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# The Passenger Pigeon

TO ENCOURAGE STUDY OF WISCONSIN BIRDS

*Bulletin of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology*

Vol. III

December 1941

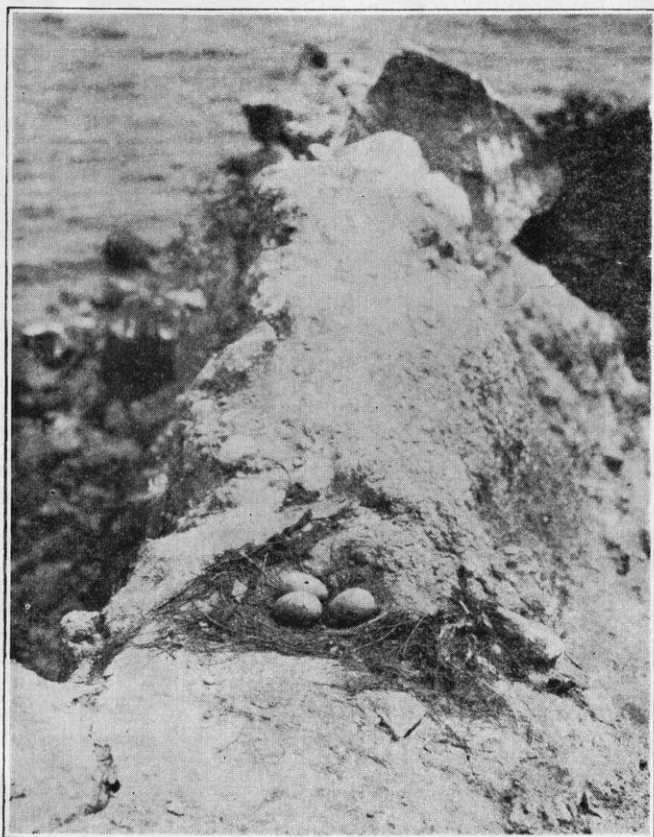
No. 12

## SUMMER BIRDS OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN BY HARTLEY H. T. JACKSON

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

*(Continued Part 3)*

**Canachites canadensis canace. CANADA SPRUCE PARTRIDGE.**  
Reported as very rare near Namekagon Lake, and also as occurring rarely in the spruce-tamarack swamps near Connors Lake and Camp



*Fig. 3. Nest and eggs of Herring Gull, Little Manitou Island, Apostle Islands, July 18, 1919, Photograph by Jackson*

Seven (14 miles west of Phillips).

**Bonasa umbellus togata. CANADA RUFFED GROUSE.** Ruffed grouse were observed at each of the mainland localities, though they were less common at Solon Springs than elsewhere. They were reported everywhere as decreasing in numbers. No positive record of the occurrence of ruffed grouse on any of the Apostle Islands was obtained, and it is generally reported that they do not occur there, although Harvey Tann, a resident on Madeline Island, said he saw some grouse that looked like "partridges" on the northeast end of the island the summer of 1918. Sheldon reports seeing a small family in the woods near Ogema, August 16 and 17, 1919, the young of which were about two-thirds grown, and near Herbster, August 8 to 15, 1922, the author frequently saw a family group of a mother with young two-thirds or more grown. Specimens were preserved from Herbster (270,623-270,624 BS; 5401 UW); Mellen (270,626 BS); Ogema (269,949 BS; 5402 UW); and Orienta (269,950-269,951; 269,953; 270,622 BS; 5997-6000 UW).

**Tympanuchus cupido americanus. GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN.** Judging from descriptions distinguishing the prairie chicken from the sharp-tailed grouse as given us by several farmers near Solon Springs, August 3 and 4, 1919, these birds are occasionally seen there, though not commonly anywhere. At one time "about five years ago" they are said to have been plentiful.

**Pediocetes phasianellus campestris. PRAIRIE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.** Sharp-tailed grouse are reported to occur in the jack pine country between Yellow Lake and Danbury and since the country there is quite suitable it is likely they were present. The taxonomic status of the Wisconsin sharp-tailed grouse being at that time uncertain, Sheldon was instructed to collect a series, which he did on September 1 and 2, 1919, on an area 3 miles southeast of Port Wing. He estimated there were about 200 grouse in one square mile. The area was undulating, burned-over, with a scattering second-growth of aspens and thickly grown with many varieties of berry bushes and grass. Bordering grainfields of adjacent farms offered plenty of winter food for the birds. Some 5 miles southwest of Solon Springs, sharptails (3 on August 4, 1919) inhabited pine barrens near deserted farms where a variety of weed foods grew in abandoned fields. Harry Tann, of La Pointe, "saw a flock of about 40 prairie chickens at Grants Point, Madeline Island, in the summer of 1917," and further reported that a native had killed nine in that vicinity. From Mr. Tann's description, and later reports from the Apostle Islands, I believe these birds were sharp-tailed grouse which are frequently called "chickens." Specimens: Port Wing (270,632-270,635; 270,637; 270,639-270,640; 270,646-270,647; 270,649-270,652; 270,654-270,655 BS; 5404-5418 UW); Solon Springs (270,657 BS).

**Colinus virginianus virginianus. EASTERN BOB-WHITE.** Quails are said to occur occasionally in the region of Saint Croix Falls, and a large covey is reported to have lived near the village for three years previous to the fall of 1918, when it was apparently destroyed by gunners. A few quails are also said to inhabit the vicinity of Danbury.

**Rallus limicola limicola. VIRGINIA RAIL.** Only one individual seen. On June 11, 1919, Poole heard a bird note unfamiliar to him in the willows along Iron River, west of Orienta, and finally located the bird, which flew back and forth from one clump of willows to another several times. Poole finally managed to shoot the bird, but unfortunately pulled the wrong trigger and shattered the specimen beyond repair, though there was sufficient left for Sheldon to positively identify it as a Virginia rail. The ova were well developed, and judged from its actions the bird was apparently nesting.

**Porzana carolina. SORA.** Sheldon shot a female (269,934 BS) in a marsh along the Cranberry River at Herbster, June 18, 1919. The author saw one at the edge of a marsh along the Turtle River at Mercer, August 23, 1919, and on the following day he found on the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway near the same

town a dead bird that had been killed by flying against a telegraph wire.

**Fulica americana americana. AMERICAN COOT.** Sheldon saw one in the slough at Big Bay, Madeline Island, September 21, 1919.

**Charadrius semipalmatus. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.** Specimens were collected by Sheldon as follows: Port Wing, June 4, 1919, female and male (5993-5994 UW); Orienta, June 13, female (269,944 BS); Herbster, June 17, male (269,945 BS); Outer Island, September 11, female (5995 UW).

**Oxyechus vociferus vociferus. KILLDEER.** Seen daily by the writer July 27 to August 1, 1918, near Holcombe. One particular bird would invariably run down the railroad track ahead of me for 100 yards or more, keeping about 15 feet away from me, stopping when I stopped, and moving faster as I went faster. I could not determine that it had a nest. Others were noted at Herbster, Madeline Island, Namekagon Lake, Orienta, Port Wing, and Solon Springs.

**Arenaria interpres morinella. RUDDY TURNSTONE.** The only turnstone seen was collected by Sheldon at Port Wing, June 4, 1919 (5996 UW). The bird was exceptionally fat, with medium-sized testes.

**Philohela minor. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.** I flushed one from a dense growth of willows bordering a slough below Thaxter Lake, near Saint Croix Falls, May 23, 1919. Sheldon noted one at the southwest point of Outer Island, July 9. Near Sweden, September 10, 1919, while we were scrambling over logs and through brush and mud, searching for beaver work along a small creek, Prof. George Wagner and I flushed a woodcock that was feeding in an open spot in the swamp.

**Gallinago delicata. WILSON'S SNIPE.** Sheldon noted a single bird in a marsh at Bark Bay, northeast of Herbster, June 20, 1919. He also collected a specimen (5982 UW) at Big Bay, Madeline Island, July 21, and another (272,317 BS) on Outer Island, September 11.

**Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.** A dozen or more upland plovers frequented the pine barrens about five miles south of Solon Springs early in August, 1919, where Sheldon first noticed them July 30, and collected a male (269,937 BS). They became wary after he had shot a few times and would flush when he was 100 yards away. They uttered a plaintive whistle upon rising, and repeated it at short intervals during their flight. The stomach contents of two females, collected at this locality August 9, as reported from an examination by Charles C. Sperry, of the Section of Food Habits, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, were as follows:

No. 5992 UW; condition of stomach, full; bits of a carabid, trace; fragments of a *Sineta* sp., trace; bits of a hymenopteron, trace; head of a small caterpillar, trace; remains of 4 locustids and 6 acridids (including at least 2 *Melanoplus* sp., 100 per cent.

No. 286,784 BS; condition of stomach, full; fragments of 5 carabids (including at least 1 *Harpalus*), 20 per cent; 1 *Coenus delius*, and 1 coreid, 5 per cent; remains of 4 acridids and 26 locustids, 75 per cent; bits of an ant, trace.

**Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.** None was collected, but the species was noted frequently as follows: At Long Lake, August 4 to 8, 1918; Saint Croix Falls, May 23, 1919; Danbury, one pair along Saint Croix River, May 28; abundant along the shore of Namekagon Lake, May 29 to June 4, where they were mated and preparing to nest; Port Wing, June 4; one along Bad River, 7 miles southwest of Mellen, June 14; Orienta, June 9 to 14, in pairs; abundant along the shore of Lake Superior at Herbster, June 16 to 25, 1919, and individuals observed August 9, 10, and 12, 1922; one at Big Bay, Madeline Island, June 21, and frequently during July; Gull Island, Michigan Island, and Presque Isle, July 18; one on Outer Island, July 10, and another September 12; Solon Springs; Phillips, August 5, 6, and 14; Connors Lake, August 7 and 12.

**Tringa solitaria solitaria. EASTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER.** Sheldon collected a female (5991 UW) on Outer Island, July 6; the

writer shot another (271,304 BS) on the same island, July 9, 1919, and saw one at Gull Rock, July 18. These birds showed no evidence of breeding. The species was seen by Sheldon at Ogema, August 15 to 23.

**Totanus flavipes. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.** Poole shot one (5990 UW) on a sand bar along which it was feeding on Outer Island, July 10, 1919. I saw a flock of eight near a slough on Presque Isle, July 16.

**Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.** A female (5983 UW) of this species was collected by Sheldon on June 16, 1919, along the shore of Lake Superior at Herbster. The author saw two at the same locality August 9, 1922, and another on August 12.

**Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.** A single specimen (271,-306 BS) was shot by Sheldon from a flock of seven sandpipers as they passed the bow of the launch three miles out (southwest) from Outer Island, September 8, 1919.

**Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.** Six specimens (271,445-271,446; 271,450 BS; 5986-5988 UW) were procured on the shore of Outer Island, July 10, 1919. One was noted by the writer at Gull Rock, July 18. He also noted one on the beach at Herbster, August 9, 1922.

**Erolia alpina sakhalina. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.** The only bird (5989 UW) seen was collected by Sheldon from a mixed flock of six shorebirds along the shore of Lake Superior at Port Wing, June 4, 1919.

**Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.** Three (5984-5985 UW; 269,942 BS) were collected by Sheldon at Port Wing, June 4 and 5, 1919, and one (269,943 BS) at Orienta, June 7. The writer saw three on the beach near Herbster, August 9, 1922.

**Larus argentatus smithsonianus. AMERICAN HERRING GULL.** One can see herring gulls almost any time in summer along the Lake Superior shore, and they are especially common among the Apostle Islands. The species was noted daily at Herbster, Orienta, and Port Wing, and at various places among the islands. So far as we could learn there was no really large breeding colony in the region, but many scattered nests were found and three small colonies were located. One of these latter, first visited July 5, 1919, was on the precipitous southeastern shore of Presque Isle and a precipitous rocky islet a few yards off shore. Young birds just able to fly were at their nest sites on the sandstone cliffs of Presque Isle, and there were no doubt several nests of young on the islet itself, though we were unable to get on it to investigate. About 25 pairs of gulls were in this colony. On July 15, fifty or sixty gulls inhabited the broken sandstone shoreline of Madeline Island, about a mile west of Big Bay, where they had nested. A dozen or so immature birds were among them and occasionally a young bird was seen at a nest site along the shore. A somewhat smaller colony, about 20 pairs, on July 18, inhabited Gull Rock, a little isle of about one-quarter acre, some 70 yards long, averaging possibly ten yards wide, rising about 25 feet above the water, and located just northwest of Manitou Island. This island is of sandstone formation, covered at the base with a mixture of boulders and gravel, and capped with soil three feet deep. At the top it is so narrow for most of its length that one can barely walk. Four nests were located on top; three contained three eggs each, well advanced in incubation, and one contained two eggs. A few aspens, willows, and mountain-ash grew on the west side of the rock and a few nests were on the ground among these. Specimens as follows: Gull Rock (271,275 BS); Presque Isle (5966-5968 UW; 271,271; 271,274 BS); Port Wing (5965 UW).

**Sterna hirundo hirundo. COMMON TERN.** A few recorded at La Pointe by Sheldon between September 21 and 25, 1919, and one specimen collected there on the last date (271,249 BS).

**Chlidonias nigra surinamensis. BLACK TERN.** Sheldon records that a single bird flew back and forth over a small lake at Bark Bay, east of Herbster, June 20, 1919.

(To be Continued)

## NOVEMBER 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. Complete details should be given of rare records.)*

A Loon was handed Strehlow, Nov. 29, by a hunter. He said he had a goose! Another indication of the work that is to be done in education. The Pied-billed Grebe lingered in Hayward until Nov. 22 (Kahmann). A Great Blue Heron was seen in Sawyer County, Nov. 2 (Loyster). The last Bittern record was secured in Green Bay, Nov. 3 by Strehlow. Whistling Swans were last observed Nov. 15 in both Green Bay and Appleton. Goodenough saw a flock of eight Blue Geese on Lake Wisconsin, Nov. 22. A peak in the fall migration of ducks was reached Nov. 5 and 6 along Lake Michigan (Mueller). A Wood Duck captured in Green Bay, Nov. 29, had an injured wing. It was placed in the wildlife sanctuary for recovery. Four Barrow's Golden-eye were reported Nov. 1, again from Green Bay.

**Old Squaw and White-winged Scoter in Interior**

Kahmann reports an Old Squaw, Nov. 1, at Hayward; and Mitchell a White-winged Scoter in Madison, Nov. 3. Both are seldom seen inland.

The Turkey Vulture has again appeared, this time, north of Oconto. Richter found an adult male in a baited trap, Nov. 9. He reports a Goshawk in Vilas County, Nov. 22, the only one mentioned for the month.

**Swainson's Hawk in Dane County**

Loyster, who has had previous experience with the Swainson's Hawk, adds a record to the Dane County list. It was a specimen in typical plumage, observed Nov. 1. We do not know of any previous county records. Because of the mild autumn, the hawk flight was good along Lake Michigan late into November. Bussewitz, working in Jefferson County, also corroborates this fact by seeing Rough-legs daily. Marsh Hawks and Red-tails were particularly affected along Lake Michigan.

A Ruffed Grouse is mentioned for Jefferson County, Nov. 21, by Bussewitz. Richter found rather large flocks of Sharp-tailed Grouse in Vilas and Forest Counties, the latter part of November. Pheasants are reported to be damaging tulip beds in Milwaukee County where they reputedly dig out the shallowly planted bulbs. Loyster observed a large flock of Sandhill Cranes in Marquette County, Nov. 4.

The Lesser Yellow-legs lingered late this year, Nov. 3, in Jefferson County (Kozlik and Bussewitz). E. Prins, of Racine, saw a small immature Gull in October, answering the description of the Laughing Gull. Since this species is seldom found away from the ocean, he mentions it merely for what it is worth, admitting the short-comings of sight records. Schaeffer saw thousands of Bonaparte's Gulls in a steady migratory stream down Lake Michigan, Nov. 2, from six to seven-thirty in the morning. At the latter hour many settled in close flocks on the water.

**Barn Owl Again at Racine**

George Prins saw a Barn Owl flying about in the daylight, during November, in the ravines where the society held its convention hike. Snowy Owls have been seen at several places: Marinette County, Nov. 24 (Loyster); Lake Poygan, Nov. 17 (Zimmerman et al); Appleton, Nov. 26 (Mrs. Rogers); and two in Green Bay, Nov. 29 and 30. One of these was shot by hunters, turned over to Strehlow, thence to the museum where it is being preserved. The specimen was a female with a wing spread of sixty-one inches, weight four pounds and seven ounces. Strehlow records the Long-eared Owl in Green Bay, Nov. 10.

### Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker

Becker reports this species, Nov. 29 in Sawyer County; and Loyster one in Oneida County, Nov. 16. A Flicker was seen in Racine several times during November, and the last one in Green Bay was Nov. 18. Oehmcke states that the Pileated Woodpecker is inhabiting the forty to fifty year old second growth white pine and hemlock area in Vilas County. Small numbers of Red-headed Woodpeckers were in Green Bay until Nov. 25.

Canada Jays were seen as follows: Sawyer County, Nov. 29 (Becker); Oneida County, Nov. 17 (Loyster); and Dunn County, Nov. 9 (Buss). Raven records during November, were made in Oneida and Marinette Counties by Loyster; and in Oconto by Richter. Gromme states that a Raven specimen sent to the Milwaukee Museum had no data with it. Will the sender please write the locality, date and name of the collector, as the specimen is worthless without this data. The last Winter Wren was reported Nov. 29 in Racine by E. Prins.

### Another Mockingbird Record

A Mockingbird was found late in November in the back of Mrs. Crawford's place, Racine, where it was found two years ago. Late dates for the following have been secured: Brown Thrasher, Jefferson County, Nov. 3 (Bussewitz); Robin, Green Bay, Nov. 23; and in Racine, Nov. 29; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Appleton, Nov. 28 (Mrs. Rogers); and in Green Bay, Nov. 30 (Strehlow).

### Bohemian Waxwings Return

George Prins saw a single Bohemian Waxwing, Nov. 23 at Racine. We have seldom found this species in Wisconsin in recent years. Last Meadowlark, Green Bay, Nov. 3 (Langosch); in Racine, Nov. 29 (G. Prins); last Red-winged Blackbird, Green Bay, Nov. 16; last Bronzed Grackle, Appleton, Nov. 7 (Mrs. Rogers); in Green Bay, Nov. 17 (Mrs. Hussong).

Evening Grosbeaks were found in the northeastern part of the state during the first part of the month by Richter and Loyster. Evans had a specimen of the year brought to him alive by a boy, in Oshkosh, Nov. 14. Pine Grosbeaks records follow: Hayward, Nov. 2 (Kahmann); Racine, Nov. 25 and 30 (G. Prins); Vilas County, Nov. 23 (Richter); Green Bay, Nov. 29 (large flock observed by club); Marinette County, large flocks the latter part of November (Loyster). Redpolls were in Oconto, Nov. 8 (Richter); in Dane County, Nov. 8 (Robbins); and in Green Bay throughout November. Pine Siskins were numerous in Marinette County, Nov. 28 (Loyster). Strehlow records his last Fox Sparrow, Nov. 3; and Song Sparrow, Nov. 25. Snow Buntings were recorded only as far south as Green Bay during November.

### SANDPIPER ESCAPES PIGEON HAWK

On Sept. 16, 1940 while banding hawks in Sheboygan County I went down to the mouth of the creek and was watching a Spotted Sandpiper thru the glasses as he flew over the creek entering Lake Michigan. As I watched, the bird suddenly plunged into the water and completely disappeared, staying under for about half a minute. He came up and sat on the surface looking very much like a Phalarope, and then jumped off the water and flew to the bank crouching under the slight overhang. Realizing that the bird was being attacked, I lowered my binoculars to see a Pigeon Hawk skimming over the mouth of the creek. The hawk then flew up the creek in the direction of our blind, so I whistled a signal to Ed. Prins who was at the controls of the traps. When I got to the blind, I found that he had caught the hawk which was banded and released.—Lee P. Steven, Milwaukee.

## SOME NOVEMBER NOTES ON SAWYER COUNTY BIRDS

By Frank Zirrer, Hayward, Wis.

The Downy Woodpecker is a decidedly rare bird in this part of the state, even around farms, as twenty Hairy Woodpeckers might be seen before one Downy is encountered.

The last Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was seen here Nov. 10. In fall these birds prefer tamarack and spruce bogs to any other locality, but being very quiet then, one has to watch carefully, otherwise they might be entirely overlooked. In these bogs they puncture small tamaracks of about four inches in diameter, but damage caused thus must be very slight, for in my rambles through the swamps I see only one or two such trees in a year. Porcupines and even red squirrels cause a good deal more damage.

Throughout November the Red-breasted Nuthatch was very abundant in this neighborhood. They are truly the birds of coniferous woodlands and are very rarely seen anywhere else. Despite their numbers, there are hardly ever seen two together as they come singly and stay singly.

Chickadees utilize the fruit clusters of the sumac as a storage room. When food is abundant they carry piece after piece there. Upon examination, seeds of pumpkin and squash, pieces of bread, potatoes, tallow, or most anything else, is found in these clusters.

During the first five days of November (1941), although slight snow covered the ground, a few Robins were still seen throughout the woodlands. From Nov. 15 to Nov. 22, one was observed near the house—something unusual for this neighborhood at this time of the year. On Nov. 30 one was picked up dead. It was heavily infested with *Mallophaga* and its eggs, but whether they were the cause of its death I am unable to say. The bird must have been dead for only a short time, for some of the insects, when shaken off of the bird's body onto a piece of paper, revived in the warm room and began to crawl about.

#### Pine Grosbeak Feeding Habits

On Nov. 18 the first Pine Grosbeak, a female, was observed, and in the succeeding days several others, mostly females, were seen. Their appearance in Northern Wisconsin, as to numbers, age, and proportion of sexes, varies greatly from year to year although not a winter passes entirely without them. Last year they were very abundant, and the writer saw a flock of at least 50 birds, the largest he had ever seen. This, however, is very unusual, even in the years of the greatest abundance, for there usually are not more than three to eight in a flock. In the years when they were rare, they were observed singly or in pairs only. In some years both sexes are quite evenly represented, some years immature males predominate and adult males appear scarce, while in the years of apparent scarcity mostly females, with a few immature males, are seen. However, I am inclined to believe, that an occasional pair breeds not far from here, for last year in the beginning of August a female with four young was seen in the tamaracks nearby.

Peculiar and intriguing is also their preference for certain food. Upon their arrival, which usually falls in the end of October or the first part of November, they show a decided preference for the buds of maple. Sumac, no matter how plentiful, is almost entirely ignored. The writer recalls one winter only, when the immature males predominated, that sumac was taken before the end of the year. After the beginning of the new year the feeding is reversed, buds are almost completely ignored and sumac eagerly taken. This year, however, they are seen feeding on the ground, although they are not ground-frequenting birds at all, jumping and running around in the tall stalks of *Chenopodium* and *Amaranthus*. In fact, so much so, that in order to see them, one must visit woodland fields overgrown with these weeds. Perhaps this is due to the scarcity of other food and also the almost complete lack of snow during November this year.



## Goldfinches and Redpolls Are Common

The seeds of *Chenopodium* and *Amaranthus* are appreciated also by Goldfinches and Redpolls, and large flocks are seen there daily. It might be of some interest to note that Goldfinches and Redpolls, before the snow is too deep, feed extensively on the seed of Leather-leaf, *Chamaedaphne calyculata*. When the Redpolls are at rest in a tree, especially in the morning, they can make quite a noise. Going after the cause of the loud ga-ga-ga-ga, heard from the distance, and expecting something bigger, one is surprised to find a flock of these gentle little birds at what appears to be some sort of very animated conversation.

On the neglected country roads, where various weeds, especially *Polygonum aviculare*, grow abundantly, Slate-colored Juncos, Tree and Fox Sparrows, and various other finches are found in abundance, but wherever roads are regularly patrolled and scraped very few birds can be seen.

## NEWS NOTES AND BY THE WAYSIDE

On October 18, 1941, Karl Kahmann found a dead Junco near his home on Minnemac Lake, Hayward, Wisconsin, and as he noticed it was different from the Slate-colored Junco in that it was decidedly pinkish-rusty along the sides and lighter and browner on the back, he sent it in to Owen Gromme of the Milwaukee Public Museum for identification. Mr. Gromme sent the skin to Dr. H. Friedman of the Smithsonian Institute who determined the bird to be a Montana Junco, *Junco oreganus montanus*.

Myrtle W. Baer reports that she and Mrs. Mina Almon observed a flock of six Snow Buntings at Milwaukee Lake Park on October 25, 1941 which is an earlier date than that reported by Walter Mueller last issue.

Joseph J. Hickey read a paper on the Duck Hawk at the Jan. 20 meeting of the Kumlien Bird Club in Madison.

Cleveland P. Grant showed his bird and game movies at Madison on January 12 under the sponsorship of the Kumlien Bird Club and the Society. Total profits of over \$30.00 were turned over to the Society Treasurer and will be used partly to pay for the 1941 index to be distributed with the next issue.

**Feeding Station Operators Attention:** Because of the great interest among our members in operating feeding stations for birds during the winter, you are requested to keep records on your observations at these stations during the period of Dec. 21, 1941 to March 21, 1942. At the end of March you will be requested to send in to the editor a list showing the **greatest number of each species seen at the station at any single time during this period.** The list will be published with the names of station observers.

Zimmerman and Hubbard report the observation of a Duck Hawk, probably migrating, on Long-tailed Point, in Green Bay, on September 17.

Wildlife Leaflet 201, issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., entitled "Publications on Attracting Birds" is available free from that agency.

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