



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## The passenger pigeon. Vol. III, No. 1 January 1941

Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, January 1941

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/E7VMCRO5KPRJT9A>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/InC/1.0/>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

# The Passenger Pigeon

TO ENCOURAGE STUDY OF WISCONSIN BIRDS

Vol. III

January, 1941

No. 1

## THE SPREAD OF THE CARDINAL THROUGH WISCONSIN

By HOWARD YOUNG, BRUCE STOLLBERG AND  
MURL DEUSING

Today, the Eastern Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis*) is no longer considered an uncommon bird in most of the southern counties of Wisconsin. In the southwestern counties along the Mississippi River it is almost abundant. We have data from 61 of the 71 counties in Wisconsin. Of these 61 counties 57 show records of the Cardinal within recent years and 25 have definite nesting records.

The Cardinal was once a rare straggler in Wisconsin. Dr. Hoy in 1852 stated that the Cardinal was a rare resident and that a few stragglers nested in Racine County. King in 1882 reported that the Cardinal occurred in Wisconsin only as a straggler at long and irregular intervals. The B. F. Goss egg collection in the Milwaukee Public Museum shows no definite nesting records for Wisconsin. Goss's egg collection from Wisconsin was made prior to 1893. Kumlien and Hollister in 1903 stated that the Cardinal was rare in Wisconsin and reported that two specimens were procured at an early day at Lake Koshkonong. Prior to 1900 there are no definite records for Cardinals north of Racine or Lake Koshkonong in Wisconsin.

### First Invasion

From the records available it appears that a small invasion of Cardinals took place about 1900. The first record for Milwaukee Co. was made at this time. Kumlien and Hollister (1903) quote Wm. J. Bennetts of Milwaukee as follows: "February 26, 1900, F. Kirchner brought me a male he had shot that morning . . . just west of the city. The same week two birds of this species were mounted by Mr. Bauer . . . taken near the ice houses on the Milwaukee River." Schorger's statement in *Birds of Dane County*, "At Potosi, the Cardinal was almost unknown previous to 1900.", suggests that the Cardinal appeared in Grant Co. during 1900. Dr. von Jarchow reports that his first record of the cardinal for Racine Co. is "about 1902". This record probably represents a part of the 1900 invasion. During the 1900 invasion, of the Cardinal appeared in the southeast and southwest corners of the state. The invasion ended without important results.

### Second Invasion

The next invasion of the Cardinal in Wisconsin centers about the years 1910-1912. Sherman's "Increase of the Cardinal in the Upper Mississippi Valley" (*Wilson Bulletin* Vol. 25) quotes Elma G. Glenn of Wyalusing (Grant Co.) as follows: "In November, 1906, Mr. H. W. Brown . . . observed one, a male. . . . The following February, (1907), my father found one. . . . Since that time they have become more common each year . . . during 1910-1912 several pairs were noticed." During the years 1908-1912 the Cardinal became established in Crawford Co. (Hammond). By 1914 they had spread to Lafayette Co. (Olson). In Milwaukee Co. a specimen was collected for the Milwaukee Public Museum in 1909, the first of the Museum's specimens taken in Wisconsin. S. R. Hartwell reports his first record for 1912 and Alvin Throne for "about 1913" in Milwaukee Co. The fact that a specimen was not collected for the Museum until 1909 suggests that the earlier invasion of the Cardinal in 1900 did not become permanent in Milwaukee Co.

The years 1910-1912 saw a spread of the Cardinal to many isolated points in Wisconsin. For Forest Co. Rasmussen says, "My mother claims to have seen them every year since 1910". During 1911 Cardinals appeared in Dunn Co. (Clark), in Green Lake Co. (Lowe), and

Monthly Bulletin of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology  
 Membership fee of \$1.00 includes 75 cents for subscription to THE  
 PASSENGER PIGEON.

Send membership applications and dues to the treasurer.

Manuscripts should be sent to the editor, except that bird field notes  
 and bird banding data go to respective editors of these departments.

Editor: (Office of Publication) W. E. Scott, Conservation Department,  
 State Office Bldg., Madison.

Assistant Editor: F. R. Zimmerman, Wisconsin Conservation Depart-  
 ment State Office Building, Madison.

Treasurer: J. Harwood Evans, 517 Jackson Dr., Oshkosh, Wis.

Field Note Dept. Editor: N. R. Barger, 132 Lathrop St., Madison, Wis.

Bird Bander's Dept. Editor: Harold C. Wilson, Ephraim, Wisconsin.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 4, 1940 at the Post Office at  
 Madison, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879.

*Affiliated with the Wisconsin Conservation League.*

in Lincoln Co. (Wisconsin Arbor & Bird Day Annual). It was first  
 seen in Iron Co., in 1912 (Rheume). Our reports from Dunn Co., For-  
 est Co., and Iron Co. indicate continuous residence of the Cardinal  
 in those counties since 1910-12: The 1910-12 invasion had a wide but  
 spotty spread in Wisconsin. It resulted in the permanent establish-  
 ment of the Cardinal in the southwestern section of the state along  
 the Mississippi and in three isolated locations in the northern part of  
 the state.

#### **Range Again Increases**

The next invasion of the Cardinals centers about the years 1919-  
 1920. These years saw a marked advance up the Mississippi River.  
 First record for Vernon Co. is 1918 (Morse), for Buffalo Co. 1919  
 (Giesen), for Pierce Co. 1920 (Graslie), and for Burnett Co. 1920 (Sim-  
 mons). These records show a rapid extension northward of the origi-  
 nal range in Crawford, Grant, and Lafayette Counties. The  
 Cardinal not only extended its range northward up the Mississippi  
 River but also eastward up the Wisconsin River to Sauk and Dane  
 Counties. The year 1916 marks the arrival of the Cardinal in Dane  
 Co. (Schorger) and in Sauk Co. (Nott). The following first records:  
 1917 (Ott), 1919 (Bird-Lore Christmas Census), 1921 (Millward), and  
 1922 (Post) for Dane Co. and 1921 (Gromme) for Sauk Co. show the  
 gradual spread and establishment of the Cardinal in these counties.  
 This invasion also gave Jefferson Co. its first Cardinal record in 1919  
 (Hawkins). Angie K. Main's note, "first seen 15 or more years ago"  
 indicates that the Cardinal became permanently established in Jef-  
 ferson Co. after this invasion. Mueller, Dolge, and Peasley saw their  
 first Cardinals in Milwaukee Co. during 1919.

That the Cardinal established itself, at least for a short time, in  
 Milwaukee Co. and even extended its range northward is indicated  
 by a 1923 record (Du Mez) in Milwaukee Co. and a 1922 record (Hart-  
 well) for Sheboygan Co. (1st record for that county). The year 1924  
 saw a further extension of the Cardinal northward with first records  
 coming from Waupaca Co. (Dayton) and Oconto Co. (Richter). The  
 1919-20 invasion resulted in a spread of the Cardinal up the Missis-  
 sippi-St. Croix Rivers as far north as Burnett Co. This same push  
 saw them advance up the Wisconsin River as far east as Sauk Co. and  
 Dane Co. and spread over into Jefferson Co. First records again ap-  
 pear for Milwaukee Co. indicating reestablishment of the Cardinal  
 there. A push to the northward into Sheboygan Co., Waupaca Co.,  
 and Oconto Co. ended the invasion. The Cardinal became perman-  
 ently established in Waupaca Co. and Oconto Co. during this inva-  
 sion but probably failed to do so in Sheboygan Co. and Milwaukee Co.

#### **More Permanent Spread**

The next invasion of the Cardinal came with the years 1927-28.  
 This invasion was most felt in the southeastern part of Wisconsin. The  
 spread through the southeastern counties is shown by the following  
 first records: Rock Co. 1926 (Bird-Lore Christmas Census), Walworth  
 Co. 1927 (Bird-Lore Christmas Census), Waukesha Co. 1927 (Perkins),  
 Milwaukee Co. 1928 (Hoffmann) (Deusing), and Ozaukee Co. 1929  
 (Bird-Lore Christmas Census). The year 1928 also saw first records  
 and permanent establishment for Manitowoc Co. (Sieker) and for  
 Outagamie Co. (Rogers). The further spread and increase of the Car-  
 dinal in Waukesha Co. and Milwaukee Co. is shown by these addi-

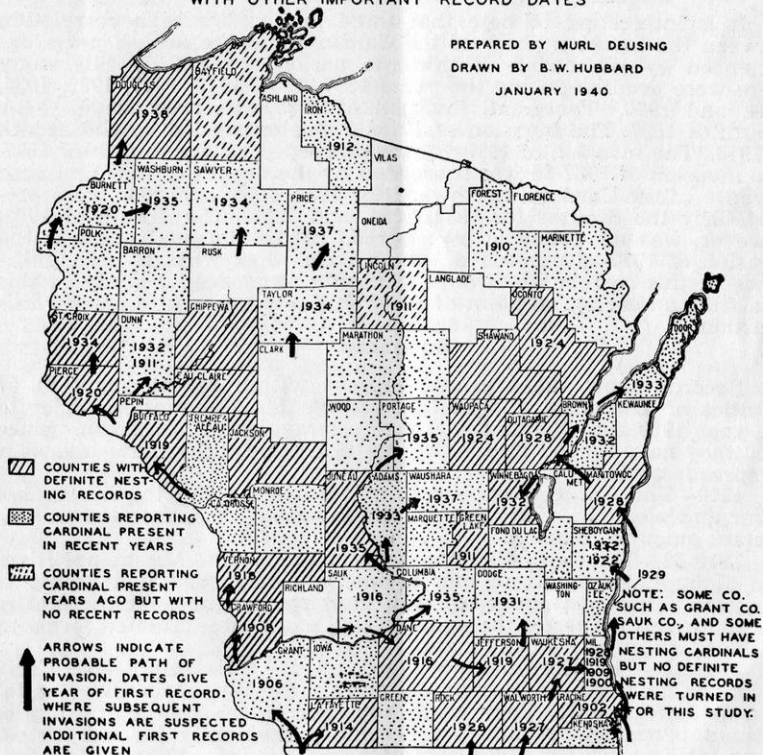
tional first records: For Milwaukee Co.—1930 (Schmidt) (Nunne-macher), 1931 (2nd specimen taken for the Museum in Milwaukee Co.) 1933 (Gromme), 1935 (Schaeffer), 1936 (Fox); For Waukesha Co.—1930 (Philip), 1931 (Rossman), and 1932 (Jones). During the 1927-28 invasion the Cardinal spread over the counties in the southeastern corner of the state and permanently established itself in Rock Co., Walworth Co., Waukesha Co., and Milwaukee Co. Further north Manitowoc Co. and Outagamie Co. were permanently occupied by the Cardinal during this invasion.

#### Recent Increase and Movement

The next invasion came during the years 1932-35. During this time Rock Co., Walworth Co., and Jefferson Co. saw further spread of these birds as indicated by additional first records for Rock Co.

### SPREAD OF THE CARDINAL IN WISCONSIN

WITH OTHER IMPORTANT RECORD DATES



1932 (Parker), for Walworth Co. 1933 (Elliott), and for Jefferson Co. 1934 (Bussewitz). A push northward from the southeastern counties is indicated by first records in Dodge Co. for the years 1931 (Snyder), 1932 (Babler), and 1935 (Bussewitz) and by an additional first record 1932 (Gromme) for Sheboygan Co. Further advance up the Wisconsin River is shown by the following first records: Columbia Co. 1935 (Miltimore), Adams Co. 1933 (Gromme), Juneau Co. 1935 (Gromme), and Portage Co. 1935 (Hornberg).

The Cardinal also spread over the Fox River—Green Bay region at this time as shown by the following first records: Winnebago Co. 1932 (Zaumeyer), Brown Co. 1932 (Kendall), and Door Co. 1933 (Wilson). Further spread and increase in these counties is indicated by these additional first records: Door Co. 1934 (Sister Martha), Brown Co., 1936 (Strehlow), and Winnebago Co. 1936 (Spoo) and 1937 (Evans). The northwest section of the state saw a further advance of the Cardinal during this invasion. The central part of Dunn Co. obtained its

first Cardinal record in 1932 (Johnson) St. Croix Co. (Gleiter) and Sawyer Co. (Urban) followed with 1934 records, and Washburn Co. with a 1935 record (Bohn). Further advances were made in 1938 when first records were obtained in Barron Co. (Conner) and in Douglas Co. (McNaughton). Taylor Co. also reported the Cardinal present in 1934 (Hosford) but they have not been seen there since that year. Cardinals were also heard in Price Co. in 1937 by Gromme.

The 1932-35 invasion advanced them on many fronts. They spread further in several of the counties in southeastern Wisconsin and spread to new counties to the north of these. It brought about an advance up the Wisconsin River and over the Fox River—Green Bay region from Winnebago Co. to Door Co. In the northwestern corner of the state it further advanced the Cardinal as far north as Douglas Co. Present reports indicate that most of these advances have become permanent.

#### Invasions Correlated With Drouth

It is interesting to note that there is a rather high correlation between the invasion years of the Cardinal and the drouth years experienced by Wisconsin. Within the period covered by this study there were drouths during the years 1897, 1901, 1910, 1917, 1930, 1933, 1934, and 1936. The small invasion of 1900 was preceded by the drouth of 1897. The invasion of 1910-12 was preceded by the drouth of 1910. The invasion of 1919-20 was preceded by the drouth of 1917. The invasion of 1932-35 was preceded by the drouth of 1930 and each advance of the Cardinal northward for 1934, 1935, and 1938 were preceded by the drouths for 1933, 1934, and 1936. The drouth of 1901, however, was not followed by a spread of the Cardinal nor was the invasion of 1927-28 preceded by a drouth. Just what is the significance of this correlation if any? A further and deeper study of this bird from an ecological point of view will be necessary to answer this question.

#### Summary

Records show the Cardinal present within recent years in 57 counties of Wisconsin and nesting records for 25 counties. Prior to the year 1900 the Cardinal was a rare straggler in Wisconsin. Since 1900 they have moved into Wisconsin in a series of definite invasions or spreads as follows:

**1900**—The Cardinal appeared in Wisconsin along the Mississippi River and along Lake Michigan. The invasion was small and no important gains were made.

**1910-12**—The Cardinal again appeared along the Mississippi River and along Lake Michigan and at many widely separated points in the state. This invasion resulted in their permanent establishment in the southwest corner of the state as well as in three isolated locations in the northern part of the state.

**1919-20**—The Cardinal advanced up the Mississippi—St. Croix Rivers as far north as Burnett Co. and up the Wisconsin River as far east as Jefferson Co. They again appeared in the southeast counties without permanent results but became permanently located further north in Waupaca Co. and Oconto Co.

**1927-28**—The Cardinal permanently established itself in southeastern Wisconsin as well as further north in Manitowoc Co. and Outagamie Co.

**1932-35**—The Cardinal made further advances in the southeast counties, spread over the Fox River—Green Bay region, advanced up the Wisconsin River to Portage Co., and spread over the northwest counties.

A rather high correlation between the spread of the Cardinal and the drouths of Wisconsin has been noted. Drouth years generally precede the invasions of these birds by a year or two.

This study of the spread of the Cardinal is based largely upon 124 sight records sent in by cooperators from all parts of the state. From 185 Bird-Lore Christmas Censuses and from the Wisconsin ornithological bibliography both positive and negative data was gleaned. To our cooperators who made this study possible we wish to extend our sincere thanks.

By N. R. BARGER, Editor

(Kindly send field notes to N. R. Barger, 132 Lathrop St., Madison, Wisconsin, at the end of each month. Use A. O. U. order.)

Two unusual discoveries were made in the finding of six Double-crested Cormorants, Dec. 2, at the mouth of the Fox river by Kendall; and of a Great Blue Heron, Dec. 16, along a spring-fed wooded stream near Nekoosa, Wood County by Grange. Both species were attracted by the open water where they were found, so it will be interesting to see whether they will remain all winter. A similar late date was secured for the Bittern, Nov. 10 at Madison by Robbins. Swans lingered in Oconto County until Dec. 12, when Richter noted the last of a flock of twenty-two.

Canada Geese remained until Dec. 29 at Green Bay, where Strehlow counted 5; and in Columbia County, where Buss counted 29. Ed Paulson reports a European Widgeon shot Nov. 30 by his brother in Green Bay. There are but few state records for this species. A Canvasback, brought to the Prins Bros. Dec. 6 in a weak and sick condition has now progressed well enough to eat meat from the hand. Strehlow reports sizeable flocks of American Mergansers in Green Bay Dec. 29.

#### A Golden Eagle In Dane County

On Dec. 23 a farmer in the Town of Westport, Dane County, shot an eagle taking his chickens. It was identified as a Golden Eagle and is now being mounted for the museum of the Conservation Dept. A Sparrow Hawk was reported by Anthes, Dec. 29 at Waukesha.

Scott has found Ruffed Grouse in another part of Dane County. Jim Wildner and Therman Deerwester report fair numbers in Eau Claire County. Richter counted 18 Prairie Chicken in Oconto County, Dec. 10. Warden Koppenhaver reports a few in Dane County, Dec. 8. Grange has noted a great falling off in numbers of Bobwhite in Wood County this winter. A Wilson's Snipe was found at Racine, Dec. 14 by Hans Zell; and another at Blue Mounds, Dec. 29 by Mrs. F. R. Jones.

E. A. Becker saw a Mourning Dove at Elkhart Lake daily from Dec. 8 to 15. The only record we have received of the Snowy Owl this season now comes from Green Bay, where Mickey Hussong saw one, Dec. 14. Practically all reporters mentioned Flickers wintering this year, and in numbers. The Red-bellied Woodpecker has now reached Fond du Lac County, where Mr. and Mrs. Damsteegt saw one, Dec. 23. Miss Morse has them at her feeding station in Viroqua. Wilson has found an exceptional number of Red-headed Woodpeckers in Door County this winter. Strehlow of Green Bay also reports a few but they certainly have been scarce in the southern part of the state this winter. A Sapsucker remained in Madison until Dec. 8 (Barger and Robbins). Canada Jays and Ravens were seen near Eagle River, Dec. 7 by Evans.

#### Chickadees Scarce in Some Localities

Wildner of Superior, Prins of Racine, and others have noticed a drop in numbers of Chickadees this winter. This has hardly been the case in the middle sections and southwest, where they have been plentiful. Bob Rassmussen reports a Tufted Titmouse for the Racine Dec. 27; The Red-breasted Nuthatch is wintering as far north as Langlade County (Elder) and at Green Bay (Strehlow).

#### A Catbird Record

Hans Zell of Racine notes a Catbird still there Dec. 1. This is an unusual record. Robins have been reported in all sections, but sparingly. A little more unusual is the Bluebird record of Dec. 22 in Dane County; and also in Sauk County earlier in December, where Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Neis saw a small number. Golden-crowned Kinglets have all but disappeared this winter according to records received. Evans saw a flock of 30 near Eagle River, Dec. 7. The only Northern Shrike records were one individual at the following places: Ladysmith (Feeny); Green Bay (Strehlow); Milwaukee (Vallier) and Madison (Barger).

Mrs. Jacobson reports a Meadowlark at Madison, Dec. 2; and Thompson, one at Riley early in December. Otherwise Meadowlarks have not appeared to be up to their usual numbers in winter. Blackbirds have shared the same fate, the only records being: one Red-winged Blackbird, Dec. 21 at Racine by Geo. Prins; One Rusty Black-

bird, Dec. 7 by the same observer; and two or three Bronzed Grackles at Green Bay from Dec. 19 to 27 by Strehlow.

Grange finds the Cardinal on the increase in Wood County. Rich-ter contributes the only December record of the Evening Grosbeak, Dec. 26 in Oconto County. Mrs. H. I. Steffa, of Fox Lake, states that a flock of Purple Finches exhausted the supply of seeds on a Hop Hornbeam, but were content to eat hickory nut meats and canary bird seed. Redpolls have been widely distributed in the state this winter at places too numerous to mention. Elmer A. Becker reports a Song Sparrow at Elkhart Lake, Dec. 25; a few records of Lapland Longspurs have been made in Dane County; and Snow Buntings are well scattered in the state this year.

### Permanent and Winter Bird Residents of Dane County and Vicinity

By HARRY G. ANDERSON, Jr., Biologist  
*Illinois Natural History Survey*

Ornithology is gradually becoming one of the foremost outdoor hobbies. The country is dotted with local and national bird clubs all of which are gathering a wealth of knowledge about our avian host. These clubs are composed of two and possibly three classes of students: (1) those who study birds for their aesthetic value, (2) those who are interested in knowing the different species and something about the life cycle, and (3) those who conduct scientific research in the ornithological field. This paper attempts to concentrate its information on bird lists and studying hints primarily for the first two classes.

Methods of bird study are numerous, some good and some very haphazard. It is fair to assume that a large number of bird followers do not have a planned procedure for pursuing their hobby. This, however, is no reflection upon that individual's methods of making a study where virgin territory is studied. In most localities, there is no accessible list of birds to serve as a guide for the given region.

Through field trips and contacts with all types of bird students for the past fifteen years (Ed. Note: Mr. Anderson studied birds intensively for over ten years in the Madison region), the writer has noticed that many go into the field without knowing what birds are present. When one goes afield just to see birds as they cross his path, he misses a large number of others also present. To really go birding is to know what birds can be seen at different intervals throughout the year, such as those in a wooded section, a marsh, in open water, swamp, field, or farm land.

Such information can be obtained only through diligent observation in a given locale year in and year out. Then this in turn should be presented to the public by some medium such as bulletins, notes, or short papers in nature publications. It is with this thought in mind that the following terms and lists are submitted as a useful guide on your field trips within the next two months.

Two groups of birds are present throughout the cold months of the year in southern Wisconsin. These may be categorized as "Permanent Residents" and "Winter Residents". The term "permanent" indicates a particular species which is present the year round. It does not mean that the same bird is present, as there is a general shift of most species north and south, but the species itself is present for 365 days. A "winter resident" indicates that a species is a visitor to southern Wisconsin only during the winter months. However, this last group may be further sub-divided depending upon climatic conditions prevailing in any one year: (1) boreal visitors from the north which are pushed southward because of heavy snows and severe cold weather, (2) summer residents which linger over, due to a very mild winter, and (3) those birds which breed in the north but only migrate as far south as the food problem dictates.

#### Permanent Residents

(Bird)	(Habitat)
1. Red-tailed Hawk	1. Agricultural lands.
2. Ruffed Grouse	2. Woods.
3. Prairie Chicken	3. High marsh and prairie.

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4. Quail                    | 4. Brush bordered fields and marsh. |
| 5. Ring-necked Pheasant     | 5. Brush bordered fields and marsh. |
| 6. Mutant Pheasant          | 6. Brush bordered fields and marsh. |
| 7. Barn Owl                 | 7. Rock ledges, farm buildings.     |
| 8. Screech Owl              | 8. Small wood lots.                 |
| 9. Great Horned Owl         | 9. Woods.                           |
| 10. Barred Owl              | 10. Woods of bottomlands.           |
| 11. Long-eared Owl          | 11. Small thickets and conifers.    |
| 12. Short-eared Owl         | 12. Open fields and prairies.       |
| 13. Pileated Woodpecker     | 13. Undisturbed bottomlands.        |
| 14. Red-bellied Woodpecker  | 14. Woods and bottomland.           |
| 15. Red-headed Woodpecker   | 15. Wood lots.                      |
| 16. Hairy Woodpecker        | 16. Wooded sections.                |
| 17. Downy Woodpecker        | 17. Wooded sections.                |
| 18. Blue Jay                | 18. Most anywhere.                  |
| 19. Crow                    | 19. Most anywhere.                  |
| 20. Tufted Titmouse         | 20. Wood lots and bottomland.       |
| 21. Black-capped Chickadee  | 21. Almost anywhere.                |
| 22. White-breasted Nuthatch | 22. Vicinity of trees.              |
| 23. Starling                | 23. Almost anywhere.                |
| 24. Cardinal                | 24. Almost anywhere.                |
| 25. English Sparrow         | 25. Almost anywhere.                |
| 26. American Goldfinch      | 26. Open fields and bogs.           |

**Common Winter Visitors**

- | (Bird)                 | (Habitat)                            |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Rough-legged Hawk   | 1. Agricultural lands.               |
| 2. Brown Creeper       | 2. Woods.                            |
| 3. Slate-colored Junco | 3. Brush, woods, marshes.            |
| 4. Tree Sparrow        | 4. Brush, woods, marshes.            |
| 5. Prairie Horned Lark | 5. Open fields (plowed and unplowed) |

**Irregular Winter Visitors\***

- | (Bird)                     | (Habitat)                        |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Goshawk                 | 1. Woods and bottomland.         |
| 2. Kriders Hawk            | 2. Agricultural land.            |
| 3. Bald Eagle              | 3. River regions.                |
| 4. Snowy Owl               | 4. Woods and bottomland.         |
| 5. Northern Horned Lark    | 5. Prairie and fields.           |
| 6. Bohemian Waxwing        | 6. Open woods and conifers.      |
| 7. Northern Shrike         | 7. Hedgerows and thickets.       |
| 8. Winter Wren             | 8. Wood borders and marsh.       |
| 9. Golden-crowned Kinglet  | 9. Thickets and wood lots.       |
| 10. Purple Finch           | 10. Conifers and open woods.     |
| 11. Evening Grosbeak       | 11. Conifer thickets.            |
| 12. Pine Grosbeak          | 12. Conifer thickets.            |
| 13. Redpoll                | 13. Thickets, conifers and bogs. |
| 14. Pine Siskin            | 14. Thickets, conifers and bogs. |
| 15. American Crossbill     | 15. Conifers.                    |
| 16. White-winged Crossbill | 16. Conifers.                    |
| 17. Snow Bunting           | 17. Prairie and field.           |
| 18. Lapland Longspur       | 18. Prairie and field.           |

\*includes rare boreal birds but excludes any birds that summer here.

These lists are not strictly all-inclusive inasmuch as other birds such as the Marsh Hawk, Coopers Hawk, Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Song Sparrow, Meadowlark and also ducks may be occasionally seen. The majority of these birds are summer residents, normally arriving at the time of the first spring migration, but due to one or more factors, a few individuals do tend to winter here.

With these lists in mind, one should be able to observe 30 to 50 species of birds in January and the early part of February. Be sure to know what birds should be present and then seek them out.

**CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS 1940**

EDITED BY N. R. BARGER, MADISON, WIS.

More enthusiasm was shown for the annual winter census in Wisconsin this year than last. Some reports sent in were not taken according to the rules, but we have included these for completeness, and with the hope that next year all census takers will observe the rules. All known local societies in the state are represented in the



sixteen reports. The largest count this year (51 species) was made at Madison; however, seventy-five species were listed by all groups combined. Interesting features were: (1) An abundance of Flickers; (2) A scarcity of Tree Sparrows and Juncos; (3) But six Meadowlarks; (4) The variety of Ducks.

**APPLETON.** (City parks, streets, river-front and thickets, fields, lake front, willow, tamarack and cedar swamp, alder thickets and hardwoods)—Dec. 26; 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Overcast; ground bare in places; no wind; temp. 33 to 40 to 35. Five observers in four parties. Total party miles, 145 (125 by car, 20 afoot); total party hours, 13 (3½ by car, 10 afoot). Mallard, 1; Black Duck, 26; Scaup, 20; Golden-eye, 370; American Merganser, 375; Herring Gull, 380; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Blue Jay, 19; Crow, 8; Chickadee, 25; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Brown Creeper, 18; Starling, 55; English Sparrow, 400; Purple Finch, 1; Goldfinch, 37. Total, 19 species, 1757 individuals.—Mrs. W. E. Rogers, Kay T. Rogers, Dexter Wolfe, Ben Seaborne, Mrs. H. L. Playman.

**EPHRAIM.** Golden-eye; Ruffed Grouse (numerous); Herring Gull; Pileated Woodpecker; Red-headed Woodpecker (numerous); Hairy Woodpecker; Downy Woodpecker; Blue Jay; Chickadee; White-breasted Nuthatch; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Starling; English Sparrow; Junco; Tree Sparrow. Total 15 species.—H. C. Wilson.

**GREEN BAY.** (City parks, cemeteries and surrounding country, woods, swamps, fields and bay shore)—Dec. 29; 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. Cloudy; very light snow; 12 mile north wind; temp. 31 at start, 31 at return. Seventeen observers working in four parties. Total party hours afield, 18 (13 afoot, 5 by car); total party miles, 103 (20 afoot, 88 by car). Canada Goose, 5; American Golden-eye, 300; American Merganser, 180; Ruffed Grouse, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 12; Herring Gull, 93; Red-headed Woodpecker, 4; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 49; Crow, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 41; White-breasted Nuthatch, 20; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Brown Creeper, 3; Robin, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet 4; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 75; English Sparrow, 253; Purple Finch, 5; Redpoll, 13; Goldfinch, 111. Total, 24 species, 1193 individuals.—Donald Liebmann, Edwin D. Cleary, Winfred Fonder, Mrs. A. Weber, Mrs. F. B. Garrett, Clara Hussong, Ed. Paulson, Carl Paulson, Mrs. Ed. O. Paulson, V. Sue Miller, Ethelyn Wenzlaff, Elmer W. Strehlow, Elred J. Wetli, John Holterman, Chester Krawczyk, Dorothy C. Ford (members Green Bay Bird Club).

**LAKE GENEVA AND TURTLE CREEK.** Dec. 23. Cloudy and foggy; temp. 33. About thirty miles covered both by car and on foot. Five hours. Canada Goose, 3000; Mallard and Black Duck, 10,000; Old Squaw, 1; American Merganser, 150; Golden-eye, 1,500; Coot, 30; Flicker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 200; Chickadee, 1. Total, 12 species, about 14,888 individuals.—F. R. Zimmerman.

**MADISON.** (University Drive to Eagle Heights)—Dec. 29; 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Overcast; ground nearly bare; northeast wind; temp. slightly above freezing. About six miles on foot. Mallard, 22; Black Duck, 1; Golden-eye, 1; Bob-white, 8; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Herring Gull, 7; Great Horned Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Prairie Horned Lark, 4; Blue Jay, 22; Crow, 7; Chickadee, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 6; Starling, 20; Cardinal, 3; Junco, 45; Tree Sparrow, 10. Total, 21 species, 175 individuals.—Harry G. Anderson

**MADISON.** (Lake Waubesa, Arboretum, south and west shore of Lake Mendota, and woodlands near Pine Bluff)—Dec. 22; 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fair; three inches of snow with southern slopes partly bare; temp. 29 at start, 35 at return. Twenty observers working in five parties. Total party hours afield, 40 (36 afoot, 4 by car); total party miles, 153 (43 afoot, 110 by car). Mallard, 1250; Black Duck, 242; Gadwall, 9; Green-winged Teal, 3; Ring-necked Duck, 5; Lesser Scaup, 150; Golden-eye, 66; Hooded Merganser, 3; American Merganser, 5; Red-breasted Merganser, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Bobwhite, 39; Ring-necked Pheasant, 184; Coot, 6; Wilson's Snipe, 1; Herring Gull, 30; Mourning Dove, 1; Great Horned Owl, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 18; Downy

Woodpecker, 46; Northern Horned Lark, 6; Prairie Horned Lark, 1; Blue Jay, 100; Crow, 86; Chickadee, 100; White-breasted Nuthatch, 60; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown Creeper, 13; Robin, 2; Bluebird, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Cedar Waxwing, 7; Starling, 275; English Sparrow, 1800; Cardinal, 21; Purple Finch, 4; Redpoll, 17; Pine Siskin, 3; Goldfinch, 92; Junco, 41; Tree Sparrow, 14; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1; Lapland Longspur, 1; Snow Bunting, 2. Total, 51 species, 4728 individuals.—Bob Barnath, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Bob Dixon, Bill Elder, Kathryn Hart, Lee Haskin, Ellen Hoffman, Bill Hunt, Arnold Jackson, Jr., Bob Kendall, Dave Kendall, Carl Leopold, Nina Leopold, Jack Marks, Arped Masley, Sam Robbins, Ruth Stillman, Dan Thompson, Mrs. R. A. Walker (members Madison Bird Club).

**MADISON.** (around Lake Mendota on foot, excluding area within Madison city limits)—Dec. 24; 7:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Overcast with fog; four inches snow; little wind; temp. 34 to 36. Observers together. Distance walked, 20 miles. Mallard, 50; Lesser Scaup, 1; Golden-eye, 12; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Bob-white, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 30; Coot, 2; Herring Gull, 10; Ring-billed Gull, 19; Mourning Dove, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Flicker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 31; Blue Jay, 26; Crow, 40; Chickadee, 60; White-breasted Nuthatch, 15; Brown Creeper, 8; Starling, 300; English Sparrow, 500; Eastern Meadowlark, 1; Cardinal, 21; Pine Siskin, 21; Junco, 12; Tree Sparrow, 5. Total, 26 species, about 1177 individuals.—Arnold Jackson, Jr., N. R. Barger.

**MAZOMANIE.** Dec. 29. Cloudy; remaining snow; north wind; temp. 30. One and half hours by car. Golden-eye, 7; American Merganser, 21; Bald Eagle, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Bob-white, 11; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Starling, 2. Total, 9 species, 48 individuals.—W. E. Scott.

**MILWAUKEE.** (Jacobus Park, Milwaukee lake front, Wind Lake Swamp)—Dec. 29. Cloudy; ground covered with snow; temp. 36. Mallard, 100; Black Duck, 6; Green-winged Teal, 4; Shoveller, 2; Lesser Scaup, 50; Golden-eye, 20; Old Squaw, 10; Hooded Merganser, 2; American Merganser, 100; Red-breasted Merganser, 14; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 8; Herring Gull, 400; Ring-billed Gull, 50; Flicker, 5; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 6; Chickadee, 10; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 50; English Sparrow, 60; Junco, 12; Tree Sparrow, 10. Total, 24 species, 924 individuals. Murl Deusing, Peter Stieb, Carl Kinzel, John Schaeffer (Museum public hike, 35 in attendance).

**MILWAUKEE.** (So. Milwaukee, lake shore, Edgewood, Juneau Park down to Seadrome and Cedarburg Swamp)—Dec. 22; 7:30 A. M. Clear to cloudy; temp. 37 to 32. About 10 miles on foot. Canada Goose, 3; Mallard, 75; Black Duck, 35; Gadwall, 2; Pintail, 12; Green-winged Teal, 4; Shoveller, 8; Lesser Scaup, 50; Golden-eye, 25; Bufflehead, 10; Old Squaw, 4; American Merganser, 12; Red-breasted Merganser, 6; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hungarian Partridge, 4; Ring-necked Pheasant, 30; Herring Gull, 200; Ring-billed Gull, 150; Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 5. Crow, 6; Chickadee, 15; Robin, 2; Starling; English Sparrow; Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 5. Total, 30 species, about 675 individuals.—Walter Mueller.

**MILWAUKEE.** (Nearly all suitable places were covered in this survey)—Dec. 22; 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. Observers in four groups. Total hours afoot, 9 for all groups. Canada Goose, 3; Mallard, 132; Black Duck, 39; Gadwall, 2; Baldpate, 2; Pintail, 10; Green-winged Teal, 4; Shoveller, 8; Greater Scaup, 176; Lesser Scaup, 51; Golden-eye, 32; Bufflehead, 5; Old Squaw, 11; American Merganser, 15; Red-breasted Merganser, 13; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Hungarian Partridge, 51; Ring-necked Pheasant, 28; Herring Gull, 657; Ring-billed Gull, 433; Short-eared Owl, 8; Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Prairie Horned Lark, 1; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 37; Chickadee, 35; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Robin, 2; Starling, 611; English Sparrow, 531; Meadowlark, 5; Goldfinch, 15; Slate-colored Junco, 43; Tree Sparrow, 7; Song Sparrow, 1; Snow Bunting, 300. Total, 41 species, about 3294 individuals.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Vallier, Walter Mueller, Earl Loyster, John Schaefer, Ray Ross, Jack Malone, Ross Lanza, Gerald Peters, Robert Nero, Donald Janis, Robert Nemo, Herbert Mertes, David Daily, Curtis Zeidelhack, Kurt Humphrey, Donald Setum.

**MT. HOREB, BLUE MOUNDS, MAZOMANIE AND BLACK EARTH.** Dec. 22; Clear; ground covered with snow; no wind; temp. 40 to 36 to 32. Two and one half hours afield. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 3; Chickadee, 18; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Starling, 1; Cardinal, 2; Goldfinch, 22; Junco, 1; Tree Sparrow, 9. Total, 16 species, about 70 individuals.—W. E. Scott.

**RACINE.** (Same area as last year)—Dec. 28; 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Overcast; ground muddy; westerly wind; temp. 36 at start, 38 at return. Observers in groups as follows: Group I, 2 observers; 9 miles by car, 12 afoot; 9 hours. Group II, 3 observers; 2 miles by car, 12 afoot; 10 hours. Group III, 2 observers; 15 miles by car, 5 afoot; 7 hours. Total miles by car, 26; afoot, 29; hours 26. Canada Goose, 1; Golden-eye, 191; Buffle-head, 56; Old Squaw, 28; American Merganser, 51; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Pheasant, 16; Herring Gull, 1078; Ring-billed Gull, 46; Mourning Dove, 11; Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 22; Crow, 30; Chickadee, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Starling, 133; English Sparrow, 78; Cardinal, 8; Purple Finch, 3; Redpoll, 2; Pine Siskin, 13; Goldfinch, 3; Junco, 61; Tree Sparrow, 20; Song Sparrow, 3. Total, 27 species, about 1,879 individuals.—Edward Prins, Elmer Hanson, George Prins, Bob Rasmussen, Hans Zell, Walter Nelson (members of the Hoy Nature Club).

**SAUK CITY.** (Honey Creek, Cactus Bluff and Ferry Bluff)—Dec. 25; 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. Overcast; four inches snow; temp. 44. Observers together. Three miles afoot. American Merganser, 18; Bald Eagle, 2; Duck Hawk, 1; Herring Gull, 5; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 6; Chickadee, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Brown Creeper, 1; English Sparrow, 50; Cardinal, 1; Purple Finch, 1; Goldfinch, 15; Tree Sparrow, 4. Total, 18 species, about 140 individuals.—Mrs. F. R. Jones, Sam Robbins.

**WATERTOWN.** (Mashkigi Wateg swamps south of Watertown, Rock River from Pipersville to Watertown to Hahn's Lake; Faville's Grove Game Area; Rock Lake; about 2 miles of open water was present on the river).—Dec. 27; 7:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Cloudy; a little snow on the ground; light north wind; temp. 36 at start, 34 at return. Observers in groups as follows: Party I, 1 observer, 2 hours, 3 miles; Party II, 1 observer, 2 hours, 4 miles; Party III, 2 observers, 7 hours, 13 miles afoot, 3 miles by car; Party IV, 1 observer, 8½ hours, 17 miles, Party V, 1 observer, 7½ hours, 12 miles; Party VI, 1 observer, 6 hours, 11 miles; Party VII, 1 observer, 5 miles, 3 hours. Total miles afoot, 65; total hours afoot, 36. Mallard, 2; Black Duck, 1; Ring-necked Duck, 2; American Golden-eye, 48; Red-tailed Hawk, 8; American Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Hungarian Partridge, 31 (4 coveys); Bob-white, 24 (2 coveys); Pheasant, 70; Herring Gull, 22; Mourning Dove, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Flicker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 18; Downy Woodpecker, 26; Horned Lark, 11; Blue Jay, 24; Crow, 85; Black-capped Chickadee, 117; White-breasted Nuthatch, 37; Brown Creeper, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Starling, 25; English Sparrow, 572 (est.) Purple Finch, 6; Common Redpoll, 5; Slate-colored Junco, 7; Tree Sparrow, 42; Song Sparrow, 4; Lapland Longspur, 28. Total, 34 species, approximately 1135 individuals.—Alfred Fisher, Glen Niere, Oliver Owen, Clarence Schoenfeldt, Alfred Wallner, E. E. Bussewitz.

**WAUKESHA.** Ring-necked Pheasant, 6; Herring Gull, 2; Flicker, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 200; Chickadee, 30; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 25; English Sparrow, 100; Goldfinch, 12; Junco, 8; Tree Sparrow, 250. Total, 15 species, about 646 individuals.—V. P. Batha, V. C. Rossman.

#### BY THE WAYSIDE

Conservation Warden Andrew Sampson reports the observation of about 50 Prairie Chickens in the Belleville (Dane and Green Counties) Marsh during the pheasant season which began on Nov. 23. He states that he believes they are on the increase there.

Shortly after the Armistice Day Storm (Nov. 11), Conservation

Department personnel under the supervision of Bert Barger and Ralph Conway salvaged 627 Coot, 3 Canvasbacks, 4 Pied-billed Grebes, 1 Common Loon, 1 Red-breasted Merganser, 1 Ring-necked Duck and 2 Lesser Scaup from Crystal and Spring Lakes in Dane County and from Lake Puckaway in Green Lake County. The birds were frozen in the ice which had formed quickly and a number of the Coot were dead. About 230 of the Coot and one Scaup came from Dane County and the remainder from Puckaway. As the waterfowl season was still open, it is understandable that more ducks may have been frozen in but salvaged by hunters, as there were indications of such activity. A number of the Coots were dead when found, but most of them, along with the ducks, were given special care at the State Game Farm and were released after recovery, although some of the ducks were kept alive for exhibit purposes at the farm. It is impossible to estimate the loss of waterfowl during this storm period, but many more may have been killed by the unseasonable weather. In this regard it is of interest to note that Scott and Zimmerman found a female Ruddy Duck in a small pond in Columbia County on November 25 unable to fly because a large ice ball (as large as a tennis ball) had formed on its tail. The bird did not live in spite of the special treatment it received.

Anton Novy reports a Barn Owl seen near Kiel, Manitowoc County, on November 10.

B. W. Hubbard reports the observation of 15 Cedar Waxwings near Pardeeville, Columbia County, on Nov. 30.

Wallace Grange records another result of the Armistice Day Storm in the starvation of Bob-white Quail in Wood County. He states that on Nov. 12-14 Warden Skilling found 3 young birds of a covey in Cary Township so weak they could not fly, and that they died very soon after being found. A later investigation discovered 3 more birds dead, and it is believed that all the young birds of this covey were lost. Grange states that winter feeding alone is not necessarily enough to save all of these birds, but that the basic environment must be improved in natural food and cover if they are to be expected to survive such severe weather.

Robbins reports seeing a Field Sparrow on Nov. 10, Red Crossbill on Nov. 8-10 and Myrtle Warbler on Nov. 8 in the Madison Region.

Mason recorded a Tufted Titmouse at Milwaukee on Oct. 13.

Vallier of Milwaukee has been watching the activity of a group of Short-eared Owls just north of the Milwaukee City Limits ever since Nov. 23. He found a group of 6 birds on that date and this has now increased to 21 on Jan. 5. He plans to report his observations in more detail later.

Harold C. Wilson of Ephraim sends in the following notes of special interest:

**Northern Shrike**—Walking thru a foot of snow on December 4th I came upon a Northern Shrike in a tangle of dead dogwood. When I noticed it held a dark object, I yelled, clapped my hands, and ran toward the bird. Startled, the shrike dropped its prey, which proved to be a newly killed English sparrow. All of the head and nape feathers had been plucked.

After remaining quiet for a few moments, the shrike returned. By standing motionless and offering the sparrow with outstretched arm to its killer, I was finally rewarded by having the shrike dive down from the limb above and grasp the bird from my hand as it sped past.

**Cormorants**—Early in October while fishing at Death's Door, the end of the peninsula, I observed two Double Crested Cormorants, the first I had ever seen in Door County. They stood on top of pound net stakes and allowed me to row very close to them before they became alarmed.

One took off quite well but the other fell into the water. The use of both wings and feet aided in a hasty departure. The birds returned later, only to fly away every time I drew near.

Several fishermen reported they were bothered greatly by these "new" birds. They claimed that after the cormorants appeared in late summer no fish were caught in the pound nets. Where catches of several hundred pounds of fish had been made, lifts dropped to 15 or 20 pounds. In desperation scare-crows were nailed onto the net stakes to frighten the cormorants. Good lifts resulted.

The Annual Meeting of The Wisconsin Society of Ornithology will be held at the Hotel Racine, Racine, Wisconsin, on April 5 and 6, beginning with a noon luncheon of the Executive Committee on Saturday. The business session and presentation of papers will begin at 2:00 P. M. and the evening banquet at 7:30 P. M. with colored bird movies the feature attraction. Sunday morning will be open for church or a bird field trip and the afternoon presentation of papers will begin at 2:00. The meeting is scheduled to end at 4:00 P. M. Sunday to allow traveling time for those who come from points throughout the state. Cards announcing further details and requesting cooperation in the exhibiting of specimens, pictures or paintings, or the presentation of papers, will be sent out soon. Anyone wishing further details should contact Dr. B. L. von Jarchow at 1601 Washington Avenue, Racine.

Harold C. Wilson, editor of the Bird Banding Department, sends in the following announcements:

"Dr. B. L. von Jarchow, of Racine, has requested me to arrange for an exhibit of traps, photographs, maps, charts, and other material or displays on bird banding in connection with our annual meeting. Will all banders please send me their suggestions just as soon as possible, and state what they are willing to exhibit? Let's make every wish that they also possessed a banding permit.

"Now is the time to submit our annual banding reports to the Conservation Department. I feel certain that every bander will discover at least one interesting note for our bird banding department. It is a most excellent way to show the value of banding to our Wisconsin ornithologists who still look upon this work as a hobby with but little scientific value."

Another specimen of the Passenger Pigeon has been found in the possession of a Madison party. The bird is a small male in good color, but was collected when in a partial moult and has been slightly damaged. No record data is available on this specimen except the name of the previous owner.

The record of a Surf Scoter taken by Clarence Searls in Burnett County on Oct. 29, 1940, should be corrected to show that it was taken on Scovil's Lake in Washburn County. (Refer to page 124, Vol. II, No. 11).

Fred Hamerstrom will be leaving Wisconsin sometime in January to take up a new position at the George Reserve near Ann Arbor, Michigan. This wildlife area is a field study unit supervised by the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Hamerstrom will return to Wisconsin now and then to continue their Prairie Chicken studies, and Oswald Mattson will supervise their work in their absence.

S. Paul Jones, 509 West Avenue, North, Waukesha, is making a special study of the Duck Hawk in Wisconsin and would appreciate the assistance of all members in furnishing any records or notes they may have.

The index to Volume II (1940) being distributed as a supplement to this issue was prepared by Mrs. N. R. Barger of Madison. The Society is indebted to her for this excellent assistance.

**NEW MEMBERS**—Miss Edna V. Beitler, 612 St. Clair St., Manitowoc; Glenn S. Niere, Rt. 2, Box 24, Watertown; Mrs. Henry J. Anderson, 317 West Ave., Racine; Mrs. E. R. Durgin, 1815 Park Ave., Racine; John R. Schmidt, 404 E. Main St., Plymouth; Crandon Public Library, Crandon; Prof. George Wagner, 73 Biology Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison; Alvin M. Peterson, Onalaska; Mrs. Albert Jensen, 1616 Wisconsin Ave., Racine; Robert Feldman, 2009 E. Beverly Rd., Milwaukee; Warren Dettmann, 3404 N. 39th St., Milwaukee; Oliver F. Eimermann, 927 W. Clarke St., Milwaukee; Edward H. Moeran, 541 Bronx River Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.; Lee P. Steven, 1904 N. 33rd St., Milwaukee; Oswald Mattson, Plainfield; Miles D. Pirnie, W. K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary, Battle Creek, Michigan.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS**—Ralph Hopkins to care of Ranger Station, Hayward; William Urban to Schofield; E. J. Abrahamson to 279 Jackson Drive, Oshkosh.