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THE PASSENGER PIGEON

FOR VICTORY

TO ENCOURAGE STUDY OF WISCONSIN BIRDS

VOL. IV

January, 1943

No. 4

(Old Series, Vol. IV, October, November, December, 1942, Nos. 10, 11, 12)

SUMMER BIRDS OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

BY HARTLEY H. T. JACKSON

Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

(*Cont. Part 6*)

***Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*. EASTERN BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE.** Chickadees were only moderately common at most localities, though they seemed to be more plentiful in the vicinity of Mellen, and at Solon Springs and Connors Lake, than elsewhere. On the Apostle Islands, they appeared to be more common in September, 1919, than in



The slough at Outer Island, Sept. 16, 1919. A favorite habitat for many species of birds. Photo by Sheldon.

July of the same year, probably increased by a few migrants and the young of the year. They were encountered in small groups of young and adults at Mercer, August 23 to 28, 1919, possibly flocking for migration. My field notes for Connors Lake, August 10, 1919, read "at 7:15 a. m., one was continually uttering his bisyllabic plaintive call, a rich soft whistle approximately the 8th half-note and the 5th quarter-note of the diatonic scale." Specimens: Danbury (5258UW); Herbst (5261 UW); Orienta (5259-5260 UW); 270,128 BS); Outer Island (286,770 BS);

Saint Croix Falls (5257 UW; 270,134-270,135 BS).

***Sitta carolinensis cookei*. NORTHERN WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.** Several were seen by Jackson, August 4, 6, and 8, 1918, at Long Lake, Washburn County. In 1919 a few were seen and heard by Sheldon the second week of June at Orienta. Others were noted at Saint Croix Falls, where on May 24 Jackson flushed one from a hole in a dead white pine (*Pinus strobus*) stub, where judging from its behavior it was nesting.

***Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.** This characteristic nester in the Canadian Zone was found commonly only in the timber southwest of Mellen, June 5 to 15, 1919; at Connors Lake, August 7 to 13; and on Outer Island, September 7 to 16. At the last locality they were scarce in July and only four were noted on Madeline Island during June and July. They were likewise not common at Namekagon Lake, July 1 to 3, but were rather plentiful at Mercer, August 23 to 28, where they were found not only in the timber but among trees in the village. Specimen: Outer Island (271,431 BS).

***Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.** The brown creeper was scarce as a summer resident of northwestern Wisconsin. The writer on June 8, 1919, shot one in a black ash tree in a swamp 8 miles southwest of Mellen, which unfortunately lodged in the tree and could not be procured for a specimen. Sheldon recognizing the high-pitched squeaky notes of the brown creeper on Outer island, July 5, collected an adult female and observed an immature bird. Specimen: Outer Island (5255 UW).

***Troglodytes aedon parkmanii*. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.** Western house wrens were found commonly during the summer months at all localities, being especially abundant and nesting in the favorite habitats of burns and cut-over lands, and about buildings. On Outer and Madeline Islands, where they had been plentiful in June and July, 1919, they had apparently all left on migration, by September 7, as none were seen at that time or later that month. Two nests discovered in hollows in dead pine stubs July 9, 1919, on Outer Island contained, the one, seven featherless young, and the other, three fresh eggs. Sheldon and Poole found a peculiar nesting site in a large ball of harvest twine that had been hooked onto a nail on the porch of a house at Port Wing the second week of June, 1919. As usual, the nest was made of sticks, lined with feathers, and the telltale sticks protruded from the center of the ball. Sheldon took the ball from the nail and put it back in reversed position, so that the feathers lining it were displayed. The bird flew from the nest but soon returned and perched on top of the ball. When the ball was turned to its original position, the bird returned and took possession again, and behaved as if nothing had happened. Specimens: Danbury (270,138 BS); Herby (5248 UW); Madeline Island (5246 UW); Mellen (5245 UW; 269,924 BS); Orienta (5247 UW; 270,140 BS); Outer Island (271,308 BS); Solon Springs (5249 UW; 270,137 BS).

***Nannus troglodytes hiemalis*. EASTERN WINTER WREN.** Eight miles southwest of Mellen Jackson saw and heard a few winter wrens in moist heavy mixed coniferous-hardwood timber June 6, 13, and 14, 1919. On Madeline Island, he again noted one June 21, and another July 3, and on Outer Island saw the species July 6. Sheldon first heard the song of this race on Presque Isle, July 6, and in comparing it with that of the western winter wren remarked that it had considerably more quality and more even tone. He commented in his report that the song of the western bird starts at a very high pitch and runs down the scale with more squeaky notes and less melody than that of the eastern bird. Sheldon saw other individuals on Outer Island, September 14, and at Ogema. Specimen: Mellen, 8 miles southwest of, (5250 UW).

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN. Several short-billed marsh wrens that inhabited a marsh along Bad River, 7 miles southwest of Mellen, were observed by Jackson, June 5 to 7, 1919, who also recorded the species July 3 at La Pointe and July 21 at Big Bay, Madeline Island, and at Presque Isle, July 15. Sheldon found short-bills commonly in a small patch of marsh near Port Wing, June 3 to 5, and in the marshes along the Cranberry River, near Herbster, June 16 to 25. Specimens: Herbster (5253-5254 UW; 270,142-270,143 BS); Mellen, 7 miles southwest of, (269,921 BS); Port Wing (5252 UW).

Mimus polyglottos polyglottos. EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD. An immature male eastern mockingbird collected by Sheldon September 9, 1919, on Outer Island, seemed strangely out-of-place in a locality so far north, being actually within 5 miles south of the most northerly extension of the State. The bird probably was a wandering young of the year from the south, since we surely would have noticed breeding mockingbirds on Outer Island had they been there during our studies two months previously in July. Specimen: Outer Island (5241 UW).

Dumetella carolinensis. CATBIRD. We found catbirds common at Saint Croix Falls, May 21 to 25, 1919, Danbury, and Solon Springs. Only a few were noted at Namekagon Lake, at 8 miles southwest of Mellen, and at La Pointe village on Madeline Island. Jackson saw one at Herbster, August 9, 1922.

Toxostoma rufa rufa. EASTERN BROWN THRASHER. Brown thrashers are not common in northwestern Wisconsin. Jackson saw one at Saint Croix Falls, May 22, 1919, and one at Namekagon Lake, June 1. Sheldon saw two birds in an oak growth just outside the village of Iron River, June 3, and heard one at Orienta, June 13.

Turdus migratorius migratorius. EASTERN ROBIN. Widely distributed both geographically and ecologically, the eastern robin as might be anticipated was abundant at all localities except on the Apostle Islands. During July, 1919, they were common on Madeline Island but were not seen on any of the other islands of the group, though they were common, probably as a migrant, on Outer Island in September. Specimen: Solon Springs (270,157 BS).

Hylocichla mustelina. WOOD THRUSH. Wood thrushes were fairly common in the woodlands near Saint Croix Falls, May 21 to 25, 1919, and occasionally were heard at Danbury, May 27 to 30.

Hylocichla guttata faxoni. EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH. This characteristically Canadian Zone species was reported by Jackson as common at Namekagon Lake, May 29 to June 4, 1919, and 8 miles southwest of Mellen, June 5 to 16. He found it not uncommon on Madeline Island, June 19 to 24, and again in July. Sheldon found them rather frequently at Herbster, June 16 to 25, and on Outer Island in September. On July 30 at Solon Springs Sheldon handled a young bird too badly mutilated for making into a specimen. Specimens: Mellen, 8 miles southwest of, (269,926 BS); Ogema (5273 UW); Outer Island (5274-5275 UW; 271,373 BS).

Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH. A male of this species collected May 28, 1919, in deep timber bordering the Yellow River near Danbury, was the only one seen there, and was probably a migrant. Olive backed thrushes, probably summer-resident birds, were heard frequently by Sheldon the second week of June, 1919, at Orienta and Port Wing. They were also found in small numbers and probably were nesting at Herbster late in June, 1919, and on August 13, 1922, and on Outer Island early in July, 1919. At the last locality these thrushes were common as migrants, September 7 to 16, 1919. Specimens: Danbury (270,150 BS); Herbster (270,149 BS); Orienta (5266 UW); Outer Island (5267-5271 UW; 271,370-271,371, 271,375; 271,381 BS).

***Hylocichla minima aliciae*. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.** Recorded only as remnants of a single bird, probably a migrant, contained in the stomach contents of an eastern pigeon hawk (5420 UW) collected by Sheldon, September 8, 1919, at Outer Island.

***Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*. WILLOW THRUSH.** Willow thrushes were common in the timber at Saint Croix Falls, and showed a noticeable increase in numbers during our stay there from May 21 to 25, 1919. They were common in the woodlands along streams at Danbury, May 27 to 30. The author saw one at Namekagon Lake, May 29, and another June 3, and heard two among quaking aspens June 21 on Madeline Island. Specimens: Danbury (270,154 BS); Ogema (270,153 BS); Saint Croix Falls (5265 UW; 270,156 BS).

***Sialia sialis sialis*. EASTERN BLUEBIRD.** The bluebird is a common nesting bird throughout the region, where it favors especially burns containing dead pine and birch stubs. One had a nest some 15 feet up in a paper birch stub at Saint Croix Falls, May 23, 1919, and another nest in a hole 5 feet up in a dead willow stump in a swamp contained well developed young on May 24. At Danbury and on Outer Island they were nesting in dead pine stubs, and on the island parents were feeding fully fledged young July 9.

***Regulus satrapa satrapa*. EASTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.** Golden-crowned kinglets nest on the wooded islands of the Apostle Islands. A troupe of young birds being fed by their parents was seen in spruce timber on Madeline Island, July 4, 1919, and a post-breeding female collected there July 15. Another brood of immature birds was found on Outer Island, July 6, where again on September 14, Sheldon saw a troupe of young birds that may have been nestlings on the island. Specimens: Madeline Island (271,417 BS); Outer Island (5262 UW).

***Corthylio calendula calendula*. EASTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.** A female seen and collected by Sheldon at Saint Croix Falls, May 22, 1919, probably was a late migrant. At the southern end of Outer Island, September 10, Sheldon collected an immature bird. Specimens: Outer Island (5263 UW); Saint Croix Falls (270,148 BS).

***Bombycilla cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.** Cedar waxwings were common at every locality visited, except Saint Croix Falls where none was recorded, though they were probably there. Sheldon found a nest about 5 feet up and close to the trunk in a jack pine at Solon Springs on July 31, 1919, that contained four eggs. The parent bird was a close sitter. On Outer Island in September Sheldon noted these birds as feeding on the berries of mountain-ash (*Sorbus americana*) to the point of almost denuding these trees of fruit. At Herbster, August 8 to 15, 1922, the writer observed cedar waxwings feeding extensively upon pin cherries (fruit of *Prunus pennsylvanica*), and less upon service berries (*Amelanchier oligocarpa*). Specimen: Mellen, 8 miles southwest of, (269,898 BS).

***Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. MIGRANT SHRIKE.** One migrant shrike was seen at Rice Lake, Barron County, August 9, 1918. Several birds of this species were seen in the open pine barrens 5 miles south of Solon Springs, August 4, 1919, where two families of full-grown young were located. Specimens: Solon Springs, 5 miles south of, (5165 UW; 270,054 BS).

***Lanivireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.** A few were seen in the deciduous timber along the river at Saint Croix Falls, May 21 to 25, 1919, where they were probably nesting. Specimens: Saint Croix Falls (5171 UW; 270,062 BS).

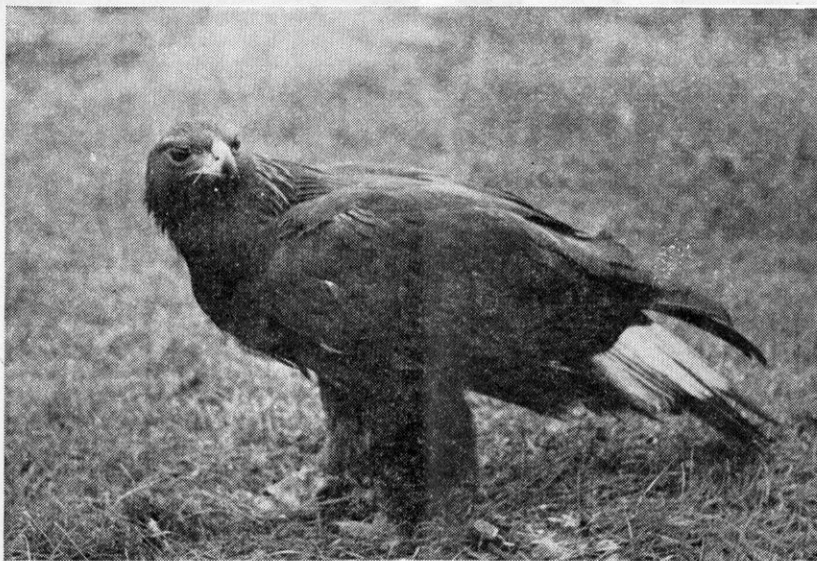
***Vireosylva olivacea*. RED-EYED VIREO.** A common bird everywhere in the woodlands, particularly so in the birch-aspens second growth on cut-over lands, and in deciduous woodlands. Jackson found a nest containing a one-third grown bird and an incubated egg 6 feet up in an

ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), August 8, 1918, at Long Lake, Washburn County. It was knocked over by cattle on the same day, and the young bird trampled to death and the egg broken. Specimens: Saint Croix Falls (5166 UW; 270,058 BS); Solon Springs (5167 UW).

Vireosylva philadelphica. PHILADELPHIA VIREO. Recorded only as remnants of a single bird, probably a migrant, contained in the stomach contents of an eastern pigeon hawk, (271,287 BS) collected by Sheldon on Outer Island, September 8, 1919.

Vireo gilvus gilvus. EASTERN WARBLING VIREO. The warbling vireo is not as common nor as generally distributed throughout the region as the red-eyed vireo. A few occurred in the timber along the river and in scrubby second-growth woods at Saint Croix Falls, May 21 to 25, 1919. One in ragged worn plumage was noted at Connors Lake, August 7, and a single bird was seen in an aspen thicket at Mercer, August 17. Specimen: Saint Croix Falls (5170 UW).

(To be continued)



Immature male Golden Eagle—*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*—caught alive and uninjured along the shores of Lake Michigan in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, by W. S. Feeney on October 18, 1942. He was cared for, photographed and later released in perfect condition at Ladysmith, Wisconsin. The Eagle had a wing spread of 6½ feet, weighed about 5 pounds and ate ¾ to one pound of round steak per day. He was able to drag a 23 pound wooden block all over the yard. (Editor's Note: The Golden Eagle still is considered a rare bird in Wisconsin and much more rare are authenticated cases of specimen records collected. Kumlien and Hollister (1903) report that they had handled about 15 specimens in the past 15 years and stated that the bird usually was found in the state from October to March, although they had both earlier and later records. A preliminary summary of known records of specimens taken include the following: December, 1853, at Racine by Dr. P. R. Hoy; October 15, 1922, at Lost Lake, in collection of W. E. Snyder; undated specimen taken at Horicon by R. A. Smith in collection of W. E. Snyder; undated specimen taken at Big Bend in Green Lake county, reported by Alvin Kahn; one taken November 26, 1940, in Price county in a private collection in Milwaukee; and another December 23, 1940, in Dane county and now in the Conservation Department's museum at Poynette; another bird taken at Holcombe in January, 1918, was examined by Dr. H. H. T. Jackson as a mounted specimen in the Holcombe Hotel. There are undoubtedly other specimen records in Wisconsin which have not as yet been published.)

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT 1942

Edited by N. R. Barger, Madison, Wisconsin

Eight counts were made this year representing seven localities. All reports show a reduction in bird life due to the weather with the result that only fifty-three species were counted. Madison produced the longest list. Notable records were made in the Henslow's Sparrow at Horicon, the Shoveller at Milwaukee, and the Great Blue Heron and Brown Thrasher both at Madison.

APPLETON—(city parks and streets, river front and thickets, open fields, cemetery, lake front). Dec. 26; 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Light rain; 8-10 in. snow; light southeast wind, shifting to brisk northeast by 2 p. m.; temp. 32 at start, 36 at return, freezing along lake front. Two observers in one party. Total hours afield, 8 (7 afoot, 1 by bus); total party miles, 20 (7 afoot, 13 by bus). American Golden-eye, 550; American Merganser, 22; Herring Gull, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 22; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 7; Starling, 4; English Sparrow, 50; Cardinal, 1; Junco, 1; Tree Sparrow, 1; Snow Bunting, 4. Total, 14 species, 677 individuals.—**Mrs. Walter E. Rogers, and Mrs. H. L. Playman.**

GREEN BAY—(city parks and cemeteries, surrounding country, swamps, fields, woodlands and along Fox River and Bay shore, both frozen over). Dec. 20. 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Very dull day, heavy low clouds; 6 in. snow on ground; a light shifting wind, north to southwest and back to north; temp. 0 at start, 9 above at return. Eight observers in four groups (two groups walking only, two walking and driving). Total party hours afield, 24 (9 by car, 15 on foot); total party miles, 78 (48 by car, 30 by foot). Black Duck, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 12; Herring Gull, 5; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Northern Horned Lark, 12; Blue Jay, 50; Crow, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 32; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Brown Creeper, 1; Starling, 103; English Sparrow, 376; Common Redpoll, 1; Goldfinch, 14. Total, 16 species, 627 individuals.—**Mrs. Andrew Weber, Mrs. Fred Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hussong, J. B. Kendall, Al Wetli, Bob Feller, and John Holterman.**

HIGHWAY 30—(from Summit Corners, Waukesha County to County Trunk D, Jefferson County). Dec. 29. 3:15 to 4:45 p. m.; cloudy and misting; temp. 33. About ten miles by car, one-half mile on foot. Half of time on foot. Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; European Partridge, 28; Ring-necked Pheasant, 15; Flicker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; English Sparrow, 50; Goldfinch, 3. Total, 14 species, 108 individuals.—**Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Scott.**

HORICON—(fields, woods and marsh edge around southern portion of Horicon Marsh). Dec. 20. 8:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. Partly cloudy; 10 in. snow; rivers and lakes frozen; wind northwest, light; temp. —3 at start, 8 at return. One observer. Total hours afield, 8 (7½ on foot, ½ by car); total miles, 24 (8 on foot, 16 by car). Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Pheasant, 201; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 1205; Black-capped Chickadee, 21; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Brown Creeper, 1; Starling, 3; English Sparrow, 175; Red-winged Blackbird, 4; Goldfinch, 1; Henslow's Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 9; Tree Sparrow, 375; Snow Bunting, 1. Total, 17 species, 2,014 individuals.—**Earl T. Mitchell.**

MADISON—(Lakes Kegonsa and Waubesa, Arboretum, south and west shores of Lake Mendota). Dec. 20. 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Cloudy; six inches of snow; light west wind; temp. 4 at start, 13 maximum. Six observers working in three parties. Total party hours afield, 15½; total party miles, 76 (16 afoot, 60 by car). Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Great Blue Heron, 1; Mallard, 515; Black Duck, 160; American Golden-eye, 28; Hooded Merganser, 1; American Merganser, 30; Red-tailed Hawk, 6; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Bob-white, 18; Pheasant, 235; Coot, 1; Ring-billed Gull, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Short-eared Owl, 4; Kingfisher, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 10; Downy Woodpecker, 20; Blue Jay, 64; Crow, 30; Chickadee, 52; White-breasted Nuthatch, 23; Brown Creeper, 8; Brown Thrasher, 1; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Starling, 109; English Sparrow, 720; Red-winged Blackbird, 12; Cardinal, 14; Purple Finch, 5; Goldfinch, 1; Junco, 10; Tree Sparrow, 65. Total, 38 species; 2157 individuals.—**N. R. Barger, E. E. Bussewitz, Mrs. A. Koehler, G. Koehler, R. Paull, and S. D. Robbins.**

MADISON—(around Lake Mendota on foot, excluding area within Madison city limits). 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Overcast to clear; 5-in. snow; temp. 26 at start, 31 at return. Observers together. Distance walked, 20 miles on foot. Mallard, 11; Black Duck, 1; Lesser Scaup, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Bobwhite, 10 (covey); Pheasant, 99; Rock Dove, 40; Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 15; Blue Jay, 38; Crow, 245 (includes flock of 200); Chickadee, 43; White-breasted Nuthatch, 25; Brown Creeper, 15; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 13; Starling, 9; English Sparrow, 450; Cardinal, 14; Purple Finch, 16; Goldfinch, 23; Junco, 38; Tree Sparrow, 30. Total, 24 species, about 1137 individuals.—**Arnold Jackson, Jr. and N. R. Barger.**

MILWAUKEE—Michigan Lake shore, six miles on foot. Dec. 24. Sky overcast; no wind; temp. 25. Mallard, 300; Black Duck, 25; Red-legged Black Duck, 5; Green-winged Teal, 1; Shoveller, 1; Lesser Scaup, 50; Golden-eye, 25; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; Pheasant, 3; Herring Gull, 30; Ring-billed Gull, 10; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 10; Chickadee, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Robin, 1; Starling, 7; Junco, 3. Total, 18 species, 475 individuals.—**Walter Mueller.**

WATERTOWN—(Vulture's Tamaracks, Faville's Grove Wildlife Area and Rock Lake tamarack swamp). Dec. 27: 8:30 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. Cloudy, rained most of the time; moderate northeast wind; temperature 36° at start, 32° at return. Observers together. Total miles afoot, 12; total hours, 7¾. American Golden-eye, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 4; Hungarian Partridge, 15; Pheasant, 17; Herring Gull, 18; Long-eared Owl, 1; Flicker, 9; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 5; Black-capped Chickadee, 26; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Starling, 6; English Sparrow, 50; Eastern Goldfinch, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 7; Tree Sparrow, 13. Total, 21 species, 197 individuals.—**Sam Robbins, E. E. Bussewitz.**

F. R. Zimmerman reported his federal waterfowl survey for Dane county for several days in January to include the following birds: Mallard, 329; Black Duck, 441; Green-winged Teal, 2; Pintail, 1; Baldpate, 1; Lesser Scaup, 3; Golden-eye, 11; American Merganser, 91; and Hooded Merganser, 4. The last named birds were observed by Frank Kozlik on January 26.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THE MILWAUKEE ANNUAL MEETING !



THE AUTUMN SEASON

September of this year will long be remembered as one of the coldest on record. Swallows were picked up by the pails full. The early snow and freezing temperature later covered bird food and drove the ducks out of Wisconsin ahead of schedule. Yet, many birds lingered late and some all time records were broken.

NORTHWEST AREA—Bird records in this area have been reduced due to repercussions of the war. The following fragmentary records will no doubt be improved when observers have more time at their disposal:

Green Heron: Sawyer County, Sept. 6, rather far north (Leopold). **Canada Goose**: This fall there were fewer flashy reports of geese passing through than in 1941. Polk County, one hundred, Sept. 29, others, Oct. 18 (Mrs. Owen); Bayfield County, fifty, Oct. 9 (Mrs. Axley); Sawyer County, many, Nov. 2 (Zirrer); Ashland County, flock heard—may have been Snow Geese, Nov. 6 (Hopkins). **Black Duck**: Oneida County, mixed with **Blue-winged Teal**, Sept. 18, about three hundred (Hopkins). Ducks were comparatively scarce.

Goshawk: Florence County: one blue adult, Nov. 23; and in Oneida County, Nov. 25 (Feeney). The hawk migration appeared lighter this year than usual. **Golden Eagle**: Sheboygan County, an immature male caught and photographed, Oct. 18, and released with band (Feeney). See cut elsewhere in this issue. **Bald Eagle**: Bayfield County, July 12 until Oct. 21 (Mrs. Axley).

Ruffed Grouse: Rusk County, still in fair numbers in places, but very scarce in others, indicating that the bird is now on the downgrade of the cycle (G. Ruegger). **Pinnated Grouse**: Both the Pinnated and Sharp-tailed Grouse are the lowest in numbers in many years (G. Ruegger). **Woodcock**: Few observed or reported. Sawyer County, eight near a beaver dam, Oct. 6 (Hopkins). Rusk County, apparently a poor hatch and a noticeable scarcity during hunting season (G. Ruegger). **Wilson Snipe**: Rusk County, very scarce both spring and fall (G. Ruegger). **Mourning Dove**: Polk County, last seen Oct. 18 (Mrs. Owen).

Pileated Woodpecker: About one or two on each trip (Feeney-Hopkins). **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**: Polk County, Oct. 30 (Mrs. Owen). **Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker**: Florence County, female, Oct. 20; Bayfield County, Nov. 5; and Price County, male, Nov. 22 (Feeney). Sawyer County, pair, Nov. 6 (Zirrer). Ashland County, male, Nov. 12 (Hopkins).

Canada Jay: Florence County, two, Oct. 20 and three, Nov. 23 (Feeney). Iron County, several, Sept. 14 and Bayfield County, one, Oct. 16 (Hopkins). **Blue Jay**: Polk County, more than thirty migrating, Sept. 30 (Mrs. Owen). **Raven**: Sawyer County, flock of about seventy-five, July (G. Ruegger); commonly seen (Feeney-Hopkins). **Robin**: Bayfield County, one nearly white (Mrs. Axley). Heavy migration in northwestern Wisconsin during October when mountain ash berries were plentiful (Feeney). **Bluebird**: Bayfield County, flocking Sept. 20 (Mrs. Axley); Rusk County, migrating, Oct. 16 (Feeney).

Cedar Waxwing: Bayfield County, sixteen feeding on mountain ash, Sept. 19 (Mrs. Axley). **Northern Shrike**: Rusk County, Nov. 14 (Feeney). **Starling**: Rusk, Sawyer and Bayfield Counties, increasing (G. Ruegger). **Myrtle Warbler**: Sawyer County, Oct. 14. (Zirrer). **Palm Warbler**: Migration, Rusk County, Sept. 3 (Feeney); and Sawyer County, Oct. 6 (Zirrer). **Wilson Warbler**: Polk County, Oct. 2 to 6 (Mrs. Owen). Late record.

Evening Grosbeak: Polk County, Oct. 27-30 (Mrs. Owen); Bayfield County, Nov. 15 (Mrs. Axley); Vilas County, ten, Nov. 24 (Loyster). **Pine Grosbeak:** Vilas County, Nov. 24 (Loyster). **Junco:** Sawyer County, Oct. 31 (Zirrer). **Chipping Sparrow:** Polk County, many, Oct. 4 to 11 (Mrs. Owen). **Clay-colored Sparrow:** Polk County, many, Oct. 4 to 11 (Mrs. Owen). **Song Sparrow:** Lincoln County, feeding three cowbirds, all banded in August (Farner).—**W. S. Feeney, Editor, Menasha Avenue, Ladysmith.**

NORTHEAST AREA—Because so many of the bird reporters from the northeastern area are now serving in the armed forces, very few reports have come to the editor. Mrs. A. Weber reports the first Swans seen on Green Bay, Oct. 21. She also reports Red-heads and Black Ducks, Oct. 23; and Green-winged Teal, Canvasback, Ring-necked Ducks, Mallards and great flocks of Buffleheads on Green Bay, Oct. 26th. Bluebirds stayed quite late, a flock of ten being seen by the writer, Nov. 1.—**Earl G. Wright, Editor, Neville Public Museum, Green Bay.**

SOUTHEAST AREA—September: The shorebird migration was slow this year, getting under way on the 7th. The flights of hawks along the lake shore were the smallest in years. Nighthawks were migrating the first week in September. Fifty Cliff Swallows were found dead on the roof of the filtration plant in Milwaukee on the 25th (Mueller). An Olive-sided Flycatcher was reported as late as September 30th (Mueller). White-throated Sparrows were earlier and more common than usual, appearing during the first week of September.

October: A Cedar Waxwing was observed feeding its young on the 1st, indicating a rather late nesting. Black-bellied Plovers remained along the Michigan lake shore during the entire month. Woodcock were seen in large numbers during the first ten days, the last being noted on the 24th. Large flocks of Canada Geese were reported for the second week of October (Atwood); and two-hundred Blue Geese were observed in a corn field near Oconomowoc (Fox). Scaups, Golden-eyes, Buffleheads, Redheads, and Canvasback ducks appeared along the Michigan lake front during the second week. A large flight of two thousand Broad-winged Hawks came through on the 4th (Detting). Duck and Pigeon Hawks and others were reported but few in number. The first Snow Buntings were seen Oct. 19. Fox Sparrows were noted in large numbers this year, and an interesting record was made by Thorne, when he banded an immature Harris's Sparrow on the 10th.

November: The Sanderling and Black-bellied Plover remained on the Lake Michigan shore as late as Nov. 17th. A most unusual record was made by George Prins when he found a dead Purple Sandpiper on the Michigan beach at Racine, Nov. 8th. The Old Squaw made its first appearance Nov. 5. A flock of Hooded Mergansers remained in Milwaukee during most of the month. An unusual number of Snowy Owls have been reported, the first being seen Nov. 17 (Orians). A Gray-cheeked Thrush was seen as late as Nov. 5th, and an unusual record was turned in by Throne who saw a Mockingbird in Milwaukee, Nov. 15th.—**Murl Deusing, Editor, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee.**

SOUTHWEST AREA—An albino Coot was found on Lake Mendota during the period by Al Kundert. Crows were found to be roosting in numbers as great as ten thousand on Horicon Marsh, coming in from the surrounding area. A good hackberry crop in La Crosse promises a large flock of Robins this winter, while early snow brought Bobwhite into the feeding stations earlier than usual. Canada Geese flew from Sept. 28 (Fairfield) until Nov. 16. Snow and Blue Geese were noted from Sept. 27 (Blue—Robbins) until Nov. 5 (Snow—Mitchell and Loyster). Unquestionably their peak was reached around Oct. 29 as reports came in of large flocks everywhere. Such flocks of Snow and Blue Geese have not come to our notice in this area ever before. The

duck flight was better this year than last, all species being up in numbers except the Pintail (Zimmerman). The flight extended from Sept. 24 until Nov. 27, at which time the lakes froze. Peak dates were from Oct. 21 to Nov. 13 (Zimmerman and Mitchell).

Population fluctuations: Chickadees more numerous in La Crosse (Gatterdam); Starling much more common in Lafayette County than in St. Croix County (Gleiter); Bobwhite and Pileated Woodpecker increasing in Sauk County (Goodenough); first Bobwhite in Horicon Marsh since the project began (Mitchell) and the increase in ducks and geese as noted above.

Rare species: Sandhill Crane, few Oct. 17 to 18, Jefferson County, (Buss, et al); Gambel's Sparrow, banded Oct. 10 and taken repeatedly in the trap until Oct. 14, Dane County (Scotts); Northern Phalarope, three, Horicon Marsh, Sept. 26 (Loyster); Prairie Chicken, Jefferson County, Oct. 17 (Buss); American Egret, near Milton, Sept. 13 (Mrs. Harrison); Snowy Owl, La Crosse County, Nov. 13 (Herbert Anderson); and a few Duck Hawks in Dane County by Loyster and Robbins.

Late departures: Black-bellied Plover, three; Golden Plover, sixteen; and Bonaparte's Gull, one; all on Nov. 5, Madison (Kozlik). Prairie Marsh Wren, Horicon, Nov. 19 (Mitchell). The following were observed in Dane County by Robbins: Cerulean Warbler, Sept. 20 (latest); Black-poll Warbler, Oct. 1 (latest); Mourning Warbler and Water-thrush (northern form), Oct. 5 (latest); Killdeer, Nov. 7; Wood Pewee, Oct. 1; Bank Swallow, Sept. 27; Barn Swallow, Sept. 25; Olive-backed Thrush, Oct. 2; Tennessee Warbler, Oct. 9; Myrtle Warbler, Nov. 7; Northern Yellow-throat, Oct. 9 and Scarlet Tanager, Sept. 20; all late dates.

Possible peak dates: Golden-crowned Kinglet, Oct. 29; House Wren, and Pine Warbler, Oct. 5; all in Dane County by Mrs. Phillips. Hawk migration, Sept. 20 in Dane County (Loyster). Wilson Snipe, fifty, La Crosse County, Nov. 12 (Herbert Anderson). The following for Dane County are by Robbins: White-throated Sparrow, Oct. 5; Red-wing and Bronzed Grackle, Oct. 5 to 16; Myrtle Warbler and Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Oct. 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, Oct. 1 to 8; Chimney Swift, Sept. 25; and Pied-billed Grebe, Oct. 5.—**N. R. Barger, Editor, 4333 Hillcrest Drive, Madison.**



Bobwhite were numerous this fall but many have been reported lost due to the heavy snows to date this winter.

Drawing by R. Hesselgrave,
Cut courtesy Wis. Conservation
Commission

The albino Ruffed Grouse shot by Wesley Groening of Columbus on November 6, 1942, two miles south of Sawyer in Door county, has been purchased by the Conservation Department for display at its museum in the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette.

ON KEEPING BIRD RECORDS

BY N. R. BARGER

Madison Bird Club

How far from the nest does the Baltimore Oriole forage for its young? How large is the nesting territory of the House Wren? How high from the ground is the song perch of the Henslow's Sparrow? Are there more Pinnated Grouse in Wisconsin today than there were one hundred years ago? These and similar questions may be answered on all species only by systematic record keeping.

Young people and adults undertaking bird study for the first time may well begin during the late winter while the bird population is small. Additional species will be more easily learned, one at a time, as the spring migration follows. From the elementary stages of bird identification the beginner can contribute to the scientific bird knowledge which editors seek, if they but keep notes.

The bird list known as the life list, the annual list, or the day list is well to keep, as it stimulates systematic and regular bird study. The sooner, however, that the observer gets away from the mere idea of securing large lists, the sooner he will be in position to learn something new about a bird that will be of interest to others.

How many breeding pairs of birds will a given ecological type support? Does the Bobolink eat the same food while in Wisconsin as he does enroute? Are there less Starlings in Wisconsin in winter than in summer? Such questions emphasize the necessity of counting individuals of the species as well as species. Further, the number of hours spent observing will influence the results obtained.

The distribution of species in Wisconsin such as the Junco can be worked out by the most amateur observer. How far south does it nest? Does it winter above the central portion of the state? Is the Red-bellied Woodpecker extending its range northeastward in Wisconsin?

Regular tabulation of numbers of birds seen reveal peaks of migration. Even the most casual bird enthusiast would like to know when the most birds are to be found in his area. Dates of departure are needed for most Wisconsin Birds. They can be secured only by daily record keeping.

The Passenger Pigeon invites you to contribute field notes if you have not already begun. A glance at the recently published state-wide checklist will furnish many ideas as to what can be reported about a bird. Do the things said there apply to the birds in your area? Should corrections or additions be made? The editors would welcome either.

For further ideas of what to look for in birds, consult books such as "A Guide to Bird Watching" being published by J. J. Hickey, who is now among the Wisconsin ornithologists.

SOME MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Of 123 charter members at its time of official organization in May 1939, 78 were still members of the Society at its time of incorporation three years later.

According to the membership list published in the July, 1942 issue, the Society had 403 members, of which five were Honorary, one Life, 12 Sustaining, 384 Active, and one Student. Out-of-state members, not including those in the Armed Forces, totaled 42. Of this membership, 70 were located in Milwaukee, 62 in Madison, 20 in Oshkosh, 34 in Green Bay, 14 in Racine, 12 in Waukesha, 14 in Appleton, and four in La Crosse.

BY THE WAYSIDE

More Tree Swallows Reported Dead. The reference by Walter Mueller to the death of Purple Martins and various species of Swallows in the October issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* (p. 89) might be supplemented by the following extracts from my note-book.

Sept. 27, 1942: "The past week has been the darkest, coldest on record, probably, for September. . . . Heavy frost last night. Goose Pond covered with ice. The sun rose bright and it became fairly warm. Four Tree Swallows were flying feebly over a clover field, from which the frost was disappearing, in search of insects. They soon alighted on the south side of a plum thicket where they appeared almost lifeless. Later I picked up a dead one in Hammersley's Marsh. Many must have died from starvation due to cessation of insect activity."

Sept. 28. "To Freeport. . . . At the spring on the left of the road between Paoli and Belleville were 33 Tree Swallows. Some were sitting on the telegraph wires and others hunting over the water. Three were sitting every closely together as if to keep warm. In the short time searching the roadside, I picked up three dead birds. They probably died prior to the 27th when there was no sun. The frost in the long grass prevented me from making a good search."—**A. W. Schorger, Madison.**

Townsend's Solitaire Reported at Hudson, Wisconsin. According to the *Durand Courier-Wedge* of January 7, a Townsend's Solitaire made a three-day stop in Hudson recently in the yard of Miss Elsie Williams, who reported the bird. Further details on this unusual record will be secured if possible. The only specimen record of this species for the state is of one collected by Herbert L. Stoddard at Prairie du Sac on February 20, 1910. That bird was first observed by Albert Gastrow of that town in his back yard.—**W. E. Scott, Madison.**

Barn Owl Nestlings Salvaged. On November 8, 1942, the Wisconsin Humane Society brought three Barn Owl nestlings to me. They were orphaned by someone and the three crying youngsters attracted a flock of Gulls about the water tower gallery of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The Humane Society brought them to their shelter; Mr. Larry Hautz was consulting naturalist, and through him they came to The Hummocks—after he had given them a bath with soap and warm water. They made perfect pets, ate, learned to fly in an outdoor cage and were released on January 1, 1943. Mr. Owen Gromme banded them on the 12th. One or another of the household sees them nearly every day and reports to me. This afternoon at 3:30, January 10, in broad daylight, one of them was flying over a small birch woods about one block from the house. These birds were among others cared for under a special permit for the salvaging of injured and nestling birds issued to me by the conservation department.—**Miss Elizabeth A. Oehlenschlaeger, Milwaukee.**

Hummingbird Suffers from September Cold. On September 23, 1942, Mr. Theodore Woods of Madison was picking gladiolas in his garden when he noticed a Ruby-throated Hummingbird fall out of one of the florets, so weak that it could not fly. He kept the bird for several days, feeding it on diluted honey until it was strong enough to be released. Evidently this bird was one of the many affected by the unusually cold weather at that time.—**R. B. Russell, Sr., Madison.**

Information Request—Sam Robbins, 910 W. Dayton Street, Madison, is preparing a list of all birds observed in Wisconsin during 1942 with Comments. Anyone having records of unusual species seen or data on fluctuations in the past year should send such information to him promptly.

Some Wisconsin Bird Specimens Submitted to the United States National Museum

Editor's Note: The following list of specimens and eggs of Wisconsin birds submitted to the United States National Museum by many of the state's foremost ornithologists of an early date, are published here for their historical and scientific interest and not necessarily because they are unusual records. In order to explain why this list is not complete or why these specimens are not all at present to be found in the National Museum, the following paragraph from a letter dated January 6, 1941 (the date of this list) from A. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Museum at Washington, D. C., is quoted:

"It should be understood that it is quite possible that other specimens collected by these individuals, or by other individuals on your list, may now be in the National Museum collections, but our index is entirely by the person from whom the Museum received the material. It may also be pointed out that a great number of specimens listed on the enclosed sheets are no longer in the National Museum, but have been since disposed of to other institutions. If it should become necessary to check or further examine any specific instances, we could run them back in our catalogue and find what disposition was made of them. It is for this reason that our National Museum catalogue numbers have been included in the information sent you herewith."

Collector & Number	Specimen	Location	Date
Barry, Rev. A. C.			
4345	Lapland Longspur	Racine	Spring 1854?
7922	Northern Yellowthroat	Racine	—
Brewer, T. M.			
1070	Mallard (1 egg)	—	—
1074	Black Tern (1 egg)	—	—
4328	Horned Lark ad.	Dane County	Spring 1854
4329	Horned Lark ad.	Dane County	Spring 1854
4330	Horned Lark juv.	Dane County	Spring 1854
4332	Yellow-headed Blackbird juv.	Dane County	Spring 1854
4333	Warbling Vireo?	Dane County	Spring 1854
4334	Warbling Vireo?	Dane County	Spring 1854
61301	Franklin's Gull juv.	Lake Koshkonong	Spring 1854
Carr, C. F.			
212532	British Goldfinch X Canary	Madison	May 2, 1891
Gigstead, Gill			
333527-333536	Bobwhite Quail (10)	Columbia County	March 30, 1934
Goss, B. F.			
15153-15181	Eggs from Pewaukee, 1869. No other data. Sparrow Hawk, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Flicker, 10; Belted Kingfisher, 6; Prairie Marsh Wren, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Ea. Song Sparrow, 6; Swamp Swallow, 5; Ea. Least Bittern, 4; Prairie Chicken , 8; Killdeer, 3; Upland Plover, 2; Virginia Rail, 6; Sora, 5; Am. Coot, 11; Florida Gallinule, 17; Mallard, 3; Blue-winged Teal, 7; Shoveler, 2; Ring-necked Duck, 1; Redhead, 7; Black Tern, 4; Common Loon , 1; Pied-billed Grebe, 3.		
Hollister, N.			
177119	Henslow's Sparrow	Delavan	June 3, 1899
177120	Henslow's Sparrow	Delavan	June 9, 1901
177121	Henslow's Sparrow	Delavan	June 23, 1901
177122	Short-billed Marsh Wren	Delavan	June 4, 1899
177123	Short-billed Marsh Wren	Delavan	June 23, 1901
177124	Short-billed Marsh Wren	Delavan	June 23, 1901
213055	Pintail	Delavan	Oct. 8, 1910
213056	Blue Jay	Delavan	Oct. 23, 1910
234249	Black Mallard	Delavan	Sept. 22, 1913
234250	Pintail	Delavan	Oct. 10, 1913
234251	Blue-winged Teal	Delavan	Sept. 24, 1913
234252	Black-bellied Plover	Delavan	Oct. 14, 1913
237235	Henslow's Sparrow	Delavan	Sept. 29, 1915
255269	Hungarian Partridge (head and wing only)	—	Jan. 1919
223591	White-throated Sparrow (alcoholic)	Delavan	Oct. 15, 1910
227100	Ring-necked Duck (alcoholic)	Delavan	Oct. 12, 1920

Collector
& Number

Specimen

Location

Date

Hoy, A.

10004

Hoy, P. R.

3756-3809

-Prairie Chicken

Racine

—

Skins without dates, all from Racine.

Bald Eagle, Goshawk, Red-shouldered Hawk (2), Sharp-shinned Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Saw-whet Owl, Screech Owl, Long-eared Owl, Whip-Pigeon Hawk, Saw-whet Owl, Screech Owl, Long-eared Owl, Unidentified Owl, Whip-poor-will, Blue Jay, Snow Bunting (3), Lapland Longspur, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, White-crowned Sparrow (2), Common Redpoll (3), Scarlet Tanager, Yellow-throated Vireo, Migrant Shrike, Bohemian Waxwing, Parula Warbler (2), Magnolia Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Cape May Warbler (4); Blackburnian Warbler (2), Canada Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Ruddy Duck, Prairie Chicken, Ea. Least Bittern, Lapland Longspur (7).

5806-5823

Bohemian Waxwing (18 skins)

Racine

1852-3
(4 dated Nov. 10)

5824

Common Redpoll

Racine

—

5825

Northern Yellowthroat

Racine

—

8714

Migrant Shrike

Racine

—

12809

Saw-whet Owl

Racine

July, 1859

12815-12816

Connecticut Warbler

Racine

May 1858

12817

Pine Grosbeak

Racine

Dec., 1858

12818

Evening Grosbeak

—

March, 1859

12819

Purple Finch

—

March, 1859

12820

Purple Finch

—

March, 1859

12821

Snow Bunting

—

Feb., 1858

17688

Evening Grosbeak

Racine

Nov. 3, 1860

17689

Evening Grosbeak

Racine

Nov. 3, 1860

17690

Lapland Longspur

Racine

May 10, 1860

17691

Lapland Longspur

Racine

May 10, 1860

29461

Virginia Rail

Racine

—

33006

Hermit Thrush

Racine

June 2

33007

Black-crowned Night Heron

Racine

Sept. 25

54254

Least Flycatcher

Racine

—

3183-3263

Eggs from Racine—**Olive backed Thrush**

3 eggs

June 2

Willow Thrush

4 eggs

June 1

Wood Thrush

9 sets

May 26-June 20

Robin

3 eggs

May 25

Red-eyed Vireo

5 sets

June 7-18

Cedar Waxwing

7 eggs

June 29

Blue Jay

3 sets

—

Red-wing

4 sets

May 20-June 15

Bronzed Grackle

7 eggs

June 15

Short-billed Marsh Wren

2 sets, 5 & 8 eggs

July 15, 1859

Orchard Oriole

2 eggs

June 15

Brown Thrasher

4 sets

May 24, 25

Catbird

3 sets

June 1

Dickcissel

3 sets

July 5, 6

Bobolink

3 eggs

—

Song Sparrow

7 eggs

June 1

Lark Sparrow

—

June 12

Scarlet Tanager

2 sets

June 5-10

Lincoln's Sparrow

3 eggs

June 5

Towhee

5 eggs

May 26

Redstart

7 sets

June 6

Chestnut-sided Warbler

3 eggs

June 1

Golden-winged Warbler

4 eggs

June 25

Ovenbird

1 egg

June 20

Kingbird

4 eggs

June 18

Northern Yellowthroat

4 eggs

—

Yellow Warbler

2 eggs

—

King Rail

15 eggs

—

Wood Pewee

2 sets

—

Flicker

9 eggs

—

Least Flycatcher

2 eggs

—

Nighthawk

2 eggs

—

Mourning Dove

2 eggs

—

Sora

4 eggs

—

Ea. Meadowlark

5 eggs

—

Barn Swallow

2 eggs

—

Bank Swallow

2 eggs

—

Horned Lark

5 eggs

—

Mallard

2 eggs

—

Killdeer

1 egg

—

Upland Plover

2 sets

—

Prairie Chicken

2 eggs

—

Collector & Number	Specimen	Location	Date
6867-6875	Eggs from Racine (continued)		
	Northern Barred Owl	1 egg	March 28, 1863
	Red-tailed Hawk	1 egg	May 1, 1863
	Scarlet Tanager	2 sets, 2 eggs ea.	June 10, 1862
	Dickcissel	2 sets, 4&3 eggs	July 15-17, 1862
	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2 sets, 3 eggs ea.	June 10, 1862
15030	Prairie Chicken	2 eggs	May 20
Kumlien, Ludwig			
110192	Passenger Pigeon	—	Jan. 9, 1877
110774	Blue Goose	Milwaukee	April, 1880
111333	Blue Goose	Milwaukee Market	March 20, 1885
111334	Blue Goose	Milwaukee Market	March 20, 1885
Kumlien, Thure			
6701	Lapland Longspur	Dane County	April 19, 1855
6841	Philadelphia Vireo	Dane County	Sept., 1855
7925	Orange-crowned Warbler?	Dane County	—
81290	Trumpeter Swan ad.	L. Koshkonong	April 20, 1880
71031	Chipping Sparrow	Albion	Oct. 4, 1875
71033	Tennessee Warbler	Busseyville	Sept. 12, 1875
71034	Nashville Warbler	Busseyville	Aug. 28, 1875
71035	Tennessee Warbler	Busseyville	Sept.
71032	Kentucky Warbler	Busseyville	Sept. 10, 1875
71036	Florida Gallinule juv.	L. Koshkonong	Sept. 12, 1876
71037	Forster's Tern ad.	L. Koshkonong	May 12, 1876
71038	Forster's Tern ad.	L. Koshkonong	May 25, 1876
71039	Forster's Tern juv.	L. Koshkonong	June 11, 1864
71040	Forster's Tern ad.	L. Koshkonong	June 6, 1866
71041	Common Tern	L. Koshkonong	May, 1870
71042	Black Tern	L. Koshkonong	June 6, 1876
71043	Crow juv.	Busseyville	June, 1870
76344	Piping Plover	L. Koshkonong	May 10, 1874
76345	Piping Plover	L. Koshkonong	May 8, 1874
286066	Bobwhite Quail	Sumner	Winter, 1853

CLEVELAND GRANT TO BE AT ANNUAL MEETING

The Cleveland Grants will be headliners again at the after-banquet program of the Society's 5th Annual Meeting. Scheduled dates are Saturday and Sunday, May 1 and 2 at Milwaukee. Grant's new bird photographs in color are reported to be even better than ever—if that is possible.

All Society members are urged to take an active part in the Society's Annual meeting at Milwaukee even if they are not able to attend. One suggestion in this regard is that members who have a valuable paper to contribute for the program should send it to Murl Deusing if they cannot be there so that it can be read by someone else. Another suggestion is that bird students from the various towns pool their gasoline resources so that they can make the trip together in a single car.

One of the most interesting features of the Milwaukee meeting will be the exhibition of bird paintings, photographs, prints, sketches and drawings which have been donated by members and placed on sale to the public by the Society. It is expected that many contributions of this nature will be sent to Murl Deusing previous to the meeting so that the exhibit can be arranged. Members are requested to attach a note to all pictures giving full data if it is a photograph or artist's name if it is a print or painting. The estimated value also should be shown by the contributor. All proceeds from this sale will go to The Passenger Pigeon for the purchase of cuts in future issues of the bulletin.

Be sure to fill in the enclosed form and return it to Murl Deusing, showing what contributions you will be able to make toward a successful meeting, both in presenting a paper and donating a bird picture to be sold to secure funds to assist in purchasing cuts for The Passenger Pigeon.

NEWS NOTES

Additional members of the Society who are now in the armed forces include the following: Eernard Chartier, Edwin Cleary, Chester Cawczyk, Donald S. Farner, Harry Hertz, Arnold Jackson, Jr., Ralph C. Hopkins, Dr. Jack L. Kinsey, Harvey Mayer, James V. Miracle, Edward W. Peartree, Edward Prins, Hjalmar A. Skuldt, Elmer Strehlow, George Miksch Sutton, Miss Ardis Weber (WAVE), Elred Wetli, and M. J. Williamson.

New accessions to the Society's library include the following items: five books from the H. V. Skavlem library from an anonymous donor, including the "Birds of Wisconsin" by Kumlien and Hollister, Coues' "Birds of the Northwest," "Key to the North American Birds" (Second edition), and "Birds of Colorado," and Ridgway's "Manual of North American Birds"; Gilbert H. Doane, several reprints and a set of "Bird Lore" magazines, almost complete except for a few issues; Professor Aldo Leopold, a copy of his book "A Game Survey of the North Central States"; A. W. Schorger, one reprint; and Charles Philip Fox, four Roosevelt Wildlife bulletins and annals, three reports, and Judd's "Birds of a Maryland Farm."

C. H. Thordarson recently has moved his library from Chicago to his home on Rock Island (Door county), Wisconsin. This library is known to be the best private collection on the development of English science in the country and includes over 50,000 original prints of flowers and birds with such items as the complete elephant folio of Audubon's "Birds of North America" as well as Gould's 29 volume folio of the "Birds of Australia." Wisconsin should be proud to have so fine a library located within its borders.

Joseph J. Hickey, a member of the Wisconsin Society, is now completing for publication by the Oxford University Press a book entitled "A Guide to Bird Watching," which should be a great help to all bird lovers.

William Elder of the Illinois Natural History Survey will discuss "Canada Goose Studies in Illinois" at the Wildlife Management Seminar at Madison on March 22.

Two new bird publications of interest are the Third Edition (revised) of E. J. Sawyer's booklet entitled "Bird Houses, Baths and Feeding Shelters," which may be purchased for 20 cents from the Cranbrook Institute of Science, Broomfield Hills, Michigan; and "The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America," by F. H. Kortright, which may be purchased for \$4.50 from the American Wildlife Institute, Investment Building, Washington, D. C. This latter book is especially valuable because it contains plates showing the juvenile and fall plumages of waterfowl which are so often not illustrated.

The Green Bay Bird Club recently held its annual banquet, featuring wildlife movies by Earl G. Wright, and a special tribute to their club members in the armed forces. Past presidents of the club talked on their experiences and unusual bird records for the years they were in office and a field trip meeting was planned for February 14.

Mr. Frank G. Wheeler, an active bird student from Appleton and a member of the Society, died recently at his home. He was a well known chemical engineer in the paper industry. The Society sends its sympathies to Mrs. Wheeler and hopes that she will carry on with his interest in ornithology.

The Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, which was scheduled for Waukesha, has been transferred to Milwaukee and Murl Deusing of the Milwaukee Public Museum, who has taken over the program details, states that we will have a meeting regardless of any conditions and that he expects it to be a very good one. Scheduled dates set are Saturday and Sunday, May 1 and 2, and all members are urged to keep them open. Elsewhere in this issue is a form which should be filled in and returned to Murl Deusing by those members desiring to present a paper or appear on the program of the Annual Meeting.