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# The Passenger Pigeon

## TO ENCOURAGE STUDY OF WISCONSIN BIRDS

*Bulletin of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology*

Vol. III

November 1941

No. 11

### SUMMER BIRDS OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

BY HARTLEY H. T. JACKSON

*Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

(Continued. Part 2)

**Cathartes aura teter. WESTERN TURKEY VULTURE.** Two turkey vultures, probably a breeding pair, were frequently seen May 22 to 25, 1919, in Interstate Park 2 miles south of Saint Croix Falls. J. E. LaPointe informed me in June, 1919, that "there was a time during certain summers a few years ago when buzzards were not uncommon around Lake Namekagon." These probably were postnesting-season stragglers. No specimens of turkey vultures have been examined and the identifications are only provisional as **teter**.



Figure 2. The Duck Hawk, shown above, was not found during the period of this survey. (Courtesy Wisconsin Conservation Department.)

**Accipiter striatus velox. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.** One seen by Jackson at Saint Croix Falls, May 22, 1919. Sheldon observed one pursuing a robin at Orienta early in June, and from June 16 to 25 saw another bird occasionally at Herbster. We saw the species throughout the Apostle Islands, July 4 to 24, 1919, and a male (5419 UW), probably a migrant, was collected by Sheldon on Outer Island, September 13.

**Accipiter cooperi. COOPER'S HAWK.** A Cooper's hawk was identified by Sheldon as it flew over the bridge spanning the Saint Croix River at Danbury, May 31, 1919. We saw another on Outer Island, July 7.

**Buteo jamaicensis borealis. EASTERN RED-TAILED HAWK.** The red-tailed hawk has fared badly in the hawk persecution so prevalent almost everywhere, and its numbers have been greatly reduced. One was seen soaring high at Holcombe, July 28, 1918, and a pair of adults and at least three immature birds were frequently seen in the pine area at the south end of Outer Island, July 5 to 11, and again September 7 to 16, 1919. Several were seen near Gordon, July 28, 1919.

**Buteo platypterus platypterus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.** A common hawk in the wooded areas, the broadwing was noted at Saint Croix Falls, May 22 to 24, Danbury, May 27 to 30, Madeline Island, June 21 and July 12, Ogema, August 16, 1919, and Herbster, August 9, 12, and 13, 1922.

**Aquila chrysaetos canadensis. GOLDEN EAGLE.** A golden eagle that was trapped in a wolf trap "a short distance" north of Holcombe in January, 1918, and was kept alive a week or ten days before it died, was examined as a mounted specimen in the Holcombe Hotel by the writer.

**Haliaeetus leucocephalus washingtoniensis. NORTHERN BALD EAGLE.** Bald eagles were the most abundant, or at least the most conspicuous, raptors on the Apostle Islands, a few being seen whenever we made a trip about the islands. Some of the birds appeared unusually unwary. Frank Albright, our launchman, told of taking a party to Michigan Island to fish, when four eagles flew about them and took several chunks of fish that were thrown to them, the while showing little fear of the boatmen. The writer saw one flying slowly over Connors Lake, August 7, 1919, where it was apparently searching for fish on the surface of the lake.

**Circus cyaneus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK.** Marsh hawks are generally distributed as breeding birds in favorable environments throughout the region. Specific records are Rice Lake, August 9, 1918; 8 miles southwest of Mellen, June 12, 1919; Orienta, June 12, 1919 (male caught by Poole in steel trap set for carnivores; 270,658 BS); Madeline Island, June 24 and July 21, 1919; Outer Island, July 9 and September 7 to 16, 1919; Solon Springs, July 28 to August 6, 1919; and Ogema, August 16, 1919. At Big Bay, Madeline Island, July 21, Sheldon saw one of these hawks flying at about 100 yards distance, and began to squeak like a mouse in distress. The hawk turned abruptly, came directly toward him, and dropped to the ground about 15 feet away out of sight in the grass. Sheldon squeaked again, whereupon the hawk hopped up on a small dead branch lying near.

**Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. AMERICAN OSPREY.** Natives of Madeline Island told the writer, in June, 1919, that a few ospreys occur on that island. Sheldon saw one several times during his stay on Outer Island, September 7 to 16, 1919. The writer in August, 1919, examined a mounted osprey in the possession of Charles Harper that was shot about 12 miles southwest of Mercer.

**Tinnunculus columbarius columbarius. EASTERN PIGEON HAWK.** Sheldon observed a pigeon hawk from the train near Gordon, July 28, 1919, and the writer saw one flying over heavy timber 8 miles southwest of Mellen, June 8. Sheldon and Poole made some interesting observations on the migration of these hawks at Outer Island, September 7 to 16, 1919. The hawks seemed to arrive on the island in pairs or more and were most plentiful on a long stretch of flat brushy land at the southwest end of the island frequented by numerous small birds such as sparrows, warblers, and flickers. As many as six hawks could be counted at one time and nearly always some bird was being chased by them. The flickers seemed to be harassed the most, at least as

judged by the awful fuss they made. Their rapid notes of fright were continually heard from close-by to far-away, which made one way to estimate the number of hawks. The field men failed to witness a single kill of flickers. It seemed as if the hawks chased them more for the sport of hunting than for food, for although the flickers showed unbelievable speed and clever dodging, there were many instances when a hawk quit the chase when the flicker was to all appearances at its mercy. Savannah sparrows and other small birds were attracted to the beach by the accumulation of seeds and insects, and here was a particularly productive hunting ground for the hawks. The smaller birds seldom uttered a note when chased. At times one would fly out over the lake to catch an insect, and as if from nowhere a hawk would skim out after it with scarcely a wing-beat. The small bird would see the enemy just in time to fly circles around it, shoot straight up or straight down, or go through so many rapid angles and tacks that it was difficult to follow with the eye. Unless the hawk made a capture with the first swift strike it usually failed. The hawks were bold and often completely disregarded the presence of the fieldmen. Poole conceived the idea of hiding in a blind to collect specimens, and sometimes the hawks actually alighted upon the blind so close as to be impossible to shoot for specimens. Eleven specimens were preserved (271, 287; 271, 289; 271, 294-271, 295; and 271, 299 BS; 5420-5423; 5425-5426 UW).

Contents of ten stomachs were saved and produced the following food analysis results as identified by Dr. Remington Kellogg, then in the Food Habits Laboratory, U. S. Biological Survey:

- 5420 UW, male, September 8: *Progne subis*, 1; *Hylocichla aliciae*, 1.
- 5421 UW, immature female, September 9: *Hylocichla guttata palasi*, 1; *Lanivireo flavifrons*, 1.
- 5422 UW, male, September 9: *Spizella passerina*, 1; *Sitta canadensis*, 1; *Dendroica* sp., 1.
- 5423 UW, female, September 10: *Bombycilla cedrorum*, 1.
- 5426 UW, male, September 12: *Sitta canadensis*, 1; *Melospiza melodia*, 1.
- 271,287 BS, female, September 8: *Vireosylva philadelphia*, 1; *Passer domesticus*, 1.
- 271,289 BS, female, September 9: *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*, 1.
- 271,291 BS, immature male, September 9: *Dendroica virens*, 1.
- 271,295 BS, female, September 10: *Odonata* (dragonfly), 2; *Vanessa* sp., 3.
- 271,299 BS, female, September 12: *Melospiza melodia*, 1; *Melospiza lincolni*, 1.

**Tinnunculus columbarius bendirei. WESTERN PIGEON HAWK.** Of the pigeon hawks collected in 1919 on Outer Island, four proved to belong to the western form, *bendirei*, as identified by Dr. John W. Aldrich of this office. These specimens and food analysis results of stomach contents as made by Dr. Remington Kellogg are as follows:

- 5424 UW, female, September 11: *Poocetes gramineus*, 1; *Dendroica* sp., 1.
- 5427 UW, male, September 14: *Spinus pinus*, 1; *Dendroica* sp., 1.
- 271,293 BS, immature male, September 9: *Melospiza lincolni*, 1; *Dendroica* sp., 1.
- 271,301 BS, female, September 14: *Melospiza lincolni*, 2.

**Cerchneis sparveria sparveria. EASTERN SPARROW HAWK.** Sparrow hawks occur generally in favorable environments throughout the region, specific records having been made from Port Wing, Orienta, Herbster, South Fork of Flambeau River 12 miles west of Phillips, Ogema, Mercer, and the Apostle Islands. During the hawk migration on Outer Island, September 7 to 16, 1919, Sheldon and Poole collected



ten specimens (5428-5432 UW; 271,276; 271,278-271,279; 271,283-271,284 BS).

As with the pigeon hawks, stomach analyses for food contents were made by Dr. Remington Kellogg with the following results:

5428 UW, male, September 9: *Melanoplus fasciatus*, 4 and fragments of others; Odonata, 1; and trace of some moth.

5429 UW, male, September 11: At least 4 dragonflies (Odonata) and fragments of others too finely ground to estimate.

5430 UW, male, September 12: *Spizella monticola*.

5431 UW, male, September 12: *Penthestes atricapillus*, 1.

5432 UW, female, September 12: *Melospiza lincolni*, 1.

271,276 BS, male, September 8; *Nyctobates pennsylvanica* (stink beetle).

271,279 BS, female, September 11: Dragonfly (Odonata), 1; Muscidae, 1; spider, 1; *Melanoplus* sp., 1; beetle (*Calosoma frigidum*), 1.

271,283 BS, male, September 13; *Melospiza lincolni*, 1; *Hylocichla* sp., 1.

271,284 BS, immature male, September 12: Moths (Lepidoptera) at least eight and fragments of others too finely ground to estimate.

(To be Continued)

## SNOWY OWL MIGRATION

New England is experiencing an unusual migration of Snowy Owls this year. The large number of records thus far received seem to indicate that it will rival the invasion of 1926-27. It is highly desirable to record these cyclic invasions but to do so requires a great number of widely separated reports to determine the extent and range of the migration. Your co-operation is earnestly solicited. Please send reports of the owls seen or collected to Dr. Alfred O. Gross, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, who is compiling the records of this migration as he has of others in the past. Notes on food based on field observations or stomach examinations are also desirable.

## DR. ALLEN SCHEDULED AT ANNUAL MEETING

The Executive Committee of The Wisconsin Society of Ornithology met for a business session on Nov. 16 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hussong in Green Bay. All members except Owen J. Gromme and J. Harwood Evans were present.

The committee decided that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society would be held at the Northland Hotel, Green Bay, on April 11 and 12, 1942, and delegated Mr. W. E. Scott to contact Dr. A. A. Allen of Cornell University to see if he would attend the banquet showing his sound movies of birds. Arrangements have been since made with Dr. Allen and he not only assures us that he will be there, but also he plans to attempt to record the sound of the Whistling Swans which are expected to be on Green Bay at the time of this meeting. In fact, the bird field trip planned on Sunday, April 12, is already being called the "Swan Special." Further details on the program of this meeting will be published later.

Other committee business included several recommended changes in the constitution which would allow for a reduced subscription fee to libraries and possible incorporation of the Society so that it could accept endowments. Details on these changes will also be published later.

It was recommended by the committee that the names of Dr. H. H. T. Jackson, Dr. Leon J. Cole and Professor Aldo Leopold be presented to the members at the annual meeting for consideration as Honorary Members.

## OCTOBER FIELD NOTES

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.)*

Careful examination of October notes show a delayed migration this year, with a high percentage of individual birds lingering beyond the usual time.

Migrating Loons reaching southern Wisconsin in October are difficult to distinguish from summer individuals in that area. Goodenough, of Baraboo, states that about fifteen Loons summered on Lake Wisconsin. In Racine, however, where there seem to be no summer birds, the Prins Brothers recorded Loons back again Oct. 29, which is about the average date for the southward migration. A pair of American Egrets remained at Lake Wisconsin until Oct. 15 (Goodenough), and are believed to have nested there, as they were present during the summer nesting season.

Return of the Whistling Swans in Hayward was noted Oct. 19 (Kahmann); in Oconto, Oct. 25 (Richter); and in Green Bay, Oct. 24 (Mrs. Hussong). Small numbers of Canada Geese were observed flying south during the first half of the month by many observers, but hundreds were seen by Mrs. Owen in Polk County, Oct. 9.

**Goose Migration Heavy October 18**

During the night of Oct. 18 a notable goose migration took place from midnight until dawn (Feeney and others in Rusk County were kept awake); in Polk County (Mrs. Owen and others); in Green Bay (Bird Club). Mueller, who is out of doors much of the time, saw his first notable goose migration in the Milwaukee area, Oct. 24. On this date, Mrs. Rogers observed three flocks of Canada Geese at intervals in Appleton, but bringing up the rear of one flock of Canadas was a single Snow Goose. The latter species was observed in Hayward, Oct. 19 (Kahmann); in Milwaukee, Oct. 17 (Mueller); and in Racine, Oct. 27 (Prins Bros.). On the latter date, Jones also reported some over Lake Michigan. Blue Geese were mixed with the Snows and Canadas, Oct. 24. Richter noted a small flock of Blue Geese, Oct. 27, in Oconto County.

**White-fronted Geese Observed**

A flock of about twelve White-fronted Geese flew over Milwaukee, Oct. 16. Mueller, who is acquainted with this species from other localities, had the good fortune of sighting them low enough to see even the minor plumage markings. They are not often seen in Wisconsin. A large gathering of Lesser Scaups was observed by King in Manitowoc County, Oct. 13. This was very probably the beginning of the southward migration to that locality. The first Golden-eyes and Old Squaws reached Racine, Oct. 22 (G. Prins). He and Simensen saw three White-winged Scoters there, Oct. 30.

Zell reports a Turkey Vulture in Racine, Oct. 5; another unusual record to add to this year's list of vulture occurrences.

**Krider's Red-tailed Hawk in Racine**

On Oct. 8 the Prins Brothers trapped the hawk believed to be this sub-species. In their banding, they captured other Red-tails for comparison, and after caging and feeding the specimen under consideration for some time, they noticed several striking dissimilarities in behavior. The breast was almost white; head whitish; tail pale, and there was a large amount of white in spots on the wings and back. Pictures in color have been made of it. Migration of Red-tails through Rusk County was believed to be complete about Oct. 23 (Feeney). A Red-shouldered Hawk was observed in Appleton, Oct. 1 (Mrs. Rogers). Last dates for the Broad-winged Hawk were Oct. 11, in Mueller. Duck Hawks were plentiful the first two weeks of October, with as many as eight banded Oct. 12 (Duesing). King observed a Green Bay (Holtermann); and in Racine, Oct. 7 (Prins Bros.). The Rough-legged Hawk arrived: Waukesha, Oct. 12 (Cuthbert); Jefferson County, Oct. 18 (Bussewitz); Rusk County, Oct. 23 (Feeney); and several were observed in Marinette County, Oct. 29 and 30 by Mrs. Hussong. The last Ospreys were reported Oct. 24, Milwaukee by

Duck Hawk diving at some shore birds, but without taking any, Oct. 1. Mrs. Owen had a close view of a Pigeon Hawk, female, in her yard, Oct. 3, when it remained for fifteen minutes.

Clark, of Rock Falls, states that Bobwhites are much scarcer this season than last in his locality. The last Woodcock was reported, Oct. 23, in Oconto County by Krawczyk.

Holtermann saw his last Spotted Sandpiper, Oct. 14 in Green Bay and his last Least Sandpiper, Oct. 16. The Greater Yellow-legs was found in Jefferson County Oct. 25 (late) by Bussewitz. He also saw the Lesser Yellow-legs throughout October, which is later than usual. A late date for the Dowitcher was secured by Loyster, when he observed nine in Dodge County, Oct. 5. Common Tern, Oct. 20, in Green Bay (Club).

Jung noticed a flock of five-hundred and fifty Mourning Doves in a dense flock, perched on wire like swallows, Oct. 11, in Milwaukee County. So large a gathering of this species is seldom seen.

One Great Horned Owl, of several observed near Baraboo, is partially albino (Goodenough). The Western Burrowing Owl record, previewed in last issue, should be mentioned here for completeness. It was collected in Sheboygan County, Oct. 8, by Pelzer. A Long-eared Owl, observed Oct. 19, in Brown County by Zelton, is the first county record they have. Feeney obtained several photos of a Saw-whet Owl in Rusk County, Oct. 24.

The Nighthawk was last observed Oct. 13, in Dane County (Loyster); the Chimney Swift, Oct. 13, in Dane County (Robbins); and the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Oct. 10, in Appleton (Mrs. Rogers).

The southern-most record of the Canada Jay that we have received was made in Waushara County, Oct. 28 by Hubbard. Since a southward movement of this species seems to be in progress, observers should be on the lookout in southern Wisconsin. Sister Martha reports a Raven in Brown County, Oct. 1. Chickadees, almost absent last season in Racine, are picking up according to Mrs. Peirce. Edward Peartree noted the Red-breasted Nuthatch, Oct. 16 in Oconomowoc. House Wrens and Catbirds were seen regularly in Green Bay until Oct. 19 by the club. Bussewitz found the Brown Thrasher in Jefferson County until the end of October. The last Gray-cheeked Thrush was noted Oct. 5, in Dane County by Robbins. The first Northern Shrike mentioned in the state this fall was by Feeney in Rusk County, Oct. 21. Clark sees a notable increase in Starlings in Rock Falls this year.

Two Blue-headed Vireos were observed Oct. 8, in Appleton (Mrs. Rogers); the last Red-eyed Vireo, Oct. 5, in Dane county (Robbins); last Cape May Warbler, Oct. 2, in Brown County (Sister Martha); last Palm Warbler, Oct. 13, in Sheboygan County (King); last Northern Water-thrush, Oct. 5, in Racine (Mrs. Peirce); last Connecticut Warbler, Oct. 4, in Dane County (Robbins); last Yellow-throat, Oct. 15, in Appleton (Mrs. Rogers); last Redstart, Oct. 12, in Green Bay (Krawczyk). Myrtle Warblers were very heavy the first two weeks in October in all parts and Palm Warblers were heavy the first week.

Krawczyk reports his last Western Meadowlark, Oct. 31, in Brown County. A late date for Yellow-headed Blackbirds was made by Mrs. Rogers, Oct. 24, in Appleton, where she saw a flock of eight. A Baltimore Oriole lingered until Oct. 2 and 5 in Green Bay (Holtermann); and a Rose-breasted Grosbeak until Oct. 4 in Dane County (Robbins).

Evening Grosbeaks reached Oconto, Oct. 14 (Richter); Racine, Oct. 22 (G. Prins); and Port Edwards, Wood County, Oct. 25 (Becker). They were all over the village Oct. 27. Redpolls reached both Oconto and Green Bay on Oct. 19, and there was a good flight of Siskins in many sections. Tree sparrows were late in appearing and were not recorded in Green Bay until Oct. 11. Several Clay-colored Sparrows were seen by Mrs. Owen, Oct. 10 to 12, in Polk County; Harris's Sparrows in Waukesha, Oct. 10 (Ross); and in Racine, Oct. 20 (Dr. Von Jarchow); White-crowned Sparrows until Oct. 19 in Green Bay. Snow Buntings appeared in Rusk County Oct. 17 (Feeney); in Polk County, Oct. 20 (Mrs. Riegel); in Milwaukee, Oct. 28 (Mueller); and in Racine, Oct. 29 (G. Prins).



## NEWS NOTES

There have been recently donated to the library of The Wisconsin Society of Ornithology the following items: two books from the author, Alvin M. Peterson, Onalaska, Wisconsin, entitled, "The ABC of Attracting Birds" and "Wild Bird Neighbors," a copy of *The Osprey* (1897) from Fred Pierce; reprint from F. N. Hamerstrom, Jr. and several reprints from Aldo Leopold.

The bird group of the City Club of Milwaukee recently donated \$5.00 to the Society to encourage its activity. This assistance is appreciated.

Members should be on the lock-out for Snowy Owl records which should be sent in to N. R. Barger for this paper as well as to Dr. Gross as listed elsewhere in this issue. Already several of these owls have been reported during the month of November. Likewise, George Becker of Port Edwards, Wisconsin, is working on notes of the Pileated Woodpecker and Mrs. W. E. Rogers, 911 E. North st., Appleton, is collecting Wisconsin data on the Blue-grey Gnatcatcher. Both of these individuals would greatly appreciate any assistance in the way of unpublished records available.

The Society regrets to announce the recent passing of a good bird student and member, Miss Lena Dolge of Milwaukee.

Fear was expressed recently for the Trumpeter Swans in the National Forest near Yellowstone Park when the army planned to erect an artillery range nearby. Upon hearing of the presence of these rare birds, the army authorities announced that their range would be placed elsewhere.

Cleveland P. Grant will show his colored bird and big game movies at the Wisconsin Union Theater in Madison on Monday, January 12, 1942, under the sponsorship of the Kumlien Bird Club and The Wisconsin Society of Ornithology. As all the proceeds from this showing will go to the Society, those members who are able to attend are urged to secure tickets (adults 50c, student 25c) from either the editor or at the box office.

At the meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club Nov. 20-23 at Urbana, Illinois, George M. Sutton was elected President, S. Charles Kendeigh, 1st Vice-President; Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., 2nd Vice-President; Maurice Brooks, Secretary; Gustav Swanson, Treasurer; and Elective Members of the Executive Council: Lawrence H. Walkinshaw, Burt L. Monroe and Eugene P. Odum. Highlights of the meeting were Murl Deusing's "Wild Wings", Cleveland P. Grant's slow-motion pictures of flying birds, W. F. Kubichek's courtship antics of the Western Grebes, the auction of about 10 of George Sutton's original bird pictures (selling for over \$150), the discussion led by Roger Tory Peterson and the announcement that Mr. Bernard W. Baker of Michigan had purchased and donated to the Michigan Audubon Society a 491 acre sanctuary dedicated mainly to the Sandhill Crane. Wisconsin members of the Society present at this meeting included: Mrs. W. E. Rogers and Mrs. H. L. Playman of Appleton, Miss Ella Heinke of Stoughton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Scott and Theodore Sperry of Madison, Murl Deusing, Walter Mueller, Peter Steib and Carl Kinzel of Milwaukee, Miss Margarette Morse of Viroqua and Robert H. Gensch of Rhinelander.

#### MAKE A CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS THIS YEAR

All members are urged to make a Christmas Bird Census this year in conjunction with their local bird club or, if necessary, alone. All reports should be sent to N. R. Barger for summary in the January, 1942 bulletin. Any bird trip made between December 21 to 28 inclusive will be eligible, and reporters are urged to report the total numbers of each species seen, the total time in the field, total miles by car or on foot, temperature and weather conditions. See the January, 1941, issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* for details wanted in preparation of your report. Send it in—be it big or little—it's important.



## BY THE WAYSIDE

F. H. King observed a single Golden Plover in Iron County on Sept. 26 and makes the following comment: "The bird was alone, running along the highway, and was observed at close range with binoculars. It still had considerable golden tinge on the back and flew off several times but always returned to the same location."

A female Common Mallard was shot on the Fox River in the city of Appleton on Nov. 8 and reported by Mr. A. H. Krugmeier of Appleton when he found that it carried a Conservation Department band. The bird had been banded at Moon Lake, December, 1933, and therefore had lived 7 years and 11 months after being banded. It was killed within 50 miles of the banding station.

A juvenile Black-crowned Night Heron banded by Karl Bartel at Winnebago, Illinois, on June 9, 1940, was found at the Madison State Fish Hatchery by Arthur Oehmcke on Sept. 24, 1940. Another indication that young herons wander northward during the fall of the year.

Mr. H. L. Van Ness, 302 Church St., Lodi, Wisconsin, had some school boys bring to him on Dec. 9 an unusual bird which he at first believed to be a Devek. He later determined that it must have been an Ancient Murrelet. He took very detailed notes and made a drawing of the bird before releasing it, and it is hoped that expert assistance in determining the species of this bird may be secured so that this record may be of some value.

Under date of Nov. 24, 1941, the U. S. Forest Service published an estimate of the number of game birds on the National Forests in 1940. Tabulations for Wisconsin were as follows: Chequamegon Forest (NW): 75,000 Ruffed Grouse, no Pinnated Grouse; 16,000 Sharp-tailed Grouse; 5,000 Ducks; no Geese; 7,600 Woodcock; 100 Mourning Doves and 230 Pheasants. Nicolet Forest (NE): 75,000 Ruffed Grouse; 300 Pinnated Grouse; 10,000 Sharp-tailed Grouse; 4,000 Ducks; no Geese; 1,500 Woodcock; 100 Mourning Doves and 75 Pheasants. Game refuges on these forests were listed at 23 areas totaling 49,950 acres for the Chequamegon and 8 areas totaling 74,340 acres for the Nicolet.

Dr. Paul C. Gatterdam of LaCrosse believes in encouraging birds on his home grounds and features, among other things, three Martin houses and a squirrel house. But on March 27, 1941, a family of Sparrow Hawks decided to live in the squirrel house, and they raised a brood of young which left the nest on June 22. During all this while Purple Martins were seemingly trying to nest in the adjacent Martin houses, but, Dr. Gatterdam reports, they did not raise a single young bird. He is of the opinion that they were disturbed by the presence of the Sparrow Hawks, although he never noticed any case of the Hawks attacking the Martins. This is an unusual case, but Dr. Gatterdam hopes that it will not happen again.

Mrs. Stella P. Owen recently sent to the editor a set of pictures taken of a double nest of the Baltimore Oriole, woven together side by side, which was recently donated by her to the Minnesota Museum of Natural History and is now exhibited by them. The nest had been found about June 7, 1939, by Mrs. Jessie Wilson of Balsam Lake. The nest was inspected in detail by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Kilgore and it was determined that only one of the two compartments has been used.

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