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The Passenger Pigeon

Monthly Bulletin of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology

Vol. I.

July, 1939

No. 7

THE BIRDS OF OCONTO COUNTY

by A. J. Schoenebeck

(Continued from June, 1939 issue)

EASTERN WHIP-POOR-WILL--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first of June.

NIGHTHAWK--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in June.

CHIMNEY SWIFT--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in June.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in June.

EASTERN BELTED KINGFISHER--Summer resident, common. Begins laying about the first part of May.

NORTHERN FLICKER--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying the middle of May.

NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER--Resident, quite common. On May 19, 1897 I found a nest of this bird in a dead pine tree about sixty feet up, containing four incubated eggs. Begins laying about the middle of April.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the last of May.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying about the last of May.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER--Summer resident, common. Begins laying about the middle of May.

EASTERN HAIRY WOODPECKER--Resident, common. Begins laying the first part of May.

THE PASSENGER PIGEON

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Treasurer: Karl W. Kahmann, Hayward, Wisconsin

Editor: W. E. Scott, Wisconsin Conservation Dept.

Annex, 20 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wisconsin

NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER--(Schoenebeck uses old name, *D. villosus leucomelas*. Ed.) Visitant, rare.

NORTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER--Resident, common. Begins laying the first part of May.

ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER--Resident, rare; a common winter visitant. In the year of 1893 Capt. B. F. Goss and I found two nests of this bird, both containing young birds. Begins laying in April.

EASTERN KINGBIRD--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last part of May.

GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER--Visitant, rare. I have only one record of this bird captured within this county. Breeds more southerly. (Schoenebeck uses *Empidonax virescens*, now called the Acadian Flycatcher. Ed.)

EASTERN PHOEBEE--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying the first part of May.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER--Migratory, common.

ALDER FLYCATCHER--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the first part of June.

LEAST FLYCATCHER--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in June.

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first part of June.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER--Summer resident, rare. I have only met with this bird once in this country. On June 17, 1899, I found the nest of this rare bird in a pine tree

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about 40 feet up and about 4 feet from the trunk of the tree on a horizontal limb, containing two fresh eggs.

PRAIRIE HORNED LARK--Resident, common. Begins laying in March.

NORTHERN HORNED LARK--Migratory, common.

TREE SWALLOW--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

BANK SWALLOW--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying the last part of May.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the last part of May.

BARN SWALLOW--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying in May.

PURPLE MARTIN--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

CANADA JAY--Resident, not uncommon. This is a regular breeder in the northwestern part of this county, but not common. On March 28, 1898, I found the nest of this bird in a cedar tree about 15 feet up, near Maiden Lake. Begins laying about the middle of May. (Ed. note: The eggs are usually laid in March or early April)

NORTHERN BLUE JAY--Resident, abundant. Begins laying the first part of May.

NORTHERN RAVEN--Winter visitant, common.

EASTERN CROW--Resident, very abundant. Begins laying in April.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE--Resident, common. Begins laying the last part of April.

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WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH--Resident, common. Begins laying the last part of April.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH--Resident, not common. This is a regular breeder in this county, but I have only once found the nest; this was in a dead pine stub about 10 feet up. Begins laying the latter part of May.

BROWN CREEPER--Resident, common. Begins laying the latter part of May.

HOUSE WREN--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

EASTERN WINTER WREN--Migratory, common.

PRAIRIE MARSH WREN--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last part of May.

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the last part of May.

CATBIRD--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

BROWN THRASHER--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

EASTERN ROBIN--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying the first part of May.

WOOD THRUSH--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH--Migratory, common.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH--Summer resident, rare; common in migration. Begins laying the first part of June.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH--Migratory, not common.

WILLOW THRUSH--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying about the middle of May.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying in May.

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GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET--Migratory, common.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET--Migratory, common.

AMERICAN PIPIT--Migratory, common.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING--Winter visitor, some winters common, other winters rare.

CEDAR WAXWING--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last part of May.

NORTHERN SHRIKE--Winter visitor, common.

MIGRANT SHRIKE--Summer resident, common. Begins laying early in May.

WHITE-EYED VIREO--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the first part of June. (Editor's note: This report is most unusual so far north and may be questionable).

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first part of June.

BLUE-HEADED VIREO--Summer resident, not common. On June 6, 1893, Capt. B. F. Goss discovered a nest of this bird containing four fresh eggs. Begins laying the last part of May.

RED-EYED VIREO--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first part of June.

PHILADELPHIA VIREO--Migratory, rare. I have met with this rare species four times in migration, three times in the spring and once in the fall. I have never met with them here during the breeding season.

EASTERN WARBLING VIREO--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in June.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last part of May.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER--Summer resident, not common. Be-

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gins laying the first part of June.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER--Summer resident, rare. Begins laying the latter part of May.

TENNESSEE WARBLER--Migratory, rare.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER--Migratory, rare.

NASHVILLE WARBLER--Summer resident, common. I have found as many as five nests in one season. Begins laying the last part of May.

NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the first part of June.

EASTERN YELLOW WARBLER--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the first part of June.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER--Summer resident, not common. On June 10, 1894, I found the first nest of this bird in a small spruce about four feet up. Begins laying the first of June.

CAPE MAY WARBLER--Summer resident, rare; in migration more common. There is hardly a spring passed during my observations that I have not met with one or more of this rare warbler. On June 11, 1899, while walking through an area of small cedar and spruce, I heard a warbler singing near me. The bird was sitting on a small limb of a dead cedar, where it was very easily identified. I saw at a distance of three rods that it was the Dendroica tigrina. About 20 feet from the dead cedar I found the nest in a low thick spruce about two feet above the ground with the female bird on it. It contained three slightly incubated eggs. The parent birds were secured and both are in the ornithological collection of Carl Schoenebeck.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER--Summer resident, not common; common in migration. This is a regular but not a common breeder in this county, where I have found its nest several times. Begins laying the first part of June.

MYRTLE WARBLER--Migratory, common.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER--Summer resident, common.

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This is, next to D. pensylvanica, our most common warbler. Begins laying the first part of June.

CERULEAN WARBLER--Summer resident, rare. Begins laying the last part of May. (Editor's note: This is unusually far north for this species).

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER--Summer resident, rare; common in migration. In the pine district of the Town of Spruce, I have found the nest of this beautiful little bird on a branch of a pine tree about 24 feet up and about 8 feet from the trunk of June 6, 1897. The nest contained four eggs. Begins laying about the first of June.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first of June.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER--Migratory, common.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER--Migratory, not common.

NORTHERN PINE WARBLER--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the latter part of May.

WESTERN PALM WARBLER--Migratory, rare.

OVEN-BIRD--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the middle of May.

NORTHERN WATER THRUSH--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the first part of June.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER--Migratory, rare. Only once, on May 11, 1897, I saw a male bird of this species. It was in the company of other warblers in the spring migration.

MOURNING WARBLER--Summer resident, not common. I have twice found this bird breeding in this county. The first set of 4 eggs, collected in 1894, was presented to the Milwaukee Public Museum. The second nest I found on June 10, 1897, with three fresh eggs in it. Begins laying the first part of June. (Ed. note: This record has not been recognized either by Kunlien and Hollister in "Birds of Wisconsin", 1903, or by Gromme, "The Auk", 51 (1934), 37, Gromme found it breeding near Germantown, Washington co., and considers it the first nest found in the state).

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NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last part of May.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT--Summer resident, very rare. Begins laying the first part of June. (Ed. note: Kumlien and Hollister found it as far north as Steven's Point).

WILSON'S WARBLER--Migratory, common.

CANADA WARBLER--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the first part of June.

AMERICAN REDSTART--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first part of June.

BOBOLINK--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first of June.

MEADOWLARK--Resident, abundant. Begins laying the first part of May. (Ed. note: Probably the EASTERN).

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD--Summer resident, common. A common breeder at the Green Bay shore near little Suamico. Begins laying the first part of June.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last part of May.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first part of June.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD--Migratory, common.

BRONZED GRACKLE--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first part of May.

EASTERN COWBIRD--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

SCARLET TANAGER--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first part of June.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last part of May.

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INDIGO BUNTING--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the first part of June.

DICKCISSEL--Summer resident, rare. Begins laying the middle of May.

EASTERN EVENING GROSBEAK--Winter visitant, not common.

EASTERN PURPLE FINCH--Resident, not common. Begins laying the last part of May.

CANADIAN PINE GROSBEAK--Winter visitant, common.

COMMON REDPOLL--Winter visitant, common.

GREATER REDPOLL--Winter visitant, rare. I have only one record of the capture of this bird, one adult male shot in December, 1896.

NORTHERN PINE SISKIN--Migratory, not uncommon.

EASTERN GOLDFINCH--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last of July and the first of August.

RED CROSSBILL--Resident, rare; common winter visitor. On April 17, 1892, I found the nest of this bird in a hemlock tree in a thick pine and hemlock woods, about 20 feet up, containing four fresh eggs. This set is now in the Capt. B. F. Goss Oological Collection in the Milwaukee Public Museum.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL--Winter visitor, not common.

RED-EYED TOWHEE--Summer resident, common. Begins laying in May.

SAVANNAH SPARROW--Migratory, common. (Ed. note: No mention is made of nesting in the county.)

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last of May.

LECONTE'S SPARROW--Migratory, not common. May nest.

WESTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW--Resident, not common. On May

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23, 1895, I found a nest of this bird containing four fresh eggs. Begins laying the last part of May.

NELSON'S SPARROW--Resident, rare. I have met with this bird on June 17, 1897 in a marsh at the Green Bay shore, but was not able to find its nest. (Ed. note: Possibly confused with the Leconte's Sparrow, now known to nest in the county).

EASTERN VESPER SPARROW--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying the middle of May.

EASTERN LARK SPARROW--Resident, rare. Begins laying the last part of May.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO--Resident, some seasons rare and others common. Begins laying the first part of May.

EASTERN TREE SPARROW--Winter visitor, common.

EASTERN CHIPPING SPARROW--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying the middle of May.

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the last of May.

EASTERN FIELD SPARROW--Summer resident, not common. Begins laying the last of May.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW--Resident, rare; common in migration. On July 17, 1899, I found four young birds of this species which had just left the nest. By watching them a while I saw the parent bird approach with food. Since then I have found a nest containing five nearly fresh eggs. Begins laying the first of June.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW--Resident, quite common. On June 6, 1893, Capt. B. F. Goss found two nests in a swamp in the Town of Spruce, and on June 8th both he and I found other nests of this bird about two miles north of where we found the first two nests. Begins laying the last of May.

EASTERN FOX SPARROW--Migratory, common.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW--Summer resident, not common. Begins

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laying the first part of June.

SWAMP SPARROW--Summer resident, common. Begins laying the last part of May.

EASTERN SONG SPARROW--Summer resident, abundant. Begins laying the first part of May.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR--Migratory, not uncommon.

SMITH'S LONGSPUR--Migratory, rare.

CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR--Resident, rare; common in migration. I have found the nest of this bird twice, on the northwestern plains of this county. Begins laying the first part of June. (Ed. note: Now not known to breed east of western Minnesota.)

EASTERN SNOW BUNTING--Winter visitor, common.

RICHARDSON'S OWL--Resident, very rare; a regular winter visitor. I have but two records of the capture of this species in this county, one on May 3, 1897, (a female, and a male on January 16, 1902. Both of these specimens are in my collection. (Ed. note: No evidence here for a certain breeding record).

This concludes Schoenebeck's list of the birds of Oconto County, comprising 251 species and sub-species. In addition the American Egret was mounted by Schoenebeck in 1929, for the county, after this paper was written. The number of rare records, especially of nesting in Wisconsin, makes Schoenebeck's work a valuable contribution; however, the absence of such birds as the NORTHERN CRESTED FLYCATCHER, ORCHARD ORIOLE, BREWER'S BLACKBIRD and ENGLISH SPARROW, should be noted.

Carl Richter of Oconto, who has studied birds in that county for a number of years and has specialized in oology, will prepare additions, corrections and comments on the foregoing list for one of the forthcoming issues of THE PASSENGER PIGEON. Richter is a member of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology.

JUNE FIELD NOTES

Notes for this department are to be sent to the Editor at the end of each month. Accurate information regarding dates and observers' names should be given.

BROWN COUNTY--Mrs. Clara Hussong reports a Goldfinch building a nest June 19, finished three days later and lined with down from the cotton-wood tree. Langosch reports a flock of 17 young pheasants flying in his Wild Life Refuge June 18. Krawczyk and Cleary found 6 Dickcissels; and a nest of Migrant Shrikes in a hawthorn shrub with three young birds ready to fly on June 19. Young Tree Swallows left their nest in Kendall's yard, June 22; and a Robin is reported to have killed a wren which ventured too near its nest. Langosch saw young Bank Swallows flying at the east end of Decker Ave., Green Bay, June 23, while a Sparrow Hawk made a feast of them. On the same day young Spotted Sandpipers were at Baird's Creek; young House Wrens were flying; and a Crested Flycatcher family of four were noted in a bird-house but 4 feet above the ground.--E. W. Strehlow, reporter.

BURNETT COUNTY--Conservation Warden Simmons and Fairfield reported an Upland Plover in the vicinity of Fish Lake on June 23.

CRAWFORD COUNTY--Between Ferryville and the "Mississippi Gardens" Scott counted 3 Prothonotary Warblers, a Yellow-breasted Chat, several Red-bellied and Pileated Woodpeckers, all birds of the Carolinian fauna, June 8.

DANE COUNTY--Reporters for this area agree that June was about normal, only a few notable records being made. As predicted by A. J. Bussewitz, a pair of Wilson Phalaropes observed by him early in June, remained to breed. Subsequently Main and Feeney found the evidence--the first record for the county. In addition to this find Feeney has seen young American Bittern; a nest of the Least Bittern with six eggs; eggs of the Red-shouldered Hawk hatched May 28; fledged young King Rail, May 4; eggs of the Wilson Snipe hatched May 9; and young Screech Owls and eggs of the Alder Flycatcher later, all for the Arboretum. Study of a Cooper's Hawk there follows: On Apr. 3, a possessive Cooper's Hawk was seen in last years nesting territory. May 1, female was on the nest. May 3 there was the very unusual clutch of 6 eggs in the nest. June 1, two small young; 3 pipped eggs and one unpipped egg (never hatched).

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By the end of June the oldest young was able to leave the nest. Feeney found the sex ratio to be 3 males and 2 females. A few nests of the Upland Plover have been noted in the county this year. Mrs. A. Koehler was able to take some movies of the nest of eggs, June 11. This nest was on rather high ground in that territory usually designated as their feeding grounds only. While at Crystal Lake on June 14, Elder found five Hooded Merganser (female) and one Lesser Yellow-legs. On the campus, June 13, he heard the White-throated Sparrow in full song. During the first part of June, Main had the good fortune of sighting a Turkey Vulture, a bird that is showing up at various places in the state this year. Prof. Cole revisited a heronry again this June and found nests in all stages of development, which is usual, with the three common species present. Brackett, June 13, found the following at Duschake's Pond, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Sun Prairie: 2 pair of Shovelers, 2 pair of Pintails, one pair of Baldpates, one pair of Redheads (June 12), several pair of Mallards, about 6 pair of Ruddy Ducks, one pair of Green-winged Teal, and about 30 pair of Blue-winged Teal (one hen with about 10 ducklings a day old, and one nest with one egg), many Coot with young already hatched, many Pied-billed Grebes with young and eggs, least Bittern with nest of 4 eggs, two nests of the King Rail, each with 8 eggs and Wilson Phalaropes with evidence of two breeding pairs, but no nests were found.--N. R. Barger, reporter.

DODGE COUNTY--Conservation Warden Field of Beaver Dam reported ducks nesting on Horicon Marsh so heavily that the ditch banks had nests about every 200-300 feet. Following are the observations of Brackett resulting from a trip he made to the marsh on June 14: Along the ditch and marsh east of Burnett a flock of 300-500 ducks was seen resting on one small grassy spot in the marsh. They were Mallards and Pintail in about equal numbers, but there were also several Shovelers, Baldpates and a few Black Ducks. About 4 pairs of Redheads were seen and one drake Canvasback. Blue-winged Teal were common, and one family of 10 young was seen. Mallards were about one-third grown. Most of the Teal and Shoveller had hatched as nests were empty. One Teal nest had been visited by a predator which had eaten several ducklings, except for the legs, and spread the eggs around the nest. Six of the eggs were returned to the nest

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and the mother accepted them, hatching at least two of them by an hour later. It cannot be stated that the Canvasback was nesting, but without doubt, the others were.

DOUGLAS COUNTY--While in this county, in the Township of Maple, June 17 to 19, Phil Wright, secretary of the Kumlien Club, observed the following: A nest of the Black-billed Cuckoo containing three eggs; and a nest of the Blue-headed Vireo with one young Cowbird. Parula and Black-throated Green Warblers were common. Canada Warblers and an Olive-sided Flycatcher were seen. Olive-backed Thrushes, Winter Wrens, White-throated Sparrows, Sapsuckers and Broad-winged Hawks were present. Even the Wood Thrush was found. En-route from Dane county many Savannah Sparrows were seen, confirming the belief of some that this bird is Wisconsin's most abundant breeding species.

GRANT COUNTY--Scott reports finding the Red-bellied Woodpecker here June 8 at Wyalusing State Park.

OZAUKEE COUNTY--Strelitzer (Milwaukee) reports that Dietrich found an Old Squaw Duck at Port Washington, with both testes and kidneys abnormally enlarged.

RACINE COUNTY--This year for the first time in the experience of the observers in this area a nest of the American Bittern has been found near the city and in a very small growth of cattails. The nest was found on June 3 by Edward Prins and two eggs were noticed. The bird was incubating at the time. One June 13 there was no increase, and on the 20th only egg fragments were left. Many Black-billed Cuckoos are to be found in suitable localities, but not so many Yellow-billed Cuckoos. The Red-headed Woodpecker is also rare this season. No nest of the Least Bittern has been found, whereas one or two usually are located. This probably is due to increase in numbers of muskrats which have destroyed much of the reeds and cattails used for nesting sites. A few Mourning Dove nests have again been found placed on the ground. One was well protected, being placed on the flat top of a verticle limestone bank, and hidden under vines and brush. The Prairie Marsh Wren arrived at its nesting site June 19. Young Savannah Sparrows and young Bobolinks were seen flying about on June 10. The Upland

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Plover is more abundant this year than ever before. Two different nesting sites have been found with empty shells, but only two young were seen on June by Walter Nelson. On the 24th young Orioles were observed by Hans Zell and Ed Prins when the birds were climbing about outside the nest. Young of the Green Heron had left their nest on about June 27. On the 13th, Ed. Prins chased up a female Sparrow Hawk from a freshly killed young Starling near the nest hole from which it had just recently flown. On the 26th, Dr. von Jarchow saw the young of a pair of these hawks which nested on his refuge flying around for the first time, and on the 23rd he saw 3 young of a pair of Woodcock, which had previously had their nest broken up by Crows or Jays. On the 29th, two young Kingbirds were found in the fuzzy stage with a few real feathers showing. Their nest, found by Ed. Prins was low in willows and well out in the water. A Northern Yellow-throat's nest was found this same day with 3 fuzzy young, and a Cowbird's egg which was destroyed. The nest was close to the ground in a tussock of marsh grass. One Sora Rail's nest found by Ed. Prins had 5 eggs but a few days later only one egg was left and that soon disappeared except for fragments. On the 29th, another Grebe's nest was found in the same slough with 3 young and three eggs. Four young as large as the adults were nearby and this may have been a second nesting. A Nighthawk, rescued and kept by Hans Zell, for two weeks, has now been kept one week by Ed. Prins. It had a broken wing. A wet mixture of dried carrot, potato and calf heart, with an occasional hard-boiled egg yolk and grasshoppers, has kept him in good condition.--Edward Prins, reporter.

Strelitzer (Milwaukee) reports that Deusing has filmed the nesting colony of Great Blue Herons at Wind Lake and also found two pair of Brewer's Blackbirds in that county.

VERNON COUNTY--Scott reports that on the afternoon of June 8, while driving on highway 35 along the Mississippi river, he observed 2 Yellow-breasted Chats, a pair of Dickcissels, the Turkey Vulture, Orchard Oriole and Alder Flycatcher.

WAUKESHA COUNTY--Strelitzer (Milwaukee) reports that Deusing has photographed the nesting of the Blue-gray Gnat-catcher here, and that the Red-shouldered Hawk is nesting in the vicinity.

NOTES AND NEWS

MILWAUKEE BIRD CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS: At a recent meeting of the Milwaukee Bird Club, Clarence Jung was elected president and Carl Strelitzer was re-elected secretary.

AMERICAN EGRETS have again migrated into Wisconsin this summer. We have records from several southern counties to date.

Karl Kahmann of Hayward has reported that plans are being made for the organization of a bird club in Sawyer county. All interested parties in that region should contact him in this regard.

A STUDY OF WISCONSIN PRAIRIE CHICKEN AND SHARP-TAILED GROUSE, by F. N. Hamerstrom, Jr., a member of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology, (reprint from the WILSON BULLETIN) is the generous contribution of W. E. Scott of Madison, who has personally made them available out of his own pocket. Enough were bought so that all members of our society could have one. This was no small expense, and the members are fortunate in having such an editor on the staff.--N. R. B.

HARRY G. ANDERSON, member of the Kumlien Club, and now with the Illinois Natural History Survey, sends in a note by way of comparison: "There isn't much of notable difference between the summer birds of Urbana, Ill. and Madison, Wis. Lack of marshes naturally eliminates the presence of water birds. Birds that are scarce in Dane County, such as the Tufted Titmouse, Yellow-breasted Chat, Kentucky Warbler and Red-bellied Woodpecker are common here. In one woodlot I found 14 Tufted Titmice, some of which were young birds, while in another woodlot there were ten. This year a Bell's Vireo had a nest on the University of Illinois campus. To date (July 12) it is successfully raising a brood."

(continued from last page)

WAUSHARA COUNTY--Francis Hamerstrom reports a pair of Loons at Sand Lake this summer which may be breeding, although thus far the nest has not been discovered.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY--J. H. Evans finds an unusual abundance of nesting Crested Flycatchers in the city of Oshkosh this season. About 10 nests have been discovered.