8	50
Florida Gallinule	4	20
Florida Duck	3	12
Wood Ibis	12	
Fla. Grt. Blue Heron	2	4
Fla. Cormorant	4	8
Reddish Egret	2	4
B. C. Nightheron	8	30
Blk. Vulture	2	

2345 6590

Crows—Too numerous to count, estimate at least 10,000.

Boat Tailed Grackle, estimate at least 5,000.

Florida Red Wings, estimate at least 5,000.

This count was made on July 3, in the evening as the birds were coming in to roost and we were stationed at

the Northern end of the island and two of us made the count. At least as many were coming in from the Southern feeding grounds at the same time and of course could not be counted, so believe the estimate is a very conservative one. Every species listed here bred on the island this year with the exception of the Crow and Wood Ibis. I estimate that there is 1400 occupied nests of White Ibis on the island and the young could not fly when this count was made, same with the Snowy Heron, most of the Little Blue and La. Herons hatched off early and the young, at the least the greatest part of them were included in the count. This count was made as the birds poured into the Island and lasted over an hour. I counted young in 18 occupied Snowy Heron nests a few weeks ago, where last year there were but four nests on the Island; this shows what protection will do and from what I can learn the Snowy Heron is about making their last stand on this island, this is true for this section of the State. Last year I checked and counted 1210 occupied nests of White Ibis on the island. This is the first year for the Glossy Ibis and Fla. Cormorant on the island. There has been no shooting on the island this year and the birds have been undisturbed, due to my frequent visits there and the watcher I have had in the vicinity.

Oscar E. Bayard.

Books Received.

Second Supplement to Gleanings No. 5.

By J. Warren Jacobs.

This second supplement is in short a general review of the experience of various persons in establishing Martin colonies and putting up bird boxes for other birds, contains a large number of very handsome half tones, and

much valuable information along this line.

Prof. Wheeler McMillan, of Ada, Ohio, remembers THE OOLOGIST with a neat little volume of original poems of much merit.

The report of the State Ornithologist of Massachusetts for 1910, contains much of interest, especially relating to the protection of the breeding colonies of Blue Birds, Martins and Swallows.

The Warbler, Vol. 5, 1910, issued by John Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, L. I., is a splendid number, especially valuable is the list of Mr. Childs' Ornithological collection. It is truly extensive as well as comprehensive. It is really wonderful how Mr. Childs has built up his collection until it is second to none in this country.

February.

The February number of THE OOLOGIST will be devoted largely to that interesting family of birds, the North American Wild Fowl. In this issue, if our plans do not miscarry, we expect to publish photos of living specimens of some of this family of birds, that have yet never been photoed. We would appreciate it if our readers would forward to us any notes they may have at hand relating to this interesting family of birds.

Abnormal Eggs.

I have a set of Red-tail Hawks containing two eggs that I think is unusually small. They measure 2.18 x 1.80, 2.05 x 1.60. One selected specimen in my collection measures 2.50 x 1.90.

A set of Screech Owl with five eggs

contains one that looks like a pigeons. It measures 1.66 x 1.10.

Another set of four round eggs measures 1.22 x 1.15.

I have a single egg of the Chat that measures 1.20 x .65, while a selected specimen out of my ten sets measures .82 x .63.

Catbirds eggs measure about .92 x .66. I have a runt egg that is only .61 x .48.

I have 1-9 Flicker with one runt egg and 1-11 King Rail with one runt egg.

E. J. Darlington.

Among the hundreds of renewals of subscriptions received in December was one particularly of interest to Ye Editor. F. T. Pember of Granville, New York, renews his subscription with the statement that he has been a subscriber to THE OOLOGIST from the first number to the present time—a long, long time. Way back in 1885, we purchased of Mr. Pember, the first bird's eggs that we ever bought of anybody and had dealings with him along this line for a number of years. At that time he was a regular dealer, and we still have one of his old-time catalogues of about that date.

Success has crowned Mr. Pember's business career, no doubt based upon the same sterling integrity that as a youth and young man controlled his oological dealings, and he is now President of the First National Bank of his town. We extend him congratulations.

"Campbell"

Our good friend Campbell of Pitts- ton, Pennsylvania, who never forgets THE OOLOGIST, reports the following observations which will be of interest to all:

September 2d, A. O. U. 223, a male Northern Phalarope; 281, Mountain

Plover (sex undetermined); 255, Lesser Yellowlegs, male and female. The flight is on—17 plover in one flock and 9 yellowlegs in another.

September 3d, large flight of Bank Swallows, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper and Killdeer were in force.

SOME NEWS.

The well-known Oologist, A. E. Price of Grant Park, Illinois, is not only the possessor of many of the finest specimens of the more rare varieties of North American Birds eggs, but according to the press dispatches, his farm near Grant Park, produced the best car load of two year old steers shown at the late International Stock Show in Chicago, thereby winning for him the first prize, to say nothing of \$800 in cash premiums; and the cattle averaging 1450 pounds, were later sold to a New York firm for 9c. We extend our congratulations.

H. W. Flint, well-known as an old-time ornithologist and oologist, at this time assistant cashier of the Yale National Bank of New Haven, Conn., one of the largest financial institutions of that State; writes that he entered the bank and the OOLOGIST'S subscription list at the same time, 1884. A long time ago. Many of his specimens were taken from 1874 to 80.

Stanley G. Jewett of Oregon, well-known to our readers, is just leaving in company with W. J. Osgood for a six months trip into the wilds of South America, in the interest of the Department of Ornithology of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago. Success to you boys.

Norman A. Wood, of the Museum of the University of Michigan, spent the months of September and October on Charity Island in Laguna Bay.

Saguav.

For the first time in many years the editor failed to spend the Christmas season in California. It is not our fault, as we have been engaged for the past month in trying a tedious law suit. Thats our business practicing law—selling wind. An unfeeling court failed to adjourn for the usual holiday vacation. We may however, go later as our desk holds an invitation from A. M. Ingersoll to come out and experience the sensation of personally taking a set of Golden Eagle's eggs, from one of "his nests" to which he kindly offers to guide us. We may accept, and if so will tell our readers all about it.

Recently the home of Sidney Peyton of Sespe, California, a devoted student of the birds of that locality was destroyed by fire, and with it went his collection of North American birds eggs, containing some 175 different varieties all carefully prepared and scientifically catalogued.

We extend our sympathy to Mr. Peyton and trust that he will not be discouraged but that he will again commence where he first began, but with the added knowledge that experience brings. And if he does so, his present misfortune will be an additional incentive in his future collectings. We extend our sympathy.

Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., of New York, well-known as an ornithologist to all bird students, and at present treasurer of the A. O. U. is mourning the death of his father, which recently occurred.

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JAMES P. BABBITT, Taunton, Mass.

FOR SALE

I have a new copy Bendires Life Histories of N. Am. Birds, for sale cheap. If interested write me. Also a few choice sets of rare Arctic species, such as Slaty-back and Pt. Barrow Gull, Dowitcher, Am. Golden Plover, Dowitcher, Winter Wren, etc.

JAMES P. BABBITT, Taunton, Mass.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXVIII. No. 2. ALBION, N. Y., FEB. 15, 1911. WHOLE NO. 283

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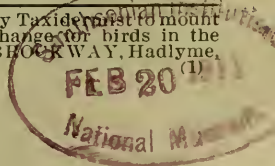
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NORTH AMERICAN WILDFOWL.

The wild fowl of North America included in the American Ornithologists' Union list; that is, birds which are native to or have been found within that part of the North American continent North of the Mexican border and adjacent islands, including Greenland and Lower California, comprises sixty-four species and subspecies. Of ducks, there are forty-three, all of which breed within this territory except the Smew, European Widgeon, European Teal, Ruddy Shel drake, and the Velvet Scoter—Old World forms which have been taken as stragglers at various times within North America. One variety, the Labrador Duck, has become extinct within modern times; and the Wood Duck is supposed to be rapidly reaching the same condition.

Sixteen species and sub-species of geese are, or have been, likewise found within this same territory, all of which are native except the European White-fronted goose, the Bean goose, and the Pink-footed goose, which are merely Old World stragglers and seen only occasionally.

Two species of semi-tropical Tree ducks are included within the list, and three species of Swan, one of which is an Old World variety and found only as a straggler within our territory.

These sixty-four varieties represent the vast army of wild fowl that swarms, or did, at one time, over all the waters of North America.

In the hope of awakening an interest among our legislators, sportsmen, ornithologists and people generally in this wonderful family of birds, that they may be saved from complete destruction, we are devoting most of this issue of THE OÖLOGIST to them.

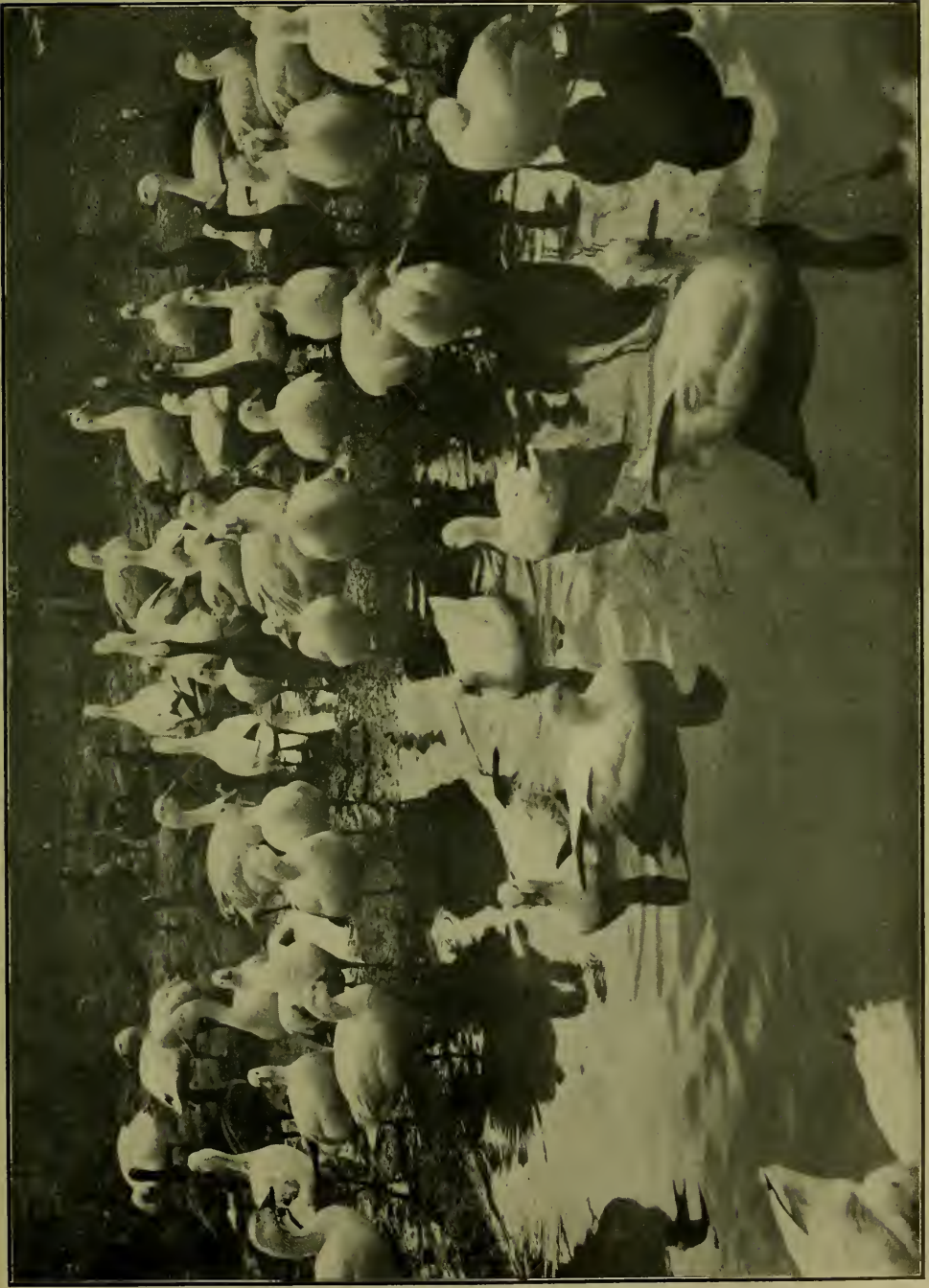
Many of these birds are easily brought within a state of semi-domestication, and others may be as completely domesticated as any of our barn yard poultry. Unless something is done to bring about this result, the day is not far distant when many of these species will follow the Wild Pigeon out of this world and into the unknown. One, the Labrador Duck, is already gone.

A Complete List of North American
Wild Fowl.

(With the A. O. U. Number.)

- 129 Merganser, *Mergus americanus*.
 130 Red-breasted Merganser, *Mergus serrator*.
 131 Hooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*.
 (131) Smew, *Mergellus albellus*.
 132 Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*.
 133 Black Duck, *Anas rubripes*.
 134 Florida Duck, *Anas fulvigula fulvigula*.
 134a Mottled Duck, *Anas fulvigula maculosa*.
 135 Gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*.
 136 European Widgeon, *Mareca penelope*.
 137 Baldpate, *Mareca americana*.
 (138) European Teal, *Nettion crecca*.
 139 Green-winged Teal, *Nettion carolinense*.
 140 Blue-winged Teal, *Querquedula discors*.
 141 Cinnamon Teal, *Querquedula cyanoptera*.
 (141.1) Ruddy Sheldrake, *Casarca ferruginea*.
 142 Shoveller, *Spatula slypeata*.
 143 Pintail, *Dafila acuta*.
 144 Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*.
 (145) Rufous-crested Duck, *Netta rufina*.
 146 Redhead, *Marila americana*.
 147 Canvas-back, *Marila valisineria*.
 148 Scaup Duck, *Marila marila*.
 149 Lesser Scaup Duck, *Marila affinis*.
 150 Ring-necked Duck, *Marila collaris*.
 151 Golden-eye, *Clangula clangula americana*.
 152 Barrow's Golden-eye, *Clangula islandica*.
 153 Buffle-head, *Charitonetta albeola*.
 154 Old-squaw, *Harelda hyemalis*.
 155 Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*.
 156 Labrador Duck, *Camptorhynchus labradorius*.
 157 Steller's Eider, *Polysticta stelleri*.
 158 Spectacled Eider, *Arctonetta fisheri*.
 159 Northern Eider, *Somateria mollissima borealis*.
 160 Eider, *Somateria dresseri*.
 161 Pacific Eider, *Somateria v-nigra*.
 162 King Eider, *Somateria spectabilis*.
 163 Scoter, *Oidemia americana*.
 (164) Velvet Scoter, *Oidemia fusca*.
 165 White-winged Scoter, *Oidemia deglandi*.
 166 Surf Scoter, *Oidemia perspicillata*.
 167 Ruddy Duck, *Erismatra jamaicensis*.
 168 Masked Duck, *Nomonyx dominicus*.
 169 Snow Goose, *Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus*.
 169a Greater Snow Goose, *Chen hyperboreus nivalis*.
 169.1 Blue Goose, *Chen caerulescens*.
 170 Ross's Goose, *Chen rossi*.
 (171) European White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons albifrons*.
 171a White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*.
 (171.1) Bean Goose, *Anser fabalis*.
 (171.2) Pink-footed Goose, *Anser brachyrhynchus*.
 172 Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis canadensis*.
 172a Hutchins's Goose, *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*.
 172b White-cheeked Goose, *Branta canadensis occidentalis*.
 172c Cackling Goose, *Branta canadensis minima*.
 173a Brant, *Branta bernicla glaucogastra*.
 174 Black Brant, *Branta nigricans*.
 175 Barnacle Goose, *Branta leucopsis*.
 176 Emperor Goose, *Philacte canagica*.
 177 Black-bellied Tree-duck, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*.
 178 Fulvous Tree-duck, *Dendrocygna bicolor*.
 (179) Whooper Swan, *Olor cynus*.
 180 Whistling Swan, *Olor columbianus*.
 181 Trumpeter Swan, *olor buccinator*.

"Plate 76, appearing on the next page, shows a collection of several species of wild geese on the grounds of Rolla H. Beck of Pacific Grove, California, and included therein are numbers of the exceedingly rare Ross's Goose."



THE GEESE.

Among the wildest and wisest of our wild birds are the geese. To refer to a person as a "goose" is to brand him as one having little or no sense; whereas, as a matter of fact, there are but few wild birds that are as able to take care of themselves as our wild geese.

Sixteen varieties of wild geese are found within that part of the North American continent covered by the A. O. U. list. They may be conveniently divided as follows:

The Snow Goose, inhabiting the Northwestern part of the continent; The Greater Snow Goose, inhabiting the Northeastern part of the continent; the Blue Goose, inhabiting Ungava, the Hudson Bay territory and Southwesterly into the Mississippi Valley; and Ross's Snow Goose, inhabiting the Northwesterly part of the continent, all being closely related.

The European White-fronted Goose, the Bean Goose, Pink-footed Goose, and Barnacle Goose being each old world wanderers and only occasionally found within our borders.

The American White-fronted Goose or Gray Brant being generally distributed from the shores of the Arctic Seas South across the United States.

The Canada Goose, Hutchins Goose, White-checked Goose and Cackling Goose being closely related, and so far as the author is concerned, there being very doubtful grounds for the separation of some of these so called varieties. These former of Canada geese range over practically the whole of the United States. The Canada and Hutchins Geese being generally confined to that part of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains; while the White-cheeked and Cackling geese are usually found West of the Rocky mountains.

The Common Brant is found in

Eastern North America. The Brant inhabiting the Northern Hemisphere. The Black Brant being confined to Western North America while the Emperor Goose, a short, thick stocky, white or yellow variety with markings not altogether unlike a Plymouth Rock chicken, is confined to Alaska and the sea coast South of it.

For many years the writer has experimented with the keeping of various of these birds on his home place in an effort to domesticate or semi-domesticate them. The results have been highly gratifying, and young birds are raised nearly every year.

These birds are of a kind that do not require much special attention as to feed, as geese are substantially all of them grazing birds; that is, they live largely upon grasses. In the Winter season they should be fed mostly on grain, mixed with chopped clover, alfalfa or tame hay of some kind, and should always have a place where they can bathe at least once a day. In Summer season, merely turn them out in the pasture and give them a little grain occasionally by way of variety, of course seeing that they have sufficient water for all purposes. There are but few birds that are as easily kept and require as little attention. The different varieties get along well together unless the quarters are too confining. An ideal place for these birds is an open pasture with a marshy creek or slough running through it. In such surroundings and with proper attention, they may be as easily raised as tame geese.

It is a pleasure to present the following series of photographs taken upon our home place during the month of January, 1911. Though the prints are not as good as we hoped, yet they give an idea of what may be done with these birds along this line.



"Forty-six wild geese of ten different varieties, in one enclosure on the grounds of the editor, R. N. Barnes, of Lacon, Illinois, January 23, 1911."



16?, Snow Goose, Chen hyperboreus
hyperboreus.

16?a, Greater Snow Goose, Chen hyp-
erboreus nivalis.

The foregoing halftone shows a flock of ten Snow Geese (and some Blue Geese), some of which have been in semi-confinement upon the writer's premises for a number of years, these birds could be reduced to the tameness of ordinary domestic fowl.

One pair of birds shown are of the Greater Snow Goose variety. These two varieties, the Greater and Lesser Snow Geese are by scientists distinguished, though to the ordinary observer, there would be little difference to be seen. Measurements cannot always be relied on, for some of the larger of the Lesser Snow Geese are larger than some of the smaller

of the Greater Snow Goose. However it is supposed that the Lesser Snow Goose breeds along the Arctic coast West of Hudson's Bay and comes South over the Great plains and down through the Westerly half of the United States and the Mississippi valley in winter and that the Eastern or Greater Snow Goose is found about both shores of Hudson's Bay, along the West coast of Greenland and breed generally, or mostly on Victoria land in the Arctic Sea. Though we have had both varieties, birds coming from both California and the Atlantic Coast as above stated, for sometime, we can for ourselves determine no substantial difference between them. The printed descriptions found in the technical books are as befogging as an observation of the birds themselves. Yet there may be good ground for separating the two varieties.



169.1 Blue Goose, *Chen caerulescens*.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we present the foregoing, the first and only picture of the rare Blue Goose ever taken and published. This of itself is no small feather in the cap of THE OOLOGIST.

For many years the Blue Goose was supposed to be either the Greater or Lesser Snow Goose, or both in process of molt. It was supposed that the head and neck had molted and that eventually the blue feathers on the body would molt and the bird would turn white.

But the closer observation of the Indian dispelled this erroneous idea of the white man. The Indians observed that the Blue Geese always came to Hudson's Bay from the Northeast and that the White or Snow Geese always came down from the North or Northwest. It is now determined for a certainty that the Blue Goose nests in Northern Ungava, though as yet the eggs and nests are unknown to science.

The birds usually follow a Southwesterly course until they strike Hudson's Bay. Then scatter along both shores of that body of water and gradually work South through the Center of the Mississippi valley, in Winter they are a Northern bird and usually do not go very far South; remaining as far North as open water will furnish them with sustenance. The most Northerly point on the West shore of Hudson's Bay at which this bird has been noted is in the vicinity of Fort Churchill; and in the East it has been found as far as New Hampshire, though of course, these records are very unusual.

The only Blue Goose ever seen or known by the writer to have been within Marshall County, Illinois, except those shown above, was in 1879, when he killed one on the ice at the mouth of Gar Lake, just across the river from the city of Lacon.

The four birds shown in the photograph have been in confinement for above a year, are all pinioned, and take kindly to their new surroundings. Like all the Snow Geese, they live largely upon grasses and are a little inclined to be wild.

170 Ross's Goose, *Chen' Rossi*.

With this species as with the preceding, it is with a feeling of genuine pride that we present with this issue, the first published plate made from an original photograph of living birds of this species. The half tone at the head of this article was made from a photograph of seven of these birds on our grounds at Lacon.

A number of other birds of the same species can be seen in the half-tone made from a photograph furnished us by R. H. Beck, and appearing in this issue.

This bird ranges along the Arctic Sea from Fort Anderson East to Hudson's Bay, though it is rare at each end of these extremes. It is supposed to breed somewhere North of the territory lying between the 100th and 120th meridian of Longitude either on the shores or islands of the Arctic Sea. So far, its nests and eggs are unknown.

For many years this species was supposed to be merely the immature Snow Goose, but closer inspection disclosed the fact that it was an independent species, standing on good ground.

It is but little larger than a Mallard Duck rather chubby in appearance, with a warty growth around the base of the bill, somewhat similar to that growing on a turkey gobbler's neck, though of a bluish instead of a reddish color. In appearance they seem to be very heavily feathered at a little distance looking like they were covered with a heavy coat of swan's down. They are of an exceedingly gentle and quiet disposition, take readily to confinement, and without doubt could be easily and thoroughly domesticated.

They are the most beautiful of all geese in appearance; at least to the eye of the writer. They have but one call so far as we know—a peculiar subdued "mooring" sounding not unlike the distant lowing of a cow, though much more musical, and much shorter in duration.

Next to the true Canada Goose, they are the quietest of all the geese in our pens, and so far as we know, there is but one other pair in confinement anywhere East of the Rocky mountains aside from those shown on the following page.





171a American White Fronted Goose,
Anser Albifrons gambeli.

This bird shown above commonly known as the Gray Brant, or Speckled-belly, is by far the wildest of all wild geese with which we have come in contact. It is very doubtful that they can ever be domesticated. Some of those shown on the above picture have been in our possession for years; others for a short time. The result is apparently just the same; they are all as wild today as the day we got them. This Goose breeds along the coast of Alaska and about the mouth of the Yukon river, in large numbers. Also along the coasts of the Arctic Sea on both sides of Bering Strait, as well as generally along the Northern coast of North America. It is one of the commonest of wild geese, and is noted among gunners and hunters generally

as being a bird that is always in good order and ready for the table, apparently never getting lean and thin like other varieties of wild fowl.

Like all other geese, it nests upon the ground, either scratching a hole in the sand, and lining it, or building a mound of grass and hay and vegetation of different kinds.

In winter it is distributed generally throughout most portions of the United States West of the Allegheny mountains, in many places very common, and in others it is seldom seen. In the Westerly half of the United States it is far more common than further East. In portions of California it, with other geese, at times becomes so plentiful that men are employed with guns to drive and keep the birds from the growing wheat fields.



171.1 **Bean Goose**—*Anser fabalis*.

This is an old world species which has occurred accidentally (only once) in Northern Greenland, and upon this occurrence, it is included within the A. O. U. list.

The foregoing picture shows a pair of these birds which we have had for a number of years. They are quiet, take kindly to domestication, and we believe could be turned out without fear of their wandering away, though they are more inclined to be vicious and to fight with other birds in our

pens than nearly any other bird we have. At some seasons of the year it is necessary to separate them from the other birds. Otherwise we would be sure to have some birds killed by them.

This species breeds generally throughout Northern Europe, where it is found in very large numbers, and it is supposed to be the original stock from which the ordinary tame goose descended. In fact, it bears a close resemblance to our fashioned tame geese.



172 Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis canadensis*.

By all odds the most splendid of all geese. This stately bird is as wise as he is big, and as sensible as any bird can be. When he must look out for himself in the world, he is the hardest of all geese to kill. When he is in confinement or domesticated, he simply settles down to a quiet life and proceeds to boss all other poultry with which he comes in contact. The only bird we have ever seen run or best a Canada Goose upon our grounds, is the Muscovy duck, and that but seldom.

The interior of North America is the natural range for this bird. It breeds all the way from Northern Saskatchewan to Southern Iowa, or did in years past.

When in Saskatchewan in June, 1909, we found seven nests of the Canada goose, containing from five to seven eggs, all of which were too far incubated to be interfered with, and we left them with two exceptions; and one of those exceptions may now

be seen in the Field Museum of Natural History, in the shape of a nest full of just hatched downy birds.

These nests were uniformly built on small grassy islands, but slightly above the surface of the surrounding waters, and were made by piling up grasses, weeds and such materials to a height of a foot or slightly more, and then depressing a hollow in the top, which was lined with down from the parent bird. These birds are close sitters, frequently permitting us to come within a few feet of them, in one instance remaining on the nest until we set and adjusted a camera and made two exposures, at a distance of not over fifty feet.

Some nests were situated by themselves; others were surrounded by various species of duck's nests; still others in the midst of very large breeding colonies of terns and ring-billed gulls, and in one case, a gull's nest was built against the base of the nest of the goose so that the eggs of the two species were not over a foot apart.



172a Hutchins' Goose, *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*.

The above print portrays a half dozen Hutchins' Geese in our possession. They are quiet and comparatively easily tamed birds, closely related to the Canada Goose, though of a more brownish general tinge and appreciably smaller. This species is the most Northern of all of the several forms of Canada goose, and nests much farther North, nesting along the shores

and islands of the North Arctic coast.

It is not known to breed South of the Barren Grounds in the interior of the continent. It is most common in winter in California, though it is known to range through the Mississippi valley clear to Louisiana at times, and has been seen in Maine, and occasionally passes over New York, Ontario and Ohio. Its eggs are rare in collections.



172c Cackling Goose, *Branta canadensis minima*.

This miniature Canada goose is shown in the foregoing plate. It is supposed to always or nearly always, wear a white collar in winter according to the books. However, such is not the case so far as our observation with the birds shown above is concerned. Two of our birds have a well defined collar and two have not.

It is the smallest of the sub-species of Canada Geese. The smaller examples at times being but little larger than an ordinary Mallard duck.

The home of this sub-species is along the Western coasts of North

America, breeding abundantly in the Aleutian Islands and winters as far South as San Diego, Calif. Occasionally it comes East of the Rocky mountains, but not often. It is the last of the geese to reach the far North. But few sets of eggs of this species thoroughly identified can be found in North American collections.

It has a peculiar note, from which it gets its name,—a harsh continued high-pitched cackle which can be heard a very long distance, and is more irritating than pleasant, and apparently bears no resemblance whatever to the inspiring "Honk, honk" of its larger relative, the Canada Goose.



174 Black Brant *Branta nigricans*.

We present herewith a half tone of a pair of these birds, which we have had for several years. When not handled nor disturbed, they become comparatively tame, and do nicely in confinement. But the least effort to become familiarly acquainted with them always results in disturbance which takes them several days to get over.

So far as known, the main breeding ground of the Black Brant is on the Arctic coast and the islands adjacent,

near the mouth of the Anderson river, though other breeding colonies are known.

Its Eastern relative, the Common Brant, is supposed to breed farther North than any other living bird; at least they have been found going North at the highest altitudes ever reached by man prior to the breaking out of the Cook-Peary controversy.

This bird lays from four to six eggs and builds its nest on the ground something after the manner of a Loon.



175 Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*.

The Barnacle goose inhabits the Northern parts of the Old World. It reaches Greenland frequently where it is often killed along the Eastern coast.

In all respects its habits are similar to those of the Brant.

We present herewith a half tone of a pair which we have had for several years. These birds are wild, it has been our experience, though in Europe it is said that they are in places completely domesticated. With us, they are among the wildest of the birds we have.

Swans—*Cygninae*.

Three varieties of swans are included in the North American list.

The Common Whooping Swan or European Swan, which was formerly quite common in Greenland. It is now practically exterminated in that territory.

The Whistling Swan, which breeds as a rule, North of the Arctic Circle, and occasionally at the mouth of Hudson's Bay, and in Baffin land, coming South and usually migrating along or towards the Eastern coast of the country. The general line of migration of this bird being from Chesapeake Bay Northwest to the great lakes, and thence overland to Hudson's Bay; then North and Northwest to their breeding ground. Formerly they were very common. They are now nearly all in.

The Trumpeter Swan has its principle summer home in the interior of North America, formerly breeding as far South as Northern Iowa. It is not known to breed South of Edmonton and Prince Albert, Canada, though rumor has it that it occasionally does.

When in Canada two years ago, we were unable to get track or trace of any authentic nest.

The Swans should be rigorously and vigorously protected in all places by a law prohibiting the killing of them at all seasons in the year.

Four Mallards.

A very peculiar incident happened Thursday of last week, Jan. 12, that may be of interest to some of your readers. During a wind and rain storm that prevailed pretty generally over the southern part of the state, a flock of four Mallards, all drakes, appeared in the little town of Huntingburg, Ind., and alighted on a corrugated iron shed in front of one of the stores on the main street. A number of boys immediately began climbing after them when they took wing. One came in contact with an electric light wire and fell to the ground stunned, and was picked up and taken away. The other three flew on for about a square and in passing an enclosure in which a number of tame ducks were kept, dropped down among them, in a seemingly exhausted condition. They were easily caught and one wing clipped, and now seem happy and contented with their tame companions. I was only in the town for a few hours Sunday, enroute to Louisville, so did not have time to trace up or learn the fate of the fourth. The three are in beautiful plumage and are attracting quite a good deal of attention.

Respectfully,

L. E. Miller.

Some Rare Waterfowl.

2. **Holbell's Grebe.** This Grebe is a rare bird in this state, but I have a few records and have taken three here myself. Two were adults and are now in my collection. I shot them April 13, 1892 and April 18, 1905. I also shot one in an opening in the ice, February 2, 1904. This one was in winter plumage.

11. **Red-throated Loon.** I have two mounted specimens. One was shot here at Warren on February 12, 1904, and the other at Erie, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1904.

..31.. **Brunnich's Murre.** I have a mounted specimen, shot at Erie, Pennsylvania, on November 27, 1900.

42. **Glaucous Gull.** February 22, 1908 at Erie, Pa., I found a flock of 25 to 30 Herring Gulls about an opening in the bay at the mouth of Mill Creek. Amongst them was a very large white Gull. The Herrings were in all stages of plumage from the dark young to the adult and as I laid on the ice all morning within 20 rods, I had a fine chance to compare them with the odd one. The Herrings frequently came within range, but the odd one stayed a little too far away for a shot-gun. This odd fellow was apparently pure white, but several times on coming close, I could see a slight shade of cream of yellowish over the back and wings. It was much larger than the Herrings and could hardly have been an Iceland. If I had had a couple of days at my disposal, I think I could have bagged it.

64. **Caspian Tern.** I have two in my collection, that I shot on the "Peninsula" at Erie, on September 17, 1900. One is a young female and the other an old male in full dress. I also shot one in fall plumage September 20, 1905. I saw three here at Warren, May 7, 1908. They were in full dress.

120. **Double-crested Cormorant.** Saw one in full dress here on the river, May 1, 1903. One was shot here in the Fall, a number of years ago.

135. **Gadwall.** Three were shot here March 20, 1890 and I saw one that was taken at Erie, November 18, 1902.

142. **Shoveller.** Have a specimen that I shot at Erie, November 13, 1903.

162. **King Eider.** A specimen in my collection was taken at Erie, December 22, 1904.

163. **American Scoter.** I have one that I shot on Erie Bay, November 8, 1903.

165. **White-winged Scoter.** I got a male in full plumage here at Warren, May 27, 1891. Adults are very rare even at Erie.

166. **Surf Scoter.** Secured one at Erie on November 7, 1903.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.



Reproduction of Audubon's Plate of the Canvasback Duck.

Courtesy of the New Jersey State Museum of Natural History.

Reminiscences of the Wood Duck.

The first wild ducks that I ever remember having seen were Wood ducks in my old home in the Berkshire Hills, in Massachusetts, near the town of Great Barrington. On the banks of the old Cove or bayou as it is called in the west, a pair reared their young every year 1850. In 1856 my father immigrated to Winnebago County, Illinois. At that time the country was full of game; prairie hens by the thousands, a few deer still lingered in the forest and sometimes in winter, a lynx wandered down from the north woods. One of the pioneer settlers had thrown a dam across Otter Creek and built a saw mill, one of the old-fashioned kind which few of this generation have ever seen. This dam made a pond of about forty acres. In the Spring this pond was the stopping place of ducks and we counted them by the tens of thousands instead of thousands, as we do now. There was a dugout in the pond, made from a walnut log. One day I was paddling around in this old craft when I saw two ducks sitting on a fence that ran out into the water. As I came near they took wing, I fired and one dropped. It proved to be a drake and was the first one I had seen in its wedding plumage. I did not know then that a bird could be mounted or I would have worked months to have kept my first duck. The wood duck was not very common in northern Illinois at that time, but every creek had a pair. In the fall of 1860 I started on a trapping expedition, going south to Monmouth, Illinois. I found the Wood duck on a small stream north of there. Late in November just before Christmas, I crossed the Mississippi on the ice; at that time there was only one bridge across the big river. In Black Hawk County, Iowa, on the Cedar River, I

think I found the center of abundance of the Wood duck. Here in 1867 I made a small collection of eggs for Mr. L. E. Ricksecker, then of Nazareth, Pa. I have no list of them, but I think I collected a few Wood ducks eggs that year.

The next year I made a larger collection, three hundred and thirty-six eggs; one nest contained thirty-six eggs, but five of them proved to be the eggs of the Hooded Merganser. The hole in the tree was not more than two feet deep, with the eggs piled one on top of the other. The hole was about fifteen feet up. At that time I could find a Wood duck's nest in five minutes walk from home. I found one nest not more than two feet from the ground, the hole about four feet up; some were more than forty feet from the ground. Some nests were at least eight feet down in the hole; I often wondered how the parent birds could bring the young out such a distance.

One day as I was passing through the wood I saw a Woodchuck run up a leaning maple tree. As he neared the top a Wood duck flew out of a hole near. Now I think I hear some eastern Yankee say "I know he is fibbing, for a wood chuck never climbs trees," but they do in the west, for I have seen them often sitting on limbs, but as a small boy in Massachusetts, I killed thirty in one season and never saw one in the trees. Now I did not want this chuck of which I am telling, or the Wood duck's eggs, but when did a collector ever pass a nest without looking in. The eggs had small holes in them and would be hatched in a short time. I have always been sorry that I did not wait and see the old bird bring down the young ones, as this was the only opportunity I ever had to see it done.

The duck lays early in the morning, the drake sitting on a nearby tree;

when she leaves the nest she covers the eggs with decayed wood or leaves. After the eggs are all layed, she downs the nest inside. I have seen many beautiful nests, but nothing to compare with a Wood duck's. The down is placed around the eggs in a perfect roll and as you look down on them from above, they are seen through a cloud of down, but this soon gets scattered. I have found many nests by seeing the down clinging to the trunk near the hole. In those days, they had only their natural enemies to contend with, and brought out broods of from seven to fourteen. They used to trouble my spring trapping, getting into the traps I had set for musk rats. I would release them when I thought they would live.

One Spring an Indian camped on my trapping ground; it was too late to trap, but I suppose the Indian did not think so. One day I found two traps he had set on a muskrat house and a duck and drake had been caught. They were alive and had evidently been in but a few minutes. I soon released them; they were not injured in the least, the Indian lost his dinner, and I probably saved one brood of ducks.

In 1869 I sent Mr. Edmund Ricksecker of Nazareth, Pa., two dozen eggs for breeding. I give the following extract from his letter. "About my pets, the Summer Ducks raised from your eggs, I must say a few words. When I come home from the field I look for them. They know me very well, they are that tame, and at the same time wild; for they do not allow me to touch them, but when hungry will eat bread from my hand, and when called at feeding time, will come just as tame fowls do. I have a large tub filled with water with sand on bottom in which they frolic. They will dive down and sputter about at a great

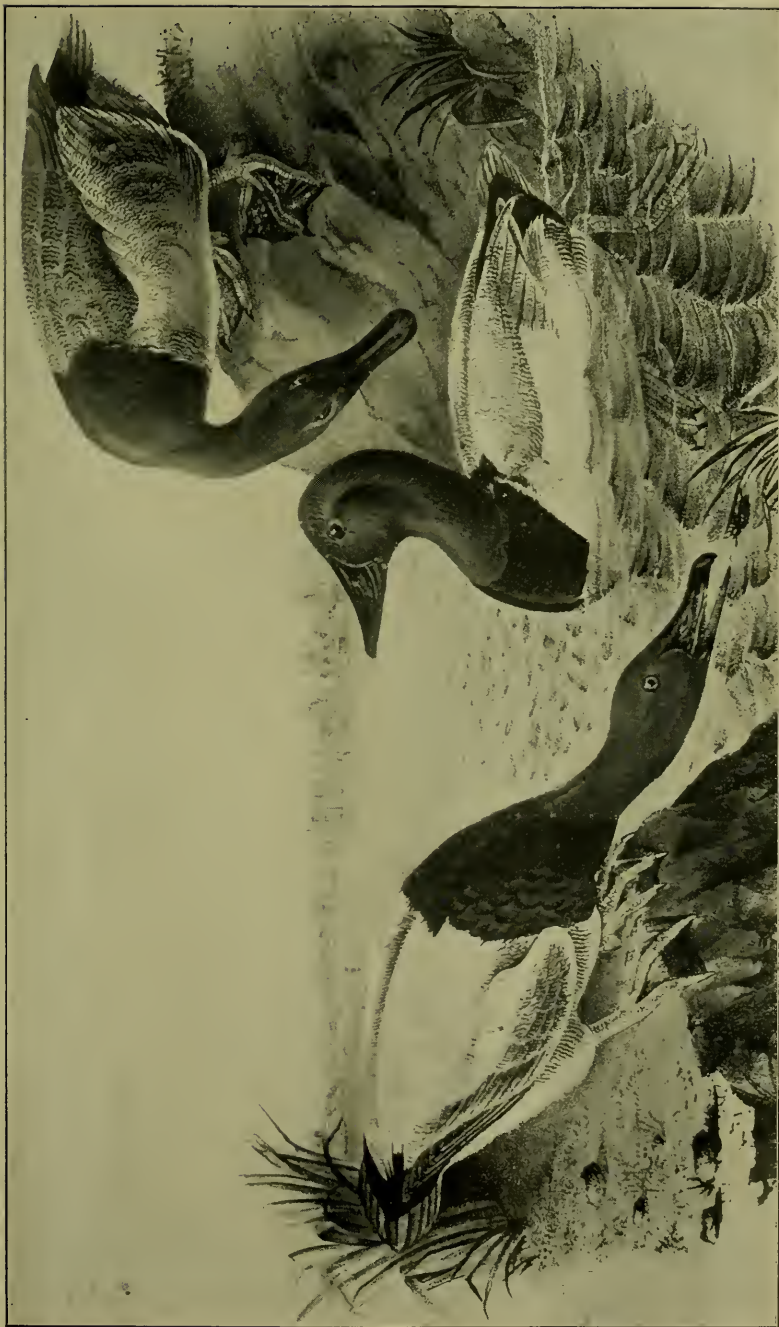
rate. It is very amusing to see them act in the water. Their wings are nearly grown and they begin to jump on a box or step and then make a trial at flying; but the flight is very short so far. I am watching them closely, and as soon as I think it necessary, I will be obliged to clip their wings, or they will soon fly away. They are beautiful and I should not like to loose them."

In 1870 I placed eggs of the Wood duck under a hen and every egg hatched. I had no trouble in raising them. I think I could have raised a hundred birds that season. At that time the Cedar River had large beds of clams. These clams chopped fine made the best of food for them. In winter I fed them on corn and they wintered in fine shape. In April I gave them their freedom; for some time they kept near home; but at last the love for the wilderness was too strong for them. One day in the following autumn, a pair flew into the yard, lingered a few minutes and then away; and that was the last I saw of them.

These ducks were so common in the Cedar River valley at one time that I have counted fifty of them sitting on a fence at the edge of a wheat field. Here in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, they are not very common, but I have seen the young and know that they breed here. The Forest and Stream calls them a vanishing game bird, but as they have so successfully been domesticated, they will not disappear entirely.

In 1905 I visited my old collecting ground in the Cedar River valley, Iowa. The tree from which I had taken the thirty-six duck eggs was still standing, but not a duck to be seen. There was once the most beautiful forest I have ever seen. I have found over one hundred species of birds breeding on one section of land, but forests and birds are gone forever.

George D. Peck.



A reproduction of Audubon's plate of the Wood duck.

Courtesy of the New Jersey State Museum of Natural History.

An April Blow on Lake Erie.

In late April, 1902, I spent a few days on the Peninsula near Erie, Pennsylvania. I had a friend who was located in a house-boat along the shore of the "Peninsula" in Misery Bay.

While there I made his place headquarters, so as to be right on the spot all the time.

The "Peninsula" is Government property, is kept in a wild and natural state and is a great place for birds, especially waterbirds, which sometimes come in in considerable numbers and variety during severe storms. At such times large bags of ducks or shore-birds are often made.

I just got there nicely when a blow set in which was just what I wanted. The blow began with a stiff south-east wind at night and at daylight I was in the blind on the "Point" where my friend had about sixty decoys out. Lots of gulls and ducks were already seeking shelter in the Bay. The ducks seemed to be all Red-breasted Mergansers, so after sitting in the blind for an hour and shooting several nice drakes I had breakfast and then started across the "Peninsula" for the outside beach on the open lake. Seeing three big birds coming my way I laid low and as they passed I gathered in a big gray Loon.

Around the Government boat house I saw a large gathering of ducks. Crawling up carefully I found they were mostly Lesser Scaup and Red-breasted Mergansers. There were several nice male Pintails among them, but they kept off too far, so I took in three drake Scaup and started on.

At a little pond I sneaked onto a bunch of ducks and bagged three drake Blue-wing Teal and a drake Scaup. The Teal were in perfect dress.

While recovering my game two

Greater Yellow-legs flew over and I got one with each barrel. The first thing on the outside was a flock of twenty ducks which turned out to be Long-tails. I shot at long range and got a nice adult pair.

The next thing of interest was a pair of rather large light colored birds standing in the edge of the surf. Getting closer I saw them tip occasionally so knew they must be waders of some kind. There was absolutely no cover so I walked along as if to pass them at long range. When still a long shot off they got very nervous, so I fired and killed one. The other arose, but before I could get in the second shot it also fell dead. I found them to be a pair of Willets in finest spring plumage, and as they are the only spring record for western Pennsylvania that I know of, I felt repaid for my trip by their capture alone. There is a bird in fall plumage in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, which is the only other record for western Pennsylvania that I know of.

The wind was shifting and getting stronger and it began to rain, so I started for the house boat where I arrived without further adventure.

By night the wind was very strong in the northwest and was soon blowing a gale that was lashing old Lake Erie into a fury. The house boat, though firmly anchored, tossed and strained at its cables every little while bringing up with a jerk that sent everything to the floor. It was a hard matter to sleep with the noise of the storm and pelting of sticks, sand and limbs on the boat.

At daylight it was indeed wild out. A sixty-mile gale was blowing and it was impossible to stand up, to say nothing of trying to walk. At times the roar of the surf pounding the outside beach could be heard above the storm.

At break of day I was in the blind and in less than two hours had twenty-one ducks (Red-breasted Mergansers, Bufflehead, Teal and Scaup) almost all males, strung out along shore. The bay was full of ducks and gulls, barely able to move against the wind, but so late in the season there was not much of a variety of ducks.

I started across the "Peninsula" on the way bagging a Lesser Yellow-legs. Small birds were plentiful, especially the Black-throated Green Warblers, but so hard was the wind that they were mostly low in the bushes or on the ground. On the outside I found enormous breakers thundering in and so hard did it blow that there was no life on the beach. Getting back to the bay I lay in ambush at the mouth of a large pond. Large flocks of gulls and numbers of ducks were about. A pair of Teal came along and stayed; also a Greater Yellow-legs. With a flock of Bonaparte Gulls I noticed a smaller bird and as they blew past I knocked down an Upland Plover, a bird entirely out of place on the "Peninsula." A belated bunch of five Canada Geese passed just out of range, barely able to move.

After dinner I stayed near the decoys, as walking was almost impossible, and frequent hard showers passed. Flocks of Bonaparte Gulls and a few Common Tern were being blown about in every direction. The Herring Gulls were wilder and kept farther away. Three adult Caspian Terns were about, for awhile, but didn't get close enough for a shot, saw several gulls that looked strange to me, so laid for them and soon downed one at long range.

Leaving my gun in the blind I jumped into a light skiff and soon reached the gull—a Ring-bill. By the time I reached my gull I was getting away from the shelter of the shore and into

the wind. When I started back I found that I could hold my own only by the greatest exertion. I had to watch sharp to ride safely over the waves that had become alarmingly large, and when I didn't hit one just right, I got drenched with spray and shipped water.

Things looked fine for a trip across the little bay and over onto the opposite shore where the waves were smashing in a nasty way. However I found that by the hardest kind of rowing I could hold my own so I began edging over farther into the bay, and soon got sheltered under the shore some distance from where I started. When I landed, my hands were so cramped I could hardly let loose of the oars. The fellows at the house boat were scared and run in a large double-oared boat, thinking I would capsize or be blown across. Since then I have been a little bit particular what kind of a craft I embark in in a storm.

The following day the storm had greatly abated and I crossed the main bay to Erie with some fellows in a large sail boat. On the way I saw an adult Black Tern, a scarce thing in this region, but was too busy to try a shot, as it was still very rough in the channel.

Thus ended a stormy, but very enjoyable outing.

R. B. Simpson.

A Flight of Swans.

March 20th a large flock of Swans estimated at fully one hundred, alighted in the Allegheny River near here.

Parties who saw them say the river appeared to be full of Swans. They were fired upon but were very wild, and only one was taken. This was a fine male and was sent in here to Warren to be mounted.

Every spring in March a large flock

of Swans seem to migrate northward, following the Allegheny River valley. Years ago they were seen and shot regularly, but of late they only alight when overtaken by bad weather.

There are records of a great flight of Swans throughout this general region in March, 1879, during which flight a good many were killed as they were loaded down with ice and sleet.

In March, 1884, a similar storm drove in a number here at Warren and ten or twelve were taken. In March, 1887, a very large fine one was killed from a large flock. April 12th, 1899, I saw a lone Swan with a large flight of waterfowl following a storm. March 25th, 1905 three appeared in the river and were very tired. All three were finally taken. The largest, it is said, weighed twenty pounds. If so, it certainly must have been a fine one, as a very nice average adult Swan in my collection only weighed eleven and one-half pounds, and measured six feet seven inches in extent.

In 1907, two different flocks alighted late in March, but none were taken. May 20, 1907, a lone Swan appeared at a wild place on the river above us and lived there until July 1st, when it was killed by some two-legged hog. This flock of Swans has been driven in at times, down toward Oil City and other points below us.

A few years ago they alighted at Oil City during bad weather and as near as I can find out, seven were taken. I hardly think they follow the same route in the fall, as I never heard of but one being seen here at this season. This was a young of the year, and was shot a few years ago in late September.

It seems too bad that these great and beautiful birds must slowly but surely become scarcer, but the opportunity to kill one comes so seldom, at

least at inland points, that no one will let it pass.

R. B. Simpson.

From Campbell.

Our friend Campbell reports from Pittston, Pennsylvania as follows:

Sept. 2, 1910, A.O.U. 223, Northern Phalarope, an adult male; 281, Mountain Plover, young male.

The latter is probably a record for this vicinity.

Nov. 7, 1910, At Coxton, Pa., A.O.U. No. 105, male Fork-tailed Petrel.

These are surely rare specimens.

* * *

Stanley G. Jewett, who is on his way to South America in the interest of the Field Museum, writes:

"I am back on one or two little exchanges with your readers, and I wish you would insert a short notice in THE OOLOGIST notifying all that I will be back in Portland, Oregon again in the early summer, and balance all matters."

We have no doubt that Mr. Jewett will do just as he says in this respect.

Thanks.

Our thanks as well as those of our subscribers are due this month to S. R. Morse, Curator of the State Museum of the State of New Jersey for the loan of the half tone reproduction of Audubon's plates of the Wood duck and of the Canvas back duck appearing in this issue.

Likewise to Rolla H. Beck of Pacific Grove, California, for the splendid photograph from which the half tone appearing on page 19 of this issue was made. And to R. B. Simpson of Warren, Pennsylvania, for his splendid and readable contributions.—The Editor.

A Flight of Loons.

While glancing over my note books I came across the record of an interesting flight of Loons.

This flight occurred here in late April, 1901, and was the result of a severe storm. This storm commenced on the night of the 17th, in the shape of a high south wind. All day of the 18th, this continued, becoming a gale by night. During the afternoon of the 18th a number of flocks of ducks, mostly Scaup and Bufflehead, appeared.

About dark a hard rain set in and all that night it blew a gale and gradually grew colder as the wind shifted. By daylight on the 19th, the wind was high Northwest and was driving the sleet and snow in blinding sheets.

From two to five Loons were in every eddy and a bombardment soon began. The Loon is a remarkable diver and for every one killed a good lot of ammunition is usually burned up. Altogether I know of thirteen being shot in the close vicinity of Warren on the 19th, and two or three each day for several days afterwards.

Most of those seen escaped by passing on down swimming and diving.

From the severe nature of the storm I expected a flight of waterfowl so I braved the elements and reached my old ducking grounds at daylight. The wind, waves, sleet and snow were too strong a combination for my punt boat so I took a good skiff instead. When I reached the river the weird shrieks of the Loons sounded above the storm. I soon saw a big old fellow nearly one hundred yards off and sent a load of BB's at him. A stray one hit in the neck at the base of the skull. It was a very long shot and of course pretty much of an accident. Although I saw more than thirty pass during the day I got only two more. One

tried to fly over as I lay in my boat in ambush and I knocked him heels over head. The third floated past too near with just his head and neck above water and was added to the bag. All three were fine adults. The largest was a handsome male and weighed nine and a half pounds. Of the entire flight, no gray ones were reported.

Flocks of Bonapartes and single Herring gulls were common. A number of flocks of ducks were about and I added fifteen fine males to my bag. They included Black Duck, Bufflehead, Lesser Scaup, Ruddy, Whistler. By blazing away into everything in sight I could have taken a boat load that day. As it was I had more than I could carry of full plumaged Spring males. One foot of snow fell during the day, and toward night it was anything but pleasant out. It continued to storm for several days more and Loons were about every day.

This was the only real flight of Loons I have seen here. The Loon is a regular Spring migrant, but is very rare in the Fall. Have never seen it here earlier than March 31st. During April and early May it is frequently seen and I have noted it as late as May 20th.

Some seasons they are scarce and others they are frequently seen. Before shooting was prohibited at town, Loons frequently got in the river between the bridges and the gunners would line up and start a great bombardment until the Loon was killed or escaped by diving past the lower bridge.

The Loon easily carries off all honors when it comes to diving. They are hard to kill and will stand a worse shooting up than any birds I ever hunted. Once fired upon only the head is shown above water, and they seem to depend on diving rather than flight to escape.

From the upper railroad bridge, I have several times watched Loons diving when the water was clear and they could be plainly seen. Wings and feet are both used and their progress is very rapid.

They are strong fliers and get under terrific headway. I have seen one coming into the river skim along for twenty rods before he could come to anchor.

The largest Loon I ever saw was a fine adult that I shot at town. This one weighed 10½ pounds. From six to eight pounds is the average and not many go over eight.

The Red-throated Loon has never occurred here but once to my knowledge. This one was taken in an opening in the ice on the river at town on February 12th and is in the winter plumage and is at present in my collection. It was shot during the winter of 1903-4. The most severe winter for many years, and was among the other Northern visitors driven Southward. About this time several were shot at Erie, Pa., one of which I also secured.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.

Books Received.

Number 2, vol. 7 of the University of California, publications in Zoology, 161 pages, 8 plates, 1 map.

This relates to the Birds and Mammals collected by the Alexander expedition along the Southwest coast of Alaska, 1909, by Harry S. Swarth and one assistant.

It describes a trip from April 8th to September 28th of that year, along the mainland and adjacent islands South of Juneau, Alaska: 137 species of birds are listed as having been seen and extensive notes are recorded with relation to some of them. The country visited is well described and withal it is a credible publication.

A Costly Holbells.

In my collection I have several Holbells that I have killed here while hunting ducks. One of these, a fine adult male in full dress, was a costly "hell-diver" for one sport here, and then he failed to get it. It happened several years ago on the 18th of April. There had been quite a severe storm the night before and that morning a good six inches of wet snow covered everything. There was a heavy wind and snow-squalls all day. The result was quite a flight of Horned Grebes.

A few days previous an ordinance to prohibit all shooting in the borough had passed third reading and was now a law. Just after dinner a couple of fellows got busy with a rifle and began bombarding the river. I took a walk out to see what the war was about and there, diving around, was a fine Holbells.

The fellow was a poor shot and after firing about twenty times without result, a constable came along and invited him to take a walk. The gunner was assessed about \$10 for shooting in the borough limits. Along toward evening the Holbells was still there. The Holbells is a rare bird in this state and doesn't come every day; so after sizing things up a little I concluded to take a chance at him.

I laid my gun in my boat and rowed down below him. I then rowed up and he kept diving a head until about at the head of the eddy when he made an extra long dive and appeared across and below me.

I rowed down along shore and got below again. This time I rowed up slowly and kept close watch. When he made what I was sure was his dive to get around, I turned and rowed hard for the other shore. When I thought it time for him to reappear, I dropped the oars and leveled my

gun. Suddenly he came up within five rods and I slapped a load of sixes into him before he had time to fairly locate me and he was mine.

I lost no time landing and it didn't take long to disappear. It was a fine male in full Spring plumage and made a handsome specimen.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.

The Scoters of the Delaware River.

The status of the Scoters on the Delaware River, where, according to gunners, they occur in small numbers annually, sometimes in small flocks, from October to March and April, is very imperfectly understood by local ornithologists, chiefly on account of the gunner's inability to discriminate between the several species occurring here, and the scarcity of the capture of the birds, as well as their non-appearance in the city markets.

These birds are indifferently called by gunners, Coots, Bulleads, Tar-bowls, Tar-pots, Great-heads, etc. The vernacular names of Tar-pot and Tar-bowl is given to these birds on account of their black color, but I never could ascertain the reason for calling them Coots, unless it is also because of their dark plumage. Whenever a gunner talks about bagging a Coot on the river here it does not always mean, however, that he has shot a Scoter, as these birds (Scoters) and Coots (*Fulica*) are indiscriminately called by this (Coot) appellation; thus confusing the species and rendering it a difficult matter to tell what a gunner has shot. But the Coot (*Fulica*) is invariably called Crow-duck by gunners, as well as by other local appellations, and by getting a description of the Coots (*Oidemia* and *Fulica*) shot by any gunners you can always find out what kind of birds he has taken, but in regard to Scoters, you

will find it impossible to identify the species by the best description given by a gunner, unless perhaps, it is *O. deglandi*.

I have for several years been interviewing gunners for information regarding the water birds of the Delaware, but have not made much progress in my studies, chiefly on account of their ignorance and doubtful veracity. Of all the liars I ever encountered—fishermen not excepted—the duck hunters beat them all. And it is not often I learn anything of dependable import and from these exaggerators of the truth. However, there are, I am glad to say, some good exceptions.

I can find no authentic records of the occurrence of Scoters on the Delaware. That they are occasionally taken during or after severe storms, we have the word of reliable gunners. Mr. L. V. Morris has seen Scoters on the river at Bristol, Pa., but the species is in doubt. The only reliable record I know of is the capture of a White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*) on October 24, 1910, at Fish House, Camden County, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, behind the dyke, by a gunner of Richmond, Philadelphia, named Somers, who killed it over his decoys. It was seen by my brother George, who carefully examined it, as Somers stopped in our boat house on the way home, and from George's description it was a female. This is, I believe, the only authentic capture of a Scoter on the Delaware, and in this connection the reliable record of one is worthy of more than passing notice, although the specimen was lost to science, as is generally the case with rarities, for it was eaten by the gunner.

This bird occurred here after a storm of several days' duration.

Scoters must be stupid birds, for

this gunner tells us of having killed a whole flock of about twenty birds (species questionable) over his decoys one day several years ago, in October (?) after a severe storm. The flock dropped into the bunch of stools and, although shot at and driven away they persisted in coming back until the last bird was killed by this pot-hunter. The gunner, a friend of my brother's, informed me that he had a great "feed" off of them, and I don't doubt it, but I have my own opinion as to the palatableness of Scoters, though he said they were delicious, tasted, and as good eating as Broadies (Lesser Scaups). Gunners generally regard them as unfit for food, claiming them to be ranky and fishy, but this is a matter of opinion and taste.

R. F. Miller.

A Flight of Buffleheads.

Flights of waterfowl are of yearly occurrence.

Usually these flights contain a mixture of all sorts, but at times flights of almost entirely one species occur.

Flights of Long-tails often occur in early April during storms, and sometimes large numbers of Scaup appear.

The Bufflehead is a rather common April migrant, but on April 23, 1903, occurred the only real flight of recent years. During the night of the 22d a high Northwest wind prevailed and two inches of snow fell. All day of the 23rd there was a high wind and frequent blinding snow squalls which combination kept the ducks in all day. I spent the day at my old hunting grounds at Grass Flats about five miles below here and as I was the only gunner I had things all my own way. Flock after flock of twenty to forty each of Buffleheads were along shore all day and I spent all of my time crawling up onto the flocks and looking them over and watching them.

With very few exceptions, the entire flight was Buffleheads. At one time nearly 200 were in range at once, the closest were hardly twenty feet away.

There was a flock of eleven Red-breasted Mergansers and during the day I saw several Long-tails in full black and brown breeding dress. The Lesser Scaup, our commonest duck, was represented by but one little flock. With one large flock I saw a nice male Ruddy.

When several large flocks were together it was a beautiful sight to watch them feeding, playing and resting, and I spent most of my time laying around in the brush and snow taking it all in.

If I had followed the usual custom of duck hunters and had raked them right and left and shot everything in sight I could have filled my boat.

As it was I shot too many. I was very careful to pick out only the finest drakes and all told shot fifteen Bufflehead. They were beauties and in perfect dress. The finest I mounted. I also took four of the Long-tails in breeding dress, a drake Red-breasted Merganser and the male Ruddy.

There seemed to be no movement at all of land birds and I did not see a new arrival.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.

While in Canada in June, 1909, about fourteen miles Southeast of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, we found the only set of six eggs of the Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus fortis*) that has ever come under our observation. It was situated in the midst of a tuft of grass at the edge of a slough surrounded by water four of five inches deep and near a small lake, an eighth of a mile in diameter in a partially timbered part of the territory. The eggs were fresh and are now in our collection. They average considerably smaller than other eggs of the same species in our possession.

Editor.

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"Bulletin of the Vermont Bird Club";
Complete file.
"The Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society";
Volume i, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume ii, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume iv, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume v, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
"The Iowa Ornithologist";
Volume ii, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume iv, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
"North American Fauna";
Number 7.
"Bulletin of the Michigan Ornithological Club";
Volume i, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume ii, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume iii, Numbers 1 and 2.

Books.

"Bird-Nesting in North-West Canada,"
by Raine.

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In continuation of its series
of plates of the

Sparrows of North America

IN COLOR

Bird-Lore for January-February (Vol. XII, No. 1) contains colored figures of the Grasshopper, Henslow's Baird's and LeCombe's Sparrows.

The series was begun in Bird-Lore for November-December, where the Chipping, Field, Tree, Clay-colored and Brewer's Sparrows were figured.

The demand for December, 1909, Bird-Lore has so exceeded our estimate that, in spite of the fact that we printed an unusually large edition, the supply is now exhausted. We will, however, send a copy of the Sparrow plate (the first of the Sparrows of North America in color) which appeared in that number, to all subscribers to Bird-Lore for 1910 (Vol. XII), in order that their series of these plates may be complete.

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BIRD-LORE,
Harrisburg, Pa.

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I want the following Ornithological publications for cash. Please look your old magazines over carefully and if you have any of these, write me at once.

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THE BITTERN, published at Demariscotte, Maine,—Vol. 1, No. 2, published November, 1890, and all issues published subsequent to May, 1901.

THE CURLEW, published by O. P. Hauger of Orleans, Indiana—a complete file.

THE HAWKEYE O. & O., published by Webster & Mead, at Cresco, Iowa—all of Vol. 1 except Nos. 1, 3, 5, 10, 11 and 12. All of Vol. 2 except Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, and all subsequent issues.

NORTH AMERICAN FAUNA—No. 6-9.

THE HUMMER, published by Bonwell Publishing Company, Nebraska City, Nebraska—a complete file except Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12.

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THE OOLOGIST of Utica, New York—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and all of Vol. 4 except No. 7 and all subsequent issues.

THE OOLOGIST—this magazine—many back numbers. Send me your full list.

THE OOLOGIST ADVERTISER, by Jas. H. Prince, Danielsville, Conn., No. 1 of Vol. 1; also all published subsequent to Sept. 1890.

THE OOLOGIST'S EXCHANGE, by T. Vernon Wilson, at Austin, Ill., Vol. 1 except Nos. 4, 5, 11 and all subsequent issues.

THE OOLOGIST'S EXCHANGE, by Arthur E. Pettett at New York City, Vol. 2, except Nos. 1, 3, 7.

THE OWL, by J. Warren Jacobs, of Waynesburg, Pa.—a complete file.

THE OWL by Veriti Burtch—a complete file.

THE OOLOGIST'S JOURNAL, by Fred W. Stack, at Poughkeepsie, New York—all of Vol. 1 except No. 1; all of Vol. 2 except Nos. 1, 2, 3, and all subsequent issues.

THE ORNITHOLOGIST AND BOTANIST, by Jos. E. Blain, at Binghamton, N. Y.—Nos. 2, 6, 10 of Vol. 1.

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JOURNAL MAINE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Nos. 1, 2, 3 of Vol. 2.

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THE STORMY PETREL,—Complete file except No. 6, 7 of Vol. 1.

BIRD NEWS, Agricultural Society of California—all published except Nos. 3, 4 of Vol. 1.

THE WILSON BULLETIN,—Nos. 6, 7, 8.

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In case you have a complete file or odd volumes which include any of the foregoing dissiderata and are unwilling to break your file or complete volumes, but are willing to sell such complete file or odd volumes, containing any of the above that I want, write me and send me your price of such complete file or odd volumes.

R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

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Owing to the very great demand for back numbers of THE OOLOGIST—in many cases, completely exhausting our stock on hand—it has become necessary to revise our price list. A complete file of this magazine seems now to be an essential part of every well-equipped ornithological library, public as well as private. There has scarcely been a mail during the past twelve months that did not bring an order for back numbers, from persons desiring complete files.

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be as follows:

THE OÖLOGIST.

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VOL. XXVIII. No. 3. ALBION, N. Y., MAR. 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 284

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Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc. inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 3. ALBION, N. Y. MAR. 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 284

Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.

THE BIRDS OF PREY

This month we give up THE OÖLOGIST largely to the Birds of Prey. This very large family of birds includes the Vultures, Kites, Falcons, Hawks, Buzzards, Eagles, Harriers, Caracaras, Ospreys, and Owls.

Within the territory covered by the American Ornithologist's Union's Check list, there are three American Vultures, 4 Kites, six Harriers, 17 Buzzards (usually called Hawks), four Eagles, 19 Falcon, two Caracaras, one Osprey and 44 Owls.

These occupy the place just above the Doves and just below the Parrots in the scale of Zoological classification. Included in this list are some of the most splendid birds that cleave the sky, ranging from the Sparrow Hawk to the ponderous California Vulture in size; and from the wee Elf Owl to the huge Great Gray Owl of the far North. Among the most beautiful and best known of these birds, are the Snowy Owl, the ever graceful Swallow-tailed Kite and the splendid Bald Eagle.

This large family of birds ranges over the whole of North America and are among the most valued assistants of man found among the feathered tribe. Yet against them has been waged for years a ceaseless, senseless warfare which since the appearance of that well-known governmental publication, Fisher's "Hawks & Owls of the United States" has been somewhat lessened. Yet it is hard indeed to convince the agriculturalist that the Hawk and Owl that live upon the rodent that is so fearfully injurious to his crops should not be murdered on sight because perhaps a half dozen of this large family of birds occasionally take a chicken; and because of the diurnal members of the tribe with but few exceptions are by the uninitiated called "Chicken Hawks."

The Hawks and Owls of Central United States have decreased at least fifty per cent. in the last twenty-five years, and the ground squirrels, gophers and similar pests upon which these birds live, have increased in the same, and in some places a much greater, proportion.

Will the farmer ever see the handwriting on the wall?



Pennsylvania Goshawks

Young Goshawk

The Goshawk occurs in Southern Pennsylvania only during the winter season, and then not at all abundantly excepting during an occasional winter when some unusual conditions drive them southward.

Such an occurrence was noted a few years since, and many were reported from Southeastern Pennsylvania and adjacent localities.

In Warren and Sullivan Counties, Pennsylvania, they are regular, though rare breeders. They seem to require large tracts of virgin forest. Where the Pine and Hemlock make a dense and secure shelter for them, as well as the animals, they require for food. The pair of young birds here shown were taken from the nest by Mr. R. B. Simpson near Warren, Pennsylvania.

The first clutch of three eggs he took for his collection about April 1st, a second was again layed, but in some way was destroyed, and a third laying all in the same vicinity was allowed to hatch.

Mr. Simpson kindly presented me with these birds and they came to hand July 4th, 1909.

They were mighty interesting little chaps, with appetites fully in keeping with their size. At that time they were clothed in a heavy coat of white down with wing and tail feathers protruding, being between two and three weeks old.

But in a few days they became different looking birds, so fast did the feathers grow and the down disappear.

The picture was taken July 18th, when between five and six weeks old, the down having mostly disappeared, excepting on the legs and breast. As is frequently the case with young raptors, one bird was much larger than the other, the larger one being the

more docile. The other, probably the male, was quite intractable, growing more savage with age, and making skillful use of his beak and claws when I attempted to handle him.

They were sent to the New York City Zoo soon after this, but did not live to maturity.

Thomas H. Jackson.

Goshawk Nesting Again.

During the past winter I often wondered if the Goshawks still stuck to their old home, but because of the deep snow I did not get up in that locality until March 8th, 1910. On that date, I forced my way through over two feet of heavy wet snow and was rewarded by seeing one of the hawks.

March 20th I was again on hand and while prowling about I heard the loud call of a Goshawk. Going in that direction I saw her fly from a new nest in a beech.

April 3d Spencer (who helped me raid them last year) and myself, went after them and flushed the female from the nest. We secured a nice set of two without trouble, as the female did not come near. We also photoed the nest but it is hard to get a nice photo way up in a tree because a snap shot can be taken.

This nest was about a mile from the nests in the heavy pine used last year and was 45 feet up in a beech in a part of the woods composed almost entirely of beech.

I saw no more of them until June 9th, when I was in the pines looking about.

I was going along very close to the first nest used last year and from which I secured my set of three, when I heard something coming from behind and overhead. I dropped to the ground and the female Goshawk shot past. Then the music began and both old hawks appeared. The female was

the braver and seemed utterly fearless. She sat close by and at times dived straight at me and I really believe I could have killed her with the club I carried. She is certainly the most vicious bird I ever met. The cause of the rumpus was two husky youngsters sitting up in the nest and taking it all in.

As they were successful in rearing a brood this season, I hope to make their acquaintance again next year.

R. B. Simpson.

NOTE:—Other articles descriptive of this same pair of birds have heretofore been published in THE OOLOGIST as follows:

Volume 26, page 85; page 119.

The King Rail Nesting Near Washington, D. C.

May 30, 1910, while wading through a cat-tail swamp in Virginia, two miles southwest of Washington, D. C., in search of nests of the Long-billed Marsh Wren, a large bird flopped from its nest in the center of a large clump of long marsh grass and hid in the grass nearby. I soon scared it, and as it flew away I had a good view of it.

On going back to the nest I found it to contain ten heavily incubated eggs. I at once went back to the city for a kodak and returned and took two exposures, both of which turned out to be very poor.

The nest was only a large depression, well lined with dry marsh grass, and was only a few inches above the water.

I also found many nests of the Long-billed Marsh Wren containing from three to six eggs respectively. Some were fresh and some heavily incubated. The Wrens were numerous.

S. S. Dickey.

Waynesburg, Pa.

The Mississippi Kite.

While in Woods County, Oklahoma in June, 1910, I took my collecting box, lunch and field glass, on the 24th, and started for a day with the Mississippi Kite. After tramping for about four miles, I came to White Horse Creek, a small stream, dry at this time, but with a fringe of elms and cotton woods on either side, which affords a nesting place for this handsome Kite. After following down stream for a couple of miles, I spied a rather bushy elm, standing by itself, some twenty yards from the main fringe. As I came up Mrs. Kite left her nest and commenced flying in wide circles around the tree, uttering her shrill and rather mournful cry.

The nest was twelve feet up on a horizontal limb; the tree was an easy one, so it took me about three seconds to reach the nest, which contained a set of two beauties, though I afterwards found them to be badly incubated.

While I was examining the nest and eggs, two more Kites joined the owner. It was a fine sight, the three graceful birds flying in a circle crossing each other's path, with motionless wings, using their long tails to steer to a higher or lower plane, or gaining headway with swift regular wing beats.

The presence of a third Kite gave rise to suspicions of another nest somewhere near, so after carefully packing the set of two, I started in search, and finally located it, about two hundred yards farther down on the other side of the creek, in an elm tree seventeen feet up.

It contained a single egg, slightly smaller than the set of two, and nest stained. It was left, in hopes of the Kite laying another.

Another nest was found about a



No. 97 C. F. Stone climbing for Redtail's eggs

—Photo by Verdi Burtch

quarter of a mile below. It was in an elm, about sixteen feet up; also with but one egg. It too, was left. But on returning the 26th, the nests contained a single egg. On the 27th another set of one was taken from a large cotton wood twenty-five feet up.

All the nests were built in the forks of a branch, of coarse twigs or small sticks, and lined with green cotton-

wood and China-berry leaves, the bottom layers being quite dry, while the top layers next to the eggs were fresh; part of them not even wilted.

All the sets were badly incubated, having large tough embryos, which took lots of time and patience to remove, but I started home on the 28th, feeling well repaid for time and trouble.

Guy Love.

A Nest of the Red Tailed Hawk.

April 3, 1910 my friend Stone and I got the genuine Spring fever. When it seems that one must get into the woods where you can hear the scream of the Red-tail, startle the Crows at their nest building, and watch the Chickadees and Nuthatches.

We shouldered our camera and climbers and hiked around to the other side of the lake to "Valentine's Woods" where in previous years we were reasonably sure of finding a nest of Red-tail. Nor were we disappointed this time, for after a stiff climb from the lake up the hill we sighted a large nest in an oak 200 feet above the lake level. We knew at once that this was the nest, for there is a certain something about a new hawk's nest that gives it away everytime to one who has given much time to hunting them, and very little time is ever wasted on old unoccupied nests.

This particular nest was about 50 feet up in a large oak, and was a large mass of sticks, lined with strips of bark and green hemlock leaves. (In this locality the Red-tail invariably has some green pine or hemlock leaves in the nest.)

The female was on the nest but left it when Stone began to climb the tree and she swooped at him several times while he was climbing and was at the nest. The nest contained two rather plain eggs.

My first set from these woods was taken March 31, 1890 (20 years ago) and there has been a nest in there or the adjacent woods nearly every year since that time. This first set was a set of three dirty white eggs almost devoid of markings and were within a week of hatching.

The nest was in a big pine and was composed of sticks lined with strips of bark and green hemlock leaves. Diameter 3 x 4 feet. The eggs measure

2.43 x 1.83 in. 2.50 x 1.88 in. and 2.40 x 1.86 in. and are still in my collection.

Verdi Burtch.

Branchport, N. Y.

A Golden Eagle Record.

A farmer was passing through the fields and saw a large bird on the ground. And as he went near it he found it to be a wounded Eagle. He left it there and returned on the following day. The bird was still there in about the same place. He left it again and reported the find to another farmer, and he suggested they go and get it, so they did. Each one taking hold of a wing and Mr. Eagle walked to his new home. It did not look to Farmer No. 1 just like an Eagle he had seen, so Farmer No. 2 came to me and asked if I would ride out with him and see what kind of a bird he had got. I was glad of the chance, as I am always interested in the study of birds. To my joy and surprise I saw my first Golden Eagle for old Chautauqua County.

The bird had been shot by some hunter and no doubt flew some distance before falling. His wings were in good condition and not broken, nor did I see any blood marks on the bird, and his eye was clear and bright. A shot had probably penetrated his body. I have shot a few Bald Eagles and mounted a good many, but never knew of the Golden Eagle being taken in Chautauqua County before.

Almon E. Kibbe.

Status of the Bald Eagle of New England.

The status of the Bald Eagle of New England is a subject that has for some time been of interest to ornithologists of this section. With the hope of ultimately obtaining something of value from the oology of the species, the writer has accumulated considerable

data; though he regards the facts herein set forth as tentative and suggestive rather than positively conclusive. He has to thank C. W. Crandall, Thomas H. Jackson, Robert P. Sharples, J. Clair Wood and others for data contributed.

The Bald Eagle is at present recognized in two sub-species; *Haliaeetus leucocephalus lencocephalus* and *H. leucocephalus alascanus*.

The Canadian border is the present dividing line between the breeding ranges of the two. As far as the knowledge of the writer goes, the division of the species is based on size alone, there being no other recognized differences.

Since this is so, it seems reasonable that the line of division should be along the range of the average sized birds and not a mere political or national boundary, unless indeed the two should be found to be identical.

Several series of skins examined, from Maine and from Florida, show enormous differences, the Maine birds corresponding very much closer to Alaskan and Canadian birds than to those from Florida. This of course would be conclusive evidence, if they were breeding birds, but very few New England breeding birds are available in collections. Further more it would require long and arduous endeavor to secure a series of the birds, to say nothing of the sentimental side; for it would be a pity to sacrifice so many of this species that is becoming none too common.

The writer does not claim that anything conclusive can be drawn from the measurements of one egg or one set of eggs, but does maintain that averages of series of eggs of this size do give very conclusive evidence.

The following averages have been obtained:

Locality.	No. of Eggs.	Meas. in ins.
Canada	7	2.95 x 2.30
Maine	7	3.01 x 2.21
Michigan	3	2.89 x 2.20
Oregon	6	2.90 x 2.22
Del. Mr. & Va.	19	2.81 x 2.20
Fla. & Tex.	65	2.79 x 2.14

Average of these averages 2.89 x 2.21

The longest egg is one of a set of two, collected by the writer in Lincoln County, Maine, and now in his collection, the rest measuring: 3.20 x 2.27, 3.04 x 2.21.

The egg showing the largest measurement of the shorter diameter is one of a set of two collected in Alaska and now in the collection of C. W. Crandall, the set measuring: 2.95 x 2.37, 2.88 x 2.35.

The smallest eggs are found in Florida sets, which measure: 2.46 x 2.00, 2.52 x 2.01, and 2.51 x 1.94, 2.51 x 2.00.

From the foregoing figures it may be seen, that the Oregon and Michigan eggs correspond very closely with the general average; the eggs from Florida and Texas are very much smaller; those from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia somewhat smaller; while those from Maine and Canada and Alaska are distinctly larger than the average.

In addition to this evidence, Nature seems to have developed the dividing line between these sub-species in Eastern North America. If there are any instances of Bald Eagles breeding at present in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, or in fact along the Coast between Maine and New Jersey; the cases could hardly be called other than spodic.

This break in the breeding range of the species is, to the writer's thinking, the natural and scientifically true boundary between the sub-species. Or to be more specific, it would seem logical to establish the boundary be-

tween ranges of *H. l. leucocephalus* and *H. l. alascanus* as follows:

Beginning at the Pacific Coast, follow the Canadian boundary Eastward to the Great Lakes, thence to Buffalo or the Eastern end of Lake Erie, thence along the courses of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers to the Atlantic.

(The above is written in the hope that it may stimulate those who have material, either skins or eggs of this species, to send their measurements to the writer.)

B. G. Willard.

Millis, Mass. _____

The foregoing is one of the very best things that we have had sent us since we took charge of THE OOLOGIST. It opens up a wide field for investigation and research, which we trust will be thoroughly explored.—Ed.

Kills Eagle Attacking Girls.

Little Daughters Run to Father, Who Shelters Them and Uses His Shotgun.

Days when big eagles carried off little children were recalled last night after Eva and Anna Brummell, little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Brummell, living near Eola, Ill., discovered one of the famous American birds making for them while they were driving the cows home. They ran screaming to their father, who took them to the house, got his shotgun and killed the eagle. The bird measures 8 feet from tip to tip.

The foregoing is clipped from the Chicago Tribune of October 25, 1910, and is a sample of the idiotic articles appearing from time to time in the press of the country. It is just such fool announcements as this that bring down upon most of our birds of prey, the general ill-will of the community, and which is rapidly bringing about their ultimate utter destruction.

A Barred Owl's Breakfast.

This past Fall, Black Squirrels were unusually plentiful and afforded fine sport.

I was out a few times and early one morning had an interesting adventure with a Barred Owl.

I was sitting quietly on a log when I heard a racket amongst the fallen leaves on the ground on the mountain side below me. Very soon a Black Squirrel hotly pursued by a Red Squirrel came racing up toward me on a large fallen stub. I slowly raised my gun and was about to shoot when a Barred Owl dove past me from behind and in a moment was right onto the squirrel.

The Black whisked around to the underside of the stub but the Red sprang to an oak and started up, but was quickly and neatly picked off by a sudden upward swoop of the Owl, who kept right on going with a good breakfast in view.

This is the third or fourth time I have witnessed a Barred Owl's attempt to catch a Black Squirrel in broad daylight, and probably it often happens.

R. B. Simpson.

Warren, Pa.

An Adult Pigeon Hawk.

In my collection I have an adult Pigeon Hawk in the blue plumage which is of rare occurrence in this state.

I occasionally see Pigeon Hawks, but this is the only adult I ever met. I saw the bird perched on a dead tree on an island in the river. As it was busy feasting on a Song Sparrow, I easily sneaked up, and as it looked odd I took it in.

Date of capture, September 27, 1890.

R. B. Simpson.

Warren, Pa.

The Burrowing Owl.

(*Speotyto cunicularia hypoyaca*.)

One of the commonest sights throughout California, is a pair of these little Owls sitting side by side at the entrance to their burrow, sunning themselves, or perched on a fence or low stump, blinking wisely at the people passing by.

The Owls hunt among the burrows for young mice, gophers or squirrel, these however, are doubtless their choice tidbit. So far as I have been able to observe, the "Prairie Dogs" are in terror of the Owls, but the sudden appearance of a man causes both enemies to pop suddenly down the same hole with surprising quickness.

Usually one may find the Owls sitting at the doorway of their own burrow. That I mean by their own burrow may be stated that further down into the interior of the hole is a rudely made nest consisting of manure, hair, leaves and a few feathers, which may have been the home of some badger or prairie dog whose claim they have "stolen."

If, however, only the adult birds are outside and there are eggs or young in the nest, the result is that they will straighten up and duck excitedly, bending so low that their heads almost touch the ground. Then straightening up again, they turn their wise-looking heads slowly from side to side, as if to see the effect, and duck again.

About the middle of March they begin their nesting; laying one white egg every other day until there are from six to eleven hidden in a dark corner some ten feet down, running under the outer coat of the earth.

The Burrowing Owls are as cute as any one of the owl family. They will sit in pairs at the entrance of their hole and talk in low, murmuring tones. While flying over the meadows and hills they are pleasing to the sight of any bird lover.

Last June, I had the pleasure of

capturing one of these Owls. It however was a little female and I took it home and there kept it in a large cage a number of weeks, so that I might study its peculiarities in captivity.

I am glad to say that I have secured some very interesting notes from just observing this little own as he sat upon his perch eyeing me attentively.

Alfred Cookman.

Mixed News.

George Kamp of Denham, Massachusetts, writes:

"This past Spring I found half a hundred nests of the Ruffed Grouse, all within twenty-five miles of Boston. In all my years of study I have never seen them so thick. I do not kill the birds nor disturb their nests. (This is good news.)

The Quail no doubt, are becoming extinct in Massachusetts. I have found a great many nests of them in past years but have only seen one male bird in the past three years during the breeding season. (This is bad news).

The Woodcock in this section are scarce in some places and abundant in others. (This is mixed news).

C. S. Sharp.

We have recently had the pleasure of examining a complete list of the oological collection of C. S. Sharp, of Escondido, California. This collection aggregates 410 species, and is certainly a splendid assortment, containing very many of the rarer specimens of North American oology, including such examples as Swallow-tailed Kite, Kirtland's Warbler, and the like.

Error.

The appearance of the February issue was somewhat marred by an inexpressibly ludicrous error occasioned by the printer transposing the Canvasback duck and Wood duck plates appearing on pages 34 and 37. Luckily, however, the subjects of the illustrations were such that nobody having any knowledge whatever of birds, could have been misled. We should have thought that even "a printer" might have discerned the difference.

—Ed.

The Sharp-Shinned Hawk.

This little rascal is found here, Warren, Pa., at all times of the year but is most common during the migrations.

During the migrations it is generally met with about clearings and farming districts, but when settled for the summer it chooses well-timbered regions in the mountains where second-growth hemlock abounds.

It is bold and daring and frequently raids the farmers' poultry yard.

During cold weather I have often seen it chasing sparrows about the main streets in town. Once while watching one flying low across a field, a Mourning Dove jumped up to one side of the hawk. The hawk instantly turned and grappled when both fell to the ground. I approached very close before the hawk would release its hold. On being released the dove rapidly disappeared, apparently not much hurt.

On another occasion while hunting ducks along the river I saw a sharpshin flying along. As it was passing a large sycamore it suddenly wheeled and dashing into the tree it picked a red squirrel off a limb and flew heavily away with its struggling victim, holding it down as far away from its body as possible.

Once while sitting quietly and very much interested in watching a lot of warblers in a large thorn tree, I was startled by a rush from behind right past my head as a sharpshin dashed into the tree. The startled birds flushed in all directions and sharply grabbed one and kept right on going. About that time I took a hand, and sharply ran into a charge of shot. The victim though got loose and flew away before I could see what it was.

Still another time I heard a great racket from a Pileated Woodpecker. Hurrying that way, I found a sharp-

shin making a desperate attempt to get his claws into the log-cock's anatomy. The big woodpecker was on the trunk of a large tree and its only hope seemed to be to keep the trunk between itself and its enemy. Every time the hawk rushed, the woodpecker would shisk around the tree. All the time, the Pileated made the woods ring with its distressed cries.

Just how this would have ended is hard to say, but it happened that this Pileated and its mate were resident in that locality and old acquaintances of mine. I found it a convenient place to go to watch them and didn't wish to see harm befall them as the Pileated is becoming rare fast enough. So I slipped up quietly and knocked out Mr. Hawk for fear he might return.

I have found a few nests of this hawk and believe that in each case an old crow's nest was fixed up and used. Several nests were exceedingly flat and flimsy, and half fallen out of the tree, and looked to be old crows' nests several seasons old.

All that I have found were in the tops of second-growth hemlock and generally well hidden from sight. In height they ranged from twenty to fifty feet. The number of eggs is usually five, sometimes only four. A friend of mine found a nest containing six eggs. This nest, by the way, was in a beech tree and is the only one that I know of that was not in a hemlock. May 20-30 is the time to find fresh eggs here.

They will nest twice if molested the first time as I know from experience with a pair whose first set of five I took late in May. This pair moved about half mile farther on and laid a second set of four by the middle of June. Most of the nests I have found I have discovered by the actions of the male.



No. 26 Nest and Eggs of Sharp Shinned Hawk in Massachusetts
—Photo by A. C. Hill

If the male happens to be near the nest when an intruder passes along, it will at once begin screaming. If a person stops to look much, the bird will get very restless and fly about, always alighting close by and screaming. In such a case in late May I usually start in and look carefully through the hemlock and it generally doesn't take long to find the nest. Sometimes the female will not leave unless the tree is jarred quite hard.

The Sharp-shin as well as all other hawks are each year becoming scarcer. I used to shoot a good many hawks of different species but of late years I let them pass as I have all I need in my collection and I find that if not killed off they will return each year to the same locality and thus I always know where to look for them.

R. B. Simpson.

News Note.

The well-known naturalist, C. L. Rawson (J. M. W.) of Norwich, Connecticut, sends us his twenty-eighth subscription for THE OOLOGIST. Few observers are as apt in their choice of language of a descriptive nature as this well-known writer. We trust that he will in time send us the copy for which we have been waiting so long.

Mr. A. M. Eddy, of Albion, N. Y., who has printed THE OOLOGIST for more than twenty-five years past is now cruising amid the West India Islands, but will be back in time to get out the April issue, which owing to his absence, may possibly be a day or two late.

One of our subscribers finds fault with us because we publish too many illustrations and suggests that the space thus occupied would be of more

value if filled with reading matter. Perhaps he overlooks the fact that all we have promised our subscribers is eight pages with each issue, to include one half tone. We leave it to our patrons whether or not we have fulfilled this pledge.

A Proposition.

Dr. R. P. Bales, of Circleville, Ohio, writes, "It is wonderful how much THE OOLOGIST has improved since you took charge. The only fault I can find is that you roll it up for mailing instead of mailing it flat. Rolling sometimes spoils the half tones."

We have many complaints of this character. This defect would have been provided for long since but for the fact that our subscription list was not large enough to justify the additional outlay. It is an improvement that we would like to make, and we will say this to our readers.

If you will get busy and send us enough new subscriptions to run our subscription list up to 1200 by the first day of July, we will adopt this improvement. We believe that we have been furnishing you a better ornithological magazine for the price than has ever been furnished before in this country; but as it takes money to buy half tone plates and paper, pay printers and clerks, we have not thought the additional expense would justify it.

However, Mr. Reader, it is now up to you; and there is no reason in the world why each one of you should not send us from one to five subscriptions within this period of time; and if you do that well, many other improvements will be made aside from mailing the magazine flat.

George A. Holtz of Crofton, Nebraska reports finding a Marsh Hawk's nest two years ago, containing eight eggs, a very unusual number.



No. 27 Eggs and newly hatched Young of Sharp Shinned Hawk in Mass.
—Photo by A. C. Hill

Publications Received.

Volume 7, No. 3, University of California publications in zoology, by Walter P. Taylor. "An apparent Hybrid in the genus *Dendrocia*."

This interesting paper describes a supposed hybrid in this interesting family, and is quite exhaustive and reaches the conclusion that the hybrid under discussion is *Auduboni Coronata*.

Same, No. 4, by Joseph Grinnell.

This describes a Linnett, being a technical discussion of the status of the Linnett of the Hawaiian Islands.

Same, No. 6, by H. S. Swarth. This describes two new species of Marmots from Northwestern America.

Same, No. 5, by Joseph Grinnell. "The Modesto Song Sparrow." Describing a series of supposedly different Song Sparrows under the name of *Melospiza melodia maillardi*.

This is another example of the extent to which hair-splitting is going in our modern ornithology. It has now reached the stage where the differentiation is largely predicated upon the following extraordinary (?) condition.

"In coloration *Malendi* differs from *Maillardi* only in being a trifle less heavily marked on an average; that is, it is massifect of the compared series,"—whatever this may mean.

This newly discovered sub-species is supposed to be limited territorially to or nearly to the Roncho dos Rios near Modesto. This is as it should be. Each and every ranch owner in the United States under the present methods of differentiation ought reasonably to be entitled to a sub-species of Song Sparrow, Red-Winged Blackbird, Horned Lark, or other bird, supposedly confined to his particular ranch. But why stop here? Why not give the thrifty agriculturalist the privilege of having a different geographical race confined to each different field. Selah!

The Cry of the Printer—Copy

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that it takes a great deal of copy to furnish as large a magazine as we are now putting out. We trust our readers will not be sparing in sending us bright, crisp, fresh bird news.

It is our purpose to devote most of the April issue to the Woodpecker family, and all copy for publication must reach us prior to April 1st; and all copy accompanied by illustrations must reach us at least five days before that time to insure its insertion.

It may surprise some of you to know that it took just four solid pages of typewritten matter, each nine inches long to supply the copy for this one issue of THE OOLOGIST.

Evening Grosbeak.

Editor Evening News:

My attention was called to your very interesting article from the Rochester Herald on the evening grosbeak. I can state that in the winter of 1889-90 specimens were shot by Mr. D. Fenton and Dr. W. D. Bergtold in Delaware Park, and, if my recollections serve me right, are now in the collection of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. I informed some of my friends across the river, in Sherks-ton, Welland County, Ont., of the fact and to my delight they found a very large flock of these beautiful grosbeaks, that subsisted on various berries, principally those of bitter sweet and elderberries and a goodly number were secured for me.

They are handsomely colored birds, forehead, yellow; crown, black; sides of head, olive-brown, becoming dull yellow on rump; belly and scapulars, yellow; wings and tail, black; end of the secondaries and their coverts, white. L., 8.00; W., 4.50; T., 3.50; B.,

2. The winter at that time was very cold in the far Northwest, with heavy snow, which deprived these birds of the necessary food and they wandered in an easterly direction. They traveled at that time in large flocks and by their tameness showed their ignorance of man and his ways.

All of the specimens were mounted and part of them given away. One pair is at present in the National Museum in Sweden. The eggs are exceedingly rare in collections, and to my knowledge only one set can be seen in Mr. L. Child's great collection in Floral Park, New York.

I have about 10 specimens of the evening grosbeak in my collection and those that are sufficiently interested to see them will be welcome.

Ottomar Reinecke.

Buffalo, Jan. 12, 1911.

WANTED RELIABLE INFORMATION

Many advanced Bird Students of America know that P. B. Peabody, of Blue Rapids, Kansas, has long had in preparation a comprehensive work on the Nesting Habits of all North American Birds; including those of the Rio Grande Region; the Antilles; and of the Coastal Islands of the Pacific and the Gulf of California.

In securing the necessary data all reliable germaine literature, domestic and foreign, has been ransacked; and the services of ninety-seven trained observers and students have been enlisted; to secure original observations from the field. As to the thorough-

ness with which all this work has been done the brief remaining list of birds whose nestings are yet unknown bears witness: that list numbering less than eighty.

A final appeal for information remains to be made before the manuscript of "Nesting Ways of North American Birds" can be finally submitted to one of the two well known eastern publishers that have severally asked the privilege of reading the manuscript. The readers of THE OOLOGIST are asked for original and absolutely authentic information,—and such information, only, for the following species and sub-species; (All Robins, Seaside Sparrows and Marsh Wrens of the Gulf States); any American nestings of any of the imported Pheasants,—Green, Gold, Silver, Copper,—but out of the Ring-necks; Bermuda Ground Dove; Newfoundland (Hairy) Woodpecker; Blue-eared and Couch Jays; Bahama (Violet-green) Swallow; Florida Chickadee,—(from the peninsula); Newfoundland Veery; and Florida, (Peninsula), Yellowthroat.

The information desired should cover every essential feature of nesting phenomena; and it should be as brief as possible. All furnishers of authentic and valuable information will be quoted by name in loco in the text of Nesting Ways.

No information, whatever, is wanted for any other birds than those above noted; except that all authentic data concerning Parasitism will be cordially welcomed. Correspondents will kindly note; that mere hear-say data are worse than useless.

Rev. P. B. Peabody,
Blue Rapids,
Kansas.

PASSENGER PIGEON INVESTIGATION

January 20, 1911.

List of Awards to Date, with Conditions Governing them.

For first information, exclusive and confidential, of the location of a nesting pair or colony of passenger pigeons, anywhere in North America; when properly confirmed and if found by confirming party with parent birds and eggs or young UNDISTURBED:

Colonel Anthony R. Kuser will pay an award of \$300.

John E. Thayer will pay an award of.....\$700.

This means that the first nesting discovered, if found undisturbed by confirming party will draw a prize of one thousand dollars \$1,000.00.

For First Nesting Discovered thereafter in the Following States:

John Burroughs, New York	\$100
A. B. F. Kinney, Massachusetts	100
Anonymous, Massachusetts, for 2d find.....	100
Allan B. Miller, for 1st nesting found in Worcester Co., Mass.....	20
Edward Avis, Connecticut	100
Harry S. Hathaway, Rhode Island	100
Worthington Society, New Jersey	100
John Dryden Kuser, for 2d nesting found in New Jersey	10
Henry W. Shoemaker, Penna. (adds \$25, if nest is protected).....	225
W. B. Mershon, Michigan	100
R. W. Mathews, Minnesota	100
Ruthwen Deane, Illinois	50
John E. Thayer, Me., N. H., Vt., Ont., Wis., \$100 each	500
John Lewis Childs, first 3, nestings not entitled to any of the above rewards, \$200 each	600

The purpose of the above offers is to secure an intelligent search of the American continent for breeding pigeons in the hope that, if found, the species may be saved from extermination.

All awards are offered solely and only for information of location of undisturbed nestings. We do not desire possession of any birds, alive or dead, but are working solely to save the free, wild pigeon.

To insure intelligence and good faith informants of nestings are advised to agree to forfeit at least \$5 in case they have failed to identify the birds correctly. This is only fair, since the amount will cover but a small part of the loss occasioned by a false report. The money will be immediately returned, if the birds are found to be passenger pigeons (*Ectopistes migratorius*). In case of nesting pigeons, there can be no excuse for sending in false reports. Disregard all nests on the ground. The wild pigeon always nests in trees, usually more than 10 feet from the ground.

None of the above awards were claimed during 1910. Of course scores of nests of mourning doves, hawks, crows, cuckoos and other birds were reported. It is hoped that all such will be "cut-out" this year. They get tiresome. Possibly two nesting colonies of the passenger pigeon were reported, but not until after the birds had vacated. About 50 good reports of pigeons seen in eastern N. A. during 1909 and 1910 have come in during the year. These, even if true, may all refer to old, sterile birds. Unless breeding birds—occupied nestings—can be found, we can have no hope of saving the species to the world.

The instant nesting pigeons are discovered, warden service will be provided and the PASSENGER RESTORATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA will be organized. All possible local, state and national game protective agencies will be enlisted and a general appeal will be issued to the people of Canada and the United States to preserve the pigeons wherever seen and to give them the FREEDOM OF THE CONTINENT to feed and breed at will.

A COLONY is hereby defined as a nesting of one or more pairs, not nearer than one mile from nearest known nesting.

All rewards not claimed by Oct. 31, 1911, will be withdrawn until further notice.

Priority of claim will be decided by time of receipt at post or telegraph office. Awards will be equally divided, if two or more letters or messages bear record of same date and hour.

As soon as a pigeon nesting is found and surely identified, write the undersigned, who will arrange for confirming party and for payment of the awards.

Signed, C. F. HODGE,

Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Descriptive leaflet with colored pictures of these birds will be sent to any address by CHAS. K. REED, Worcester, Mass., on receipt of 6c. stamps.

Nesting of the Sharp-Shinned Hawk.

The Sharp-shinned Hawk must be considered a rather uncommon breeder here in Eastern Massachusetts, within twenty-five miles of Boston. In the last three seasons I have found two nests. From the first I collected a set of four eggs on June 9, 1907.

During the season of 1908, I hunted for their nests more or less but without success until about 6:00 p. m. on the afternoon of June 11th as my wife and I were returning home from an afternoon spent in the woods, my attention was attracted by the unusual amount of hawk signs which I noticed among some pine trees which grew along one side of a wood road where I had frequently passed during the Spring.

I soon discovered a likely looking nest and near the base of the tree a fresh feather which looked like a primary of a small hawk. I thumped the tree vigorously with a club and with one of my climbing irons, but to no purpose. I then buckled on the irons and started to ascend the tree and had climbed at least a dozen feet before the sitting bird flew silently from the nest. I neither saw nor heard her, but my wife, who was watching the nest, saw the bird fly. I assume that it was the female and shall so consider the bird in this account. She didn't make any outcry until some time later when we heard her succession of short whistles from the nearby woods.

Upon reaching the nest I found it contained five eggs, rather more sparsely marked than the average eggs of this species; four being marked with dark brown, the fifth looking as if it didn't belong to the same set, the markings on it being of a very pale, light brown.

The nest was located in the characteristic position; on a couple of hori-

zontal branches, against the trunk of a medium sized pine, thirty-four feet from the ground.

It was entirely new, of small sticks and without lining. I quote the following from my note book.

"June 16. Went to the nest at 3 p. m. Climbed about fifteen feet before the bird flew. She sat around in nearby trees calling out occasionally, but kept out of sight most of the time. She made one dash through the tree, just below the nest while I was above it attempting to get a snapshot of it, which attempt was unsuccessful.

June 20. Mr. Alfred C. Hill of Belmont and I visited the nest about 2 p. m. for the special purpose of securing photographs. The bird was not on the nest, or at least I didn't see her fly off as he climbed the tree. After he had drawn up his camera I joined him in the tree. There was one young bird, just hatched, and a second one had already chipped the shell that held it. This young one soon emerged, the egg breaking laterally around the middle in two parts almost equal in size. The old bird meantime was making herself heard from the nearby trees. The sun beat down so hot on the nest that we kept it shaded by hat or camera cloth except at the time of making the exposures.

The eyes of the young were bluish black. A sixteenth to an eighth of an inch at the points of both mandibles was black, the remainder of the bill flesh colored pink. The legs were of the same pink, also the feet.

The old bird did not come in sight during the whole time we were in the tree, though we could frequently hear her. Before we left the tree the other eggs were noticeably chipped and showed signs of immediate hatching. This would seem to be rather conclusive evidence that, although this species frequently takes a week or ten

days to complete the laying of its complement of eggs, incubation does not begin until the full clutch is laid.

June 24. There were five lusty nestlings, all in the downy stage, pure white in color. The mother bird was more in evidence than ever before, calling out almost continuously and several times flying by in plain sight. Two or three times she flew through the branches of the tree quite close to me. There was no sign of food in or around the nest or on the ground beneath; quite a bit of excrement was beginning to accumulate on and about the nest.

This species evidently makes no effort to remove the shells of the eggs after the young are hatched, the pieces simply being trodden in among the sticks of the nest.

June 28. Five downy young were fully twice their size of June 24th. The female did not show herself though she was heard near at hand. For the first time the male was heard. His call was quite different from his mate's, being lighter, thinner and more metallic in sound.

Still no sign of food about the nest or trees though the appearance of the young was sufficient evidence that they were well fed.

July 2. All five young doing well. One seemed distinctly larger and stronger than his mates. The primary sheathes were beginning to show plainly on all five.

I took with me some scraps of raw beef and some of the birds ate quite freely of it, if the pieces were small enough. If the pieces I offered were larger than a three quarter of an inch section of a small lead pencil, they would not take them.

I took the largest nestling into my hand, a proceeding he did not relish. He struggled and flopped until his talons had secured a firm hold upon

one of my fingers, then he was content to lie quietly in my hand.

Aside from the coming primaries they were still entirely in the downy stage.

There was some excrement noticeable about the base of the tree, but not much. The limbs just below the nest, however, looked as if they had received a coat of whitewash. The female was heard but not seen. Still no sign of food about the nest or tree. I hunted the neighboring woods for any evidence of food and about sixty yards from the nest came upon a mass of freshly plucked feathers of a young Blue Jay. The bunch of feathers was so compact, that the hawk must have been on the ground when the jay was plucked. On this occasion the female made less fuss than on any other trip I made to the nest.

July 6. As I approached the nest I could see the young ones raising their heads above the edge of the nest. One still showed marked superiority in size and development. The other four seemed about equal in development. On all five the primaries were opened out and showed very plainly against the remaining plumage, which was still white down. The legs had lost their transparent look, the tarse and feet being a bright, distinct yellow. The mother bird was very much excited, more than ever before, several times flying through the tree, while I was in it, and once coming straight for my head, and so near to it that I ducked, thinking she was going to strike. She passed not more than two feet from me.

The largest nestling clicked his bill distinctly at me when I poked my finger at him. He would open his mouth at the finger, yet when I put it at the point of his beak, he did not offer to take hold of it.

I again looked through the surround-

ing woods, but could find no further evidence of food killed or eaten.

July 12. Visited the nest about noon. As I was coming along the wood road leading toward the nest tree and about fifty yards from it, I found the feathers of a robin scattered sparsely about as if the bird had been plucked, while the hawk perched in a tree overhead. About this time I heard the female call. As I came near the tree I could see the young standing on the edge of the nest. I strapped on my climbing irons, but had hardly taken two steps up the tree when one of the young flew to a sapling thirty or forty feet away. I kept on, but hadn't gone half way up the tree, when the remaining four also flew. They lit in various trees and bushes and three showed a disposition to hang by one talon. These latter I shook out and caught with much difficulty, requiring the assistance of both my wife and her sister, and placed safely in trees. They could not fly long distances, but by running and fluttering they could get over the ground at an astonishing pace.

The birds were well feathered, retrices about two inches long. One was quite free from down, one still quite white, the other three between in feathering.

The female was quite nervous, flying close about. For the second time since discovering the nest, I heard the male call once, some distance away.

I finally left all five of the young safely perched in the trees. The legs were bright yellow, toe-nails black. They could clutch quite firmly with their talons, the points being sharp as needles. Their breasts were white with black longitudinal stripes.

I had gone perhaps a quarter of a mile beyond the nest, when I heard a swallow twittering excitedly. I looked

up in time to see the swallow and a sharp-shinned hawk, which later I took to be the male of the pair I had been observing. If so, it was my only sight of him during the whole experience. I could not determine whether the hawk was pursuing the swallow or the swallow was excited at the mere sight and presence of the hawk.

Upon returning three or four hours later to the vicinity of the nest, I was able to locate but two of the young hawks. They were somewhat higher in the trees than I had placed them.

Of course it is impossible to say how long the young might have remained in the nest, if they had been left entirely to themselves, but in this case they flew from the nest just three weeks and one day from the day they were hatched."

B. G. Willard.

Mr. W. Lee Chambers, the well known business manager of the Cooper Club of California, writes to change his address to R. F. D. No. 1, Los Angeles, California, where he is just moving into a new home completed by him this winter, and adds: "Maybe you think I won't be glad to get in my home and at my books again."

G. Freeman Morcom, formerly President of the Cooper Club of California, has just enjoyed a visit to Illinois. Sorry we did not meet him.

Donald J. Nicholson reports the taking of two sets of Bald Eagle eggs January 8th and January 15th and a set of the Horned Owl, January 8th at Orlando, Florida. This is the first record we have of the season.

A note from F. A. W. Dean of Niagara Falls, N. Y., under date of February 1st, 1911, says, "I leave tonight on a collecting trip through Arizona, New Mexico, California and Oregon; headquarters at Arcata, California."

Henry W. Beers, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, whose name is on the Roll of Honor as having commenced his subscription to THE OOLOGIST with Volume 1, number 1, is one of the early renewals received this month.



No. 54 Product of Isaac E. Hess—Buzzard Tree at Philo, Ill.
—Photo by Isaac E. Hess.

“The foregoing represents the product of a treet near Philo, Illinois, in which a pair of Turkey Buzzards have nested for a number of years. Photographed by Isaac E. Hess.”



No. 46 Young of Black Vulture in situ
—Photo by O. E. Baynard

"The Condor"

A Magazine of Western Ornithology

Edited by J. GRINNELL.

Associate Editors:

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VOL. XIII, 1911,

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JAMES P. BABBITT, Taunton, Mass.

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I have a new copy Bendires Life Histories of N. Am. Birds, for sale cheap. If interested write me. Also a few choice sets of rare Arctic species, such as Slaty-back and Pt. Barrow Gull, Dowitcher, Am. Golden Plover, Dowitcher, Winter Wren, etc.

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A powerful spyglass or a pair field glasses. I can offer in exchange rare Arctic sets or anything I advertise in taxidermists supplies, glass eyes, etc.

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Baird, Brewer & Ridgeway Water Birds, 1st edition with colored plates. Also Baird Cassin in Lawrence.

The "Birds of North America" with atlas of 100 colored plates.

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Auk—Vol. 1 & 3.

Audubon's Ornithological Bibliography, Vol. 4.

"Bird Lore" January & February of 1905-1909 complete.

Coues' 3d installment Bibliography.

Bonaparte's "American Ornithology"—4th Vol. edition Philadelphia 1825-1828.

CASH OR EXCHANGE.

Advertisers

More than 10,000 sales and exchanges were made in 1910 as the result of advertisements appearing in

THE OOLOGIST

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- "The Oologist";
Volume iii (1886), Numbers 4 and 6;
Volume iv (1887), Numbers 1, 3
and 4;
Volume v (1888), Number 6;
Volume vi (1889), Number 4;
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- "Bulletin of the Vermont Bird Club";
Complete file.
- "The Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society";
Volume i, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume ii, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume iv, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume v, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
- "The Iowa Ornithologist";
Volume ii, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
Volume iv, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
- "North American Fauna";
Number 7.
- "Bulletin of the Michigan Ornithological Club";
Volume i, Numbers 1-2-3 and 4;
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Books.

"Bird-Nesting in North-West Canada,"
by Raine.

I desire to purchase books, magazines and pamphlets, of scientific value, pertaining to North American Birds (and especially to their nests and eggs) new to my library. Shall be pleased to receive lists of your offerings with prices.

Make me an offer if you can use the following:

- "Fern Bulletin";
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G. H. MESSENGER,
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In continuation of its series of plates of the

Sparrows of North America

IN COLOR

Bird-Lore for January-February (Vol. XII, No. 1) contains colored figures of the Grasshopper, Henslow's Baird's and LeCombe's Sparrows.

The series was begun in Bird-Lore for November-December, where the Chipping, Field, Tree, Clay-colored and Brewer's Sparrows were figured.

The demand for December, 1909, Bird-Lore has so exceeded our estimate that, in spite of the fact that we printed an unusually large edition, the supply is now exhausted. We will, however, send a copy of the Sparrow plate (the first of the Sparrows of North America in color) which appeared in that number, to all subscribers to Bird-Lore for 1910 (Vol. XII), in order that their series of these plates may be complete.

Single numbers 20 cents.
Annual subscription \$1.00

BIRD-LORE,
Harrisburg, Pa.

ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS WANTED.

I want the following Ornithological publications for cash. Please look your old magazines over carefully and if you have any of these, write me at once.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGIST'S EXCHANGE, published by C. A. Morris and G. H. Hoffman at Paw Paw, Illinois—a complete file except Vol. 1, No. 1.

BAY STATE NATURALIST, published by W. H. Foote at Pittsfield, Maine—All published after Vol. 1, No. 5.

THE BITTERN, published at Demariscotte, Maine,—Vol. 1, No. 2, published November, 1890, and all issues published subsequent to May, 1901.

THE CURLEW, published by O. P. Hauger of Orleans, Indiana—a complete file.

THE HAWKEYE O. & O., published by Webster & Mead, at Cresco, Iowa—all of Vol. 1 except Nos. 1, 3, 5, 10, 11 and 12. All of Vol. 2 except Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, and all subsequent issues.

NORTH AMERICAN FAUNA—No. 6-9.

THE HUMMER, published by Bonwell Publishing Company, Nebraska City, Nebraska—a complete file except Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12.

THE IOWA ORNITHOLOGIST, No. 1 of Vol 1; Nos. 1-4, Vol. 2, and all subsequent issues except Vol. 3.

THE WESTERN ORNITHOLOGIST by C. C. Tryon, at Avoca, Iowa—a complete file except No. 1 of Vol. 5.

THE MAINE O. & O.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, of Vol. 1; No. 1 of Vol 2, and all published subsequent to May, 1891.

THE OOLOGIST of Utica, New York—Vols. 1., 2, 3, and all of Vol. 4 except No. 7 and all subsequent issues.

THE OOLOGIST—this magazine—many back numbers. Send me your full list.

THE OOLOGIST ADVERTISER, by Jas. H. Prince, Danielsville, Conn., No. 1 of Vol. 1; also all published subsequent to Sept. 1890.

THE OOLOGIST'S EXCHANGE, by T. Vernon Wilson, at Austin, Ill., Vol. 1 except Nos. 4, 5, 11 and all subsequent issues.

THE OOLOGIST'S EXCHANGE, by Arthur E. Pettett at New York City, Vol. 2, except Nos. 1, 3, 7.

THE OWL, by J. Warren Jacobs, of Waynesburg, Pa.—a complete file.

THE OWL by Veriti Burtch—a complete file.

THE OOLOGIST'S JOURNAL, by Fred W. Stack, at Poughkeepsie, New York—all of Vol. 1 except No. 1; all of Vol. 2 except Nos. 1, 2, 3, and all subsequent issues.

THE ORNITHOLOGIST AND BOTANIST, by Jos. E. Blain, at Binghamton, N. Y.—Nos. 2, 6, 10 of Vol. 1.

THE ORNITHOLOGIST AND BOTANIST, by Wm. S. Sanford at Des Moines, Iowa—Vol. 2 except Nos. 1, 2, 6.

JOURNAL MAINE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Nos. 1, 2, 3 of Vol. 2.

THE OSPREY (New series)—all published after No. 6 of Vol. 1.

THE STORMY PETREL,—Complete file except No. 6, 7 of Vol. 1.

BIRD NEWS, Agricultural Society of California—all published except Nos. 3, 4 of Vol. 1.

THE WILSON BULLETIN,—Nos. 6, 7, 8.

THE WILSON JOURNAL, Vol 3.

THE WILSON QUARTERLY,—Nos. 3, 4 of Vol. 4.

In case you have a complete file or odd volumes which include any of the foregoing dissiderata and are unwilling to break your file or complete volumes, but are willing to sell such complete file or odd volumes, containing any of the above that I want, write me and send me your price of such complete file or odd volumes.

R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

Back Numbers of The Oologist

Owing to the very great demand for back numbers of THE OOLOGIST—in many cases, completely exhausting our stock on hand—it has become necessary to revise our price list. A complete file of this magazine seems now to be an essential part of every well-equipped ornithological library, public as well as private. There has scarcely been a mail during the past twelve months that did not bring an order for back numbers, from persons desiring complete files.

You would do well to give immediate attention to filling in and completing your file before it is too late. When a file is once completed and finds lodgment in a public library, it is then forever out of the reach of private ownership.

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R. M. BARNES,
Lacon, Ill.

THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS TAXIDERMISTRY

APR 26 1911
National Museum

VOL. XXVIII. No. 4. ALBION, N. Y., APR. 15, 1911. WHOLE NO. 285

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc. inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

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Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office, at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "THE OÖLOGIST," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

WANTED.—A few good skins of the Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*) Thayer Museum, Lancaster, Mass.

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5000 foreign stamps loose to exchange for good skins of small birds with full data, or for sets. Send list. H. K. COALE, Highland Park, Ill. (1)

FOR SALE.—First class mounted birds at reasonable price. Am overstocked. Particularly on waterfowl. KARL W. KANMANN, Taxidermist, 2457 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. (6-11)

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In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

EXCHANGE.—A few first class sets of Screech Owl for what you have. RAY WOLFE, Oberlin, Kansas. (1)

WANTED.—Nests of birds. Particularly Hawks; sets of Sharp-tail Sparrow. Can offer cash or sets. J. P. BALL, M. D., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. (1)

EGGS IN SETS.—I want eggs in sets and am in the market for from one set to entire collections. Cash. R. L. MORE, Vernon, Texas. (5-11)

WANTED.—Sets of 77, 263, 273, 387, 388, 390, 391c, 412, 498, 501, 611, 619, 622, 622a, 622c, 703, 761, and many others equally common. DR. T. W. RICHARDS, 1911 N. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (1)

Anyone desiring a drawer series of 194 and 202 for common species, write, also offer 372 1-4 for either 1-4 of 242 or 246. WM. B. CRISPIN, Salem, N. J. (1)

WATER BIRDS' EGGS.—I have over 100 species of WATER BIRDS' eggs to spare out of my collection; also many choice sets of LAND BIRDS. Lists furnished. THOMAS H. JACKSON, 304 N. Franklin St., West Chester, Pa. (1)

EGGS, Continued.

WANTED.—Sets of 351, 352, 352a, 206, and many common sets; have to offer choice sets 679 1-4, 417 1-2, 419 1-2, 337, 339, 375, 263, 261, 273 and many other choice sets; send list and receive mine. RAY DINSMORE, Perry, Ohio

FOR EXCHANGE.—Fine sets of Least Tern, Black Skimmer, Louisiana Heron, Wayne's Clapper Rail, Florida Burrowing Owl, and others. For particulars address W. W. WORTHINGTON, Shelter Island Heights, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Eggs in fine sets, beautiful minerals, butterflies and moths in dust and insect proof cases, and other natural history specimens. Want all the above. Send lists and receive mine. LEWIS C. SNYDER, Lacona, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One set of Eleven Wood Duck, taken in 1904 by Verdi Burch in New York for a good set of three of Golden Eagle. This duck is rapidly becoming extinct and these eggs are now rarely offered. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.—Sets with data, North American and Foreign. Can use many common kinds of both. Dr. T. W. RICHARDS U. S. Navy, 1911 N. St., N. W., Washington D. C.

EGGS FOR EXCHANGE.—A few sets each of the following to exchange for other sets: Nos. 49, 120c, 122, 127, 294a, 360a. Send full list. J. S. APPLETON, Simi, Ventura Co., Cal.

WANTED.—Have good sets of East coast Sea Birds, many land birds, in sets to exchange for sets. Also want Vols. I to XII, auk; Condor Vol. I. H. H. BAILEY, P. O. Box 154, Newport News, Va.

EXCHANGE.—A fine series of ten of the Pallas Murre from Cape Hope, Alaska. I want 188, 332, 343, 348, 362, 364 and many others. D. E. BROWN, 604 1st Ave., No. W, Sta. F. Seattle, Wash.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Personally taken recently in Lower California. Fine sets of Xanthus Murrelet, Black Petrel, Socorro Petrel; also Heermann's Gull and Blue-footed Booby. Want only absolutely perfect sets and skins. Water birds preferred. PINGREE I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I offer, in exchange for first class sets of N. A. Birds' Eggs, one L. C. Smith 12 Gauge hammerless shotgun, with automatic ejector, in good condition. G. S. GUJO, N. Napoleonville, La. (3-11)

WANTED.—In mounting condition; skins of otter, Fisher, Pine-Marten, Wolverine, and Grey Timber Wolf, and their skulls. Address E. W. CAMPBELL, The Taxidermist, 323 Wyoming Ave., Pittston, Pa. (1)

EXCHANGE.—Taylor's catalogue, 191 1-4, 1-3, 333 1-4, 366 1-5, 364 1-4 (2.00 per egg); 390 1-4, 498d 1-4, 507 1-3, 550 1-4, 676 1-3. R. C. HARLOW, State College, Pa. (1)

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.—One Myer System, Cloas Flute, 11 keys, low pitch in case. Used three months. Will sell at very reasonable price. Will send on approval. L. V. MEDICUS, 3002 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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FOR SALE.—Field glass, Jena Special easy focus, \$12.00; Steven's Favorite rifle 22 cal. new, \$4.00. Want "Birdlore" vols. 1, 2, 3, or parts. LAUREN TREMPER, 136 Dewey St., Philadelphia, Pa. (1)

100 Post Cards, Samples, Newspapers, etc. FREE. Send 2 two-cent stamps for plain set of post cards. You will be pleased. CLARKE'S SUB. AGENCY, Gainesville, Ga.

TO EXCHANGE.—I have a few old United States and foreign coins which I desire to exchange for eggs. RAYFORD A. MANN, Stoneham, Mass. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Complete set of castings for 30 Amp. 110 volt D. C. Dynamo; all machined with commutator; for best offer of N. A. sets. L. A. PARRE, Batavia, Ill. (1)

WANTED.—Antelope horns either pairs or singles; state price in first letter. Also some large Arizona cactus root for souvenirs. SAM'L HUNSINGER, Taxidermist, Secor, Ill. (1)

The Stamp & Coin Collector contains just the reading matter every collector relishes. 16 pages or more monthly. One whole year on trial, 10 cents. A. O. KRAUS, 409 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis. (1)

EUREKA FOLDING CANOE for sale or exchange. Suited for bird work in marsh or lake. Can be checked as baggage. Good as new. Will exchange for desirable sets. A. D. Du Bois, Ithaca, N. Y. (1)

BOOKS

I will give \$1.00 for No. 6 of Vol. 5 of THE OOLOGIST in the original covers and in good condition. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Bird Lore Vol. I-2, 6; Vol. II-2; Vol. III-1; VII-1. LOUIS S. KOHLER, Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED.—The Auk, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 4, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 3. For cash or exchange. LOUIS A. FUERTES, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED.—Back numbers of The Auk, Nuttall's Bulletin and other bird magazines, also on insects. Have numbers to exchange. G. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

WANTED.—Books on birds. Will pay a reasonable cash price for those that I desire. State title and author, condition, etc. CHAS. F. CARR, (Personal), New London, Wis.

Have your Oologists or other magazines, bound by a careful, painstaking hand process. Write what you have and get styles. Prices reasonable. Exchange considered. HOWARD W. McMILLEN, Ada, Ohio. c

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BIRD-LORE A D OOLOGIST WANTED.—I will give highest market values, cash or exchange, for Bird-Lore Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, with index; Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2; and Vol. 7, No. 1; or bound volumes of Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 7. Send your list of oologist previous to No. 222. CHAS. A. HEWLETT, Woodmere, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—A five volume encyclopedia of living animals of the world. Also fine minerals, for first class skins of owls for mounting. S. V. WHARRAM, Geneva, Ohio.

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Nidologist vol. 1 No. 2; Oologist Vol. 5 No. 6; will pay \$1.25 for either. Also want Osprey vol. V; Vol. 1 New Series; Journal Maine Ornithological Society, some of all volumes. H. H. JOHNSON, Pittsfield, Me. (1)

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EXCHANGE.—Taylor's catalogue, 191 1-4, 1-3, 333 1-4, 360 1-5, 364 1-4 (2.00 per egg); 390 1-4 498d, 1-4, 507 1-3, 550 1-4, 676 1-3. R. C. HARLOW, College, Pa. (1)

BIRD MAGAZINES.—I have about 500 old bird magazines for exchange, including complete volumes of Auk, Condor, Nidologist, Osprey, Oregon Naturalist, and odd numbers of all of these. W. LEE CHAMBERS, 1226 11th St., Santa Monica, Cal.

FOR SALE.—My entire Ornithological Library, either as a whole or by separate volumes. Address S. B. LADD, 215 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.

WANTED.—The Bulletin of the Cooper O. Club Vol. I complete; Wilson Bulletin Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 24 for cash. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 98 Watsessing Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED.—Robert Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America; Parts 2, 3, and 4. Paper cover preferred. OSCAR T. WILLARD, Jr., 5481 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED.—The following back numbers of THE OOLOGIST for the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Vol. 2, No. 2; Vol. 3, No. 4; Vol. 5, No. 6; Vol. 6, No. 4; Vol. 13, No. 5; Vol. 14, No. 3 and 10, Vol. 15, No. 7. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

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FOR EXCHANGE.—Oologists, vol. XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII; Odd numbers, Vol. X, No. 4 and 7; Vol. XI, No. 7 and 9; Vol. XII, No. 10 and 11; Vol. XIV, No. 3 and 7. Bird Lore, Vol. VIII and IX; Vol. VII, Nos. 5 and 6. Nidologist, Vol. II No. 9; Vol. III, No. 1 and 2. Osprey, Vol. I No. 3. Museum, Vol. I No. 2, 4, 5 and 12. Ornithologist and Oologist, Boston; Vol. XXVIII except No. 11 and 12. Condor, Vol. II No. 1. Auk; vol. XXIII, XXIV, XXV. Will exchange for mounted birds, skins or eggs, or strong field glass. ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Bird skins, mounted birds and a few books. I desire many of the same, also desire good collecting gun and rifle. O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa. (1)

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THE OÖLOGIST.

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No. 87. Library and Museum presented to Granville, N. Y. by F. H. Pember.

F. T. Pember.

The above half-tone represents a Public Library and Museum presented to the town of Granville, New York by Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember.

Mr. Pember, many years ago, was one of the best known oologists in the country, taking up the study of birds' eggs when a boy; arriving at manhood he prosecuted a successful business career in the city of New York and now resides on "East Street," spending his winters in Florida or California and his summers where he will.

During all his career, Mr. Pember never lost his interest in the birds and with the splendid building above shown, he presented a magnificent collection, containing thousands of specimens gathered from all parts of the world, of birds, eggs, and curios of many kinds.

Of late years, he has given much attention to botany and now possesses a fine collection of the plants of the Eastern and Middle states, and a practically complete collection of all the known ferns of North America.

Edward Freganza.

Edward Freganza, the seventy-year-old father of the well known A. O. Freganza, the oologist of Salt Lake City, Utah, is one of the most active bird investigators in that far away state, though his name is seldom if ever seen in print.

He is an ardent collector of oological specimens and like the Editor is very much opposed to killing the bird that lays the egg. He writes us that in the last six years of collecting, he has had occasion to, and has killed but eleven birds, for the purposes of identification. This is truly a splendid record.

Books Received.

"Cassinia" for 1910, the publication of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club is at hand, and is up to its usual high standard. Included therein are articles of William Gambel, by Whitmer Stone; a heretofore unpublished poem dedicated to a Hawk in Confinement by Alexander Wilson; "The Breeding of the Raven in Pennsylvania," by Richard C. Harlow; a prospectus setting forth the future work of the Club; "The Wood thrush" by Cornelius Weygant; "Nesting of the Blackburnian Warbler in the Poconos" by David E. Harrower; "Recollections of the Wild Pigeons of Southeastern Penna, 1864-81" by John G. Dillin; "Report of Spring Migration for 1910" compiled by Whitmer Stone; "An Abstract of the Proceedings of the Club for 1910"; "Bibliography of papers relating to the Birds of Penna, N. J. and Del.,"; a few club notes, and a list of the members; in all making a very interesting and desirable issue of this first class publication.

The First.

Dr. T. W. Richards and E. J. Court of Washington City, opened the season February 22d with a set of 1-3 Bald Eagles. This year seems to have been productive of large sets of this species. See communication of E. J. Darlington in this issue.

We are glad to note that Mr. Court is again in the field. We have a very large number of sets in our collection received through W. Lee Chambers, and taken and prepared by Mr. Court, and can truly say that but few of the specimens in our very large assemblage are equal to his in preparation; we specially admire the neatness and beauty of his India ink markings for the purpose of identifying each set. These are markings that cannot be tampered with, and are very neatly and accurately placed.

Some Colorado Woodpecker and Sapsucker Notes.

The writer spent four weeks, from June 7th to July 4th, 1904, collecting in northern Colorado around Estes and Moraine, or Little Elk, Parks, and the following notes on the Woodpeckers and Sapsuckers found breeding there, are practically transcripts from his field notes. The collecting was done at an altitude varying from eight to ten thousand feet, along the mountain sides and on the moraines.

393d. *Dryobates villosus hyloscopus*. Cabanis's Woodpecker.—Four nests of Cabanis's Woodpecker were found, all containing young. Three were in holes in pines, and one in a hole in a dead aspen. One was at an altitude of eighty-one hundred, two about eighty-five hundred, and the fourth on the shores of Bierstadt Lake, approximately nine thousand feet. The birds are very like the Hairy Woodpecker in appearance, and are very noisy when the nesting site is approached. They were not uncommon between eight and nine thousand feet. As all nests found contained young, they must begin laying considerably earlier than the Sapsuckers, probably about May 20.

401 b. *Picoides americanus dorsalis*. Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker.—Our first Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker was seen at an altitude of about nine thousand feet, on the west side of a little creek that we knew by the name of Mill Creek, which ran by a small lumber mill and emptied into Fall River. It was a rushing, roaring little torrent of ice water from the melting snowbanks, at timber line, scarcely a mile away. Instead of our usual bed of boughs, on the ground, with a tarpaulin pulled over us, we slept at the mill shack the night be-

fore, and made an early start on that morning, and were but just begun when we took our first set of Audubon's Hermit Thrush, but the elation of that find had left us, as it was now several hours later, and we had taken nothing else. The sight of *dorsalis* woke us up. It was a male and we followed him up and down over rocks and fallen timber, never once losing sight of him for more than an hour, only to lose him at the end of that time by his flying "up the creek." We followed after, in the forlorn hope that he had gone in the direction of his nest, until we reached almost to timber line. The stream was narrow up there, and we were able to cross on a fallen tree, and came down on the east side of the creek. No further sight was had of our bird until we reached a point just about opposite to where we first saw him, and then just as we were passing an aspen stub we saw a head sticking out of a hole. The head was instantly withdrawn, before we could see whether it had a red patch on top or throat, distinguishing mark of Red-naped Sapsucker. The hole was in an aspen stub, nine feet from the ground and about a foot or eighteen inches from the top, and just before the guide reached the hole the bird flew out. It had no red patch—nor yellow either, for that matter,—but was black and white, so we were not yet sure that it was not a female Cabanis's Woodpecker. I kept the bird in sight while the guide sawed out a section from the stub to see if the set was complete or whether there were young in nest, and upon his shout of "four eggs," I collected the female, which in hand at once proved to be a Three-toed, and upon complete examination, *dorsalis*.

After carefully packing the eggs, we chopped down the stub and saved a

piece about three feet long containing the nesting cavity. This section of the tree about ten inches in diameter the guide and I carried, by turns, to the logging camp. It was a heavy lug, but the prize—that elegant stump to adorn my den—was surely worth it. I left the stump at the logging camp to be sent by them to my headquarters at Moraine Park. It arrived at the hotel a day or two before my departure, when I was very busy with some of the late nesters and the proprietor of the hotel kindly offered to pack and ship it to my home. If it hasn't been used for firewood it is still at Moraine Park, and my shoulder aches every time I think of backing it down that rough mountain side.

About a hundred yards below the nest we saw and collected a male *dorsalis*, probably the bird belonging to the nest we had taken, and the same one we saw earlier in the day, though, of course, we have no way of telling this except that we saw no other birds, either then or later in the locality.

The entrance to the nesting cavity was about one and one-half inches in diameter; the cavity itself about nine or ten inches in depth and quite large at the bottom. The eggs were laid on a few chips. They are glossy white and considerably larger than the eggs of Red-naped or Williamson's Sapsuckers.

In the burnt timber between Bierstadt Lake and Bears Lake at an altitude of about ninety-five hundred feet we saw four male Three-toed Woodpeckers, apparently *dorsalis*.

413. *Colaptes cafer collaris*. Red-shafted Flicker.—The Red-shafted was the only Flicker seen. We appeared to be wholly beyond the range of *Colaptes auratus luteus*, and I saw no hybrids such as I have seen almost directly north of the location in south-

western Saskatchewan. It was nowhere abundant but not uncommon between eight and nine thousand feet altitude. Three sets of eggs were taken, two of eight each, and one of six, all advanced in incubation. Both birds, as is the case with most if not all of the Woodpeckers, assist in incubation. The male was incubating the set of six and was collected with it. The nests of which many others in addition to those taken were seen, were from nine to twenty-eight feet from the ground, in holes apparently excavated by the birds. Eggs do not differ from eggs of other Flickers.

402 a. *Sphyrapicus varius muchalis*. Red-naped Sapsucker.—The Red-naped was the common Sapsucker, frequenting all suitable locations from eight to ten thousand feet elevation. The male and female were indistinguishable except by dissection, and each helped in incubation. The nesting was carried on wholly in quaking aspens, and the cavity was usually fresh work, although if a nest was disturbed they sometimes used an old hole in which to deposit a second set. The birds were noisy and not difficult to locate. When a pair were located, our method was then to look for chips around the base of the trees, the tree containing the nest almost invariably having a large amount of chips at its base. The nesting cavities were from four to thirty-two feet from the ground, usually from nine to fifteen feet. The tree selected was generally a living aspen with decaying center, though occasionally a dead aspen was used. The entrance was straight through the living wood to the decayed center, a good part of which was hollowed out, making a rather large nesting cavity, about nine inches deep, with the eggs laid on a few chips in the bottom. When we discovered the

nest, we inserted a key-hole saw in the entrance and sawed out a plug about four inches in diameter which enabled us to see whether the set was complete. If not complete, we inserted the plug again, fastened it with a nail, filled up the saw-line with bark, so as to exclude the light, and left the nest for future reference. The birds never failed to fill out the complement for us. Indeed, I made up my mind that if the eggs were not taken the birds could not be driven away. So, while, on one of my camping trips, at an altitude of about ten thousand feet, we discovered the hole of a Red-naped, about twenty feet up in a large dead aspen stub, where the place to work was not most comfortable, and as it was also quite late, June 23, and I rather expected a full set, I directed my guide not to saw out the plug, but to chop out the hole with his hatchet, so he could insert his hand. He did so, and discovered there were only two eggs. I decided to leave these, as we were breaking camp the next day, and would come by this place and we could stop and take the three eggs. The guide came down the tree about ten feet, and proceeded to cut out a Western House Wren. Soon one of the Red-naped Sapsuckers, both of which remained in sight, flew to the tree, perched a moment upon the edge of the cut hole, then went in, and shortly reappeared with one of the eggs in its beak. It flew to a nearby stub, not more than forty feet from where I was sitting, calmly devoured the egg and dropped the empty shell. This was my first experience in witnessing a wild bird eat its own eggs.

The full complement of eggs is from three to five, usually four, and they are indistinguishable from the eggs of the Williamson's Sapsucker.

404. *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*. Williamson's Sapsucker.—I found this species not uncommon in thinly wooded spots on the moraines and on the mountain sides. The eggs were deposited in holes in trees on a few chips in bottom of the holes. The holes are not usually excavated by the birds, as all we found nesting were in old holes in dead trees or the dead parts of living trees. I found four nests containing eggs, two of five, and two of four each, and several nests containing young. The nesting sites were from ten to twenty-eight feet from the ground, and incubation was carried on about equally by male and female. There is a marked difference in coloration of male and female of this species, the male being a beautiful bird with clearly defined markings of black, red and yellow, while the female is almost uniform dull brown and white, although in hand she shows a slight tinge of yellow on the breast.

They were breeding at an altitude of from eight to nine thousand feet. I saw no nests above nine thousand feet. The eggs are glossy white not distinguishable from the eggs of the Red-naped Sapsucker.

John H. Flanagan.

The Pileated Woodpecker.

In early days of Illinois this great Woodpecker was not uncommon wherever there was big timber. As the timber was destroyed they disappeared. In the California Bend of Spoon River, and around Thompson's Lake, near the Illinois, a few remained until about ten years ago. Since then I have heard of none.

About twenty-five years ago, a pair of them nested in an immense Sycamore tree near Bernadotte, Illinois. The nest was in a cavity, probably ninety feet from the ground. The

tree eight or nine feet through and forty feet from the ground to the first limb. At that time I was an ardent egg collector and I coveted those white beauties very much. But the proposition was too much for me. I could only wish them well and go on my way.

In November last, while hunting on the Verdigris River, Oklahoma, I found that I was amongst these great Picidae once more. In the Big Lake region five miles from Claremore several were seen. One day while wading around in the river collecting unios, or Fresh Water Clams, my son on shore shot a fine female from which I made a nice skin. On the lake I also secured a Sabine Gull in fine plumage. The other Woodpeckers that I found here were the Red-headed, Red-bellied, Yellow-bellied, Flicker, Hairy and Downy.

At present in Illinois, I find the Downy, Hairy, Red-bellied and a few stay-over Flickers and Red-heads.

Dr. W. S. Strode,
Lewiston, Ill.

Nesting of the Pileated Woodpecker.

This past spring, I spent considerable time looking for the nest of Pileated in the same region where I took the set in 1909.

I found it about the middle of April by detecting the female at work. It was in the swamp this time, fifty feet up in the dead top of a big poplar and about a half mile from last year's nest.

As I took the 1909 set on May 16th, I thought May 14th about the right time so on that date I went, and to my disgust I found both old birds feeding young. Several days previous I had visited the place and found all quiet so I imagine that they had only been hatched a day or two. The old

birds were very much alarmed and flew all about us constantly cackling.

If I am fortunate enough to find the nest next year I will be on hand May 1st.

The Yellow-bellied Woodpecker is also a summer resident here. They are not very common as a breeder and are only found back in the mountains in slashings and cut-over regions where there are numbers of large old stubs standing about. They nest in these old stubs and it is a risky job trying to reach a nest owing to the rotten and treacherous condition of the old stubs.

The Flicker is abundant and nests anywhere from ten to eighty feet from the ground.

Both the Hairy and Downy are regular breeders.

Have never taken but one Red-bellied Woodpecker here and that was some time ago in late December.

R. B. Simpson,
Warren, Pa.

Has the Flicker a Deficient Sense of Hearing?

Assuredly, the Flicker is fond of ants of all kinds, ground ants in particular, and when feeding upon the latter formicaceous insects, it will permit a trespasser to approach quite close, sometimes jumping up almost under his feet with a Woodcock-like whirr, and make straight off to the nearest tree or other shelter.

Whether the bird loses its accustomed wariness while feeding on an ant diet in grass and weedy fields, in which it is concealed and hidden by the foliage, for its fondness of them, or it has a deficient sense of hearing while upon the ground, which prevents it hearing the footsteps of the trespasser, it is not for me to say.

Certainly, the birds seem entirely oblivious to the presence of the ap-

preaching trespasser until he is almost upon it, when it flushes up in a startled and frightened way and immediately makes off as if it was unaware of the intruder's close proximity. These instances would appear to indicate that it is devoid of its usual acute hearing when upon the ground. This is borne out by the fact that the noise made by the trespasser scares up Meadow Larks, Song, Field and Grasshopper Sparrows, and other birds, in advance of him and between the feeding flicker, but their flight does not apparently alarm it, and consequently this circumstance sometimes makes me disposed to regard the bird's fearlessness(?) as a defect in, or lack of hearing.

Invariably, the bird cannot see the intruder on account of the foliage in which it is feeding, for they take wing readily enough when on barren or scanty, or thinly, foliated grounds, where they can see the approaching trespasser, with their usual wariness. From this, it would then seem that they are deficient in their sense of hearing.

In this connection I shall relate an incident that befell a Flicker one summer day in 1905, at Bustleton, Pennsylvania. A spark from a passing train set fire to an old neglected grass field and it was immediately in a blaze, fanned by a brisk southwest wind.

While I watched the blaze as it swept swiftly toward a hedgerow in which I stood, devouring the tinder-like grass with terrible avidity, I was surprised to see a Flicker jump up almost in the flames and make off ahead of the fire with rapidly vibrating wings, and with seemingly scorched feathers.

It had been feeding on ants and as usual was entirely oblivious to any

danger, and was unaware of the fire until it was almost upon it, giving it barely time to escape. The fire swept forward so swiftly that it was almost upon the bird before it felt the heat of the blaze.

In less than ten minutes that blaze caused the destruction of a seven acre field of grass and ruined a hedgerow of bushes and briars; it burned up nests of Field and Song Sparrows, and Meadow Larks, containing eggs and young.

Richard F. Miller.

The Right Kind of a Collection.

W. H. Werner of Atlantic City, New Jersey, is one of the real old time field ornithologists, having been an active collector for over forty-five years. As the result of his efforts he now possesses one of the most beautiful collections of local species to be found anywhere in the United States, comprising something over three hundred varieties of North American Birds, in each instance accompanied by the nest, eggs and a pair of birds in full plumage, each mounted in a proper case and surrounded by a reproduction of natural conditions.

Sapsuckers.

Iowa has one beautiful bird that is a tree destroyer—the yellow-bellied sap sucker or woodpecker. It is he that bores the holes around the boles of certain trees, to drink the sap as it comes up in the spring. His work is done in the summer, and in the spring he is early at the fountains. The Siberian crab and some kinds of young evergreens are his favorite trees. These perforations cover the entire lower half of the bole of the tree. The tree begins to decay from the center, and while it is in full leaf a strong wind will take it down. Having lost several trees through his at-

tentions, I cannot speak very kindly of him. His coloring is black and white, with a red patch on the head and under the throat surrounded by black, from which start the yellow markings for the under parts of his brilliant dress. He is not common, and is found in deep woods when sought. I have never seen more than a single bird at one time among the trees.

—————
 This article was clipped from my home paper and I thought possibly it might be of interest. I think it has been written by some rural resident. I am wondering if any of the Woodpecker family really do destroy trees. We have several evergreen trees that have been bored clear around in different places, but with no injury to the trees.

We have two cedar trees that are literally stripped of their bark by the English Sparrows. I have watched the sparrows take an end of the bark and pull this loose, sometimes eight inches long, and carry it away. They seem to delight in peeling these trees all the year round. I think they will be the cause of these two cedars dying, as they do not seem as thrifty as before.

I am interested in any information regarding the Woodpecker as a tree destroyer. I have not found him guilty myself.

O. M. Greenwood,
 Manchester, Ia.

Hairy Woodpecker.

Early in April, 1903, while walking through an apple orchard three miles west of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, I found a newly built nest of the Hairy Woodpecker, seven feet above the ground, on the under side of a good sized slanting limb of an apple tree.

A slight rap on the tree with my hand caused the female bird to fly out. Supposing it to be too early for eggs, I left it and returned April 18th and made an opening below the entrance. It contained three fresh eggs, resting on a little dry grass, which probably had been placed there by a blue bird. As there were only three eggs, the part torn out was patched up in hope that another egg would be laid. Returning April 20 I found the patch torn away from the cavity and the eggs gone.

A week or so later another cavity, just started, was noticed nine feet above the ground in a partly dead, upright limb, of an apple tree standing only about thirty feet from the tree in which the first nest was found.

On May 2, a hole large enough to admit my hand was cut below the entrance hole, and the female lifted from four slightly incubated eggs, which were almost buried in fine chips.

In 1904 I hunted in the orchard for a nest but found none.

On May 22 a nest containing young was found two miles northwest of town. It was about twenty-five feet up in the live trunk of a Yellow-locust tree, a short distance below a woods.

On April 30, 1905, a nest containing young was found six feet up in the dead stump of an apple tree limb, in the same orchard in which the first nest was found.

April 28, 1906, I saw a Woodpecker fly from a new cavity, seven feet above the ground, in the partly dead trunk of a small box elder tree, which grew on the bank of a creek, close to a public road and opposite the base of a steep wooded hillside. May 5th the cavity was opened, and the male bird lifted from three fresh eggs, which rested on fine chips April 29th as I was walking by a partly dead pignut

tree growing beside a small run, in the center of a pasture field, a new entrance hole was seen, near the end of a slanting dead limb about twenty-five feet above the run. A slight rap on the tree caused a Hairy Woodpecker to fly out. As I climbed the tree she flew nearby chirping, and while I was at the nest she lit above me and pounded on a dead limb. I cut an opening below the entrance, and found three fresh eggs partly buried in chips.

In April 1907, a Woodpecker was heard digging a cavity forty-five feet up in the partly dead limb of a sycamore tree growing on the bank of a creek, along which grew several other sycamores, opposite the base of a steep wood hillside, and only about one hundred and fifty feet from a public road. May 2, as I was climbing to the nest the female flew out of the tree and lit nearby chirping and pounding. The nest was very difficult being about nine feet out from the main trunk. After some very tedious work an opening was made below the entrance, and four slightly incubated eggs were found.

May 13th while in an apple orchard five miles from town a nest was found nine feet up in the dead upright limb of a partly dead apple tree growing beside a small run, and about three hundred feet from a farm house. The female sat very close and would not leave the eggs until an opening had been cut and she had been punched with a stick. The nest contained three heavily incubated eggs which were partly buried in chips.

April 17, 1908, a nest was shown to me by a farmer two and one half miles north of town. It was eight feet up in the partly dead trunk of a good sized apple tree at the edge of an orchard and near a small run. An

opening large enough to admit my hand was made and the female lifted from four slightly incubated eggs, which were resting on chips.

April 18, another nest was found six feet up in the dead stump of a large apple tree limb, near a crotch. It was at the lower edge of a small apple orchard, on a high hillside. I made an opening and lifted the female from three fresh eggs. I left it for two days and when I returned it contained four eggs.

May 7th, a nest containing young was found about twelve feet up in a dead beech tree, in a woods on a hillside.

April 11, 1910 a bird was flushed from a new cavity eighteen feet above the ground in a live upright limb of an apple tree, which contained five eggs. While it was being examined the bird flew nearby chirping.

Since 1903 and 1904 these birds have increased greatly in numbers and are commonly seen now, while previous to 1904 very few were noticed.

While the nests are being examined, the birds generally fly to a point nearby chirping and pounding on dead limbs. After incubation has set in, they are very close setters, and can generally be taken from the nests with the hand.

About the only way to tell whether a nest is used is to examine the ground below for new chips.

The birds are very quiet until after the eggs are hatched; then they are very noisy and often seen.

Sam Dickey.

Woodpeckers of Alberta.

Dryobates villosus leuconelas, Northern Hairy Woodpecker.

The Hairy Woodpecker remains with us the entire year; at least they are during all the months of the year,

although those reared here in the summer may spend their winter months South, and those which are with us during the winter were in all probability reared to the North of us. This bird is more numerous with us than during 1906-7 and 8, but is only fairly common now.

Dryobates pubescens nelsoni, Nelson's Downy Woodpecker.

This bird is considerably more numerous in this locality during the summer months, than in the winter, although several remain to spend the winter with us each year.

The nesting habits do not vary from those of the southern form.

Picoides arcticus, Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.

This bird is fairly common from early fall until late in the spring.

This (55½ degrees N. Latitude; 114 degrees W. Longitude) is about the southern limit of its breeding range, nests having been found here in May, but by far the greater majority breed to the northward.

Picoides americanus fasciatus, Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker.

This bird is fairly common during the winter months, but when spring approaches it returns northward, not to be seen again until the following fall. I do not know of any nests being found in this locality.

Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

This is the most common form of the family of Picidae. In this locality they may be considered very numerous, where they generally nest in live white poplar trees at any elevation, from four to sixty feet.

Phloeotomus piliatus abieticola, Northern Pileated Woodpecker.

This bird inhabits the most heavily wooded portions where it is seen only on very rare occasions.

Colaptes auratus lutens, Northern Flicker.

Five years ago I considered this bird quite rare in this locality, but since then it has gradually increased in numbers until now it is to be considered fairly common.

Colaptes cafer collaris, Red-shafted Flicker.

This bird migrates in company with *C. a. lutens*, but is not seen here during the breeding season.

Sidney S. S. Stansell,
Noyes Crossing, Ala.

Occurrence of Black Terns.

Black Terns may be common enough at many places but in these parts they are mighty scarce except along the shore of Lake Erie.

In twenty years I have only met with it here five times. I have seen it here in late August and September, and August 4, 1904, saw two, one of which was an adult in almost perfect dress. I secured this adult for my collection.

R. B. Simpson.

O. S. Biggs notes the taking of a Yellow Rail at San Jose, Illinois, April 28, 1910, and another one at Oakford, Illinois, in April 1905; and another one at San Jose, Illinois, the same year.

News reaches us that Richard Gettys of Athens, Tennessee has recently passed away, and to his family we extend our sympathy. The name Gettys has been well known in Tennessee ornithology for many years.

Our friend, L. E. Miller left about the first of March, in company with F. M. Chapman and L. A. Fuertes, for an extended visit in Columbia, South America, in the interest of the Museum of Natural History of New York,

Eggs and Nest of the San Lucas Robin.
(*Planesticus confinis*)

My collector, Mr. Wilmot W. Brown, Jr., has just sent me two sets of eggs and the nests of the San Lucas Robin (*Planesticus confinis*) collected July 5, 1910 in the Sierra de Caguna Mountains, Southern Lower California. As I know of no authentic sets of this species, I thought these sets should be recorded.

Unfortunately only two nests with eggs were found. All the other nests contained young. Both these sets of three eggs were much advanced in incubation.

The first set was saved, but in blowing the second, two eggs were broken.

The two nests are fine specimens. They are built of dried grass, weed stalks and lichens, neatly held together with mud.

Both were found in Oak trees, at an altitude of about 5500 feet above the sea.

Nest No. 1.

This was taken July 5, 1910. It is a bulky structure, built principally of dried grasses, lichens and weed stalks held together with mud. It was placed in an Oak tree at the juncture of a limb with the trunk, about 40 feet from the ground. It was lined with fine grass.

The color of the eggs is the same as *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*.

The measurements are as follows:

.77 x 1.11

.82 x 1.14

.83 x 1.13

Nest No. 2

The second nest was placed in an Oak, on a horizontal limb, about thirty feet from the ground. It was made of dry grasses, lichens and weed stalks, neatly held together with mud. Like the other it was lined with fine grass. Both these nests are much better

built than any Robin's nest I have ever seen.

The egg in this nest measured
.77 x 1.18.

John E. Thayer,
Lancaster, Mass.

The Robin and Cedar Waxwing.

Living in the City of Birmingham, Ala., whose population is 132,000, it may be noted with some surprise that great numbers of Robins and hordes of Waxwings congregate in the few elms that surround our home.

It is Sunday, one of those quiet, sunshiney, and beautifully calm days, which the birds recognize as one on which they need have no fear of mankind.

As I sit on my shady porch and look up into the crowded elm nearby, the continued "t-see ee" of the Waxwing, mingled with the occasional "kuck-kuck" of the Robin, together defy the boy-with-the-sling-shot, who looks at them with longing eyes, and thinks only of tomorrow.

Leslie Jones,
February 4, 1911.

The small boy with the sling shot ought to be promptly suppressed and his sling shot taken from him.—Ed.

Willis T. Mercer of Auburn, N. Y., reports an unusual nest of the Chestnut-sided warbler in a small patch of undergrowth in a maple bush a couple of feet from the ground. The bird flushed and as I was examining the three eggs, I noticed that the nest was unusually deep looking on the outside, but did not appear out of proportion inside. On looking closer, I saw an egg of the Cowbird well buried in a second lining of the nest. I had never seen this trick played on the Cowbird before by the Chestnut-sided, so I considered it quit a find. I have seen a number of nests of this kind of the Yellow Warbler.

Willis T. Mercer.



No. 94. "Egg Grabber" originated by Charles Littlejohn of Redwood, Cal.

Something New.

While some of the readers of THE OOLOGIST know of the contrivance which I will endeavor to describe, no doubt it will be new to a great many others, and will prove of great assistance in their collecting in the field.

It would be no more than just to mention here that we owe the origination of the perfect egg grabber to Mr. Charles Littlejohn of Redwood City, California; he being the originator of

the article so far as I know; and I think you will say with me that his idea was an excellent one.

To construct an egg grabber to secure eggs ranging in size from that of a Screech Owl to that of a Red-tailed Hawk, proceed as follows:

Procure a round limb of some soft, tough wood, four inches long and one and three-quarters inches in diameter. In one end drill a half inch hole two inches deep. Reduce the other

end for one and one-half inches in length to a diameter of one inch; procure from some hardware store a supply of coil spring wire the size of ordinary cotton wrapping twine and cut from this two pieces, eight inches long and two pieces ten inches long. Secure some pieces of hard rubber, take an old saw and cut two pieces from same, $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in dimensions. An old rubber ball will do for the rubber. Take an awl or nail and punch four holes in each strip equal distance apart. Next slip ends of your four wires through these holes in rubber strips, shoving the strips about one-fourth way on wires; then take the eight ends of wire and fasten at equal intervals around the reduced base of handle. This is the most difficult part of the work, but cutting slits to fit each wire and winding one end at a time in position with common black wire, the same size or smaller than your spring wire, you can make it very solid. The rubber strips are to control the stiffness of the wires, and to act as a bumper for the egg after it is swallowed. The hole bored in base is for attaching same to sticks which the collector can secure in the field.

You will be greatly surprised at the ease with which you can secure eggs from nests on too small a limb to climb to, and in caves, holes in trees, on cliffs, etc. I have found it useful on nests of Turkey Vulture, Pacific Horned Owl, Barn Owl, Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, etc., and with one of them in my basket I can, in many cases, save myself the labor of carrying one hundred and fifty feet of rope through brush and over mountains.

To make smaller sizes, proceed as follows:

Procure very fine wire, a mandolin

or guitar wire string will do, some corks of various sizes, and proceed as described before only increasing the number of wires slightly and dispensing with the rubber strips. If the egg will slip out sideways, after being swallowed, sew pieces of cloth over two outside loops. To put handle on base, secure telephone wire, punch hole in cork lengthwise, shove wire through same, bend hook on end of wire, and drive down into cork. Thus you have a handle you can bend into any shape and can attach to pole easily. To fasten small wires to cork, simply take small awl and punch hole where you want wires and insert wires in same.

You can construct them to pick up Hummingbird eggs if you have fine enough wire. With an assortment of these egg grabbers, you can do away with your hand ax, spoons and such contrivances. It is the best yet. Just try it.

A few don'ts. Don't try to put too many wires in one grabber.

Don't try to make them of any kind of wire, but coil spring wire, or wire that will not bend but spring back into its original position always.

The enclosed photo will show how to construct one better than words.

J. B. Dixon.

On February 25, 1911 I took a set of three eggs of the Great Horned Owl making my earliest record, and the second set of three eggs in twenty-seven years. Last year this pair hatched three young; I located the nest on March 12th and young were but a few days old. The nest contained the hind half of six full grown wood rats laid all in a row with tails hanging toward the bottom of the nest. No parent bird was seen, but heard one low hoot as I was inspecting the nest. The nest this year was

about two hundred yards from that of 1910. The eggs are the largest in my series of twelve sets, all except two, of which I have taken in this vicinity.

On March 25th, 1911, took my earliest record of the Barred Owl. This set contained three eggs, two slightly incubated, one fresh; and was placed in the hollow end of a branch of an elm tree, forty-five feet up. Eggs unusually clean. My series of this specie numbers twelve sets, all taken by myself and these two Owls are becoming quite rare in this vicinity as practically all the heavy timber is gone.

Henry M. Beers,
Bridgeport, Ct.

to get a collecting box that would be both light, convenient to carry, and ample enough to provide space for a good day's "work."

Last season I hit upon an idea, the working out of which was very successful. The accompanying diagrams will show at a glance the whole contrivance. It consists simply of 3, 4, or 5 boxes, fitting one within the other (Fig. 1) and a couple of straps to hold them together.

Fig. 2 shows the box "closed," and the boxes may be filled one at a time until all are filled (Fig. 3). Both large and small eggs can be packed at a saving of space and number of boxes, with no danger of breakage.

D. I. Shepardson.

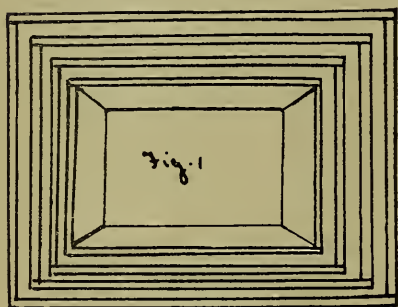


Fig. 1
Top View.
Sliding Cover removed
"closed".

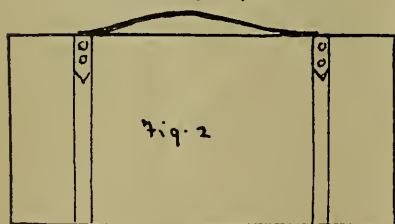


Fig. 2
Side View.
Empty.
"closed"

No. 95.—Collapsible Egg Carrying Box.
Folded Up.

A collapsible Egg Box.

When in the field during the breeding season, it has always been difficult

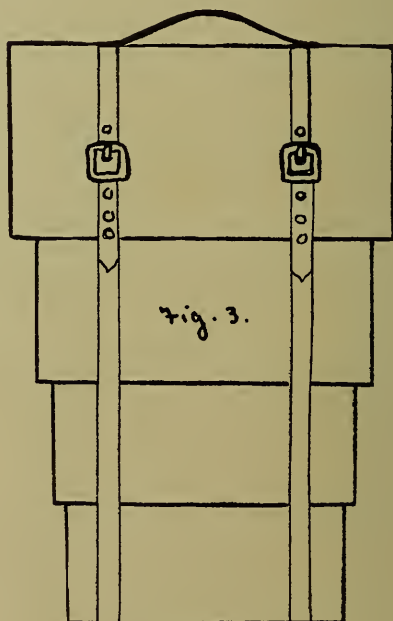


Fig. 3.
Side View.
all boxes full.
"open".

No. 96. Collapsible Egg Carrying Box.
Extended.

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WANTED.—A few good skins of the Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*) Thayer Museum, Lancaster, Mass.

WANTED.—A few good skins of the Dakota Song Sparrow, (*Melospiza melodia juddi*) THAYER MUSEUM, Lancaster, Mass.

WANTED.—First class skins of Murrelets, Gulls, Shearwaters, Rails, Shore Birds, Grouse, Hawks, Owls, particularly Snowy and Great Gray, and certain small land birds. Offer representative Southern California species, also fine sets of personally taken Heermann's Gulls and Blue-footed Boobies. All reliable collectors send lists. PINGREY I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Calif.

THE CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN AND ENGLISH PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc. for stock purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, swans, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. H, Pheasantry & Game Park, Yardley, Pa.

WANTED.—Steven's pocket shot gun. Also A 1 sets with good data. Offer mounted birds, skins, and eggs personally taken. Will collect shrews and small mammals and mount them if desired. FRANKLIN J. SMITH, P. O. Box 98, Eureka, Cal. [1]

FOR SALE.—First class mounted birds at reasonable price. Am overstocked. Particularly on waterfowl. KARL W. KANMANN, Taxidermist, 2457 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. (6-11)

EGGS

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

EGGS IN SETS.—I want eggs in sets and am in the market for from one set to entire collections. Cash. R. L. MORE, Vernon, Texas. (5-11)

FOR EXCHANGE.—A. O. U. Nos. 206 single, 310b 1-1; 327 2-2; 330 1-4. J. B. ELLIS, Everglade, Fla. [1]

WANTED.—Sets of 351, 352, 352a, 206, and many common sets; have to offer choice sets 679 1-4, 417 1-2, 419 1-2, 337, 339, 375, 263, 261, 273 and many other choice sets; send list and receive mine. RAY DINSMORE, Perry, Ohio

FOR EXCHANGE.—Fine sets of Least Tern, Black Skimmer, Louisiana Heron, Wayne's Clapper Rail, Florida Burrowing Owl, and others. For particulars address W. W. WORTHINGTON, Shelter Island Heights, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Eggs in fine sets, beautiful minerals, butterflies and moths in dust and insect proof cases, and other natural history specimens. Want all the above. Send lists and receive mine. LEWIS C. SNYDER, Lacona, New York.

EGGS FOR EXCHANGE.—A few sets each of the following to exchange for other sets: Nos. 49, 120c, 122, 127, 294a, 360a. Send full list. J. S. APPLETON, Simi, Ventura Co., Cal.

Smithsonian Institute

MAY 15 1911

EGGS, Continued.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One set of Eleven Wood Duck, taken in 1904 by Verdi Burch in New York for a good set of three of Golden Eagle. This duck is rapidly becoming extinct and these eggs are now rarely offered. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.—Sets with data, North American and Foreign. Can use many common kinds of both. Dr. T. W. RICHARDS U. S. Navy, 1911 N. St., N. W., Washington D. C.

WANTED.—Have good series of East coast Sea Birds, many land birds. In sets to exchange for sets. Also want Vols. I to XII, Auk; Condor Vol. I. H. H. BAILEY, P. O. Box 154, Newport News, Va.

EXCHANGE.—A fine series of ten of the Pallas Murre from Cape Hope, Alaska. I want 188, 332, 343, 348, 362, 364 and many others. D. E. BROWN, 6044 1st Ave., No. W. Sta. F. Seattle, Wash.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Personally taken recently in Lower California. Fine sets of Xanthus Murrelet, Black Petrel, Socorro Petrel; also Heermann's Gull and Blue-footed Booby. Want only absolutely perfect sets and skins. Water birds preferred. PINGREE I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE.—Oak egg cabinet. Write for dimensions and price. C. N. DAVIS, Branchport, N. Y. [1]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.—One Myer System, Cloas Flute, 11 keys, low pitch in case. Used three months. Will sell at very reasonable price. Will send on approval. L. V. MEDICUS, 3002 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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IMPORTED COCOONS.—Atlas, Mylitta, Roylei, Selene, Trifen-estrata and other Indian pupae for Regalis, Versicolora and other desirable native pupae and eggs. JAMES L. MITCHELL, Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Over 775 scientific and showy shells representing 321 species, named, packed ready to ship. List upon request. Price \$15.00, or will exchange for ornithological books and sets of birds' eggs. If you are interested in shells do not fail to inquire into this collection. Also 30 species of birds' eggs in sets at a bargain. CLARENCE F. STONE, Branchport, N. Y.

Students, Sportsmen, Naturalists.—Let Mullen mount your trophies, standard Museum methods in taxidermy, all branches, Tanning, Lap Robes, Fur Coats. B. F. MULLEN, Taxidermist, Tanner, 509 N. 25th St.

100 Post Cards, Samples, Newspapers, etc., FREE. Send 2 two-cent stamps for plain set of post cards. You will be pleased. CLARKE'S SUB. AGENCY, Gainesville, Ga.

BOOKS

I will give \$1.00 for No. 6 of Vol. 5 of THE OOLOGIST in the original covers and in good condition. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Bird Lore Vol. I—2, 6; Vol. II—2; Vol. III—1; VII—1. LOUIS S. KOHLER, Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED.—The Auk, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 4, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 3. For cash or exchange. LOUIS A. FUERTES, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED.—Back numbers of The Auk, Nuttall's Bulletin and other bird magazines, also on insects. Have numbers to exchange. G. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

WANTED.—Books on birds. Will pay a reasonable cash price for those that I desire. State title and author, condition, etc. CHAS. F. CARR, (Personal), New London, Wis.

FOR SALE.—In perfect condition, "The North American Birds" by Henry Nehrling, German text, cloth bound, gilt edge, 668 pages and 36 plates, showing 137 species in natural color. Original price \$15. Sells for \$7. ERICH DIETRICH, Canby, Oregon.

BIRD-LORE AND OOLOGIST WANTED.—I will give highest market values, cash or exchange, for Bird-Lore Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, with index; Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2; and Vol. 7, No. 1; or bound volumes of Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 7. Send your list of oologist previous to No. 222. CHAS. A. HEWLETT, Woodmere, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—A five volume encyclopedia of living animals of the world. Also fine minerals, for first class skins of owls for mounting. S. V. WHARRAM, Geneva, Ohio.

BIRD MAGAZINES.—I have about 500 old bird magazines for exchange, including complete volumes of Auk, Condor, Nidologist, Osprey, Oregon Naturalist, and odd numbers of all of these. W. LEE CHAMBERS, 1226 11th St., Santa Monica, Cal.

FOR SALE.—My entire Ornithological Library, either as a whole or by separate volumes. Address S. B. LADD, 215 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.

WANTED.—The Bulletin of the Cooper O. Club Vol. I complete; Wilson Bulletin Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 24 for cash. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 98 Watsessing Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED.—Robert Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America; Parts 2, 3, and 4. Paper cover preferred. OSCAR T. WILLARD, Jr., 5481 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Odd volumes, plates or parts of any octavo edition of Audubon's Birds of America. Good price given; especially for plates Nos. 40, 73, 118, 283, 284, 346, 359, 375, 488, 490, 491. S. N. RHOADS, 920 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

WANTED.—The following back numbers of THE OOLOGIST for the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Vol. 2, No. 2; Vol. 3, No. 4; Vol. 5, No. 6; Vol. 6, No. 4; Vol. 13, No. 5; Vol. 14, No. 3 and 10, Vol. 15, No. 7. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 5. ALBION, N. Y. MAY 15, 1911. WHOLE NO. 286

Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.



No. 66 Isaac E. Hess at a Kingfisher's nest near Phillo, Ill. Bird caught.

STRANGE!

The peculiarly eccentric disposition of some people causing them to brand every one who fails to agree with their individual ideas as to what is right and wrong on every subject is well illustrated in the last number of the *Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society*. There may be seen the unusual picture of a daughter unable to write an obituary notice of her father without taking a side swing at those who may disagree with her views upon the subject of the propriety of accumulating a modern scientifically prepared, arranged and labeled collection of birds eggs. This lady takes the unusual occasion of an obituary notice of her father to announce that her father did not believe that "killing little birds and stealing their nests" never seemed to him quite the occupation for a man; inferentially suggesting that the right and wrong of taking of a bird's egg or killing the bird depended entirely upon the size of the bird. Some of our larger birds are the most useful and valuable.

Everybody who knew Manley Hardy in his lifetime—and all who knew him, respected him—were aware of the fact that he was not only a naturalist of ability and capacity, but that he was also a collecting naturalist; and while he did not form in his lifetime, a complete collection of North American Birds eggs, yet many such specimens fell to his lot, and his collection of skins and mounted birds was well known, and very large.

 "Goose News."

April 14th an adult White-fronted Goose (*Anser Albifrons gambeli*) flew into the enclosure of about eight acres in which our wild geese are kept and lit. He was immediately attacked by a large Canada Gander and driven off

the earth and into the air again. After circling a few times he again lit. Ever since he has contentedly remained a semi-domesticated member of our flock apparently as tame as nearly any bird that we have. He flies about the place at will, over the fences, and lights where he pleases, but never goes far away, and will permit even strangers to walk up to within fifty feet of him while he stands quietly nipping the grass. All of which shows what a little kindness and a little protection will do for the wildest of our birds.

April 21st we received word of a strange bird that had been captured by a coal miner, and penned up some two miles southwest of Lacon. At the close of business we drove down and were more than surprised to find the strange bird to be a perfect, healthy specimen of the Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*). The description given us of his coming there was as follows:

A miner living about a mile west of the Illinois river in the edge of the timber, has a small enclosure around his house, in which there is some domestic poultry. One evening late, this goose lit among his chickens. It had been recently wing-tipped by some shooter evidently along the river. He was at once captured and the injured portion of the wing removed, which operation ended his ability to fly forever. He was later given to the man who had him when we first saw him. He had then been in confinement about ten days, and was already exceedingly tame. He is now our property, and seemingly perfectly contented with his new home, and his new band of associates—about fifty wild geese of eleven different varieties.

This is the second of these birds that the writer has any knowledge of ever having been in Marshall County. The first one having been killed by the writer just across the river from Lacon off of the edge of the ice in 1879.

Editor.

The Mourning Dove.

At Bloomfield, N. J.

In going over my notes for the last ten years, I find stray items on the nesting of the Mourning Dove in Northern New Jersey which might be of interest to the readers of THE OOLOGIST.

During the nesting season of 1903, I found on a heavily wooded hill in Pas-saic County, twenty-two nests of this species in small scrub pines. The Doves were very successful this season and reared twenty of these broods. The other two nests were destroyed by a heavy rain shortly after the eggs were laid. The birds, however, during the early fall were unmercifully slaughtered by pot hunters, who scoured this locality.

In 1904 only five nests were located and all of these broods were successfully reared. The birds disappeared about August 15th and were not again seen. I did not find a hunter with a dove or hear of any securing one this season.

In 1905 only one nest was found and the brood was killed by falling from the filmy structure which served as a nest.

In 1906 none was found but a number of birds were present throughout the season.

In 1907 but one nest was located and the brood of this died of starvation owing to the parents having been killed by alien hunters shortly after the hatching of the eggs.

Since the fall of 1907 when a large flight was noted on September 18th until this year, only ten individuals have been seen or heard throughout northern New Jersey, and not a nest found either during the nesting season or afterwards.

On July 2nd of this year a pair located a nest in a pine near where the colony of 1903 was found and success-

fully reared a brood. This family remained in the vicinity until August 28th. This, indeed, was a welcome return of this species to this county and it is sincerely hoped that their reappearance in this section will be permanent.

L. S. Kohler.

Night Herons Are Found.

For the past few weeks people residing near Rowand's Grove near the village of Sidell, have heard the peculiar cry of a bird, the shrill notes of which they could not place, it being neither the cry of the boding owl nor the plaintive note of the whippoorwill. Finally Mr. Rowand asked Mr. Hess, the bird man of Philo, to go over and investigate with the result that that gentleman pronounced it to be night herons, or qua-birds as they are sometimes called. These birds are very rare to this latitude, rarely known to breed here. However there are about the same number of them a short distance from Tuscola. These birds are migratory and may never come back again, though every effort is being made to protect them and to induce them to make their home there, though they are very shy and will not take the slightest rebuff without leaving at once. Mr. Hess, who is thoroughly acquainted with their habits, secured some of the heron eggs and has taken them to his home in Philo for careful preservation. Mr. Rowands is much pleased to learn the name of the birds and has posted due warning to would-be poachers.—Bloomington, Ill Pautograph, Aug. 10, 1910.



No. 99 Cerulean Warbler's nest 40 feet up.—June 10, 1910.

—Photo by C. F. Stone.



No. 100 Cerulean Warbler's nest 50 feet up.—May 31, 1909.

—Photo by C. F. Stone.

An Old Collecting Field.

By J. M. Carroll.

Some days ago J. J. Carroll and myself made a short visit to Refugio County, Texas. For a number of years J. J. Carroll visited this field year by year, and studied natural history in it as probably in no other county in the state. I myself have made many visits to that county, especially during the nesting seasons of the Raptorees, but J. J. visited it during all the collecting season. It used to be the best place for Caracaras, Black and Turkey Vultures, Krider Hawks and some others of the Raptorees I ever knew, but now it could never be made profitable to visit that field again for the purpose of collecting. So many changes have taken place; so much of the territory has been settled. Many of the ranchmen have positively forbidden even a man on foot and without a gun on their ground. Formerly it was easy to find twenty to forty pairs of Caracaras in one day. During our three days' stay we only saw one pair and secured no eggs. Heretofore it was easy to find forty sets of the various kind of birds in one or two days, but during this trip we found sets as follows: 326, 5 sets; 341, 1 set; 337a, 2 sets. The Turkey Vultures were not laying. We saw about three nests of the Great Horned Owl, but in every instance the young birds were very nearly half grown. We saw one other nest of the Krider Hawk but the eggs were too badly incubated to save. We found, however, one new species to that territory, that of the Curved-bill Thrasher. In twelve to fifteen years collecting in that county this is the first time a nest of this species has ever been found, and though it was so early we found two sets with three eggs each. We took only one set and that was very badly incubated. The

Mocking Birds were beginning to build. The Scissor Tails were just beginning to come in. We will probably never attempt to visit that field again. It was a great delight that J. J. and I could have the pleasure of a little outing together again. For a number of years we were partners. He is my nephew. While yet a baby he was given to me to raise and we love each other as dearly as father and son. He no longer does any of this kind of work and I have very little opportunity for anything of the kind. Egg collecting in Texas is nothing like what it used to be. The law is now so strict that it is next to impossible to collect eggs at all except the Raptorees and a few others.

It will soon be so that Caracaras can not be obtained anywhere unless from Mexico. The prices on those eggs will have to be advanced, so also the Turkey Vultures unless they are far more numerous in other states than in this. I strongly favor our game laws in Texas for the protection of our birds, but we need some amendments which possibly may be put in in the near future. As it is now, most of the birds and eggs can not be collected even for scientific purposes.

Confusion.

We older bird students are constantly learning how great is the confusion, in the minds of younger students, regarding questions of racial distribution, with birds. In part this results from the expensiveness of the manuals that treat of distributional phenomena; in part from an indifference that results from isolation and lack of stimuli; and in large part from the multiplication of what Doctor Dwight has so happily termed, "millimeter races." Nevertheless, there are essential differences that no careful stu-

dent can afford to disregard. It is not always a question of a difference of a tone or two in color; nor yet of a constant difference of a thousandth of an inch in the length of a tarsus. In a note upon which I cannot, at this moment, lay my hands, a recent writer has aptly said; that if constant differences in habit and habitat are to be disregarded, in the differentiating of subspecies, all differentiation becomes mockery. As an example: the writer firmly believes in the validity-subspecific of the "Alma" (Olive-backed) Thrush of the Rocky Mountain Region. Fundamental differences of nesting habit maintain; and are entitled to consideration. (The story is, however, too long for telling, here and now.) But the moral is; that every observer should be doing stalwart and careful work in his own field. Where necessary, permits ought to be secured for the enabling of the taking of type-specimens, for the region in question; and vastly more of attention ought to be devoted, in our collecting, to biological phenomena than most of us were ever taught to devote, in our 'prentice days. Two lines of special study ought, at this very time, to be engaging the attention of bird students in most of the Southern States, namely, the establishing of the southern boundry line of the breeding Range of the Robin; and the establishment of corresponding metes and bounds for the various races of the Seaside Sparrows of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Right here, alone, is ample and most delightful scope for an entire season's study, on the part of young students that are favorably situated, with reference to these two Genera. And surely, not one of the older members of the Oological Fraternity that have grown up on The Oologist but will cheerfully render all help in their power concerning such

matters. Meanwhile, such young students of bird life as can afford it ought to buy and critically study the Check List of 1910. (As every one knows, the Check List now is, and always must be, "in solution"; yet it is, in itself, a real solution of many and intricate problems.)

P. B. Peabody.

Unusual Nesting of the Chipping Sparrow.

On September 1, 1906, while my Uncle Albert Miller was removing the dried bunches of peppers from the walls of a wagon shed on his farm at Sandiford, Philadelphia County, Pa., where they hung for almost a year, he discovered in one of the bunches, a Chipping Sparrow's nest containing young almost fledged. He left the clump containing the nest undisturbed until the young had flown. The nest was not far inside of the shed, which had the front uncovered; was close to the ceiling and the wall, well hidden in the dry cluster, and twenty feet from the ground. The shed adjoins the truck house and was used daily.

For three years the Chippies have nested in the pepper plants hung up every fall to dry and preserve in the wagon shed, but never as late as this. Formerly they bred in the honeysuckle vines that used to cover the porch of the house, but since its removal, they resorted to the pepper plants, rather than desert the farm house where they had nested for years for there were no other suitable places for them to nest close to the house except in big trees (maple) and why they should prefer the pepper plants to fruit trees not far away from the residence, is best known to the birds.

But now, after 1906, the Chippy

does not nest near the house. Perhaps the house-loving pair died and their kindred prefer more isolated places.

R. F. Miller,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Wisconsin Hash.

In THE OOLOGIST, page 92, vol. 26, is an article on Swifts roosting in chimneys, in which the editor seems to think it strange that the Swift chose the chimney coated with soot in preference to the clean one. I think it was because the Swift in roosting could not cling to a clean chimney, and would necessarily have to have the soot, which is porous, for a foot hold.

We understand that at the last session of the Rock Co. board of Wisconsin, that they decided to discontinue the bounty on Crows and Hawks.

Forty years ago January 27, 1871, a Robin was reported in a yard in Janesville, Wis.

On Christmas Day we tramped for over three hours in the country and the only bird we saw was a single Downy Woodpecker.

A Robin was seen, so it is reported, by a Rock County farmer this week—February, 1911, probably about the 18th, which was a pleasant spring-like day.

A young sportsman in the town of Milton, Wis., was fined \$25 for shooting quail out of season. Quail are protected for a term of years.

The Board of Education at Glen Ridge, N. J., has offered a series of prizes to the student who first saw a Robin this spring.

George W. H. von Burgh.

"Campbellites."

Mr. E. W. Campbell, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, reports seeing a flock of nine Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona verpertina vespestina*) at his

home, February 22d. This is a record for Luzerne County, Pennsylvania so far as we know.

He also reports in his collection, a Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) in full summer breeding plumage. It was killed by a laborer out of season, and was one of the pair that remained to breed, building its nest on Thompson's Island, and the female succeeded in raising the two young after the death of the male. The nest was found under driftwood on the edge of the island.

The Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus holboelli*) occurs at Pittston nearly every winter.

February 28th he reports a Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*) brought to him by a boy who found it dead in the woods near his home.

In conclusion, Campbell laments as follows—and we join him to the full extent—"There is not much woods left here any more; everything is going to H—".

The Plume Hunters.

By R. Ross Riley.

One of the most vital questions which confronts the world today is the preservation of the feathered tribes. There is no question that birds are the best friends of mankind, and if, by any unforeseen disaster, calamity should overtake and destroy these denizens of the air, in an incredibly short time the earth would be infested with insects of every description.

These lowly creatures, in spite of all the scientific appliances that man could bring to bear upon them, would soon destroy all the vegetation, and man, deprived of this, would turn to the animal world for his sole subsis-

tence. But the animals, without grass, trees, grains or roots, would be starved to death. Then man would gnaw hungrily at old chunks of rotten wood, and at last would come the indescribable horrors of cannibalism, when man would kill and eat raw his weaker companions, and these gone, he would die, and leave the world to the dirt-eating worms.

Woman, the gentlest of the human race, is one of the greatest enemies of birds, because they persist in wearing brilliant plumes and mounted birds on their hats. Listen:

On the topmost branches of a great tree in a southern marsh, sits a proud, beautiful White Heron. A plume hunting party, consisting of several cruel, heartless apologies for men, is passing and, attracted by the great white plumes, that grow only in the mating season, they shoot, and the poor bird comes crashing to the ground. The rare, beautiful plumes are plucked from the bird, and the lifeless body left, cold and stiff, on the ground.

Deeper in the forest is the nest of the slaughtered bird, and the three or four young herons, weak and helpless, lay there for days without food, or the protection of the warm body of the mother bird when the cold night winds sweep through the forests, chilling their naked little bodies to the marrow. At every sound their hungry mouths open wide, only to close again in despair. They are deserted by the world, and soon their little bodies shall lie, withered and lifeless, in order that the heartless desires of some rich woman shall be satisfied.

Friends, listen: Only a few years ago the White Heron was a very common bird in the south; today, it is on the verge of extinction. And it is not the only one, for thousands of song birds are killed daily by these unscrupulous, law-breaking plume hunters.

Compared to them, the night-riders of Kentucky were gentlemen, for they sought to destroy only the tobacco crop, while the fiendish bird-slayers destroy at the same time all the crops of the world, and cause drought, famine and pestilence.

Friends and fellow bird lovers, can nothing be done to enforce the laws of the land, that this cruel and wanton slaughtering may be stopped, and the terrible menacing spectre of famine downed?

A Double Egg.

A Streator paper relates that a man residing there has a buff cochin hen that recently laid an egg of mammoth size weighing four and a half ounces. The egg when placed in an ordinary water glass extends about three-eighths of an inch above the rim of the glass. The circumference around the center is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the diameter is slightly more than two inches. It was found upon breaking the egg that it contained in addition to a yolk and a white a second perfectly formed egg of ordinary size. The second egg had a hard shell and contained a perfect yolk and white. If this be true, as far as known this is the second egg of this kind ever found. R. M. Barnes, of this city, has a similar one which was found by an old German lady in Steuben township several years ago, and accidentally discovered by him before being destroyed.—Lacon Democrat.

Since the above was printed we have received another of the same kind. It was taken on the farm of County Surveyor Turner of Putnam County, Ill., and given to us.

If our readers know of any other double shelled eggs in existence, please notify us.—Editor.



No. 68 Nest and Eggs of Carolina Rail at Talmage Hill, Conn., May 30, 1909.

—Photo by Paul G. Howes.

Wild Pigeon Eggs.

Much has been said about the Passenger Pigeon, commonly called Wild Pigeon. About eighteen months ago I described a set that was collected by L. Y. Mason for F. T. Pember of Granville, New York on May 3, 1878 and contained two eggs. Now the contention among a lot of writers and "observers" is, that this Pigeon only lays one egg. As I never saw one alive, I cannot say from personal observation, but have been wondering if the single birds and eggs seen in nests were not what was left of a once full set of two. Where such immense flocks of birds perched amongst the limbs and around the flimsy nests, combined with the elements, it is a wonder to me that either a single egg or bird would be left in some nests. And as all doves and pigeons lay two eggs to a set, it looks reasonable to believe that two eggs constitute a set.

Mr. Pember writes me that he has seen many a nest with two eggs in it.

Wm. B. Crispin, Salem, N. J.

Chestnut-sided Warbler.

(*Dendroica pensilvanica*)

On the 2d of June, 1905, while traversing one of the low hills at the northern end of Passaic County, New Jersey, and west of Greenwood Lake, I located in a swamp huckleberry bush the nest of a Chestnut-sided Warbler, (*Dendroica pensilvanica*) containing a single egg.

It was cradled on a terminal branch of the bush about five feet from the ground and was so well concealed among the leaves as to be almost invisible except upon close scrutiny.

The nest was composed of strips of bark, coarse grasses and plant fibers, and was lined with plant down, fine grass and few horse hairs. The

single egg was clear white speckled with reddish-brown and chestnut especially at the larger end where the spots formed a wreath which encircled the egg.

Being located in the neighborhood during the whole month of June that year, I determined immediately to make daily observations of this nest and below are some of the things which I learned regarding the birds' habits while incubating and their methods of feeding and caring for their young.

The female was on the nest when discovered and the male about fifty feet off among the undergrowth singing his ecstatic melodies in his brightest vein.

On the second, third, fifth and sixth days after the discovery of this nest, eggs were deposited and were carefully protected by the female almost wholly during the incubating period. The male was found on the nest on the seventh and tenth days after the last egg was laid and at other times busily engaged in searching the shrubbery in the neighborhood for insects and worms which he carried to his little mate at intervals ranging from five to twelve minutes during the periods of observations.

On the 18th of June three of the eggs hatched and on the 19th the other two broke through shells. Both parents began immediately after the last chick was out to provide subsistence for their offspring and during the first two days it was rare when one or the other was not at the nest side with some morsel of food for the young. On the 3d and 4th days, the male's ardor had much abated and he only visited the nest about every fifteen minutes and on the sixth day did not come near the nest at all but remained about a hundred feet off in the undergrowth.

Whenever I approached within this distance of the nest he became very conspicuous and would try his best to attract my attention away from his treasures. But when he found his methods were of no avail, he would suddenly disappear and be heard chirping softly a short distance off. The female, after her mate's interest had subsided, began to search all the more industriously and brought food almost every two or three moments whenever observations were being made. I spent four hours of each day near the nest at periods ranging from sunrise to sunset and at all times she was continually coming with food and carrying away the excrement of the young which she dropped about twenty feet off. As the young gained strength her labors were necessarily increased and on the tenth, eleventh and twelfth days at many times she was almost beside herself when the youngsters would indulge in family jars and chamber from the nest on the surrounding branches teetering about until she could push them, by main force, back into the nest. On the thirteenth day the brood left the nest and were not again seen.

Louis S. Kohler.

Florida Notes.

Donald J. Nicholson reports, "White Herons are becoming very prolific breeders this season. A nest containing eight eggs, all fresh, was found, and it is safe to say that I shall retain them.

On April 2d a Wood Ibis rookery was visited, and I was much disappointed at finding all the eggs hatched with the exception of three nests. Two of these sets were pipped and young coming through the shell. The other set of two was found to be infertile upon blowing them.

Personal.

Stanley G. Jewett returned April 11th from a trip to Venezuela and Columbia, South America with Frank M. Chapman and others in the interest of the Museum of Natural History of New York. He says among other things:

"We got a fine lot of material, and some entirely new stuff."

Prof Harlan E. Hall of Mansfield, Ohio, is preparing a volume on the identification of birds. The well-known ability of Professor Hall is a guarantee of the quality and reliability of the work.

E. R. Adams formerly of Canton, Ornithologist and Taxidermist has moved his residence to Medfield, Mass., P. O. Box 552.

FOR SALE. — Canadian Entomologist, Vols. XXXIX and XLI. Per Vol. 50c. Journal of Economic Entomology, Vols. II and III; per Vol. \$1. W. L. BURNETT, Fort Collins, Colo. [1]

BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. — I offer 170 back numbers Oologist, copies 37 other publications, Ridgway's Hummingbirds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, Jr., 235 South Colorado St., Los Angeles, Cal. [2]

WANTED.—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. CAMPBELL, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

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"The Condor"

A Magazine of Western Ornithology

Edited by J. GRINNELL.

Associate Editors:

Harry S. Swarth, Robt. B. Rockwell

"Official Organ of the Cooper Ornithological Club."

VOL. XIII, 1911,

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Sparrows of North America

IN COLOR

Bird-Lore for January-February (Vol. XII, No. 1) contains colored figures of the Grasshopper, Henslow's Baird's and LeComie's Sparrows.

The series was begun in Bird-Lore for November-December, where the Chipping, Field, Tree, Clay-colored and Brewer's Sparrows were figured.

The demand for December, 1909, Bird-Lore has so exceeded our estimate that, in spite of the fact that we printed an unusually large edition, the supply is now exhausted. We will, however, send a copy of the Sparrow plate (the first of the Sparrows of North America in color) which appeared in that number, to all subscribers to Bird-Lore for 1910 (Vol. XII), in order that their series of these plates may be complete.

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I want the many issues of the following Ornithological publications for cash. Please look your old magazines over carefully and if you have any of these, write me at once.

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The Maine O. & O.
The Oologist of Utica, New York.
The Oologist Advertiser.
The Oologist's Exchange.
The Owl.
The Oologist's Journal.
The Ornithologist and Botanist.
Journal Maine Ornithological society
The Stormy Petrel.
Bird News.
The Wilson Bulletin,—Nos. 6, 7, 8.
The Wilson Journal, Vol. 3.
The Wilson Quarterly,—Nos. 3, 4, of Vol. 4.

In case you have a complete file or odd volumes of any of the foregoing dissiderata and are unwilling to break your file or complete volumes, but are willing to sell such complete file or odd volumes of the above that I want, write me and send me your price of such complete file or odd volumes.

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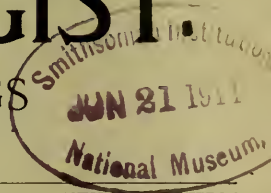
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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS
TAXIDERMY



VOL. XXVIII. No. 6. ALBION, N. Y., JUNE 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 287

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc. inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

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Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oölogist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 287 your subscription expires with this issue. 281 your subscription expired with December issue 1910. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

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In answering advertisements in these columns mention "THE OÖLOGIST," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

WANTED.—A few good skins of the Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*) Thayer Museum, Lancaster, Mass.

WANTED.—A few good skins of the Dakota Song Sparrow, (*Melospiza melodia juddi*) THAYER MUSEUM, Lancaster, Mass.

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WANTED.—Steven's pocket shot gun. Also A 1 sets with good data. Offer mounted birds, skins, and eggs personally taken. Will collect shrews and small mammals and mount them if desired. FRANKLIN J. SMITH, P. O. Box 98, Eureka, Cal. [1]

FOR SALE.—First class mounted birds at reasonable price. Am overstocked. Particularly on waterfowl. KARL W. KANMANN, Taxidermist, 2457 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. (6-11)

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In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

EGGS IN SETS.—I want eggs in sets and am in the market for from one set to entire collections. Cash. R. L. MORE, Vernon, Texas. (5-11)

FOR EXCHANGE.—A. O. U. Nos. 206 single, 310b 1-10; 327 2-2; 330 1-4. J. B. ELLIS, Everglade, Fla. [1]

WANTED.—Sets of 351, 352, 352a, 206, and many common sets; have to offer choice sets 679 1-4, 417 1-2, 419 1-2, 337, 339, 375, 263, 261, 273 and many other choice sets; send list and receive mine. RAY DINSMORE, Perry, Ohio

FOR EXCHANGE.—Fine sets of Least Tern, Black Skimmer, Louisiana Heron, Wayne's Clapper Rail, Florida Burrowing Owl, and others. For particulars address W. W. WORTHINGTON, Shelter Island Heights, New York.

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EGGS, Continued.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One set of Eleven Wood Duck, taken in 1904 by Verdi Burtch in New York for a good set of three of Golden Eagle. This duck is rapidly becoming extinct and these eggs are now rarely offered. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

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EXCHANGE.—A fine series of ten of the Pallas Murre from Cape Hope, Alaska. I want 188, 332, 343, 348, 362, 364 and many others. D. E. BROWN, 6044 1st Ave., No. W, Sta. F. Seattle, Wash.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Personally taken recently in Lower California. Fine sets of Xanthus Murrelet, Black Petrel, Socorro Petrel; also Heermann's Gull and Blue-footed Booby. Want only absolutely perfect sets and skins. Water birds preferred. PINGREE I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Cal.

I took beautiful series of Colema Boat-tail while in Mexico. Who wants any? H. H. BAILEY, Newport News, Va., Box 154. (1)

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Have several fine sets of Sandhill Crane collected this season to exchange for sets of Wilson's Snipe, Golden Eagle, etc. Blown with splendid holes. \$3.50 per egg. D. J. NICHOLSON, Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

Have a lot of books, sporting magazines and fishing tackle for sale, or exchange for relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark. (1)

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FOR SALE.—Egg cabinet and small ornithological library, entire or parts, for best offers. Lists on application. GEORGE W. H. SOELNER, 3436 17th St., N. W. Washington, D. C. (1)

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I will give \$1.00 for No. 6 of Vol. 5 of THE OOLOGIST in the original covers and in good condition. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

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WANTED.—Back numbers of The Auk, Nuttall's Bulletin and other bird magazines, also on insects. Have numbers to exchange. G. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

WANTED.—Books on birds. Will pay a reasonable cash price for those that I desire. State title and author, condition, etc. CHAS. F. CARR, (Personal), New London, Wis.

FOR SALE.—In perfect condition, "The North American Birds" by Henry Nehrling. German text, cloth bound, gilt edge, 668 pages and 36 plates, showing 137 species in natural color. Original price \$15. Sells for \$7. ERICH DIETRICH, Canby, Oregon.

BIRD-LORE AND OOLOGIST WANTED.—I will give highest market values, cash or exchange, for Bird-Lore Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, with index; Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2; and Vol. 7, No. 1; or bound volumes of Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 7. Send your list of oologist previous to No. 222. CHAS. A. HEWLETT, Woodmere, N. Y.

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BIRD MAGAZINES.—I have about 500 old bird magazines for exchange, including complete volumes of Auk, Condor, Nidiologist, Osprey, Oregon Naturalist, and odd numbers of all of these. W. LEE CHAMBERS, 1226 11th St., Santa Monica, Cal.

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WANTED.—The Bulletin of the Cooper O. Club Vol. I complete; Wilson Bulletin Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 24 for cash. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 98 Watsessing Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED.—Robert Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America; Parts 2, 3, and 4. Paper cover preferred. OSCAR T. WILLARD, Jr., 5481 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED.—The following back numbers of THE OOLOGIST for the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Vol. 2, No. 2; Vol. 3, No. 4; Vol. 5, No. 6; Vol. 6, No. 4; Vol. 13, No. 5; Vol. 14, No. 3 and 10. Vol. 15, No. 7. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

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WANTED.—Antelope horns either pairs or singles; state price in first letter. Also some large Arizona cactus root for souvenirs. SAM'L HUNSINGER, Taxidermist, Secor, Ill. (1)

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IMPORTED COCOONS.—Atlas, Mylitta, Royley, Selene, Trifen-estrata and other Indian pupae for Regalis, Versicolora and other desirable native pupae and eggs. JAMES L. MITCHELL, Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED.—Bird Books in good second-hand condition. Will pay reasonable cash price or give many desirable things in exchange for books I can use. E. F. POPE, 1305 Nevada Ave., Trinidad, Colo. (1)

FOR SALE.—Canadian Entomologist, Vols. XXXIX and XLI. Per Vol. 50c. Journal of Economic Entomology, Vols. II and III; per Vol. \$1. W. L. BURNETT, Fort Collins, Colo. (1)

MISCELLANEOUS

A \$24 pearl ring for sale cheap or will exchange for Indian relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark. (1)

A 60-foot trammel net used three nights; cost \$10. Will take \$6 or exchange for relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark.

BOOKS

BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—I offer 170 back numbers Oologist, copies 37 other publications, Ridgway's Hummingbirds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, JR., 235 S. Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal. (1)

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NOTICE!

I cannot give any attention to Birds Egg exchanges until after July 4th next. If you have anything to offer send me your list and I will reply after that date. I have many very desirable duplicates. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

The Oologist is gaining new subscribers
every month. Our friends are doing A I
work to keep up the subscription list and
extend the influence of this, the only Birds'
Egg Magazine in all America. We thank
you. In store we have much good news
for our readers and friends and we think
some surprises.

The Oologist.

THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 6. ALBION, N. Y. JUNE 15, 1911. WHOLE NO. 287

Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.



No. 51. O. E. Baynard of Florida

The foregoing half tone is a good likeness of O. E. Baynard, so well known to our readers. Mr. Baynard is one of the leading ornithologists and oologists of the state of Florida, being one of the few to whom is intrusted a state license for the collection of birds, nests and eggs. In the identification of his specimens is absolutely accurate, and in the preparation is unexcelled. He is now the Audubon warden in charge of the Bird Island reserve in Indian River; perhaps the best known Brown Pelican nesting ground in the world. Mr. Baynard frequently enlightens the readers of the *Oologist* through our columns.

Book Reviews.

The Home Life Of The Golden Eagle, by H. B. MacPherson, with 32 mounted plates, Second Revised Edition; published in 1910 at five shillings net, by Witherly & Co., 326 High Holborn, London, W. C.

This volume consists of the story of the home life of a pair of Golden Eagles discovered in a wild deer forest situated in the heart of the Grampian Range. Forty-five pages are occupied in telling the story of this pair of birds, and their home. The same being accompanied by a collection of 32 mounted photographs detailing with the camera this nest as it looked from the time it first contained two eggs, until the one young eaglet that reached maturity left the nest. It is indeed not only an interesting but a splendid delineation of the home life of these magnificent birds, and is well worthy of a place in the library of all ornithologists who are interested in the eagle family.

The immense volume of labor necessary to the procurement of this series of photographs can only be appreciated by one who has endeavored to do bird photography.

The author and the publishers alike are to be congratulated upon having added in a substantial manner to the sum total of knowledge relating to this bird.

Birds of South Carolina, by Arthur T. Wayne, edited by Paul M. Rea, Director of the Charleston Museum, and published as contribution from the Charleston Museum "I," 1910.

Arthur T. Wayne's name is sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness and accuracy of this publication, consisting of 254 pages, every page of which is stored with desirable and scientific information relative to the birds of South Carolina. The arrangement consists of a map of the state;

an introduction by Paul M. Rea, which is largely in the nature of a review of the ornithology relating to the birds of that state, followed by a list of 309 species. To which is added an annotated list of 28 additional species of the interior of the state, and a hypothetical list of 22 species, and an addenda list of 11 species, closing with a bibliography of the ornithology of South Carolina.

This work is a splendid contribution to the knowledge of the science of ornithology of the territory which it covers, and we believe it a safe prediction to hazard the statement that it will long remain the standard work on the birds of the state of South Carolina.

Photography for Bird Lovers. This splendid little volume of 126 pages by Bentley Beetham, published by Witherby & Company, 326 High Holborn, W. C. London, England, at 5 shillings net, and containing 16 full page plates of far more than usual merit, is at hand, and is truly a guide to the Photography of the birds.

The nine chapters devoted to the following titles, Introductory, Apparatus, Nest-Photography, Photographing Young birds, Photographing by the Stalking Method, Photographing by the Concealment Method, Photographing by Concealment and Artificial Attraction, Photographing by Rope-work on the Cliff-face, The photography of Birds in Flight, Bird-photography in Colour and in Cinematography, Photographing birds in Captivity.

It is well worth the study of any person desiring to go into this most entertaining and attractive amusement, and the publishers are to be complimented upon the unusually high character not only of the illustrations but the text of the work itself.

Black Necked Stilts.

In the December number of THE OOLOGIST of 1909 there is an article on *Himantopus mexicanus* and *rallus obsoletus*. I think I might add a few details there.

True enough last year, Mr. Shepardson was lucky enough to find a set of (*Himantopus mexicanus*) Black-necked Stilt, but this year, Mr. J. K. Snyder and myself have been more fortunate.

On May 22, Mr. Snyder and I visited the slough for the sole purpose of finding sets of these waders. As soon as we came within 200 yards of their nesting grounds, a small flock arose from the mud and began circling and screaming around our heads.

The ground from which they flew was covered with an inch or more of water with a few little piles of mud sticking out of the water. This was all overgrown with a stiff wiry grass, with only a few bare places. We decided to search this field which contained six or seven acres, by going back and forth, keeping about eight feet apart, so as to cover the ground fairly well. A half hour's search revealed two sets of four eggs. Both sets were laid on a few decayed sticks pressed into the bare mud.

As we felt satisfied with our find we decided to hunt down the slough. We came to the same place where the set had been taken the year before, but this year, there was less vegetation and here we found many sets of four eggs. These nests were built in the same manner and in identical positions as the first two sets.

On the way down to this place from where we found our first sets of black necked stilts, I found two sets of Florida Gallinule, 1-10 and 1-9. The set of 1-10 was placed over eighteen inches of water on the edge of a tall clump of tules, the bird flushed attracting attention to the nest. The

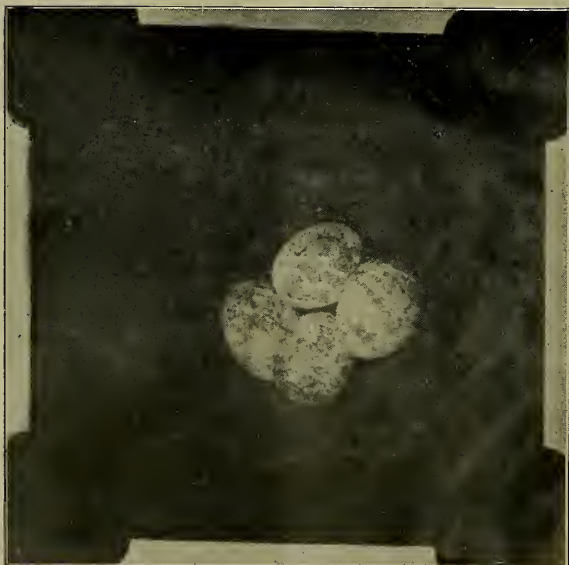
other set was floating over two feet of water and held by a few small tules about a foot and a half high. Both nests were identical, being made of green and half dried young tules well cupped, and about six inches thick when wet; the nest was collected and shrank, losing its cupped shape when dry.

The set that Mr. Shepardson found in 1909 and which he said was California Clapper Rails, was found not more than 100 yards from the place where I found the set of 1-10. I saw the set he took, before he collected them, and being the first set I had ever seen of these eggs *in situ*. I remembered them distinctly, and they were about the same as the set I took, which are Florida Gallinule. Mr. Snyder collected several sets of California Clapper Rails in the vicinity of San Francisco in the earlier part of the season. He was kind enough to give me a set and when I compared them with my sets of Florida Gallinule, I find that they were just as different as day and night. Also it is but rarely that California Clapper Rails built on fresh water ponds or marshes; that is, like nigger Slough. I am pretty sure that the set that Mr. Shepardson collected is not California Clapper Rail, but Florida Gallinule.

RICHARD M. PEREZ,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Stork.

A Stork appeared at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hunt, of Graniteville, Illinois, and left Leland Hopkins Hunt, weight nine pounds. The visit we have no doubt is the first result of inspiration received as the result of perusal of these chaste columns. Brothers Hunt and wife are staunch friends of our little journal, and very devoted bird students. Congratulations.



—Photo by O. E. Baynard

No. 52. Nest and Eggs of Florida Wren

A Black Duck's Odd Mishap.

While hunting at Sager's Pond in Passaic Co., N. J., on November 19, 1910, I came upon a flock of six Black Ducks at the northern end of the pond. The birds, with the exception of one, arose when I approached within two hundred feet and flew off in a northerly direction. The one which remained was also trying its best to get away, but was apparently held by something underneath the surface of the pond. Upon first sight I assumed it was entangled in some submerged bush or water plant and would presently release itself and be off to join its fellows. But to my great surprise it still continued to battle with its invisible enemy and was drawn below the surface and again appeared about twenty feet away after an elapse of five minutes. The bird by this time appeared about half exhausted. It was drawn below twice again and the last time it came up it was within ten feet of the shore in about a foot of water. I then found that an eighteen-inch pickerel was fast to its right foot and from all indications there appeared but little hope of the bird releasing itself as the fish's teeth were firmly imbedded in the web of the duck's foot. After struggling in the shallow water for about two minutes, the pickerel finally conquered and began making for deeper water. I immediately sprang into the pond and seized the pair and brought them to shore. The duck was so exhausted from its odd experience, that it expired a few minutes after landing. The pickerel, however, still hung on to its rival with a greater display of tenacity than I have ever witnessed in this species before, and only released its hold when nearly dead. The bird was a full grown male and was about as fine a specimen as has ever come to my attention.

Louis S. Kohler.

Nelson's Sparrow and Dunlin.

On the night of May 26, 1904, we had a continuous performance of heavy thunderstorms. Next day was windy and cloudy.

While walking along the river bank at town, I saw two shore birds standing on a piece of drift at the water's edge. Taking them for Spottedts or Solitaries, I didn't notice them closely until very near; then I saw that they looked odd. About that time they became very much alarmed and started off. I then saw their red backs and as they turned saw their black bellies, and knew they were Dunlins, and the only ones I ever saw here.

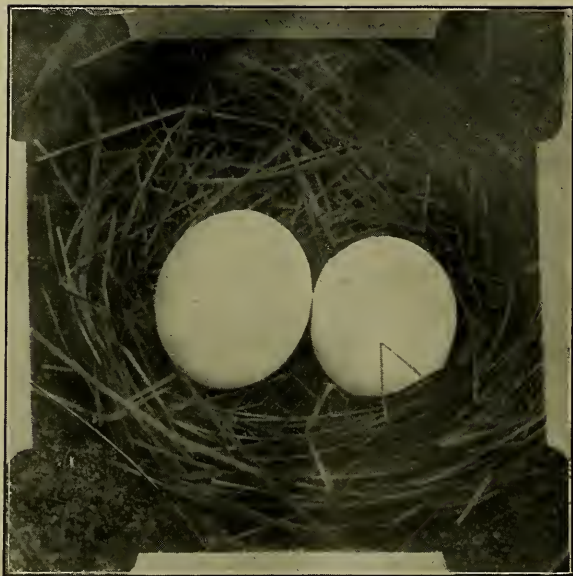
Hustling home I got my gun and hunted down the river carefully for three miles, but failed to find them.

At a pond where I looked I flushed a sparrow from some long grass and experience at Erie, Pa., with the Nelson's caused me to follow up and shoot the bird when it again arose. As I had suspected, it proved to be Nelson's and a male in full dress.

These are only records for these birds at this place.

R. B. SIMPSON,
Warren, Pa.

It was our desire to devote this issue of THE OOLOGIST to the Fly-catcher family as June is the fly-catcher month; but owing to scarcity of material, we were unable so to do. By the time this issue reaches you, Mr. Reader, the oological season for 1911 will be about over, and we trust you will give our readers the benefit of your observations. Copy is always in demand in this office.



—Photo by O. E. Baynard

No. 53. Nest and Eggs of Ground Dove

Natural Size

The Birds of Bernardsville, N. J.

By John Dryden Kuser.

This list comprises what I personally have seen, or know of positively having been seen by others at Bernardsville, N. J., or within a radius of five miles, (air line). I have been studying birds for the last two or three years, though I casually noticed them, and had them pointed out to me for some years before. A large part of the list comprises birds seen at a lake, about four miles from Bernardsville, with a creek running in at the upper end, on the shores of which are grasses, willows, alders, reeds, etc., and back of which is a small swamp. The following is the order in which they run from abundant to very rare; abundant, very common, common, plentiful, quite common, not uncommon, tolerably common, frequent (and often seen), uncommon, infrequent, occasional, rare, scarce, and very scarce. S. R., P. R., W. V., and S. & F.—Summer Resident, Permanent Resident, Winter Visitor, and Spring and Fall. The list is in the order of the "Am. Ornithologist's Union check-list."

Herring Gull—One caught in Jan., 1911

Horned Grebe—Rare, only seen once in fall of 1910, a female.

Mallard—Six seen on lake in Dec., 1909; several seen at lake from early spring until late fall of 1910. Liberated three years before.

Canada Goose—One seen on lake in Dec., 1909, several reports of flocks during spring and fall of 1910.

Bittern—One seen at lake in early Sept., 1910.

Great-Blue Heron—One or more pairs nested at lake during Summer of 1909, frequently seen during 1910.

Marsh Hawk—Occasionally seen in Summer.

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Occasionally
Red-tailed Hawk—An uncommon P. R. seen.

Red-shouldered Hawk—Occasional.

Broad-winged Hawk—Rare, once in 1910, during summer.
mer or fall of 1909.

Spotted Sandpiper—Common at lake in summer of 1909; also seen in several other places, several seen at lake in spring 1910, a pair and two young seen in June, 1910.

Killdeer—Two lived in a meadow (about two miles from Bernardsville) during summer of 1909, seen once in fall of 1910, on a sand-bar at lake.

Bob-white—Formerly common, but now scarce.

Ruffed Grouse—Scarce.

Ring-necked Pheasant and Common Pheasant—24 liberated in spring of 1909; three in spring of 1909, now occasionally seen, several pairs bred in 1909.

Mourning Dove—Common S. R.

Turkey Vulture—Common S. R.

Green Heron—Several times four birds seen at lake, and one pair seen several times in a small swamp, during summer of 1909; six birds seen commonly at lake in 1910. Last record for fall of 1910, Oct. 10.

Black-crowned Night Heron—Occasionally seen during summer, and often in spring of 1910, adults and immature.

Coot—Rare, seen once in fall of 1910, together with Mallards, and Horned Grebe.

Woodcock—Fairly plentiful in swamp.

Yellow Legs—Seen during May, 1910.

Upland Plover—A small flock seen flying overhead, once during sum-

- Bald Eagle**—Seen several times during spring and summer of 1908, once in 1909, and one was reported in 1910.
- Duck Hawk**—Rare.
- Sparrow Hawk**—Common.
- Osprey**—One pair often seen at lake in spring, summer and fall of 1910.
- Saw-whet Owl**—One found on a rail fence on Nov. 23d, 1910.
- Screech Owl**—Only occasionally heard, but probably tolerably common.
- Yellow bellied Sapsucker**—A few seen every spring and fall.
- Black billed Cuckoo**—Seen once in 1907 or 1908.
- Belted Kingfisher**—A pair lived at lake in summers of 1909 and 1910; one bird stayed until Dec. 23d, 1909 and one to November 18th, 1910. Occasionally elsewhere.
- Hairy Woodpecker**—Occasional.
- Downy Woodpecker**—Very common P. R.
- Yellow billed Cuckoo**—Occasionally in 1910, usually more common.
- Red Headed Woodpecker**—Rare, more common in adjacent localities.
- Northern Flicker**—Very common S. R., rare in winter, nests often found.
- Whippoorwill**—Very rare S. R.
- Nighthawk**—Occasionally S R several small flocks seen in fall of 1909.
- Chimney Swift**—Common S. R.
- Ruby throated Hummingbird**—Common S. R. in 1910, females arrived several days before males. A nest found in 1909.
- Kingbird**—Common S. R., a nest in 1910.
- Crested Flycatcher**—Tolerably common S. R.
- Phoebe**—Very common S. R., nests often found.
- Wood Pewee**—Common S. R. A nest found.
- Acadian Flycatcher**—One seen in 1909. Heard and seen.
- Least Flycatcher**—Common S. R.
- Horned Lark**—Rare.
- Blue Jay**—Rare except in a certain wood until 1910; but during 1910 it was common.
- Crow**—Abundant. P. R.
- Startling**—First appeared in 1909, one pair. About 6 or 8 seen several times in 1910.
- Bobolink**—Rare, common in 1909 in two stretches of meadows.
- Cowbird**—Common, S. R.
- Red winged Blackbird**—Common in swamps in summer.
- Meadowlark**—Common, S. R.
- Orchard Oriole**—Uncommon, S. R.
- Baltimore Oriole**—Common, S. R. nests often found.
- Rusty Blackbird**—Spring and fall migrant.
- Purple Grackle**—Common, S. R.
- Bronzed Grackle**—Rare.
- Purple Finch**—Uncommon, common in fall of 1910.
- Crossbill**—Rare.
- White winged Crossbill**—Very rare, a flock in fall of 1908.
- Redpoll**—Rare, usually, though in winter of 1910, (Dec.); a flock of about 100 lived in birch trees for two weeks.
- Goldfinch**—Common, S. R., uncommon in winter.
- Pine Siskin**—Usually uncommon, in fall of 1910 very common.
- Snow Bunting**—Rare, but some winters several flocks have been seen.
- Eng. Sparrow**—Very abundant, P. R.
- Vesper Sparrow**—Common in fields in summer.
- Grasshopper Sparrow**—Quite common in fields in summer.
- White Crowned Sparrow**—Rare, 2 or 3 stayed for about two or three weeks in spring of 1910. Sang full song several times.
- White throated Sparrow**—Common, W. V.
- Tree Sparrow**—Not uncommon, W. V.

- Chipping Sparrow—Abundant, S. R., nests often found.
- Field Sparrow—Common, S. R., in fields and vicinity.
- Slate colored Junco—Abundant, W. V.
- Song Sparrow—Abundant, S. R., uncommon in winter.
- Swamp Sparrow—Tolerably common in swamps.
- Fox Sparrow—Tolerably spring and fall migrant.
- Towhee—Quite common, S. R.
- Cardinal—Four lived at lake in summer of 1910, 2 in fall of 1910, and 6 seen about Christmas of 1909.
- Rose breasted Grosbeak—Uncommon, S. R.
- Indigo Bunting—Tolerably common, S. R.
- Scarlet Tanager—Common, S. R.
- Purple Martin—Very rare, only seen once in a flock in 1907 or 1908.
- Cliff Swallow—Uncommon, S. R.
- Barn Swallow—Not uncommon, S. R.
- Tree Swallow—Tolerably common in spring and fall.
- Bank Swallow—Formerly tolerably common, near ponds; but now quite rare.
- Rough winged Swallow—Two seen in spring of 1910 at lake.
- Cedar Waxwing—Occasional, one or more pairs nested at lake.
- Northern Shrike—One caught in a barn in winter of 1910, and one seen on Dec. 26, 1910.
- Red-eyed Vireo—Common, S. R. nests found.
- Philadelphia Vireo—Rare, one seen in fall of 1910.
- Warbling Vireo—Rare.
- Yellow throated Vireo—Common, S. R.
- Blue headed Vireo—Rare, only seen once in 1906 or 1907 or 1908.
- White eyed Vireo—Not uncommon in swamps at lake in spring of 1910.
- Black & White Warbler—Common, S. R.
- Blue winged Warbler—Rare. Seen and heard at lake.
- Nashville Warbler—Very rare, migrant seen twice.
- Nor Parula Warbler—Tolerably common, S. R.
- Yellow Warbler—Tolerably common, S. R.
- Black throated Blue Warbler—Tolerably common spring and fall. Migrant.
- Myrtle Warbler—Very common spring and fall migrant. Rare in winter.
- Magnolia Warbler—Tolerably common S. & F. Migrant.
- Chestnut sided Warbler—Tolerably common. S. R.
- Bay breasted Warbler—Rare.
- Black-poll Warbler—Usually common, S. & F., migrant; during fall of 1910 very rare.
- Blackburnian Warbler—Rare, S. & F. Migrant.
- Black throated Green Warbler—Common, S. & F. Migrant
- Pine Warbler—Rare, S. & F.; migrant.
- Yellow Palm Warbler—Occasional in spring and fall.
- Ovenbird—Common, S. R.
- Water Thrush—Rare, S. & F., migrant.
- Louisiana Water Thrush—An uncommon S. R.
- Connecticut Warbler—Rare.
- Mourning Warbler—Rare.
- Md. Yellow throat—Common S. R.
- Yellow Breasted Chat—Infrequent.
- Hooded Warbler—Rare, only seen once in spring of 1910.
- Wilson's Warbler—Rare, only seen once.
- Canada Warbler—Uncommon, spring and Fall migrant.
- Redstart—Abundant in summer of 1909, but not as common in 1910.
- Catbird—Common in summer, nests found.

Brown Thrasher—Usually quite common, but in 1910 only occasionally seen.

Carolina Wren—Rare, seen once in spring of 1910.

House Wren—Common S. R.

Winter Wren—Infrequent in winter.

Brown Creeper—Usually tolerably common, in 1910 rare.

White breasted Nuthatch—Common P R.

Red breasted Nuthatch—An infrequent migrant.

Tufted Titmouse—Very rare.

Chickadee—Common P. R.

Golden Crowned Kinglet—Common W. V.

Ruby Crowned Kinglet—Common S. & F. Migrant.

Wood Thrush—Common S. R.

Veery—A not uncommon S. R. in low wet woods.

Grey Cheeked Thrush—Seen in 1909.

Olive backed Thrush—Tolerably common in spring and fall.

Hermit Thrush—Usually common in spring and fall, in fall of 1910 rare.

Robin—Abundant S. R., rare in winter

Bluebird—Common S. R., rare in winter.

Yellow Warbler's Nest.

On Monday, June 1st, 1908, I discovered a Yellow Warbler just starting its nest in a lilac bush about sixty feet from my door. No better place could be chosen for observation than this one. On Saturday the 6th, the nest was finished. It was composed of fine grass, and horse hairs, lined with ravelings of cotton I put out for it. On the 8th one egg was deposited: also one on the 9th, 10th and 11th. On the 12th the female began setting. It required nine days to incubate the eggs. All of the eggs were deposited before 6:30 a. m. The young left the nest July 8th.

S. V. Wharram,
Geneva, Ohio.

Evening Grosbeaks.

During the noon hour on February 27th a friend of mine, who is much interested in anything in the way of wild birds or animals, stopped to inform me about some birds that were strange to him. These birds had been about the lawns and trees in the main residence part of town for several days and because of their tameness and looks had attracted considerable attention.

He said they were on a bare place on his lawn when he left the house, and as I was puzzled by his description, I lost no time getting up there. I found them all right and was greatly surprised to find them to be Evening Grosbeaks. There were six in the flock, four males and two females. One of the males is in very bright plumage.

These birds have been about ever since, and today, March 17th, are still here, and I am curious to see how long they will remain.

They seem to stay pretty much in the same vicinity and have not been reported from the outskirts of town anywhere. They feed about on bare places on the lawns and bud on maple shade trees, and I am informed, frequently visit some apple trees on which are hanging a number of frozen and well dried apples on which they feed.

They are very tame and will allow an approach of within fifteen or twenty feet.

The residents of the vicinity have learned their name and history and are quite interested in them.

About twenty years ago, when the flight came east, several flocks were seen here, and several birds were taken, but I have never seen any since, and had not heard of any eastern movement this winter, so was greatly surprised to see them.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.

The Mother Grouse And Her Young Brood.

June 12th, 1910 found me making my way across a field towards the woods, on the edge of which grew clumps of bushels; and just inside was a snake fence bordering the woods. When quite near I spied a Brown Thrasher that had just alighted on top of the fence, making a sort of kissing note. The female had left the nest, and both birds flew furiously about me. The nearer I was to the nest the more angry they became. I searched the bushes without avail, and was about to leave them when I discovered the nest under a hawthorn bush sunken in the ground, made of rootlets and containing four young featherless little birds. (I had expected to find the nest in a bush).

Leaving them unmolested, I entered the woods, and kept walking along a cow path until I came to a swamp, on the edge of which grew spruce hemlock, tamarac, etc. Here many flowers bloomed in profusion, principally the calopogon or grass pink, swamp laurel and pitcher plant.

While skirting the woods about the swamp, a Whip-poor-will flew up and away, further into the dark recesses of the swamp. He had been sitting lengthwise on a log under some bushes.

Nearby I heard a Partridge clucking to her young. Walking in that direction I saw her, with belly close to the ground and wings trailing, running along in front of me, trying to draw my attention away from her little ones, who had disappeared under the leaves, and uttering a squealing sound (much like a rabbit would make).

I made no attempt to locate them, but moved a short distance away and concealed myself behind some bushes. I had waited but a few minutes when

I saw her walking back, looking about her with swift glances from side to side. When near the place she flew into a small birch, from where she began to call them together, and then flew down to where they were. I hurried over where she was and startled her once again, she acting in the same way she did before, but she stayed quite near me this time. By searching carefully among the leaves, I found a cute little fellow covered with brownish-yellow down, and supported on pink feet. The mother Partridge then rushes towards me, until about ten feet away, making a low, whining cry, with feathers ruffled and tail feather spread out like a fan. When the little fellow was released from my hand, he quickly scampered off and hid among the leaves.

The mother Partridge then moved farther away, and stood on a log nearby, with head slightly turned towards me, but perfectly motionless, watching me. I quietly withdrew from the place and made my way homeward.

(Observations on the Ruffed Grouse, often called the Partridge, were made in Muskoko, Ontario.

GEORGE E. GERALD,

Toronto, Can.

Double Hen's Eggs.

Junius Henderson, Curator of the Museum, of the University of Colorado, advises us that reference to double tame hen's eggs may be found in the following publications: Science, vol. 23 n. s. Feb. 16, 1906, pg. 262; The Oologist, May 1905, pg. 72; Puget Sound Mail, May 5, 1907.

And he says that they have in the collection of the University of Colorado, two such eggs, neither as large as the Puget Sound specimen which is reported $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Of the known specimens of this kind the Editor of THE OOLOGIST has two.

Birds of Foster R. I.

The following is a list of birds which I have found nesting in the town of Foster, Rhode Island.

May 1, 1908: Crow's nest in tall Chestnut tree, made of sticks and grape vine bark; lined with skunk hair, three eggs.

Phoebe; nest in old building; 4 eggs.

May 10, 1908: Cooper Hawk; nest in tall chestnut tree; 5 eggs.

May 15, 1908: Chickadee nest in hole in dead apple tree; 6 eggs.

May 20, 1908: Song Sparrow, nest in pile of dead brush near water; 4 eggs. Brown Thrasher, nest on ground sheltered by brush; 4 eggs.

May 25, 1908: Chipping Sparrow, nest on limb of apple tree; 3 eggs.

May 28, 1908: Oven bird, nest on ground, 5 eggs. Barn swallow, nest in old building; 3 eggs; Least Flycatcher, nest on limb of apple tree; 4 eggs.

May 29, 1908: Catbird, nest in bunch of brush; 4 eggs.

May 30, 1908: Rose-breasted Grosbeak, nest in white birch; 5 eggs. Chestnut-sided Warbler; nest in low brush in pasture; 3 eggs.

June 3, 1908: Tree Swallows, nest in box nailed to a tree; 5 eggs.

June 4, 1908: Scarlet Tanager, nest on oak limb high up; 4 eggs.

June 20, 1908: Maryland Yellowthroat, nest in bunch of lilies near ground; 4 eggs.

July 5, 1908: Indigo Bunting, nest in low brush; 2 young birds.

July 7, 1908; Towhee, nest on ground in clumb of brush; 3 eggs.

July 9, 1908: Wood Pewee, nest on maple limb; 4 young birds.

April 21, 1909: White-breasted Nuthatch, nest in hole in apple tree; 7 eggs. Red-tailed Hawk, nest in chestnut tree, one-half of a full grown grey squirrel was lying on the edge of the nest; 3 eggs. Red-shouldered Hawk, nest in chestnut tree high up; 4 eggs.

May 14, 1909: Broad-winged Hawk, nest in white oak tree; 3 eggs.

May 18, 1909: Downy Woodpecker, nest in hole in maple limb, 5 eggs.

May 21, 1909: Flicker, nest in hole in dead stub, 7 feet up; 5 eggs.

May 22, 1909: Blue Jay, nest in small pine tree, 5 eggs.

May 25, 1909: Vesper Sparrow, nest on ground sheltered by bunch of grass in meadow; 4 eggs. Robin, nest in apple tree limb; 4 eggs.

May 29, 1909: Wood Thrush, nest on limb of hemlock, 3 eggs.

June 6, 1909: Bluebird, nest in hole in dead limb of apple tree; 4 eggs. Baltimore Oriole, nest on ash limb high up; 4 eggs. Meadowlark, nest on ground in field; 6 young.

June 11, 1909: Redwing Blackbird, nest in low bush over water; 4 eggs. Red-eyed Vireo, nest hanging on low bush; 4 eggs.

August 4, 1909; American Goldfinch, nest in fork of peach tree; 5 eggs.

May 25, 1910: Hairy Woodpecker, nest in hole in living tree, 15 feet up; 7 young.

May 30, 1910: Field Sparrow, nest in bunch of low brush in pasture; 4 eggs. Black-billed Cuckoo, nest in bunch of brush in swamp; 2 eggs.

June 5, 1910: Sharp-shinned Hawk, nest in cedar tree in swamp; 3 eggs.

June 7, 1910: Yellow-throated Vireo, nest hanging to limb of Tulip tree; 3 eggs.

June 15, 1910: American Redstart, nest in fork of small maple tree; 4 eggs.

August 13, 1910: Cedar Waxwing, nest on apple tree limb; 5 eggs.

F. H. Holley.

It may interest your Eastern readers to hear that, during the present season of 1910, the Anna's Hummers in this vicinity began mating during the latter part of October. I saw the first male performing his evolutions about the female on October 30th; but Mr. Bradford Torrey noticed one a few days earlier.

On November 4th I saw three pairs courting, concerning which my note-book says, "With two of these pairs the female followed the male after only a very little persuasion. In one case the male flew to the female and gently caressed her with his bill, when she at once followed him to a tree some twenty yards away. He again caressed her with his bill, stroking her gently on head and back, when she at once followed him out of sight."

J. H. Bowles,
Santa Barbara, Cal.



—Photo by O. E. Baynard

No. 50. Louisiana Heron on Nest on Bird Island, Florida

Scissor-Tailed Flycatcher.
(*Milvulus Forficatus*).

This species arrives about the middle of April in fair weather, and is seldom later than the first of May under severe conditions.

Two males were observed on the 8th of April this year, and several individuals of the first of May last year.

This bird generally breeds on the prairie, rarely nesting in small groves of trees, and less often near the edge of woods or thickets. The nest is composed of a few small twigs for framework, the material for the interior being cotton, string and grass, roots, and the lining is made of hair.

The breeding season is only about three months from the time of the first eggs, to the fledging of the last young. Some birds may rear two broods, but the majority only one.

My earliest date for eggs was the 14th of May and my latest the 16th of July, 1910. On May 14th, 1910 a cloudy day, with a drizzling rain until noon, I boarded the 8 o'clock car bound for "Lake Como" a summer, picnic, boating, bathing and fishing resort about six miles West of town. Arriving at Como, I repaired to the pavilion to await a change in the weather which appeared about noon, when the drizzling ceased, and the sun became barely visible behind the clouds.

I ate lunch and immediately started down a cross country lane to reach the Weatherford road, my destination being a creek known as Farmers Branch, about four miles Northwest of Como.

The lane leads through a strip of Woodland but I only collected one set of three Gray-tailed Cardinal and Cowbird, from a nest placed on a limb overhanging the road.

The object of the jaunt was to search the banks of Farmers Branch

for Killdeer nests, as my brother had collected two sets for me on the creek a few days previous while hunting plover.

The Killdeer is a rare breeder in this locality and I was eager to obtain a few sets. A few Killdeer were to be found along the creek, but I soon realized the futility of looking for eggs.

I then started down the road intent upon examining an old country schoolhouse to and from which I had seen some Martins flying. However there were no Martin nests to be found.

About two hundred yards beyond the school house, alongside the road was a small hackberry tree, and a few feet from the tree on a telephone wire in the usual attitude of his species, was the male Scissor-tail. Upon my approach he sauted me in the customary manner of rising into the air some thirty or forty feet, closing and spreading the feathers of his tail and uttering his familiar twittle, twittle, tut, twittle, twittle, twittle tut, twittle tut, twittle tut. On nearing the tree, a female left her nest and joined her mate, circled only a few feet above head, pouring forth their noisy clatter while I collected a set of three slightly incubated eggs.

Taking a cross country cut for the carline, I had progressed about one and one half miles when I came to a ravine along which there was a scanty growth of sycamore trees. Starting down the ravine, I had not gone far when another male rose from a barded wire fence, and the female flew from a small sycamore, which contained the nest and set of four fresh eggs. The pair of birds voiced their noisy protests, as I placed the eggs in my collecting case.

A quarter of a mile down the ravine was a large sycamore which I went a little out of my way to inspect. The

male was not present, and the female quietly flushed from a nest of five fresh eggs. The nest was placed well out on a horizontal limb twenty feet from the ground.

On my latest collecting trip July 16, which was a warm bright day, I drove round a loop known as the Everman loop road.

The first Scissor-tail nest which came under notice was in a tree of Paradise growing beside a farm house, which contained four young about half grown. The nest was about six inches broad, and only one half inch deep. It had a rather antique look which I suppose accounted for its flat condition.

The next nest was about five miles South of town in a mesquite and contained four fresh eggs, and was only four feet from the ground. Several nests were found, one being twenty feet from the ground in an elm tree in a small grove and contained four slightly incubated eggs.

The eggs are white with markings ranging from purplish red specks to chocolate red blotches.

About the middle of August the Scissor-tails begin to congregate on the prairies, small flocks combining into large ones, and by the last of September, but few are to be seen.

JOHN B. LITSEY, JR.

Ft. Worth, Tex.

Mrs. Ella A. Wiswall, of Madison, Wisconsin, writes:

"There is much interest here in the study of bird life. Every Spring during April and May, a University Professor conducts two weekly classes for the study and observation of the birds. Starting every Saturday at 5:30 a. m. with a class of children, he conducts them through the woods, meadows, fields and localities best adapted to study until eight o'clock. The rest of the week they take trips without him. Then on Sunday at 5:00 o'clock a. m. he starts with a class of

adults, young and old, some gray haired people like myself, and we take suitable trips for profit until eight o'clock. The class usually numbers from 65 to 80 individuals."

We doubt if the oldest reader ever saw a better issue of THE OOLOGIST than this one. With the large variety of material offered, we think there are none of our readers but that should find something especially interesting relating to their particular branch of bird study. We have not given up our hobby of devoting separate issues of THE OOLOGIST to separate bird families, but the printer eats up copy so rapidly that we are unable to accumulate enough to get out a credible issue devoted to each family each month, much as we would like to do so. No one can help us in this except our contributors, and the only way they can do so is by supplying the office with a sufficient volume of contributions that we may sort it over and publish it in this manner. By so doing they will not only assist THE OOLOGIST, but they will materially benefit themselves. for it is our notion that a bound file of THE OOLOGIST would be more valuable if arranged in this way.

Chipping Sparrow Nesting Upon The Ground In Green County, Pa.

On the morning of May 16, 1903 while walking through a pasture field, I flushed a Chipping Sparrow from a nest containing three fresh eggs. The nest was built in a slight depression beside a bunch of grass close to the top of a small hillside near the corner of a pasture field and close to a public road. It was composed of weeds, rootlets, dry grass and hair, and was lined with horse hairs. I have found a number of nests of the Chipping Sparrow, but never another upon the ground.

S. S. DICKEY,
Waynesburg, Pa.

The Marsh Wrens In Columbia County, Wisconsin.

The greater part of my career as a collector has been pleasantly spent in the City of Columbus, in the South-east corner of Columbia County, Wisconsin, and in the surrounding country, which is diversified, and a better collecting ground for the general collector, and museum builder, would be hard to find.

Two of the most interesting birds I have been permitted to study, were the Long-billed and Short-billed Marsh Wrens. The former, the coarse voiced little fellow, is always to be found in the portions of wet marshes where the coarse grass and cat tails abound, flying from one reed to another, always appearing to be very busy, and constantly on the lookout. Nearly always in plain sight, but so constantly on the move as to be little seen. They sing a great deal, and do some scolding, especially when they have nests. I say nests, for they always have several of them, but only one of the number is used for family purposes. In this are laid from four, usually five, to as many as ten eggs, clean, creamy white, very heavily marked with a marbling of brown in several shades, and some lilac; always glossy. The nests are, as a rule, made of the coarse dead grass and considerable moss, and lined with finer stuff of same material. Nest is placed well up in the grass or reeds often eighteen to twenty four inches from the ground, usually very conspicuous.

The other little elf, the Short-billed, the more constant singer, is less seldom seen, unless you are a close, quick observer, for they keep close in the thick grass, appear for one instant, then dive out of sight among the grass again, all the time singing at frequent intervals. They always inhabit the more extensive and drier

marshes, never, so far as I know over water, nor close to it. The nest is smaller than the Long-billed, and entirely of fine dead grass, always placed close down to the ground, but interwoven in the growing green grass, so as to be almost invisible. This species also builds several nests, as I have found several nests in one locality, and only one pair of birds, and only one nest that ever seemed to reach a finished stage. I seldom find the nests except by mere accident as it were, after locating a pair of birds.

I well remember once while making hay in a meadow of finding a great many of the eggs and nests after the machine had destroyed them. In 1890, I found a set and nest, six eggs, and not another did I land until 1910, a fine set of seven and nest. The eggs are longer than the Long-billed, and narrower, and pure white, with slight gloss and range from five, usually six, to eight in number.

GEORGE W. H. VOS. BURGH.

YELLOW HEADED BLACKBIRD.

(*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)

These handsome birds are quite common in their range. They frequent sloughs and marshes where they breed in colonies; sometimes in company with Redwings; but usually more restricted to sloughs filled with heavy rushes.

The nests, which are fastened to rushes and stalks over the water, are composed of strips of rushes and sometimes moss. They are deeply cupped and more bulky than the Redwing's.

The eggs are grayish, thickly speckled with pale brown.

Last year the first migrant arrived about April 21st; first set of eggs, May 24th.

Late Nesting of the Song Sparrow.

In THE OOLOGIST (1908, p. 44) Mr. Isaac Van Kammen recorded the late nesting of a Song Sparrow at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he found a nest on August 7, 1907, containing four badly incubated eggs.

In Southeastern Pennsylvania it is not uncommon to find Song Sparrows' nests in August and I have the following "late" records:

On August 2, 1900, Samuel Blackshire collected for me a set of three fresh eggs, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia County. At this locality on August 6, 1906, I found a nest holding one egg which contained a dead embryo. Both nests were situated in bushes.

While picking blackberries, Frank Quade, on August 21, 1906, found a nest at Harrowgate, Philadelphia County, containing three fresh eggs, which he collected for the writer.

At Frankford, this county, on September 19, 1906, I found a nest situated six feet up in a vine-entwined bush in a grove of willows; it was almost overturned, caused by the treacherous growth of the vines, and contained one fresh egg, lying on the upright inside rim, and underneath on the ground, unbroken by its fall, was another egg, whose contents was rotten. How long a time the nest was deserted it is of course impossible to say, but hardly more than several weeks I am sure. Anyhow, this is my latest record.

On August 30, 1907, at Bridesburg, Clarence Field found a nest in a clump of blackberry bushes containing four eggs, fresh, as the nest held two on the 28th inst. They were not collected.

At Oxford Church, Philadelphia County, on August 20, 1908, James B. Black found a nest holding four eggs,

situated two and one-half feet up in a shrub along the roadside at the edge of a hedgerow. As the eggs were not collected, the incubation was not determined.

Two boys, whose veracity is O. K., informed me that they found a Song Sparrow's nest on September 3, 1909, at Aramingo, Philadelphia County, containing three naked young, situated in a clump of blackberry bushes.

On August 12, 1910, at McKinley, Montgomery County, I found a nest containing four rotten eggs, situated about a foot up in a shrubby bush on bank along a roadside. When fresh, these eggs were deposited probably about the middle of July. What length of time is necessary for an egg to rot—its contents rather—is not known positively by the writer.

These few records serve to show that the Song Sparrow, in Southeastern Pennsylvania at least, is not a rare breeder in August. All such nests are second or third ones and I have no records of late nests of this species being ever situated on the ground.

R. F. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notes.

H. H. Bailey of Newport News, Va., reports a nest of the Bluebird with four fresh eggs March 30th. To us this seems very early.

He also reports unusually large sets for this season, as follows: Osprey 1-5, Brown Thrasher 1-5, Wood Thrush 1-5.

While walking through Humboldt Park, this city, on May 1, 1911, I was surprised to see a female Evening Grosbeak (*C. vespertinus*) feeding in some grass. It was very tame and allowed me to approach within a few feet of it. This is my first record for this species here.

W. WILKOWSKI, JR,

Chicago, Ill.

MY FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE CHESNUT SIDED WARBLER.

I went out one pleasant morning East-Northeast along the East bank of our little river, the Crayfish, just why this river is called the Crayfish, I could never determine, for it was not much of a harbor for these crustaceans. The trees along the river bank harbored but a few birds; a few vireos, and a Kingbird, and now and then a Blue Jay. I soon came to a small woods and a side hill covered with a hazelbrush when I found a few skulking Brown Thrashers and Catbirds, and several Yellow Warblers, and a Sparrow or two, most of them breeding in the bushes around me. I spent considerable time here looking around and finally found a nest in a low hazel bush entirely new to me, it was evidently unfinished, not much concealed, composed of a red root-like fibre, lined with finer grade of same.

I watched a while to see if the owner would show herself and soon she did, a shy, yet curious little body, I at once noticed the chestnut and wondered if I was beholding the long coveted nest of the Chestnut-sided Warbler. I noted as closely as I could every thing about the bird and the nest, and when I reached home looked through all available literature and am sure it was none other than the Chestnut-sided Warbler. The bird would show herself for a few seconds, always working nearer to the nest, then would hop back in the bushes out of sight, only to return to the nest again and again, but at no time flying on to it; yet by her excited interest in my every move, I was sure it was her home.

I visited the nest again a number of days later but it was evidently deserted, as nothing more had been added

to it, so I took it and now have it with my collection. I had never seen this Warbler in this section-Columbia County, in its junction with Dodge County on the Southeast, near my home then at Columbus, Wisconsin. I had seen them in migration, but never during the breeding season, and as I look back over my boyhood collecting days, I cannot remember having ever seen it or its nest or eggs.

George W. H. VosBurgh.

THE EDITOR'S SQUEAL.

We cannot and will not publish advertisements for the sale of skins, nests or eggs of North American Birds. This we have repeatedly announced. Still some of our advertisers insist on sending us advertisements of this character. Wonder if they want to get us in jail for violating the law?

For The Future.

We have just paid for \$110 worth of half tones, including some very unusual illustrations, and many of very high value, all to be served up to our readers in due time.

Abnormal Meadowlark Eggs.

On June 2, 1905, while searching in an abandoned cornfield for the nest of a pair of Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) at Wayne, New Jersey, I accidentally came upon a well concealed nest of the Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) containing a clutch of six eggs. In this set there were two eggs which were nearly white without a spot or speck on them. Otherwise they resembled the other four which were white and speckled with reddish-brown and purple and averaged 1.10 x .82 in size. I visited the nest on the sixth and found that all of the eggs had hatched and in their stead were six fledglings about two days old.

Louis S. Kohler.

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Bird-Lore for January-February (Vol. XII, No. 1) contains colored figures of the Grasshopper, Henslow's Baird's and LeConte's Sparrows.

The series was begun in Bird-Lore for November-December, where the Chipping, Field, Tree, Clay-colored and Brewer's Sparrows were figured.

The demand for December, 1909, Bird-Lore has so exceeded our estimate that, in spite of the fact that we printed an unusually large edition, the supply is now exhausted. We will, however, send a copy of the Sparrow plate (the first of the Sparrows of North America in color) which appeared in that number, to all subscribers to Bird-Lore for 1910 (Vol. XII), in order that their series of these plates may be complete.

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The Stormy Petrel.
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The Wilson Bulletin,—Nos. 6, 7, 8.
The Wilson Journal, Vol. 3.
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In case you have a complete file or odd volumes of any of the foregoing dissiderata and are unwilling to break your file or complete volumes, but are willing to sell such complete file or odd volumes of the above that I want, write me and send me your price of such complete file or odd volumes.

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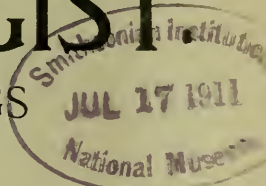
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R. M. BARNES,
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THE OÖLOGIST

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS
TAXIDERMY



VOL. XXVIII. No. 7. ALBION, N. Y., JULY 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 288

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc. inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

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In answering advertisements in these columns mention "THE OÖLOGIST," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

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WANTED.—A few good skins of the Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*) Thayer Museum, Lancaster, Mass.

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EGGS

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

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FOR EXCHANGE.—One set of Eleven Wood Duck, taken in 1904 by Verdi Burch in New York for a good set of three of Golden Eagle. This duck is rapidly becoming extinct and these eggs are now rarely offered. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

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for our readers and friends and we think
some surprises.

The Oologist.

THE OÖLOGIST.

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Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.



CHARLES K. WORTHEN.

Born Sept. 6, 1850.

Died May 27, 1909.

Charles K. Worthen.

Charles K. Worthen was born in Warsaw, Illinois, September 6, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of Warsaw and of Springfield, the family removing to the latter city in 1858. In 1861 however they returned to Warsaw, and in 1867, he began the work of Delineator of Geological Works, devoting ten years to illustrating the geological reports of Illinois compiled by his father, the late Amos H. Worthen, who was at the time State Geologist, and who for many years as one of the foremost representatives of geological research in America.

He then went to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, where he illustrated Lieutenant Wheeler's Expedition West of the One Hundredth Meridian, under Professor Charles A. White. He afterwards went to the Cambridge, (Massachusetts) Museum of Comparative Zoology, where he became associated with Professor Louis Agassiz, illustrating the fishes and fish teeth of Illinois Fossils. A part of the work was done for Professor Agassiz and part for the Illinois Geological survey.

While at Cambridge he began his work in natural history which he pursued the remainder of his life, devoting his energies to labors along the line of natural history and taxidermy. His scientific knowledge along these lines was broad and comprehensive and his opinions were largely received as authority. He supplied various museums of this country and of Europe with animal and bird specimens, especially the famous British Museum and the Smithsonian Institute, having collectors in all parts of the world securing material for his work.

In 1900 Mr. Worthen organized and managed Mr. R. H. Beck's trip to the Galapagos Islands, and while on this

trip a new species of Petrel was found, one adult female caught at sea in 30S, 118 0 45W on January 2, 1901—(Type No-143 Beck Coll, Mus. Tring.) Later in a communication from Baron Rothschild, Mr. Worthen was informed that the Petrel had been named in his honor *Aestrelata Wortheni*. Also a sparrow bears his name (*Spizella Wortheni*). Mr. Worthen found pleasure as well as profit in his vacation and one of many charitable contributions was his gift to a New York Public School. Knowing how ignorant of bird life are the children brought up in the heart of New York City, he proffered a collection to such a school through his friend Professor Wm. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Society and in charge of Bronx Park. In acknowledging its receipt, Professor Hornaday, who placed them in a school where they would be most appreciated, wrote: "Pray accept from me, on behalf of Miss Davis the Principal of Public School No. 1, the grateful thanks of all concerned for a collection that will be a great joy during the years to come to thousands of the children of New York. This collection is so fine and complete and valuable that it must be kept together in a case by itself, and known for all time as the 'Charles K. Worthen Collection.'"

Mr. Worthen died at his home in Warsaw on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1909.

Prolific.

June 15th, one of our Wood duck hens brought off twenty-one young birds; healthy, vigorous, cute little fellows. She sat upon twenty-four eggs; of course this large clutch was the result of the laying of two females, but she surely makes a pretty sight surrounded as she is with twenty-one healthy active ducklings.

Birds Seen on one Ten Acre Tract in West McKinley, Isle of Pines Cuba.

This tract (396) West McKinley is situated on the beautiful Muevas River. It is irregular in shape, being triangular, instead of rectangular; the long side being the river. The river is lined with a thick, tropical jungle while back from it on the East end is a clearing with pineapples, bananas and the house. Through the Western part flows an arroyo (small stream); also bordered with palms, both "royal" and "coco" and a thick jungle of hard wood and vines. The extreme western end runs up to a gravel knoll with open pine woods and palmettos.

Because of the variety of growth the bird life is very abundant, and having lived here for two and one half years, I have had excellent chances to work this locality. In this list which begins in 1908, I give only the first date of observation, and whether they are common, abundant or rare. 1908.

- Dec. 1. Cuban Kingbird (common)
 2. Ani (Black Parrot) (Abundant at times, common at others)
 3. Cuban Sparrow hawk (common)
 4. W. I. Mourning Dove (common)
 5. Cuban Bob-white (rare)
 6. Cuban Parrot (common)
 7. Cuban Ground Dove (abundant)
 8. Cuban Grackle (Abundant)
 9. Fla. Yellow-throat (common in winter)
 10. Cuban Red-bellied Woodpecker (common)
 11. Blackburnian Warbler (rare)
 12. Rusty Blackbird (?) (rare)
 13. Magnolia Warbler (rare)
 14. Louisiana Water-thrush (common)
 15. Water-thrush (common)
 16. Cuban Crane (rare, only seen flying overhead)
 17. Catbird (common)
 18. Southern Green Heron (common)

19. Red-legged Thrush (abundant)
 20. Black & White Warbler (rare)
 21. Cuban Pewee (common)
 22. Prairie Warbler (rare)
 23. Southern Turkey Buzzard (abundant)
 24. Zenaida Dove (rare)
 25. Limpkin (common)
- 1809
 Jan. 26. Olive-backed Thrush (rare)
 27. Gray Kingbird (rare)
 28. Belted Kingfisher (common)
 29. Least Bittern (rare)
 30. Phoebe (?) (rare)
 31. Parula Warbler (common in winter)
 32. Palm Warbler (common in winter)
 33. Prothonotary Warbler (rare)
 34. Blackthroated Blue Warbler (common in 1910 but rare in 1911)
- Feb. 35. Ovenbird (rare)
 36. Anhinga (common)
 37. American Redstart (common)
 38. Bachman Warbler (rare)
 39. Cerulean Warbler (rare)
 40. White-crowned Pigeon (common)
- Mar. 41. Little Blue Heron (common)
 42. Snowy Heron (rare)
- Apr. 43. Antillian Nighthawk (abundant in summer)
 44. Black whiskered Vireo (abundant in summer)
 45. Red-eyed Vireo (rare)
 46. Indigo Bunting (rare)
 47. Ruddy Quail Dove (rare)
 48. Quail Dove (rare)
 49. Black-throated Hummer (?) (rare)
 50. Cuban Meadowlark (rare)
- May 51. Ward's Heron (rare)
 52. Louisiana Heron (rare)
 53. Pied-billed Grebe (rare)
 54. Cuban Oriole (abundant)
 55. Yellow-throated Vireo (rare)
- July 56. Whip-poor-will (rare) (cuban)
 57. Palm Swift (common in summer)
 58. "Chillina" Warbler (abundant)
 59. Ricord's Hummer (common)
 60. Yellow-faced Grassquit (abundant)
 61. Cuban Pigmy Owl (common)

62. Isle of Pines Tanager (Irregular)
 ✓ 63. Blackbird (*Ptiloxena atro-veclacea*) (rare)
 64. Isle of Pines Lizard Cuckoo (common)
 Oct. 65. Solitary Sandpiper (rare)
 66. Caracara (rare)
 67. Yellow Palm Warbler (rare)
 68. Blackthroated Green Warbler (rare)
 ✓ 69. Pigeon, *Columba inornata* (common)
 70. Myrtle Warbler (rare)
 Nov. 71. Tennessee Warbler (rare)
 72. Black-billed Cuckoo (rare)
 73. Cuban Crested Flycatcher (common)
 Dec. 74. Least Grebe (common)
 Apr. 75. Cuban Martin (rare)
 76. Cuban Cliff Swallow (common in summer)
 77. W. I. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (rare)
 Mar. 78. W. I. Tree Duck (rare)
 79. Cuban Green Heron (rare)
 Oct. 80. Marsh Hawk.

The forgoing list shows what can be done by close observation and study in a limited territory.

A. C. Reed.

A List of The Birds on a City Lot, Earle R. Forest.

In looking over some of my old ornithological notes I ran across the following list made during 1901, 1902, and 1903. The lot on which these species were observed is about sixty by three hundred feet, and is situated in the northern part of Washington, Pennsylvania. It can hardly be said to be on the edge of the city, as there are a number of houses between it and what is properly the city limits. The ground has a house and barn, and a number of fruit and shade trees upon it. While the list is not very extensive, still some of the species noted are rather surprising so close to the haunts of man.

Records were only made during the years named. If I had continued them other species would, no doubt,

have been added to the list; but I left home shortly afterwards and in the years that followed it entirely escaped my memory. It was just a short time ago, while I was looking through my old note books that I found it.

The species are arranged in the order in which they were observed.

Quiscalus quiscula aeneus. Bronzed Grackle. This species is quite common and may be observed almost any day during the summer in some of the trees on the place. They breed in the neighborhood. The earliest date that I have is January 5th, 1901 when two were observed. In the fall they pass over this section of the city in great numbers going to their roosts.

Passer domesticus. English Sparrow. Very common all the year. Breeds abundantly about the stable and bird houses, and they make themselves a general nuisance.

Cardinalis cardinalis. Cardinal. A common resident during the entire year. They were particularly noticeable during the winter, when they could be seen almost any day. I never found a nest on the place, but they bred in the locality as I have seen them during the breeding season.

Parus atricapillus. Chickadee. A common winter visitor. My notes show that every day or so during the cold winter months I saw one. I may also add that they may still be observed during the cold winter weather.

Dryobates pubescens medianus. Downy Woodpecker. An occasional winter visitor. During very cold weather one was occasionally seen. They breed in this section.

Dryobates villosus. Hairy Woodpecker. An occasional winter visitor, like the preceding species. They breed in this locality.

Megascops asio. Screech Owl.

Rare. On February 18th, 1901 I found one (red phase) dead. On an average of about once a year one makes its appearance to the great consternation of the English Sparrows. It is usually during the fall, winter, or spring, and they are probably forced into town by the scarcity of food in the country. They breed in this locality.

Branta canadensis. Canada Goose. Rare. On March 25th, 1901 a flock of about thirty-five flew over the place, going in the direction of a large storage dam south of the city. They are a common visitor in this region during the spring and fall migrations.

Merula migratoria. American Robin. Very common during the spring, summer, and fall. Almost every year one or two pairs breed on the place.

Chaetura vauxii. Chimney Swift. Very common. Almost every evening during the summer they may be seen flying about. They breed in the chimneys in the neighborhood.

Progne subis. Purple Martin. Very common. They breed in the bird houses until the English Sparrows drive them away. They still breed in bird houses in the neighborhood.

Spizella socialis. Chipping Sparrow. Common during the spring, summer and fall. They occasionally breed in some tree on the place.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis. Catbird. Common during the summer. I once found a nest containing four eggs in a cherry tree. However, the pair was driven away by a cat.

Astragalinus tristis. American Goldfinch. Common. Seen quite frequently during the summer. I have several records of them breeding quite close.

Trochilus colubris. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Rare. Occasionally during the summer I have seen one about the flower beds. I have one

record of a pair breeding in a tree in a neighboring yard.

Gavia imber. Loon. Very rare. On May 5th, 1901 one was observed flying very low as if in distress. It passed directly over the house and in the direction of a large storage dam south of the city, where they are occasionally seen.

Geothlypis trichas. Maryland Yellow-throat. Very rare. On May 19th, 1901 I saw an adult male in an apple tree. They breed in this region.

Chordeiles virginianus. Nighthawk. Rare. On August 25th, 1901 I observed a single specimen fly over the house. Just north of the city and a short distance from this place I have observed them at this season in great numbers, flying about in the evening. They breed in this locality.

Certhia familiaris americana. Brown Creeper. Very rare. On April 2nd, 1903 I saw a single specimen in an apple tree. They breed in this locality.

Sialia sialia. Bluebird. Rare. On April 12th, 1903 I saw an adult male on a telephone pole. They would probably be more common if the English Sparrows would leave them alone. They breed in this locality.

Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Very rare. On April 15th, 1903 I saw an adult in a cherry tree. They are only seen in this locality during the spring and fall migrations.

Thryothorus ludovicianus. Carolina Wren. Rare. On April 16th, 1903 I saw one in an apple tree. They would probably be more common in the city if the English Sparrows did not fight with them. They breed in this locality.

Corvus brachyrhynchos. American Crow. Rare. On April 16th, 1903 I saw one fly over the house. They breed in this locality.

Dendroica aestiva. Yellow Warbler.

Fairly common. On May 3rd, 1903 I saw the first one, but I saw several others at different times during that summer.

Falco sparverius. American Sparrow Hawk. Rare. On April 25th, 1903 I saw one fly over the place. They breed in this locality.

Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Rare. On July 21st, 1903 I saw one in a maple tree. They breed in this locality.

Accipiter cooperi. Cooper's Hawk. Very rare. On October 15th, 1903 I shot one in a maple tree. It was a cold rainy day and the bird acted as if dazed. This is the only record that I have of them being nearer the city limits than one mile. They breed in this locality.

Earl R. Forrest, Phila, Pa.

THE YELLOW WARBLER.

Dendroica aestiva aestiva.

At Bloomfield, N. J.

In this section of New Jersey, the Yellow Warbler is the most abundant of all the Mniotiltidae which annually visit and reside here during the Spring and Summer months. It arrives about May 2nd and departs between August 20th and September 7th. During the past eight years the earliest date of arrival was April 28, 1911, and the latest May 5, 1907. The other dates of arrival during this period were: May 3, 1904; May 1, 1905; May 3, 1906; May 2, 1908; May 3, 1909 and May 2, 1910. The dates of departure for the first seven years were: September 1, 1904; August 18, 1905; August 20, 1906; August 28, 1907; September 4, 1908; September 7, 1909 and August 14, 1910.

This bird becomes common immediately upon its arrival here and its songs may be heard daily from the first day until the middle of July. At this time a gradual decrease in num-

bers and songs are perceptible and by the first of August but very few are to be heard. From this time until their departure an occasional chip may be heard when they are alarmed or frightened. Otherwise during the moulting season, which begins about July 30th, they are silent.

As the cover in this section is of no particular species or type, but that which is representative of most suburban districts, it is rather difficult to determine their preference. An observer may find them on all sides, more commonly in the sparsely settled sections than in the closely inhabited residential portions. They show a slight preference, however, for the fruit trees, especially the pear, for nesting sites. Of all the nests which I have found of this bird locally, everyone but four were in pear trees at heights ranging from five feet to twenty feet from the ground. The four not in the pear trees were in honey locusts and wild cherries. They begin their nests about May 15th and complete them in three or four days. The sets in most cases number four eggs and are usually finished by the eighth day after the nest building begins. The eggs are brooded by both the male and female during the period of incubation and hatch in most cases on the thirteenth and fourteenth days after the last egg is laid. During the years above mentioned I have located thirty-two nests of this species in this vicinity. The earliest date was on May 10, 1911 and the latest May 30th, 1907. In 1904, five nests were found; in 1905, seven; 1906, three; 1907, four; 1908, one; 1909, six; 1910, two and this year, four. One nest this year was found on May 11th on the terminal branch of a pear tree with a single egg in it. This was demolished for some reason and replaced in a honey locust about

fifty feet distant from the original site and on the 23d a set of five eggs were completed. This nest was deserted on the 26th because a Cowbird having deposited one of her eggs in it. The one set of 1908 contained six eggs which is rather uncommon for these birds. This set was destroyed by a pair of Blue Jays several days after the last egg was deposited.

The young usually remain in the nest about fifteen days and after leaving it may be found in the neighborhood for two or three weeks. While the young are in the nest both adult birds feed and brood them and are with them until they are able to care for themselves in most cases. The mother bird of one brood of the Spring 1909 was killed by a house cat on the sixth day after the hatching of the eggs and the male bird very assiduously cared for and successfully reared his offspring and he and his four youngsters were present until the middle of July. This bird displayed conspicuous evidences of albinism in that all the primaries and secondaries of his right wing were pure white. The young birds as far as I could see inherited in no way his lack of color and when they were last seen apparently were as typical of their race as any of their kind.

Louis S. Kohler.

THE WILLOW GOLDFINCH.

(*Astragalinus tristis salicamans*).

By Alfred Cookman, Orange, Cal.

Many of the readers of THE OOLOGIST at once recognize this beautiful little bird. So, I briefly want to call your attention to the fact, that this little songster, is one of the most beautiful, most charming little birds that flutters among the cypress and mustard stalks in the state of California.

His general body plumage is yellow, in sharp contrast to black forehead, crown, lores, wings, and tail. There are faint white edgings on his wings; while his tail feathers are patched with white.

Along the Pacific coast from Washington to lower California; this little bird may be frequently found, but chiefly in the upper Sonoran zone from Shasta valley to San Diego.

The Willow Goldfinch of California is in form, color, and habits so exactly like the gold finch or "Thistle-bird" of the East that one wonders why Western ornithologists have made a sub-species of him.

His shorter wings and tail and smaller black cap are the only points of difference.

In the Spring, likewise, when the olive has given place to the gold you hear it said and exclaimed by the school-boys, "Hurrah! Spring has arrived for the Wild Canaries have come back again," when they have really been here all the time. For it is the privilege of the Goldfinch to change his bright yellow and black plumage in the fall for a more sober one of dark olive and black, and in his new suit is always recognized as an old friend.

Early in May, when the mustard blossoms are in full bloom, he commences his house keeping, building an exquisite cup-shaped nest in the fork of a willow, cypress or cotton-wood, so low that one may with ease peep into it. The nest is beautifully lined with thistle-down and small feathers.

The eggs are a pale blue in color and three to five in number. The eggs are brooded by the mother for ten days, and then the naked pinky nestlings require the care of both parents.

They remain in the nest for nearly three weeks; at the end of that time, they resemble their parents in plum-

age and nearly in size. A day is spent in teaching the young brood how to fly and to forage for themselves. They are very industrious and learn much sooner than do those whose food requires skill to catch.

Their food consists chiefly of thistle seed from which the down has been carefully plucked leaving only the small brown part. They are also fond of small winged insects and berries.

As Miss Anna B. Thomas says in one of her interesting poems on "Bird Trades."

"The Goldfinch is a fuller;
A skillful workman he!
Of wool and threads he makes a
nest
That you would like to see."

Correction.

I noticed an error in the article in the MAY OOLOGIST, under "Florida Notes." It should have been Ward's Heron; not White Heron.

White Herons now a days, do well to be in existence, much less laying eight eggs to a nest.

February 12, 1911, I saw a flock of 25 (Estimate) and another of six White Herons just a little after sunrise, while out locating Fla. R. S. Hawk nests.

This was just four miles West of Orlando, in Cypress swamp country.

D. J. Nicholson, Orlando, Fla.

WOULD SAVE HERON'S ISLE.

Conservation of one of the last rugged and wild spots on Lake Minnetonka is being considered by residents familiar with the history of the upper lake. It is what is known now as Wauwatosa island, the present home of the herons, which have been historic residents of the upper lake region, since before civilization, which

started coincident with the foundation of Excelsior.

When Crane island, as the home of the so-called crane, was bought by a real estate company and cleared up the herons deserted. They can't stand civilization, the naturalists say. They moved over to Wauwatosa, and now that is being "fattened" for cutting up into small tracts. The herons will have to migrate then, because the island is their last lake stand. Robert O. Foster is one of the upper lake people who has taken a step to save the "cranes" to Minnetonka and at the same time an untouched natural beauty spot as reminder of long days past when Minnetonka was visited for its wilderness, and when every steamer trip included a run around Crane island to display the strange birds who resented intrusion by force, and yet were welcome denizens of the lake region. Mr. Foster has offered to be one of several to buy Wauwatosa for preservation.

The island has forty-four acres with a big shore line, which the owners had contemplated cutting it up to sell in lots 300 feet deep at the rate of \$1,000 or more an acre. Approached by some of the interested cottagers the owners of the property have showed an interest in the plan and seemed willing to concede a point and market the island at acre prices instead of by the front foot, which is high.

Frank Mannen, W. Y. Chute and Nickels & Smith united some time ago in the purchase of the property with the idea at that time of making it a fashionable place of residence equipped with fine long cabins in lieu of houses and a launch service to the mainland. The island is between Enchanted isle and Zumbra Heights.

The Editor has made several trips to this isle, in years past. It is truly

an interesting place, occupied by Great Blue Herons, and Cormorants. If the ornithologists of the twin cities are built of the right sort of stuff, they will see to it that this island is preserved for the birds for all time. Lake Minnetonka would lose one of its interesting objects, should the Blue Heron forsake it. As this great bird slowly rises from some secluded part of the lake and wings away, it never fails to arouse interest in the city dweller, and his family, there for a few days recreation and rest.

The following clipping likewise from a Minneapolis paper refers to the inhabitants of this interesting spot.

Florida Screech Owl.

(*Otus asio mcalli*)

This bird in this vicinity lays many small sets, and proceeds to incubate at once; sets of two being quite common. Out of over 40 sets collected there were but four sets containing four eggs.

This disposition to lay small sets is true of nearly all birds here whether caused by intense heat or lack of food supply, the latter being apparently abundant, is unknown.

Nearly all species of songsters and small birds are on the increase here.

The Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) was hardly known to us eight years ago; and now you may find it here in abundance.

The Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) is decreasing rapidly. Six or eight years ago, it was abundant; flocks of many hundred beings seen in the fall. Now you have to travel miles to find a few scattered pairs. It nests in early April and throughout May, and in the nesting season are very secretive and shy, and it is only by chance that a nest is found.

The height of the breeding season for all birds here is from March 15th to August 15th.

D. J. Nicholson, Orlando, Fla.

Birds of a Small Woodland.

Did any of the readers of THE OOLOGIST ever spend the best part of every day during the nesting season in one small piece of woods that was especially suited for breeding birds?

I did, and it was surprising how many birds nest on a small area of suitable territory. This happened a few years ago in West Virginia. At the time I was taking care of an oil lease. This was on a mountain side. The boiler house and several wells in a piece of woods of about eight acres in extent.

This woods was mostly large timber. Mostly hickory, oak and poplar. Right in the center was a gully in which water was found a little longer than in most streams in that region. The ground was right, and vegetation more luxuriant than in most of the woods there. About the edges of these woods and the lower end of the gully was considerable tangled thicket.

I knew of other wooded spots where birds seemed just as plenty as in this little woodland; yet only a few nests could I find while rambling and hunting about. As I had considerable spare time, I improved it during the day in the nesting season by watching every female bird I could find. In this way I caught many birds in the act of nest building and was led to many well concealed nests that once finished, would very likely have escaped notice. I also learned a great deal about the domestic affairs of many species and in different cases, where I discovered the female just starting a nest, I found how many days were required to build.

Of the common birds, several pairs of Robins nested about the wells and in the engine room. At one well, a pair of Carolina Wrens built their nest in a nook.

The Wood Thrush was represented by several pairs.

In the thickets I found several pairs each of Catbird and Cardinal and one pair of Black-billed Cuckoo nesting.

The nests of the Red-eyed Vireo were found and in a big tree alongside the boiler house a pair of yellow-throateds built.

I located two nests of the Tanger. Along one edge of this woods stood some old stubs and dead trees and in one of these a handsome pair of Red-bellied Woodpeckers set up house-keeping. Two others were occupied by Flickers while the hollow limb of still another furnished a home for a pair of Great Crested Flycatchers.

Two beautiful lichen-covered nests of the Gnatcatcher came to my attention. One was high up in a large oak; the other quite low in a boxwood.

I found two tufted Tits nests. Both were quite high in small natural cavities.

A Mourning dove nested within fifty feet of the boiler-house and about 100 feet away in the dead top of a beech, a Down Woodpecker dug a hole, and at the bottom laid five eggs.

There was a pair of Hairy's also and they nested in a little old beech stub. A pair of Phoebes nested in an engine house and in the gully, another pair nested under a large overhanging rock. A pair of Hummers also a pair of Acadian Flycatchers nested in this gully. In both cases, the nests were directly over the little stream.

The Whip-poor-will was a very common bird down there, and in this little woodland, that Spring, I found three sets of eggs while prowling about or following up female birds.

My favorites, the Warblers, were well represented. I found six nests of the Cerulean, five Parula, two Wormeating, three Black and White, three Redstarts, two Hooded, several Chats, one Maryland, three Kentucky's. On a bank in the gully and within three feet of the stream, I found a nest of the Louisiana Water-thrush.

In the thicket or jungle where the stream left the woods, a pair of Golden-wing Warblers had located and after considerable searching, I found a set of four. While looking for the Golden-wings, Nest, I was nearly bitten by a copperhead snake. The snake lay under a bunch of little bushes, and was entirely concealed by the leaves and long grass. While parting the grass and leaves, with my hands, the snake struck, but by pure luck I moved my hand at the same moment, and he missed. I killed it, and found it to be three feet long. On showing it to some farmers, I was told that it was as large as they grew. I killed a couple more while hunting nests, but saw these in plenty of time.

Here in Warren County, we have plenty of rattlesnakes in some localities in the mountains, but I prefer them to the copperhead because of their giving warning of their whereabouts.

Altogether I found 32 species nesting in that piece of woods that spring and found 60 nests.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.

BLUE HERON CAPTURED.

Thirty-five Young Birds Are Taken From Island in Minnetonka.

The 1911 crop of great blue heron and cormorants was reduced by thirty-five yesterday when a crew of men and boys went to Wauwatosia island,

Lake Minnetonka, and captured a few of the baby birds for a Minneapolis zoo.

After obtaining a permit for the removal of the birds and equipping an expedition at Excelsior, the party swooped down on Wauwatosa, which has been the home of herons since Crane island was civilized two years ago. Two small boys experienced at heron snaring were sent up into the trees, and, driving the young from the nests, dropped them to the men waiting below to catch them. The parent birds made much fuss and great clatter, but without avail.

The birds were sent into the city by express and are now in a big flying cage where they will be allowed to develop their embryo wings.

Newport News, Va., May 31, 1911.
Editor, THE OOLOGIST:

Kindly allow me to answer Mr. Peabody's suggestions under the heading of "Confusion" in the May number. I suppose I'm to be classed as one of the "young students favorably situated on the South Atlantic Coast." My answer to Mr. Peabody will also be somewhat in the way of an announcement. For practically twenty-three years, or to be exact, parts of eighteen breeding seasons and fifteen winters have been spent in this section, or "Tide Water Virginia"—and during my absence some work has been kept up by my father. For the last six seasons special attention has been given the birds, both summer and winter, my work so allowing.

Under the able guidance of my father, whom the older OOLOGISTS will remember in H. B. Bailey, whose collection numbered some sixty thousand specimens, I have been quietly amassing a collection, photographs and notes which I hope soon to publish under the heading of "Breeding

Birds of Tide Water Virginia." In it will be given, at least, the South-eastern breeding range of the Robins and Seaside Sparrows, so eagerly sought by Mr. Peabody. Also the Yellowthroats, Sharp tailed Sparrows and numerous other species, as well as winter ranges not quite correct in the latest A. O. U. Check list of 1910. I have bought and critically read it; fortunately before Mr. Peabody suggested it; but my corrections will be backed with only the person data of ourselves. Possibly all these records should have been published from time to time, as they occurred,—a few have—but I have been somewhat shy in rushing into print, and very busy; so the bird cranks and public in general will have to wait two or three months longer.

Personally we are not of the hair splitting ornithologists, so I will submit type specimens to various well known authorities before making my statements contrary to the A. O. U. Check list.

Trusting I will receive the support of all ornithologists and OOLOGISTS, I remain,

H. H. Bailey.

Birds Nests.

In this article, I tell about several different birds nests I have found or seen. The first nest I will tell about is a Catbird's. While looking in a clump of bushes near our house, I found a Catbird's nest which was quite near completion. The nest was about the size and shape of a robin's. It was made of twigs, tissue paper, string, leaves and such other things. The inside was softly lined with small dry twigs and bark from a nearby grape vine. I have also found many other Catbird's nests which are quite common around my home.

The next nest, a Wood Thrush's was on a long limb high up in a tall beech tree. The Wood Thrush makes its nest mostly of mud and it might easily be mistaken for a Robin's nest.

The Robin's nests are so common that most everyone knows about what they are like. The one I am going to tell about was in the top of a tall pine tree in our front yard. It was so high up I could not see it very well; therefore I cannot tell about that particular one. The Robin makes its nest mostly of mud.

The English Sparrows' nests are so common that I could hardly help finding them. I often saw sparrows flying to their nests in the eaves of a nearby barn with straws and feathers. The sparrows I saw began to build their nests about the fifteenth of March.

A pair of House Wrens made their home in a bird-house which was placed on a limb of a nearby tree. The nest was made mostly of twigs.

I have among my collection of a few nests, a Chipping Sparrow's. It is made of fine roots, twigs, threads, bits of straw and is lined with horse hairs.

One day while walking through the woods, I discovered a great-crested Flycatcher's nest in a hole in the limb of a tree. It was not far from the ground. I have also found many other nests, but I could not find out what kind they were.

Max Irwin Garruth,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Ottomar Reinecke.

Our old friend Reinecke still continues his good work. There are few more conscientious students of American Ornithology than this man, and there are but very few indeed who make better use of the time that they are able to devote to this study than he.

We are just in receipt of separates, presumably from the Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of Buffalo, New York, containing beautifully illustrated articles on the Red-shouldered Hawk, the American Bittern, and the American Woodcock, all from the pen of this well known writer. And whatever Reinecke writes may be relied upon as scientifically authentic, and is certain to be interestingly delineated.

Small Sets of Brown Thrasher.

Mr. G. M. Nuss remarks on the Brown Thrasher in the November OOLOGIST interested me as I have had a similar experience with this bird.

On May 24, 1909, back of Washington Park, on the Delaware River, at Westville, Gloucester County, New Jersey, I found two Brown Thrashers' nests, each containing two eggs and complete sets, as indicated by the incubation.

Set 3-2—Nest two feet up in dense greenbrier tangle on low wooded bank of a small lake; eggs two-thirds incubated. Incubating female reluctantly flushed; was almost touched.

Set 4-2—Nest five feet up in dense greenbriers, not far from last, and on the same bank. Eggs one-third incubated. Female flew off as I approached when about three feet away. Both nests were typical—made of sticks and twigs, dried leaves and bark strip-pings, lined with rootlets—and well hidden. There were no marks in the briers or bushes to indicate that somebody had found the nests before me and appropriated some of the eggs. Nor could I detect any eggs or particles of egg shells on the briers or on the ground under and about the nests.

It is my opinion that the eggs in

both cases constituted full and complete sets and it would appear from these occurrences that the Brown Thrasher occasionally lays but two eggs in a set like the Robin; not a rare occurrence for second sets as in Mr. Nuss' cases, but a very unusual proceeding, I think, with first clutches.

R. F. Miller.

Personal.

F. A. W. Dean of Niagara Falls, New York writes under date of June 8th:

"I have just returned from California after a successful collecting trip through the West and Southwest."

Mr. D. J. Nicholson of Orlando, Florida, met with a disappointment this Spring in the discovery of two naked young in the nest of a Pileated Woodpecker which he had been watching for some three weeks in the hopes of securing a set of these rare eggs.

He also reports taking ten sets of eggs from nests of Ward's Heron (*Ardea herodias wardi*) this Spring, and in April following, finding the nests from which he had taken the eggs occupied by young; the outcome of a second laying. The sets contained four and five in about equal proportions.

H. B. Bailey, an old time naturalist, and father of H. H. Bailey, of Newport News, Virginia, spent the month of February studying the birds of Florida, in Southern Osceola County.

NOTES.

On April 15 1911., I found a nest of what I supposed to be the Cardinal. It was placed in a blackberry brier two feet from the ground, and to all appearances was ready for the eggs.

More than a week afterwards while passing the nest I looked and to my surprise found only one egg, while the female was setting. A week or so later the egg was gone.

On May 14, I found a nest of the American Crow in a Crabapple tree fifteen feet from the ground. It contained five eggs which did not appear to have been set on. I think that is rather late for crows.

On June 17, I found a nest of the Acadian Flycatcher of three eggs. The nest was in a beech tree over a small ravine about eighteen feet up. This was the same tree in which I found a nest of the same species on June 5 1910. The nests were not more than three feet apart although the nest found this year was not nearly so compact as the other. The nest of last year however contained only two eggs at the time.

Charles M. Nuss.

Yellow Heads Extend Range.

Thirteen miles down the Wolf river from this City, I own 200 acres of overflowed marsh land, which I use as private hunting grounds for ducks. This Spring for the first time, a colony of Yellow-headed Blackbirds took up their home quarters here.

Chas. F. Carr,
New London, Wis.

This species nests commonly at Lacon, Illinois, and on further South in the river swamps. We have taken its eggs also as far North as Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Editor.

NOTES.

Max Carruth reports the Scarlet Tanager, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak both from Tarrytown, New York, and reports them rare at that place.

E. J. Court of Washington City, re-

ports the taking of a set of five eggs of the Osprey this Spring. He also photographed the eggs in the nest. This set, together with that reported by H. H. Bailey this Spring, are the only sets of this size known to us.

In July, 1910, as I was walking through a woods, I came across the nest of a Mourning Dove. As I came forward she immediately flew off her nest and perched herself on a limb not far away. There were two eggs in the nest. The nest was made of grass twisted together. A few days later I discovered a new nest not far from the first one. I watched both nests daily.

The eggs were soon hatched and when the young birds were strong enough they flew away.

In April 1911, I discovered the nest of a Partridge with fourteen eggs in it. Upon visiting the nest a few days later, I found that she had quit it. Upon knowing this, I took the eggs for my collection.

Walter Elliott, Plant City, Fla.

Low Oriole's Nest.

On June 12, I discovered a nest of the Baltimore Oriole, containing young. The peculiar feature of this was that the nest was in a maple sapling, only four feet from the ground. In my nearly forty years of bird observation, I have never met with a nest located as near the ground as this.

Chas. F. Carr, New London, Wis.

We once found one of these nests hanging from the end of a limb of an elm in the overflowed river bottoms here, which was less than three feet above the water. It and the set of four eggs are now in our collection.

Editor.

NOTES.

The well-known oologist, J. M. Carroll of San Marcos, Texas, writes to change his address to Shawnee, Oklahoma, which is to be his future home, and adds,

"Be sure to address me at that place in the future; I do not want to miss any copies of THE OOLOGIST."

H. H. Bailey, of Newport News, Virginia, reports a set of five Osprey eggs taken this season—this is the largest set of which we have any knowledge.

Persistent.

March 15th while watching a pair of Prairie Horned Larks through my glass, one of them flew to a small three cornered rock with a worm. As the worm was too large for one bite, it was dropped on the rock but slipped to the ground. The Lark hopped down after it, but as soon as he placed it on the rock, it again slid to the ground. This performance was repeated sixteen times before he finished eating it.

Alex Walker.

Local Paper.

This will illustrate the source of much mis-information. The people read such as this in the local press and believe it.

These Birds are not Eagles at all, but are some species of hawk—probably the cooper's hawk—Editor.

EAGLES RAISING FAMILY IN SOMERSET TOWN.

Middleport, June 15.—(Special).—An eagle's eyrie, with five little eaglets, is on the Davis farm in the town of Somerset, Niagara County on the shore of Lake Ontario. For many seasons past two American eagles have made their headquarters at the Davis farm, but never until this season did they nest; and so far as known it is the first time that a nest has been built in Niagara county. The eaglets are carefully guarded by the old birds, as well as by the members of the Davis family. The law is very severe for anyone molesting them in any way.

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The demand for December, 1909, Bird-Lore has so exceeded our estimate that, in spite of the fact that we printed an unusually large edition, the supply is now exhausted. We will, however, send a copy of the Sparrow plate (the first of the Sparrows of North America in color) which appeared in that number, to all subscribers to Bird-Lore for 1910 (Vol. XII), in order that their series of these plates may be complete.

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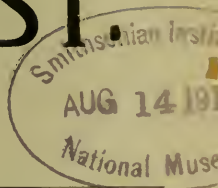
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R. M. BARNES,
Lacon, Ill.

THE OÖLOGIST.

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VOL. XXVIII. No. 8. ALBION, N. Y., AUG. 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 288

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FOR EXCHANGE.—Personally taken recently in Lower California. Fine sets of Xanthus Murrelet, Black Petrel, Socorro Petrel; also Heermann's Gull and Blue-footed Booby. Want only absolutely perfect sets and skins. Water birds preferred. PINGREE I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Cal.

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WANTED.—Eggs of following A. O. U. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 40, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 63, 65, 70, 71, 77, 120, 122, 123b, 125, 126, 128, 132, 140, 142, 172, 182, 183, 188, 191, 196, 198, 203, 204, 206, 211, 212, 219, 225, 258, 261, 269, 271, 280, 285, 294, 294a, 300, 302, 305, 309, 320, 325, 326, 332, 335, 342, 343, 349, 352, 355, 1, 359, 1, 360, 362, 364, 372, 373, 375, 378, 384, 387, 388, 393, 394, 406, 416, 420, 420a, 421, 423, 428, 429, 450, 451, 443, 452, 454, 461, 466, 466a, 467, 494, 497, 506, 507, 508, 510, 511, 517, 529, 554b, 558, 581m, 586, 487, 588a, 588b, 595, 597, 604, 605, 608, 611; 612, 613, 614, 619, 622, 622a, 624, 627, 628, 631, any warbler, 702, 703, 715, 721, 721a, 725a, 727, 729, 732, 733, 735, 736, 741a, 742, 746, 751, 756, 768, and many others. Will allow full even exchange. Lattin-Short 1905 for sets. Singles at 1-2. Also want certain skins. I offer sets 16 1-1, 30a 1-1, 32 1-1, 58 1-3, 79 1-11, 184 1-3 1-4, 187 1-3, 199 1-4, 348 1-4, 574 n-3, 584 n-3, 593a 1-4, 519b 1-3, 533 1-2. Singles 315 data, 382 data, 491, 536, 536a, 591, 470a, 744, 216, 486, 304. Mounted Specimens, 194, 180, 367, 373, 524, 522, 534, 546, 550, 498, 494, 650, 761. Also offer many books, shells, minerals, corals, fossils and a few Indian Relics. ERNEST H. SHORT, Box 173, Rochester, N. Y. (1)

EGGS FOR EXCHANGE.—A few sets each of the following to exchange for other sets: Nos. 49, 120c, 122, 127, 294a, 360a. Send full list. J. S. APPLETON, Simi, Ventura Co., Cal.

Nests with and without sets wanted. Can use many common varieties; have you any reptile eggs? J. P. BALL, M. D., Frankford, Philadelphia, Penns. (11-11)

WATER BIRDS EGGS—A. O. U. 100 species, including many desirable, such as 25, 34, 60.1, 81, 82, 82.1, 92.1, 103, 129, 130, 162, 177, 178, 257.1, 274, 281, 287. Can use Land Birds sets of equal rarity. THOMAS H. JACKSON, 304 N. Franklin St., West Chester, Pa. (1)

I have 622n 3-4, 703 9-3, 5-4, 593d n 1-3, 420b 3-2 498c n 10-3 206 1-2, 1-1 (slightly imperfect) and others. Want personally taken 7, 59, 71, 77, 208, 249, 258a, 261, 264, 343. DONALD J. NICHOLSON, P. O., Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

Have a number of good sets to dispose of, such as Blue-winged Warbler, Mississippi Kite, Swainson Warbler, Chuck-will's Widow, Northern Phalarope, etc. S. S. DICKEY, Waynesburg, Pa. (1)

Wish to exchange 206 2-2, well blown and finely marked taken this season, for personally taken sets of the season. What have you? D. J. NICHOLSON, P. O. Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

EXCHANGE—I have a fine set, with nest of W. Gld. Crd Kinglet, Calif Creeper, Chestnut Backed Chickadee, and some common sets for exchange. D. E. BROWN, Tacoma Wash., Rm. No. 11 Federal Bldg. (1)

I have sets of No. 320, 350 and 486 to exchange for Ridgway's Manual of North American Birds. Must be in good condition. STOKLEY LIGON, Pecos, Texas. (1)

MISCELLANEOUS

A \$24 pearl ring for sale cheap or will exchange for Indian relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark. (1)

A 60-foot trammel net used three nights; cost \$10. Will take \$6 or exchange for relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE—Pair field glasses made by Jumelle, Paris, for best offer of birds eggs in sets. Many common species wanted. HENRY HESTNESS, Rockford, Wash. (1)

WANTED.—Steven's pocket shot gun. Also a 1 sets with good data. Offer mounted birds, skins, and eggs personally taken. Will collect shrews and small mammals and mount them if desired. FRANKLIN J. SMITH, P. O. Box 98, Eureka, Cal. [1]

FOR SALE.—One Myer System, Cloas Flute, 11 keys, low pitch in case. Used three months. Will sell at very reasonable price. Will send on approval. L. V. MEDICUS, 3002 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Over 775 scientific and showy shells representing 321 species, named, packed ready to ship. List upon request. Price \$15.00, or will exchange for ornithological books and sets of birds' eggs. If you are interested in shells do not fail to inquire into this collection. Also 30 species of birds' eggs in sets at a bargain. CLARENCE F. STONE, Branchport, N. Y.

Students, Sportsmen, Naturalists.—Let Mulen mount your trophies, standard Museum methods in taxidermy, all branches, Tanning, Lap Robes, Fur Coats. B. F. MULLEN, Taxidermist, Tanner, 509 N. 25th St.

100 Post Cards, Samples, Newspapers, etc., FREE. Send 2 two-cent stamps for plain set of post cards. You will be pleased. CLARKE'S SUB. AGENCY, Gainesville, Ga.

FOR SALE.—Oak egg cabinet. Write for dimensions and price. C. N. DAVIS, Branchport, N. Y. [1]

FOR SALE.—One Myer System, Cloas Flute, 11 keys, low pitch in case. Used three months. Will sell at very reasonable price. Will send on approval. L. V. MEDICUS 3002 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

IMPORTED COCOONS.—Atlas, Mylitta, Roylei, Selene, Trifen-estrata and other Indian pupae for Regalis, Versicolora and other desirable native pupae and eggs. JAMES L. MITCHELL, Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BOOKS

BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—I offer 170 back numbers Oologist, copies 37 other publications, Ridgeway's Humming-birds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, JR., 235 S. Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal. (1)

WANTED.—Cosmopolitan Magazine requires the services of a representative in your town to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. CAMPBELL, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Vol. 6 O. & O.; No. 6-7-8-9; Vol. 5; No. 9 Vol. 26 of Oologist; Vol. 1 Nos. 3-5-6; Vol. 2 No. 1-5-6; Vol. 3 Nos. 3-4-5-6; Vol. 4 Nos. 3-5-6 of Bird Lore; any volume of Auk except 12-13; any volume of Aud. Birds of Am. small edition. Vol. I Condor (Bull. Cooper Club) also volumes 5 to 11 inc. of Bird Lore; any volumes of Birds, Birds and Nature. All volumes of American Bird Magazine. Must all be clean and good, containing all plates. Send me your prices. GEORGE N. H. VOS BURGH, Columbus, Wis., R.F.D.

FOR SALE.—Canadian Entomologist, Vols. XXXIX and XLI. Per Vol. 50c. Journal of Economic Entomology, Vols. II and III; per Vol. \$1. W. L. BURNETT, Fort Collins, Colo. (1)

BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—I offer 170 back numbers Oologist, copies 37 other publications, Ridgeway's Humming-birds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, JR., 235 South Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal. [2]

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WANTED.—Antelope horns either pairs or singles; state price in first letter. Also some large Arizona cactus root for souvenirs. SAM'L HUNSINGER, Taxidermist, Secor, Ill (1)

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BOOKS

I will give \$1.00 for No. 6 of Vol. 5 of THE OOLOGIST in the original covers and in good condition. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

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WANTED.—The Auk, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 4, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 3. For cash or exchange. LOUIS A. FUERTES, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED.—Back numbers of The Auk, Nuttall's Bulletin and other bird magazines, also on insects. Have numbers to exchange. G. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

WANTED.—Books on birds. Will pay a reasonable cash price for those that I desire. State title and author, condition, etc. CHAS. F. CARR, (Personal), New London, Wis.

FOR SALE.—In perfect condition, "The North American Birds" by Henry Nehrling. German text, cloth bound, gilt edge, 668 pages and 36 plates, showing 137 species in natural color. Original price \$15. Sells for \$7. ERICH DIETRICH, Canby, Oregon.

BIRD-LORE AND OOLOGIST WANTED.—I will give highest market values, cash or exchange, for Bird-Lore Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, with index; Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2; and Vol. 7, No. 1; or bound volumes of Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 7. Send your list of oologist previous to No. 222. CHAS. A. HEWLETT, Woodmere, N. Y.

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WANTED.—Any or all of Vol. 1 of the Nidologist, May, July and August, 1898, Osprey and July and August 1899, Osprey. H. W. CARRIGER, 69A Walter St., San Francisco, Cal. (1)

MAGAZINE BARGAINS.—Ornithologist and Oologist, 4 complete volumes and 27 odd numbers, \$3.00; The Osprey, 19 numbers of volumes 1 and 2, \$1.75; The Nidologist, 35 numbers, \$2.00; The Oologist, 24 numbers, all previous to Vol. 20, \$1.00; The Museum, 15 numbers, \$.75; The Auk, 3 numbers of early volumes, \$1.00; miscellaneous scientific magazines, mostly ornithological, 50 numbers, \$2. These prices include postage. All copies clean and in good condition. Order at once from this list. You will be satisfied. F. P. DROWNE, M. D., Chilesburg, Virginia. (1)

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FOR SALE.—Zoology of New York, or the New York Fauna pertaining to Birds.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 8. ALBION, N. Y. AUG. 15, 1911. WHOLE NO. 289

Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.



Golden Eagle Nest in Live Oak Tree. Found by J. B. Dixon

—Photo by C. F. Schwack.



Golden Eagle Nest on Rocky Cliff, Found by J. B. Dixon

—Photo by C. F. Schwack.

The Golden Eagle.

The Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) is one of our common birds of prey and since the Condor is very scarce in this country now, it is the largest of our birds of prey commonly noted, and by its large size, is often confused with the common Turkey Vulture. The Eagle is the wildest and most difficult to approach of any of our birds of prey, and they seem to have a way of making themselves inconspicuous, very rarely making any sound, and doing their hunting in the most part, in sections of the

country uninhabited. They are not much noticed and will undoubtedly stay with their hunting range until death, when their place is taken up by another bird, and it is my opinion that there are just as many pairs of Eagles here as the food supply will support; and right royally they fight for their hunting grounds and protect them from intruding birds.

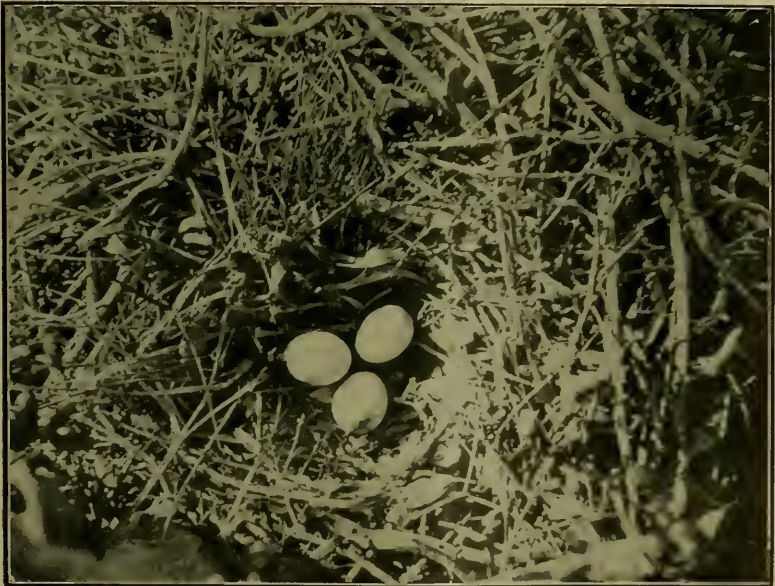
Toward the first part of February they may be noticed in pairs in hunting and are more often seen together. Last Spring, I was camped during the months of January and February in

the mountains back of Escondido and my work took me daily past the nests of a pair of these birds; over the mountain and about 1000 feet higher another pair had their nests. The two nesting sites were only about two miles apart but their hunting grounds were in opposite directions. A peculiar habit these birds had, and I presume it to be common to all of them, was to steal sticks from a nest not belonging to them and carry it to some one of their own nests and leave it. One morning one had stolen a dagger stalk from its neighbor above, and dropping down the mountain with its wings half closed, made a very strange sight, the dagger stalk being nearly as long as the bird's wing spread. Often the four of them fought over their stealings and it was very interesting to watch them diving and circling in the air

and sometimes clashing together and falling thus several feet before breaking away from each other. Often during this performance uttering short rattling screams. The only note I have ever heard them utter aside from this is their penetrating scream while perched on some mountain top. These birds always carried their nesting material in their claws, although others noticed carried it in their beaks.

I have noted Eagles from within one-half mile of the ocean at only a few feet above sea level to 9000 feet elevation above sea level, and resident in all cases where found.

Their nesting sites here are usually in the cliffs, but I have also noted them nesting in oak trees and sycamores. Their nest is invariably placed at an elevation exceeding that of the surrounding country. They often build



Golden Eagle Nest on Rocky Cliff—Nearer View

—Photo by J. B. Dixon.



Golden Eagle Nest on Rocky Cliff. Looking Down Cliff 75 feet into Nest.
—Photo by J. B. Dixon.

up more than one nest in the Spring, and sometimes for no apparent reason, desert nests upon which they have done considerable work. The nest itself is a huge structure and if used for many years becomes so heavy with moisture in the Spring, and rotten on the bottom that it slides out. One nest situated in a large crotch of a sycamore was five feet high and six feet across the top. The nest cavity being fourteen inches wide by four inches deep, and was softly lined with red dry grass, stubble, oak leaves and dagger leaves. I have never yet found a nest that did not have some dagger leaves in it, and in some places the birds must have carried them for some distance. In other instances, pepper and eucalyptus leaves were used profusely in lining and were carried several

miles as there were neither of these trees growing close by. The odor from either of these leaves is distasteful to bugs, and lice of all kinds, and I think this the reason they took such pains to secure it when there was plenty of other nesting material close by.

I have noted nests with sets in which the incubation was advanced one week on the first day of March, and the latest nesting date I have is April 5th, incubation just commenced. Two eggs is the usual number, although one is as common as three in a set. The ground color of the eggs varies from a clear white to a dirty white, and the surface of some eggs is often covered with little bumps over the entire surface, looking somewhat like warts. The markings are as often on the, smaller end of the



Nest of Golden Eagle in in Sycamore tree, Escondido, Calif.

—Photo by C. F. Schwack.

egg as the larger, and very greatly in heaviness and coloration. Some eggs haven't a spot on them. Others are so heavily marked as to almost hide the ground color.

Measurements of thirty-two eggs yield the following: Average size, 2.96 x 2.25 inches. Smallest egg, 2.42 x 1.96 inches. Largest egg 3.26 x 2.58 inches. Showing a great variation in size.

I have visited three nests of this bird with young, and the old birds were very shy even then; in two instances keeping out of sight and in the other flying around about a fourth of a mile away, apparently unconcerned. The first nest was visited April 3d and contained one young bird and four freshly killed jack rabbits. The youngster could not yet hold his head up, but squeaked so lustily as to be heard twenty-five feet away. The second nest was visited

April 11th and contained then two birds just commencing to grow their wing feathers, and were very savage even then; and apparently heavy eaters from the number of bones lying around. These birds left the nest the first week in May. The third nest contained two young a few days old on the 28th of March, also nine ground squirrels freshly killed. I should judge the period of incubation to be about twenty-eight days. A pair of these birds will lay a second set in twenty-eight days if molested. Incubation commences with the laying of the first egg.

Their food consists of squirrels, rabbits,—the three kinds—jack, cotton tail and brush rabbit, ducks, young pigs and I have been told by reliable parties, that a pair will sometimes kill newly born calves; but I think this seldom happens. But for their killing young pigs, they are very beneficial and will no doubt remain in this section of the country a great many years as they are just as common here now as they were ten years ago.

J. B. Dixon,
Escondido, Cal.

Birds of Brownsville, Texas.

The following list of more than one hundred forms of bird life, is the result of observations made in, or near (within 100 feet), a garden of less than half an acre in area, located within the city of Brownsville, Texas. It covers a period of a little more than a year (June 10, 1910 to July 15 1911); and is quite incomplete owing to the frequent absence of the observer, for weeks at a time. However, it is evidence to prove the fact, that the valley of the Lower Rio Grande is unsurpassed, within our boundaries, for the study of bird life in maximum of form and number. The Water-birds were nearly all noted flying overhead; but none are included in which identification is not reasonably certain.

1. *Larus franklini*, Franklin Gull.
2. *Sterna* sp. Terns of several species.
3. *Pelicanus erythrorhynchos*, White Pelican.
4. *Anas platyrhynchos*, Mallard.
5. *Chen hyperboreus* (?), Snow Goose.
6. *Branta canadensis*, Canada Goose.
7. *Botaurus lentiginosus*, Bittern.
8. *Ardea herodias*, Great Blue Heron.
9. *Florida caerulea*, Little Blue Heron.
10. *Butorides virescens*, Green Heron.
11. *Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*, Black-crowned Night Heron.
12. *Hemantopus mexicanus*, Black-necked Stilt.
13. *Galinaga delicata*, Wilson Snipe.
14. *Numenius americanus*, Long-billed Curlew.
15. *Oxyechus vociferus*, Killdeer.
16. *Colinus virginianus texanus*, Texas Bobwhite.

17. *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*, Mourning Dove.
18. *Leptotila fulviventris brachyptera*, White-fronted Dove.
19. *Melopelia asiatica*, White-winged Dove.
20. *Chaemepelia passerina pallescens*, Mexican Ground Dove.
21. *Seardafella inca*, Inca Dove.
22. *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*, Turkey Vulture.
23. *Catharista uruba*, Black Vulture.
24. *Elanus leucurus*, White-tailed Kite.
25. *Accipiter velox*, Sharp-shinned Hawk.
26. *Accipiter cooperi*, Cooper Hawk.
27. *Parabutea unicinctus harrisi*, Harris Hawk.
28. *Buteo leniatus allini*, Florida Red-shouldered Hawk.
29. *Falco sparverius*, Sparrow Hawk.
30. *Polyborus cheriway*, Audubon Caracara.
31. *Aluco pratincola*, Barn Owl.
32. *Crotophaga sulcirostris*, Grooved-billed Ani.
33. *Coccyzus americanus*, Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
34. *Ceryle alcyon*, Belted Kingfisher.
35. *Dryobates scarlaris bairdi*, Texas Woodpecker.
36. *Sphyrapicus varius*, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
37. *Centurus aurifrons*, Golden-fronted Woodpecker.
38. *Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli*, Merrill Parauque.
39. *Chordeiles acutipennis texensis*, Texas Nighthawk.
40. *Chaetura pelagica*, Chimney Swift.
41. *Archilochus colubris*, Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
42. *Amizilis cerviniventris chalconota*, Buff-bellied Hummingbird.

43. *Muscivora forficata*, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.
44. *Tyrannus tyrannus*, Kingbird.
45. *Tyrannus melancholicus couchi*, Couch Kingbird.
46. *Pitangus sulphuratus derbianus*, Derby Flycatcher.
47. *Myiarchus magister nelsoni*, Mexican Crested Flycatcher.
48. *Sayornis phoebe*, Phoebe.
49. *Myiochanes virens*, Wood Pewee.
50. *Empidonax virescens*, Acadian Flycatcher.
51. *Xanthonia luxuosa glaucescens*, Green Jay.
52. *Molothrus ater*, Cowbird.
53. *Molothrus ater obscurus*, Dwarf Cowbird.
54. *Tangavius aeneus involucratus*, Red-eyed Cowbird.
55. *Zanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, Yellow-headed Blackbird.
56. *Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi*, Vera Cruz Redwing.
57. *Sturnella neglecta*, Western Meadowlark.
58. *Icterus melanocephalus auduboni*, Audubon Oriole.
59. *Icterus cucullatus sennetti*, Sennett Oriole.
60. *Icterus spurius*, Orchard Oriole.
61. *Icterus galbula*, Baltimore Oriole.
62. *Megaquiscalus major macrourus*, Great-tailed Grackle.
63. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudiensis*, Western Savannah Sparrow.
64. *Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus*, Western Grasshopper Sparrow.
65. *Chondestis grammacus strigatus*, Western Hawk Sparrow.
66. *Spizella pallida*, Clay-colored Sparrow.
67. *Amphispiza bilineata*, Black-throated Sparrow.
68. *Melospiza lincolni*, Lincoln Sparrow.
69. *Cardinalis cardinalis canicaudus*, Gray-tailed Cardinal.
70. *Pyrrhuloxia sinnata texana*, Texas Pyrrhuloxia.
71. *Guiraca caerulea lazula*, Western Blue Grosbeak.
72. *Calamospiza melanocorys*, Lark Bunting.
73. *Passer domesticus*, European Tree Sparrow.
74. *Piranga rubra*, Summer Tanager.
75. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, Cliff Swallow.
76. *Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina*, Lesser Cliff Swallow.
77. *Hirundo erythrogastra*, Barn Swallow.
78. *Iridoprocne bicolor*, Tree Swallow.
79. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, Rough-winged Swallow.
80. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*, White-rumped Shirke.
81. *Cireo griseus micrus*, Small White-eyed Vireo.
82. *Mniotilta varia*, Black and White Warbler.
83. *Vermivora rubricapilla*, Nashville Warbler.
84. *Vermivora celata*, Orange-crowned Warbler.
85. *Vermivora peregrina*, Tennessee Warbler.
86. *Dendroica astiva*, Yellow Warbler.
87. *Dentricca coronata*, Myrtle Warbler.
88. *Dendroica auduboni*, Audubon Warbler.
89. *Dendroica magnolia*, Magnolia Warbler.
90. *Dendroica pensylvanica*, Chestnut-sided Warbler.
91. *Dendroica fusca*, Blackburnian Warbler.
92. *Dendroica dominica albiflora*, Sycamore Warbler.

93. *Dentroica virens*, Black-throated Green Warbler.
94. *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*, Western Yellowthroat.
95. *Wilsonia pusilla*, Wilson Warbler.
96. *Wilsonia canadensis*, Canada Warbler.
97. *Setophaga ruticilla*, Redstart.
98. *Anthus rubescens*, Pipit.
99. *Mimus polyglottis*, leucopterus, Western Mockingbird.
100. *Toxostoma curvirostre*, Curve-billed Thrasher.
101. *Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi*, Cactus Wren.
102. *Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitenensis*, Lomita Wren.
103. *Thryomanes bewicki cryptus*, Texas Wren.
104. *Trayglodytes aedon*, House Wren.
105. *Baeolophus atricristatus*, Black-crested Titmouse.
106. *Auriparus flaviceps*, Virginian.
107. *Regulus calendula*, Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
108. *Poliophtila caerulea*, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.
109. *Hyllocichla guttata pallasi*, Hermit Thrush.

Austin Paul Smith,
Brownsville, Texas.

Queer Positions for Florida Wren and Ground Dove Nests.

Finding a Ground Dove nest securely placed on the broad leaf of a cabbage palmetto, the other day, I remembered that several times before, I had remarked the same strange disposition. It also called to my mind a number of other peculiar positions for bird nests that have fallen under my observation. Now the Ground Dove almost invariably builds its nest on an oak limb. But besides the utilizing of a palm leaf, I have found two nests set among the thick, long needles of the young Southern pine.

The third strange location that I recall, was the adopting of a discarded "Redbird" nest. The Cardinals for some reason, left the structure before laying any eggs. A few days later, along came a pair of Doves, and without any alterations or preliminaries, whatever, they seized the abandoned home and successfully raised their family.

The Ground Dove is resident here on the East coast of Florida. They commence nesting as early as the last of February, and continue until the first of October, although the latter date I have observed but once. During the remainder of the year, they live in small flocks of from four to sixteen individuals.

The Florida Wren is also resident here. It mates in early April, and nesting continues until the middle of July or even later. With four exceptions, I have never found their nests anywhere, but under a house or barn, in any suitable cavity. It was in 1906, or '07 that a pair of these birds entered our house by an open window and finding a large wooden bowl inverted on a shelf, with a small entrance below, they commenced to fill the cavity, and in a short time, were incubating the eggs. It is needless to say that the window was left open for the friendly birds. Another time, a pair of Wrens filled a gallon paint bucket which was hanging from a nail in the woodshed and raised a brood of young.

On another occasion, in the loft of the same building they placed a nest in the end of a huge bamboo pole. But the most interesting location was the following:

The fibrous stipules of the saw-palmetto were parted from the trunk and a tunnel shaped nest about eight inches long and two and a half wide was formed. How the little birds

separated these tough fibres from the stalk is beyond me.

The last queer position for a Wren nest that I remember, I found two summers ago. About half a peck of material was piled in the fold of a palmetto leaf, and the tiny nest was formed in the center of the mass. But the foundation was too insecure, and the structure was thrown out by the winds, before the young were hatched.

R. J. Longstreet,
Orlando, Fla.

An Account of Two Trips to the Summit of Mt. Greylock.

At the Northern end of the Berkshire Hills, in the far Northwestern corner of Massachusetts, rises a little group of peaks—Saddle Ball, Simonds Peak, the Bluffs and overlooking all, old Greylock itself rears its forest clad head three thousand five hundred feet above the sea level, the highest point of land in the state. While this height may seem trivial in comparison with many larger peaks in other parts of the country, it is sufficient to furnish a strong Canadian element to the fauna of the region; and of course, renders it particularly interesting to the student of bird life.

Mt. Greylock lies between the towns of North Adams, Adams, Williamstown and Cheshire, and the peak may be reached by paths from each of these places. The paths from Adams and Cheshire Harbor unite when three miles from the summit and this combined path again unites with the carriage road from North Adams two miles farther on.

The Cheshire Harbor trail is considered shorter and less steep than the others and is for that reason, perhaps the one most frequently used by parties visiting the peak.

The summer and fall of 1905 the writer spent in the Berkshire Hills and during that time tramped and rode through much of the country, and climbed many of the smaller peaks. As the needle of the compass swings toward the North, so whenever I viewed the mountains about Pittsfield, my gaze would turn Northward to where Greylock's forest clad head was lifted far above the surrounding heights. To climb to the summit and view the valley below me; to count the mountains in four different states; and trace the course of river and stream in their varied course toward the sea; this had been my desire since I first visited this beautiful region. Nevertheless it was not until toward the close of September that I was able to make the trip.

Sunday, the 24th, dawned bright and fair. The air was clear and crisp with just a suspicion of frost in it, and the sun rose upon a world of mingled gold and green. No haze obscured the view toward the mountains. Each peak stood forth plain and clear. It was an ideal day for a climb, and at an early hour, I started on the long anticipated trip. The view from the car window as I rode northward was delightful. The green of a fortnight before was gradually giving way to the brighter colors of autumn. The Birches were already yellow. The oaks varied from a bronzed green to Indian red. Here and there a Maple in its flaming scarlet stood out with startling distinctness from among its less conspicuous neighbors. Juncos were present everywhere;—flocks rising continually as we sped along. Crows cawed overhead and Blue Jays screamed from the trees on the hillsides. Species were few, but individuals many.

Leaving the car at Cheshire Harbor the path led up the side of the

mountain, following the course of a noisy but at this season, somewhat diminished brook, past two small farms with their cluster of outbuildings and into the timber that everywhere clothes the mountain till within a short distance of the summit. At every branching of the paths are located guide boards to direct the climber, and in many places where false paths open out of the main trail, wires have been stretched across these openings that the climber may not become confused and mistake the road.

After a climb of a little more than two miles, I came to a small open place on the side of the mountain, and it was there that I got the first view of the valley below me. Here one can look up and down the valley for many miles, and the view is certainly well worth the climb if one went no farther. Cheshire, Adams, Renfrew, Zylonite and I think part of North Adams may well be seen from this point. After leaving this view behind, the path became steeper and at one or two places was crossed by a small brook, probably leading from some spring higher up the mountain side. I halted and drank from each of these in turn and never was drink more refreshing than this, coming straight from the heart of the mountain. A mile or so farther on the last and largest of these brooks comes leaping and foaming down the mountainside and passes under a rude bridge of logs. A sign on a nearby tree informed me that this was Peck's Brook," and it is here that I have always found birds most abundant. A little above this the trail comes out into the carriage road.

This is in fine condition and makes the ascent very gradually encircling the mountain in the form of a spiral. We now get a very satisfactory view

to the South and East. Almost at your feet lie Adams and Cheshire with Pittsfield with its two lakes, Onota and Pontoosuc just beyond, while in the background are the main ranges of the Berkshires, finally becoming obscured by the bluish haze on the far horizon.

I strolled along leisurely, stopping every few feet to admire some new feature of the scene before me. Reaching the top and ascending the tower I had a more far-reaching view than I had yet obtained. Northward, could be seen the Green Mountains and Adirondacks, the town of Bennington with its monument beside villages and solitary farm houses far over the Vermont border. To the East and Northeast, Monadnock, Haystack, Mt. Tom, and Wachusett were visible, and to the West, the Catskills with the Hudson River winding like a narrow ribbon fifty miles away. Southward rose row after row of unnamed hills as far as the eye could reach. Directly below me to the Southeast was the trail by which I had come up, and as I traced my course, it was hard to realize it was five miles, so deceptive is distance at this height.

The descent was accomplished without incident, and after a short wait, a whistle announced the approach of the home bound car. As I boarded it, I took a last look at the mountain I had just left. The sun was sinking and the Western side was flooded with light while the East shoulder stood out bold and impressive in the shadow of early evening, which was already settling upon it.

Before I left this region late in November, I made two or three other trips to the summit, but on none of these occasions were the atmospheric conditions as favorable as on this

first trip, and I found, each time that the view was more or less obscured by haze.

It was not until June 26, 1910, that I again had the pleasure of visiting the Berkshires. Leaving Boston at 11:30 the night before, I arrived shortly after five o'clock next morning, at North Adams, and after a hearty breakfast, I took a car and rode down the valley. At the end of an hour I stood at the foot of Greylock. I will not attempt to describe the beauty of the scenery, much of which outrivalled the gorgeousness of Autumn. The day was bright and clear, and the view was not, therefore obstructed by haze.

During the time I was there, I made careful notes on the birds, their abundance and distribution. I found them very abundant and in full song, but the number of species noted were less than one would find in an equal area in the eastern part of the state. It is not my intention to list all the species seen, however, but rather to call attention to the distribution of certain ones. To this end I have divided the mountain into three parts, which I shall designate as "The Lower Third," "The Middle Third," and "The Upper Third." These three divisions are not equal in area. The lower third follows the trail from the base of the mountain for a distance of about a mile and a half. It is characterized by a more open and a younger growth of timber than higher up, and contains the two small farms already mentioned. Several birds occur here that are not found higher up.

The middle third continues from here to the point where the trail emerges from the tall woods and joins the carriage road. It is the largest of the three sections, and contains the greater number of birds.

The trees grow tall and rather slender, are close together and the Canoe Birch is the most conspicuous tree. From the end of this section to the summit comprises the upper third. Sometime in the past the timber has probably been cut off or burned over, and a more stunted growth has taken its place, interspersed with tall dead stubs, the bleached remains of the former "forest primeval."

For convenience I have divided the birds into six groups, as follows:

1. Birds confined to the valley.
2. Birds confined to the lower third.
3. Birds confined to the middle third.
4. Birds confined to the upper third.
5. Birds most numerous in one of the above sections but also extending into another.
6. Birds equally distributed at all elevations.

Of the birds confined to the valley, the two most noticeable were the Meadowlark and Barn Swallow. Very common everywhere they were immediately lost sight of as soon as we left the valley. Several other species also belong to this class,—the Red-wings, and Bronzed Grackles, Yellow Warblers, Baltimore Orioles, House Wrens and Cedar Waxwings. The most abundant bird, or at least the one most in evidence on the lower-third of the mountain was the Indigo bird, with the Red-eyed Vireo and Black-throated Green Warblers a close second. The Wood Pewee was also found in this section exclusively. Each of these species was suddenly missed upon reaching the Birches of the middle section. The Ovenbird now took the place of the Indigo bird and the air resounded on all sides with their vibrating song. But this species properly belongs in group

five, as a few also occur lower down. The Solitary Vireo replaced the Red-eyed here, and the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, a bird I should have expected to find at a lower elevation, was rather common. I counted six (four of them females) at one time. A single male Black-throated Blue Warbler was seen and another heard, and just before I reached the carriage road, a Wood Thrush sang, and a few minutes later, two Hermit Thrushes. This section of the mountain contained the most birds, and was altogether the most interesting, and would doubtless yield some interesting results if it could be carefully studied during an entire season.

The song of the White-throated Sparrow was the first to greet me as I left the woods, and commenced the climb of the upper third, and I soon found this species to be very abundant here. During the time I stayed on the summit there wasn't a minute that one of these little songsters was not repeating his monotonous refrain. While watching the White-throats a pair of Red Crossbills suddenly flew into a tree. I had hardly raised my glass before they flew to another tree and as I again approached them, the male took wing and flew off down the mountain side. His companion was more obliging and remained long enough to allow me to approach to within twenty-five feet of her, and note the strong cross mandibles; but she was restless and soon followed the male. As these birds are well known for their erratic wanderings, and as they usually nest early, this pair were probably wanderers and not breeding birds.

The note of the Crested Flycatcher was heard on the summit, and I later located the bird on the top of a dead stub. As I saw a number of Woodpeckers holes in some of these stubs,

it is not unlikely that this bird may have had a nest in one of them.

Of the birds entitled to a place in group five, I have already mentioned the Ovenbird. The Warbling Vireo occurs in the valley and lower part of the mountain. The Veery on the lower and middle sections and the Kingbird in the valley and anywhere on the mountain where a clearing occurs of sufficient size to enable them to follow their customary flycatching habits.

Of the sixth group I will mention the Northern Flicker, Redstart, Song Sparrow, Robin and Chimney Swift. The Chipping Sparrow was noted on the summit, but was not met with between there and the two farm houses in the lower third. The Slate-colored Junco was found everywhere except in the valley. It was the first bird to greet me when I reached the base of the mountain and accompanied me all the way to the top.

F. Seymour Hersey,
Taunton, Mass.

Breeding Birds About Pompton Lake, Passaic Co., New Jersey.

Nestled at the floor of a pleasant little valley between Rotten Pond Mountain and the low hills of eastern Passaic County, lies this picturesque lake of about two hundred acres in area. The lands bordering about this body of water are ideal for observations on birdlife, owing to the variety of conditions, and during the past eight or nine years, I have studied the avi-fauna of this area each spring and have on each visit always found it to be one of the bright spots on naturalists' map of northern New Jersey. This year is no exception to the prevailing conditions of former years and the following list will give an idea of the abundance of birdlife in

this district. Of the forty-eight species found here on the 4th and 5th of June, 1911, thirty-eight were found with or engaged in working upon their homes about the lake.

1. *Butorides virescens*, Great Heron. One adult male found at a small pond about one-half mile from Pompton Lake.

2. *Bonasa umbellus*, Ruffed Grouse. Flushed a female on Rotten Pond Mountain taking a dust bath.

3. *Circus hudsonicus*, Marsh Hawk. One found devouring several field mice in the marsh at the northern end of the lake.

4. *Coccyzus americanus*, Yellow-billed Cuckoo. One pair found with nest in wild cherry tree on western shore of lake. Numerous other ones present throughout both days.

5. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, Black-billed Cuckoo. Several found near dam at Steel Works.

6. *Colaptes auratus luteus*, Flicker. Common all about lake. Nest with three young along Pompton Turnpike and three other inaccessible nests in decayed hickories about which owners were present on top of Rotten Pond Mountain.

7. Chimney Swift, *Chaetrua pelagica*. One nest found in the chimney of an old farmhouse adjacent to lake. Contained four eggs.

8. *Tyrannus tyrannus*, Kingbird. Common. Two nests with eggs in wild cherries in open field on west shore of lake.

9. *Myiarchus crinitus*, Crested Flycatcher. One-half completed nest found at foot of Rotten Pond Mountain in apple tree. Both mates were working upon it. Contained no snake-skin as yet.

10. *Sayornis phoebe*, Phoebe. One nest in open shed of deserted farm at upper end of lake. Two others not

completed under small bridge over Pompton River.

11. *Myiochanes virens*, Wood Pewee. Common. Nest with two eggs in Honey locust at foot of Rotten Pond Mountain.

12. *Empidonax minimus*, Least Flycatcher. Common. One nest in wild cherry on east shore of lake.

13. *Cyanocitta cristata*, Blue Jay. One pair found nesting in a cedar about three hundred feet up on the eastern slope of Rotten Pond Mountain. Common on both days.

14. *Sturnus vulgaris*, Starling. Four pairs found. Two pairs nesting in a bird-house near Steel Works.

15. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Bobolink. Common at southern end of lake in open fields. No nest found.

16. *Molothrus ater*, Cowbird. Eggs of this bird found in with set of *Dendroica aestiva* on Rotten Pond Mountain.

17. *Sturnella magna*, Meadowlark. Common. Nest with four eggs found in open field at southern end of lake.

18. *Agelaius phoeniceus*, Red-winged Blackbird. Three nests on small island at northern end of lake with young in each. Two more nests with four eggs apiece at Slater's Pond which is about one-half mile distant from the Pompton Lake.

19. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, American Crow. Two nest with young near top of Rotten Pond Mountain. Both of these nests were in cedar trees about ten feet from ground.

20. *Icterus spurius*, Orchard Oriole. One pair found at north end of lake gathering materials for nest but could not locate site.

21. *Icterus galbula*. Eight inaccessible nests found about lake in black walnuts and elms. Parent birds about each of these nests.

22. *Quiscalus quiscula*, Purple

Grackle. Six individuals found at Steel Works. Nest with three young in hemlock near dam.

23. *Astragalinus tristis*, Goldfinch. Common on both days. One nest in wild cherry at foot of Rotten Pond Mountain.

24. *Poocetes gramineus*, Vesper Sparrow. Numerous birds found about lake, but no nests were located.

25. *Spizella passerina*, Chipping Sparrow. Three nests with eggs in horsechestnut trees along Hamburg turnpike.

26. *Spizella pusilla*. Numerous nests found in hedgerows separating open fields all about lake. Some with eggs and others with young just out of shells.

27. *Melospiza melodia*, Song Sparrow. Four nests found on shore of lake under low bushes and under clumps of tall grasses. Each of these had young birds in them nearly ready to fly.

28. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Towhee. Two nests with four eggs in low cedars at east shore of lake. Numerous adult birds about on each day.

29. *Passerina cyanea*, Indigo Bunting. One nest with three eggs found on west shore within a small copse of flowering dogwoods. Numerous birds about on each day.

30. *Piranga erythromelas*, Scarlet Tanager. Two nests on the horizontal branches of several oaks near the top of Rotten Pond Mountain.

31. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. Barn Swallow. Two pair nesting in the peak of a barn at the Steel Works. Both nests were inaccessible.

32. *Iridoprocne bicolor*, Tree Swallow. But one of these species observed near the lake on the 4th.

33. *Riparia riparia*, Bank Swallow. Two nests in the interstices between the stones which form the sluice wa-

terways at the dam at the Steel Works.

34. *Vireosylva olivacea*, Red-eyed Vireo. Numerous nests on the eastern slope of Rotten Pond Mountain and along the different turnpikes in the shade trees. In every case adult birds were working upon these pen-sile nests.

35. *Lanivireo flavifrons*, Yellow-throated Vireo. Two nests with eggs found along Hamburg Turnpike in maples. Numbers of these birds present on both days.

36. *Vireosylva gilva*, Warbling Vireo. One pair with nest on the road back of the lake. Both birds were working upon it.

37. *Dendroica aestiva*, Yellow Warbler. Two nests found on Rotten Pond Mountain. One with young just out of shells and other with three eggs of this species and two of *M. ater*.

38. *Seiurus aurocapillus*, Ovenbird. One nest with two eggs located at foot of Rotten Pond Mountain. Numerous birds present on both days.

39. *Geothlypis trichas*, Maryland Yellowthroat. Numerous nests of this species were found along the lake shore and along the shore of the Pompton River in the low bushes. In no case were the sets complete. One nest had three eggs but the others had one and two in them.

40. *Icteria virens*, Yellow-breasted Chat. Two pairs were building nests in several low cedars on low hill along eastern short of lake.

41. *Wilsonia mitrata*, Hooded Warbler. One of this species found on Federal Hill which is about one-half mile west of Pompton Lake.

42. *Setophaga ruticilla*, Redstart. Common all about lake, but no nests were apparent.

43. *Dumetalla carolinensis*, Cat-

bird. Nesting in numerous places about the lake near the shores.

44. *Toxostoma rufum*, Brown Thrasher. One pair with nest in low cedar on eastern shore of lake.

45. *Troglodytes atricapillus*, House Wren. Two nests in hollow maples along Hamburg Turnpike with young birds in each.

46. *Hylocichla mustelina*, Wood Thrush. One nest on Rotten Pond Mountain containing three young just out of shells.

47. *Planesticus migratorius*, Robin. Abundant and nesting in many places all about lake.

48. *Sialia sialis*, Bluebird. Two nests along Hamburg Turnpike in holes in the shade trees.

Throughout the day myriads of *Cicada septendecim* were present on every tree, shrub and bush and their whirring din drowned out or muffled considerably the songs and calls of the bird residents of the woods and fields. In walking through the low bushes I had to be continually brushing these insects from my clothing. Another peculiar happening was the abundance of Dragon flies in the open fields. Whenever these insects would approach near the wooded portions they would be attacked by the *Cicadae* and driven back to the open again. These noisy battles continued throughout both days and resulted in the death of many of the *Libellulidae*.

Louis S. Kohler.

June 6th, 1911.

Weary of Well Doing.

While walking through the woods along Cayuga Lake, on the first of July, I was amused to see a Veery Thrush flying rapidly among the trees with a full grown young Cowbird in close pursuit. The over grown youngster flew up to its foster parent wher-

ever she stopped and, assuming an expectant attitude, fluttered his wings to be fed. The Veery evidently thought she had provided for him long enough for she flew away, with all possible haste to another tree, only to find the Cowbird on the branch beside her.

And everywhere the Veery went this lamb was sure to follow;

He followed her from tree to tree, his stomach was so hollow.

A. D. DuBois.

NOTES.

In the June OOLOGIST it was erroneously stated that Oscar E. Baynard was warden of the Bird Island reservation in Indian River, Florida. We should have said, at Orange Lake Reservation. Paul Kroegel is warden of the well known Bird Island in Indian River, occupied by Pelicans.

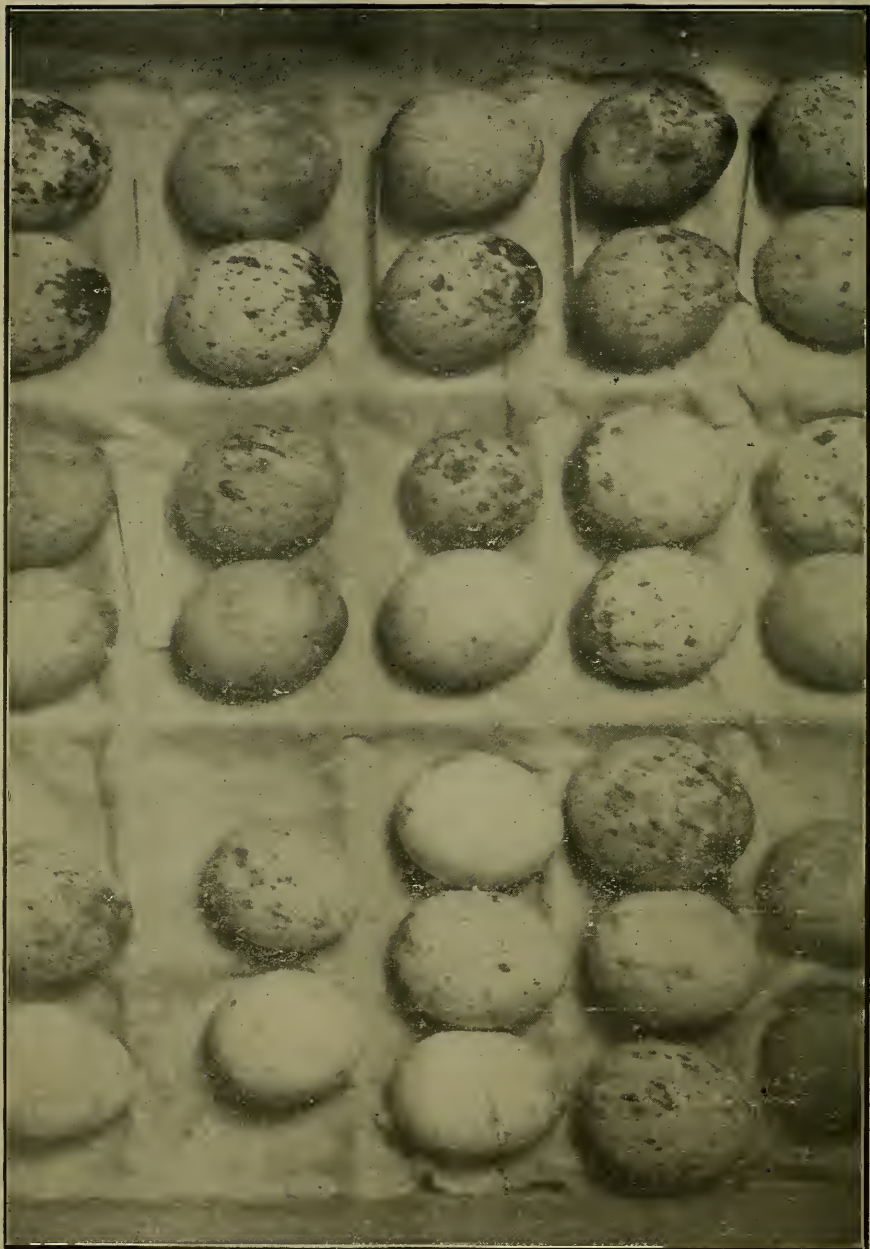
Mr. Baynard writes that he has about eight thousand pair of birds under daily observation for some five hours. His extensive collection of birds eggs has recently been placed in the State University of the state of Florida.

E. H. Short of Chili, New York, reports: March 27th, Evening Grosbeak; seen twice; probably same bird; male. First seen since 1890.

June 18th; Mocking bird in full song; first recorded in twenty-five years.

Another Double Shelled Egg.

Alex. Walker of Armour, South Dakota, reports receiving a tame chicken's egg of the circumference lengthwise of nine inches, around the sides, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; smaller diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. This proved to be a double shelled egg, and was successfully blown by Mr. Walker without injury to either shell, each of which contained a yolk. He now has a splendid specimen of these rare eggs.



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2	74	144	385	478	581m	657
3	75	146	387	484	584	659
4	77	147	388	488	587	674
6	79	160	390	494	588a	681
7	80	182	406	495a	591b	683
9	86	187	412	488	591c	684
11	90	188	413	500	593	703
12	93	190	416	501	595	704
13	104	191	417	501b	596	705
16	106	194	420a	505a	598	706
27	107	201	421	506	599	710
30	116	202	428	507	601	710a
32	117	203	429	508	604	713
37	118	212	430	511	610	715
40	119	339a	431	513	612 1-2	721
44	120	339b	443	513a	613	721a
47	120c	358. 1	444	519	614	729
49	121	359. 1	447	529	616	735
51	122	360	452	530	617	743a
53	123b	360a	456	531	618	746
56	125	362	458	540	522a	751
58	126	364	461	546	622b	755
63	127	365	462	552	624	758
64	130	366	464	552a	627	761
65	132	368	465	560	631	766
69	133	373	466	560a	633	767
70	137	373c	474b	561	633a	
71	141	378	475	563	641	

Of these my series are complete and I do not care for any more I will give the best of exchange for what I want at Lattin's 1905 rates.

R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

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767 1-5	598 4-4	390 3-6 1-5 1-4	80 1-2
766 2-5 4-4	595 2-3 3-4	387 1-5	75 5-1 1-2
761 1-2	591c 1-4	378a 2-4 2-5	74 8-2
758 2-4	591b 4-4 1-3	378 1-9 1-8 1-7	70 3-3
755 1-3	591 1-3	375 1-2	69 1-3 1-2
751 2-4	593 1-4	373 1-5 3-4	58 2-3
746 2-4 2-3	581 8-5 2-4	366 1-5	53 1-4 3-3 1-2
743 3-7 3-6 3-5 1-4	563 1-4	365 1-5 2-4	49 1-3
735 1-4 2-6	560a 1-3	364 1-2	51 1-2 1-3
729 1-5 1-4 1-6	560 1-5	362 1-2	32 3-1
721 2-7 1-6	530 1-5 8-4	337 1-2 1-3	31a 1-1
715 1-3	529a 1-4	333 2-4 2-5	16 5-1
713 3-4 1-2	529 1-6	329 1-1	12 3-1
707 4-4 1-3	519 1-5 5-4	294 1-10	7 3-2
705 2-5 5-4 2-3	511b 1-5	289 3-15	4 1-5
704 4-4 1-5	511 1-3 1-4	280 1-3	
703 1-3	508 2-5	263 2-4	
627 1-3	507 3-4	226 1-4	
683 1-3	506 2-4	225 1-5	
681d 1-3	505a 3-3	212 1-9	
633a 3-3	500 2-4	221 1-10 1-9 1-7	
633.1 1-4	488 1-6 2-5 2-4	202 10- 4 2-5	
620 2-2	487 1-5 2-4	191 1-5	
619 1-4	481 1-4	187 1-4	
616 5-5 2-4	477 2-4	147 1-9 1-10	
614 1-4 3-5	475 1-6 3-5	137 1-6 1-11	
613 2-4 2-5	467 1-3	126 1-2 3-3 1-4	
612 1-3 2-4	465 1-3	125 2-2	
611 3-4	462 2-3 2-2	122 2-5 7-4 2-3	
610 1-3 1-4	444 4-3	221 1-5 2-4	
604 2-4	443 1-4 1-5	116 2-1	
601 5-4 2-3	420a 1-2	106 1-1	
599 1-4	416 1-2	104 2-1	

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IN COLOR

Bird-Lore for January-February (Vol. XII, No. 1) contains colored figures of the Grasshopper, Henslow's Baird's and LeComte's Sparrows.

The series was begun in Bird-Lore for November-December, where the Chipping, Field, Tree, Clay-colored and Brewer's Sparrows were figured.

The demand for December, 1909, Bird-Lore has so exceeded our estimate that, in spite of the fact that we printed an unusually large edition, the supply is now exhausted. We will, however, send a copy of the Sparrow plate (the first of the Sparrows of North America in color) which appeared in that number, to all subscribers to Bird-Lore for 1910 (Vol. XII), in order that their series of these plates may be complete.

Single numbers 20 cents.

Annual subscription \$1.00

BIRD-LORE,

Harrisburg, Pa.

**ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS
WANTED.**

I want the many issues of the following Ornithological publications for cash. Please look your old magazines over carefully and if you have any of these, write me at once.

American Ornithologist's Exchange.
Bay State Naturalist.
The Bittern.
The Curlew.
The Hawkeye O. & O.
The Hummer.
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The Maine O. & O.
The Oologist of Utica, New York.
The Oologist Advertiser.
The Oologist's Exchange.
The Owl.
The Oologist's Journal.
The Ornithologist and Botanist.
Journal Maine Ornithological society
The Stormy Petrel.
Bird News.
The Wilson Bulletin,—Nos. 6, 7, 8.
The Wilson Journal, Vol. 3.
The Wilson Quarterly,—Nos. 3, 4, of Vol. 4.

In case you have a complete file or odd volumes of any of the foregoing dissiderata and are unwilling to break your file or complete volumes, but are willing to sell such complete file or odd volumes of the above that I want, write me and send me your price of such complete file or odd volumes.

R. M. BARNES,
Lacon, Ill.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXVIII. No. 9. ALBION, N. Y., SEP. 15, 1911. WHOLE NO. 290

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc. inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

TAKE NOTICE.

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Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 289 your subscription expires with this issue. 281 your subscription expired with December issue 1910. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

BIRDS

Fine mounted game birds, some foreign, sacrificed at bargain prices owing to cramped quarters. Enclose stamp quickly for list. A. RUSSELL SMITH, Elm Ave., Edge Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa. (1)

WANTED.—A few good skins of the Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*) Thayer Museum, Lancaster, Mass.

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WANTED.—First class skins of Murrelets, Gulls, Shearwaters, Rails, Shore Birds, Grouse, Hawks, Owls, particularly Snowy and Great Gray, and certain small land birds. Offer representative Southern California species, also fine sets of personally taken Heermann's Gulls and Blue-footed Boobies. All reliable collectors send lists. PINGREY I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Calif.

THE CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN AND ENGLISH PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS, capercalzie, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc. for stock purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, swans, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. H, Pheasantry & Game Park, Yardley, Pa.

WANTED.—A pair of skins of all North American birds. Must be in fine plumage, and first-class make up in every respect, with full data. Collectors are invited to send list of species they have on hand or can collect. CHILDS MUSEUM, Floral Park, N. Y. (9:11)

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office, at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "THE OÖLOGIST," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

WANTED.—A No. 1 male snowy and West Horned Owl skin, Western Fox, Black, etc. Squirrel skin. EARL HAMILTON, Yohoghan, Pa. (1)

FOR SALE.—First class mounted birds at reasonable price. Am overstocked. Particularly on waterfowl. KARL W. KANMANN, Taxidermist, 2457 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. (6-11)

EGGS

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR SALE.—Oak egg cabinet, 9 drawers, will give the buyer free, 244 sets eggs all different, with full data. TAYLOR, 315 N. 6th St., Camden, N. J. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—A few fine sets of the rare White-faced Petrel for well prepared sets. EDW. J. COURT, 1723 Newton St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Eggs in sets with fine data, for sets of eastern land and water birds. Can use many common kinds. Send list. ALEX WALKER, Armour, S. D. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Fine sets of Least Tern, Black Skimmer, Louisiana Heron, Wayne's Clapper Rail, Florida Burrowing Owl, and others. For particulars address W. W. WORTHINGTON, Shelter Island Heights, New York.

SEP 16 1911
National Museum.

EGGS, Continued.

I have for exchange first class sets of eggs as follows: 202, 320a, 335, 364, 540, 624, 637, 639, 654, 659, 674, 677, 681, 725. R. P. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa. (1)

Nests with and without sets wanted. Can use many common varieties; have you any reptile eggs? J. P. BALL, M. D., Frankford, Philadelphia, Penns. (11-11)

I have sets of No. 320, 350 and 486 to exchange for Ridgway's Manual of North American Birds. Must be in good condition. STOKLEY LIGON, Pecos, Texas. (1)

EGGS FOR EXCHANGE.—A few sets each of the following to exchange for other sets: Nos. 49, 120c, 122, 127, 294a, 360a. Send full list. J. S. APPLETON, Simi, Ventura Co., Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—Sets with data, North American and Foreign. Can use many common kinds of both. Dr. T. W. RICHARDS U. S. Navy, 1911 N. St., N. W., Washington D. C.

EXCHANGE.—A fine series of ten of the Pallas Murre from Cape Hope, Alaska. I want 188, 332, 343, 348, 362, 364 and many others. D. E. BROWN, 6044 1st Ave., No. W. Sta. F. Seattle, Wash.

I have fine series of sets of Sandhill Crane, Osprey, Pine, Parula, Hooded and Prairie Warbler; also many common ones. What have you? H. H. BAILEY, Newport News, Va., Box 154.

Wish to exchange 206 2-2, well blown and finely marked taken this season, for personally taken sets of the season. What have you? D. J. NICHOLSON, P. O. Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

Have a number of good sets to dispose of, such as Blue-winged Warbler, Mississippi Kite, Swainson Warbler, Chuck-will's Widow, Northern Phalarope, etc. S. S. DICKEY, Waynesburg, Pa. (1)

WANTED.—Have good series of East coast Sea Birds, many land birds, in sets to exchange for sets. Also want Vols. I to XII, Auk; Condor Vol. I. H. H. BAILEY, P. O. Box 154, Newport News, Va.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Eggs in fine sets, beautiful minerals, butterflies and moths in dust and insect proof cases, and other natural history specimens. Want all the above. Send lists and receive mine. LEWIS C. SNYDER, Lacona, New York.

EXCHANGE—I have a fine set, with nest of W. Gld. Crd Kinglet, Calif Creeper, Chestnut Backed Chickadee, and some common sets for exchange. D. E. BROWN, Tacoma Wash., Rm. No. 11 Federal Bldg. (1)

WATER BIRDS EGGS—A. O. U. 100 species, including many desirable, such as 25, 34, 60.1, 81, 82, 82.1, 92.1, 103, 129, 130, 162, 177, 178, 257.1, 274, 281, 287. Can use Land Birds sets of equal rarity. THOMAS H. JACKSON, 304 N. Franklin St., West Chester, Pa. (1)

I have 622n 3-4, 703 9-3, 5-4, 593d n 1-3, 420b 3-2 498c n 10-3, 206 1-2, 1-1 (slightly imperfect) and others. Want personally taken 7, 59, 71, 77, 208, 249, 258a, 261, 264, 343. DONALD J. NICHOLSON, P. O., Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

WANTED.—Eggs of following A. O. U. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 40, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 63, 65, 70, 71, 77, 120, 122, 123b, 125, 126, 128, 132, 140, 142, 172, 182, 183, 188, 191, 196, 198, 203, 204, 206, 211, 212, 219, 225, 258, 261, 269, 271, 280, 285, 294, 294a, 300, 302, 305, 309, 320, 325, 326, 332, 335, 342, 343, 349, 352, 358.1, 359.1, 360, 362, 364, 372, 373, 375, 378, 384, 387, 388, 393, 394, 406, 416, 420, 420a, 421, 423, 428, 429, 430, 431, 443, 452, 454, 461, 466, 466a, 467, 494, 497, 506, 507, 508, 510, 511, 517, 529, 554b, 558, 581m, 586, 487, 588a, 588b, 595, 597, 604, 605, 608, 611; 612, 613, 614, 619, 622, 622a, 624, 627, 628, 631, any warbler, 702, 703, 715, 721, 721a, 725a, 727, 729, 732, 733, 735, 736, 741a, 742, 746, 751, 756, 768, and many others. Will allow full even exchange. Lattin-Short 1905) for sets. Singles at 1-2. Also want certain skins. I offer sets 16 1-1, 30a 1-1, 32 1-1, 58 1-3, 79 1-1, 184 1-3 1-4, 187 1-3, 199 1-4, 348 1-4, 574 n-3, 584 n-3, 593a 1-4, 519b 1-3, 533 1-2. Singles 315 data, 382 data, 491, 536, 536a, 591, 470a, 744, 216, 486, 304. Mounted Specimens, 194, 190, 367, 373, 524, 522, 534, 546, 580, 498, 494, 650, 761. Also offer many books, shells, minerals, corals, fossils and a few Indian Relics. ERNEST H. SHORT, Box 173, Rochester, N. Y. (1)

BOOKS

I will give \$1.00 for No. 6 of Vol. 5 of THE OOLOGIST in the original covers and in good condition. R. M. BARNES, Leon, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Bird Lore Vol. I—2, 6; Vol. II—2; Vol. III—1; VII—1. LOUIS S. KOLLER Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED.—The Auk, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 4, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 3. For cash or exchange. LOUIS A. FUERTES, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED.—Back numbers of The Auk, Nuttall's Bulletin and other bird magazines, also on insects. Have numbers to exchange. G. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

WANTED.—Books on birds. Will pay a reasonable cash price for those that I desire. State title and author, condition, etc. CHAS. F. CARR, (Personal), New London, Wis.

FOR SALE.—In perfect condition, "The North American Birds" by Henry Nehrling, German text, cloth bound, gilt edge, 668 pages and 36 plates, showing 137 species in natural color. Original price \$15. Sells for \$7. ERICH DIETRICH, Canby, Oregon.

BOOKS

FOR SALE.—Oak egg cabinet. Write for dimensions and price. C. N. DAVIS, Branchport, N. Y. [1]

WANTED.—The Oologist No. 1 of Vol. 4 and No. 6 of Vol. 5; also Nos. 2 and 6 of Vol. 1 of Nid. GEORGE SETH GUTON, Napoleonville, La.

WANTED.—Nuttall Bulletin, vol. 6, Cambridge, Mass. 1881; or any part: Will give cash or exchange. S. N. RHOADS, 920 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. (1)

WANTED.—Antelope horns either pairs or singles: state price in first letter. Also some large Arizona cactus root for souvenirs. SAM'L HUNSINGER, Taxidermist, Secor, Ill. (1)

WANTED.—Any or all of Vol. 1 of the Nidologist, May, July and August, 1898, Osprey and July and August 1899, Osprey. H. W. CARRIGER, 69A Walter St., San Francisco, Cal. (1)

FOR SALE.—Canadian Entomologist, Vols. XXXIX and XLI. Per Vol. 50c. Journal of Economic Entomology, Vols. II and III; per Vol. \$1. W. L. BURNETT, Fort Collins, Colo. [1]

WANTED.—The March, April and June Nos. of the "Ornithologist and Oologist, Vol. 17, 1892. Will pay one dollar for the three Nos. PHILIP LAURENT, 31 East Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED.—Bird Books in good second-hand condition. Will pay reasonable cash price or give many desirable things in exchange for books I can use. E. F. POPE, 1305 Nevada Ave., Trinidad, Colo. (1)

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BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—I offer 170 back numbers Oologist, copies 37 other publications, Ridgeway's Hummingbirds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, JR., 235 South Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal. [2]

WANTED.—Cosmopolitan Magazine requires the services of a representative in your town to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. CAMPBELL, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

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WANTED.—Good Housekeeping Magazine requires the services of a representative in to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable, but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, J. F. FAIRBANKS, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City. (2)

WANTED FOR CASH.—Vol. 6 O. & O.; No. 6-7-8-9; Vol. 5; No. 9 Vol. 26 of Oologist; Vol. 1 Nos. 3-5-6; Vol. 2 No. 1-5-6, Vol. 3 Nos. 3-4-5-6; Vol. 4 Nos. 3-5-6 of Bird Lore; any volume of Auk except 12-13; any volume of Aud. Birds of Am. small edition. Vol. I Condor (Bull. Cooper Club) also volumes 5 to 11 inc. of Bird Lore; any volumes of Birds, Birds and Nature. All volumes of American Bird Magazine. Must all be clean and good, containing all plates. Send me your prices. GEORGE N. H. VOS BURGH, Columbus, Wis., R.F.D.

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MAGAZINE BARGAINS—Ornithologist and Oologist, 4 complete volumes and 27 odd numbers, \$3.00; The Osprey, 19 numbers of volumes 1 and 2, \$1.75; The Nidologist, 35 numbers, \$2.00; The Oologist, 24 numbers, all previous to Vol. 20, \$1.00; The Museum, 15 numbers, \$.75; The Auk, 3 numbers of early volumes, \$1.00; miscellaneous scientific magazines, mostly ornithological, 50 numbers, \$.2. These prices include postage. All copies clean and in good condition. Order at once from this list. You will be satisfied. F. P. DROWNE, M. D., Chilesburg, Virginia. (1)

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.—Oak egg cabinet. Write for dimensions and price. C. N. DAVIS Branchport, N. Y. (1)

A \$24 pearl ring for sale cheap or will exchange for Indian relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Butterflies and Moths of this locality for others, or eggs in sets. DON GRAVES, 1031 Pardee St., W. Berkeley, Cal. (1)

A 60-foot trammel net used three nights cost \$10. Will take \$6 or exchange for relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark.

100 Post Cards, Samples, Newspapers, etc., FREE. Send 2 two-cent stamps for plain set of post cards. You will be pleased. CLARKE'S SUB. AGENCY, Gainesville, Ga.

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Students, Sportsmen, Naturalists.—Let Mullen mount your trophies, standard Museum methods in taxidermy, all branches. Tanning, Lap Robes, Fur Coats. B. F. MULLEN, Taxidermist, Tanner, 509 N. 25th St.

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FOR SALE.—One Myer System, Cloas Flute, 11 keys, low pitch in case. Used three months. Will sell at very reasonable price. Will send on approval. L. V. MEDICUS, 3002 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

IMPORTED COCOONS.—Atlas, Mylitta, Roylei, Selene, Trifen-estrata and other Indian pupae for Regalis, Versicolora and other desirable native pupae and eggs. JAMES L. MITCHELL, Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED.—Steven's pocket shot gun. Also A 1 sets with good data. Offer mounted birds, skins, and eggs personally taken. Will collect shrews and small mammals and mount them if desired. FRANKLIN J. SMITH, P. O. Box 98, Eureka, Cal. [1]

FOR EXCHANGE.—Pair of Field Glasses, Jena special, magnifying power seven times; with leather case and strap. Cost \$12.95 and lately in use. Good as new. For best offer of birds eggs in sets with full data. GEORGE SETH GUION, Napoleonville, La.

BIRD-LORE AND OOLOGIST WANTED.—I will give highest market values, cash or exchange, for Bird-Lore Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, with index; Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2; and Vol. 7, No. 1; or bound volumes of Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 7. Send your list of oologist previous to No. 222. CHAS. A. HEWLETT, Woodmere, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—A five volume encyclopedia of living animals of the world. Also fine minerals, for first class skins of owls for mounting. S. V. WHARRAM, Geneva, Ohio.

BIRD MAGAZINES.—I have about 500 old bird magazines for exchange, including complete volumes of Auk, Condor, Nidiologist, Osprey, Oregon Naturalist, and odd numbers of all of these. W. LEE CHAMBERS, 1226 11th St., Santa Monica, Cal.

FOR SALE.—My entire Ornithological Library, either as a whole or by separate volumes. Address S. B. LADD, 215 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.

WANTED.—The Bulletin of the Cooper O. Club Vol. I complete; Wilson Bulletin Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 24 for cash. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 98 Watsessing Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

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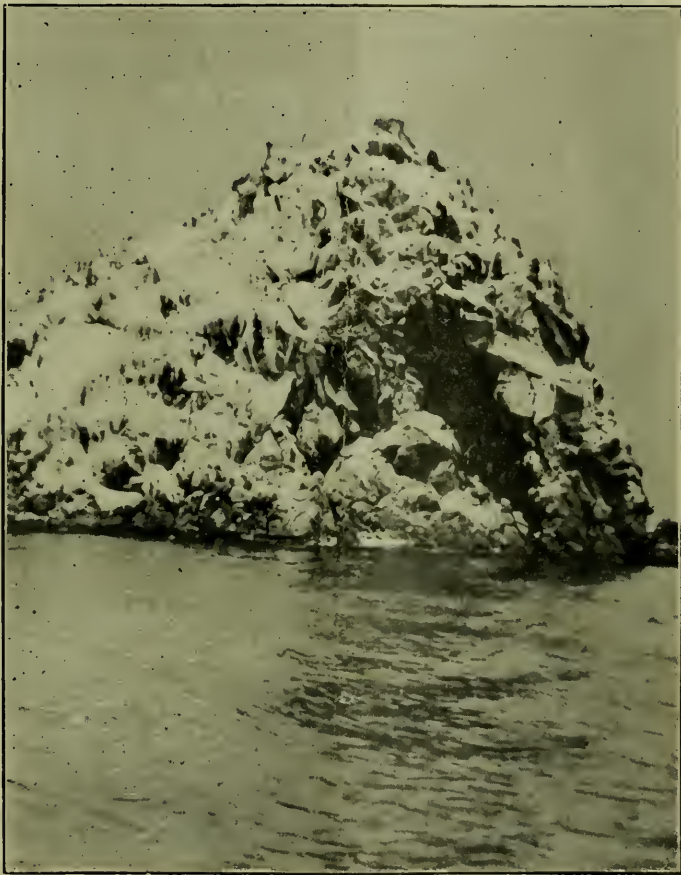
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THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 9. ALBION, N. Y. SEP. 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 290

Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.



NEW CONTRIBUTOR

Above we publish the first contribution from our very youngest contributor. The half tone is from a photo taken by Richard Barnes Stith of Los Angeles, California, the seven-year-old nephew of the Editor.

It is of a small rock off the the coast of Catalina Island, Southern California, locally known as "Bird Rock" or "Bird Island," and is the home of a multitude of sea birds. The white markings showing in the picture are the guano stains of the bird.

Two September Days.

In September, 1900, I was fortunate enough to spend two weeks in a house-boat along the shore of the "Peninsula" in Lake Erie at Erie, Pa.

W. E. C. Todd of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, and W. W. Worthington, were there collecting for the Museum and I stopped with them. They were located in a house-boat in a sheltered spot along the shore of Misery Bay, a small arm of Erie Bay.

Many migrants were about every day, but of course some days were more productive of desirable things than others. Two days in particular were very interesting. These two days were very different in character.

The first day was September 10th and was a fine, warm and perfectly quiet day, with hardly a breath of air stirring. This fine weather was the forerunner of a blow and quite a wave of birds arrived. I went over on the outside beach, as the beach of the "Peninsula" along the open lake is called, and came out at a place we called the "Point." At this place several ponds are on the beach close to the open lake and it is a favorite hangout from shore-birds. Here I found a large bunch of Killdeer, probably fifty in number. Also a bunch of five or six Black-bellied Plover. Crawling up over the sand, to a pile of wreckage that had been thrown high on the beach during some storm. I sized things up.

Amongst the Killdeer I saw a good-sized grayish wader, and waiting until it got in range, I shot and secured a Knot, a bird rarely taken here. I followed up the beach to the light house. Killdeer were abundant in flocks and all day there was quite a large movement of them. A bunch of Black-bellied Plover passed at long range, and I took one in. A Killdeer and a Black-bellied passed and I tried the Black-

bellied, but got the Killdeer instead.

Seeing a large bird along the water's edge, I made a detour and crept out and secured another Black-bellied. Shortly after I walked up in range of a peculiar looking wader, and gathered in the first Baird's Sandpiper I ever saw. Saw also a few Sanderling and Semipalmated Sandpipers.

On my way back to the Life Saving Station I saw nothing of especial interest until I got to the pond just back of the station. Here on a sandy beach I sneaked up and bagged two more Black-bellied Plover. At the boat landing, I found a lot of small land migrants and took in a Wilson's Warbler.

After dinner I went back to the "Point" where I found quite a bunch of Killdeer and Semipalmated Plover. I sat down in ambush in some drift and waited. Several Black-bellies passed and a few Sanderling; then a lone piper alighted on the high beach within range and I took in a Pectoral, a bird more at home about the ponds than on the outside. A lazy Herring Gull came along close in. I slammed it to him and he dropped in the lake. Taking off my duds, I swam out and retrieved by game. A few Semip. and lots of Killdeer Plover came along; also a few Common Tern and Sanderling, but nothing I wanted, so I went in.

The other interesting day was the 17th. It had been blowing hard for several days, and the night of the 16th blew a gale. On the morning of the 17th, we found a good hard Northwest blow on. Hundreds of Black Tern were flying about everywhere, utterly fearless, coming up to within a few feet of us.

Numbers of Common Tern and Herring Gull were about. All having come into the bay for shelter from the storm,

It only took a few minutes to secure enough Black Tern to keep Worthington busy the rest of the day. Todd and myself then went to the outside. The wind blew furiously and at intervals heavy showers came along. A heavy sea was running and huge breakers thundered high up onto the beach. At the "Point" were number of Terns, a bunch of Sanderlings, and a lonely Black-bellied Plover. This latter I took in for a starter. A heavy shower coming up, we took shelter behind the Fog Station, wherein is a boiler and sort of steam siren to warn ships off the shores of the "Peninsula" during fogs or thick weather.

Just opposite the station and on the edge of the high beach was a large flock of gulls and terns. When the rain was the thickest I rushed at them and under cover of the rain got well up before they began to rise. I got within ten rods of three Caspian Terns before they began to rise. A heavy charge of sixes brought down a female in the young spotted plumage. As the other two hovered over the fallen one, I picked out a fine male in full dress, a fine fellow with a huge red bill, and brought him down also. Herring Gulls, Black and Common Terns flew all about, but I laid for a very white odd-looking gull. This fellow however, stayed away, and the whole bunch soon left. Back at the Point we found plenty of small terns; also two adult Plover with quite black breasts. I went around and fired at long range as they arose, but with no results. As they passed Todd, he killed the nicer of the two. Four Plover soon alighted near Todd. He fired at one that looked smaller than the others, and secured a Golden, the first seen on the trip. Todd then laid in ambush while I drove the plover back and he secured two more, one being an adult with partly black

breast. Todd next got a Titlark and I secured a Tree Swallow from a flock that came along. Gulls and terns were constantly passing. It rained hard and we got wet so went in for dinner.

After dinner I went over again and along the beach above the fog station, I saw a great flock of gulls. There must have been nearly a thousand. All apparently Herrings. When they arose it was a pretty sight indeed. I built a blind of wreckage and laid low. Many gulls passed, the heavy wind driving them in along shore. Finally the right one came along. A huge old fellow in as perfect plumage as any specimen. I downed him and with the second barrel got a very dark young one. I was now satisfied with the day so went in.

There were other interesting days, but these two were the most interesting to me. The next morning after this blow, we found the body of a sailor on the outside where it had been washed up by the storm. The body was that of one of the crew of a big freighter that had foundered up the lake near Girard, during a storm about a week previous. It was in bad shape and was a hard sight.

The Sanderling was common every day while I was there, as was also the Killdeer and Semipalmated Plover. I shot one Piping Plover, which was the only one I saw while on this trip. The Semipalmated Sandpiper and Black-bellied Plover were both quite common.

Most of the Black-bellied Plover were in fall plumage. Besides those already mentioned I saw one quite nice adult one day and wounded, but failed to get it. I got one other Baird's Sandpiper besides the one on the 10th.

It was too early for ducks, but about the ponds occasional Blue-

wing Teal, Mallards and Black ducks were seen. A few Coots were in the ponds, also a few Pied-billed Grebes. Also saw a few Sora Rails and Bitterns. Wilson's Snipe were scarce.

Of land birds, I saw many. Eagles were in sight most of the time. Sometimes four or five were seen at once. There were several nice adults among them. There were a very few Yellow-bellied Flycatchers, and I was so fortunate as to secure a fine, female Olive-sided Flycatcher, which is, I believe, the only record from this region.

I shot one Orange-crowned Warbler, a very rare bird in this state. Also secured Philadelphia Vireo. Gray-cheeked Thrush and Pigeon Hawk. The Hawk was in pursuit of flickers when I killed it. The most interesting small land bird to me was the Nelson's Sparrow. A few of them were found in the long grass in the meadows about several of the ponds. They kept well hidden until flushed. I secured three on the first day I saw any.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.

Miscellaneous Bird Notes From the
Journal of a Bird Crank.

Richard F. Miller.

The method of feeding young Swallows by their parents, as described by Mr. H. E. Bishop, in the June OOLOGIST, is customary with the species and not an unusual proceeding as he seems to think. I have often seen young on the wing of the Purple Martin, Barn, Bank and Rough-winged Swallows fed in the same manner and have no doubt but that it is a common family trait. In fact, I thought the habit was of such a common occurrence that it was known to every ornithologist, and consequently was surprised to read Mr. Bishop's account of it. The Flycatchers feed

their young also in the same way.

An unusually early record of the occurrence of the Snowy Owl in Pennsylvania is the capture of one on October 25, 1910, in Bradford County, near the city of Towanda, one of the northern tier of counties in this commonwealth. It was nearly pure white in color, weighed about five pounds and measured five feet five inches in extent. This species is supposed to be a rare winter visitor in Pennsylvania, occurring only during the severest weather, yet we have the record of one shot before the occurrence of any regular wintery weather.

Another early occurrence of an owl shot in Pennsylvania, is the record of one killed on the Delaware River meadows, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia county; a Short-eared Owl in this instance, which was captured by a gunner on October 1, 1910, about two or three weeks earlier than they usually arrive here. This bird constituted my earliest record of its occurrence, yet I have the assurance of the gunner, a reliable man, that he saw two birds during the last week in September (about the 27th or 28th) at the same locality.

During the gunning season this fall (November) sportsmen have had unexpected sport in the vicinity of North Wales, Montgomery county, Pa., with a flock of twenty-seven English or Ring-necked Pheasants (*Phasianus torquatos*) that escaped from an Englishman's preserve. One gunner bagged four of the noble birds and a friend of the writer succeeded in killing one, whose wings I cured for milady's hat.

It is a well-known fact that the Swamp Sparrow is a gregarious breeder, in limited numbers at least, but it was not until 1909 that I found two nests nearer than within three feet of each other. On July 6th of that

year, in a cat-tail tussock swamp at Bridesburg, Philadelphia County, Pa., I found two nests close together in a big tussock of "muskrat" grass. This tussock was a foot high, growing in water half a foot deep, and about fifteen inches in diameter across the top, and the two nests were situated on either side, only eight inches apart, nestled snugly down in the thick, waving grass. One was a new nest, compact and substantially made, and the other was a sham or decoy nest, of small size, poorly and loosely constructed and shallow; both were probably built by the same birds and were of grasses, lined with the same kind of materials, but of a finer and softer quality. Neither nest was used.

At this locality, a local vernacular name of the English Sparrow is English Reedbird, and the bird is so called on account of its habit of associating with the Reedbird (*Dolichonyx aryzivorus*) in large flocks in late summer and early fall on the marshes, where the Reeds congregate at this time in immense flocks in the wild rice (*Zizania*) or "Reed" as it is locally called—hence the name Reedbird—swamps to feed. The English Sparrow also devours the sweet seeds of the reed and grow fat on it, but they never seem to acquire that degree of corpulency attained by the Reedbird; nor are they as succulent eating, being hardly palatable. Nevertheless, they are often shot, generally by the ignorant, as Reedbirds, and by genuine sportsmen for sport or food. Pothunters kill all they can bag and "bunch" them up with a string of Reedbird, placing the imposters inside, and disposing of the whole as the genuine delicious "Ricebird" or "Reedies."

Some few years ago, I remember having read that the Chimney Swift never nested or roosted in chimneys

covered with caps, such as are commonly seen nowadays on many houses in the suburbs of our cities and towns, because the cap prevented the bird's descent into the interior, and such I believed to be the case until one day in May, 1908. At this time, while waiting for a trolley in the village of Pensauhen, Camden County, N. J., and while watching a circling Swift, I saw it suddenly drop down in the air when over a capped chimney on a house, to a position parallel with the top, where it poised or hovered momentarily in the air, and then darted in the hole and probably down the stack—but of course I could not see it do this; yet it undoubtedly did so for it didn't come out the opposite entrance.

To say I was surprised at this manœuvre would be putting it mildly. I was amazed at the singular occurrence, but since then I have seen the event repeated several times, and on different occasions, but at no place else than at that particular chimney.

The chimney, built of bricks, protruded about three feet above the roof of the residence, and is about three feet wide and eighteen inches thick, with a flat stone cap two inches thick placed on the top, with two entrances or holes for draught and smoke, about a foot square on the two small sides, which was of large enough size for the swallows to go in and out. The cap formed a "roof" over the birds' home. Only one or two Swifts were ever seen to enter the chimney, and probably but one pair occupied it, but I never saw a bird fly out. Has anybody else ever witnessed such a performance?

In a paper of mine, entitled "Late Nesting of *Vireo olivaceus*" and published in the OOLOGIST for December, 1904, there occurs an error, which I have intended to correct dur-

ing the years that have elapsed since its publication, but have never done so, chiefly on account of my thoughtlessness and procrastination.

In this article I credited the Red-eyed Vireo with eating the berries of the Golden Bell (*Forsythia viridis-simia*) shrub, when it should have been those of the Spicewood (*Ben-zoini* sp), which I confused with the former bush at that time, and made the mistake of thoughtlessly using the wrong scientific name. The Golden-bell (*Forsythia* is a cultivated shrub and is not found growing wild in this part of the country, and I have never seen the Red-eyed Vireo feeding on its fruit.

Tommy (to his father, an ornithologist with a big collection of mounted birds)—“Pop, have you got any stuffed stork like the bird that brought baby Lillie?”

A foreign fashion plate depicted a woman's hat, a marvel of creation, one of those wide brim “structures” with a thick cluster of ostrich plumes on the low crown, in the center, a very large American Beauty rose, on one side and in front, arranged on a thread or wire, seven small birds as big as sparrows, with the wings partly spread out. Surely a creation of art for milady!

This reminds me that I once saw a hat in a millinery shop window, bearing the entire “carcass” of an American Bittern, the head and neck wound around the brim and the body covered the crown with the two wings raised up on the sides.

A Day at Bibijagua Beach. Isle of Pines.

Sunday morning, June 16, a party of nine left Nueva Gerona in Commodore Gee's launch “Iris.” After running down the Cases river about a mile and a half to the mouth, we turn-

ed eastward for four or five miles to Bibijagua. Around “Morillo del Diabla” (Devil's Isle) were hundreds of Florida Cormorants resting in the water, on the rocks and in the trees.

As we neared the beach several Cuban White Herons flapped lazily away to join their companions in a lagoon about one hundred yards inland. Here were found Virginia Rail, Little Blue and Green Herons. Along the beach where there were trees, Cuban Ground Doves, Red-legged Thrushes, Cuban Kingbirds and West Indian Mourning Doves were seen.

There is a fine beach which reaches for miles, and during the proper season ought to be alive with shore birds.

On the return trip a shark and school of porpoises were sighted, the latter following the boat for some distance.

Although none of my trips are made for the sake of recording birds, I always keep an outlook for them and am generally full well repaid for my trouble.

A. C. Read,
Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Cranes?

The following clipping from an Indianapolis paper refers to the Great Blue Heron, and not to Sandhill Crane; the latter species never nest in trees.—Editor.

Paradise for Cranes.

Fifty sandhill cranes have a paradise for themselves and their young in the tall white oak trees on the farm of Anton Schildmeier near Indianapolis. The oak grove covers seventy-five acres and the trees are almost 160 years old, some of them 150 feet in height. These birds have come back from the South to their Northern paradise in the trees, where hang their nests, woven of sticks and weeds, large as a bushel basket. Mr.

Schildmeier is eighty-three years old, and has lived on his present farm seventy-four years. He has secured a competency by his successful farming, but does little else now than spend his time with his trees and his birds. Recently a lumberman offered him \$15,000 for the white oak trees in his forest, and was astonished when the old gentleman not only declined the offer, but said he would not take fifteen times \$15,000 for them. He said his father brought him over from Germany and that he had spent seventy-five years with those trees, which had grown up with him to maturity, and that he loved them like children. He said they made such a beautiful home for his birds that were so dear to his heart. His woods are also filled with squirrels, rabbits, birds of every plumage and melody; Doe Creek, which flows through the forest, is full of fish, and he spends the evening time of his earthly existence amidst the nature life for which he has made such ample provision, and with Infinite Love, the author of all. This old German presents a beautiful picture: he does not care how many millions of feet of lumber his trees will produce, nor how much a foot he could get for it; he wishes only to drink in the beauty behind them and his birds, and the Personality underneath and around all. The old man had worked hard and laid up enough for his own support and for his family after him, but he took time all his life to feed his soul with the things of the Spirit.

The foregoing shows the pleasure that a real lover of nature may get out of life, even though he be not a scientist or a student in the book term of the word. It is to be hoped that Mr. Schildmeier will be spared many years in which to protect his

oaks and his birds, and that after he is gone, there will be enough public spirited citizens in his vicinity to do the same; or better yet, that some of his descendants will adopt the old gentleman's methods and ideas of life.

Unusual Nesting Sites.

One of the most unusual nests that I found this season was that of a Brown Thrasher, found June 1st, containing four incubated eggs.

It was in a hollow stub, about three feet above the ground, and about two inches below the side entrance. There was also an entrance at the top.

The nest was exactly like the inside of a typical thrasher nest, but more shallow.

I also found a Brown Thrasher nest in a cottonwood tree, twenty feet above the ground. This is the highest I have ever found.

Thrasher nests containing five eggs were quite common this season.

The Kingbird commonly forsakes its natural nesting grounds to nest in out of the way places. Wind mills are often used when there are no trees near. A nest found June 29, was placed in a slight hollow in the top of a fence post. It was a typical nest and contained four incubated eggs. Another observed July 2d was placed on the fifth wheel or sand board of an old buggy.

Mourning Doves are very numerous here and often use deserted nests. I have found Dove eggs in Crow, Brown Thrasher and Bronzed Grackle nests.

Alex Walker,

Armour, S. D.

Birds of Walden, Mass.

I found a Slate-colored Junco nest in the ledge here at Walden, Massachusetts with three eggs.

I have a set of three of the Black-

billed and two of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Nest as large as a Brown Thrasher's. Black-billed was on. Both sets fresh.

On the 30th of April, after a snow fall, nearly stepped on an American Woodcock with three young and an egg just breaking. In five minutes time it opened its eyes and walked away.

Scarlet Tanagers have been very plentiful this season, and are nesting here for the first time to my knowledge.

Saw a Blue-winged Warbler sitting on her nest. It was built in a tussock as open as a Wilson's Thrush's nest at the base of three Blackberry Briers. I find they are partial to poplar groves and so are the Golden-winged Warblers in the breeding season.

Here is a list of birds that breed in a swamp about an eighth of a mile square:

Blue Jay, Wilson Thrush, Song Sparrow, Yellow Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Maryland-Yellow-throat, Kentucky Warbler, Broad-winged Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Chickadee, Bluebird, Blue-winged Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Red-eyed Vireo, Bridge Pewee, American Redstart, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Flicker, Yellow-breasted Chat, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Black-billed Cuckoo, Woodcock, Quail, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Black and White Warbler, Swamp Sparrow, Indigo Bunting, Crow, Ruffed Grouse, Ground Robin, Robin.

I don't know what else. Is this not a record hunting ground?

Edward S. Coombs,
Boston, Mass.

What Is It?

For the first time in twenty-six years of my study of birds and their

eggs, I am at sea trying to identify a set of six eggs found in the suburbs of Boston, Massachusetts, on May 31, 1909. At the first glance at this bird on her nest I thought it was an Oven Bird, but after seeing the eggs, (six in number) found they were nothing like the five sets I have found of this bird. I let her get back on the nest again and this time we had a good look at her.

She was uniform, olive green in color and such faint stripes on her head we could not make any color out of it, three faint stripes on the head running to the bill, and one stripe running from each side of the throat. We could not see enough of her throat to identify spots or markings.

Nest on the ground under a fallen cedar tree in a swamp two rods from a Wilson's Thrush's nest and very close to two Black and White Warblers' nests, and a mass of fallen white birch. As she alighted on a tree branch four feet from the ground, she turned her back to us just like the Wilson's and Hermit Thrushes do.

The nest was partly roofed over, embedded deeply in the ground, the eggs were white with a heavy ring around the larger end, marked with chestnut and lilac, dimensions, .75 x .62. Nest made of dead leaves, stalks and grasses with a little horse hair and all kinds of very fine material. Nest about the size of a ground Robin's. The nest half filled a two-quart pail. But much to my sorrow, I never went after the nest again.

Edward S. Coombs,
Boston, Mass.

Yellow Headed Blackbirds.

Some time ago while in the country, some twelve miles from this place I saw a large flock of Yellow headed Blackbirds, there were about twenty

and a few young Redwings; date July 30th. I saw an old male here May 30th, this season, but have never found any nests in this locality, about fifteen years ago I recorded a male here and in 1896 I found a colony breeding in a slough eighteen miles south of here, but, although I returned later for some sets of eggs and nest, I got none, for the sets were incomplete, and I did not get time to go back again.

One thing I always regret seeing in THE OOLOGIST is a record like this, such and such a bird, nest in a tree, three eggs, fresh; such and such a bird, nest in a brush, two eggs, fresh, now that may sound pretty good, but how little help to anyone; it would be better to wait a few days and make sure of the complement of the set and then record something like this, such and such a bird, five eggs, incubation commenced, nest in a crab-apple tree, up five feet on a limb, composed externally of sticks and twigs and lined with weeds, stems and hair. I think that would be better, as then you know the set had been completed and something about the situation and the construction of the nest and can make your data as complete as circumstances will permit.

This present season has produced a good large crop of White rumped shrikes about here.

A few days ago a Barn Swallow flew over my head warbling as hard as any Bluebird I ever heard; that it was a Barn Swallow I am positive.

Among the skins in the collection of the Hillside Home School, Hillside, Wisconsin, is an albino skin of a Flicker.

I begin to consider myself quite a missionary, as I have converted young farmers to the protection of the birds, who a few years ago thought they

were of little account. I find that many of the farmers are in favor of the birds, but the sportsmen(?) hereabouts are shooting a great many Quail out of season, there is at present a continuous closed season until 1912.

I was told of a House Wren's nest that was robbed of the young by the Blue Jays, and I see a Kingbird's nest, from which some bird had killed and thrown out the young. I noticed the old Kingbird making a great fuss at about the time it was done.

Geo. H. VosBurgh,
Columbus, Wis.

Books Received.

Description of a new Spotted Towhee from the Great Basin. No. 8, volume 7, August 24, 1911 of the University of California publications of Zoology, describes a new Towhee under the name *Pipilo maculatus curtatus*—Nevada Towhee. Professor Grinnell gives the distinguishing features of this latest candidate for a place in the geographical races of the recognized towhees as follows:

"Most nearly like *P. m. montanus* (Swarth) from which it differs in shorter wing, much shorter tail, and slightly darker coloration; differs from *P. m. arcticus* (Swainson) in darker coloration, slightly longer tail and hind toe and claw; differs from *P. m. megalonyx* in much greater extent of side markings, in paler coloration, smaller bill and much shorter hind toe and claw."

We trust if our readers should meet with this stranger, that they will recognize him at once from the above description.

The Migratory Movements of the Birds in Relation to Weather, by Wells W. Cooke. A separate from the year book of the Department of Agri-

culture for 1910. A very readable excerpt of twelve pages in which the migration of birds is discussed by the recognized authority on this subject, Wells W. Cooke.

Tasmanian Field Naturalist. Among the more interesting of the many exchanges that come to *The Oologist* is this publication. The last number of which is entitled "Easter Camp-out, 1911," containing a list of the sixty members of the Field Naturalist Club, nine full page, three half page and one double page half tones, giving bits of Tasmanian scenery and a very good group picture of the entire club on this Easter excursion.

This club annually holds what is called an "Easter Camp-out." Being in the Southern hemisphere, of course the seasons are reversed. They go to different places different years, and the different sections of the club then devote themselves to the study of their specialty. One page is devoted to the birds observed on this last outing by Robert Hall, C. M. Z. S., and is interesting for the names of North American birds it contains as well as for the names of those which are unknown to us on this continent.

Among those noted are the following:

The Golden Plover and Richardson Skua, among the former, and Silver Gull, Mutton Bird—A Petrel Pitpit (*Anthus arustralis*) Scrub Tit (*Sericorinis humilis*) The Crescent Honey-eater.

Sworded Wood Swallow—which Mr. Hall says is badly mis-named, and which is known because of a peculiarity in its plumage. "It has what are known to naturalists as 'powder downs' i. e., groups of disintegrating feathers, hidden beneath the contour feathers."

Yellow Vented Parrot
Grey Thrush
Butcher bird (*C. cinereres*)
Dusky Fantail (*R. dimenensis*)
Dusky Robin (*Petroeca vittata*)
White-breasted Cormorant
Scarlet Breasted Robin
Sea Eagle (*H. leucogaster*)

The English Starling.

There are a good many English starlings around Tarrytown, N. Y., and I have been spending part of my time watching them. Some years ago the first startlings, less than one hundred in number were imported from England to New York City and set free there. That is how there are some in Tarrytown.

The starling is a very noisy bird, Black and about the size of a robin. The tips of the breast feathers are a pale buff and its bill is a yellowish.

The starling is a very awkward bird when it walks (for it is a walking bird) but it flies very well. It feeds on insects and such things as it can find on the ground. It has rather a musical whistle something like a person's. It likes to roost on places such as tall trees and church spires. It builds its nests under eaves and behind blinds and such places.

Max Irwin Carruth.

Connecticut News Items.

Black squirrel reported from Long Ridge, Conn., July 22, 1911.

Hungarian partridges reported seen at Long Ridge with young broods, during the early part of July. The writer tramped over a large part of their territory during June, but no nests were found.

Snowy heron reported by Dr. Robert T. Morris. The birds were seen by him in the neighborhood of a large dam which he is building on his es-

tate "Merribrooke." The herons were quite tame, allowing one to approach within twenty-five feet before taking wing. This I believe is the first record of this bird occurring in Connecticut.

On March 2nd of the present year, the writer came across twelve large nests in a hemlock grove bordering the Mianus river some eight miles north of Stamford. These nests resembled those of the Red-shouldered hawks and appeared as if they had been added to year after year, but upon climbing to examine them the writer was greatly surprised to find that each was the home of one or more beautiful Grey squirrels. The nests were all about thirty-five feet from the ground.

On March 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 14th, 1911, the writer found a dead Starling under a certain tree on our property. In each case the bird had been partly eaten. This unusual occurrence proved very puzzling until day when the last bird was found, when I had occasion to climb the tree to clean out the bird box which it contained. As I opened the cover of said box, out popped *Megascops asio*, cracking his mandibles and fully prepared to avenge public wrongs. This bird was a clever one as he simply waited within the box until the Starlings came to roost and then pounced upon the one which pleased him most. The box contained great quantities of feathers from Starlings, English sparrows and a partly eaten Myrtle warbler. Many pellets were also found composed of bones and feathers.

March 25th, 1911, a pair of Killdeer were noted in a large swampy field near the Museum. The birds were around for two days before departing for the north. A nest with four eggs

was secured on May 14th, 1898 at Darien, Conn. This nest is now in the collection at the Museum.

April 21st, 1911, while tramping through Long Ridge, Conn., the writer found a nest of the Chickadee just ready for the eggs. It was built in the stub of an old apple tree, three feet from the ground. On returning ten days later the nest had been pulled to shreds and the birds were nowhere to be seen.

A set of seven eggs of the Starling was secured on April 24th of this year. Has anyone ever found such a large set as this. I have but one other record. (See *Oologist* for August, 1907.)

A pair of Blue jays built their nest this year in a spruce tree on one of our lawns. The nest contained four eggs of the light greenish white phase, spotted with browns and umbers. The nest was composed of small twigs and rootlets with a last year's Robin's nest for a foundation. Placed 15 feet from the ground.

Among other sets taken by the writer, for the Museum this year, are two clutches of four each of the Orchard oriole, *Icterus spurius*. Nest No. 1 was located on May 25th, twenty feet from the ground in a maple tree close to a roadway. It is a beautiful affair, entirely woven of green grasses of a very fine texture. The lining is of Dandy-lion and fern down. The eggs are pale greenish white, well spotted and blotched with lavender, browns and umber, the markings forming a distinct reath around the largest end of two of the eggs. Nest No. 2 was found on May 29th, twenty feet from the ground in the fork of an apple branch. This nest was exactly like No. 1, but the eggs are quite different, being very lightly spotted and blotched with grey, brown and light yellow-

ish brown. One egg bears a distinct cross near the smallest end. None are reathed however. Both sets were taken in Stamford, Conn., and in each case the eggs were fresh.

May 19th, 1910, the writer secured a set of three eggs of the Red-tailed Hawk in Glenbrook, Conn. The birds deserted after laying the third egg. The nest is now in the Museum and it is the smallest of this bird that I have ever seen. The inside diameter is only nine inches and the outside fifteen inches. Another curious fact is that it was situated in the topmost branches of a maple instead of in a solid crotch close to the main trunk.

Paul G. Howes.

Correction.

My Dear Mr. Barnes:—

Since writing the notes which I sent to you on August first, I have personally visited Dr. Morris at his country estate "Merribrooke" in hopes of securing a photo of the reported Snowy heron for the Oologist. As I approached the dam which is to form the artificial lake on Dr. Morris's property a beautiful heron, pure white in color flew off through the woods from a small pool in the bottom of the future lake. The bird proved to be a beautiful mature specimen of the American egret and not the Snowy heron as reported in the news items which you have probably received. The pool from which the bird had flown was nearly dry and contained countless numbers of half grown tadpoles. I soon had my camera in position and after attaching a wire to the shutter, concealed myself nearby. In about twenty minutes there were several Green herons and two Little Blue herons at the pool. The Egret frequently circled over head, but would not venture very near. Time

was scarce and I had but an hour before it was necessary for me to leave. Although somewhat disappointed in not obtaining a photograph, I feel now that I was very fortunate in establishing this record. Next spring, when the lake is completed, I shall search again in hopes of finding the Egret with its mate.

Very truly,

Paul G. Howes.

Case of Identity.

In re. Mr. Perez article in the June "Oologist" I would like to say a few words concerning the set of rallus obsoletus, (which by the way should be rallus levipes) mentioned by him.

Mr. Perez intimates that I may have mistaken a set of Florida Gallinulis eggs for those of the Lightfooted Rail. Since that time, however, I have collected and handled several sets of both species, and am absolutely certain of my first identification.

D. I. Sheperson,

Los Angeles, Cal.

A Shame!

It was while at a week's stay at a farm in Wayzata, Minn., a small town on the north of Lake Minnetonka, that I, one day heard that peculiar lispng note of the cedar Waxwing, as a flock of them were busily engaged in eating berries off of the raspberry patch. The farmer quickly secured his shot gun and in firing in to their midst, killed about ten. It seemed a pity that such pretty birds as these should be so unmercifully slaughtered.

On June 13th, 1911, while in a swampy meadow at St. Louis Park, Minn. I happened upon a meadow Lark's nest which contained nine eggs, a very unusual number for this bird. The eggs were of a uniform size and color, and had just started incubation.

Paul G. Burgess.

Not At All Common.

At Lynnfield, Mass., on April 30, 1910, I found two nests of the Blue-bird (*Sialia Sialis*), one which contained a set of five pure white eggs. Although it is a well known fact that the Blue bird sometimes lays white eggs, I think it is rather uncommon occurrence at least in this locality.

The nest was situated in the top of a slender dead stub of a tree, about five feet from the ground. The nest cavity was about five inches deep and was lined with grass and a few feathers.

The female bird flushed from the nest and was almost immediately joined by the male, both birds being very tame.

The other nest, which was in the same strip of woods, was a typical nest with blue eggs.

Horace O. Green.

Fish Crows at Washington, D. C.

While working for the Biological Survey at Washington, D. C., I often noticed Fish Crows flying around the Mall, and became interested enough to watch them at spare time.

Early Sunday morning, May 8, 1910, I noticed a Crow with a large stick in its mouth come flying from the Southwest and go into the top of a large European Linden tree, which grew in an open space only about one hundred feet from the Smithsonian building. Upon looking carefully into the tree I could see a partly built black looking nest.

Several times after this I noticed the Crow go to the nest and on May 24, I examined it and found four eggs. After that the Crows were seen going to the tree nearly every day.

A short time after this I discovered another nest high up on a small branch, in a large American Beech

tree which grew in front of the old National Museum. This pair I often watched and saw them carry food (garbage, etc., picked up along the drive ways) to the nest, so no doubt it contained young.

Several other pairs were seen in different parts of the Mall, but no other nests were seen. Along the Potomac river in the willow thickets a short distance Southwest of Washington, quite a number of Crows were seen, but on account of the density of the thicket growth, and swampy ground, no nests were found.

S. S. Dickey,
Waynesburg, Pa.

Lives of the Birds.

Eagles have survived a century. Swans have been known to live 100 years. Parrots sometimes hold on to life until they are 80 years old. Pheasants and domestic poultry rarely pass beyond the age of 15 years. Instances have been on record of the raven having exceeded the age of 100 years. Canaries, those wee cage birds, whose tuneful notes are familiar to every one, frequently live 16 years.

R. E. Coles, South American Naturalist, tells about the little pets. A noteworthy instance of the longevity of small birds in captivity is given by R. E. Coles of Ashley Arnewood, New Milton, S. A., who, writing in the Field, says:

In September, 1893, I had given to me a small South American gray finch, generally called *Patitiva*, the scientific name of which is *Spermophila plumbea*. I have no means of ascertaining the age of the bird at the time it came into my possession, but it was apparently an adult, being in good plumage and song.

It remained so until it died on April 14th, last, at the age of 17 and one-

half years. This seems a great age for a small bird kept in close confinement, and I think it worthy of record. The song of this gray finch is very pleasing, without a single note that can be called harsh.

A young cock canary, not long from the nest, was placed in a cage adjoining it, and so closely copied its song that at times there was difficulty in distinguishing between the songs of the two birds.

H.B.H.

Notes on the Olive Sided Flycatcher.

This Flycatcher is a rare bird anywhere, hardly ever more than a pair or more breeding in the same locality. It generally breeds in southern Canada, the New England States, and farther south in the mountainous regions. Goss in his work "The Birds of Kansas," gives it as a rare summer resident in eastern Kansas and, I have found it breeding in Northwestern Kansas.

A pair of these birds have nested for three or four years in a strip of low woodlands not far from my home. The nest is generally placed on a horizontal limb about twelve to twenty-five feet up, though I have seen nests as high as thirty-five feet from the ground. The nest is composed of twigs, Mosses, strippings of grapevines, lined with oak blossoms, and about the size of the bird. The eggs are of a rich creamy brown spotted with dark brown and lavender, chiefly about the larger end. The average size of the eggs taken are eighty-five by sixty.

W. Plank,

Decatur, Arkansas.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

At Bloomfield, N. J.

During the Spring and Summer of 1906 the Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were very abundant at Bloomfield, N. J, and they nested at a number of

places in the vicinity and in most cases succeeded in rearing their broods to maturity. At no time with in the past decade have they been as common as they were that year. In fact, during the years 1904, 1905 and 1909 they were conspicuous because of their entire absence except during the migrations. During the nesting seasons of the other years they were present but no nests were found within the county limits. The bulk of the birds in 1906 arrived on May 6th and within a fortnight after their arrival, four nests were found. One of these was placed in an old pear tree close by my study window and the other three in a thicket just opposite from my residence. At three other places in this vicinity nests were found later and in each case broods were successfully reared. Of the three in the thicket mentioned above, two families were quite successful, but the third was destroyed by several small boys about ten years old shortly after the eggs were laid. The one close by my study window was in a position so that I might see it without arousing the owners' suspicions of my presence and below is outlined a few of the incidents which happened in the home-life of these birds.

The pair began building on the 20th of May and completed a very frail and loosely constructed nest of twigs and grasses in four days. The set of four eggs were completed on the 30th. The eggs were quite uniform in color and measured .75 x 1.01; .76 x .99; .72 x 1.00 and .74 x .99. They were of a pale green and were spotted and blotched with reddish-brown and purple. The female did all of the incubating, excepting on the fourth and seventh days when the male was on the nest the greater part of each day. The male while on the nest sang occasionally as if trying to persuade his

little brown mate to come and relieve him of his charge, but she did not come near the nest and he very faithfully performed his share of the work and only left for a few moments at a time to get food and water. At other times he remained in the neighborhood and his melodic strains were often heard at all times of the day.

On the fourteenth day after the last egg was laid the young emerged from the shells and during the early stages of their lives were covered with a snow-white down. Immediately after the birth of the young both parents began searching very industriously for food for the offspring and from their birth until they left the nest, it was very rare when one or the other was not at the nest side with some morsel of food. As far as I could record their visits, this food was entirely insectivorous and consisted of potato beetles, caterpillars, small moths, an occasional angle worm and other small lepidoptera.

After leaving the nest this family remained about the yard for several weeks and at times would be found on the doorsteps feeding with the exotic sparrows and at a small bird fountain on the lawns in company with the Robins, Wood Thrushes and Catbirds.

The last of the birds left that fall for the south on the 20th of September. This is the latest date I have on record for these birds in this county. They usually are very scarce after September 10th locally.

Louis S. Kohler.

News.

If you don't believe "The Oologist" is a good advertising medium, compare the exchange list of the editor published in this month's issue with that of last month's issue. The differ-

ence is solely due to the advertisement of last month.

We are in receipt of a very liberal(?) suggestion from one of our subscribers to the effect that if we will send him "The Oologist" for one year he will furnish us thirty names to whom we may send sample copies. He must imagine we are publishing this journal for profit, and not take into consideration that we are not making a dollar out of it, and are publishing it solely for the benefit of egg collectors of the country, ourselves included.

We have just added very complete series of the Prairie Falcon and Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk to our collection. There are not many egg collectors in the country now that have finer series of eggs of these two rare birds than we have.

Pingrey I. Osborn advises us that he is just home from a trip into Lower California for the American Museum of Natural History, during which he discovered the nesting place of the rare Xanthus Screech Owl, securing specimens and photos. The price that he paid however, we are sorry to hear, was very high, to-wit, a broken state of health.

We are sorry to announce that O. E. Baynard, so well and favorably known to bird students throughout the country, has recently been seriously ill. He was attacked with hemorrhages and has not yet recovered.

Mr. C. F. Wolden, of Wallinford, Iowa, reports a "White Heron" that lived all summer on High Lake near that place. It is our notion that this bird is an American Egret, which formerly was very common through this part of the country.

Nesting Birds of Harmarville, Pa.

The following is a list of birds that I have found nesting at Harmarville, Pa.:

April 16, 1910—Cardinal; nest in a small tree about three feet from the ground; three eggs.

April 30, 1910—Ruffed Grouse; nest on the ground beside a large log in the woods; 14 eggs.

May 14, 1910—Downy Woodpecker; nest in a hole in a dead tree about 30 feet from the ground; 5 eggs. Belted Kingfisher; nest in a sand bank facing a large creek; 1 egg. Bluebird; nest in a hole in an old apple tree; 5 eggs.

May 21, 1910—Yellow Warbler; nest in a small tree about 3 feet from the ground; 3 eggs. Cowbird; 1 egg laid in the preceding Yellow Warbler's nest. Chipping Sparrow; nest in a young apple tree about 10 feet from the ground; 3 eggs. Killdeer; nest on the ground in a field of asparagus; 4 eggs.

May 28, 1910—Indigo Bunting; nest near the top of a small tree about 10 feet from the ground; 4 eggs. Rose-breasted Grosbeak; nest in an apple tree at the end of a limb about 20 feet from the ground; 3 eggs. Baltimore Oriole; nest in a large tree, overhanging a road about 15 feet from the ground; 5 eggs.

June 4, 1910—Black-billed Cuckoo; nest in a small thorny tree about 10 feet from the ground; 1 egg.

June 11, 1910—Bank Swallow; nest in a hole in a bank facing a large creek; 5 eggs.

June 22, 1910—Oven bird; nest on an old unused road in the woods; 4 eggs.

April 15, 1911—American Crow; nest in a large tree about 40 feet from the ground; 1 egg.

April 29, 1911—American Robin; nest in a large tree about 8 feet from the ground; 2 eggs.

April 30, 1911—Broad-winged Hawk; nest in a large tree about 75 feet from the ground; 4 eggs. Morning

Dove; nest in a small thorny tree about 5 feet from the ground; 2 eggs. Song Sparrow; nest on the ground in the woods near a large pond; 4 eggs.

May 13, 1911—Blue-gray Gnatcatcher; nest at the end of a long limb on an oak tree about 40 feet from the ground; 3 eggs.

May 17, 1911—Chickadee; nest in an old fence post about 2 feet from the ground; 7 eggs.

May 20, 1911—Wood Thrush; nest in a small tree about 2 feet from the ground; 4 eggs. Green Heron; nest in a thorny tree about 15 feet from the ground; 5 eggs.

May 24, 1911—Catbird; nest in a large bush about 4 feet from the ground; 5 eggs. Red-winged Blackbird; nest in a clump of cat-tails over the water; 4 eggs.

May 27, 1911—Phoebe; nest on a beam outside of an old building about 15 feet from the ground; 5 eggs.

May 28, 1911—Kentucky Warbler; nest on the ground in the woods; 5 eggs.

June 3, 1911—Field Sparrow; nest on the ground at the foot of a small bush on a hillside; 3 eggs. American Redstart; nest on a horizontal limb of a large tree about 15 feet from the ground; 4 eggs. Yellow-breasted Chat; nest in a blackberry bush about 2 feet from the ground; in a dense thicket; 4 eggs. Worm-eating Warbler; nest in a depression in the ground at the foot of a small bush on a hillside; 5 young.

Louis L. Bishop of New Haven, Connecticut is just home from a year spent in travel. We have no doubt but that he has stored up some good things for the readers of THE OOLOGIST,

WANTED---EGGS

I want complete sets with full data of the eggs of any North American bird, except the following A. O. U. numbers, viz:

1	72	143	378a	476	581	652
2	74	144	385	478	581m	657
3	75	146	387	484	584	659
4	77	147	388	488	587	674
6	79	160	390	494	588a	681
7	80	182	406	495a	591b	683
9	86	187	412	488	591c	684
11	90	188	413	500	593	703
12	93	190	416	501	595	704
13	104	191	417	501b	596	705
16	106	194	420a	505a	598	706
27	107	201	421	506	599	710
30	116	202	428	507	601	710a
32	117	203	429	508	604	713
37	118	212	430	511	610	715
40	119	339a	431	513	612 1-2	721
44	120	339b	443	513a	613	721a
47	120c	358. 1	444	519	614	729
49	121	359. 1	447	529	616	735
51	122	360	452	530	617	743a
53	123b	360a	456	531	618	746
56	125	362	458	540	522a	751
58	126	364	461	546	622b	755
63	127	365	462	552	624	756
64	130	366	464	552a	627	758
65	132	368	465	560	631	761
69	133	373	466	560a	633	766
70	137	373c	474b	561	633a	767
71	141	378	475	563	641	

Of these my series are complete and I do not care for any more I will give the best of exchange for what I want at Lattin's 1905 rates. For my list of Duplicates to Exchange see next page.

R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS' EGGS

FOR EXCHANGE BY

R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Illinois

A. O. U. Nos.

766 1-4	511 1-3 1-4	126 1-2 1-3 1-4
761 1-2	508 2-5	122 2-5 5-4 2-3
758 2-4	505a 3-3	121 1-4 1-5
755 1-3	500 2-4	116 2-1
743 3-7 3-6 2-3 1-4	588 1-6 2-5 2-4	106 1-1
729 1-5 1-4 1-6	481 1-4	75 3-1
721 2-7	477 2-4	74 4-2
	475 1-6 3-5	69 1-2
715 1-3	465 1-3	58 1-2
713 1-4 1-2	462 2-3 2-2	49 1-3 1-2
707 3-4 1-3	444 4-3	32 1-1
705 2-5 5-4 2-3	443 1-4 1-5	16 3-4
704 4-4 1-5	390 3-6 1-5 1-4	12 2-1
703 1-3	378a 2-4 1-5	1 1-6
683 1-3	373 1-5 3-4	
681d 1-3	368 1-2	
633a 3-3	365 2-4	
616 1-4	364 1-2	
613 1-4 1-5	362 1-2	
610 1-3	337 1-1	
601 4-4 2-3	333 2-4 1-5	
598 4-4	329 1-1	
591b 3-4 1-3	289 3-15	
591 1-3	280 1-3	
581 8-5 2-4	263 1-4	
563 1-4	226 1-4	
560a 1-3	225 1-5	
560 1-5	221 1-9 1-7	
530 1-5 8-4	202 10-4 2-5	
529a 1-4	191 1-5	
529 1-6	187 1-4	
519 1-5 2-4	147 1-10	
511b 1-5	137 1-11	

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A Magazine of Western Ornithology

Edited by J. GRINNELL.

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VOL. XIII, 1911,

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FOR SALE—Orinthology, or the Science of Birds.

FOR SALE—The Birds of the Bahama Islands.

FOR SALE—Zoology of New York, or the New York Fauna pertaining to Birds.

FOR SALE—Our Birds of Prey, or the Eagles, Hawks and Owls of Canada.

FOR SALE—A Treatist on Insects, general and systematic.

FOR SALE Birds of Kansas by N. S. Goss.

For further information address, PHILIP LAURENT, 31 East Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

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Vol. 1, No. 1.

" 2, "	" 2.	" 12, "	" 1.
" 3, "	" 4.	" 13, "	" 5.
" 5, "	" 5, 6.	" 14, "	" 3, 5,
" 6, "	" 4.	10, 11, 12.	
" 7, "	" 3.	" 15, "	" 1, 7.
" 8, "	" 4, 5, 8.	" 16, "	" 4, 9.
" 10, "	" 2, 3, 4	" 26, "	" 9.

I will buy a large number of each of the above back numbers for cash at the rate they are listed at, as being for sale in this number of THE OOLOGIST. Address,

R. M. BARNES,

Lacon, Ill.

In continuation of its series of plates of the

Sparrows of North America

IN COLOR

Bird-Lore for January-February (Vol. XII, No. 1) contains colored figures of the Grasshopper, Henslow's Baird's and LeCombe's Sparrows.

The series was begun in Bird-Lore for November-December, where the Chipping, Field, Tree, Clay-colored and Brewer's Sparrows were figured.

The demand for December, 1909, Bird-Lore has so exceeded our estimate that, in spite of the fact that we printed an unusually large edition, the supply is now exhausted. We will, however, send a copy of the Sparrow plate (the first of the Sparrows of North America in color) which appeared in that number, to all subscribers to Bird-Lore for 1910 (Vol. XII), in order that their series of these plates may be complete.

Single numbers 20 cents.

Annual subscription \$1.00

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Harrisburg, Pa.

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I want the many issues of the following Ornithological publications for cash. Please look your old magazines over carefully and if you have any of these, write me at once.

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The Bittern.
The Curlew.
The Hawkeye O. & O.
The Hummer.
The Iowa Ornithologist.
The Maine O. & O.
The Oologist of Utica, New York.
The Oologist Advertiser.
The Oologist's Exchange.
The Owl.
The Oologist's Journal.
The Ornithologist and Botanist.
Journal Maine Ornithological society
The Stormy Petrel.
Bird News.
The Wilson Bulletin,—Nos. 6, 7, 8.
The Wilson Journal, Vol. 3.
The Wilson Quarterly,—Nos. 3, 4, of Vol. 4.

In case you have a complete file or odd volumes of any of the foregoing dissiderata and are unwilling to break your file or complete volumes, but are willing to sell such complete file or odd volumes of the above that I want, write me and send me your price of such complete file or odd volumes.

R. M. BARNES,
Lacon, Ill.

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Lacon, Ill.

THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXVIII. No. 10. ALBION, N. Y., OCT. 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 291

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc. inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

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Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 289 your subscription expires with this issue. 281 your subscription expired with December issue 1910. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office, at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "THE OÖLOGIST," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

Fine mounted game birds, some foreign, sacrificed at bargain prices owing to cramped quarters. Enclose stamp quickly for list. A. RUSSELL SMITH, Elm Ave., Edge Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa. (1)

WANTED.—A few good skins of the Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*) Thayer Museum, Lancaster, Mass.

WANTED.—A few good skins of the Dakota Song Sparrow, (*Melospiza melodia juddi*) THAYER MUSEUM, Lancaster, Mass.

WANTED.—All N. A. birds eggs also skins of hawks and owls. Those who have magazines for sale send price. Taxidermists who deal in supplies write. GUS KROSSA, Leduc Alta, Can. (1)

WANTED.—First class skins of Murrelets, Gulls, Shearwaters, Rails, Shore Birds, Grouse, Hawks, Owls, particularly Snowy and Great Gray, and certain small land birds. Offer representative Southern California species, also fine sets of personally taken Heermann's Gulls and Blue-footed Boobies. All reliable collectors send lists. PINGREY I. OSBURN, Pasadena, Calif.

WANTED.—A pair of skins of all North American birds. Must be in fine plumage, and first-class make up in every respect, with full data. Collectors are invited to send list of species they have on hand or can collect. CHILDS MUSEUM, Floral Park, N. Y. (9:11)

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EGGS

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR SALE.—Oak egg cabinet, 9 drawers, will give the buyer free, 244 sets eggs all different, with full data. TAYLOR, 315 N. 6th St., Camden, N. J. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—A few fine sets of the rare White-faced Petrel for well prepared sets. EDW. J. COURT, 1723 Newton St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (1)

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FOR EXCHANGE.—Singles, 1, 132, 360, 77, 495, 613, 412, and many others, for eggs of equal value. Send list. Write now. GUS KROSSA, Leduc Alta, Can. (1)

Nests with and without sets wanted. Can use many common varieties; have you any reptile eggs? J. P. BALL, M. D., Frankford, Philadelphia, Penns. (11-11)

I have sets of No. 320, 350 and 486 to exchange for Ridgway's Manual of North American Birds. Must be in good condition. STOKLEY LIGON, Pecos, Texas. (1)

EGGS FOR EXCHANGE.—A few sets each of the following to exchange for other sets: Nos. 49, 120c, 122, 127, 294a, 360a. Send full list. J. S. APPLETON, Simi, Ventura Co., Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—Sets with data, North American and Foreign. Can use many common kinds of both. Dr. T. W. RICHARDS U. S. Navy, 1911 N. St., N. W., Washington D. C.

EXCHANGE.—A fine series of ten of the Pallas Murre from Cape Hope, Alaska. I want 188, 332, 343, 348, 362, 364 and many others. D. E. BROWN, 6044 1st Ave., No. W. Sta. F. Seattle, Wash.

I have fine series of sets of Sandhill Crane, Osprey, Pine, Parula, Hooded and Prairie Warbler; also many common ones. What have you? H. H. BAILEY, Newport News, Va., Box 154.

Wish to exchange 206 2-2, well blown and finely marked taken this season, for personally taken sets of the season. What have you? D. J. NICHOLSON, P. O. Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

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WATER BIRDS EGGS—A. O. U. 100 species, including many desirables, such as 25, 34, 60.1, 81, 82, 82.1, 92.1, 103, 129 130, 162, 177, 178, 257.1, 274, 281, 287. Can use Land Birds sets of equal rarity. THOMAS H. JACKSON, 304 N. Franklin St., West Chester, Pa. (1)

I have 622n 3-4, 703 9-3, 5-4, 593d n 1-3, 420b 3-2 493c n 10-3, 206 1-2, 1-1 (slightly imperfect) and others. Want personally taken 7, 59, 71, 77, 208, 249, 258a, 261, 264, 343. DONALD J. NICHOLSON, P. O., Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Singles with good data A. O. U. Nos. 201-1, 316-2, 355-2, 375a-1, 378-6, 387-2, 412-15, 420b-1, 444-6, 447-8, 457-4, 474b-4, 495-3, 506-12, 529-1, 552-7, 596-4, 597-2, 605-6, 613-1, 635-6, 652-1, 633-6, 704-3, 705 3, 715-6, 735a-4. Skins flat for mounting 305-3, 289-1, 141-1, 373-1. Prairie dog 1 year old and 2 young muskrats, 1 1-2 grown young, will exchange for any natural history books, papers or specimens, also have a few perfect sets, personally collected to exchange for same. GUY LOVE, Oberlin, Kans. R. R. No. 5. (1)

WANTED.—Eggs of following A. O. U. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 40, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 63, 65, 70, 71, 77, 120, 122, 123b, 125, 126, 128, 132, 140, 142, 172, 182, 183, 188, 191, 196, 198, 203, 204, 206, 211, 212, 219, 225, 258, 261, 269, 271, 280, 285, 294, 294a, 300, 302, 305, 309, 320, 325, 326, 332, 335, 342, 343, 349, 352, 358.1, 359.1, 368, 362, 364, 372, 373, 375, 378, 384, 387, 388, 393, 394, 406, 416, 420, 420a, 421, 423, 428, 429, 430, 431, 443, 452, 454, 461, 466, 466a, 467, 494, 497, 506, 507, 508, 510, 511, 517, 529, 554b, 558, 581m, 586, 487, 585a, 588b, 595, 597, 604, 605, 608, 611; 612, 613, 614, 619, 622, 622a, 624, 627, 628, 631, any warbler, 702, 703, 715, 721, 721a, 725a, 727, 729, 732, 733, 735, 736, 741a, 742, 746, 751, 756, 768, and many others. Will allow full even exchange. Lattin-Short 1905 for sets. Singles at 1-2. Also want certain skins. I offer sets 16 1-1, 30a 1-11, 32 1-1, 58 1-3, 79 1-11, 184 1-3 1-4, 187 1-3, 199 1-4, 348 1-4, 574 n-3, 584 n-3, 593a 1-4, 519b 1-3, 533 1-2. Singles 315 data, 382 data, 491, 536, 536a, 591, 470a, 744, 216, 486, 304. Mounted Specimens, 194, 1-0, 367, 373, 524, 522, 534, 546, 580, 498, 494, 650, 761. Also offer many books, shells, minerals, corals, fossils and a few Indian Relics. ERNEST H. SHORT, Box 173, Rochester, N. Y. (1)

THE CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN AND ENGLISH PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc. for stock purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, swans, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. H, Pheasantry & Game Park, Yardley, Pa.

I have for exchange first class sets of eggs as follows: 202, 320a, 335, 364, 540, 624, 637, 639, 654, 659, 674, 677, 681, 725. R. P. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa. (1)

FOR SALE.—Oak egg cabinet. Write for dimensions and price. C. N. DAVIS, Branchport, N. Y. (1)

BOOKS

FOR SALE—Oak egg cabinet. Write for dimensions and price. C. N. DAVIS, Branchport, N. Y. (1)

WANTED.—The Oologist No. 1 of Vol. 4 and No. 6 of Vol. 5; also Nos. 2 and 6 of Vol. 1 of Nid. GEORGE SETH GUION, Napoleonville, La.

WANTED—Nuttall Bulletin, vol. 6, Cambridge, Mass. 1881; or any part: Will give cash or exchange. S. N. RHOADS, 920 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. (1)

WANTED.—Antelope horns either pairs or singles; state price in first letter. Also some large Arizona cactus root for souvenirs. SAM'L HUNSINGER, Taxidermist, Secor, ID (1)

WANTED.—Any or all of Vol. 1 of the Nidologist, May, July and August, 1898, Osprey and July and August 1899, Osprey. H. W. CARRIGER, 69A Walter St., San Francisco, Cal. (1)

FOR SALE.—Canadian Entomologist, Vols. XXXIX and XLI. Per Vol. 50c. Journal of Economic Entomology, Vols. II and III; per Vol. \$1. W. L. BURNETT, Fort Collins, Colo. (1)

WANTED.—The March, April and June Nos. of the "Ornithologist and Oologist, Vol. 17, 1892. Will pay one dollar for the three Nos. PHILIP LAURENT, 31 East Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED.—Bird Books in good second-hand condition. Will pay reasonable cash price or give many desirable things in exchange for books I can use. E. F. POPE, 1305 Nevada Ave., Trinidad, Colo. (1)

WANTED.—Audubon's Birds of America, First subscription, 8 vo. ed. Phila. & N. Yori, 1840-44. Five dollars (\$5.00) per part will be paid for numbers 10 and 80. FRANKLIN BOOKSHOP, 920 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fifteen hundred Magazines, including complete volumes of Oologist, Birds and Nature, Confederate Veteran, and others. Also a fine collection of Curios. Make offer. W. P. AGEE, Jr., Hope, Ark. (1)

BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—I offer 170 back numbers Oologist, copies 37 other publications, Ridgway's Hummingbirds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, JR., 235 S. Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal. (1)

BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—I offer 170 back numbers Oologist, copies 37 other publications, Ridgway's Hummingbirds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, JR., 235 South Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal. (2)

WANTED.—Cosmopolitan Magazine requires the services of a representative in your town to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. CAMPBELL, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED.—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. CAMPBELL, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED.—Good Housekeeping Magazine requires the services of a representative in to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable, but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, J. F. FAIRBANKS, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City. (2)

WANTED FOR CASH.—Vol. 6 O. & O.; No. 6-7-8-9; Vol. 5; No. 9 Vol. 26 of Oologist; Vol. 1 Nos. 3-5-6; Vol. 2 No. 1-5-6, Vol. 3 Nos. 3-4-5-6; Vol. 4 Nos. 3-5-6 of Bird Lore; any volume of Auk except 12-13; any volume of Aud. Birds of Am. small edition. Vol. 1 Condor (Bull. Cooper Club) also volumes 5 to 11 inc. of Bird Lore; any volumes of Birds, Birds and Nature. All volumes of American Bird Magazine. Must all be clean and good, containing all plates. Send me your prices. GEORGE N. H. VOS BURGH, Columbus, Wis., R.F.D.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Vol. 6 O. & O.; No. 6-7-8-9; Vol. 5; No. 9 Vol. 26 of Oologist; Vol. 1 Nos. 3-5-6, Vol. 2 No. 1-5-6, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4-5-6, Vol. 4 Nos. 3-5-6 of Bird Lore; any volume of Auk except 12-13; any volume of Aud. Birds of Am. small edition. Vol. 1 Condor (Bull. Cooper Club) also volumes 5 to 11 inc. of Bird Lore; any volumes of Birds, Birds & Nature. All volumes of American Bird Magazine. Must all be clean and good, containing all plates. Send me your prices. GEORGE W. H. VOS BURGH, Hillside, Wis. via Spring Green. (46)

MAGAZINE BARGAINS—Ornithologist and Oologist, 4 complete volumes and 27 odd numbers, \$3.00; The Osprey, 19 numbers of volumes 1 and 2, \$1.75; The Nidologist, 35 numbers, \$2.00; The Oologist, 24 numbers, all previous to Vol. 20, \$1.00; The Museum, 15 numbers, \$.75; The Auk, 3 numbers of early volumes, \$1.00; miscellaneous scientific magazines, mostly ornithological, 50 numbers, \$.2. These prices include postage. All copies clean and in good condition. Order at once from this list. You will be satisfied. F. P. DROWNE, M. D., Chilesburg, Virginia. (1)

MISCELLANEOUS

Anyone interested in good specimens of the Cotton Rat please let me hear from them. W. G. SAVAGE, Delight, Ark.

A \$24 pearl ring for sale cheap or will exchange for Indian relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Butterflies and Moths of this locality for others, or eggs in sets. DON GRAVES, 1031 Pardee St., W. Berkeley, Cal. (1)

A 60-foot trammel net used three nights cost \$10. Will take \$6 or exchange for relics or eggs. W. D. STONE, Box 174, Fayetteville, Ark.

100 Post Cards, Samples, Newspapers, etc., FREE. Send 2 two-cent stamps for plain set of post cards. You will be pleased. CLARKE'S SUB. AGENCY, Gainesville, Ga.

FOR SALE.—Canadian Entomologist, Vols. XXXIX and XLI. Per Vol. 50c. Journal of Economic Entomology, Vols. II and III; per Vol. \$1. W. L. BURNETT, Fort Collins, Colo. (1)

Students, Sportsmen, Naturalists.—Let Mullen mount your trophies, standard Museum methods in taxidermy, all branches. Tanning, Lap Robes, Fur Coats. B. F. MULLEN, Taxidermist, Tanner, 509 N. 25th St.

FOR EXCHANGE—Pair field glasses made by Jumelle, Paris, for best offer of birds eggs in sets. Many common species wanted. HENRY HESTNESS, Rockford, Wash. (1)

Genuine Tuscarara, Iroquois, Ojawa, Chippawa, Indian, Birch Bark, Sweetgum Baskets, Bead work, Pipes, Canoes, etc. Bendire's Vol. 2 to exchange. F. A. W. DEAN, Falls St., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1)

FOR SALE.—One Myer System, Cloas Flute, 11 keys, low pitch in case. Used three months. Will sell at very reasonable price. Will send on approval. L. V. MEDICUS, 3002 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

IMPORTED COCOONS.—Atlas, Mylitta, Roylei, Selene, Trifen-estrata and other Indian pupae for Regalis, Versicolora and other desirable native pupae and eggs. JAMES L. MITCHELL, Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED.—Steven's pocket shot gun. Also A 1 sets with good data. Offer mounted birds, skins, and eggs personally taken. Will collect shrews and small mammals and mount them if desired. FRANKLIN J. SMITH, P. O. Box 98, Eureka, Cal. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Pair of Field Glasses, Jena special, magnifying power seven times; with leather case and strap. Cost \$12.95 and lately in use. Good as new. For best offer of birds eggs in sets with full data. GEORGE SETH GUION, Napoleonville, La.

BIRD-LORE AND OOLOGIST WANTED.—I will give highest market values, cash or exchange, for Bird-Lore Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, with index; Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2; and Vol. 7, No. 1; or bound volumes of Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 7. Send your list of oologist previous to No. 222. CHAS. A. HEWLETT, Woodmere, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—A five volume encyclopedia of living animals of the world. Also fine minerals, for first class skins of owls for mounting. S. V. WHARRAM, Geneva, Ohio.

BIRD MAGAZINES.—I have about 500 old bird magazines for exchange, including complete volumes of Auk, Condor, Nidologist, Osprey, Oregon Naturalist, and odd numbers of all of these. W. LEE CHAMBERS, 1226 11th St., Santa Monica, Cal.

FOR SALE.—My entire Ornithological Library, either as a whole or by separate volumes. Address S. B. LADD, 215 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.

WANTED.—The Bulletin of the Cooper O. Club Vol. I complete; Wilson Bulletin Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 24 for cash. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 98 Watsessing Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

BOOKS

WANTED AT ONCE.—We will give \$5 for Volume IX of the Ornithologist and Oologist, covering the period from March 1, 1884 to March 1, 1885. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

I will give \$1.00 for No. 6 of Vol. 5 of THE OOLOGIST in the original covers and in good condition. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Bird Lore Vol. I—2, 6; Vol. II—2; Vol. III—1; VII—1. LOUIS S. KOHLER, Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED.—The Auk, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 4, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 3. For cash or exchange. LOUIS A. FUERTES, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED.—Back numbers of The Auk, Nuttall's Bulletin and other bird magazines, also on insects. Have numbers to exchange. G. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

WANTED.—Books on birds. Will pay a reasonable cash price for those that I desire. State title and author, condition, etc. CHAS. F. CARR, (Personal), New London, Wis.

FOR SALE.—In perfect condition, "The North American Birds" by Henry Nehring, German text, cloth bound, gilt edge, 668 pages and 36 plates, showing 137 species in natural color. Original price \$15. Sells for \$7. ERICH DIETRICH, Canby, Oregon.

THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 10. ALBION, N. Y. OCT. 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 291

Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.

Bird Books.

The long winter evenings are rapidly approaching. There is no better time for the oologist and ornithologist to rearrange and check up his collection. Also to read up on such species as may be specially interesting to him, and to study out problems which during the busy collecting months, he mentally laid by for future reference. No ornithologist or oologist can get along without some books relating to these sciences. The more books, the better.

As for ourselves, we have been gathering together a library of this

class for more than thirty years, and are not through yet, though at the present time possessing most of the standard works and many of the rarities relating to these subjects.

No student of these sciences should go into the winter without at least one or two new books relating to the birds. With one or two new books, if the time is well spent, before next and information may be stored away Spring, much additional knowledge Many things that are not now understood will be very plain. A good book is a good friend.

Sorrow.

George E. LaGrange, nephew of the Editor, aged 21 years, 1 month and 25 days, passed away at Columbus, Nebraska, on September 24, 1911, death being due to a sudden and malignant attack of anterior peilo myelitis.

Thus closes at its very beginning, what all believed was a brilliant career. The deceased's home was at Redlands, California. He was headed for the law business, intending ultimately to associate himself with the writer in practice. A mind, brilliant away beyond the ordinary, he was a natural student; completing at a very early age the usual Eighth Grade course of study in a rural Nebraska school, graduating from the Genoa, Nebraska High School at the age of fifteen, at the front of his class, then going into the Harvard Military School at Los Angeles, which course he completed in two years, leaving a record that many might be proud of. He entered Stanford University at the age of seventeen, and graduated at the end of a four-year course, winning one of the golden keys given annually by that University for excellence in scholarship, intending ultimately to complete his law course at Harvard University.

He is taken from us at a time when we apparently can least spare him, and while he leaves behind him a spotless, blameless life, he enters the Unknown World with a confidence on the part of his friends that is truly absolute.

He had the physique of an athlete, was a master of four languages, a finished musician, had a splendid education and with six feet of real manhood, seemed to possess an equipment that assured a splendid future. In his death we have received the greatest blow that has ever fallen across our life. The only writing he ever did

for publication so far as we know, is the article on Mexican travel at page 162 of Vol. xxvii of *The Oologist*.

Joseph Marshall Wade.

An Appreciation.

We do not see, nor do we feel the worth of a man's service to us, until he has past from our midst.

Jos. M. Wade, as he was known to the many bird students of thirty years ago, was only by his being the publisher of "*The Oologist*," and later on, enlarged into the "*Ornithologist and Oologist*," he was one, who did not seek for the society of the world at large, but, much preferred to take the silent wood paths of natures wild subjects as his companions. And, still to those who could call him friend; he was helpful and true to the last days of his life.

Mr. Wade was born at the village of New Worthley, near Leeds, England, March 7, 1832, and passed away at his home in Dorchester, Boston, Mass., January 22, 1905. His early education was attended at the "Armley Church Day School," at his old English home. When not in the school room, was found rambling the fields and woods observing the workings of natures subjects. He soon acquired an unlimited knowledge of the habits of birds, tree and plant life, would not lead you through the scientific terms as were written in the rusty old tomes, but would relate all the interesting facts regarding their lives and local names.

Soon after leaving school at the age of 17, he went to work, and in 1850 came with his parents to the United States, locating at the town of Lawrence, Mass., where he entered the weaving mills with his brother; and with no teaching or apprenticeship; he from a common weaver became the leading designer of American



J. M. WADE

goods, and in 1864 became an agent for the mills at a large salary in those days.

Mr. Wade's entre into the publishing field was the "Fanciers Journal." That he was in love with his chosen subject and made a success in the line undertaken; (poultry and pets), could be seen from his early studying of birds in the wild bush.

We next find him associated in connection as editor with S. L. Willard, the founder of "The Oologist"; taking over full charge of this egg magazine with the volume V, November, 1879.

In March, 1881, he had drawn around him practically through the columns of "The Oologist" all the old and young ornithologists and oologists of the United States; so, the coming into existence of a larger magazine under the title of the "Ornithologist and Oologist," (for a full history of "The Oologist," struggles see that issue) March, 1881, Vol. VI. O. & O.

Mr. Wade's earlier field notes first appeared in "Familiar Sciences," and "Truths of Nature," both publications being his also. He writes in a plain forcible and direct manner, to the point, without any rules of grammatical phases, but in the every day expressions of a natural man's teachings, as he met them.

The "Ornithologist and Oologist" was to carry out his aims, to assist the younger students of American Ornithology; but its readers and supporters, were men well versed in the avian world, as such, men as Capt. Bendire, Judge J. N. Clark, Dr. Atkins, Judge Norbrook, Rev. C. M. Jones, Fred T. Jenks, J. Calhoun, H. D. Minot, Snowdon Howland, W. W. Coe, Guy C. Rich, Edgar Small, Wm. Brewster, Robert Ridgway, Frank Rathbun and many others. A good part of them have not passed over the great divide.

I became a correspondent of Mr.

Wade's in 1881, and in 1890 of August, spent some days of close communion at his Dorchester home, where he showed me many of those highly prized drawings of Alexander Wilson, in pencil and color, showing all the true bird character he portrayed so faithfully; also, was seen the old gun that had brought to his hand the many new birds he described. At this time Mr. Wade had brought together over half of Wilson's original drawings, many of them having never been published, including the first one ever drawn in color by Wilson, and presented to the wife of Alexander Lawson, the engraver of his plates; many of Wilson's letters were seen that have never been published.

At this time, it was the idea of Mr. Wade to get together all possible material of Wilson's, to publish a memoir. That this was given up some years later, a letter dated October 1, 1902 to me, mentioning the fact about his old manuscripts of Wilson's, shall be presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, and the ornithological library will undoubtedly go to Japan. (Mr. Wade's library contained a Wilsoniana and Auduboniana set.) This never took place, as he wished particular, as in relation to Japan, of which country he was greatly interested in and their art works. His treatment of the Japanese students coming to America for advancement, brought him in close connection with Japan's officials who were quick to see and recognize his work for their countrymen, and by their means, had the Mikado confer upon him the reward of "Fifth Order of the Double Light Raising Sun," an honor never before given to an American citizen. His home contained some of the finest art objects in ancient bronze, lackas, rare vases and lanterns; one bronze he prized above all others,

an immense bronze eagle, a wonderful piece of Japanese art, to his mind, above all the others. In his garden was his pride and rest from office hours, set out by his own hands, forty varieties of their beautiful maples, and many other singular, rare shrubs and plants, admired by all the country side.

The nature of the man is well shown by the motto put forth on his book-plate, in a work presented to me in 1882, "Non Sibi Led Omnibus," (Not for one's-self, but for all.) He told me one day while sitting at his office waiting to go out to Dorchester with him that he had never taken a holiday off, every day found work for him to do, "Work" was his "Golden Rule." In the dusk of evening tide, he would say, come Emerson, let us off for a walk in the wood, and commune with the natives long passed away that lived here. Few words would pass between us, unless some special fine tree would attract his attention, when he would refer to man's future life. In the latter part of his life he was greatly interested in metaphysics and published "Occultism," 1893-5, and his last undertaking was "Light from the Far East," the latter presenting many of his late revelations of truth."

Mr. Wade will always be remembered by his early admirers of the O. and O. His was a life that was trying to help those that he could most benefit by assisting them along in their line of work.

We leave him, with many kind memories of his big-heartedness to his fellow creatures; that he built better than he thought for those of his day.

W. Otto Emerson.

November, 1910.

Among the Rocks.

The morning of June 9th this past season looked like the beginning of a fine day so I took an early start.

I left the river at the mouth of a large mountain stream and started back along the mountain side. For two miles the timber is almost entirely hardwood, and Red-eyed Vireo, Red-starts, Hooded and Black throated Blue Warblers were singing about me, but although I went slowly I could find nothing but a Redstart's nest containing four eggs. When I came to the first tributary, a clear cold spring run, there was plenty of hemlock so I followed this stream for over a mile. Here I heard Black throated, Green, Magnolia and Canadian Warblers singing. I found several decoy Winter Wrens' nests under old roots and logs along the stream, but no good nests.

Pretty well up this stream I saw a female Black-poll Warbler taking a bath. When she left she disappeared into the hemlock. I tried to follow but couldn't. While trying to see her again I saw a newly completed nest of Magnolia Warbler.

It began to look like a poor day so I crossed the mountain to the river side.

Here all along the brow of the mountain and scattered along on the side are huge boulders of white gravel rock. They are big fellows too, some of them forty feet high and piled and thrown about in all kinds of shapes. The tops and sloping sides are carpeted with moss and ferns. The ground is damp and numerous little springs are plentiful. Because of this damp condition, ferns and vegetation flourish. The timber is mostly hemlock with a sprinkling of hardwood of all kinds. There is lots of underbrush and a great deal of laurel. Here I found birds common and a variety.

I had always considered the Hermit Thrush a rather scarce article in summer, so was surprised to see and hear them frequently along this mountain side. During the course of the afternoon I found three nests all built on the big rocks amongst the ferns. The first had been robbed by some varment and the parent bird eaten. The other two contained four eggs each. A few days later on coming back I found another nest containing four. I searched the rocks carefully and found a newly finished nest of Canadian Warbler and a Junco's containing two eggs. The Canadian Warblers were singing all along the mountain side and under a ferny bank I found another nest that on my next visit held five eggs.

There were a number of Black throated Blue Warblers about and in a little brush in a passageway between two big rocks I found a beautiful nest and four eggs.

Magnolia Warblers were singing about, and I found a low nest with four eggs in a little hemlock.

Besides the warblers mentioned, Black throated Green were singing plentifully at this place, but here they usually nest high and are hard to find. There were also Black and White, Ovenbird, Parula, Blackburnian and in a brushy place, Mourning and Chestnut-sided. A few pairs of Junco were nesting about the rocks. I heard Winter Wrens singing and found several nests in crevices under overhanging rocks.

There were many dens and coves and some openings were large enough to allow me to walk back in some distance, but I didn't have many matches and these rocks are not far from a great rattlesnake region, so I was quite careful and kept a close watch. By the looks of them some of the smaller dens must have been tenant-

ed by Porcupines for the past hundred years. In the sand under the overhanging rocks were numerous tracks of Wildcat, Fox and Hare, and by the way numerous old logs had been torn open, old Bruin frequently passes through and possibly spends the winter in the dens.

I flushed a Barred Owl and saw both Red-shouldered and Red-tailed Hawks. Solitary Vireos replaced the Red-eyed and I saw a family of Brown Creepers. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were in full song. Pileated and Hairy Woodpeckers were about, and altogether it was one of the best places for breeders that I have found in some time.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.

A List of Birds Observed in a Rural Dooryard.

Reading Mr. Forest's list of birds observed on a city lot, in "The Oologist" for July, recalled a list compiled by my wife and me of our door yard visitors. Beside such as bred in our yard and neighborhood, we entertained many species out of the migrating hosts of Spring and Autumn, and even a few of the erratic visitors that occasionally range Northward in Winter.

We called the old place "Quince Thicket" from its abundance of quince trees. It was a very wilderness of trees, evergreen as well as deciduous. We even indulged briars, gooseberries and such wild fruits as birds love. Nature was permitted to run riot in her own wild sweet way, if only we might entertain more birds.—A sort of bird reserve and paradise was our aim, and we succeeded. The cat birds and Orioles ate our grapes, the Woodpeckers and Robins reveled in our cherries; Thrashes enjoyed our poke berries, raspberries and blackberries; Cedarbirds stained themselves with

the juice of elderberries. Trees and bushes were filled with the clamor of the jolly feasters in the season of riotous living.

Though set deep enough in the country—Ellsworth station is but a cluster of five houses and a school house by the railroad, yet, our nearest woods was over an eighth of a mile away. Hence many birds visited us because we extended such superior attractions in the way of fruit food, water, coverts and nest sites. Such notes are strewn along as may add to the interest if not to the value of it. To elaborate all of our experiences would indeed make a little book. Although the conditions were doubtless unusually good for the making of such a list, still no one should be discouraged if they fail in the matter of mere numbers. Many no doubt will be able to surpass this number. But real observations by a pair of seeing eyes is the thing which counts. Study your home birds, for true bird-study, like charity, begins at home. Study the home-life of birds, for this period is the most intense in the whole round of these enthusiastic beings. If you have but one bush or tree find what birds may be seen in that through the year.

An asterisk is employed to indicate a bird that nested about our door-yard.

1. Robin*
2. Blue-bird*
3. Cat-bird.*
4. Hermit Thrush.
5. Olive-backed Thrush.
6. Gray-cheeked Thrush.
7. Wood Thrush.
8. Song Sparrow.*
9. Field Sparrow.*
10. Vesper Sparrow.*
11. Chipping Sparrow.*
12. White-crowned Sparrow.
13. White-throated Sparrow.
14. Tree Sparrow.

15. Junco. (These two gave us joy in winter and added animation to scenes about the lunch-counters.

16. Indigo-buntings.

17. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

18. Cardinal Grosbeak. (This splendid fellow came to us more frequently in winter when bird visitors are most prized, although liable to turn up whistling cheerily at any time of year.

19. White-winged Crossbill. We were so fortunate as to have two visits from this rare rover from the North, which are, so far as we know, the only records from this (Mahoning) County.

20. Purple Finch. For several days a male in full song haunted the premises giving us the best opportunities we ever had to study his rich song.

21. Red-poll. Almost daily during the winter of his greatest abundance here, 1908-9, we had this bird for a deeryard guest, and had many animated scenes in which he was feeding, singing and finally courting ere departing for his boreal home in April.

22. Pine Siskin.

23. Goldfinch. Though this bird did not breed in the yard that we ever found, still, he was a very attentive caller visiting our garden to peck our beet leaves to ragged fringes and to eat lettuce and sunflower seed.

24. Bob-white. Occasionally a covey went trooping through our yard, or, in the hunting season appeared knowingly to seek refuge there from dog and gun.

25. Ruffed Grouse. Often in the vernating Spring days or later, on moonlight nights we could hear him beating his tam-tam in the thickets of the nearest woods.

26. Spotted Sandpiper. Him we could see running nimbly with many a teeter and sudden sally by the wil-

low shaded brook in the little pasture just below the door-yard.

27. Woodcock. Thanks to this same little brook that we were able to add this and a few other waders. Year by year this charmingly interesting bird grows a little scarcer here. He deserves complete protection, for he has odds enough already without those added straws, the dog and gun.

28. Bartramian Sandpiper. Frequently we heard his eerie call as he winnowed the upper air.

29. Killdeer.

30. Green Heron. Came to fish in the brook.

31. Great Blue Heron. Glimpses of his ancient and classic figure vanishing across the sky at sunset.

32. Canada Goose. His flying wedge was seen as with rusty clamor he caused every neck to crane and filled every heart with vernal hope in the hamlet below.

33. Kingfisher. Sometimes we heard a burst of his derisive laughter as he flew up the brook.

34. Red-shouldered Blackbird. Flocks of males came and held "sange-fests" in the elms, spraying the whole neighborhood with their jamboree of music.

35. Cow-bird.* These unwelcome sneaks came, of course to drop more unwelcome eggs in the nests of our breeding birds.

36. Meadow lark.

37. Baltimore Oriole.* Each year we had several of these fine whistlers and expert weavers with us. Experienced birds nested in the big elms while the experimenters tried the locust trees, and one pair swung a hammock in the topmost spire of the spruce tree—a most elaborate deep pocket of asclepias fiber. One would have said that the wisdom in choice of nest site was equalled only by the skill displayed in the structure. But

one night came a great wind storm and next morning a brood of naked nestlings lay dead on our very door step. How the spruce top must have been tossed to have inverted that deep pouch and spilled its contents!

38. Orchard Oriole. Bred in the neighborhood and visited us occasionally to regale us with one of the richest of bird songs. A rare bird here.

39. Scarlet Tanager.* A pair actually left their haunts in the summer woods to nest in a pear tree and so delight a pair of bird-lovers.

40. Bobolink.

41. Phoebe.*

42. Least Flycatcher.

43. Wood pewee.*

44. Great Crested Flycatcher.

45. Kingbird.

46. Cedar-bird.*

47. Swift.

48. Night Hawk.

49. Whip-poor-will.

50. Ruby-throated Hummingbird.*

51. Barn Swallow.*

52. Purple Martin. (Would never nest in the boxes provided.)

53. Golden Crowned Kinglet.

54. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

55. Brown Thrasher.*

56. House Wren.*

57. Winter Wren.

58. Carolina Wren.

59. White-breasted Nuthatch.

60. Red-bellied Nuthatch.

61. Tufted Titmouse.

62. Black-capped Chickadee.

63. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.*

64. Black-billed Cuckoo.

65. Bronze Grackle.* (Our commonest nesting bird in the pines, cedars and spruce tree.

66. Downy Woodpecker.

67. Hairy Woodpecker.

68. Red-bellied Woodpecker.

69. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

70. Flicker.

71. Red-headed Woodpecker.
72. Pileated Woodpecker. (We could hear the roll of his wonderful drumming coming from a woods far away.
73. Screech Owl.
74. Great Horned Owl.
75. Barred Owl.
76. Sparrow Hawk.
77. Sharp-shinned Hawk.
78. Cooper's Hawk.
79. Red-shouldered Hawk.
80. Red-tailed Hawk.
81. Logger-head Shrike.
82. Warbling Vireo.*
83. Marsh Hawk.
84. Red-eyed Vireo.
85. Turtle Dove.*
86. Yellow Warbler.*
87. Blue-winged Warbler.
88. Black and White Warbler.
89. Magnolia Warbler.
90. Myrtle Warbler.
91. Oven Bird.
92. American Redstart.
93. Blackburnian Warbler.
94. Blackpoll Warbler.
95. Black-throated Blue Warbler.
96. Black-throated Green Warbler.
97. Mourning Warbler.
98. Bay-breasted Warbler.
99. Chestnut Sided Warbler.
100. Canadian Warbler.
101. Wilson's Warbler.
102. Tennessee Warbler.
103. Maryland Yellow-throat.
104. Blue Jay.* (Too quarrelsome so I took his nest and eggs and told him to move on.
105. American Crow.
106. English Sparrow.* (I am sorry to have to include him in my list but I can't leave him out, as he figured in too many feathered doings, tragic and otherwise. And but for him the list of breeding species might have been augmented somewhat.
107. Prairie Horned Lark.
108. Chewink.

Ernest Waters Vickers,
Ellsworth Station,
Mahoning Co., O.

Pileated Woodpecker.

This past season (1911) I was on hand in good time to look up my pair of Pileated Woodpeckers in the big woods down the river.

Early in May I spent the best part of a day in looking over the most promising territory.

In an extensive swamp of heavy hemlock I found numerous pellets and feathers under many of the giant hemlocks. They showed that both the Barred and Horned Owls were about.

There is always a pair of Great Blue Herons about this place but I never could find a nest. I saw plenty of signs of the Pileated's work but no nest. However I did find two nests of the Sharp-shinned Hawk and secured both sets later on. Also found a Red-shouldered in a large oak along the edge of the hemlock. After failing to find the pileated nest at the swamp I went to the lower flat along the river and while going along noticed a pileated fly from a giant sycamore. I went over and high up in a dead part of the tree I saw the opening to the nest. A few good bumps on the tree started the female off. This tree is a giant and it would require ropes, climbers and lots of nerve to get up. This is the third season I have found this pair's nest and as I took one set I concluded not to risk my neck after these so let them hatch and hope to have them on my visiting list again next season.

R. B. Simpson.

Chat and Golden Wing.

In over 20 years active field work in this vicinity I had never met with the Chat at all previous to this past season (1911) and only on one occasion with the Golden wing. This one occasion being in late July, 1905, when I captured a fine adult pair.

Having spent several seasons in

West Virginia where the Chat was very common and the Golden wing quite so, I was thoroughly familiar with their songs and habits and the chances of overlooking them here at home were slim.

Therefore this past season on May 28th while in a little hollow back in the mountains in a piece of new slashing I was surprised to hear the well known calls of the Chat. I followed up and soon saw the author perched quite high on a stub. After listening and watching some time I moved on but before getting out of the hollow I was again pleasantly surprised. This time it was the well known "zee," "zee," "zee," of the Goldenwing. After finding and watching the singer a while I left and did not again get up to the little ravine until June 8th. I failed to see or hear anything of the Golden wings, but the Chats were still there and in about the same place. After watching awhile I started in and in less than half an hour I had found the nest containing four fresh eggs.

I was well pleased with the morning's work as it furnished me with a new breeding record.

R. B. Simpson.

A Short Acquaintance With the Desert Horned Lark.

During the month of July in 1900 it was my good fortune to spend a month on the Great Plains in southwestern Kansas. The breeding season of nearly all the birds was past but nevertheless, to one of the younger striving oologists of the east, the region was one of great interest, ornithologically speaking. Scattered over the Prairies in all directions were numerous Prairie Dog colonies, each with its accompaniment of quaint little Burrowing Owls. Occasionally majestic Mississippi Kites soared

overhead but these I well knew, bred to the south in Friend Stevens territory.

Now and then the grotesque Long Billed Curlew was seen on these arid plains;—all of these had their attractions but somehow the bird that forced itself most vividly into my mind's eye during that short trip was our cheerful little friend the Horned Lark, of the Desert variety as I afterward learned.

Scarcely had I stepped off the train at Plains, Kansas, ere the Larks came into view. If one don't look them up, they take the initiative themselves; they won't be overlooked.

In my rambles over the Prairie I found them in all situations, everywhere the same cheery carefree bird. In the sage brush in the Buffalo Grass as well as in the Cactus barrens, their notes were always heard.

By July most of the birds seemed to have finished their nesting cares, though occasional pairs were still nesting. A number of birds which I examined must have been hatched in April at the latest, judging from their perfect plumage.

The song of the male is essentially that of the Prairie Horned Lark of the eastern and central states or the more rarely heard song of the typical Horned Lark. The males soar high up, constantly singing and then again, they will go through the whole performance on the ground.

I was especially interested in their nesting habits and during the time I was in their midst, three occupied nests. One of which yielded me a perfect set of eggs.

The first nest found was on July 2d and on this date it held two eggs. On July 3d, one more was added and the set of three was collected on the 4th. The female would run off the nest as soon as I was within fifty yards of it

and would run about unconcernedly over the prairie, evincing little or no solicitude over the welfare of the nest. This was sunken flush with the level of the ground and composed entirely of fine dry grasses. It was built close against a lump of dried dung of cattle and was totally unprotected in any way from the fury of the elements.

July 6th, a nest was found at the base of a Cactus with three full fledged young. As in all the other nests noted, this one was sunken flush with the level of the ground.

And still later on July 23d as I was leaving, a nest was found by seeing the male bird run from it. It was placed flush with the ground built of dry grass and partially protected by a chip of cattle dung. The nest held one fresh egg.

Besides these nests several empty ones were found, some protected by dung or cacti, while others were sunken flush in the ground, far from any protection.

Judging from the abundance of the birds, a person could, earlier in the season, collect a good series of eggs in this locality. At the time of my visit, most of the young were on the wing and many were already gathered into small flocks, probably family parties; forerunners of the immense hordes of the winter.

Richard C. Harlow.

Late Nesting of the Cedar Waxwing and Indigo Bird.

On August 17th, 1911 I flushed a Cedar Waxwing from the nest 8 feet up in a Black Locust (*Robinia Pseudocacia*) sapling and on examination the contents were found to be four eggs which were nearly fresh. This seems very late nesting for this species in Central Pennsylvania, the usual time for sets being June 15-30. The books usually class the Cedar

Bird as a rival of the Goldfinch for late nesting but here in Pennsylvania, the young Waxwings are usually out of the nest by the time the Goldfinch has laid her eggs.

On August 18, 1911, not fifty yards from the Waxwing's nest mentioned above, I flushed an Indigo Bird from her nest three feet up in a clump of Blackberry briars under a Black Locust Plantation. The nest held three slightly incubated eggs.

I do not offer these notes as "records" but rather as noteworthy cases of late nesting of two of our common birds. The Indigo birds often have fresh eggs of second sets in late July here. Other birds which bring up the rear of nesters here in Pennsylvania are Robins, Song, Field Chipping, Grasshopper, Vesper and House Sparrows, House Wrens, Cuckoos (both species), Goldfinches, Barn Swallows, Chewinks and sometimes Redheaded Woodpeckers and Bluebirds. Most of the late nests of these birds are of course, second sets, but rarely with the case of the Goldfinches and the Cuckoos.

Richard C. Harlow.

Gray Kingbird Nesting in Southern Wisconsin.

While out on a trip after nests and eggs of some species not in my collection, I came upon this nest, with the bird on. This was on June 3, 1896. As the bird left the nest I noticed at once that she was a stranger to me, and after looking into the nest at the three pretty odd looking eggs, also strangers, I decided to leave them for the present, and look up concerning both bird and eggs. The nest did not look like a nest of the Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*); had a darker look in particular. At home I looked up everything I could find about Kingbirds, wrote several, even wrote Robert Ridgway from whom I promptly got no answer.

Well I decided they were Gray Kingbird, (*Tyrannus dominicensis*) (445) of the A. O. U. and on June 5th, I went and collected the nest and eggs. This time I saw both birds well, larger size, grayish white under parts, tail not tipped with pure white, satisfied me they were the Gray Kingbird. They both scolded good all the time I was collecting the nest and three eggs. The nest is a handsome affair, foundation a piece of mullen and a few twigs, the body of dark rootlets, a few twigs and hemplike fibers and strips, and neatly lined with dried grass, and horse tail hair, mostly black; which contrasted the eggs strongly; placed on the top side of a limb of a wild crabapple tree, among small branches, far out over the river, about five feet above the water, and four feet from the body of the tree; measures outside 7 x 7 x 3 inches deep. Inside 3 x 2.5 x 1.75 inches deep. Leaning tree.

The eggs have cream color ground, vary from heavily marked in No. 1, less so in No. 2; still less in No. 3. Over the whole surface of all is sprinkled very sparingly, fine specks of red, brown and lilac; No. 1 has large heavy spots and blotches, around the large end, and just inside of this, as if blurred out from it, is a circle of lighter blurred looking brown, almost covering the large end; No. 2 has fewer of the large heavy blotches, and a clouded look to the blurred brown, which is mixed with lilac; No. 3 has still fewer of the large blotches and none of the blurred markings, which is replaced by fine specks and dots of redbrown and purple, and a very little blurred; from long oval, measure 1.08 x .70, 1.04 x .68; 1.02 x .70 inches. This is the only record I know of, of the nesting in this state, at least in this part, of the Gray Kingbird, (*T. dominicensis*). Data, Gibson's Bridge,

Dodge Co., Wisconsin, two and one-half miles Southeast of Columbus, June 5, 1896.

George W. H. Vos Burgh,
Columbus, Wis.

Late Nesting of the Towhee.

On August 2, 1911 I found the nest of a Towhee near Uniontown, Pa., containing two eggs. The nest would not have been found except by an accident for it was cleverly hidden in a dense thicket of black berry bushes. I was out berry picking with some of my relations when one of the party, not seeing the nest, bumped up against it and knocked the two eggs out of it. One of them broke under the nest and it must have been that which scared the birds away for that nest was deserted and another nest was built, not more than fifteen feet from the first nest.

Two eggs were laid in the second nest and I am glad to say that they were successfully hatched and the young birds raised. Both nests were substantially built and were made of the usual material.

Thos. D. Burleigh.

Late Nesting of the Cedar Waxwing.

On August 18, 1911, I found the nest of a Cedar Waxwing near Uniontown, Pa., that contained two fresh eggs. This nest was unlike any other of the species that I have ever found for it was deep in the woods in a young sapling about 10 feet from the ground. All other nests of this species that I have ever found have been either in orchards or near houses, and usually about 15 feet from the ground.

There was no house within two miles of this nest. The nest was quite small and had it not been for the eggs I would never have guessed it to be that of a Cedar Waxwing. The birds were not around when the nest was found.

Thos. D. Burleigh.

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2	74	144	385	478	581m	657
3	75	146	387	484	584	659
4	77	147	388	488	587	674
6	79	160	390	494	588a	681
7	80	182	406	495a	591b	683
9	86	187	412	488	591c	684
11	90	188	413	500	593	703
12	93	190	416	501	595	704
13	104	191	417	501b	596	705
16	106	194	420a	505a	598	706
27	107	201	421	506	599	710
30	116	202	428	507	601	710a
32	117	203	429	508	604	713
37	118	212	430	511	610	715
40	119	339a	431	513	612 1-2	721
44	120	339b	443	513a	613	721a
47	120c	358. I	444	519	614	729
49	121	359. I	447	529	616	735
51	122	360	452	530	617	743a
53	123b	360a	456	531	618	746
56	125	362	458	540	522a	751
58	126	364	461	546	622b	755
63	127	365	462	552	624	756
64	130	366	464	552a	627	758
65	132	368	465	560	631	761
69	133	373	466	560a	633	766
70	137	373c	474b	561	633a	767
71	141	378	475	563	641	

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WANTED.—A pair of skins of all North American birds. Must be in fine plumage, and first-class make up in every respect, with full data. Collectors are invited to send list of species they have on hand or can collect. CHILDS MUSEUM, Floral Park, N. Y. (9:11)

WANTED.—A No. 1 male snowy and West Horned Owl skin, Western Fox, Black, etc. Squirrel skin. EARL HAMILTON, Yohogbany, Pa. (1)

FOR SALE.—First class mounted birds at reasonable price. Am overstocked. Particularly on waterfowl. KARL W. KANMANN, Taxidermist, 2457 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. (6-11)

Birds and mammals mounted. Groups prepared for Museums. Skin making, rug making. All kinds of fish work. C. S. WINCH, Parkview Ave., Bangor, Maine. (1)

FOR SALE.—Fine mounted specimen of red fox, albino opossum, squirrels, hawks, Owls, etc. Send for lists. O. S. BIGGS, San Jose, Ills. (1)

WANTED.—Skins, eared (*Sciurus Aberti*), black, raffles, all kinds squirrels, artichorned owl (*Articus*), hummers, golden, Silver pheasants, black grouse. EARL HAMILTON, Yohogbany, Pa. (1)

THE CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN AND ENGLISH PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc. for stock purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, swans, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. H, Pheasantry & Game Park, Yardley, Pa.

I have for exchange first class sets of eggs as follows: 292, 320a, 335, 364, 540, 624, 637, 639, 654, 659, 674, 677, 681, 725. R. P. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa. (1)

EGGS

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Nos. 128, 298d, 624, 674 761a and 364. R. P. SHARPLES. (1)

TO EXCHANGE.—Sets of 339 and others for many common kinds that I desire. C. G. HART, Box 47, East Berlin, Conn. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Singles, 1, 132, 360, 77, 495, 613, 412, and many others, for eggs of equal value. Send list. Write now. GUS KROSSA, Leduc Alta, Can. (1)

Nests with and without sets wanted. Can use many common varieties; have you any reptile eggs? J. P. BALL, M. D., Frankford, Philadelphia, Penns. (11-11)

I have sets of No. 320, 350 and 486 to exchange for Ridgway's Manual of North American Birds. Must be in good condition. STOKLEY LIGON, Pecos, Texas. (1)

EGGS FOR EXCHANGE.—A few sets each of the following to exchange for other sets: Nos. 49, 120c, 122, 127, 294a, 360a. Send full list. J. S. APPLETON, Simi, Ventura Co., Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—Sets with data, North American and Foreign. Can use many common kinds of both. Dr. T. W. RICHARDS U. S. Navy, 1911 N. St., N. W., Washington D. C.

EXCHANGE.—A fine series of ten of the Pallas Murre from Cape Hope, Alaska. I want 188, 332, 343, 348, 362, 364 and many others. D. E. BROWN, 6044 1st Ave., No. W, Sta. F. Seattle, Wash.

I have fine series of sets of Sandhill Crane, Osprey, Pine, Parula, Hooded and Prairie Warbler; also many common ones. What have you? H. H. BAILEY, Newport News, Va., Box 154.

Wish to exchange 206 2-2, well blown and finely marked taken this season, for personally taken sets of the season. What have you? D. J. NICHOLSON, P. O. Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

Have a number of good sets to dispose of, such as Blue-winged Warbler, Mississippi Kite, Swainson Warbler, Chuck-will's Widow, Northern Phalarope, etc. S. S. DICKEY, Waynesburg, Pa. (1)

WANTED.—Have good series of East coast Sea Birds, many land birds, in sets to exchange for sets. Also want Vols. I to XII, Auk; Condor Vol. I. H. H. BAILEY, P. O. Box 154, Newport News, Va.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Eggs in fine sets, beautiful minerals, butterflies and moths in dust and insect proof cases, and other natural history specimens. Want all the above. Send lists and receive mine. LEWIS C. SNYDER, Lacona, New York.

EXCHANGE—I have a fine set, with nest of W. Gld. Crd Kinglet, Calif Creeper, Chestnut Backed Chickadee, and some common sets for exchange. D. E. BROWN, Tacoma Wash., Rm. No. 11 Federal Bldg. (1)

WATER BIRDS EGGS—A. O. U. 100 species, including many desirables, such as 25, 31, 60.1, 81, 82, 82.1, 92.1, 103, 129 150, 162, 177, 178, 257.1, 274, 281, 287. Can use Land Birds sets of equal rarity. THOMAS H. JACKSON, 304 N. Franklin St., West Chester, Pa. (1)

I have 622n 3-4, 703 9-3, 5-4, 593d n 1-3, 420b 3-2 498c n 10-3, 206 1-2, 1-1 (slightly Imperfect) and others. Want personally taken 7, 59, 71, 77, 208, 249, 258a, 261, 264, 343. DONALD J. NICHOLSON, P. O., Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

FOR SALE.—Oak egg cabinet, 9 drawers, will give the buyer free, 244 sets eggs all different, with full data. TAYLOR, 315 N. 6th St., Camden, N. J. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—A few fine sets of the rare White-faced Petrel for well prepared sets. EDW. J. COURT, 1723 Newton St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Eggs in sets with fine data, for sets of eastern land and water birds. Can use many common kinds. Send list. ALEX WALKER, Armour, S. D. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Fine sets of Least Tern, Black Skimmer, Louisiana Heron, Wayne's Clapper Rail, Florida Burrowing Owl, and others. For particulars address W. W. WORTHINGTON, Shelter Island Heights, New York.

WANTED.—Two full sets of four, perfectly prepared, American woodcock, showing extreme variations in marking and color. Offer in exchange N-7 western golden-crowned kinglet, N-7 ruby-crowned kinglet, personally taken specimens and finely prepared. Would want other good material to make up difference in price. A. O. TREGANZA, 614 East 6th South St., Salt Lake City, Utah. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Sets as follows: A. O. U. Nos. 61-6, 74 5-2, 210 2-8, 212 1-4, 226 1-3, 337b 1 3, 373c 1-2, 413 1-5, 458 1-4, 462 n-2, 3-3, 464 2-4, 394a 1-5, 498e 1-3, 642c 1-3, 588a 1-3, 591c 1-3, 596 1-2, 1-3, 616 1-5, 620 1-3, 681 1-3, 743a 1-6, 758 2-3 2-4. Can use many common sets. G. K. SNYDER, 11 Laussen St., Stanford University, Calif. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—Singles with good data A. O. U. Nos. 201-1, 316-2, 355-2, 375a-1, 378-6, 387-2, 412-15, 420b-1, 444-6, 447-8, 457-4, 474b-4, 495-3, 506-12, 529-1, 552-7, 596-1, 597-2, 605-6, 613-1, 633-6, 652-1, 633-6, 704-3, 705 3, 715-6, 735a-4. Skins flat for mounting 305-3, 289-1, 141-1, 373-1. Prairie dog 1 year old and 2 young muskrats, 11-2 grown young, will exchange for any natural history books, papers or specimens, also have a few perfect sets, personally collected to exchange for same. GUY LOVE, Oberlin, Kans, R. R. No. 5. (1)

BOOKS

WANTED.—The Oologist No. 1 of Vol. 4 and No. 6 of Vol. 5; also Nos. 2 and 6 of Vol. 1 of *Nid.* GEORGE SETH GUION, Napoleonville, La.

WANTED—Nuttall Bulletin, vol. 6, Cambridge, Mass. 1881; or any part: Will give cash or exchange. S. N. RHOADS, 920 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. (1)

WANTED—Any or all of Vol. 1 of the *Nidologist*, May, July and August, 1898, Osprey and July and August 1899, Osprey. H. W. CARRIGER, 69A Walter St., San Francisco, Cal. (1)

FOR SALE.—Canadian Entomologist, Vols. XXXIX and XLI. Per Vol. 50c. Journal of Economic Entomology, Vols. II and III; per Vol. \$1. W. L. BURNETT, Fort Collins, Colo. (1)

WANTED.—The March, April and June Nos. of the "*Ornithologist and Oologist*, Vol. 17, 1892. Will pay one dollar for the three Nos. PHILIP LAURENT, 31 East Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED.—Bird Books in good second-hand condition. Will pay reasonable cash price or give many desirable things in exchange for books I can use. E. F. POPE, 1305 Nevada Ave., Trinidad, Colo. (1)

WANTED.—Audubon's Birds of America, First subscription, 8 vo. ed. Phila. & N. Yori, 1840-44. Five dollars (\$5.00) per part will be paid for numbers 10 and 80. FRANKLIN BOOKSHOP, 920 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Fifteen hundred Magazines, including complete volumes of *Oologist*, *Birds and Nature*, *Confederate Veteran*, and others. Also a fine collection of *Curios*. Make offer. W. P. AGEE, Jr., Hope, Ark. (1)

BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—I offer 170 back numbers *Oologist*, copies 37 other publications, Ridgway's Hummingbirds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, Jr., 235 South Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal. (2)

FOR EXCHANGE.—190 1-5, 194 1-5, 197 1-4, 198 1-4, 325 1-2, 337 1-2, 339 4-3, 3-4, 346 1-2, 348 1-2, 3-3, 364 2-3, 373 1-4, 416 1-2, 417 2, 490 1-3, 4-1, 4-5, 546 2-5, 593d 1-3, 677 1-5, 724 1-7. E. J. DARLINGTON, Wilmington, Delaware. (1)

FOR EXCHANGE.—A. O. U. Nos. 11-41-3, 11-1-2, 16-1-1, 21 1-2, 25 1-1, 44 1-2-1-3, (83) 1-1, 107 1-1, 135 1-10, 201 1-5, 202 1-4, 263 1-4, 329 1-2, 339 1-3, 342 1-2, 346 1-2, 359, 1 1-5, 389 1-4, 390 1-7 1-6, 394c 1-5, 412a 1-7 1-6, 456 1-5, 467 1-4, 477 1-5, 487 1-4, 498 1-4, 498c 1-2, 511b 1-4, 517 1-3, 529 1-4, 540 1-4, 549 1-4, 550 1-4, 560 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 587 1-3, 595 1-3, 598 1-3, 608 1-3, 624 1-4, 648a 1-3, 659 1-4, 673 1-4, 674 1-4, 681 1-4, 687 1-4, 704 1-4, 721 1-6, 735a 1-4, 755 1-4, 756 1-3, wandering albatross 1-1, rock-hopper penguin, single, king penguin 1-1 end blown. (2). JOHN H. FLANAGAN, 10 Weybosser St., Providence, R. I.

BIRDS EGGS FOR EXCHANGE.—A large list for many common varieties that I need. Send me your list. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—Forest and Stream, vols. I to XIII inclusive, Fisher's Hawks and Owls of the U. S. Wanted, Auk, vol. I to IX inclusive, sets with cowbird eggs from reliable collectors. H. H. BAILEY, Box 154, Newport News, Va. (1)

WANTED.—Full and finely prepared clutches of A. O. U. Nos. 261, 274, 277a, 277, 281. Offer perfect fine sets of equal value or better as 139, 141, 142, 172, 480, 492, 562, 665, etc. Will give in exchange first class sets of eggs as 53, 225, 226, 480, etc. for A 1 nests of the following A. O. U. Nos. 444, 446, 449, 452, 456, 459, 471, 474, 474b, 474e, 477, 481, 482, 483, 494, 598, 598c, 598d, 598f, 500, 501, 501c, 503, 505, 505a, 508, 511, 511a, 511b, 513, 513a, 547, 549, 552, 554, 578, 581c, 581d, 581e, 581L, 581m, 584, 588, 588b, 591, 591b, 591c, 592, 593, 593c, 597a, 617, 620, 622b, 703a, 705, 706, 707, 707a, 708, 710a, 593c, 597a, 617, 620, 622b, 703a, 705, 706, 707, 707a, 708, 710a, 708, 710a, 717b, 746, 755, 756. A. O. FREGANZA, 16 East 6th St. South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WANTED.—Eggs of following A. O. U. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 40, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 63, 65, 70, 71, 77, 120, 122, 123b, 125, 126, 128, 132, 140, 142, 172, 182, 183, 188, 191, 196, 198, 203, 204, 206, 211, 212, 219, 225, 258, 261, 269, 271, 280, 285, 294, 294a, 300, 302, 305, 309, 320, 325, 326, 332, 335, 342, 343, 349, 352, 358.1, 359.1, 360, 362, 364, 372, 373, 375, 378, 384, 387, 388, 393, 394, 406, 416, 420, 420a, 421, 423, 428, 429, 430, 431, 443, 452, 454, 461, 466, 466a, 467, 494, 497, 506, 507, 508, 510, 511, 517, 529, 554b, 558, 581m, 586, 487, 588a, 588b, 595, 597, 604, 605, 608, 611; 612, 613, 614, 619, 622, 622a, 624, 627, 628, 631, any warbler, 702, 703, 715, 721, 721a, 725a, 727, 729, 732, 733, 735, 736, 741a, 742, 746, 751, 756, 768, and many others. Will allow full even exchange. (Lattin-Short 1905) for sets. Singles at 1-2. Also want certain skins. I offer sets 16 1-1, 30a 1-1, 32 1-1, 58 1-3, 79 1-1, 184 1-3 1-4, 187 1-3, 199 1-4, 348 1-4, 574 n-3, 584 n-3, 593a 1-4, 519b 1-3, 533 1-2. Singles 315 data, 382 data, 491, 536, 536a, 591, 470a, 744, 216, 486, 304. Mounted Specimens, 194, 190, 367, 373, 524, 522, 534, 546, 580, 498, 494, 650, 761. Also offer many books, shells, minerals, corals, fossils and a few Indian Relics. ERNEST H. SHORT, Box 173, Rochester, N. Y. (1)

WANTED.—Cosmopolitan Magazine requires the services of a representative in your town to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. CAMPBELL, *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED.—Antelope horns either pairs or singles; state price in first letter. Also some large Arizona cactus root for souvenirs. SAM'L HUNSINGER, Taxidermist, Secor, Ill (1)

BIRD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—I offer 170 back numbers *Oologist*, copies 37 other publications, Ridgway's Hummingbirds, Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds, Greene's Birds I Have Kept, Studer's Birds of North America. Let me know your wants. M. L. WICKS, JR., 235 S. Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal. (1)

BOOKS

WANTED AT ONCE.—We will give \$5 for Volume IX of the Ornithologist and Oologist, covering the period from March 1, 1884 to March 1, 1885. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

I will give \$1.00 for No. 6 of Vol. 5 of THE OOLOGIST in the original covers and in good condition. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Bird Lore Vol. I-2; 6; Vol. II-2; Vol. III-1; VII-1. LOUIS S. KOHLER Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED.—The Auk, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 4, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 3. For cash or exchange. LOUIS A. FUERTES, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED.—Back numbers of The Auk, Nuttall's Bulletin and other bird magazines, also on insects. Have numbers to exchange. G. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

WANTED.—Books on birds. Will pay a reasonable cash price for those that I desire. State title and author, condition, etc. CHAS. F. CARR, (Personal), New London, Wis.

FOR SALE.—In perfect condition, "The North American Birds" by Henry Nehrling, German text, cloth bound, gilt edge, 668 pages and 36 plates, showing 137 species in natural color. Original price \$15. Sells for \$7. ERICH DIETRICH, Canby, Oregon.

I wish to buy second hand bird books. A few sets and books including Ridgeway's Birds of Middle and North America, part IV, to exchange for bird books. H. E. BISHOP, Sayre, Pa. (1)

WANTED.—Books on Ornithology, Oology or Nature Study, also Thoreau's Journal and parts of Audubon's Birds of America. Quote best cash price. B. R. RUSSELL, 414 East Walnut Street, Kokomo, Indiana. (1)

BOOKS FOR SALE.—Forest and Stream, vols I to XIII inclusive, Fisher's Hawks and Owls of the U. S. Wanted Auk, vols. I to IX inclusive, sets with cowbird eggs from reliable collectors. H. H. BAILEY, Box 154 Newport News, Virginia. (1)

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WANTED FOR CASH.—Vol. 6 O. & O.; No. 6-7-8-9; Vol. 5; No. 9 Vol. 26 of Oologist; Vol. 1 Nos. 3-5-6, Vol. 2 No. 1-5-6, Vol. 3 Nos. 3-4-5-6, Vol. 4 Nos. 3-5-6 of Bird Lore; any volume of Aud. except 12-13; any volume of Aud. Birds of Am. small edition. Vol. 1 Condor (Bull. Cooper Club) also volumes 5 to 11 inc. of Bird Lore; any volumes of Birds, Birds and Nature. All volumes of American Bird Magazine. Must all be clean and good, containing all plates. Send me your prices. GEORGE W. H. VOS BURGH, Hillside, Wis. via Spring Green. (46)

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WANTED FOR CASH.—Would buy at reasonable prices collections of natural history specimens of almost any variety. Also curios, relics, etc. Would like especially fine collection of butterflies. Everything must be in first class condition, properly labelled with both common and scientific names and with full data. J. M. CARROLL, Shawnee, Oklahoma. (1)

FOR SALE FOR CASH ONLY.—The Museum, vols. 1 to 9, \$3.50; The Condor, vols. 1 to 3, \$7.50; The Osprey, vols. 1 to 3, \$3.50; The Auk, vol. 21, \$3.00; The Auk, vol. 13, \$2.00; The O. and O., vols. 9 to 12, \$4.50; The O. and O., vols. 13 to 15, \$3.50; The O. and O., vols. 16 to 18, \$3.00; Maynard's Eggs of N. A., \$2.00; Davie's Nest and Eggs of N. A. Birds, \$1.00; Birds and Nature, vols. 13 and 14, \$1.50; American Ornithology, vols. 1 and 2, \$2.00. Many odd numbers of Bird Lore, Condor, O. and O., Nid., etc. etc. All correspondence cheerfully answered. The above are all handsomely bound and in perfect condition. A. E. SHUTZE, 2306 Guadalupe St., Austin, Texas. (1)

THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 11. ALBION, N. Y. NOV. 15, 1911. WHOLE NO. 292

Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.



No. 109—Accidental Death of a Sparrow.

—Photo by P. G. Howes

Accidental Death of a Sparrow.

Seeing an excellent article in a recent number of *The Condor* on accidental deaths of birds, reminded me of a curious fate of a sparrow, probably *P. domesticus*, which I ran across early in November, 1906 while walking close to the edge of a small patch of woods.

I was hunting for bats and it was therefore nearly dark. Having secured several good specimens, I was about to quit the woods when a dark object hanging in a small tree attracted my attention.

It proved to be the complete skeleton of a sparrow hanging feet down and the neck was firmly wedged into a crotch. The bird evidently made a brave fight for life, dying with its mandibles open, gasping for breath. Of course there is a possibility that the sparrow was shot and, dropping from a higher branch, was caught in the crotch, half dead on its downward fall. However it is a most interesting example of a bird's death, and holds a valuable place in my collection.

P. G. Howes.

Kingbird and Dragon-fly.

Editor Oologist:—

A brief description of something I saw in Ohio last summer might interest your readers. It occurred one evening in July. I was spending my vacation with an uncle on his farm and among the many interesting nature studies which were mine to enjoy from day to day, nothing aroused my interest so much as the incident of a Kingbird pursuing and capturing a Dragon-fly.

The bird left its "lookout point" at the top of an old apple tree and swiftly darted for the fly which had come within the zone of the bird's foraging territory. The fly, however, was not an easy prey and, discerning the dan-

ger, quickly circled to a higher altitude.

The Kingbird instantly followed, circling above the fly and swooped down viciously making a strike at the fly. Again the fly evaded the attack and circled to a still higher plane. The bird was not to be baffled and once more circled above the fly. By this time they had reached an altitude of more than one hundred feet directly above the spot where the attack was first made.

On the part of the bird the battle was a fierce one, while the defensive tactics of the fly kept driving it higher and higher. The attacks of the bird were repeated eight times, each downward swoop carrying it below the fly and making it necessary to rise above the fly before the succeeding attack could be made. The fly was now out of sight, but the bird was finally successful and came dipping back to earth with the victim in its beak.

H. Donald Hootman.

Eureka, Ill.

A Word Personal.

During the last four months, for reasons that we will make known to our readers in due time, we have been unable to give that attention to "The Oologist" which it deserves, nor the attention which it shall receive from us in the future. When the story is told to you, we have no doubt but that you will be interested, and will be glad that we took the time as we did for other matters.

A decided improvement will be noticed in this issue, which improvement will continue in future issues; as we propose this coming year to put out a better magazine than has ever been put out under the Oologist name by anybody at any time. And we would be glad to have our readers express their opinion freely at any and all

times, and would appreciate any suggestions that they may see fit to make.

While you may not know it, Mr. Reader, we are nearly out of copy, and would appreciate it if you would get busy some of these nice winter nights with your memory and your pen and send us some readable bird notes. There is only one way in which "The Oologist" can be made the success that it deserves to be, and that is for all of its friends to put their shoulder to the wheel.

Eggs of the Elegant Tern.
(*Sterna Elegans*)

During the season of 1909 my collector, Mr. W. W. Brown, Jr., was fortunate enough to get me a fine series of Elegant Terns in Lower California, but the season was too far advanced to collect any of their eggs. However he made arrangements with his friend, Eduardo Manriquez to visit the island of Cerraloo (Lower California) and collect a series of the eggs of this rare bird. This Manriquez did, and sent me a wonderful series. The eggs are marked like those of the Royal Terne (*Sterna Maxima*) and look very much like them, but they are much smaller. I give the measurements of them which I selected at random.

2.02 x 1.37 in.	2.03 x 1.38 in.
2.11 x 1.42 in.	2.12 x 1.41 in.
2.08 x 1.41 in.	1.99 x 1.35 in.
2.00 x 1.37 in.	2.08 x 1.39 in.
2.07 x 1.34 in.	2.00 x 1.35 in.

The nests were slight depressions in the sand on the beach, about twenty yards from the surf on the protected or land side of the island. They were taken April 9th and 15th, 1910. Most of the eggs were slightly incubated. One egg is generally what they lay, sometimes two, but only rarely.

John E. Thayer.

Lancaster, Mass.

Satisfied.

The wild White-fronted Goose which lit in with our birds in the month of April, is still with us, and shows absolutely no signs of being any wilder than any of the rest of them, and evidences no desire as yet to depart. He is not pinioned or clipped or confined in any manner whatever.

Migration.

October 27, 28 and 29th will long be remembered by the inhabitants of the Illinois Valley because of the wonderful migration of water fowl that passed down the river; without doubt, a heavier migration than has been seen at any one time for a great many years in these parts. The number of wild geese passing was out of all proportion to that of former years.

Astray Notice.

One of the very rarest birds that we have, a male Blue Goose, decamped a short time ago. He first rose up and flew about half a mile southeast of the pen in which we have them confined. Taking an assistant we went out and around him, attempting to drive him back towards the pasture. By this time he appeared thoroughly wild. We could not approach closer than a couple of hundred yards of him when he rose up with a squawk and sailed off south, and since we have not seen him, although it is reported that he stayed along the river in front of Lacon for several weeks, consorting with various flocks of wild ducks, and tame ducks and geese.

Through some oversight, we had failed to pinion him, and did not notice the fact until he was flying all around.



No. 114—Accidental Death of a Starling

—Photo by P. G. Howes

Accidental Death of a Starling.

(Sturnus vulgaris)

On the 4th of October of the present year, I was walking close to a small pond near my home. A stone wall leads to its edge from the high pasture land on the south, and in the center of this wall there is a large wooden gate. From one of the gate posts hung a lifeless Starling with one of its legs caught in a large deep crack. The unfortunate bird had evidently alighted on the rounded top of the post and its foot had then slipped into the crevice. Panic stricken, it had made vain efforts to free itself, succeeding only in wedging its limb more firmly into the crack and soon expiring from its internal injuries received while struggling.

As I was about to remove the bird from its trap, a drop of opaque-greenish liquid oozed out between its mandibles and dropped to the ground. Fortunately it landed on a leaf just below and I was thus enabled to remove it to my laboratory for closer examination. I had already noticed small black dots in the green fluid and when placed under the microscope these proved to be great numbers of minute living creatures. There were several varieties and among them I recognized the two tiny forms of Crustacea, (cyclops and Daphnia) which I had often found while examining the inhabitants of fresh water Algae. (Fig. 1 and 2).

It struck me at once that as the bird had been found close to a pond, the Crustacea had probably been obtained there. I immediately secured some of the Algae from this water and on examining it I found the same tiny creatures that had dropped from the unfortunate Starling's mouth. This discovery led me to recover the bird which I had already buried. The stomach was soon taken out, carefully

cut open and sure enough the entire cavity was filled with partly digested vegetable matter which proved to be Algae when placed under the lens.

I must say that I was surprised for I had never expected to find the Starling cleaning ponds of their slime. Many other stomachs of Starlings have been examined at all seasons, but up to the present date I have never found another containing food of this nature.

The above notes clearly illustrate from what trivial incidents an Ornithologist's discoveries and observations may sometimes arise. No doubt for the same reason many an interesting and important fact is oft times overlooked. It tells us the first important rule of science: never to overlook the smallest incident while at work in our chosen fields of study.

P. G. Howes.

Fall Fun.

A stroll through the woods on any of these Indian Summer days will unravel many mysteries of the past summer. You will be surprised to find the nest that you hunted for so diligently, stuck in the most prominent place on the hillside, or perhaps discover an abandoned nest of some species, that you did not know nested in your vicinity. Many nests may be found containing eggs, adled, of course; but none the less interesting, as a matter of study, if not for preparation purposes. It is fully as important to store the mind with information as it is the cabinet with specimens, and this time of year is a good time in which to acquire much knowledge relating to the birds.

Stanley G. Jewett returned to Portland, Oregon the middle of September after a very successful trip into Idaho and Wyoming in the interest of the Biological Survey. Several good things were secured, especially a fine series of the new *Citellus* that he secured the type of last year.

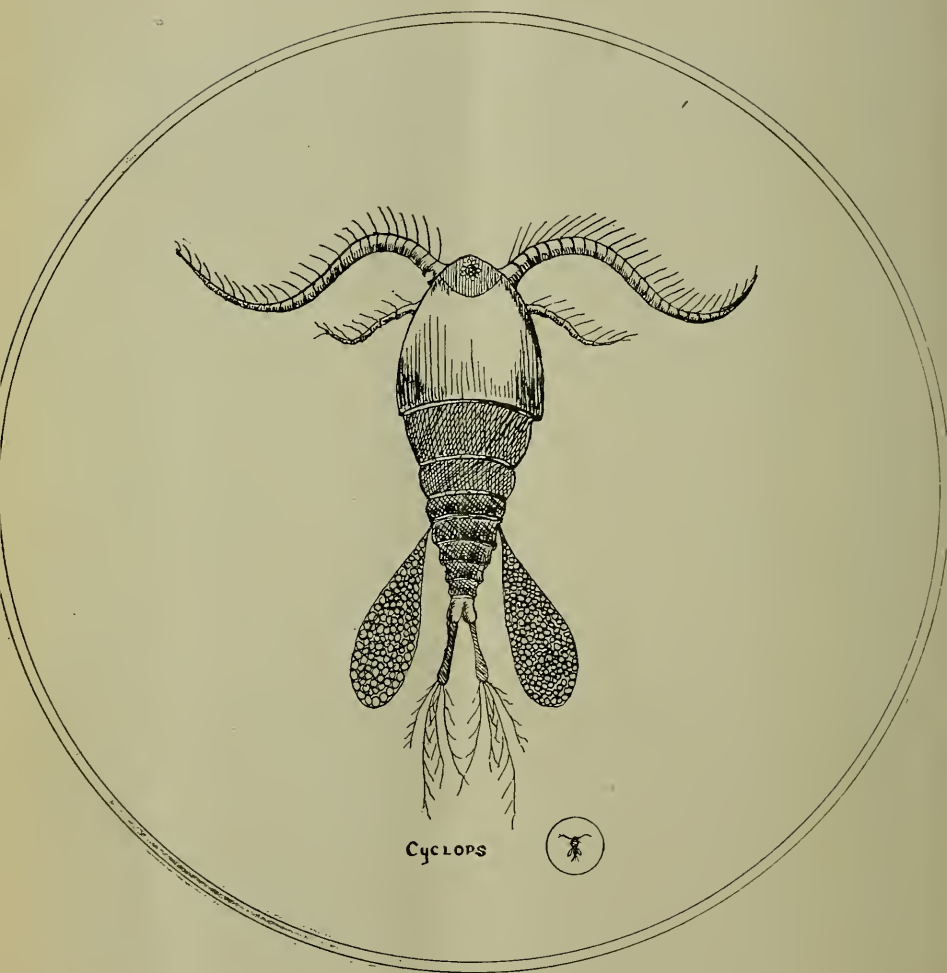
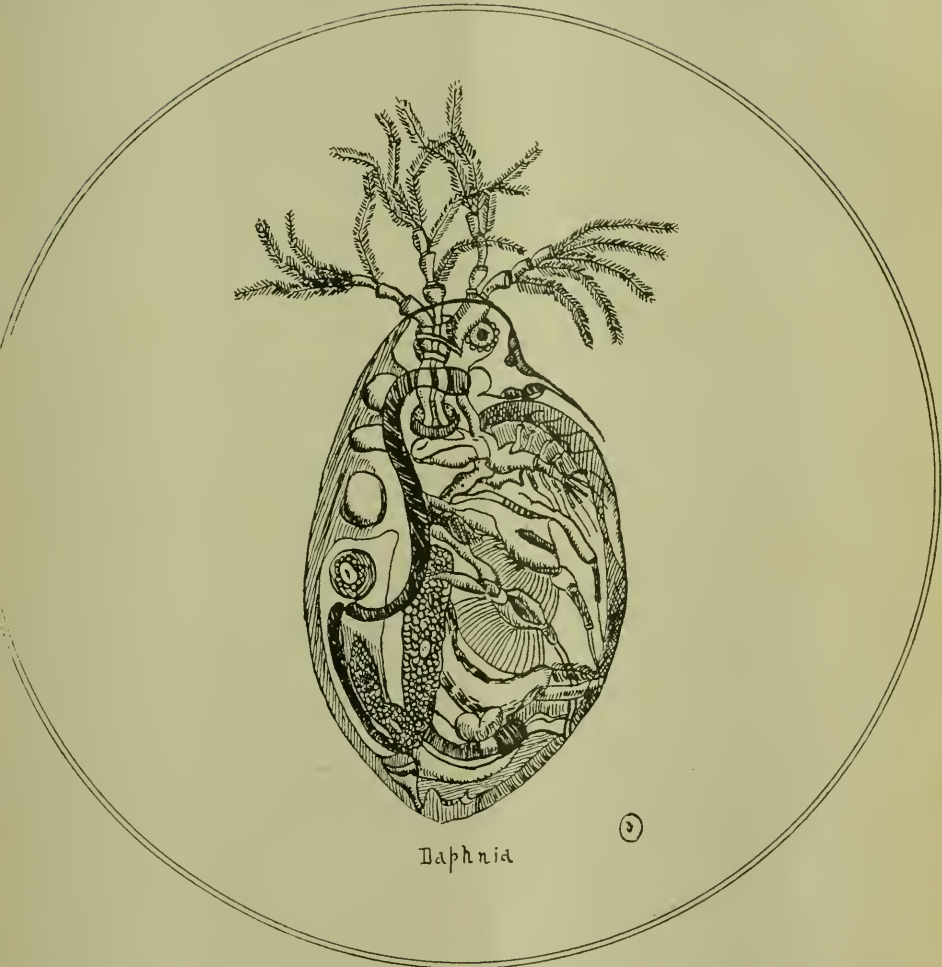


Fig 1

No. 115—Crustacea cyclops from the Stomach of Starling shown in o. 114.
—Drawing by P. G. Howes



Daphnia

FIG 2

No. 116—Crustacea daphnia from the Stomach of Starling shown in No. 114
—Drawing by P. G. Howes

Ground Doves Breeding in Confinement.

Dear "Oologist:"

During the summer I was about to write to you as I was very happy. I was in Florida and Cuba last March and brought home a dozen Ground Doves. I had them in my yard in a large cage filled with brush in which I made some small nests. You can imagine my joy one morning when I saw a dove on the nest; they stuck to it for four days. When Monday came and while I was at work the wash woman hung some clothes close to the cage and the wind blew them so they left the nest, much to my disappointment. About a week later they were around the nest again and the next morning the little hen was on the nest. At noon when I got home the cock bird was on with apparently no fear of my coming up to the cage. And there they stuck taking their turns just the same as the tame pigeons. The female went on about 4 p. m. and the male about 8 a. m. They never gave me a peek at what they had under them for two weeks, until one day the feed was a little short and when I fed the next morning the little hen got off the nest a few minutes for breakfast, and I saw four eggs in the nest; and only fellows like yourself can understand how happy I was. The twenty-first day came but nothing could I see, for she kept as close to the nest as ever even though I went within two feet of them. But the next morning I saw a shell on the floor and the even cut with the third of the egg gone I knew at least one had hatched. For two weeks I watched, then one noon when I put seed in, the little cock bird got off and one young ground dove covered with yellow down was in sight. It grew so fast that at four weeks was so large that the old ones could hardly cover

it. The color of the feathers began to show and some nights they all went up in the top of the cage to roost and left the little fellow uncovered. One morning when I awoke there was a nasty northeast cold rain storm coming from Lake Michigan. I did not wait to dress much, but it was too late long before I got there. My young dove was dead. I didn't say anything because I couldn't do the subject justice; I had about raised a ground dove in captivity, which every body had told me was impossible. Next year I will be on my new place with plenty of room, and,—I'll win.

Wm. I. Lyon.

Waukegan, Ills.

An Oological Paradise.

One of the best collecting grounds that has come under my observation is I. F. Arnow's ideal home in Camden Co., Ga. It is situated about two miles from St. Mary's, Ga., and about three miles from the Florida line, and right in the path of the migration. It has been my good fortune to spend a few days with him for the last three years and this past season I went down in May and found I was too late for some things and too soon for others.

Arnow's home faces the east near a creek that flows into the St. Marys and, Crandel, the nearest point in Florida is about two miles across the marsh. The woods are very thick and abundant with oak, hickory, sweet gum, walnut and other trees. The undergrowth is composed of Myrtle Par-
kle Berry, Palms and thick vines, and a better breeding ground I have never seen.

In the yard and near the house this season was found the following nests: Yellow throated Vireo, Blue Gray, Gnatcatcher, and Carolina Wrens, nesting in the flower pots on the porch

and in the boxes where the chickens nested. Blue Birds and Purple Martins in the gourds, Chimney Swifts in the chimney and Mocking Birds in the vines. In the bank and along the creek we had Carolina Wrens, Rough Wing Swallow, White Eyed Towhee, Green Heron, Parula Warbler, Cardinal, Red Eye and White Eyed Vireo, Painted Bunting and Osprey, all in sight of the house. With the Crested Flycatcher and Tuffed Tit in the boxes near the house. Some distance from the house were nests of all the above, with the following, Summer Tanger, Ruby Throated Hummer, Loggerhead King Bird, Chuck Wills Widow and Turkey Vulture. Amongst the pines were Florida Blue Jays, Red Cockadeds, Red Bellied, Red Headed and Downy Woodpeckers, Carolina Chickadees, Brown Headed Nuthatch and Florida White Bellied Nuthatch, Pine Wood Sparrows, Field Lark and Florida Nighthawk. In the marsh, Waynes Clapper Rail, Least Bittern, Red Wing Black Birds, Worthington's Marsh Wren.

Some distance from the house is an old Fort that must have been built long years ago, for the oldest resident says it was there when he was a boy, and no one seems to know anything about it. Trees of great size grew in front of the entrance, which could not have been there when it was built, a place on the edge of such a swamp. In this swamp Yellow Crown Night Heron, Little Blue and Louisiana Heron were breeding and Arnow took Prothonatory Warbler, Wild Turkey and Woodcock and Florida Grackle in the thick woods. A few Green Crested Flycatchers and Florida Screech Owls bred during the migration. Lots of good stuff is found and Arnow has taken Bachman Warbler, Gray King Bird and Arcet. And as an ideal collecting ground it can't be beat and

some of my happiest days have been spent here. And this coming season if I am on this side of the great divide, I will spend a few more days with him.

Troup D. Perry.

Savannah, Ga.

Collecting in Western Kansas.

On June 20th, 1911, H. L. Heaton and myself, perhaps some of the readers of the "Oologist" will remember Heaton as one of the boys in the eighties and nineties, started for Dewey Lake in search of nests of the illusive Antinae. The buggy was well filled with boxes, cotton and grub, as we expected to collect for several days: our first stop was about fourteen miles west of Oberlin, near the forks of the Sappa creek. Here on the south side of the creek was a rock ledge about two miles long, which looked good for sets of Western Nighthaws. We tied our horses about the middle of the ledge, Heaton going one way and myself the other. Where I struck the ledge the rocks were about twenty feet high. As I came up a pair of Am. Barn Owls flew from a hole near the top. On reaching the nest I was agreeably surprised to find a set of six, nearly fresh eggs. They were laid on the bare rock near the back of the hole. On a few yards farther were several good sized rocks piled one against the other, forming small caves underneath. A Turkey Vulture had made her home there. She was very gentle, having to be removed from the nest by hand, which operation revealed two handsome eggs about one-half incubated. The rest of the rocks were done but nothing more found. On returning to the buggy Heaton's report was, nothing doing, we felt very good over our start, it being late for Owl and Vulture. The first night was spent in a barn on the fragrant new mown hay, our slumber

was as untroubled and refreshing as if we had been on beds of eider down.

The next morning we got an early start, here the country is mostly prairie, occasionally a rock ledge crops out of the hillside and now and then a timber claim varies the monotony.

In the forenoon driving and collecting by turns we took several sets of Arkansas Kingbird and Orchard Oriole from the timber claims. Heaton took two sets of Western Nighthawks from a ledge of rocks. Eggs laid on the rocks. At noon we camped on the south fork of the Sappa. After a hearty meal, Heaton took to the rocks, while I done the thickets along the stream. My first take was long tailed Chat, set of five in a plum bush, about two feet up. Nest of grass blades, bark striplings and dead leaves lined with fine grass. Incubation begun. Next a beautiful little basket suspended between small forks of a plum bush about two and one-half feet up, woven of soft grasses and fibers and lined with hair and grass roots, yielded its quoto, one of Bell's Vireo. On entering a thicket a Western Yellowthroat slipped quietly away from her nest revealing five pretty speckled eggs, this was indeed, a rare find, as the Yellow-throated is a very rare resident in this locality. Another set of five Long Tailed Chat, and I was ready to start for Dewey Lake. Heaton came up just then with a hard luck story, a Western Nighthawk and a Rock Wren seen but no sets.

We reached Dewey Lake at 10 p. m., went to roost in an old sod house. It was raining next morning, but after getting out side a quart of good strong coffee, we took our collecting boxes and hiked for the Lake. Here a disappointment awaited us. The Lake was merely a dam across the Beaver, the water was about three-quarters of a mile long, three hundred yards wide

and from two to four feet deep. There were twelve Shovelers and nine pair of Am. Coot on the water. We searched the Lake or dam for nests, but found only a few incomplete nests of the Coot. But in the flags bordering the edge of a small arm of the dam we found another nest of the Western Yellow-throat, it also contained five eggs, nest built in clump of flags near the waters edge, about five inches up, built of bits of flag blades and lined with fine grasses. The other nest we found was eight inches up in a plum bush, in upright and forks, built of leaves and grass blades, deeply cupped and lined with hair and fine grass. Both sets were nearly fresh, one more set was all we got at Dewey Lake. One of the three Blue Grosbeak, the nest was in a grape vine, three feet up, well built of weed stems, bark stripings and grass with a piece of snake skin interwoven. The nest was very different from the other Grosbeak nests, instead of being a mere platform as the Rose-breasted and Black-headed. It was a heavy structure well built, deeply cupped and lined with fine grass.

On the return trip Heaton took three sets of Rock Wren, two of seven, and one of six, all from holes in the rock ledges, nests of grass and hair. The entrance to the nest in each instance being partly filled with bits of rock. These with one of six Western Meadowlark and one of five Lark Sparrow spelled the finish.

Guy Love.

Oberlin, Kansas.

Birds of Spokane County, Wash.

Below I give a list of birds found around Rockford, Washington, and vicinity. The list may not include all species found, but these given have come under my notice.

Ducks—Seen during their migration period.

Geese—Observed occasionally on the wing.

Cranes—Only one flock seen early in the spring of 1911.

Killdeer—Rather common along the creeks; one nest of four eggs found May 12, 1911.

Spotted Sandpiper—Common.

Bob-white—Very abundant; imported some years back, they have now increased wonderfully, several nests and young were found.

Ruffed Grouse—Common, but hard to find.

Dusky Grouse—One seen with young, June 15.

Prairie hens—Not uncommon during 1906-8 but I have not seen any this year and I believe they will soon be extinct around here.

Mourning Doves—More common this year than ever before, they surely are on a rapid increase as I found five nests on a small tract at one time.

Turkey Vultures—Not common. One nest in a hole in a high cliff, eight miles from here, was found June 22, 1910. It contained two young birds.

Sparrow Hawk—Very common; one nest found June 4. Had four eggs in while young were often seen.

Western Redtailed Hawk—Occasionally seen.

Prairie Falcon—Rare; seen mostly in 1910.

Owls—Three different species, but all rare.

Belted Kingfisher—Quite common.

Hairy Woodpecker. Very rare.

Red-headed Woodpecker—Only one seen.

Red-shafter Flicker. Very common; nests usually in low stumps about three feet from ground.

Western Nighthawk—Common, two nests found, July 2d, one egg; July 5th, 2 eggs.

Western Kingbird—Abundant.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Not uncommon.

American Magpie—Quite common.

Coast Jay—Occasionally seen.

Western Crow—Rare; one seen flying April 10, 1911.

Cowbird—Four eggs found in the nests of other birds.

Brewer Blackbird—Abundant; could not find any nests though I searched quite a lot for them.

Western Goldfinch—Not uncommon.

House Finch—Not very common.

Sparrows—Many kinds, but Western Chipping were the most common of all. Clay-colored, Brewer, and Tree Sparrows were also seen quite often.

Black-headed Grosbeak—Uncommon. Three nests were found with two eggs in each. The dates were June 8th, June 13th, June 14th, 1911. Unless a person goes into the woods he would never see a Grosbeak; I have never seen one in the open.

Western Meadowlark—Very abundant, though only three nests were found in 1911. Each had five eggs in, the dates were April 30, May 29, and June 14th.

Junco (Subsp)—Two nests found well concealed under shrub and grass.

Summer Tanager (Subsp)—A male seen two times in May, 1910.

Cedar Waxwing—Very abundant in the winter time when they gather in flocks.

Warblers—No specie common. July 9, 1911 when fishing at Chatcolet Lake in Heyburn National Park, Idaho, twenty miles from here I saw a Bay-breasted Warbler, *Dendroica castanea*. It was a male bird and easily observed as it flew from bush to bush close by me. He interested me very much because it was the first one I saw out here.

Catbird—Very common; several

nests with four eggs were found but only one with five eggs in.

Sage Thrasher—One nest with four eggs.

Western House Wren—Common. One pair raised two broods in a tin can on our woodshed.

Red-breasted Nuthatch—One nest found June 16, 1911, containing eight eggs.

Chicadee—Not very often seen.

Cliff Swallows—Common. The eaves of the Presbyterian church at Rockford are a favorite nesting place for a big colony.

Barn Swallows—Rare. One nest found in 1909.

Western Robin—Common everywhere.

Western Bluebird—Common around houses, etc.

Mountain Bluebird—Not rare; one nest of five eggs was found in a tall stump, May 19, 1911. Besides these four or five other different species have been seen.

Henry Hestness.

Rockford, Wash.

Some Unusual Nesting Sites.

On August 18, 1911, I found the nest of an American Goldfinch in a very unusual position near Uniontown, Pa. It was near the top of a chestnut tree about 35 feet from the ground and contained three fresh eggs. This is the highest I have ever found the nest of this bird or have ever read of its being found.

On June 28, 1910, I found the nest of a Scarlet Tanager near Uniontown, Pa., that was near the top of a large chestnut tree about 75 feet from the ground. To say I was surprised would be putting it mildly for I had never seen or read of a nest of this bird that was half that high. The nest was of the usual type, being very frail and contained four eggs that were almost

hatched. The birds made quite a fuss when I reached the nest, both of them often coming quite near.

While hunting for nests on May 13, 1911 at Hamarville, Pa., I and a friend, Mr. W. S. Thomas came across a Mourning Dove's nest in a very unusual place. A large piece of bark had fallen from an old tree and the Doves had built their nest on top of the bark. It was of the usual kind of nest that a Dove builds and contained two slightly incubated eggs. On the 27th, when we went back the eggs had hatched and two weeks later the young had flown.

Thos. D. Burleigh.

Notes From Northern Illinois.

I have seen from the first of January till the present date, ninety different birds, forty-five of which nest around here, Highland Park, Ill. Some of the rare birds which have been seen in this district are, Jan. 16th, 1911, a flock of seven Bohemian Waxwings and a Kentucky Cardinal is summering here. I saw July 29, 1911, a pair of Carolina Wrens which Mr. Henry K. Coale of this town has also seen. July 16, 1911, I saw a pair of Black and White Warblers and watched them for some time, but I could not find their nest if they had any.

Within one block four birds were found nesting. Rose-breasted Grosbeak three eggs, and two Cowbirds eggs, which I took, and afterward I am sorry to say, the Blue Jays ate the Grosbeak's eggs. June 11, 1911 I found a Brown Thrasher's nest on the ground, with three young. July 14th, found an Indigo Bunting's nest with two eggs, and the next day I found a Scarlet Tanager's nest with three eggs. On July 12, 1911, in a little ravine I found a Black billed Cuckoo's nest with three eggs and one Yellow billed Cuckoo's egg.

Colin C. Sanborn.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMISTRY

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DEC 21 1911
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VOL. XXVIII. No. 12. ALBION, N. Y., DEC. 15, 1911. WHOLE No. 293

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WANTED.—Any or all of Vol. 1 of the Nidologist, May, July and August, 1898, Osprey and July and August 1899, Osprey. H. W. CARRIGER, 69A Walter St., San Francisco, Cal. (1)

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Wish to exchange 206 2-2, well blown and finely marked taken this season, for personally taken sets of the season. What have you? D. J. NICHOLSON, P. O. Box 631, Orlando, Fla. (1)

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THE OÖLOGIST.

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Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Illinois.

Volume XXIX.

With this issue we close the 28th volume of our little magazine. We have endeavored during the past year to furnish our readers with such bird matter as we believed would be acceptable, and such illustrations as would best illustrate the same.

Bearing in mind that *The Oologist* is not published as a money-making matter, but solely for the love of the science, not to say because of a tinge of sentiment attaching to the little journal which appealed to us so strongly in our younger days, not very many American magazines are older than *The Oologist*. Few, if any, have a more loyal clientele.

We wish to thank those who have assisted us in the past year, and to beg their further assistance for the year to come.

During 1912, *The Oologist* will be published regularly and it will be our endeavor to keep it up to the standard to which it now attains. To do this, the support of our friends is necessary. We must have subscribers, advertisers and contributors. For these, our friends, we must look to you.

R. M. BARNES.



C. F. Possen in the Field..

From an Old Timer.

Editor "Oologist":—

In recent issues of *The Oologist* have appeared editorial statements to the effect that a word, now and then, from the oologists and ornithologists of the earlier days was acceptable—they of the older school.

The writer of this communication is one such. I was pleased to observe the mention made, in the December issue, of Jesse T. Craven, accompanied by a cut of a section of his collection of birds. Craven, though now of Detroit, originated farther East, being an offspring of the same county as was the writer—Orleans County, New York.

In the late '90's the writer was making rather extensive research into the ornithology of that county, and was establishing a collection of mounted birds representing the avi-fauna of that county. In those days, I became acquainted with Craven—had considerable correspondence with him, and visited him at his home in Holley. I found that he had taken at different times, in that end of the county, some specimens of unusual or less common occurrence—there was always something of interest to learn from him, and I also secured from him, by purchase or exchange, some of the less common birds to add to my collection of county birds.

I started my subscription to *The Oologist* in 1885, one year later than the little journal began its career, and I have been a continual subscriber ever since. During the year 1890, I was associate editor of *The Oologist*, which meant that I was virtually editor, as Lattin left the publication almost entirely to me, being engaged much of the time with his natural history and curio business, and extensive exhibits at the Chautauqua and Expositions throughout the country.

Where now are the contributors,

who in those days favored the *Oologist*? A new company of contributors are now providing the journal with its reading matter. In those days, the photographing of birds in their native haunts just began to be, and most interesting of all the articles that come to my desk in those days of 1890, were the articles (running through several issues) on "The Use of the Camera in the Field," by E. S. Cheney of Pitrodia, South Dakota, and later of Mill City, Oregon. Where is Cheney in 1911? I have his photo in an old album of mine; so have I Bowdish's and those of several others of the bird fellows of about my class. Bowdish we hear from occasionally, but who has heard anything from Cheney? Speak up Cheney, you have the floor.

As for myself, if personal mention be not presumptive, I have been for the past ten years, a resident of one of the oldest cities west of the Allegheny mountains—Vincennes, Indiana. At present, I am the manager of one of the manufacturing industries here. The enclosed photo will show you that I still retain an interest in the birds, and am not too busy to devote some little time to them, even to the extent of getting out into the woods with note book and pencil in midwinter, and wading the snows of the forest to find them.

I will now close my communication with two thoughts—one of which I know will please; the other, maybe. The first thought is an expression of my appreciation of *The Oologist* as it is today, and backed up by my renewal. I have taken the *Oologist* since 1885, and expect to take it till I die. Should I ever get so busy as not to have time to read a single word in it, I shall still continue to subscribe for it. It has been visiting me regularly (and irregularly) too long now, for me to turn my back upon it. Enclosed find the fifty cents.

The second thought is in the nature of an excerpt from my notebook; for what ornithologist is ever able to write a letter to another bird-lover, without quoting from his note-book, or relating some experience with the birds? Turning back tonight to some of my note-books of the '90's to see what was doing in those days, I ran across an item which interested me much at the time of the occurrence. The scene is laid on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Johnson's Creek in Orleans County New York, and thus reads the note:

"Aug. 18, 1899. While at Lakeside Park today, I observed an interesting thing while wandering along the beach of the lake at the very point, studying the Sandpipers.

"A Least or Semipalmated Sandpiper (I could not definitely determine which) was actively feeding along the beach, hopping along on one foot, the other leg hanging withered and useless. I was considerably moved by watching the active little wader. Just as lively and energetic and busy as all the others which had two feet to run with, but he, hopping, hopping, always—apparently contented and cheerful—his motions graceful even yet—and yet so handicapped—completely won my sympathy and admiration.

"How tired that one bare foot and leg must get."

Cornelius F. Posson,
Vincennes, Ind.

Mr. Posson spent a large part of the past summer amongst the birds of the Canadian Rockies, in British Columbia—wish he would send us an article descriptive of the birds of that territory.

Editor.

The Largest Hen Egg on Record.

S. E. Marshall of this town has a hen that laid an egg on the 26th day of August that measures 8 inches in circumference and weighs 4½ ounces. Beat it if you can. The hen is the Buff Cochon breed. Mr. Marshall raised her from a small chicken.

A Young Acadian.

On June 19th, this past season, I visited some large rocks where I had a few days previous found the Hermit Thrush, Junco and Canadian Warblers breeding. In a thick clump of small hemlock I noticed an object that on closer inspection proved to be an Acadian Owl, in the young plumage. It was altogether different from the adults, and is the first I have met with in the young plumage.

I cut a long stick and by approaching slowly I got up within six feet and swiped him off the limb. He makes a pretty and interesting specimen.

I have always suspected that the Acadian nested here, and this capture makes me certain of it, as my experience with all the hawks and owls is that the young stay with the old ones in the vicinity of the nesting site until well through the summer.

A thorough search of that vicinity this coming season is now in order.

R. B. Simpson, Warren, Pa.

A Golden Eagle that had been the victim of a peculiar accident, was found by a party of Surveyors near the town of Armour, S. D., on Nov. 4, 1911. Its neck was caught on the top wire of the fence along the railroad, having evidently struck the wire with great force, turning it over to the other side of the fence. Its feet were fastened to the woven wire below. It was a fine large specimen, but was mutilated by the ignorant trainmen.

Alex Walker.

Late Nesting of the Bob White.

Quail are very scarce in this section, Armour, S. D., and the only nest that I have ever seen, was found so late in the season that I thought it worthy of mention.

September 11, 1911, while cutting wild hay, a farmer found a nest containing thirteen incubated eggs, situated in the long grass a few feet from a small creek. The bird was very tame, but when I came to see the nest about a week later I found that she had deserted it! probably because it was no longer hidden.

Alex Walker.

A Question!

Editor Oologist:

You would oblige me by publishing the following question in the Oologist. Can anyone of the readers tell me, if he met either *Pipilo Rutilus Guiraca* breeding in the nests of other birds?

I collected during the last season about twenty sets of *Pipilo rutilus*, and with the exception of one, which consisted of a single egg, there was in every set at least one egg of the *Guiraca* type. These eggs were all larger than *G. Caerulaea*-eggs in my collection, measuring 25x19 m.M. average. I could, however, never surprise a *Guiraca* on the nest. At the same time I never found a nest of *Guiraca*, although these birds are fairly abundant here, and are always to be seen one or more pairs at a time, in the neighborhood of the *Pipilo* nests.

I have, however, found nothing about the *Guiraca* as a parasite, in literature and at the same time I have only found eggs, larger than the N. A. type. If any of the readers have had similar experience and would be so kind as to solve this problem I should be much obliged to him.

T. C. F. VanBalen,
Apartado 10,
Oaxaca, Mexico.

Girls Conduct Bird Hospital.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Crippled, sick and disconsolate birds with happy and songful birds are welcomed at the bird hospital and rest room conducted by girls of Junior Cumnock School for Girls, Sixteenth and Figueroa streets. Gentle and clever little hands, guided by tender hearts, care for the little wayfarers of the air, who often meet with mishaps in the busy life of the city.

Not only do the birds feel the direct influence of the kindly treatment, but indirectly too, for the entire neighborhood is interested in the work, and small boys of the vicinity are being drawn into the spirit of the cause. Miss Eula D. Beans, principal of the school, received sick and crushed birds from the heretofore rough hands of boys who live near the school. Miss Beans says she believes boys who will care for an injured bird are not prone to throw stones at them in their door yards.

Mrs. Cora Deal Lewis, president of the Senior Audubon Society, of which the Cumnock girls form the Junior Society, is much interested in the work, and talked to the girls on topics concerning the duties and responsibilities of membership in an organization of interantional importance. Mrs. Lewis expressed herself as pleased with the results, and predicted a busy and successful future for the enthusiastic little nurses.

Common Enemy Mingle.

Among the birds which have accepted hospitality are meadow larks, canaries, humming birds, blackbirds and the linnet, native son of California, which thrives there by the hundred. The scolding mocking bird calls from the umbrella tree, and the cedar waxing, lost in California, finds a haven of refuge in the green hedges which border the grounds. The black

phoebe forgets its natural shyness and mingles with the other birds, lending its slight, plaintive cry to the general morning concert. The butcher bird, tyrant of the woods, loses much of its savage disposition and becomes a peaceful resident where it was once a dreaded visitor.

Visitors from Afar.

Other birds come and go, and all are welcome. Last year a cedar waxwing from the depths of some northern forest was brought to the hospital, where its broken wing was dressed and it was given nourishing food until strong enough to fly.

Later in the year, when food becomes rather scarce, the birds gather three times a day for their food, which is spread upon a table covered with white and kept scrupulously clean. The girls serve as waitresses.

The Junior girls at Cumnock School formally organized their society and meet regularly for the study of bird life and habits. They have made a special study of foods and carefully choose some food which each species will enjoy. The officers of the club are Nancy Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Lewis, president of the Senior Audobon Society, president; Florence Marsh, daughter of Robert Marsh, vice-president; Katherine Robbins, treasurer, and Mary Redman, secretary.

Among the other girls interested in the work are Wanda Eperson, Katherine Maynard, Winifred Wiltres, Margaret Rose, Phoebe Lund, Alma Barman and Edna Boorman.

Western Nighthawks.

With Three Halftones.

One day late in July, 1909, a friend of mine who lives a short distance from Couev d' Alene, Idaho, while working in his corn field, flushed a mother Nighthawk from her nest.

Knowing my interest in birds and nests, he came and told me of his find, and I proceeded at once to the spot with my camera outfit. In the first negatives that were made, the other bird appeared too small, so went back another day, July 25th, and tried again, getting as close as possible, and obtained two good views of the bird on nest. She permitted a very close approach before she would leave the eggs. Then the usual antics were gone through, flapping her wings along the ground and darting around in different directions doing her level best to save her two pretty eggs. I tried to make a negative while she was stretched out on the ground but could not get close enough as she kept trying to draw me away from her nest.

Finally I gave it up and turned my attention to the nest, or rather the eggs, as the Nighthawk doesn't believe in having straws, sticks, hairs, etc., about, but lays eggs on bare ground.

After making a negative of the eggs, *in situ*, I watched the mother bird a long time, but she would not come very close to her nest, so left her, intending to return often and keep track of the young ones. It was the 8th of August before I got back again and found two good sized young birds, partly feathered, and pieces of egg shell lying about.

They seemed to be suffering a great deal from the heat as the ground was very hot and the strong sunlight beating down on them. Quite a few weeds had grown up around since my last visit, but they did not give much shelter from the sun; not the numerous corn stalks, as the birds were in quite an opening where the corn had failed to grow. I changed them about a little for their picture, and their little hearts beat so, that I was afraid



No. 124. Western Nighthawk Brooding Eggs.

—Photo by Henry J. Rust.



No. 125. Eggs of Western Nighthawk in situ. This bird makes no nest.
—Photo by Henry J. Rust.



No. 126. Young Western Nighthawk in "Nest."
—Photo by Henry J. Rust.

they would blur in the negative, so left them quiet down some time before taking their photo.

The mother bird seemed very uneasy while her babies were having their picture taken and was constantly fluttering about as close as she dared come. After exposing two plates on the young birds, I moved them close to some large corn stalks and left them to grow up in peace.

There are so many good side hill nesting sites in this vicinity that the Nighthawks don't generally come very close to town to raise their young.

In recent years I have noticed quite a decrease in numbers of Nighthawks in this locality; they come and go so irregularly, never know just when to expect them, and they disappear all of a sudden, and it seems like they are forgotten for another year.

I can remember as a boy, when the fly fishing for trout on the big lake here was at its best, we used to stay out late in the evenings fishing, and it never seemed too dark for the trout to feed, or the Nighthawks in company with countless bats to dart hither and thither just skimming the water, devouring the myriads of small gnats and salmon flies. I remember of one instance when a Nighthawk made a sad mistake and got caught on an artificial fly that was trailing a short distance from the boat, and created quite a disturbance before it could be liberated.

Henry J. Rust.

Summer Residents of Douglas County, S. D.

By Alex Walker

This list is not complete, but includes those species whose nests I have found, or am positive that nest here.

A. O. U.

- 6 Pied-billed Grebe, usually common but scarce in 1911.

- 77 Black Tern, nests in small colonies in marshes.
 125 Am. W. Pelican, possible S. R. One seen at Lake Andes, July 5, 1911.
 132 Mallard. Formerly common but now very rare in the summer.
 140 Blue Winged Teal. Common.
 142 Shoveller. Common.
 143 Pintail. Occasional.
 146 Redhead. Probably S. R. One pair observed May 30, 1911.
 190 American Bittern. Tolerably common.
 212 Virginia Rail. One nest found in 1910.
 214 Sora Rail. Common.
 221 American Coot. Common.
 224 Wilson Phalarope. Several pairs seen all summer, but nest not located.
 261 Bartramian Sandpiper. Fairly common.
 264 Long-billed Curlew. Said to have been common; but very rare now.
 273 Killdeer. Common.
 287 Bob-white. Occasionally seen.
 305 Prairie Hen. Common.
 316 Mourning Dove. Very abundant.
 337 Marsh Hawk. Common.
 360 American Sparrow Hawk. Sometimes seen.
 367 Short-eared Owl. Scarce.
 373 Screech Owl. Not common.
 378 Burrowing Owl. Common.
 387 Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Fairly common.
 390 Belted Kingfisher. Scarce.
 406 Red-headed Woodpecker. Not common.
 412a Northern Flicker. Very common.
 420a Western Nighthawk. Common.
 444 Kingbird. Abundant.
 447 Arkansas Kingbird. Abundant.
 456 Phoebe. Scarce, one nest in 1911.
 465 Acadian Flycatcher. Uncommon.
 467 Least Flycatcher. Rare, one nest 1910.
 474b Prairie Horned Lark. Common.
 477 Blue Jay. Fairly common.
 501b Western Meadowlark. Very common.
 506 Orchard Oriole. Common.
 507 Baltimore Oriole. Quite common.
 488 American Crow. Common.

- 494 Bobolink. Quite common.
 495 Cowbird. Common.
 497 Yellow-headed Blackbird. Abundant, large colonies in marshes.
 498 Red-winged Blackbird. Abundant.
 511b Bronzed Grackle. Abundant.
 524 American Goldfinch. Common.
 604 Dickcissel. Quite common.
 605 Lark Bunting. Plentiful.
 611 Purple Martin. Rare, a visitation a few years ago when they were numerous.
 621a White-rumped Shrike. Common.
 681d Northern Maryland Yellowthroat. Common.
 652 Yellow Warbler. Plentiful.
 704 Catbird. Rather uncommon.
 705 Brown Thrasher. Common.
 761 American Robin. Common.
 768 Bluebird. Common.

Lost Tribe of Birds.

One of the greatest ornithological mysteries, and one that has never been solved, according to the Battle Creek, Mich., correspondent of the New York Herald, is the disappearance of the wild pigeon of North America. Michigan figured conspicuously in this great bird tragedy, because it was the nesting place of the pigeons, and it was in this state that the last great flock was seen passing suddenly and completely out of sight of man, and only existing in memory.

The young folk of to-day have no conception of the magnitude of the numbers of the wild pigeons in Michigan. The flocks numbered millions. It was the same throughout the Northwest. Audubon and Wilson, the noted ornithologists, tell of the almost inconceivable numbers they saw in the early part of the nineteenth century in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Audubon tells of having seen the birds in such numbers in Kentucky that the noonday sun was obscured as if by an eclipse. This flight continued uninterrupted and in undiminishing numbers for three days in succession. Audubon visited

one Kentucky roost that was forty miles long and three miles wide. So swift and complete has been the extinction that to-day not one out of a thousand persons now in Michigan ever saw a wild pigeon.

The sight of the flight of the pigeons was a magnificent one. Nothing more beautiful was ever seen in bird life. The birds were the personification of grace and motion when in flight. They came in countless numbers, the flocks extending from horizon to horizon, one flock following close upon the another. Those were the halcyon days of hunting in Michigan, but, alas! were fatal days for the pigeon.

The most noted migration in this state was the great flight of 1876. Late one afternoon on a dismal March day the pigeons began to arrive near Petoskey. The birds came in two bodies, one directly from the south by land, and the other following the east coast of Wisconsin until they reached the Manitowish Islands, when this great army of birds changed its course and flew straight across Lake Michigan. This latter body came in from the lake just before dark. Those persons who saw it say it was a compact mass fully six miles long and two miles wide. The first flock to arrive in the woods near Petoskey was almost as large.

With a foot of snow covering the ground in the woods, where the sun could not reach it, but with the fields bare, this monstrous body of birds began to build their nests. Their nesting grounds were twenty miles long and from three to five miles wide. From Petoskey for nine miles through hard wood timber, then across the river swamp, and then through twenty miles of white pine, did this throng of birds build their nests. The noise made by them was deafening, their

combined clamor being heard for three miles. This nesting covered 100,000 acres of land.

The nest of the pigeon consisted of a rickety platform of sticks. There was only one egg in a nest, rarely two. The eggs were white. The wild pigeon (*ectopistes migratorius*) is known as the passenger pigeon. The birds remained for six weeks and during that time an army of 1,000 men waged a war of extermination against them. Each day 14,000 birds were shipped away by rail and an equal number by water. More than 125,000 birds were shipped by netters. Thousands of squabs died in their nests and thousands of wounded and old birds were left to die. The number of birds slaughtered can never be estimated. From that time the pigeons grew fewer in numbers as large flocks.

The last big flock came to Petoskey in the spring of 1888. A few isolated pairs stopped to nest in that section, but the great body crossed the Straits of Mackinaw and disappeared in the wilds of Canada. This was a great disappointment to the old-time netters who, concluding that the birds had returned to their old haunts, got out their nets and made preparation for their slaughter. The pigeons never returned. The disappearance of this last great flock marked the passing of the pigeon.

Only One Wild Pigeon Left in the United States.

One passenger pigeon ending her life at the Zoological Garden in Cincinnati, is all that remains of an American species that early in the last century swarmed over the continent in flocks numbering billions, according to reports received at the headquarters of the National Association of the Audubon Societies in New York City.

With the death of this sole survivor

of a bird tribe, whose nesting places often covered hundreds of square miles, there will soon disappear the last trace of the wild pigeons that have been slaughtered by men who fed their hogs upon the carcasses they could not carry away. Though it is too late to save this species, special efforts are now being made by the Audubon workers to bring about the restoration of other birds of economic value that must otherwise share the same fate.

For many months systematic search has been made by officials of the Audubon Association for relics of the more prolific passenger pigeon. Members of the organization headed by Prof. C. F. Dodge, of Clark University, have made a standing offer of \$1,500 to any one discovering a nest of this species; but, though thousands have been trying eagerly for the prize not one claimant has appeared.

In response to an inquiry by T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies of the Cincinnati Zoo have just furnished the last chapter in the tragic tale of these butchered birds. The "Last of the Passenger Pigeons" is a female, 18 years old, whose mate died recently without issue at the age of 24.

As late as 1877 what is now known to have been the last nesting places of these wild birds was found in the state of Michigan, where their nests thickly covered the trees over an area 28 miles long and 4 miles wide. Residents of New York City declare that in 1850 they flocked over Manhattan Island in such numbers that they obscured the sun and that ships loaded in bulk with the bodies of these birds lay at the wharves selling them at a cent apiece.

Audubon is quoted as observing a roosting place of wild pigeons in Ken-

tucky early in the last century that extended 40 miles and was three miles in width. On its edges men with guns, nets, clubs and torches slaughtered the roosting birds, each often bagging 500 in one day.

When the wholesale butchers would carry away no more, they let loose droves of hogs to fatten on what was left. About 1855 this treatment began to thin the ranks of the passenger pigeons, until two years ago it was discovered that only seven could be found in the whole continent, four at Milwaukee and three in Cincinnati.

Declaring that practically all the gulls and terns in America today, have survived solely through the work of protection and restoration at their reservations, leaders of the National Association of Audubon Societies are now appealing to support the work of preserving dying species of native birds which they have already begun.

The upland plover, Cabot's tern and the least tern, they assert, can now be saved by quick emergency measures for which special funds are to be raised. The work of restoring the wood duck and other game birds that are threatened with the fate of the passenger pigeon is to be undertaken by the Audubon workers with the support of the sportsmen of the country.

Sad as is the passing of the passenger pigeon, its lesson may avert the extinction of other valuable species, if the American people rally at once to save the remaining bird resources.

MOVING OF THE ROBINS.

By Elizabeth A. Reed.

Spring came early to the shores of Lake Michigan. When March sent out its trumpet call to the storm clouds, some gentler spirit caught the notes and changed them into a low, sweet song. The great trees, with

wind swept branches, had been holding their faith close to living hearts, and when they heard the mysterious summons the wine of life raced again through their cold veins. Down in the sleeping earth the violet and anemone were wakened, and tiny rootlets crept towards one another, while the buttercups began to measure out their gold.

The feathered folk in the southland heard the faint notes of the reveille and, bending their heads to one side, they whispered to one another the call of the north. Multitudes of robins running about under orange trees discussed it all day long, and when the color flashed over the hills of morning they were gone.

They came into a land of rioting spring-time; for the leaves were in their tender green, and tulips and daffodils were nodding to one another through all the latter part of March.

On the north side of a great city close to the lake a family found a welcome robin building her nest in a tree on a branch so near an upper window that it was within reach of the hand; and the window became a land of plenty for the birds, where many a dainty waited for them during the intervals of their work.

At last the nest was finished and summer seemed to be on the wing; later flowers were coming into bloom and the air was fragrant with the breath of newly mown grass. The eggs of "robin's blue" were all laid, and the little mother took up the task of bringing her birdies out of the pearly palaces, while the father sang on a branch nearby or brought her bits of food.

April had come in, singing the songs of June; but a belated storm swept over the northland and the air grew freezing cold, while the snow came swirling through the leafy bran-

ches. The brave little mother had no thought of leaving her eggs. She was listening now for a tiny peck that whispered life was stirring beneath her faithful wings; so she bent her head to the storm and spread her feathers so they were thin over herself, but warmer for the ever new miracle going on beneath her loyal heart.

A conference was held in the house where warm hearts held loving reign, and after a time the window was cautiously opened, and gently—oh, so gently!—the limb bearing the nest was severed from the tree. The brooding bird saw it all with a beating heart and frightened eyes; but she clung more closely to her nest while it was lifted into the spacious chamber that had been vacated for her. A generous table was spread with bird luxuries; but she only looked and trembled.

The window was wide open, and the bird friends had left them alone, when the father robin came home cold and hungry to tell his little wife that no worms were to be found in the snow and everything else had sought a refuge from the storm. But there was no nest on his familiar limb. Astonished at first, and then terrified, he sought the whole tree over in vain; but at last his agonized cry was answered by a low, sweet call from within the room, and the frantic bird dashed through the open window to the side of his mate. Still with gaping bill he looked eagerly around the room for some solution of the strange problem; but in response to another comforting note he began to smooth his distended feathers and realize the warmth of the room, although it was sometime before he ventured toward the food and water near them.

The storm continued to rage, and winter seemed to have dropped from the clouds into the very heart of sum-

mer; but, whichever way the snow might drift, the window of robin's chamber was never closed and the door was opened only to bring in fresh supplies. The mother bird soon learned to receive these visits unafraid, and the four little mouths within the nest were generously filled as the cold days went by.

When at last the fledglings fluttered to the window they looked out into the sunshine that covered as with a garment the blue waters of the lake, and after a time they chirped cheerily from the tree, while their spotted breasts were turned toward the window whence their supplies were still brought by the old birds.

The family of bird lovers on the North Side are wondering whether their hospitality will be remembered and the same tree chosen when the tide of migration again turns northward.

A Report on the Woodpeckers.

Never in the writer's memory have the woodpeckers been more numerous than during 1910 and in the past two months of 1911. Not only have they been abundant during the winter, but their nests have also been more numerous among the rotten stubs of forest trees of which they are so fond.

In the past ten years I have found but two trees, whose deaths were directly traceable to the woodpecker family. One of these is shown in an accompanying photograph and was caused by a pair of Flickers who drilled their nesting cavity into the heart of a small living Maple during the second week in May 1910. The tree was greatly weakened, as nearly one-third of its diameter was removed by the birds, and the first heavy wind storm of the winter brought it to the ground. The other case was also caused by Flickers who removed a

large part of a Maple's main trunk and as in the other, the wind played its deadly part. I am not condemning the woodpeckers, let no ornithologist do that, it is simply as a point of interest and as a fact to be considered that I have mentioned this slight damage which is far overbalanced by the amount of benefit which we derive from this family of birds.

But three of the woodpeckers breed in this locality, the Downey, the Red-headed and the Flicker. The Downey and the Flicker are by far the commonest, while the Red-headed, although hard to locate, is not so rare as is generally supposed. Many an hour I have spent trying to tell whether I had a tree toad or a Red-head to deal with, for the similarity of their songs is sometimes marvelous.

The following records are a few of the most interesting ones contained in my note-books. I have set down one or two of the older ones, some of which date back to 1894, that they may be compared with those of a more recent date.

393. Hairy Woodpecker. *Dryobates villosus*. Seen only in winter and then uncommonly.

394. Downey Woodpecker. *Dryobates pubescens*. Very common permanent resident. Nesting records: May 15, 1897. Stamford, Conn. Four fresh eggs. Nest a cavity in an old apple tree, ten feet from ground. Diameter of entrance $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Depth 9 inches. May 10, 1909. Stamford, Conn. Four fresh eggs. Nest in a maple stub ten feet from ground. Two holes in stub, eggs in bottom one. Depth of cavity 8 inches. May 17, 1910. Stamford, Conn. Four slightly incubated eggs. Nest in a Maple stub 15 feet from the ground. Cavity 10 inches deep.

402. Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. *Sphyrapicus varius*. Regular fall tran-

sient. Seen between the 10th and 20th of October. I have never noted this bird during the spring migrations.

406. Red-headed Woodpecker. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. April 30, 1897. Stamford, Conn., 5 fresh eggs in cavity of willow tree 12 feet from the ground in heavy woods. The cavity was the deepest I have ever found, it being 18 inches from entrance to bottom. May 18, 1897. Talmadge Hill, Conn. 4 slightly incubated eggs. Cavity in white wood tree, 14 feet from ground in heavy woods. Depth 8 inches. May 1, 1908. Stamford, Conn. 4 fresh eggs in an oak stub, 25 feet from ground. (See illustration). Cavity 12 inches deep, lined with thick soft chips. A few of the birds spend the winter.

412. Flicker. *Colaptes auratus*. June 6, 1894. Stamford, Conn. 3 well incubated eggs, 8 feet from ground in a maple stub. Cavity 8 inches deep. May 27, 1894. Glenbrook, Conn. 4 slightly incubated eggs. Nest in a cavity of an oak tree, 35 feet from the ground, lined with soft chips. Depth 8 inches. May 25, 1898. Glenbrook, Conn. 7 fresh eggs. Nest in maple tree growing on the bank of a small stream. The entrance to the cavity was 15 feet from the ground and was 10 inches deep. May 27, 1907. Glenbrook, Conn. 7 fresh eggs placed in stub of oak tree 8 feet from the ground. Cavity 8 inches deep, lined with large chips. May 27, 1908. Stamford, Conn. 7 fresh eggs in a ten inch cavity in Sycamore, 37 feet from the ground. This and the nest found on May 27, 1894, are the highest ones which have ever come to my notice, all others being below 20 feet. The lowest nest that I have run across was thirty inches from the ground. Next to the Downey, the Flicker is the commonest winter woodpecker.

Although there has been a large



Downy Woodpecker.

—Photo by P. G. Howes.



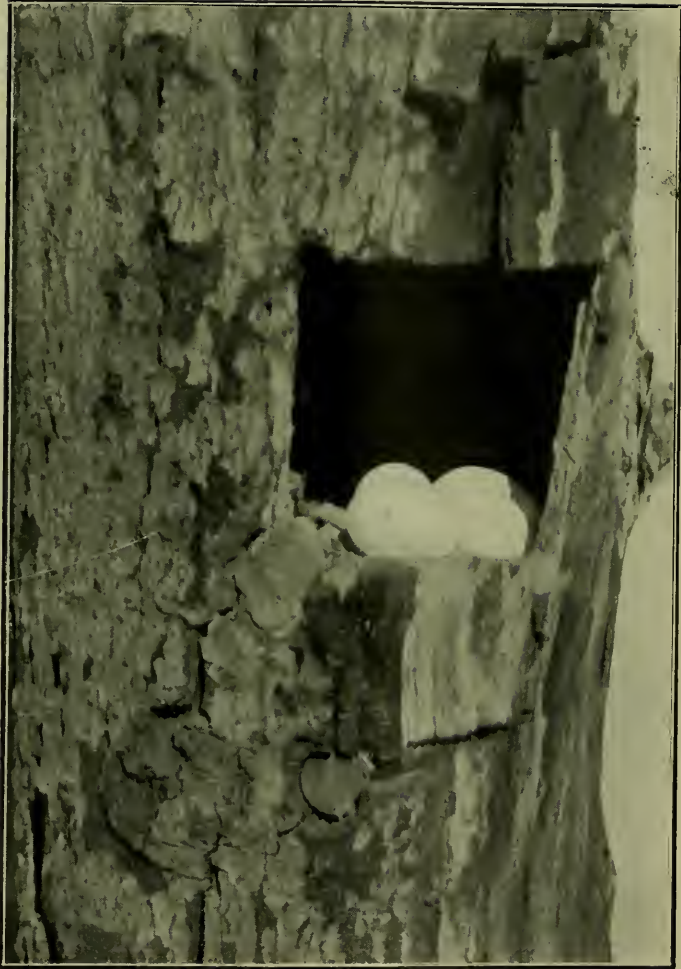
No. 138. Nesting Holes of the Downy Woodpecker.

—Photo by P. G. Howes.



No. 138. Nesting hole of Red-headed Woodpecker.

—Photo by P. G. Howes.



No. 135. Nest and eggs of Red-headed Woodpecker.

—Photo by P. G. Howes.



No. 137. Flicker's nest 37 feet up in Dead Sycamore Tree.

—Photo by P. G. Howes.

amount of timber taken from the Connecticut woods during the last five years, the woodpeckers are holding their own in this section of the state. Fortunately there are many large estates in Connecticut upon which there are large tracts of good old forest land which is now free for ever from the lumberman. These tracts will undoubtedly prove to be life savers to the birds whose previous haunts have been destroyed, and will also tend to increase the numbers of those who make their home in the skeletons of our forest trees.

Let us hope they will continue to increase, and let us see some other notes from other parts of the country about this family of birds, who cannot fail to interest every ornithologist and agriculturist.

Paul G. Homes.

After Birds and Eggs.

June 3d, 1901 was a lovely day, not too warm, but just right for a long ramble. Before the sun was up I was on my way to my favorite hunting grounds down the river. Crossing the river in my boat I landed in the mouth of a mountain stream and was at the upper end of a large tract of wild land known as "Grass Flats."

A search along the river on the lower flat resulted in finding many soft shelled turtles sunning on the gravel bars. The soft shell is clean and mighty good eating. They are wary too, so crawling up to a bunch I shot a fine big fellow to take along home.

The ground on this lower flat is carpeted with a luxuriant growth of nettles, wild flowers, skunk cabbage and weeds and is a favorite resort of the Mourning Warbler. There are several ponds and a sluggish deep bayou on this flat also, and the place is infected by millions of blood thirsty mosquitoes.

While going along I quite accidentally saw a nest in a bunch of weeds. It was almost on the ground and judging from its appearance and the three eggs it contained I was certain it was the Mourner. This afterwards proved correct, for on my next trip down I found the female at home on four fresh eggs.

At the lower end of the flats in a meadow I found a colony of Bobolinks. After a fruitless search I started for the edge of the timber which is very extensive at this place.

Right at the edge of the woods I saw a bird alight on the very top of a huge white pine stub. I watched it make several excursions after insects and then putting in a shell heavily loaded with No. 10 shot I turned loose my "Parker" and down came a fine adult male Olive Flycatcher and not a feather mused.

Along the stream I found a grove of sweet scented wild crab apples in full bloom, and darting about were several Hummers. With a squib load I secured a male. Circling around I came back onto the second flat into a dense swamp of mostly pine and hemlock. Birds were plentiful so I went slow and looked sharp. In a little hemlock I found a new neat nest from which later on I secured a set of four Black throated Green Warblers. Several pairs of Blackburnians were about but their nests were too well hidden.

A Magnolia Warbler's nest containing four eggs and a Tanager's containing two were found nearby.

Happening to peer into a clump of low hemlock brush I spied a Black-throated Blue Warbler sitting on a beautiful nest and four eggs. In the top of a small pine tree was a Green Heron's nest with four young.

I had just found and was examining a Magnolia Warbler's nest when a

great racket broke loose close to me. It was started by a couple of Crows and their excited caws were at once answered by a number of others from along the river and in a couple of minutes a dozen crows had gathered at the scene of trouble. A pair of Red shouldered Hawks added their angry cries to the racket and this was followed by loud excited cackling from Pileated Woodpecker. Something unusual was surely taking place and I lost no time but began to carefully work my way to the scene of action. On account of so much hemlock I couldn't at first see the cause. The crows were swooping at something in a tree and soon made a dive and I saw the cause of all the trouble. An old Horned Owl. The old fellow was watching me very intently but I didn't want him so didn't shoot. He very soon took wing and disappeared into the depths of the swamp. In a few moments all was quiet again. I don't know whether old *bubo* made a raid or was just maving about and happened to get into the nesting vicinity of the other birds which at that time all had large young.

On my way home, at one place Quail were whistling merrily. I sat down and listened awhile as this was the first time in many years that we had had any. Our winters are too severe here. Certain parties here with trained dogs killed every one of these quail. Didn't leave one. These same sports will, if possible, kill the last of a covey of grouse and then kick because game is getting scarce.

R. B. Simpson.

Warren, Pa.

I took a set of common crow this year that contained one as large as a raven's egg. Are similar cases common?

Paul F. Eckstrom.

Books Received.

A COLLECTION OF WINTER BIRDS FROM TRINITY AND SHASTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, by Louise Kellogg; reprinted from *The Condor*, Vol. XIII, pp. 118-121.

This is an interesting three page account of the birds taken during February of this year in Trinity County, California, by the writer and Miss Alexander. Thirty-seven species and sub-species noted. It is an interesting contribution to the knowledge relating to the birds of that territory at that season of the year.

Volume 7, No. 9, pp. 313-18, of the University of California, publications in Zoology. A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW HAIRY WOODPECKER FROM SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, by H. S. Swarth.

This purports to describe a new race of Hairy Woodpecker from the above noted territory based upon an examination of eleven specimens, and we presume the newly alleged sub-species rests upon as valid a title as most of those recently described.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey, Bulletin 37. FOOD OF THE WOODPECKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, by E. F. Beale.

This is a 64 page resume of the knowledge at this time obtainable upon the subject of the food of the Woodpeckers, containing a number of wood cuts and half tones, and six high class color plates. It is a valuable addition to any ornithological library.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey, Bulletin 39. WOODPECKERS IN THEIR RELATION TO TREES AND WOOD PRODUCTS, by W. L. McAtee.

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BIRD NEWS, published at San Francisco, California—all numbers issued except Nos. 2-3-4, of Vol. I.

THE BITTERN, published by Henry E. Berry at Demariscotte, Maine in 1889-1890—All numbers published after Vol. I, No. 6.

THE HUMMER, published by Bonwell Publishing Company, Nebraska City, Nebraska—Vol. I, Nos. 1-3-4 and all after No. 9.

MAINE O. and O.—Vol. I, Nos. 5-6-7-8-9-11-12; Vol. II, all except Nos. 2 and 3.

HAWKEYE O. and O., published by Webster & Mead, at Cresco, Iowa—Vol. I, Nos. 2-4-6-7-8; Vol. II, Nos. 2-4-9 and all subsequent issues.

WESTERN ORNITHOLOGIST, by C. C. Tryon, at Avoca, Iowa—All issues after Vol. V, No. 3.

IOWA ORNITHOLOGIST, Vol. I, No. 1, at \$1.00; Vol. II, Nos. 1-3-4 at 50c. and all issues after Vol. III.

THE OOLOGIST'S EXCHANGE, by T. Vernon Wilson, at Austin, Ill.—Vol. I, Nos. 1-2-3, and all issues after No. 6.

THE OOLOGIST, (Utica, N. Y. and Rockville, Conn.)—Vols. I, II, III, complete at \$5.00; Vol. VII, No. 7, at \$1.00.

THE OOLOGIST'S ADVERTISER, by Jas. H. Prince, Danielsville, Conn.—Vol. I, complete; Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 4, and all other issues.

THE ORNITHOLOGIST AND BOTANIST, by Wm. S. Sanford, at Des Moines, Ia.—Vol. II, Nos. 3-4-5, at 75c each.

THE OOLOGIST'S EXCHANGE, (Sharon, Wis., 1888; New York City, 1889)—Vol. I, all but No. 11; Vol. II, Nos. 2 to 6, and all subsequent issues.

THE OOLOGIST'S JOURNAL, by Fred W. Stack, at Poughkeepsie, New

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R. M. BARNES,

Lacon, Ill.

READ WHAT THE BIRD MEN SAY
WE ARE DOING TO "THE
OOLOGIST."

I congratulate you upon turning out such a good magazine for the money.
Frank S. Daggett, Nov. 26, 1910.

I must congratulate you to your success in improving THE OOLOGIST. I would not like to be without it a single month.

E. J. Dietrick, Nov. 27, 1910.

You are certainly greatly improving our little paper, and I wish you every success in your efforts.

J. H. Bowles, Dec. 4, 1910.

I like THE OOLOGIST very much.
Margaret R. Gest.

It's getting better all the time.
E. R. Bales, Dec. 6, 1910.

THE OOLOGIST seems to be better than ever as an advertising medium. I received live answers in reply to my advertisement of scientific shells and the duplicate sets of bird eggs, and as I disposed of both please do not run my "ad" again.

C. F. Stone, Dec. 7, 1910.

Allow me to congratulate you upon the splendid magazine which you have edited this year.

R. J. Longstreet, Dec. 12, 1910.

I am a subscriber of your paper, and think it is a dandy.

R. Ross Riley, Dec. 12, 1910.

Hoping to see the 1911 OOLOGIST grow as well as did the 1910 issue, I remain,

Wm. G. Pitcairn, Dec. 15, 1910.

Your current number is quite newsy and much improved in appearance.

H. S. Hathaway, Dec. 16, 1910.

I have looked forward to the middle of each month the past year with a lot of pleasure, as there has always been something of real, true interest in every issue.

THE OOLOGIST I think is getting so much more interesting. It is nice to see the photographs of the different oologists and naturalists with whom we correspond.

Edward S. Coombs, Dec. 25, 1910.

You have certainly made a decided improvement in the magazine, and I want to be counted as one to help you keep up the good work. It must be appreciated by all the old-timers, as well as by all ornithologists and oologists interested to have an up to date magazine published for their own special benefit.

H. G. Higbee, Dec. 18, 1910.

Miller T. Mercer, Dec. 17, 1910.
The Christmas number of THE OOLOGIST at hand, for which you certainly are to be congratulated.

Charles A. Hewlett, Dec. 17, 1910.

I have taken THE OOLOGIST now for over 20 years and think it is vastly improved during the past year.

R. B. Simpson, Dec. 20, 1910.

It's getting better every day and I wish you luck.

A. H. Keeney, Dec. 23, 1910.

I have taken THE OOLOGIST for 11 years now and would not be without it at double the price. It has shown a market improvement since it has passed into your hands.

Lucius H. Paul, Dec. 29, 1910.

THE OOLOGIST is surely taking a great brace.

C. J. Pennock, Dec. 30, 1910.

I certainly enjoy the little journal.
Dr. E. S. Schmidt, Dec. 31, 1910.

The exchange and "for sale" columns in the last issue covered as much space as the whole OOLOGIST covered several years ago. "That's going some."

Wm. G. Pitcairn, Jan. 2, 1911.

THE OOLOGIST certainly has improved and I am glad to see the good work go on."

J. F. Taylor, Jan. 3, 1911.

I am pleased to note that it is improving.

W. G. Savage, Jan. 6, 1911.

I would not be without it.

C. S. Winch, Jan. 22, 1911.

I have taken this publication ever since it appeared a small leaflet over 30 years ago and feel that I could not be happy without it.

Mrs. Ella A. Wiswall, Jan. 7, 1911.

THE OOLOGIST is filling the need as of yore to the layman and old field collectors of twenty-five years ago.

W. Otto Emerson, Jan. 12, 1911.

Please do not allow my name to be dropped from the list as I do not want to miss a single copy of THE OOLOGIST.

Permit me to add that I very much appreciate the improvement you have made both in the appearance and the subject matter.

A. R. Shearer, Jan. 11, 1911.

Please drop my little adv. in OOLOGIST. It cleaned me out of skins in very short order.

Robert P. Sharples, Jan. 17, 1911.

THE OOLOGIST is certainly making continuous improvement under your management.

F. P. Drowne, Jan. 30, 1911.

THE OOLOGIST is a tip top magazine and very valuable to all nature students.

Alex Walker, Feb. 11, 1911.

You are greatly to be congratulated in this month's OOLOGIST. It is really a valuable number—I think the best copy ever published.

A. E. Price, Feb. 20, 1911.

The Feb. number of THE OOLOGIST is here and it is one of the finest numbers I have ever seen.

Wilson Tout, Feb. 21, 1911.

I must congratulate you on the improvements of THE OOLOGIST, as I have been taking it from birth and having a complete file, I can see the improvement.

C. B. Vandercook, Feb. 27, 1911.

You surely deserve credit for the marked improvement which you have brought about in THE OOLOGIST.

R. C. Harlow, March 2, 1911.

I think THE OOLOGIST is improving right along.

Sidney S. S. Stansell, Mar. 7, 1911.

The paper is much better now than it was.

E. J. Darlington, Mar. 13th, 1911.

Your paper is fine and I don't want to be without it, as it is a bundle of facts and to be relied upon. One number of your paper is worth the subscription price per year.

Leon C. Skinner, Mar. 27, 1911.

Many thanks for the fine magazine you are sending us.

E. C. Knapp, Mar. 20, 1911.

I have been obliged to suspend by bookbinding work, but that ad has had me answering letters every week. This is a compliment for THE OOLOGIST anyway.

Wheeler McMillen, Apr. 13, 1911.

I appreciate the fact that the magazine shows a very decided improvement since you took charge of it, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all bird students.

H. O. Green, Aug. 22, 1911.

The April number of THE OOLOGIST at hand and I congratulate you on same. It is excellent and contains many valuable notes and articles.

Paul G. Howes, April 26th, 1911.

I think your paper is growing better.

George D. Peck, April 29, 1911.

Also congratulate you on the many improvements to the paper.

J. S. A. Meeker, April 30, 1911.

Allow me to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the success you seem to be having with THE OOLOGIST. The illustrations are especially worthy of mention, particularly those of the Oologists whose names we have been familiar with for years, but whose faces we have never seen, even in publication. . . with best wishes.

John G. Tyler, May 20th, 1911.

I am sending you a coupon good for two exchange notices if they had been used last year. I am sending it not for an insertion for exchange notice, but for your trouble to take it out. I just have had so many answers, I could not answer them all, I gave that up long ago.

Ray Densmore, May 22, 1911.

I can't afford to miss an issue. You have put decidedly new life into it.

Ralph W. Jackson, June 4, 1911.

I do not wish to miss a number, you are certainly improving the paper every issue.

J. J. Schnieder, June 24th, 1911.

I wish you every success in the future and I must say that I am proud of THE OOLOGIST in the past, and hope that it will continue in its good work.

Geo. L. Cook, June 30, 1911.

I congratulate you on the long life and improvement of the OOLOGIST. It evolves like that fabled bird, the Phoenix, out of its own ashes. May it be perennially thus.

E. W. Vickers, July 24, 1911.

The last issue of the OOLOGIST has just been received, and looks to me like the best issued that I can remember of having seen. Mr. James B. Dixon's paper is a good one, both in subject and observations.

Pingree I. Osburn, Aug. 17, 1911.

I wish to complement you upon the steady improvement THE OOLOGIST has shown since you took hold of it.

D. I. Shepardson, Aug. 18, 1911.

You and your paper should get a vote of thanks from all of us who have been long in the mill for your active and successful efforts.

T. W. Richards, Nov. 1, 1911.

THE OOLOGIST is very interesting. Miss Constance M. Vickers,

Nov. 14, 1911.

It is excellent since you assumed it. I look forward with delight to its coming every month.

D. E. Olson, Nov. 14, 1911.

I can see a marked improvement in the magazine over what it was a year ago. F. C. Willard, Nov. 19, 1911.

I was one of Lattin's old subscribers way back in 1888 and 89, and like a good many of the boys, dropped out. Am pleased to see that you have improved THE OOLOGIST since it has been in your hands. May the good work go on.

W. Linfred Dunbar, Nov. 22, 1911.

Enclosed you will find money order for 50c for renewal subscription of the OOLOGIST.

We are more than pleased with THE OOLOGIST and found it a great help in collecting birds eggs, for we would not be without it. For it is a magazine that every egg collector and taxidermist should subscribe for.

We subscribe for other magazines, also, but we find THE OOLOGIST the best among them all.

Every one who studies nature will find joy and comfort in the OOLOGIST long after the subscription price is forgotten. We wish the OOLOGIST success.

Parhmann Bros,

Taxidermists,

Nov. 21, 1911.

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