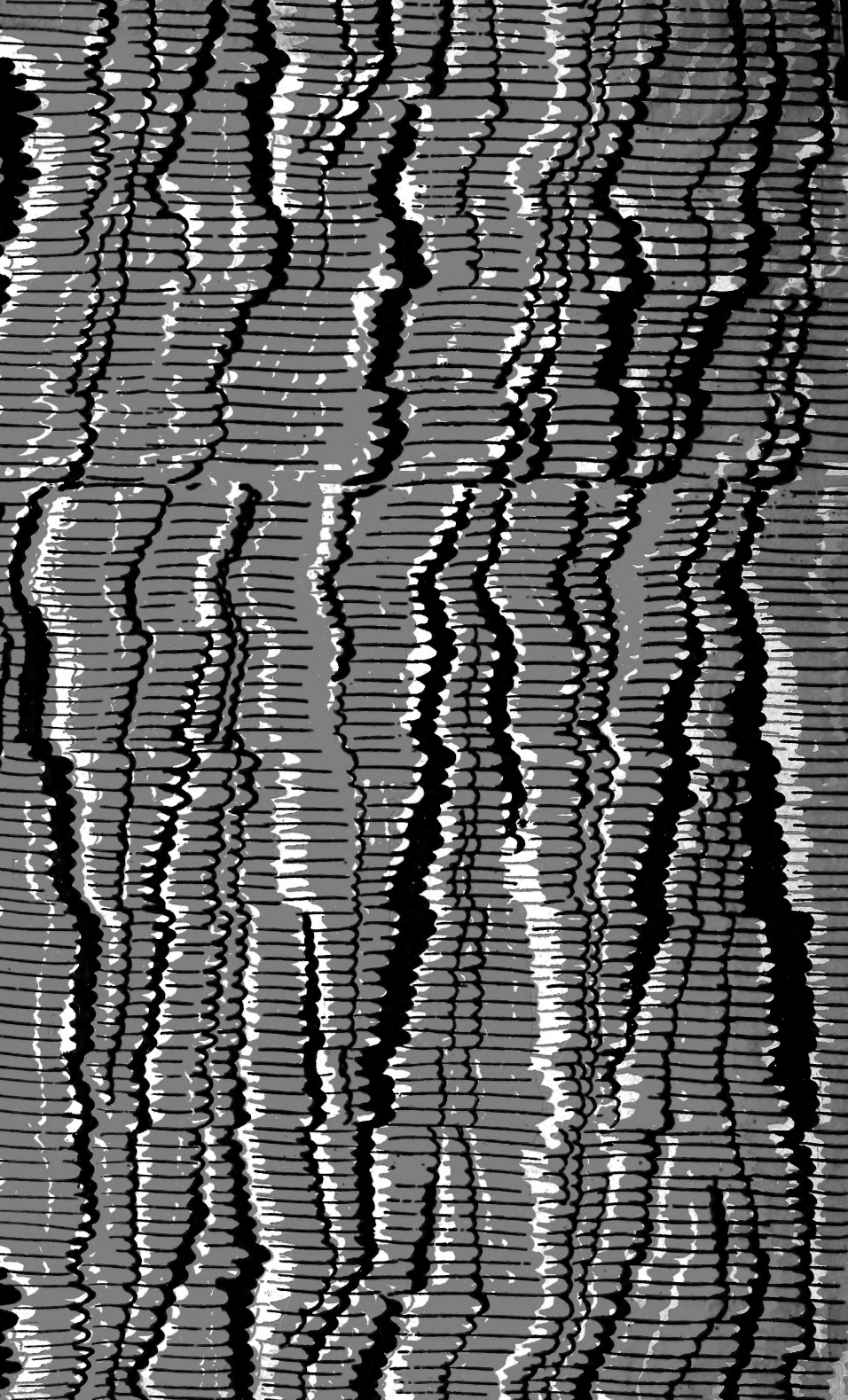
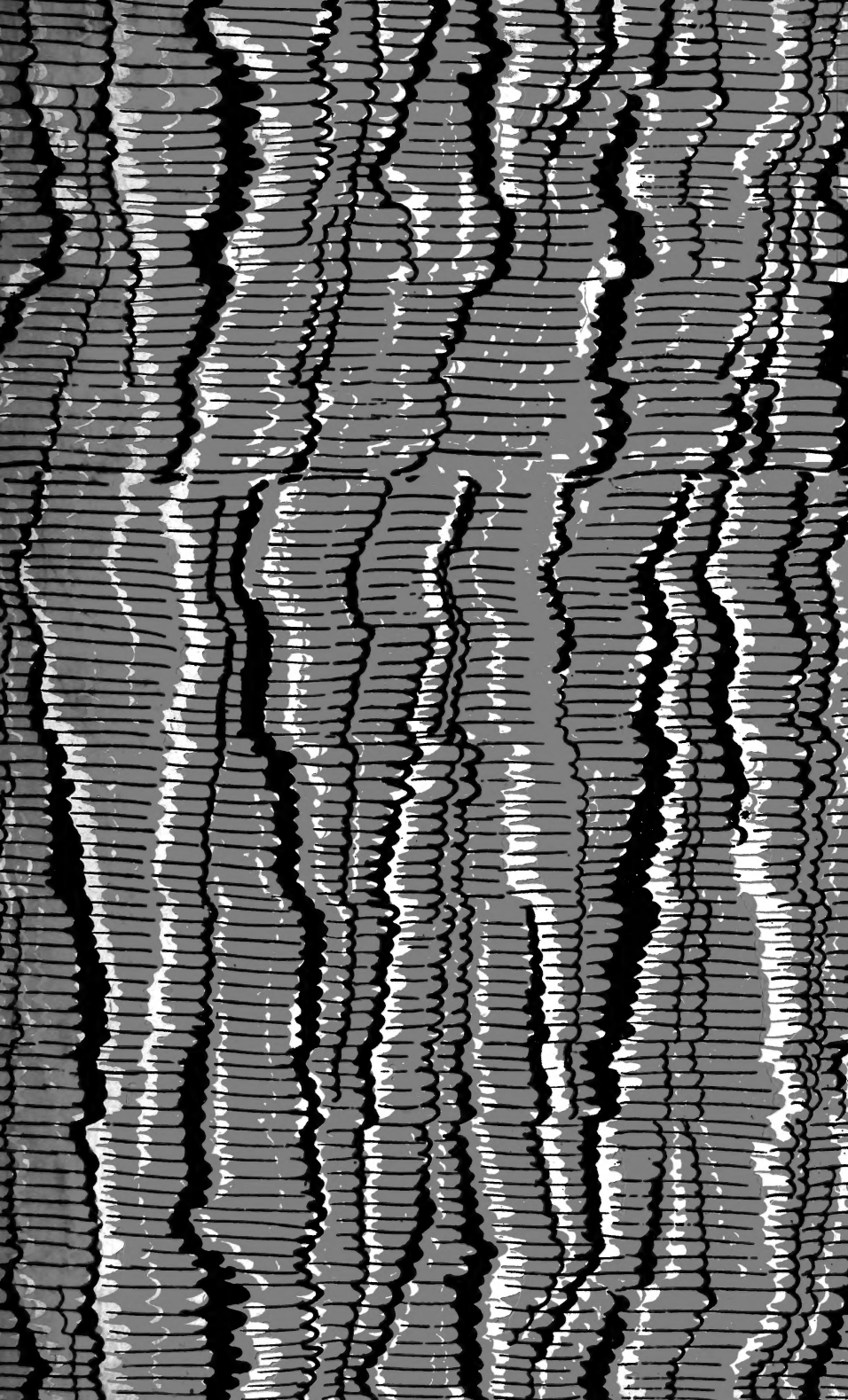


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BIRDS

V. 35









March 67

THE OÖLOGIST

FOR THE
STUDENT OF BIRDS

THEIR NESTS AND EGGS

VOLUME XXXV

ALBION, N. Y.

and

LACON, ILL.

✓
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R. MAGOON BARNES, Publisher

1918

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXXV. No. 1.

ALBION, N. Y., JAN. 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 366

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 366 your subscription expires with this issue. 353 your subscription expired with December issue 1916. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

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In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

BIRDS

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

I have a large number of bird skins mounted birds and mammals. Want mountable skins or properly mounted specimens of full plumaged adult male birds, none larger than Bob White. Send me your exchange and I will send mine. KARL W. KAHMANN, 2513 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

FOR SALE—A few pair of Ring necked Pheasants. L. A. PARRE, Batavia, Ill.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGE.—Any one desiring to exchange mainland bird skins for Hawaiian bird skins, kindly drop me a card. J. A. NUNES, JR., Box 1357, Honolulu.

The following skins with measurements and full data to exchange for good full sets—Crow, 1 male; Roadrunner, 1 female; Coot, 1 female; Hermit Thrush, 1 male, 1 female; Scissortail Flycatcher, 1 male; Grey-tailed Cardinal 1 male, 1 female; White-crowned Sparrow, 1 male, 1 female; Vesper Sparrow, 2 males; Western Lark Sparrow, 2 males; Myrtle Warbler, 1 male, 1 female; 1 Chipping Sparrow, 1 female, Field Sparrow, 1 male, Bell Vireo, 1 male. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin Texas.

Exchange desired for the following Bird skins Nos. 683, 640, 644, 649, 653, 654a, 663a, 664, 666, 678, 679; 669. O. C. HASTINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of No. American species in exchange for species needed in my collection. Kindly exchange lists. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

I will be able to answer all communications, which, owing to business I have been unable to reply to for the last several months within a very short time. I trust my correspondents will bear with me. J. E. HARRIS, Dayton, Ohio.

RED CEDAR SAW DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221-17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

Eggs in sets for exchange for my collection Can use many common sets. MEARL B. WHEELER, E. Randolph, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—About three hundred sets of eggs for North American bird skins not in my collection. Some rare sets with nests. STANLEY G. JEWETT, PENDLETON, OREGON.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Will exchange collection of United States Stamps, many rare, for sets and bird skins. California Bird Photos for sale or exchange. WRIGHT M. PIERCE, Claremont, Calif.

EGG CABINET FOR SALE—New quartered oak cabinet containing 15 drawers 3x2 with depth of drawers running from 4 in. to 2 in. This cabinet has folding doors and may be locked. If interested write JAMES B. CARTER, Waynesburg, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following well-prepared sets 316 2-2, 321 1-2, 443 1-5 1-4, 471a 1-4 1-3 2-2, 474c 1-3, 498 3-5 5-4 43, 506 4-4, 513a 3-4 4-3, 552a 3-4, 593c 1-4 5-3, 612a 6 5 64, 633 3-4, 638 1-4, 703a 3-4, 719c 3-7 5-6 3-5, 732a 1-6 1-5, 761 1-4. Texas Chickadee 1-4 \$1.00 per egg. Has bronck Screech Owl or \$1.00 per egg, one egg cracked, Howell Nighthawk 6-2 or \$1.00 per egg. Select your wants and send list. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Texas.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

Can offer U. S. or Foreign stamps for eggs. Also single eggs with hole in end for exchange. Will buy eggs not in my collection. GEO. E. ARNOLD, Whitten, Iowa.

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Anklets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE: For best offers. Birds of Michigan (Cook '93) Birds of E. A. Chapman, '01. 80 Oologist 200 first-class skins, drills, scalpel, etc. WM. WILKOWSKI, Kalamazoo, Mich. Care Gen. Delvy.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

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ALBION, N. Y., JAN. 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 366

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Vol. XXXV. Appeal for copy

1918

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS

Beginning with this issue of THE OOLOGIST, this magazine will hereafter be issued on the first day of each month and all advertisements should reach us at Lacon, Illinois, not later than the 15th day of the month preceding the month of publication in order to insure insertions in the following month.

From and after January 1st, 1918, no receipts for subscriptions will be mailed; subscriptions will be kept track of by a number appearing on the subscription card in the office of THE OOLOGIST and a like number appearing on the envelope in which THE OOLOGIST is mailed. All subscribers are notified to look carefully at the number on the envelope in which they receive THE OOLOGIST as the numbers will be advanced automatically as subscriptions are received, and if any error is noted in the number on the envelope, our office should be notified at once. Each subscriber will be entitled to one free insertion of an advertisement not exceeding twenty-five words. No coupons will be mailed evidencing this fact, but subscribers who send in such advertisements at any time during the year for which their subscription is paid, the same will be inserted and that fact noted on the index card.

All subscriptions expiring more than one year prior to January 1st, 1918, and which are evidenced by any number below 354 are dropped from our books with this issue as the government regulations prohibit the mailing of the magazine to subscribers who are more than one year in arrears.

Nearly all publications are advancing their subscription rate owing to the advance in the cost of material, labor, etc., involved in the production.

THE OOLOGIST will not do this during the present year, but in order to make both ends meet, we again appeal to each bird enthusiast who is interested in THE OOLOGIST and its future to assist us in enlarging its subscription list. A large number of our subscribers are not only subscribing for their own copy, but are sending a copy of THE OOLOGIST for 1918 to some friend.

We now desire to thank those who have so kindly given us this assistance in the past.

R. M. BARNES.

 Bird Collecting in Eastern Colombia

Paul G. Howes

PART VII

March 11th. This morning we were up and out at 5:30. I went up a small river about two miles from the town. Birds proved to be abundant and in a few hours I had a good bag. This little river, which apparently has no name, winds in and out between beautifully grown sandy banks. I spent the entire morning wading in the cooling water and shooting from the center of the stream. I managed to get badly bitten by red ants when I foolishly sat down upon the ground to rest. These vile little insects got inside my clothes and for a time nearly drove me crazy as their bite and sting combined causes a rash much like that of nettle.

Later, while hunting in heavy underbrush for a species of Manacus that I had felled, a large scaly head suddenly appeared in the mouth of a burrow directly under my nose. Remaining motionless for a minute, my blood ran cold at the sound of fierce hissing, for we were now in the country of big snakes. In a panic I reached for my knife, having nothing but a 32 cartridge and No. 12 shot in my gun, and as I did so the creature dart-



BIRD COLLECTING IN EASTERN COLOMBIA

The writer in the jungle at Buenavista. Note the black mass at the left which is the butt of a single forest giant.

—Photo by G. K. Cherrie.

ed from its hole. For a second I felt all gone inside but this was only momentary, for the beast proved to be nothing but an Armadillo, more frightened than I! Much relieved I found my Manacus and retreated, but since that time it has occurred to me what a wonderful protection for this animal lies in its triangular, scaled head and its ability to hiss like a large snake.

After getting all the birds I could handle during the day, I turned my attention to the interesting wasps of the region. I found two large bell-shaped nests of paper and also a colony of tiny social bees that build a tubular mud entrance to their nest which consists of a hole in a tree or old stump.

There were many beautiful flowers growing along the river banks, one in particular, a huge vermilion ball with spine-like stemens, resembling a large pin cushion stuck full of yellow-headed hat pins. It was growing parasitically some ten feet up in the branches of a tree.

I saw several Eastern U. S. birds, chiefly warblers together with one or two Rose-breasted grosbeaks, already in full summer plumage.

On the way home I caught sight of a fine big jaguar and Ring reported an ocelot and brought in a capuchin monkey and several specimens of Hoatzins. Spent the afternoon skinning and preparing our birds and all turned in early.

March 12th. This morning I went out about six, taking a southerly direction instead of going east as yesterday. First I followed a small creek for an hour, taking nothing except one Phathornis humming bird. From here I went through a comparatively level open bit of land, bordered by small growth, and inhabited by a species of Toucan, new to the expedition, having a white eye and red

rump, and closely related to the species taken in the Magdalena valley. A mile further on I struck a heavy tropical forest with tangled undergrowth so thick that my aux shells would not take affect. On the way back towards the town, an open space bordered by huge trees, yielded one of the largest species of jay that I have ever seen, together with a fine pair of green Jacamas, a bucko, Mourning warbler and a fine little male Picumnus, a tiny woodpecker. The morning was now well along, so I retraced my steps to our hut to skin my specimens.

About five in the afternoon, Cherrie and I went out from the town to the river Parado, a fine little stream coming down from the mountains. We walked up for about a quarter of a mile and here we found a little pool just big enough to hold us both. We were soon sitting up to our necks in the fine cold mountain water with a waterfall washing our backs. The bottom of the pool was lined with clean white pebbles. Here we had our first real South American bath and believe me, we needed it! We stayed in about half an hour with a current in back just strong enough to lean against. When we returned to the town, the other fellows had just finished skinning. They were hot and tired, and the sight of Cherrie and me fresh from that bath made a very envious bunch of them.

After a rough-house dinner, it was decided that Chapman and I should leave the next day for Buenavista, just up the hills behind the town. We will remain there until the 16th, when the others will join us and all will return to Bogota to get supplies and then set out in another direction.

Our house here has a sign over the door which reads "Twentieth Century." It is however, not as up to

date as the name implies. Cherrie and I are in a room plastered with mud over laths of bamboo. The floor is of boards and has never been swept or cleaned. Many huge spiders and roaches, together with a few fleas and rats also occupy the suite. Ring is in a tiny room backing up against ours, which is equally dirty and contains a fine collection of old bottles, rags and junk of all kinds.

The poor people of Colombia keep everything that they can lay their hands on, even old bits of dirty paper, for everything is of value in this country.

One enters the house through a narrow passage way, paved with cobbles, either on foot or on horseback. At the back is a typical open court also paved, which serves as chicken yard, pig pen, kitchen and general dump.

The cooking is all done over a small fire built between three rounded stones, as stoves are unheard of. It is remarkable how the women can turn out four or five coarse meals for six hungry men, each of them eating twice as much as any Colombian possibly could! The dining room is simply an open porch on the court, back from the bed-rooms. Here is a wooden table and several chairs covered with the skins of Jaguar, ocelot and steer. There is a scant set of table ware, a few earthen jugs for water made in the country, but all other articles such as cups, glasses, etc., are imported from great distances. In the evenings we eat and write our notes by the light of tallow dips or Deitz lanterns which are universally used in the country.

The owner of the house is an old maid and for assistants she has two stunted Indian girls, who are as good as gold and ever ready to do anything that we ask of them. They will spend

an entire day grinding corn into meal by pounding it between two stones in order to make soup and other strange dishes for us, which are remarkably good.

The town itself is a remarkably interesting old place consisting of twelve streets paved with cobbles. The house are all of the same type, being made of native lumber and mud with either thatched or tile roofs. In the center of the main street there is a fast flowing stream two or three feet wide, running from one end of the town to the other. This is the sewer of Villavicencio, and most everything is dumped into it.

There is a half tumbled down church near our house and at the entrance to the village there is a huge wooden cross. Further up the mountains stands another one, considerably larger and of much heavier timbers. These I learned are to keep the Devil out of the town, but we saw plenty of him in the saloon across the street, which also contained a pool table which had been brought across the Andes, slung between two mules.

It is curious that the poorest people all over Colombia possess Singer sewing machines. I have seen them in thatched mud huts far up in the mountains, belonging to people that even do not have money enough to buy a chair or table to furnish their house with. I cannot imagine how they get them, unless they save for years and years. The Singer appears to be the one thing that they are willing to suffer for, in order to possess, and one sees them everywhere.

(To be continued)

Let me congratulate you on decided improvements lately. Reminds me of the issues of '92 to '95.

F. A. Doolittle.



The American Ribin in its northern migration Feb. 15, 1915, in Pineallas county, Fla.
—Photo by R. D. Hoyt.



The American Robin in its northern migration Feb. 15, 1915, in Pineallas county, Fla.
—Photo by R. D. Hoyt.

THANKS

The frontispiece with which this edition of *The Oologist* is introduced, is the work of M. J. Hoffman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is contributed by him as the first contribution to the new volume for our readers who are interested in an effort to make a bigger and better *Oologist*. It is a pleasure to credit him with this generosity.

LATE

Last Sunday, Nov. 18th, a friend and I drove twelve miles east of Dayton, O., back of Fairfield, the big U. S. Aviation Camp.

A big swamp has been recently drained by dredging and above the camp is a good sized piece of timber.

I was walking through some brush when my attention was attracted by a pair of Long Billed Marsh Wrens close by.

They were having a fine time and making all sorts of clatter and I was surprised to find that I could almost capture both of them as they came within about fifteen inches from my hand and did not seem to have the least fear of me. Heretofore I have never been able to get a good look at this fellow or his mate, for they have been so shy always, and this encounter seemed rather remarkable, also being so late in the season too.

J. E. Harris.
Dayton, O.

Concerning a Condor

To very few ornithologists, even here in California has it been given to see the great California Vulture, (*gymnogyps californianus*) in its native haunts.

With each recurring year the chances that one will see one are diminishing, for they are retreating back into the almost inaccessible mountains and many localities where

it's great shadow was once a not uncommon sight now see it no more.

In this county (San Diego) the old-timers tell us that they well remember when it was not uncommon in the mountains, to see a dozen of the great birds feeding on the carcass of a steer, and they often came down into the lower valleys, and even to the coast. But that was many years ago. It is doubtful if any such collection of birds has been seen in this section since the early 80's. While it is probable that one and possibly two pair of the birds still remain and breed in the county, one might spend weeks in the whole hundred miles of mountains from the Mexican border to the northern county line and be in luck to see a bird. No eggs have been taken in the county, so far as known, since the late 90's when a single egg was taken from a cave on a precipitous mountain side some 25 miles from here.

This egg is now, I believe, in the collection of the Editor of *The Oologist*.

It was my good fortune in 1901, to have in my possession for a few months a living specimen of this mighty bird. It had been taken by an Indian on one of the mountain ranches, a rifle shot bringing it down with, as was supposed, a broken wing, and had come into the possession of the store-keeper at Julian, a small mountain town. News of its capture somehow reached San Diego, and the result was a thrilling account of a "Real South American Condor" which had been captured in the county, with a lurid description of the fight it put up before overpowered and a very good and accurate description of a South American Condor, taken probably from the *Britannica*, but not very applicable to the bird in question. With a naturalist's curiosity I at once wrote to the owner of the bird to find out if

it were for sale. A week later it appeared at my ranch one evening in the care of an Indian who, with his squaw had driven down from the hills, some 4 miles, to bring it to me.

On going near the cage with a light it snapped at me most viciously with a hissing like a rattlesnake.

The next morning I made a pen for it and turned it loose, though not before it had given me a further token of it's good nature by biting savagely at me as I was opening the cage, and drawing blood.

The yard was 10 by 15 feet and 4 feet high, enclosed on three sides and top by a double thickness of 2 inch wire netting, the fourth side being a stack of cord-wood with some projecting ends that would do very well for perches.

At first the bird would not leave its box, but on tipping it, it came out with a rush, driving full tilt across the yard to stop with a crash against the fence. Then it backed slowly away and stood for a minute with outstretched neck, gazing toward the hills; then spread its wings to fly away, and then, apparently realizing it's impotence, lowered its head and wings with an almost human groan and stood for a minute as if in utter despair; and then suddenly starting, rushed round the pen for an hour, frantically trying every crevice to find some way of escape. Then it climbed to a projecting stump of the woodpile and the first thing I knew it was on top of the pile and free, having found an unprotected opening and quickly taken advantage of it.

It was a very strenuous two hour job to get it back in the pen again.

After a day or two of uneasiness it settled down to the inevitable and became wholly indifferent to my presence. It had a great many visitors when its presence at my place became

known, and they seemed to disturb it some. It would watch them closely for a few minutes and then would go off to a shady corner and turn its back.

Dogs interested it more than anything and it was all attention when one was near. It would stand with neck outstretched and wings a little raised from the body in a regular fighting pose and would follow one the length of the pen at it went past.

It paid no attention whatever to larger animals, even when my neighbor's cows lined up five in a row on the other side of the fence or my horses came nosing round to see what new thing I had now.

At first the buzzards disturbed it some; they are very curious and always want to see and know what is going on. My bird had not been in its pen an hour before they began to arrive, sailing back and forth all eyes and curiosity. In the first few days of it's captivity I think every buzzard in Northern San Diego County must have called to pay its respects. It made the bird very uneasy at first but after a while it paid no attention to them, no matter how close they came, but would sit on it's perch with head drawn in close, motionless and apparently indifferent.

Every morning it would take a sun bath, standing with wings partially extended in true buzzard-fashion, and then, after preening it's feathers, it would give a grunt, shake itself and climb back to the perch to doze and dream, maybe. One would hardly expect a vulture to be much of a climber, for it's turkey-like feet, although powerful enough, would seem more suitable for ground work, but the projecting ends from the woodpile made it like going up stairs, and the bird would grasp a stick, parrot-like with

it's bill to steady itself in stepping from one to another.

Sometimes it seemed as if its longing for it's mountain freedom were greater than it could bear. It wanted so very, very much to fly away to where the distant mountains, bathed in their purple haze, looked so dream-like, and cool and inviting, and it would crouch low on it's perch with wings out stretched, all ready for the starting jump, but its leap would end in an inglorious fall and it would return to it's perch with a crestfallen air that was truly pathetic.

It's eating was a surprise to me. It had been in captivity for a month before coming to me, and was said to have eaten everything in sight, and I fully expected to be kept busy in supplying it's insatiable demands, but during the first week it hardly ate at all and at no time did it seem to have much of a desire for food. It was afflicted, though, with an inordinate thirst and drank continually, immersing it's head to the eyes and sometimes to the ears, and when the flies got too troublesome it would make for the water pail and put it's head under completely for a minute with much apparent relief.

One day I noticed my horses gazing very intently, apparently at something on the hill back of my house, and on going to see, discovered my bird about 200 yards up the hill making for the brush as fast as his legs would carry him, and with wings outspread though they were not of much assistance in going up hill.

He did not know where he was going but he was most certainly on his way and in a few minutes more would have been lost to me in the brush. When overtaken he showed fight, jumping at me fiercely with both feet and striking solidly against my chest. Had his claws been less like a turkey's

and more like those of most members of his order it would have been more fun for him than for me. He led me a merry chase down the hill before he was cornered again. Here his wings were of benefit, but the injured wing had lost it's power and when the initial impetus of his jump was exhausted he would come to the ground some fifteen feet away. He put up a stiff fight when cornered again and was not finally secured until he was smothered in a grain sack before he could get to his feet after one of his attacks and even then managed to draw blood from a finger that had the misfortune to stray into his mouth for a very short moment.

With a small boy holding each wing and myself looking after feet and head we finally got him home.

This time the pen was made hole-proof, though it need not have been for he never tried to get out again.

Indeed it seemed as if that were his last despairing effort and his spirit were broken, for he refused to eat and sat on his perch all day with head drawn in or buried in the interscapulars, only getting down to drink, and finally I found him on the ground one morning, cold and stiff, his soul departed, let us hope, to that happy hunting ground where the souls of all good birds go.

This bird was a young bird, not yet having lost the black, juvenile feathers of the head and neck.

The bare, orange head and neck of the adult birds are not seen until the second season. Although it's length of 44½ inches was not so far short of the adult average, it's wing spread was only 93 while a full grown bird would average about 15. It is possible that several months confinement may have arrested development. The injury to the wing undoubtedly affected that wing at least. The bullet that

laid him low had completely severed the extensor metacarpal muscle at the elbow and although the wound had healed the joint had become hardened and there was no power in the wing beyond that point; the outer primaries were very poorly developed and all were much abraded from dragging on the ground. There were no other signs of injury. The stomach was empty except for a little rabbit fur from it's last meal and was strangely contracted in the middle so that it was a perfect hour glass in shape. The crop held fully a pint of water. All through the hot weather it was very evident that it was carrying water in the crop, which sometimes was distended to the size of a ball and would swing from side to side as the bird moved about. It would be interesting to know if carrying water in that way is also a trait of it's natural wild state.

If any reader of *The Oologist* thinks he has ever tackled a hard proposition in a bird skin he should try a Condor. One of the experiences that I shall always remember with interest is the skinning of that little bird. If there was a square inch of skin or a feather that was not attached to the body by at least one muscle I am sure I must have overlooked it.

One should always be ready to try anything once and the experience was unique and especially interesting as the opportunity will probably never be offered again.

C. S. Sharp,
Escondido, Cal.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker Not Yet Extinct

No doubt bird conservators will be interested to know that at least a pair of Ivory-billed Woodpeckers are still alive in Florida. The writer's expectations to get a clutch of their eggs was up in "G" this spring; the birds

were chiseling a hole in a green cypress tree, on returning two weeks later expecting to find a full clutch of eggs, found instead that a swallow-tailed Kite had built a nest in the top of the same tree and the Woodpeckers no where to be seen or heard and all efforts to locate them again failed. Climbing found the hole they dug to be six inches deep and two handsomely marked eggs in the Kite's nest, but still I felt disappointed. If some selfish person doesn't find these birds and kill them to give to some museum or private collection, this pair of birds will multiply, but no laws or appeals can save them. It is just a chance of not being found by the would be exterminator, as the expanse of country is so vast and unsettled, one could kill hundreds (if they could be found) and carry them off and it would not be known.

A few years ago a man from Michigan was down here collecting and reported that he had taken the skins of a young Ivory-billed Woodpecker. I did not believe it at the time, but now I do. I will say to those in a colder climate, 'come and enjoy this wonderful climate with us when you like, we will be glad to see you, but don't kill our birds that are so near extinction. If you will kill them and we catch you at it, we will prosecute you to the fullest extent of the law.'

In my several years studying birds, I found to my satisfaction that birds do possess reasoning faculties and do use them. Recently I saw a female Prairie Warbler gathering feathers in my yard, following her I found her nest. Ten days later I climbed again and found the nest empty and a portion of the nest missing, then I concealed myself and watched the nest. In a few moments the bird came and took away a portion of the nest. On following her, found the second nest

about thirty yards from the first nest; then I used my field glasses every day to see when she was incubating. When she remained on the nest for two days I climbed and got the nest and four beautiful speckled eggs, just fourteen days from time I found eggs missing from first nest. What became of the eggs in the first nest, I could not discover as no sign was in nest or on ground under the nest.

Now this little bird reasoned that her first nest was not in a secure place and that she might be prevented from raising a brood there and acted on this reasoning and built elsewhere.

I have had the same experience with the Black-whiskered Vireo and Swallow-tailed Kite, except they did not remove the nest. If one climbs to the nest of the last two named birds and does not get the eggs he finds in the nest, he will find it empty the next time he climbs. If a Swallow-tailed Kite sees you in the vicinity of her nest before she lays, she will build again elsewhere and you can look her up again, if you expect to get her eggs.

These three birds are the only ones breeding here that will desert their nest in this manner.

Would like to give The Oologist readers some of my experience in making pets about my camps in different places of Florida, Cardinals, Sea-side Sparrows and other birds, Raccoon and even the alligator, if I could picture it just as well as I enjoyed it. Some day I hope to send The Oologist a picture of Florida Cardinals feeding with my White Orfington chickens, it is to me a beautiful sight.

J. B. Ellis,
Everglade, Fla.

The Buffle Head In the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia

This handsome little duck breeds

on many of the small lakes in the interior of British Columbia. While the majority of the Buffle Heads spend the winter on the coast, enough winter on Okanagan Lake to bring it in the class of a resident species. Shortly after the eggs are laid generally in the latter part of May, the drakes mysteriously disappear and are not seen again until late September or October, when they join the females and the young. At this time the drakes have completely passed through the eclipse and show no sign of moult. A drake taken at 105 Mile House, Cariboo, on Sept. 6th is in fully adult plumage. Young drakes shot in December and January are in a state of moult, the first indication being a sprinkling of violet feathers on the black head. The feet are purplish, halfway between the plumbeous of the young and the dark flesh of the fully adult. The moult makes slow progress and is probably not completed until the following autumn.

These little ducks are lighter on the wing than any other of the ducks, rising from the water with a spring like a Teal and flying with remarkable swiftness.

Early in the spring they leave the large lakes and gather in small flocks, generally six or eight together, or the small alkaline lakes in the hills. The courtship display is a simple one. The drake rises from the water and makes a short flight around the duck and then drops in beside her, with spread wings. The drakes chase one another a great deal. On one occasion I watched a mated pair and a single drake going through an extraordinary performance. The unmated drake, at a distance of fifteen or twenty yards, from the mated birds would sink below the surface and swim under water towards the other drake, putting his head out, once or twice,

to get the correct line and then rise directly under the second drake, half lifting him from the water. Then he would fly a few yards, drop into the water and repeat the performance.

The eggs, usually eight or ten in number, are a pale ivory shade and are laid early in May. The duck sets very close and sometimes repeated hammering on the tree will not make her leave. The two nests described below are typical.

Farneys Lake Okanagan,
May 22, 1915.

This nest was discovered by seeing the female fly directly to the hole after she had finished feeding. Ten partly incubated eggs-down pale gray. Nest in old Flickers hole, near top of thirty foot dead douglas fir, in twelve inches of water, on shore of lake. The hole had become enlarged by decay and a slight touch was sufficient to break off the adhering bark and expose the eggs. Small fragments of egg shell in the rotten wood at the bottom of the hole indicated that the same site had been used before.

Farneys Lake, Okanagan,
May 15, 1914.

Nine fresh eggs, in an old Flickers hole near the top of a twenty foot pine stub, in two feet of water on the lake shore. This tree looked like a suitable place for a Buffle-head to nest but repeated hammering did not make the female show herself. I was about to give up, when a drake Buffle Head alighted in the water close to the tree. Several more vigorous blows on the tree induced the female to leave the nest and join the male on the water.

J. A. Munro,
Okanagan Landing,
British Columbia.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE BIRDS OF THE ANAMBA ISLANDS. Smithsonian Institute, United States National Museum, Bulletin 98, by Harry C. Oberholser. 1917.

This paper by Dr. Oberholser, who is perhaps our foremost authority on the science of birds at this time, is a review of the skins of 212 birds, 44 representing species and sub-species gathered by Dr. W. L. Abbot on a visit to these little known islands in 1899, when he was accompanied by C. Boden Kloss, who later published an account of the cruise with a nominal list of birds. These islands are situated in the southern portion of the South China Sea and the paper contains an introduction, a Bibliography, a short description of the physiography of the islands. A check list of birds of these islands, and a separate list for each island, together with description of the faunal relation of the islands, and a annotated list of birds. It is illustrated by a number of half-tones and in a thoroughly scientific description of the subject matter.

TROPICAL WILD LIFE IN BRITISH GUIANA. Zoological contributions from the Tropical Research Station of the New York Zoological Society, by William Beebe, G. Inness Hartley and Paul G. Howes, with an introduction by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

This volume is of more than passing interest to the readers of The Oologist in view of the contributions to our column by one of the authors, Paul G. Howes, of his experiences during the trip which the material on which this volume is predicated was collected. Mr. Howes has for a long time, during many years demonstrated his interest in The Oologist and in so doing has given pleasure and entertainment to thousands of our readers. This vol-

ume is a mechanically perfectly arranged book of 504 pages, illustrated by 143 plates, half-tones, maps and reproduced drawings, diagrams and a number of splendidly executed colored plates.

It is divided into three general divisions. First a general description of the trip, territory and methods and of some of the rarer birds and animals by William Beebe. Second, notes on other birds and insects and fish by Inness Hartley, and Third, notes on the life, history of various South American insects by Paul G. Howes, added to which are Supplementary chapters on the Hinterlands of Tropical Guiana by Walter G. White and a chapter on Indian Charms by James G. Rodway. Many of the chapters in this volume are exceptionally interesting, such as "The Naturalists of Bartica District—The Jungle and its Life—Bird Life of Bartica District—Method of Research."

Among the birds that are especially treated and which are of unusual interest is, "Life History of the Hoatzins—The Home of the Toucans—The Ways of the Tinamou—Notes on the development of the Jacana." An entire chapter is devoted to Ornithological discoveries. This volume is suited both to the ordinary student whose reading is confined to popular bird books and to the finished student who treats ornithology as a pure science. It would be hard to invest money in any volume that would give a nature lover more pleasure.

North American Fauna No. 42, Life Zone Investigation in Wyoming by Merrit Cary, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey, October 3rd, 1917.

This is an unusually attractive number of this serial and is based on an investigation of the territory covered

and is arranged along the lines that the Editor believes are well nigh ideal for this class of papers. It is profusely illustrated with half tones and contains a zone map and subject list of the Zoological and Botanical species and sub-species found also arranged according to their zonal habitat. Cary is to be congratulated on this production.

A Sparrow Remedy

Although I have tried many ways to destroy the English Sparrows, one of the best methods that I have found is by poisoning them. A good method of doing this is as follows:

To a thin mixture of flour and water add $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce of strychnine; then mix this well with a quart of some kind of grain, perfectly ground corn or wheat, after the grain has been thoroughly saturated with the mixture spread it out and allow to dry. Put it out where the sparrows can get to it. This experiment was tried successfully at my home.

DeLoach Martin.

The winter season is the very best time to poison English Sparrows.

Editor.

Mocking Bird Eggs.

The eggs of the mocking bird seem to vary very greatly in this county (Harrison County, Texas). During the last two years I have taken eight sets of these eggs, of which six sets had four eggs each, one three, and one five. Most of these sets vary in size and color. In the set of three the eggs were very light and unusually large, measuring 1.01x.80, 1.00x.80, 1.03x.82. Another unusual set was a set of four that were very small and heavily marked. They measured .88x.75, .87x .64, .87x.65, and .79x.60.

A. D. Martin.

MAGAZINES WANTED

I want the following back numbers of magazines named, for which I will pay the highest market price. In any case where any number of a magazine is listed as wanted, if I cannot get the special numbers desired, I am willing to purchase either the entire volume or the entire file complete. This is an unusual opportunity which those having old magazines named in the following list to dispose of the same at unusual prices. Please check up what you have on hand and write me.

R. M. BARNES.

Agassiz Bulletin, W. A. Crooks, Publisher, Gilman, Ill., 1890.

Vol. I, Nos. 2-3-5-6.

Agassiz Companion, W. H. Plank, 1886, etc., Wyandotte, Ks.

Vol. I, all but No. 2; Vol. II, all but Nos. 3-5-6; Vol. III, all but Nos. 1-10-11-12.

Agassiz Record, Frank E. Wetherell, Oskaloosa, Ia., 1888.

All except Vol. I, No. 4.

American Magazine of Natural History, F. R. Stearns & Co., Sac City, Ia., Des Moines, Ia., 1892-3.

Vol. I, all; Vol. II, all but No. 4.

American Magazine of Natural Science, Fred R. Stearns & Co., Sac City, Ia., 1892-3.

Vol. I, all ex. Nos. 1-2; Vol. II, all ex. Nos. 1-2-3-11-12.

Amateur Naturalist, Chas. D. Pandell, Ashland, Me., 1893-6

Vols. I-II-III, and all except No. 4 of Vol. III.

American Ornithologists Exchange, C. A. Morris, Pawpaw, Ill., 1891.

All after Vol. I, No. 1.

American Osprey, Paul B. Haskell, Ashland, Ky., 1890.

Vol. I, Nos. 1-2-4-5.

Bear Hill Adviser, Frank E. Parks, Stoneham, Mass., 1903.

All published except No. 4, Vol. I.

Buckeye State Collector, E. J. Smith, F. R. Rome, Portsmouth, O., 1888.

All published after Vol. I, No. 6.

Bulletin Oologists Association, Isadore S. Trostler, Omaha, Neb., 1897.

All published except No. 1.

California Art & Nature, Art & Nature Co., San Diego, Cal., 1901.

Vol. I, Nos. 5-6-7-10-11

California Traveller & Scientist Traveler & Naturalist Co., San Jose, Calif., 1891-2.

Vol. I, all except No. 5; Vol. II, all except No. 3 and all other numbers issued.

The Collector, The Collector Co., West Chester, Pa., 1901.

Vol. I and all Vol. II except Nos. 1-2-3.

The Collector, Chas. & Jos. Keys, Des Moines, Ia., 1882.

All of Vol. II except Nos. 6-7-8.

Collector's Journal, Frank Hammond, Lindquist & Lauritzen, Chicago, Ill., 1909-10 all published.

Collector's Monthly, Frank Hammond, Fayetteville, Ia., 1901.

All except No. 2 of Vol. I.

Collector's Star, Star Publishing Co., Pawnee City, Neb. 1888.

All except, No. 2 of Vol. I.

The Curio Collector, Corrine B. Wolverton, Osage, Ia., 1912.

All published ex. Vol. III, No. 1.

The Curio Exchange, Frank Gingerich, New Kamilche, Wash., 1900-1.

All ex. I, No. 2-6; Vol. II No. 1.

Empire State Exchange, U. R. Perrine, Water Valley, N. Y., 1889.

All of Vol. I except Nos. 1-5-10.

The Exchange, Bunker & Park, Mendota, Ill., 1889.

All ex. Vol. I Nos. 2-3.

The Exchange, C. R. Burr, Adrian, Mich., 1885.

All ex. Vol. I Nos. 1-2-4-5-11.

Exchange & Collector, Union Exchange Agency, Canajohane, N. Y.,

1885.
All ex. Vol. I No. 1.
- The Exchanger's Monthly**, Chas. Chamberlain, Jr., Jersey City, N. Y.
All ex. Vol. II Nos. 1-8; Vol. III No. 6; Vol. IV No. 4.
- Forest & Feld**, Wm. Pope, L. J. Kellogg, Gilbertsville, N. Y., 1892.
All ex. Vol. I, No. 1-5.
- Golden State Scientist**, E. A. Haight, Riverside, Cal., 1886-7.
All ex. Vol. I, No. 1. Also Vol. I, No. 1, Aug. 1887.
- Guide to Nature Study and Literature**, Agassiz Assn. of America, Stamford, Conn., Edw. F. Bigelow.
All ex. Vol. I No. 1.
- Hawkeye Observer**, Davenport, Ia., Putnam & Fingers, 1885-6.
- The Hummer**, J. B. Brownwell, Nebraska City, Neb., 1899-1900.
Vol. I, No. 3-4; and all published after No. 9.
- Hoosier Naturalist**, R. B. Trouslot, Val Paraiso, Ind., 1886-8.
Vol. I Nos. 1-2-3-4-5.
- Kansas City Scientist**, K. C. Assn. of Science, 1886-91.
Vol. V, Nos. 3-6-8-10-11.
- Kansas City Naturalist**, C. L. Prebble, Topeka, Kan., 1902.
All except Vol. II No. 1.
- The Loon**,—1889.
Vol. I Nos. 1-3-4-5-11-12.
- Maine Oologist & Ornithologist**, H. Stanton Sawyer, Garland, Me., 1890-1.
Vol. I, No. 5-6-7-8-9-12; Vol. II No. 1.
- Mohawk Standard**, Smith & Klock, Delta, N. Y., 1887-8.
All ex. Vol. II No. 11.
- The Naturalist**, R. B. Trouslot, Kansas City, Mo., 1890.
All ex. Vol. IV Nos. 6-8-10.
- The Natural History Collectors Monthly**, J. B. Peck, Newberg, N. Y. 1893.
All ex. Vol. I Nos. 1-2-3-4.
- The Naturalist Companion**, Chas. P. Guelf, Brockport, N. Y., 1895.
All ex. Vol. I, No. 1-3-7-11 and Vol. II Nos. 2-4-5.
- Natural Science Review**.
All issues before No. 5; also Nos. 46-58-59-60-61-62-72-74 and all later.
- Nature and Art**.
All except Vol. I No. 1, Chicago 1898.
- The Observer**, E. F. Bigelow, 1889.
Vol. I all except No. 1-6; Vol. II all except No. 3; Vol. III complete Vol. IV all except No. 2-3; Vol. V No. 6 and all after No. 7; Vol. VI No. 2-7-10-12; Vol. VII No. 1-2-3-5-10-11-12; Vol. VIII all except No. 4.
- The Ohio Naturalist**, Biological Club, Ohio University, 1899-1905.
All published except No. 1 Vol. IV.
- The Old Curiosity Shop**, E. M. Haight, Riverside & San Diego, Cal.
Vol. I to V inclusive, complete; Vol. VI all except No. 33; Vol. VIII all except No. 8-11-12; and all following No. 1 Vol. IX.
- The Oologists Advertiser**, C. H. Prince, Danielsville, Ct. 1899-1890.
Vol. I, No. 1.
- Oregon Naturalist**, Aurelius Todd, Eugene, Ore., 1891.
All following Vol. II No. 7.
- The Ornithologist**, C. L. McCallum, Twin Bluffs, Wis. 1885.
Vol. I No. 1 and all following Vol. I No. 7.
- Oologist & Botanist**, Valliet & Sanford, Des Moines, Ia., 1892.
Vol. II No. 3-4-5.
- The Owl**, H. Paul Peck and Ed. R. Wait, Glenn Falls, N. Y., 1885-6.
All published except No. 1-2 of Vol. II and No. 2 Vol. III.
- Random Notes on Natural History**, Southwick & Jenks, Providence, R. I.

- Vol. I Nos. 1-2-3-4-6-7-11; Vol. II Nos. 3-5-6-7-8-10; Vol. III all except Nos. 2-3-4.
- The Stormy Petrel**, Smith & Co. Mendota, Ill., 1890.
Vol. I Nos. 2-6 and all later.
- The Weekly Oologist & Philatelist**, Lebanon, Ore., F. T. Corless.
Vol. I No. 2; Vol. II No. 2.
- The Taxidermist**, F. B. Webster, Hyde Park, Mass.
Vol. II No. 6 and all following
Vol. II No. 7.
- The Valley Naturalist**, Henry Skear, St. Louis, Mo.
All except Vol. I No. 1.
- West American Scientist**, C. R. Orcutt, San Diego, Calif., 1885-92.
All except Nos. 9-11 Vol. I, Vol. II all except Nos. 15-21; Vol. III all except Nos. 27-31; Vol. IV Nos. 43-47-53 Vol. VI No. 61; Vol. VIII No. 66 to 73 inclusive; Vol. X No. 94 to 95 inc., Vol. XI Nos. 98-99-100; Vol. XII No. 107; Vol. XIII Nos. 121-130 inclusive and all published following No. 132 except Nos. 137-138.
- The Western Naturalist**, C. L. Prebble, Topeka, Kan.
All except Vol. I No. 1.
- Western Naturalist**, Frank A. Carr, Madison, Wis. 1887-8.
Vol. I No. 1; Vol. I all following No. 6; Vol. II No. No. 1 and all following No. 4.
- Western Oologist**, F. M. Sherrin, Milwaukee, Wis. 1885.
Vol. I No. 1.
- Western Reserve Naturalist**, F. C. Hubbard, Geneva, O., 1893.
All except Vol. I No. 1.
- The Wisconsin Naturalist**, The Naturalist Pub Co. Zola B. Rohr & Frank Woerdhoff, Milwaukee, Wis. 1897, etc.
All except No. 5-6 of Vol. I and No. 1 of Vol. VI and Nos. 77-78-79-81-82-87-88-89-90.
- The Wolverine Naturalist**, Morris Gibbs, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1890.
All except Vol. I Nos. 1-2.
- The Young Collector**, Chas & Jos. Keyes, Des Moines, Ia., 1881-2.
All except No. 1-2-3 of Vol. II.
- The Young Naturalist**, Chas. F. Getteny, Galesburg, Ill.
All except No. 4-5 of Vol. I.
- The Young Ornithologist**, Arthur A. Child, Boston, Mass., 1885.
All except Vol. I No. 1-3-7-9.
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The Asa Gray Bulletin, Vol. V No. 1.
The American Naturalist, Vol. IX No. 5.
American Ornithology, Vol. I, No. 1, Vol. II Nos. 1-4-6, Vol. IV No. 1-5.
Animal Life, Vol. 1 No. 9.
Audubon Magazine, Vol. I, No. 9
Bird Lore, Vol. I No. 1.
Bird News, Vol. I No. 2.
The Bittern (Cedar Rapids, (Ia.), Vol. I No. 1.
The Bittern (Demaraiscotta, Me.), Vol. I No. 6.
Quarterly Journal, Boston Zool., Vol. I No. 3.
Brooklyn Entomological Society, Oct. 1878.
Bulletin Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. II, No. 1.
Collectors Monthly (London), Vol. I.
Collector's Monthly (Danielson, Ct.), Vol. II, Nos. 4-5.
Stormy Petrel, Vol. I No. 5.
Common Sense, Vol. II No. 2.
Conchologists Exchange, Vol. II, No. 3.
Empire State Exchange, Vol. III No. 4.
Exchange Bulletin, Vol. I No. 2.
Forest & Field, Vol. I No. 1.
Hoosier Naturalist, Vol. II No. 6.
Hummer, Vol. I, No. 5-6.
International Naturalist, Vol. II No. 5.

Maine O. & O., Vol. I No. 1.
 The Naturalist, Vol. I Nos. 3-7.
 The Naturalist, Advertiser, Nos. 7-8,
 Jan. & Mar. 1877.
 Collector & Naturalist, Vol. I No. 3.
 The Nautilus, Vol. VI No. 1.
 Nidiologist, Vol. II Nos. 4-12.
 Observer, Vol. V No. 1.
 Outdoor World, Vol. I No. 6.
 Oologists Advertiser, Vol. I No. 2.
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 Oregon Naturalist, Vol. I No. 1, Vol.
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 Science, Vol. I No. 16, Vol. II No. 25,
 Vol. V No. 114, Vol. VII No. 154, Vol.
 II N. S. No. 49, Vol. IV N. S. No. 99.
 West American Scientist, Vol. IV No.
 34.
 Wilson Ornithological Chapter Publi-
 cations, Vol. I, Vol. II.
 Zoo, Vol. I No. 1.

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Isaac E. Hess.

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W. F. Nicholson.

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1918

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXXV. No. 2.

ALBION, N. Y., FEB. 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 367

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We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

BIRDS

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermists, 1818 Bleecker, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

The following skins with measurements and full data to exchange for good full sets—Crow, 1 male; Roadrunner, 1 female; Coot, 1 female; Hermit Thrush, 1 male, 1 female; Scissortail Flycatcher, 1 male; Grey-tailed Cardinal 1 male, 1 female; White-crowned Sparrow, 1 male, 1 female; Vesper Sparrow, 2 males; Western Lark Sparrow, 2 males; Myrtle Warbler, 1 male, 1 female; 1 Chipping Sparrow, 1 female, Field Sparrow, 1 male, Bell Vireo, 1 male. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin Texas.

MOUNTED BIRDS—A number of North American Tropical and a few European birds to offer for desirable skins and mounted specimens or cash. All are neatly mounted and on attractive stands; will ship without stands if desired. Send lists and get mine. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermist, 1818 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of All North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

Eggs in sets for exchange for my collection Can use many common sets. MEARL B. WHEELER, E. Randolph, N. Y.

I will be able to answer all communications, which, owing to business I have been unable to reply to for the last several months within a very short time. I trust my correspondents will bear with me. J. E. HARRIS, Dayton, Ohio.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221 17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following well prepared sets 316 2-2, 321 1-2, 443 1-5 1-4, 471a 1-4 1-3 2-2, 474c 1-3, 498 3-5 5-4 4-3, 506 4-4, 513a 3-4 4-3, 552a 3-4, 593c 1-4 5-3, 612a 6 5 6-4, 633 3-4, 638 1-4, 703a 3-4, 719c 3-7 5-6 3-5, 732a 1-6 1-5, 761 1-4. Texas Chickadee 1-4 \$1.00 per egg. Screech Owl or \$1.00 per egg, one egg cracked. Howell Nighthawk 6-2 or \$1.00 per egg. Select your wants and send list. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Have Reeds N. A. Birds Eggs and Birds of California, Wheelock, both new. Also 4x5 Eastman Kodak, new, for best offer in Al sets. M. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 559, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

WANTED—To correspond with collector^s having perfect sets of Murrelets, Anklets-Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE: For best offers. Birds of Michigan (Cook '93) Birds of E. A. Chapman, '01. 80 Oologist 200 first-class skins, drills, scalpel, etc. WM. WILKOWSKI, Kalamazoo, Mich. Care Gen. Delyv.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—Many common sets and some not so common: Have a few good sets to offer. Write. All answered. F. M. CARRYL, Maplewood, N. J.

WANTED—To exchange low and medium valued United States and Foreign stamps for bird eggs. Will also buy eggs of all kinds. LAWRENCE ALLEN, Union, Iowa.

FOR EXCHANGE—Al sets Loons, Kennicots Screech Owls, Lutescent Warbler, taken last season. Want Shard-shinned Hawk, Audubon Warbler and other. WALTER BEVEFON, St. Charles St., Victoria, B. C.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Al sets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 436 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 21-4, 71-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Complete course of Taxidermy lessons at a bargain. RAMON GRAHAM, 401 W. Leuda St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly west, south or foreign. KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich

Any one having a good Stereopticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.

WANTED—Colored bird slides. Also first class lantern for cash or exchange for bird or mammal skins. ALBERT LANO, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. THEODORE R. GREER, Aledo, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

FOR SALE—Stevens collecting gun with shells, loading tools, etc. Price \$80.00 W. N. PECK, 19 Elm Pl., Quincy, Mass.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City. Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

TO EXCHANGE — One 2½ x 3½ Eastman Kodak. One 3¼x4½ Seneca Camera. One Edison Phonograph with 200 records. One Slide Trombone, silver-plated. E. A. WHEELER, 69 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—3¼x4½ double extension hand camera with Dagor lens in Compound or Optimo shutter. I can offer 5x7, f4.5 Crown anastigmat in Ilex Acme shutter. A. D. Du Bois, Dutton, Montana.

WANTED—Bird magazines in good condition. Stat: what you have and the price. Also want some Promethea Cocoons. H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont. Can.

BOOKS.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1, Cambridge, Md.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull. Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

FOR SALE.—The Auk Vol. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 in the original cover. ERNEST RIECKER, 900 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE—Back numbers complete last four years of Auk, Oologist, Bird Lore, also complete set of The Warbler. Offers requested. H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, Quebec.

TO EXCHANGE—For best offers, Oologist, 05, 1911, Birds of Michigan (paper Cook, '93) Chap. East. Birds '01. Several hundred eastern. WM. WILKOWSKI, 225 E. Patterson St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

Ozark Lepidoptera; Catacauae for exchange or sale, correspondence wanted with insect collector in the Southeastern Gulf, and Western states. EDMOND BROWER, Willard, Mo., R No. 2.

WANTED—A copy of Kirkwood's "Birds of Maryland" in good condition. Will pay cash. H. N. HARRISON, Cambridge, Md.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price \$25. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR SALE—First four volumes of "Nidologist"—\$2.50 each. Volume IX, "Condor"—\$1.50. "Oologist", Vols. I to XXIV inclusive at half list price. Many other publications. A. E. SCHUTZE, Austin, Texas. Box 302.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large engraved picture, "Battle of Gettysburg", Edison Home Phonograph and records. Have a few A1 sets to dispose of by exchange. Want sets of 32 etc., and raw furs. All answered. JAMES O. JOHNSON, North Main Street, Southington, Conn.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls", Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis.", Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 509 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastern N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

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ALBION, N. Y., FEB. 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 367

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.

A decorative border consisting of a series of stylized owl eyes, arranged in a rectangular frame around the central text. Each eye is a circle with a black pupil and a white iris, and they are arranged in a continuous line.

FEBRUARY

February is the month for Owls. It is this month that the big North American Owls of various species collect their nesting site, and frequently lay their eggs.

A day's wondering through the woods is likely to result in the addition of one or more sets of rare eggs to the collection of the wonderer.

Take the advice of the Editor and wonder.



The last Trumpeter Swan (Olor Buccinator) on the home place of the editor.
This bird died in December 1917. It was the last of nine specimens of this variety we have had in the past 10 years.

Bird Collecting In Eastern Colombia

Paul G. Howes

PART VIII

March 13th. Chapman and I left Villavicencio at 7:30 a. m. Having a two hour ride before us we decided to take it easy and collect on the way. We stopped first about a mile from the town, tying our horses in the bushes and then going off towards the Parado river to hunt. This turned out to be a good idea as Chapman shot a new kind of *Orapendula* and I got a beautiful new *Capito*. Altogether we took sixteen birds. It was then discovered that the tripod had been left at Villavicencio so I had to go back and get it. This delay was short as I had a fine spirited horse, and we finally reached Buenavista at noon.

Here we were received by the whole family with open arms. This house is very nice, being second only in my opinion to Consuelo. The food is exceptional and the place fairly clean. After *Almuerzo*, (Lunch) we went off into the finest and largest tropical forest that I have ever seen. The trees are huge moss grown ones covered with other parasitic growth which drop countless numbers of lianas and bush ropes to the earth. The ground is thickly grown with tree ferns, mosses, and white lilies which give off a delicious perfume.

The forest, although huge and dense, is open enough underneath to allow one to go most anywhere, without using a knife. We followed a little icy stream which runs through the woods winding in and out among boulders and moss-grown logs. Half a mile in we struck the Parado once more, here but a mountain brook under the branches of towering *Ceibas* and *Purple-hearts*. The water was icy cold and clear as crystal with a bed of rough pebbles and sand. We made several photographs and then turned

back, as it was nearly three o'clock, with sixteen birds to be skinned.

We finished at five and then went out for a short while before *Comida*, (supper). I shot a very valuable species of *Conophoga* and Chapman took a chestnut-naped swift. The light in the jungle is almost cut off by five o'clock and hunting is difficult at this hour, yet there are many birds out, that one does not see during the hotter hours of the day. The temperature here is perfect and the forest actually cool, in fact it is ideal for the naturalist.

The house is situated on top of a ridge on the trail to Bogota. It is a remarkable situation from the fact that on the north and northwestern sides one looks up a gorgeous valley with a background of mountains 14,200 feet high, while on the south and east are the *Llanos*, flat plains two thousand feet below, where rivers may be seen, their whole snake like courses winding about for many miles until they are lost in the distant haze. Other yellow patches appear like great bodies of water, but these are the yellow grasses of the plains. The scenery is surpassed only by the snow-capped mountains as seen from the trail at Consuelo.

March 14th. I was out at dawn this morning, reaching the dark forest to the east by 6 a. m. Stayed out until eleven and in this time succeeded in taking nine of the difficult forest birds, together with a small black squirrel. Those of interest were a fine *Dacnus*, a pair of fine flycatchers, a rare ant thrush, a wood huer, the female of the *Capito* I shot yesterday and a new blue crowned hummer. Chapman went into the western forest and took several photographs and collected three beautiful specimens of piprae. In these three birds he had two, new to the expedition. One a

dark colored one with yellow crown and the other two dark, with white crowns and vivid blue rumps.

While we were skinning this afternoon, a boy came in with a fine specimen of the Umbrella bird, whose body we ate for supper after preserving the skin. I had a good shot at a fine wild turkey or Guan this morning but got nothing except a few feathers.

We had a wonderful supper served to us tonight, so remarkable in fact, that I give the menu just as it was brought on the table: Chicken soup, roast chicken, Umbrella bird, fried plantain, rice, Panella syrup, Guava jam, coffee, hot bread.

This is really exceptional and Chapman and I are rejoicing at our good fortune.

March 15th. This morning I went into the western forest and only took five birds, none of them remarkable. After skinning, I spent the afternoon sketching and collecting vegetation. In the evening, as we were having a smoke and recounting the events of the expedition, Cherrie, Ring, Furetes and O'Connell arrived, with the news that as next week is Holy week, no drivers could be secured for our pack animals, so we will have to leave in the morning. Ring brought a fine fox squirrel with him and Furetes a huge wood rat thirty inches long. Its front feet were curiously divided and specialized for climbing among the bamboo shoots in which it lived. (This animal later proved new to science, but has not been given a name as yet).

March 16th. We left Buenavista at 7 a. m. all on good animals which Cherrie had secured in Villavicencio before departing yesterday. We followed the same trail that I came over last week and nothing of particular interest happened, except when a large Gallictus ran across the trail about fifty feet in front of us. We had

another good look at the beautiful roaring river at Riporal. Chapman and Cherrie took several photographs of the crown on the trail and many of the unmatched scenery. We reached Susumucoo, at 11 a. m., where we secured some eggs and chocolate and then went on to Monteradondo, arriving there just at five, ten hours after starting.

Just beyond Susumucoo, Chapman shot two fine Red-primaried flycatchers. Unfortunately they fell way down in the underbrush on the side of an almost perpendicular cliff. Ring and I went down by hanging on to shrubs and roots and secured one of the birds. It was then found to be impossible to get up again by the route we went down as the roots would not hold when our whole weight was put upon them. We were perhaps two hundred feet down the mountain, in a very bad place on the cliff side. From this position we made our way over to an old water running down the side of the mountain, but the stones slipped too much from under us and we had to abandon this way of getting up again. There was just one thing left to do and that was to go up a land slide of shale, by clinging to the more firmly imbedded stones. After some consideration, we started up, but soon found that the shale slipped badly from under us. Below was a drop for a thousand feet to the rocky river valley and above nearly two hundred feet of climb. We stuck to it through necessity, clinging with our nails and shoes. Once the stones started under me and I thought I was gone, but my foot caught against another rock. We finally got to the top, almost exhausted only to find that a solid wall at the edge of the trail confronted us. Ring got up unaided, but I had to be hauled up by hands from above. When we took the bird to Chapman, he pro-

nounced it new, so we felt well repaid for our exciting experience.

March 17th. Today we came back over the same trail that I followed on March 9th. We left Monteradondo at 6 a. m., after a fond farewell to Ermincita, the girl with the guitar, and her sisters. At 9:00 we came to a house where we had some refreshments and then travelled on to Cacueza again where we arrived at 3 p. m. and stopped at the posada where the two pretty Colombians were encountered, on the way to Villavicencio.

In the evening they brought in several of their friends, and the lot of us sang and danced and flirted until a late hour. They are a great lot, these fair maidens of the Southland, full of fun and ever ready to make a stranger feel at home in these far away mountains. Ring's American Buck and Wing, made a great hit with the crowd which collected round our windows, and when Cherrie and I introduced the turkey-trot with the girls, the merriment was akin to riot. I shall never forget Tommn Ring, a little, short, wiry fellow, cigarette stuck in the corner of his unshaven face clogging away with his spurs rattling, in that gang of open-mouthed Colombians!

March 18th. We left Cacueza at 8 a. m. and galloped most of the way to Chipaque, trying to see who could get there first. Many of the natives must have imagined that the country was attacked when the six of us came along in all our hunting array. We arrived at the town at noon and after a good meal started on to Bogota where we arrived once more after a heavy rain storm at 6 p. m.

(To be continued)

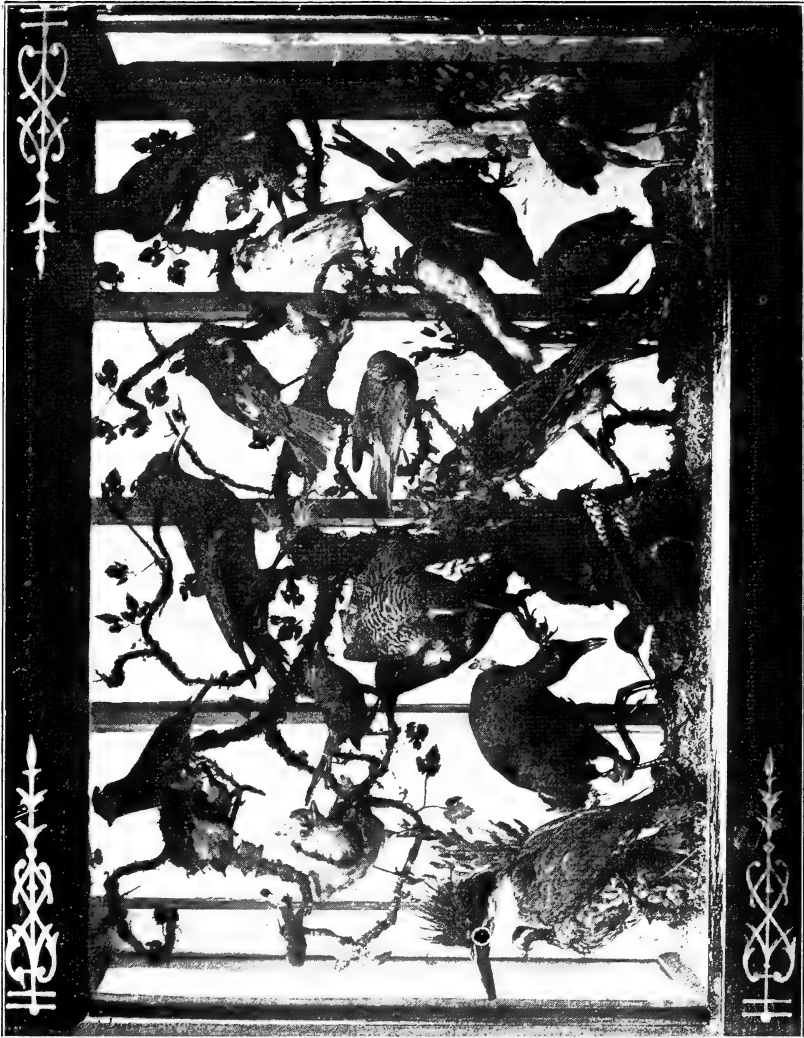
Making Skins of Owls and Herons

Although the ordinary methods of making up bird skins have been des-

cribed in so many books on taxidermy and ornithology that there is no excuse for any earnest student being unacquainted with the art, so far as written instructions can help, yet there are several useful little "tricks" which I have never seen described in print and which may be of material assistance to some of the younger readers of the "Oologist."

The first thing which comes to my mind is the difficulty frequently experienced in cleaning blood-soaked plumage of owls. Although I am a firm believer in the use of plaster of paris for drying the plumage of most birds, especially of white feathered ones, I dislike to use it on owls because the soft, downy feathers of this family of birds have a strong tendency to retain more or less of the plaster, no matter how hard you work to beat it out or blow it out.

When I find it necessary to clean an Owl's feathers, I first skin the bird, apply preservations, and turn the skin back right side out. With the forceps, I pick out all heavy clots of blood which I can reach, occasionally intentionally pulling out a small feather or two where the blood has clotted badly around the shaft of the feather. Then I sponge the feathers with clean warm water, always working from the base toward the tip of the feather, until all remaining blood stains are removed. The next step is to wipe off all surplus water and then sponge the wet feathers with gasoline. The gasoline should never be omitted when it is possible to obtain it, and thanks to the automobile industry, it can be easily procured in almost part of the country. The last step is to dry out the feathers by using a plentiful supply of very fine hard-wood sawdust, working it into the feathers and beating it out again, and repeating this until the last particle of moisture is out



Wall case of Mounted Birds done over by M. J. Hoffman, taxidermist of Brooklyn, N. Y.

and the feathers are quite dry and fluffy as in life. A little of the sawdust may cling tenaciously among the bases of the feathers, but it will never give the specimen a dusty appearance as plaster sometimes will. The sawdust is also very useful in drying black feathers, a crown plumage for instance, which is likely to have a grayish appearance if plaster is used.

The use of very fine hard-wool sawdust for this purpose was first brought to my attention by Mr. Edward R. Adams, formerly a collector for the Biological Survey, who uses this method extensively on many different kinds of birds. I have given it a fair trial and find that it gives very good results.

Another source of trouble to the amateur taxidermist is the difficulty of keeping in place the wings of large birds, such as eagles, ospreys or herons. Their wings keep slipping out of place when shaping up a skin unless some extra precautions are taken to avoid it. Of course, any book will tell you to tie the wing bones together inside the skin. But, besides doing this, there is another trick of the trade which is much greater help. When you are finishing up the skin of a bird with large, heavy wings which seem to refuse to stay where they belong, use an extra long needle and take a stitch with strong twine through the wing of the bird somewhere about opposite the middle of the radius and ulna bones, pass the needle clear through the body and out through the corresponding part of the opposite wing and then return it through the body so as to include enough of the bones of each wing to enable you to pull them tightly up against the sides of the body and tie them securely.

You can easily lap some of the wing coverts over the knot to conceal it.

Some difficulty may be experienced in passing the needle through the body if you have used cotton batting as part of the filling material, but with little patience and perseverance, you can accomplish it.

A second similar stitch taken through the body far enough back from the shoulders so that it will include the shafts of some of the stiff feathers of the wings will effectually settle the question of holding the wings where they belong and will give a better shaped cabinet specimen than I can obtain by any other means.

A couple of hints on making skins of large herons may be helpful. I used to make heron skins in all the various shapes and styles which I have ever described in print, and was usually more or less dissatisfied with the results, so after a while I began to make them up after a fashion of my own which seems to me to be an improvement over the ordinary way. I make the back of the heron skin the "show side" by laying the bird on its breast with the feet doubled up underneath the skin, the legs being tied neatly together at both ends of the tarsu to keep them in place. Then let the head and neck extend straight forward, lying flat with the head turned so as to lay on its side with the bill pointing forward nearly in line with the body.

I realize that the objection may be raised that a skin made in this manner is not so compact and easy to handle or to pack for shipment as one which has the neck bent over to lay on the back or along the edge of one of the wings, but when the beauty of the skin as a cabinet specimen is considered, there can be no question but what this method displays the bird in a much more pleasing manner than any other. The feathers of a heron's upper parts are firm and smooth and

always look much better than the fluffy breast feathers can ever be made to appear. The neck of a heron should always have a stout wire inside to reinforce it anyway, and if properly made up it is not likely to get broken.

No matter which way you decide to display a heron skin there is one simple thing which is very helpful and also easy to accomplish. A heron or bittern has a peculiar growth on the skin of the breast usually called the powder-down tract and this frequently shows altogether to prominently as it is an unsightly spot at best. By taking a few stitches across it, on the outside of the skin, you can draw the edges from each side close enough together so the breast feathers will easily lap over the place and a much nicer finish can be given to that part of the skin with very little trouble.

While on the subject of herons a few remarks on the smaller species of this family may not be out of place.

Once, many years ago, I had quite a number of freshly killed Little Green Herons which I desired to make up as dry skins for I already had all the mounted birds of that species which I needed. It happened that just as I was starting to skin them, and old friend of mine, a taxidermist of real merit, came along and asked me to go out collecting with him. A bright idea came into my head, that I might be able to learn something if I was shrewd, for my friend was very skillful and quick at the business. Pointing to the pile of little herons, I declared that I would be delighted to go out with the gun, but I did not wish to leave my birds to spoil as the weather was quite hot. However, if he would help me to prepare their skins, I would go with him as soon as they were finished. He good naturedly said it was a bargain,—and I did learn

something which I am never liable to forget. My friend was in a hurry to get the job done, as was of course entirely natural under the circumstances, and the speed with which those herons turned into bird skins astonished me.

After skinning and poisoning a bird, he put cotton batting in the cavities of the skull and turned the skin right side out. Then he picked up a sheet of paper and instantly made a very long and slender cone of it by dexterously one edge over his finger. The pointed end of the cone was pushed up inside the heron's skin until it entered the skull. Then the other end of the cone was cut off with the scissors so that it would just drop inside the skin near the stump of the tail. A wad of cotton was jammed into this end of the cone to keep it from collapsing and two or three stitches were taken to bring the feathers of the abdomen together, and the interior arrangements of the skin were ended.

After a few trifling touches to adjust the eyelids and tie the mandibles together, and a little pressure to flatten the paper cone inside the neck, another and larger paper cone was made, the bird was slid into this one, head first, and the specimen was finished, ready to dry. In a very short time all my little herons were drying on the table and I followed my obliging friend on his afternoon ramble.

I have since made up other small skins in this manner, and, while I do not recommend it when you have plenty of time and materials, to work with, I must admit that when pressed for time or when in camp where other materials cannot be obtained, an expert can prepare a very smooth looking skin in this way, especially on birds whose shape is naturally rather long and slender.

This little scheme has saved many

a bird skin when lack of time and material made it impossible to proceed in the regular manner.

H. O. Green,
Wakefield, Mass.

Egg Collecting in England

No doubt it is quite as difficult for American collectors to realize the conditions here as it is for us to realize those which exist in the states.

To begin with there is not, except in the most remote parts of Ireland and Scotland, any great extent of really mild country. Where there is any great extent of woodland it is generally "preserved." This means that the pheasant shooting is preserved for the owner or some rich man to whom the sporting rights are let, and that is patrolled by game-keepers who have to be liberally bribed by would-be collectors. More generally, however, it will be found that they have no sympathy with collectors and peremptorily order them off the woods if found and the law is pretty generally on their side.

In the southern counties of England the hedgerows, which fringe the roads, and which contribute so much to the rural beauty of the country, are fruitful nesting places as well as the banks at the side of the roads, many of which have worn out deep cuttings during the hundreds of years they have been in use before they came to be well metalled and macadamised.

The robin, which loves to frequent the neighborhood of houses and farms during winter, generally places its nest in the side of a bank by the road and, as the nest is made early in April, before there is much vegetation to hide it, it is not very difficult to find. On a high bank, among ivy or tree roots, we may find the Pied Wagtail's nest, and the Wren's, while Thrushes and Blackbirds often chose a similar situation.

Some of the hedges here are recent-

ly planted hawthorn or holly and are kept neatly trimmed while others are mere strips left from original woodland and may be many yards in thickness with great forest trees in the midst of them. These bigger hedges will be found to contain a very large variety of nests from the warblers, which will be found in the undergrowth, to finches in the higher lateral branches and, higher still, the Red-backed Shrike, Pigeon, Turtle Dove and even perhaps the Jay which usually prefers a more secluded spot. Then down among the dead leaves and dead undergrowth in the bottom of the hedge I have found the nest of the nightingale while hollow trees at the roadside will accommodate Tits and the Wryneck. I forgot to mention the grassy banks often fringing our country roads. Here may be found, on the ground, the nests of the Tree and Red-legged Partridge. Among the younger shoots of saplings, trimmed every year, one will find the Yellow Hammer's nest sometimes most carefully hidden.

An old orchard, with grass growing among the trees, and the more unkempt the better, will be found always a good nesting place. The holes in the trees house tits and wrynecks and starlings and, of course, House Sparrows, and sometimes even the Woodpeckers and the Nuthatch while the Tree Creeper loves too, so different from yours with its glossy light blue eggs quite unspotted, nests in holes in old fruit trees and the Spotted Flycatcher makes its inconspicuous nest, covered with moss and lichens, on a rough ledge where perhaps an old dead bough has been sawed off or in the cleft of a wall. Chaffinches, Greenfinches, Linnets, Hawfinches and Goldfinches nest in the smaller branches of the more bushy trees and often in the tops of the most bushy

apple and pear trees we find the Red-backed Shrike's nest.

High up the tallest apple and pear trees, in a fork and covered with moss to harmonize with the color of the limbs, is perched the Missel Thrush's nest and it is one of the first to be built and often has a clutch before the end of March.

In the south of England in places where the land is poor and the commons have not been "enclosed" and where they are still rough acres of bracken, gorse bushes and scraggy wood we shall find the commons a good hunting ground and a place where the gamekeepers has no authority. The gorse bushes are the favorite nesting site of the Linnet but house also Thrushes, Blackbirds, Hedge Sparrows, Chaffinches, Long-tailed Tits with their most beautiful domed nests of moss decked all over with lichen, and many of the warblers. The pond, if there is one, will be fringed with reeds amongst which we may find suspended the nests of the Sedge and Reed Warblers while, only just raised above the water and among the reeds, we shall perhaps find the nest of the Wild Duck, Moorhen, Coot and Little Grebe.

Another time, if your editor has the space to spare, I may have a word to say about nesting in the wilder parts of the country among the waders and sea birds.

K. L. Skinner,
Weybridge, England.

Unusual Sets of Red Tail Hawk Eggs

In arranging our series of eggs of this bird we ran across several that are worthy of note. The following first five sets are the largest eggs of this species that have come under our observation. It takes a large series of the eggs of any birds from which to draw safe conclusions, and our con-

clusion as a result of the examination and handling of approximately 200 sets of the eggs of this bird, 96 sets of which are still in our collection, is that these five sets are among the largest eggs of this bird in existence.

March 24, 1886. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill. A very heavily marked set.

2.50 x 1.01, 2.50 x 1.01, 2.45 x 1.99.

April 11, 1892. A. C. Miurchisan, Kewanee, Ill. Both eggs almost unmarked.

2.55 x 2.04, 2.52 x 2.03.

April 7, 1905. Henry W. Beers, Warren, Connecticut. One well marked and one nearly unmarked.

2.55 x 2.04, 2.53 x 2.01.

April 11, 1912. Henry W. Beers, Warren, Connecticut. One egg well marked and one fairly well marked.

2.55 x 2.02, 2.49 x 2.03.

April 7, 1904. Henry W. Beers, Warren, Connecticut. Two eggs fairly well marked and one very lightly clouded over about one-fourth the surface.

2.55 x 1.99, 2.47 x 1.95, 2.50 x 1.96.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the following set are the smallest eggs of this bird that have ever come under the observation of the writer. We wonder whether any other oologists have any larger or smaller eggs than are above referred to.

April 1, 1894. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill. One egg sparsely blocked, the other faintly marked about the larger end.

2.99 x 1.64, 2.23 x 1.66.

R. M. Barnes.

Robins in Pineallas County Florida

We had not seen any Robins around our place all the winter of 1914-15 until Feb. 9th, when they paid us a visit and stayed until the 16th. We have two large Camphor trees that were loaded with their black acrid berries,

bushels of them, but the Robins seemed to like them and cleaned them up. There must have been some thousands of the birds, the two acres of ground around the house, the trees and the air was full of them and every little while a number of them would come to drink at a small fountain near the house. I set my camera on a stool a few feet away, fastened a thread to the trigger which I led through a window and in this way got several good snap shots while they were drinking. On the 16th they all left as suddenly as they had come.

R. D. Hoyt,
Clearwater, Fla.

The two photos of these Robins appeared in the last number of "The Oologist."—Editor.

Illinois Audubon Society Bulletin,
Spring, 1917.

Some Remarks

Pages 57-63 of this bulletin purports to be a check list of Illinois birds. Of this number, 177 are given as breeding within limits of this state and of this number 103 have been found breeding in Marshall county, Illinois, (See O & Vol. XV, P. 113, The Oologist, Vol. XIX, P. 325).

Concerning this list it appears that some remarks, suggested by the experience of the writer and referred to in the foregoing publications would not be out of order.

A. O. U. No. 6, Pied Billed Grebe, much to the astonishment of the reader, this species is not named as a breeder within this state, though it is a common breeder throughout at least the north half of Illinois and has many times been found breeding in the swamps and byous of the Illinois River, within 60 miles of Lacon in each direction, northwest and southeast.

A. O. U. No. 131. Hooded Merganser. This bird was formerly uncommon breeder along the Illinois River.

A. O. U. No. 132. Mallard Duck. For some unaccountable reason this bird is not given in the list now under review as a breeder in this state, though it has always bred along the Illinois River and formerly around the prairie sloughs, and ponds in considerable numbers. I have eggs in my collection taken in the Winnebago swamps in Henry county.

A. O. U. No. 139 and 140. Both of these species of Teal nest sparingly along the Illinois River, the latter being the more common breeder and formerly it nested around the prairie ponds and swamps in considerable numbers. Why those birds are not named, in this list as a breeder of this state, we are unable to say.

A. O. U. No. 149 and 150. Ring Necked Duck and Scaup Duck. These birds breed sparingly along the Illinois River, though they are not mentioned as breeders in this list.

A. O. U. No. 206. Sand Hill Crane. Formerly nested on prairies on northern and north central Illinois.

Why these birds are not referred to in this Bulletin as Illinois breeders is a wonder.

R. M. Barnes.

Illinois Notes

I lived this year in Lake Co., Illinois, on a farm where there were no cats, that is, no resident cats, one occasionally wandered over, but not often. The consequence was, I succeeded by oft raiding the English Sparrow nests, in helping through a fine lot of Barn Swallows, and one day in Autumn I counted about one hundred and seventy Barn and Cliff Swallows, on the telephone wires. During the summer I destroyed around one hundred and twenty English Sparrows' eggs, and at least twenty birds were drowned in tanks.

Our dog killed many birds in the

field, snapped them as they arose. I found one Fox Sparrow on the fall migration that the dog had just killed, and one that was hung by the skin of the neck in the fence of the chicken yard, during a storm.

There must have been two hundred English Sparrows about the barns when I left in December.

In April I noted a nest with eggs, and the birds of a pair of White rumped Shrike in an Osage Orange, also a pair of upland Plover bred on the farm, and a pair of American Bittern. Screech Owls were common.

Mice fairly swarmed everywhere, also many rats, especially in the buildings, which were closed the greater part of the time.

Geo. W. H. vos Burgh

Bird "Crime" or "Crimes" Against Birds?

By no less an authority than the distinguished Dr. Whitmer Stone, are Mr. Geo. E. Neale and Judge F. W. Henshaw acquitted in the Auk, (Jan. 1917.) of the "Crime" of having described a new sub-species of the White-fronted Goose and he suggests it was a mere "form." Perhaps so, as all geese and about everything else in the realm of zoology has form of one kind or another. The term, "form" he says should be used "when we are forced to discuss both species and sub-species at the same time."

Perhaps so, but we are still the subject of "apparent perplexity" caused at least in part, by what we find on page 52 of the same issue of the Auk, where Harry C. Oberholzer, probably our leading authority on Ornithological systemization, who there says, "Four forms of *Toxostoma redirivum* have been described" * * * it is now possible to recognize instead of a single form, three fairly well defined geographic races."

"Perplexity," is the normal condition

of one who tries to follow the mysterious ways of big bird doctors into the realms of sub-species, geographic races, etc., particularly when differentiation is based on such a foundation as (See Auk, Vol. XXXV, Pg. 53). "None of the characters are wholly constant." Hence they are only "fairly well defined."

Science is supposed to rest on truth, facts subject to demonstration, and common sense! Why split hairs about it?

—Editor.

A Disgrace

New York State has placed the Great Blue Heron and the Bittern on the list of unprotected birds this year. (All of which is a disgrace to the state of New York—Editor.)

A black squirrel with ear tufts is unusual. One was mounted this season, taken in Ontario, Canada. It was black all over the body, and the upper half of its tail merged into a brown.

Goshawks are not plentiful in this part of the country and a large female taken near Mauch Chunk, Pa., may be worth mentioning. It was shot early in December and sent to be mounted. A small mouse was found in this bird's stomach, swallowed whole.

Great South Bay, Long Island, has always been a good place for ducks and the early snow and storms we are having are helping shooting a great deal. Broadbills are the most common but Black Ducks are plentiful and Shelldrakes about one third. Good flocks of Brant were seen and a few shot.

M. J. Hoffman,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

European Widgeon in Virginia

I wish to record the capture of a

fine male European Widgeon in North Bay, Princess Anne County, Va., on November 26, 1917. The bird was with a flock of Baldpates and was shot by A. Dozier. This makes the fifth specimen of this species in my collection.

A son of the well-known oologist, Chas. H. Jackson, of West Chester, Pa., is in the Aviation service of the United States and located near Newport News and E. E. Secchrist of Santiago has joined the Navy.

Bachelor Birds

During the last half of May and all of June, 1915, there was a bird that flew from one part of the village to another all the time uttering a loud cry of "Here, Here," until even those who ordinarily do not notice the birds had to take note, and began to make inquiries as to what the bird was. It was so shy that it was difficult to get a good view of it, as it would give its call of "Here, Here" and go to another tree. I finally made out that it was a male Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus Galbula*, and without a mate. During July he began to acquire the plumage of the adult male and either because silent or more probably learned the usual oriole song. This was in North Loup, Nebraska. This year during the same months I made a similar observation of another bachelor oriole here in Milton Junction, Wis. The song was more nearly normal yet was peculiar enough to enable one to follow the wanderings of the bird about the village. I suspect there would be chance for similar observations if there was some peculiarity to enable one to identify individual birds.

In June, 1898, I took a set of three of the Orchard Oriole, *Icterus spurius*, in southern Dane Co., Wis., where the male parent was in the immature

plumage. I have the male and the set of eggs in my collection at present.

Dr. G. M. Burchick,
Milton Jct., Wis.

Alaska Eggs

P. B. Peabody, Blue Rapids, Kansas

I have been absorbingly interested in the data furnished by Editor Barnes for the greatly-rare eggs recently received from the Point Hope Region. I am wondering, much, whether the collector made a mistake in sending in his notes; and so made the Pallas Murre nest on the sea-beach. This is contrary to all experience. Won't Mr. Barnes please investigate? (These eggs were laid on a shelf of rock facing the Arctic ocean.—Editor.)

Mr. Barnes has also cited the unusual size of sundry Murre eggs, "giant" eggs. The dimensions of these are given as 2.25 by 3.37.

Now, I have, of late years, become more than interested in the dimensions, and other variant details, of birds' eggs. Among the thousands of measurements taken, or reviewed, during the past ten years, were those of a series of Pallas Murre eggs. I find that one or two, at least, exceed the dimensions given by Mr. Barnes, the maxima being 2.26 by 3.48. This illustrates the great value of collaboration, in bird study. We cannot possibly have enough of this; and the writer humbly bespeaks more of this sort of work, in connection with our favored *Oologist*, which some of us have found indispensable for our house keeping, these twenty-five years, and more!

I read, with great surprise, the story of the "set of Nine, Barred Owl," recently cited, at some length, in the pages of the *Oologist*. To my mind, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the eggs in question are, as believed, those of the Hooded Merganser. I have personally taken two

sets; one of these involving two eggs of the previous year. I flatter myself that I could not possibly be mistaken in Merganser eggs, that nobody that had ever blown them could be mistaken. Their hardness, thickness, gloss and roundness, all are diagnostic." I am wondering why the collector in question did not send an egg to Mr. Barnes, for identification.

BAYNARD

Oscar E. Baynard, than whom no one is better loved by the readers of *The Oologist*, has located at Plant City, Fla., where he is now engaged in buying Florida fruits and vegetables. We wish Baynard success in anything that he undertakes and it is a sorrowful duty to extend to him our sympathy on the recent loss of his mother.

First Minnesota Yellow Rail Eggs

On June 10, 1917, I collected the first authentic set of yellow rail that has ever been reported from Minnesota.

Previously I had sent a record of the presence of the yellow rail in this locality, to the U. S. Biological Survey and had some correspondence with Dr. Thos. Roberts of the University of Minnesota, in regard to this report but not until last season was I able to definitely locate the nest of this rather elusive member of the rail family.

The nest was found in a swamp just west of this village and was rather loosely constructed affair of marsh grass placed in a tuft of grass with some attempt at concealment and in about 8 inches of water. The nest was only a few inches above the surface of the water and was somewhat damp although the bird was flushed from the nest and the eggs appeared warm and dry. The measurements do

not vary one hundredth of an inch in the entire clutch of 8 and are 1.10 by .80. They are yellowish buff with most of the spots arranged in the form of a wreath around the larger end although one of them has the wreath around the small end.

I have the word of Dr. Roberts, that this is the first report of the breeding of this bird within the limits of our state and trust that this report will be of sufficient interest to readers of *The Oologist*, to warrant its publication.

A. S. Peters,
Lake Wilson, Minn.

Notes from Grosse Point, Lake St. Clair. Wayne and Macomb Counties, Michigan

October 29, 1917, Cold rain. 17 Swans on the bay opposite the village, also three flocks of Canvas Back Ducks aggregating about five hundred ducks in all.

October 31, Golden-crowned Kinglets about village grounds, all day, one flies against window of my office and when revived is released.

November 1st. Cool, with snow and ice. Saw 2 Meadow-larks, Bald Eagle and Rough-leg Hawk.

November 4th. Fine weather, warm and bright. Meadow-larks, Tufted Titmouse, Purple Finches, Pine Siskin and Juncos about the village.

Gerard Alan Abbott,
Grosse Pointe Shores.

A Very Rare Winter Visitant (*Nyctea Nyctea*)

On December 14, 1917, a party named Mose Leavitt, brought to me to have mounted, a fine specimen of a female Snowy Owl which he killed near this city and on January 4, 1918, another party brought to me another one which he had killed. The Snowy Owl is a native of the far north and

rarely migrating this far south, these are the only two records I have of any in this locality for 12 years, when one was killed here that winter.

O. S. Biggs,
San Jose, Ill.

Because He Advertised in The Oologist

This has been an unusually good season for taxidermists, all those of my acquaintance reporting plenty of work, and I believe this is not due to an abundance of game but the condition of the country. When the country is prosperous it helps the taxidermist as well as everyone else.

Preserving of wings of game birds for hat trimmings has been in much demand this year. Of the wings I have received the largest number were ducks, and Mallards were favored, also there were breasts of geese, pheasants, etc., as well as tails of the latter, and all because fashion dictates it. Any other season would only bring about a dozen pair, but when they are "in style" it makes a big difference.

M. J. Hoffman,
1818 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ducks and Other Water Birds of Lake Worth, Texas

We had plenty ducks on the lake from October to the last of November, We will have a few more, but the most of them are on the coast by now, as I have reports from there. They say the coast is full. Many ducks were observed and notes taken during the last two months. The flight of ducks was not as good this fall as last year, except one kind of ducks. They were the Wood ducks. I saw as many as fifty in a bunch and many small bunches. I have been close enough to them in the brush to hit them with a fishing pole. I had them to fly down on me and

nearly light in the boat. They were very tame and I did not have any trouble getting close to them. There was one certain pair of Wood ducks that spent the summer and to November here on a small creek which run into Lake Worth. I think they would have been there yet if the hunters had not shot at them so much. I think but cannot be sure, that they raised here. Several times I have observed birds in the creek which appeared to be young ones. I have watched the old ones very closely but have never noticed them fly from a tree. They feed along the banks on Pin Oak acorns. I have observed them feeding and they kept squawking at each other as if to be talking. Another duck that was plentiful this season was the Ruddy duck. They gave the hunters plenty shooting and sport. I have shot into a bunch of fifteen, and the whole bunch would dive instead of flying, then they would appear one at a time in all directions before I would have time to shoot, they would all be under again. They are quick and long winded. I have wounded them and then it took several shots to get them, and then dive for 200 feet or more. When they come up all you can see is just a little of the back and head, then under they go again. A good many mallards showed up but as they light and feed in thick over-flowed timber they were very difficult to get. The Shovelltr ducks were here, but it was surprising to see so many females and hardly any males. Pintails were scarce, not very many observed. A few Hooded Mergansers were observed. The Gadwalls were plentiful and were here from October to November. Widgeons were as plentiful as ever. Green Wing Teals were scarce. But plenty Blue Wings showed up early.

There was plenty Red Heads but not many Canvas backs. American Scaup ducks came through in large numbers. I observed one bunch of mixed ducks in the open water which I estimated as five hundred. This is the largest bunch that I saw this season. Not very many geese showed up, a few bunches and singles were observed on the lake. A few white pelicans stopped over for a short rest. Several Loons were seen. Quite a few Pied-billed Grebes and a few bunches of Sand Hill Crane were observed in flight. Great Blue Herons have been plentiful all season. Coots are more than plentiful. A few singles of American Bittern and Green Herons were seen all during the season. Black Crowned Night Herons came in early and plenty of them. Snipes of several kinds were noticed while duck hunting, also Sandpiper's, and a few Knots. Kildeers were plentiful. I hope this finds all of the bird lovers well, and that they have had the chance as I have to be among the birds during migration times.

Raymond Graham,
Ft. Worth, Texas.

**Birds Observed During Two Hours
at the Susquehanna River on the
Afternoon of December 15th.**

The distance covered on this trip was not more than one mile and a half. I walked about three-fourths of a mile up the river and then returned the same way. The following birds were seen.

AMERICAN MERGANSER. The greater part of the river was covered with ice, but there were also numerous patches of open water. Wild ducks were seen in almost all of them, but the American Merganser is the only kind that I identified. I happened to be standing by a patch of open water that was along the

bank of the river. A flock of seven mergansers came swimming down the river with the current until they were within 20 feet of me. I had a fine opportunity to observe them. Most of them were males.

LARGE HAWK, which I believe was an Osprey. While the mergansers were in front of me, I glanced up into the air and saw the bird flying up the river. I had only a few seconds look at it.

DOWNY WOODPECKER. They were common. Their sharp "peenk" or a series of the same note would be heard every few minutes.

FLICKER. I only saw one, which was flying through the woods.

AMERICAN CROW. Very common everywhere.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. Rather common.

SONG SPARROW. Very common everywhere. Almost every time I took a step, lots of them would fly up in front of me, and there was scarcely a moment when their "chip" was not heard.

CARDINAL. They were common throughout the woods along the river.

TOWHEE. I saw one male bird in the woods along the river. I believe this is a very unusual record as Chapman's "Handbook of the Birds of Eastern North America" says the last record for Towhee at Washington, D. C. is October 21st, and there is also occasionally winters. The weather here has been exceptionally cold for December, and there was a snow storm which has been the worst for many years. The snow on December 15th was about one foot deep in most places.

TUFTED TITMOUSE. Common.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE. Very common. There was scarcely a moment when their notes, usually a "dee, dee, dee" or "chicw-.dee-dee-

dee" were not heard. But once I heard a "phe-be," another note of the chickadee.

CALIFORNIA WREN. Common. They often flew out of the underbrush as I walked along, and they were sometimes seen hopping along rails.

HERMIT THRUSH. I saw one in the woods along the river.

AMERICAN ROBIN. I saw a female in the woods along the river. Later on I saw another, which I believe was a different one as its breast appeared to be brighter.

Arthur Farquhar,
York, Pa.

Dates of the Arrival of Birds In and About Red Lake Falls, Minn., as Seen by L. E. Healy, in 1917.

June 6. Arkansas Kingbird.
Mar. 30. Blue Bird, mostly trans.
Apr. 8. Brown Creeper, Trans.
April 23. Black Bird, Red-winged.
Apr. 24. Bronzed Grackle.
May 6. Bank Swallow.
May 20. Black and White Warbler, trans.
May 18. Bittern, (American).
May 21. Bay Breasted Warbler, trans.
Mar. 20. Crow.
April 29. Cormorant, trans.
May 10. Cowbird.
May 17. Catbird.
May 18. Chebec.
May 20. Chestnut-sided Warbler, trans.
June 8. Cedar Waxwing.
May 19. Eve Swallow (Cliff).
Apr. 11. Flicker.
Apr. 21. Fox Sparrow, trans.
Feb. 25. Grosbeak (Pine), trans.
Mar. 21. Grosbeak, Evening, trans.
May 14. Grasshopper Sparrow.
May 14. Grosbeak (Rose-breasted)
May 23. Goldfinch.
Mar. 31. Hawks, two pair flying.
Apr. 6. Sparrow Hawk.

Apr. 5. Marsh Hawk.
Apr. 13. Cooper Hawk.
Mar 21. Prairie Horned Lark.
Apr. 1. Junco Slate-colored, trans.
Apr. 4. Killdeer.
Apr. 16. Kingfisher.
May 16. Kingbird.
Apr. 29. Loon.
Apr. 4. Meadowlark.
Apr. 22. Myrtle Warbler, trans.
Apr. 30. Morning Dove.
May 17. Purple Martin.
May 27. Night Martin.
May 14. Oriole (Baltimore).
May 20. Oven Bird, trans.
April 21. Purple Finch, trans.
May 13. Chimney Swift.
Apr. 4. Robin.
Apr. 24. Ruby Crowned Kinglet, trans.
May 22. Red Start, trans.
Mar. 21. Shrike, Great Northern.
Apr. 4. Phoebe.
Apr. 7. Song-Sparrow.
Apr. 8. Chipping Sparrow.
Apr. 24. Sap Sucker (Yellow Billed).
Apr. 29. Lincoln Sparrow (?).
May 11. Lark Sparrow.
May 8. Shrike, (Logger-headed).
May 10. Sand piper (Spotted).
June 3. Scarlet Tanager.
May 20. Towhee.
May 17. Upland Plover.
May 11. Vesper Sparrow.
Apr. 22. White Throated Sparrow.
May 14. Wren (House).
May 18. Warbling Vireo.
May 20. Wilson Thrush.
May 8. Yellow Legs (Greater).
May 15. Yellow Summer Bird.

Cedar Sawdust for Lining Trays

Having tried pink cotton, ground cork and nearly every other recommended material for lining egg trays, and still being dissatisfied, I finally found what I believe to be an ideal

material for the purpose I refer to, fine red cedar sawdust.

This material having a dark red color, lends the proper background for the specimens, it presents a neat and perfectly uniform color scheme throughout, it is a natural moth repellent yet has a pleasant odor, it does not harbor insects of any kind and for this reason does not break down into powder like ordinary sawdust, it does not stain the specimens in any way, and finally it is but the work of a minute to arrange or rearrange the specimens in small depressions made with the finger tips.

With ordinary cotton sheeting these depressions must be made by piercing and opening the material slightly. Frequently the egg is covered to more than half its diameter with the fibres, thus hiding the markings. If the eggs are allowed to touch in one large central depression, they partially hide each other and if small, are made difficult to pick up. Cotton also harbors dermestids, the minute insects which attack the inner lining of the shell. Ordinary sawdust also harbors these and other insects and in addition lacks the rich red color of the cedar. Cork lacks color and is a bit expensive and hard to get.

In using cedar sawdust, the tray or drawer should be filled partially and after raking off level with a card, tap it to settle the material. Then, giving the point of the finger a rotary motion, make the depression to accommodate the number and size of eggs in the set. The eggs should be arranged in a circle with points toward each other and well separated to facilitate removal when desired. The specimens will "stay put," and jarring of the tray or drawer does not tend to eliminate the depressions if the precautions suggested above are taken. The sawdust

should be sifted, using the fine for small and the coarse for large eggs.

A. F. Ganier,
Nashville, Tenn.

Flying Mallards Killed by Lightning.

It may be of interest to readers of the Oologist to report that on October 29th during a severe electrical storm in Lonoke County, Arkansas, a flock of Mallards were killed while in flight by lightning. The flash is said to have been so brilliant as to make the whole heavens seem ablaze with fire. The ducks fell near the home of Mr. W. K. Oldham, an ex-senator of the state, living at Pettus. Most of the ducks were in condition to eat, but a few were so shocked that they came to the ground minus heads and feet, and some were badly burned.

H. E. Wheeler.
Conway, Ark.

AT REST

Lyman Belding, the oldest ornithologist in the United States and an honorary member of the Smithsonian Institution, died at Stockton, California, November 23, 1917. Mr. Belding was one of the best known bird men in the United States, several specimens of birds have been named after him, and in his lifetime he set the songs of some of the feathered friends to music. He published many scientific papers in his lifetime.

In the Lead

H. A. Edwards of Claremont, Calif., is entitled to the credit sent the largest numbers of personal subscriptions to friends entitling them to the Oologist for the year 1918, and for this generosity the Oologist extends to him its appreciation.

MAGAZINES WANTED

I want the following back numbers of magazines named, for which I will pay the highest market price. In any case where any number of a magazine is listed as wanted, if I cannot get the special numbers desired, I am willing to purchase either the entire volume or the entire file complete. This is an unusual opportunity which those having old magazines named in the following list to dispose of the same at unusual prices. Please check up what you have on hand and write me.

R. M. BARNES.

Agassiz Bulletin, W. A. Crooks, Publisher, Gilman, Ill., 1890.

Vol. I, Nos. 2-3-5-6.

Agassiz Companion, W. H. Plank, 1886, etc., Wyandotte, Ks.

Vol. I, all but No. 2; Vol. II, all but Nos. 3-5-6; Vol. III, all but Nos. 1-10-11-12.

Agassiz Record, Frank E. Wetherell, Oskaloosa, Ia., 1888.

All except Vol. I, No. 4.

American Magazine of Natural History, F. R. Stearns & Co., Sac City, Ia., Des Moines, Ia., 1892-3.

Vol. I, all; Vol. II, all but No. 4.

American Magazine of Natural Science, Fred R. Stearns & Co., Sac City, Ia., 1892-3.

Vol. I, all ex. Nos. 1-2; Vol. II, all ex. Nos. 1-2-3-11-12.

Amateur Naturalist, Chas. D. Pandell, Ashland, Me., 1893-6

Vols. I-II-III, and all except No. 4 of Vol. III.

American Ornithologists Exchange, C. A. Morris, Pawpaw, Ill., 1891.

All after Vol. I, No. 1.

American Osprey, Paul B. Haskell, Ashland, Ky., 1890.

Vol. I, Nos. 1-2-4-5.

Bear Hill Adviser, Frank E. Parks, Stoneham, Mass., 1903.

All published except No. 4, Vol. I.

Buckeye State Collector, E. J. Smith, F. R. Rome, Portsmouth, O., 1888.

All published after Vol. I., No. 6.

Bulletin Oologists Association, Isadore S. Trostler, Omaha, Neb., 1897.

All published except No. 1.

California Art & Nature, Art & Nature Co., San Diego, Cal., 1901.

Vol. I, Nos. 5-6-7-10-11

California Traveller & Scientist Traveler & Naturalist Co., San Jose, Calif., 1891-2.

Vol. I, all except No. 5; Vol. II, all except No. 3 and all other numbers issued.

The Collector, The Collector Co., West Chester, Pa., 1901.

Vol. I and all Vol. II except Nos. 1-2-3.

The Collector, Chas. & Jos. Keys, Des Moines, Ia., 1882.

All of Vol. II except Nos. 6-7-8.

Collector's Journal, Frank Hammond, Lindquist & Laurtzen, Chicago, Ill., 1909-10 all published.

Collector's Monthly, Frank Hammond, Fayetteville, Ia., 1901.

All except No. 2 of Vol. I.

Collector's Star, Star Publishing Co., Pawnee City, Neb. 1888.

All except, No. 2 of Vol. I.

The Curio Collector, Corrine B. Wolverton, Osage, Ia., 1912.

All published ex. Vol. III, No. 1.

The Curio Exchange, Frank Gingerich, New Kamilche, Wash., 1900-1.

All ex. I, No. 2-6; Vol. II No. 1.

Empire State Exchange, U. R. Perrine, Water Valley, N. Y., 1889.

All of Vol. I except Nos. 1-5-10.

The Exchange, Bunker & Park, Mendota, Ill., 1889.

All ex. Vol. I Nos. 2-3.

The Exchange, C. R. Burr, Adrian, Mich., 1885.

All ex. Vol. I Nos. 1-2-4-5-11.

Exchange & Collector, Union Exchange Agency, Canajohane, N. Y.,

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A Magazine of Western
Ornithology

Published Bi-monthly by the
Cooper Ornithological Club of California

Edited by J. Grinnell and Harry S. Swarth

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1918

THE OOLOGIST

During the year 1918 THE OOLOGIST will be better than it has ever been and it is now the only medium for the exchange of specimens and interchange of observations between the Oologists in North America.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXXV. No. 3. ALBION, N. Y., MARCH 1, 1918. WHOLE No. 368

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 368 your subscription expires with this issue. 355 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

BIRDS

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermists, 1818 Bleecker, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

The following skins with measurements and full data to exchange for good full sets—Crow, 1 male; Roadrunner, 1 female; Coot, 1 female; Hermit Thrush, 1 male, 1 female; Scissortail Flycatcher, 1 male; Grey-tailed Cardinal 1 male, 1 female; White-crowned Sparrow, 1 male, 1 female; Vesper Sparrow, 2 males; Western Lark Sparrow, 2 males; Myrtle Warbler, 1 male, 1 female; 1 Chipping Sparrow, 1 female, Field Sparrow, 1 male, Bell Vireo, 1 male. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin Texas.

MOUNTED BIRDS—A number of North American Tropical and a few European birds to offer for desirable skins and mounted specimens or cash. All are neatly mounted and on attractive stands; will ship without stands if desired. Send lists and get mine. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermist, 1818 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of All North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

BIRDS—Continued

I have a beautifully plumaged and perfectly mounted Surf Bird which I will exchange for sets of Shore Birds or Warblers nest and eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE: Mounted Golden Eagle, Barn Owl, (Europe), Horned Owls, Goshawk, Taxidermy the best. Want small skins or stereopticon. H. F. HARVEY, 3 H²wthorne St., Worcester, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—Collection of thirteen hundred and fifty North American birds. Four hundred and twenty two species and sub-species are represented in the collection. PHILIP LAURENT, 31 E. Mt. Airy Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Would like to exchange a number of common bird skins such as Red Headed Woodpecker, Flicker, Blue Jay, Clarke Nut Cracker, Indigo Bunting, Cat Bird, Meadow Lark, Yellow Billed Cuckoo, Broad Wing Hawk, Yellow Head Blackbird, Loggerhead Shrike, and many others for Bob-White, Scaled Partridge, Pheasant, Great Horned Owl. All skins in perfect shape and with data. KARL SCHWARZ, Taxidermist, 368 W. So. Temple, Opposite O. S. L. Depot, Salt Lake City, Utah.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221 17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following well prepared sets 316 2-2, 321 1-2, 443 1-5 1-4, 471a 1-4 1-3 2-2, 474c 1-3, 498 3-5 5-4 43, 506 4-4, 513a 3-4 4-3, 552a 3-4, 593c 1-4 5-3, 612a 6-5 64, 633 3-4, 638 1-4, 703a 3-4, 719c 3-7 5-6 3-5, 732a 1-6 1-5, 761 1-4. Texas Chickadee 1-4 \$1.00 per egg. Sereeh Owl or \$1.00 per egg, one egg cracked. Howell Nighthawk 6-2 or \$1.00 per egg. Select your wants and send list. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Texas.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Waybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. See list of wants and offers in "Oologist" for January.

FOR EXCHANGE—Compound Microscope, Spectroscope, Printing, Eggs in Sets, WANT Eggs, Skins, Natural History Books. Correspondence invited. ERNEST H. SHORT, Rochester, N. Y. Box 173.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—456 $\frac{1}{2}$, 498 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1-3, 593 2-3, 597 2-3, 613 $\frac{1}{2}$, 614 $\frac{1}{2}$, 652 n-4, 3, 681 1-5 1-4 n-4, 704 $\frac{1}{2}$, 705 $\frac{1}{2}$, 735 1-6, 756 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3-3, 755 $\frac{1}{2}$, 761 2-4, 2-3. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CAR-RIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

I have sets of the following to dispose of: A. O. U. 1. 31a, 44, 47, 184, 191, 197, 210, 212, 226, 289, 289b, 325, 326, 331, 333, 335, 337a, 339, 360, 360a, 365, 373, 385, 390, 394c, 409, 517, 674, 681, 684, 735, 736a, many others. RAMON GRAHAM, 401 W. Leuda St., Ft. Worth Texas.

FOR SALE—A large number of Ornithological and other Zoological excerpts, single numbers and complete volumes of Agricultural magazines, Ornithologist and Oologist, Nidologist, Condor, etc. Sets for exchange 13, 27, 130, 274, 347a, 528, 554, 529, 697, 757 and many others; photographs etc. for Ornithological publications. J. D. SORNBORGER, Rowley, Mass.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

WANTED—To correspond with collector^s having perfect sets of Murrelets, Anklets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE: Birds of best offers. Birds of Michigan (Cook '93) Birds of E. A. Chapman, '01. 80 Oologist 200 first-class skins, drills, scalpel, etc. WM. WILKOWSKI, Kalamazoo, Mich. Care Gen. Delvy.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

EGGS—Continued

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 21-4, 7 1-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 559, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A few well-made skins of Ring-necked Pheasant. GEO. F. GUELF, Brockport, N. Y.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly west, south or foreign. KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich

Any one having a good Stereopticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.

WANTED—Colored bird slides. Also first class lantern for cash or exchange for bird or mammal skins. ALBERT LANO, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. THEODORE R. GREER, Aledo, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE—Stevens collecting gun with shells, loading tools, etc. Price \$80.00 W. N. PECK, 19 Elm Pl., Quincy, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE — One 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 Eastman Kodak. One 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 Seneca Camera. One Edison Phonograph with 200 records. One Slide Trombone, silver-plated. E. A. WHEELER, 69 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—3 1/2 x 4 1/4 double extension hand camera with Dagor lens in Compound or Optimo shutter I can offer 5x7, f-4.5 Crown anastigmat in Ilex Acme shutter. A. D. Du Bois, Dutton, Montana.

WANTED—Bird magazines in good condition. State what you have and the price Also want some Prometheus Cocoons. H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont. Can.

I have 50 lantern slides of ornithological subjects, all from life, many beautifully colored which I will exchange for sets of eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Will exchange Brownie No. 3 folding Camera for Al sets with data. Cost \$10.00, exchange price \$25.00. Send full list as I want many common sets. O. E. BECKMAN, Wasco, Calif. Kern Co.

EXCHANGE—Modern Indian relics including three (3) fine eagle feather war bonnets. Will exchange for good sets of eggs. Can use some fairly common varieties. All answered. ROBERT F. BACKUS, Canon City, Colo.

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THE OOLOGIST

BOOKS.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED — Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index; New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist, many Nos. of Bird Lore, Museum, a few copies of Osprey. JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE—Back numbers complete last four years of Auk, Oologist, Bird Lore, also complete set of The Warbler. Offers requested. H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, Quebec.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1. Cambridge, Md.

SKINS WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR OOLOGIST. Vol. 1913 Sept. missing, Vol. 1914 complete. Vol. 1915 complete. Vol. 1916 October and December missing. J. J. WIRZ 1671 Broad, Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

Ozark Lepidoptera; Catcalauye for exchange or sale, correspondence wanted with insect collector in the Southeastern Gulf, and Western states. EDMOND BROWER, Willard, Mo., R No. 2.

WANTED—A copy of Kirkwood's "Birds of Maryland" in good condition. Will pay cash. H. N. HARRISON, Cambridge, Md.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull. Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 25c. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR SALE—First four volumes of "Nidologist"—\$2.50 each. Volume IX, "Condor"—\$1.50. "Oologist", Vols. I to XXIV inclusive at half list price. Many other publications. A. E. SCHUTZE, Austin, Texas. Box 302.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large engraved picture, "Battle of Gettysburg", Edison Home Phonograph and records. Have a few A1 sets to dispose of by exchange. Want sets of 332 etc., and raw furs. All answered. JAMES O. JOHNSON, North Main Street, Southington, Conn.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls", Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis.", Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastn N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

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THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXXV. No. 3

ALBION, N. Y., MARCH 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 368

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.



Ottomar Reinecke, Born Nov. 26, 1840, Died Nov. 26, 1917.

BIRD COLLECTING IN EASTERN COLOMBIA

Paul G. Howes

PART IX

March 19th. Bogota. As we are back here for a weeks rest, and diversion, I think it fitting to give a few notes on this great old city, so far from the coast and regular lines of communication, before going on with the course of the expedition.

Bogota is indeed "Manana Land"—The land of tomorrow. No one seems ever to be in a hurry or to have anything to do which might need immediate attention. The men walk about arm in arm, swinging their silver-tipped canes, or stand in little groups, in the main streets chatting and laughing leisurely as though it were a holiday. Here they pass hours, gazing at the fair ones who throng the balconies above the street. Horse-car drivers may be heard yelling "Permisso Senor," Permit me sir," before they can drive through these gentlemen of Colombia. Imagine a New York motorman requesting you to please get off the track! It is ridiculous, to say the least, such politeness!

The stores are sadly lacking in up to date wares. Occasionally one runs across one containing a stock of imported hardware, clothing, jewelry or junk but these are few and far between. There are plenty of smaller shops, but poor places indeed for a city of 100,000 souls. We found a roller skating rink, went to the grand opera house, visited the parks, and every out of the way place in the city and spent many an evening at Bogota's 'Maxims,' a wild cafe on the outskirts of the city. After a few days, we found several men who were skilled wood carvers and artists in feather pictures and designs and secured many interesting and beautiful specimens from them. There is not

much to do. However, after the first few days and by the end of our week in "Town" all were glad to don hunting clothes once more and make for the mountains in the direction of Fusugasuga.

March 22nd. We left Bogota this morning at seven, taking the railway to Sibate, on the edge of the savanna, where we arrived an hour later. Here we found our Indian man, Manuel, with mules as previously arranged in Bogota. There were only three riding animals, however, and five men so Ring and I decided to make the journey on foot. Chapman was taken with the fever, so we left him in Bogota, to join us later on.

At first we set out at a great pace, but in an hour's time we began to realize that we were not at home altitudes and had to slow down considerably. The scenery along this trail to Fusugasuga is very beautiful, easy on horseback but tiring on foot. At twelve o'clock we reached the pass at 10,600 feet and here we found a forest every bit as fine as that at Buena Vista.

The hills were all covered by clouds today, above 8500 feet and consequently it was very damp until the pass was left behind. At one place, of which more anon, we passed a fine roaring mountain river which comes down out of the mountains, pouring over huge boulders, which form foamy waterfalls of great beauty. We also came across many small streams of icy water at which we could quench our thirst unafraid of amoebas and all the troubles that they produce, once lodged in the human body. We did not stop much, being anxious to get on to our destination. Nevertheless I could not help noticing the fine oak forests drifted with pure white clouds, and the voices of countless birds entirely new to me.

We reached a house called the Urebe, in the town of Fusugasuga at 2.30 p. m., tired and very footsore as we had made nearly 21 miles in six hours mostly through high altitudes. The rest of the men arrived about an hour after we did but our packs did not come until late in the evening. After a good supper, all hands turned in at once in order to be fresh for the next day's collecting.

March 23d. Easter Sunday dawned clear and cool and all were up and out by sunrise. I followed a trail which led up to the cloud-forested hills about two miles from the town. First I took a nice vireo and a species of *callestes* in the light growth before the forest is reached. From here I went on, following a small stream until I got into the forest in a pocket in the hills. Here the going was very bad as the ground was well grown and I could not see where I was stepping without using my knife. I took no specimens here and soon came down again in the lighter growth where I secured six more good birds by eleven o'clock, and then returned with Cherie, whom I met on the trail. My birds included a good Ant thrush, a black and yellow *Setophaga*, Blackburnian warbler, *callistes* and a beautiful pair of Burremon finches. From the hill where I was shooting there is a fine view over the valley and plain, and in the far distance one can see the central range of the Andes.

The collecting here is not very good and the present plan is to leave for the fine forest that we passed through yesterday, on Tuesday morning.

March 24th. This morning I went out by the same trail as yesterday but went much higher into the cloud forest, 7500 feet altitude and 1500 feet above Fusugasuga. Here the collecting was much more interesting and

most of the birds were new, but I lost many in the thick undergrowth. At ten o'clock, the clouds came down through the forest so that I was entirely shut in. In a few minutes more it began to rain which continued for the remainder of the morning.

My first bird was a fine wood wren which I found on the edge of the big forest. This species is very wary and possesses a wonderfully full and rich song filled with endless variations. Next I shot a female Solitaire in fine plumage. After this I lost several birds and it was nearly an hour before I succeeded in bringing down a fine yellow-throated *Chlorospingus* with my aux, from the very top of a huge Ceiba tree.

Next I collected a very fine full plumaged hummer with green under parts and a very brilliant patch on the throat, bright blue, fading through many shades into coppery violet. The next specimen was a yellow and black calospiza and in this same spot I secured a *Saltator* in poor plumage which however proved a prize, being new to science. It has since been given the name; *Saltator atripennis caniceps*. My last bird I shot on the way home, a fine blue *Calospiza*.

Reached the house at noon, very wet and spent the afternoon skinning. O'Connel took a good rat in his traps last night and this morning Furetes brought in a fine dark squirrel. Cherie took two more species of *Callistes* making nine varieties taken at Fusugasuga.

March 25th. We left early this morning with no particular stopping place in view, except that it must be nearer to the big forest than we have been for the last few days. After riding about two hours, collecting on the way, we came to a Colombian ranchman's home. He could not take us in but very kindly offered us the use of

his workmen's houses, and gave us permission to hunt over his entire tract of land, which reaches from the trail of the Central Andes on the far side of the plain.

The houses are called 'Aguadita' and are the most primitive type of mud huts with dirt floors and no windows, the doorways serving for light and air. Cherrie and I are in the lower house and the other three in the upper one. We take our meals at the upper house as the food is better. Our room measures 9 by 15 feet with a door opening into the pigs pen. There is a second hole in the wall, leading from our room into the woman's, through which we must pass to get out. The walls are of mud over bamboo, the roof of cane and the floor, just the natural ground somewhat smoothed over.

We are situated close to the roaring stream mentioned before, which proves to be the Reo del Monte which is a tributary of the Suma del Paz. The forest is very heavy, typical jungle and extremely beautiful. Although the rainy season is almost upon us, there are a few hours each day when collecting is fairly easy. My idea is that this locality will prove the richest of any so far visited, especially in view of the fact that a short hunt this afternoon by all hands, brought in three birds new to the expedition, including a fine *Grallaria*. Noted a large colony of *Oropendulas* nesting in a very tall tree by the trail. *Aguadita* is about five miles from *Fusugasuga* and the altitude is 6450 feet.

March 26th. The rain continued during the night and most of today, so the woods were very wet and difficult to hunt and the day generally disagreeable. I went out into the forest back of our hut but only secured two birds in an hour's hunt. After this I

followed the trail, making side trips into the more open woods when they looked profitable, taking five more specimens. I lost two good humming birds. Ring took a new *Callestes* and *Furetes* brought in a new small parrot.

March 27th. Today was much like yesterday and the forests will not be workable much longer. We were all out four hours this morning and Ring and O'Connel went to the woods again this afternoon, but only a few birds were taken. There are plenty here, but it is almost impossible to see them as the rain makes every leaf move and also drowns out all songs and call notes.

Cherrie took a fine pair of new *Toucans*, and I secured a new fly-catcher. Ring shot another small parrot. Two more *Grallaria* and many common species made up the rest of the days bag.

I found a colony of Humming birds nesting under the bridge which spans the Reo del Monte here. The nests were large affairs of mosses and fibers attached to the bridge timbers with growing moss. From a distance they resembled *Phoebes* nests. I managed to get down under the bridge by walking up the boulders in the middle of the rapids. All the nests that I could examine contained two well feathered young, which the old birds were continually flying to with food.

This is a very remarkable occurrence, not only in view of the fact that the birds were nesting in a colony, but because it is a very interesting case of recent adaption to a new and convenient nesting site. This bridge is probably less than ten years old, as it is built of modern, though hand-sawn timbers. In the states; where bridges of this type have been common for a great many years it is not so remarkable when we think, for in-

stance, of the Phoebe, who has had a great many years to form the habit. But here we are actually living in the time when the change from tree to bridge site took place.

In this stream I also found a fine pair of Water Ousels but could not locate their nest.

March 28th. At last. A cloudy day, but no rain. I went south about two miles from Aguadita, into forest varying from light to very heavy jungle. I struck two flights of birds in the tree tops and secured a fine lot of small specimens. I secured a species of Manacus with a red waxy crest and small black feather horns on either side of the head, and later the female of the same from one of these flights. Also took two new very small ant thrushes. O'Connel shot a pair of very large goatsuckers, possibly nictrodromus or nyctibius. They are fine birds but puzzling to all of us. It is interesting to note that we have taken five species of wood huers in this locality, varying from six to fifteen inches in length.

March 29th. Had a very unlucky day. Went out early and returned with one little flycatcher, having lost eight birds when they fell in the jungle. Spent the afternoon skinning for the other fellows.

March 30th. This morning was clear for a change so I went high on the hill above Aguadita and secured six desirable birds from a flight. Later on, by the river, I shot a small flycatcher (*Serpophaga*) which lives only in the neighborhood of roaring mountain streams. Its call note is specialized to its environment, being so loud and shrill that it can easily be heard above the roar of the water.

Close by, I located its nest which was a hanging ball of mosses two feet above the river, containing two white eggs.

In the afternoon we found a nest of a species of *Grallaria*. It was entirely of growing moss and set in a niche in a boulder in the forest. The mosses were partly peeled off the rock and woven into the nest so that the entire affair was actually growing, and would doubtless keep its protective color until the young were safely hatched and matured. The two eggs were white, spotted with reddish brown and lay on a bed of scales from the fern tree. One egg was fresh and the other very slightly incubated.

In the evening we secured several more of the huge goatsuckers together with a pair of *Nyctopythecus* monkeys, while the traps yielded a nice 'Possum and two Kinkerjews; a small animal with fine heavy fur. Altogether it has been a very good day for all, one of the best since we landed in Colombia.

(To be concluded)

OTTOMAR REINECKE

The Oologist never had a truer or more devoted friend than Ottomar Reinecke. We are indeed sorry that we did not learn of his death in time to have placed the facts relating thereto to the readers of the Oologist before this. However the following taken from one of the local Buffalo papers is what a neighbor has said of this good man. We do not believe we could add to it. He was a gentleman, a scholar and a true friend.

Ottomar Reinecke, former park commissioner and editor of the *Freie Presse*, died this morning at his home, No. 400 Elm Street. Death came on his 77th birthday. He was born at Sondershaven, Germany, November 26, 1840.

At the age of 12 years, he came to America, settling in Buffalo. He received his education in the Buffalo public schools and after leaving school

worked for his father at the printing trade. He later organized the firm of Reinecke & Zesch, job printers, and became editor of the Freie Presse, of which the firm of Reinecke & Zesch were proprietors.

Mr. Reinecke always took active interest in the affairs of the city and in 1896 was named park commissioner. He was connected with various enterprises in addition to the printing business, being a director and stockholder in the Erie Fire Insurance Company, Citizens' Gas Company, and was a member of the German Young Men's Association, the Turn Verein, and the Buffalo Saengerbund. He was an enthusiastic naturalist and devoted practically all of his spare time to the study of birds. He published a complete list of local Coleoptera which is regarded as exceedingly valuable. He was a member of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science since its organization in 1861.

In 1856 he was married to Eva Engel of Buffalo.

Mr. Reinecke is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Daniel W. Schwartz and Mrs. Edward W. Spitznagel and two sons, Ottomar, Jr., and Eugene Reinecke.

TWO INTERESTING COLLECTING TRIPS

On May 16th, 1917 I made a trip to a large farm which is located on a point of land along the shore of Long Island Sound near New London, Conn. On this farm the "Black Crowned Night Herons" have bred for years. The owner, now a man in his seventies, informed me that they have bred in this same swamp since he was a boy. This past season there was a very large colony breeding, when you walked through the swamp they would rise in clouds squawking as they flew away, then, if you would keep still

they would return, the females going to their nests and, the males perching around in the trees, then you would hear a regular concert of grunting sounding like a whole drove of pigs.

The nests were thick in every direction you may look some trees having as many as a dozen nests in them. On climbing a large beechnut tree I could look into the nests in the smaller trees and there were eggs in some and young in all stages from newly hatched to full grown.

The ground was strewn with egg shells showing that the Herons do not carry them away as do other birds. Heron rookerys are not very sanitary as the trees were white with excrement and the decaying fish all around made it filthy. On this same farm there are about thirty pairs of Ospreys breeding every year, most of them nesting in low Peprige trees not over twenty-five feet high, their huge nests which sometimes would fill a cart, being visible for a great distance. On climbing to a few I found them to contain from two to four eggs each, large, creamy, buff in color, most handsomely spotted with brown. One pair had a nest in a maple tree in the front yard and the old gentleman told me the nest had been occupied for three years.

There were also several pairs of Crows nesting in the woods on this farm.

On the 17th of June I engaged a lobster fisherman to take me to an island which is located six miles off shore where a large colony of Common Terns nest each year and after a run of about three quarters of an hour we reached the island which has a very rocky shore making landing very difficult especially in bad weather.

The Terns rose in a swarm and the noise from their chatter made it diffi-

cult to speak to each other without hallooing, we went ashore and such a sight I never saw before all over so thick you could hardly walk without stepping on eggs. The island has no trees on it, the only vegetation being a coarse grass and bindweed and in this the eggs were laid, and in most cases no nest being made, the grass simply hollowed. How they could ever tell their own nests is a mystery to me and in some cases I don't think they did as there were eggs in some nests that were very different in shade some light and the others almost brown; sets being from two to four, all shapes, sizes and color, some being most beautifully marked. The beach were also lined with nests and there was a piece of a side of some old wreck that had washed up on the beach and even between the ribs of this the "Terns" had built their nests. The nests on the beach and in the wreck were built of seaweed and other drift material. The man who took me out to the colony said there were more birds this season than he had seen before in thirty years fishing around this island.

"The Birds of Conn." says that the colony was shot out about 1882 by some taxidermist but they have regained their number again and if all the young raised last year return in 1918 there will not possibly be room for them all to nest as the island is very small. I informed Mr. H. K. Job of the colony and he engaged a man and went out to the island and took some fine moving pictures of the colony. I intend to make a trip to both places this coming season as they are most interesting places for anyone interested in birds to visit.

Nelson E. Wilmot,

24 New St.,

West Haven, Conn.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ORNITHOLOGY

Study At Cranberry Lake, N. Y.

By Carl F. Wright

The Conditions at Cranberry Lake afford great opportunities for studying birds. The Sophomore summer camp opens on about the first of June and closes about the first of September, and consequently this period sees the birds in their nesting season. Sees them nest building, brooding eggs, feeding their young, and even sees them moulting and getting ready for their migratory flight back to their winter homes.

The dense virgin timber is not an easy place in which to study bird life. The timber, however, around the Forestry Camp has all been cut over, and directly in back of the camp there is an old burn which has grown up to second growth, saplings, etc., and under these conditions the woodland birds are always seen at an advantage. The lake is the native home of the Loon or Great Northern Diver, the Great Blue Heron, and also a few pair of Red Breasted Mergansers make their home here. Outside of a few species, the so called "water birds" are not common. During the past summer two or three Herring Gulls made their home on the lake, but apparently they were not breeding. By observation it is hard to identify the sex of this species, but probably these birds were immature males and it is commonly known that occasionally the latter do not mate during the first year.

An especial interesting feature of the lake is that it affords a breeding place for a colony of Great Blue Herons. This Heronry is located northwest of the lake near a swampy flow or set back, but it is not located where one would naturally expect to find the birds nesting, that is, in the



Part of the egg collection of Delos Hatch, of Oakfield, Wis., showing method of arrangement.



Part of the egg collection of Delos Hatch, of Oakfield, Wis.,
showing method of arrangement

dead and standing trees in the back part of the flow, but it is back from the flow nearly a quarter of a mile in the high land, hard wood timber. The Heronry was not visited during the past summer until July fourth, and by this time only a few young birds were left in the nests and these were nearly full grown. The birds picked out all the large birches, beeches and maples, for nesting purposes, and sometimes there would be the three or four nests in a single tree. At least twenty-five pair of these birds are occupying the Heronry at the present time.

Another interesting feature of the lake is the nesting of gavia imber, the Loon. As a rule, a person can not find the lake, especially in this state, where six or seven nests of this species can be located in a season, and this can be said of Cranberry Lake. This magnificent diver is very shy, but if one is careful, the life history of this bird can be studied here at an advantage.

Probably the characteristic land birds of this region are the White-throated Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Yellow-breast Sapsucker, and the Red-breasted Nuthatch. In nearly every place these species can be located, although each has its special locality to its liking. For instance, the White-throated Sparrow may be heard throughout the months of June and July at almost any time, singing their plaintive "peebody," "pee-body," "pee-body," hence they get the name of the "pee-body" bird.

These Sparrows are characteristic of the burns and open brush country. Then again in the wooded districts, especially among the conifers, the predominating bird note is the "yank" "yank" of the Red-breasted Nuthatch. This note can be distinguished from that of the White-breasted Nuthatch

in that it is shorter and lower pitched.

The Adirondacks are rich with the warbler family and this is especially so around the summer camp. The warblers actually identified during the past summer were the Black and White, Yellow, Black-throated Blue, Magnolia Chestnut-sided, Black poll, Blackburnian, Black-throated Green, Oven Bird, Mourning, Maryland Yellow-throated, Canadian, and the American Redstart. Other species are known to be here but these were the only ones positively identified.

One of the rare finds of the summer was the finding of a nest of the Mourning Warbler. The nest of the beautiful, skulking ground warbler was found near the camp on the edge of a small clump of saplings, and was placed in the forks of a maple sapling about four feet above the ground. The young had apparently just left the nest for the parents were busily feeding them close by.

Nests of the Magnolia Warbler were found on June fifteenth and twentieth, the Chestnut-sided was found on the fifteenth and other nests of the same species were found quite common during the later part of June. Maryland Yellow-throat and American Redstarts were breeding commonly in June.

Other nests that were actually found and examined during the summer with date of finding are as follows: On June 13, Slate-colored Junco, June 14, Cat bird and Rosebreasted Grosebeak, June 6, Song Sparrow, American Robin, House Wren, and Bank Swallow, June 17, White-throated Sparrow, June 22, Red-wing Blackbird, June 25. Yellow-breasted Sapsucker and Barn Swallow, July 3, Phoebe, July 23, Red-eyed Vireo, July 15, Cedar Bird. The above mentioned nests all contained eggs.

The following young birds were noted either in nests or just out: Red-

breasted Merganser, Tree Swallow, Ruffed Grouse, Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, Screech Owl, Downy Woodpecker, Lost Flycatcher, Maryland Yellow-throated Warbler, King-bird and Bronzed Grackle.

During the summer a list of seventy species were taken and data on the same. Undoubtedly there are many more species found around Cranberry Lake, but lack of time made it impossible to make a more thorough study of bird life.

TOO TRUE AND TOO BAD

In a personal letter received from one of the leading ornithologists in America, of recent date, we note the following:

"It is greatly to be regretted that Ornithology has come to such dark days. It was a great training school for for ornithologists and we will miss its graduates in the next generation, even if we do not do so now. I could mention a few names but they would be the obvious ones with whom you are as well acquainted as myself."

A few days ago we received a complete catalogue of the 50,000 and upward specimens of birds' eggs in the British Museum and in going over the same we were impressed with the frequency of the names of John J. Otoban, T. N. Brewer, Robert Ridgway, and other prominent American Oologists mentioned as having been the collectors of many of these specimens of eggs.

In our own collection the names of T. N. Brewer, B. F. Gluss, L. Cummings, H. K. Worthen, Julius Grinnell, F. M. Daggett, A. C. Bent, C. J. Maynard, F. M. Armour and many other frequently appear on the data blanks accompanying our specimens. All of these graduated from the school of Oology. Practically all of the leading Ornithologists in the last hundred years have commenced their studies in this way.—Editor.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A COLLECTOR

Doubtlessly we have all had our little hardships while out collecting which would be of interest to our fellow naturalists, and since the Oologist is a collectors' paper it follows that such contributions should appear in its columns. There is usually more interest in the bird tale when it also contains some of the trials and troubles accompanying the find, so let us all think over our past experiences and recount them to our brothers.

During February 1917 I scouted early for hawk and owl nests. I found a beautiful large, nest of the Red-tail situated in a heavy wood along the Sangamon River in Piatt Co., Ill. It was 60 feet up in the top of a tall, smooth sycamore tree. A pair of hawks were sailing above the wood so I immediately formed an image of a fine set of three eggs which soon would be collected there.

The time being right I set out March 17th to visit my nest. There had been a thaw several days previous and much of the river bottom was flooded, but the weather was no longer warm for it had turned cloudy and a sharp wind was blowing a gale. Arriving at the wood I found it surrounded by the river on one side and by a forty foot overflow on the others. Well, here was a problem! There were no bridges to cross upon, nor boats in which to row over, but finally I decided to try to pole over on a log which lay conveniently at the water's edge. All went well until I reached the half way point when the log started rolling over and over and I commenced a sailor's hornpipe to keep balanced. The log soon rolled faster than I could jig and I was tumbled off in ice and water nearly up to my shoulder pits. It didn't take long for me to decide that the water was too

cold for comfort and I waded on across in record time. In fact I had to go on across because I had thrown my climbers over before risking the submarine. After some fifteen minutes of running around like a locoed Comache I managed to get warm enough to try the climb.

As I started up, the hawk sailed off the nest with a shrill scream. By the time I was half way up I was again chilled and my clothes were beginning to freeze, but I continued the attack, nevertheless. Continuous thoughts filled my mind that the set wouldn't be complete, that they wouldn't be well enough marked, or that I wouldn't be able to hold them in my cold hands even if they were worth collecting so that all my work and discomfort would be for naught. My fears were soon set at ease when the nest was found to contain a whole rabbit and still better, a beautiful set of three eggs. Now, if I could only get down safely I would be alright. By that time my clothes rattled like a coat of mail every time I moved or the wind blew strongly. I got back to earth safely and then there occurred another fifteen minutes of calisthenics to warm up again.

But troubles were not yet over for I still had the overflow to cross. Logs had no temptation this time and the water was no colder than I was so I bravely, of necessity, waded through and then sprinted three miles to the station at White Heath from where I took the interurban back home. No ill effects having been contracted I now look at that fine set and laugh over my unwelcome, icy bath.

Walter A. Goelitz,
Ravinia, Illinois.

BIRD CENSUS

The following is an account of the birds observed on a six-mile walk

taken on February 12th, 1918, Lincoln's Day, in the vicinity of Telford.

Bob-White. A single bird was flushed near a few wheat sheaves placed in a wood by the local branch of the Bucks County Game Association.

Sharp-shinned Hawk. One was seen making several unsuccessful attempts to capture Tree Sparrows.

Hairy Woodpecker. Two were seen. They are rather uncommon in this region.

Downy Woodpecker. They were frequently seen.

Flicker. Three seen in the woods. An irregular winter resident with us.

Blue Jay. Six or seven seen. My first record for this species for 1918. Had left us on Thanksgiving day for a more southerly home.

Crow. Very common.

Purple Finch. A flock of four males and eight females were observed at close range.

Tree Sparrow. Common everywhere.

Slate-colored Junco. One flock of eighty individuals were seen on a wooded hillside.

Song Sparrow. Rather common. Three or four heard singing.

Brown Creeper. One seen in company with Nuthatches.

White-breasted Nuthatch. Five seen in the woods.

Tufted Titmouse. A pair were seen and heard whistling in true Chickadee fashion.

Bluebird. One noted near a dense stand of hemlock. This is my earliest record for the spring migration of the Bluebird by fifteen days. My whistled calls were answered repeatedly.

Claude A. Butterwick.

THREE TO ONE

In June a few years ago while taking an outing with an Indian Girls Orchestra at a lake in Southern Minne-

sota, I had occasion to observe, and act a part in one of the eternal struggles for existence, that are always going on.

Now it isn't a habit of mine to be up with the sun and birds, but on this occasion I was. Maybe my conscience was troubling me and I couldn't sleep, but nevertheless, there I was wandering along like a lost soul looking for something to haunt.

It seems that I always was attracted by water (not that I want to drink it) and soon found myself sitting on some rocks gazing out on the grassy surface of the beautiful little lake and wondering what kind of struggles and strife was going on beneath the calm of the surface.

Along the shore was a fringe of small box elder and plum trees. While looking at a box elder I spied a large cercropia moth hidden away against the sun and heat of the day. Now of all moths I seem to be attached to the cecropia, those big, lazy, good natured fellows that are so common on warm evenings in early summer. I like them I suppose because my first collecting trip was rewarded by the capture of a large larvae of this moth (which was years ago while with me walking was still an uncertainty). I couldn't resist handling him (or I should say her, because it proved to be a female) to see if she would make a perfect specimen. After making sure that she was perfect I decided to put her back in the bushes to be her own custodian until I should be ready to return where I was staying. But she didn't seem to like the place I selected and moved to another bush some twenty feet away. I thought, "Anything to please the ladies" and left her there.

A large saucy blue jay that had been doing considerable scolding in a cottonwood tree across the street saw

the moth change her address and came over to do a bit of personal investigation, which in the end would probably add to his breakfast.

I didn't want to lose such a fine specimen, but I did want to see if the jay would find her, and what he would do when he did so I sat very still. Either the place didn't suit or the jay was getting too close, anyhow she left and started off across the lake. The bluejay stood there and watched her go and then shook himself in that careless and comical way he has and flew back to the tree and his argument.

About that time I heard a loud chatter and snapping of a beak and looking in the direction of the moth saw that a kingbird was also trying his luck in the collecting game. After a lot of chattering snopping and dodging the kingbird like the bluejay gave up and retreated to his tree talking to himself and the last I saw of the moth she was still headed towards the far side of the lake.

I, like the others, turned from the chase to other pursuits and other moths.

Cecil A. Brown,
U. S. S. Montana.

On May 30, 1917, I collected a nearly fresh set of five Green Heron eggs from a small wooded swamp near this city. On July 7, I climbed again to look over a nestful of four herons in the same nest. They were a week or ten days old at least. Now, figuring 15 days for incubation, four days for laying and seven days for age of young, that second set must have been laid beginning June 10, probably two or three days earlier. No vacillating here, no waste of time. A bit over a week, and a new set started.

Raymond Fuller,
White Plains, Westchester Co.,
N. Y.

NOTES

One summer a pair of Wrens decided to nest in a wren house built for them. After a time I noticed the birds and become disgusted with the box. I could not ascertain why, until after a summer or two, on taking it down, I found a dead wren inside it with a dead wasp clinging to the neck of the martyr. Question. Did the wasp sting the wren to death, or did the wasp come to feed on the body?

A. Sidney Hyde,
Topeka, Kan.

**THE RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER
AS AN EGG SUCKER**

That the Red-belly will drill a hole in an orange and return to it until it falls is well known to every orange grower, but that they will enter the hen house and suck eggs was a new one to me and I didn't believe it until I had conclusive proof. This raises the question, if they will suck hens eggs will they not also eat the eggs of other birds when they have the opportunity?

R. D. Hoyt,
Clearwater, Fla.

1917 MIGRATION NOTES
Dates of Arrival at Clinton, Ont.

Wild Ducks, Mar. 20th. Wild Geese, Mar. 21st. Robin, March 21st. Song Sparrow, March 24th. Meadowlark, March 25th. Red-winged Blackbird, March 26th. Flicker, April 4th. Cowbird, April 8th. Purple Martin, April 17th. Loggerhead Shrike, April 17th. Kingfisher, April 22nd. Chipping Sparrow, April 22nd. Kingbird, May 12th. Bobolink, May 15th. Redstart, May 19th. Chestnut-Sided Warbler, June 3d.

H. Munroe,
Clinton, Ont. Can.

I stated in the December 1917, Oologist that the last record for Tree

Swallow at Washington, D. C. was October 14th, which is the record that Chapman "Handbook of the Birds of Eastern North America" gives I noticed in the November-December 1917, number of Bird-Lore that it was October 17th. I also noticed that the last record for Philadelphia was September 9th. Philadelphia is the same latitude as York (about 90 miles east of York). The occurrences of birds about York are much more identical with the occurrences of birds about Philadelphia than they are about Washington. Chapman's "Bird-Life" states the last record for the Barn Swallow about Philadelphia is September 1st, as I stated in the December (1917) Oologist, mine is October 20th.

Arthur Farquhar,
York, Pa.

When the river is partly open a few Herring Gulls can usually be seen. The most abundant bird is the crow. Usually a few Fish Crows can be detected among their more vulgar associates. This winter there seem to be an unusual number of Goshawks among the other hawks. At a place where a small brook flows into the Raritan, three Kingfishers have been staying. More recently a Great Blue Heron has appeared at the mouth of the brook. How these four birds obtain enough to eat is a mystery.

Among the smaller birds which winter here are Cardinals, a few White-throated Sparrows, Tree Sparrows, a few Robins, Winter Wrens, Tufted Titmice, Chickadees, Purple Finches, Gold Finches, Song Sparrows, and Juncos. These are the species most often seen here on a December day, though others can often be added to the list.

Stuart T. Danforth,
New Brunswick, N. J.

MARCH

March is the month when the large Hawks of North America select their nesting site and in many parts of the country lay their eggs. The woods at this time of the year are showing the signs of the touch of the hand of Spring, the tree buds are swelling, many wild flowers are pushing their blooms up through the fallen leaves, the air is pure and crisp, the sunshine bright and attractive and there is no time of the year when it is pleasanter for the real collector to march into nature's own realms and many days marching has resulted in the addition of very desirable specimens to the collection of the marcher.

Take the advice of the editor and MARCH!

**UNUSUAL SETS OF RED-TAILED
HAWK EGGS**

An article in the February issue of the OOLOGIST on this subject was of more than usual interest to me, an "Old Timer" on Red-tailed Hawks eggs, having begun to peep into their nests in the year 1883, and incidentally, capture the prizes so dear to the heart of the oologist. My enthusiasm was aroused to the extent of spending quite a bit of time looking over my series of eggs of this species for comparison.

My measurements comprise about 360 eggs, or about 150 sets; two of which contained four heavily marked specimens each, and the only sets of this large number I ever took. Three sets were of single eggs, but well advanced in incubation. All others were of two and three eggs each, a few more sets of two than three.

I have made many sets which show an extreme size in one diameter while they are normal in the other. For instance; many are very close to 2.50 in. in the major axis, but fall .10 to

.15 in. below 2.00 in. in the minor axis. and many others which are near 2.00 in. in the minor, are .15 to .20 in. less than 2.50 in. which would seem to be about the extreme length of normal eggs.

At the present writing I have a complete schedule of the measurements of 223 of these eggs which exhibit an average of 2.34 x 1.86 inches. All of these are decidedly normal, none of the first four, nor of the last three sets described below, entering into the compilation of the schedule, The remaining 121 have been collected since the schedule was compiled, and while the measurements have been recorded, a look at them convinces me that the addition of the figures would hardly effect the general average given above.

Allowing a range of .40 in. in long diameter and .30 in. in short diameter for normal eggs, would seem to put into the abnormal class all eggs measuring 2.55 in. or over, or 2.15 in. and below in long diameter; and those going above 2.01 and below 1.71 in. in the abnormal class for short diameter.

Set No. 1909, Coll. Mar. 27, 1898, two eggs, 2.75 x 1.75 and 2.47 x 1.74 in.

Set No. 2037, coll. Apr. 5, 1899, two eggs, 2.65 x 1.87 and 2.63 x 1.85 in.

Set No. 2044, coll. Apr. 16, 1899, two eggs, 2.59 x 1.84 and 2.55 x 1.74 in.

Set No. 2590, coll. Apr. 2, 1908, two eggs, 2.67 x 1.86 and 2.59 x 1.78.

Set No. 1126, coll. Apr. 6, 1893, two eggs, 2.55 x 1.93 and 2.53 x 1.99 in.

Set No. 1288, coll. Apr. 8, 1894, two eggs, 2.51 x 2.05 and 2.47 x 2.02 in.

Set No. 1917, coll. Apr. 4, 1899, three eggs, 2.49 x 2.03, 2.51 x 2.03 and 2.43 x 2.00 in.

The smallest eggs I find in the series are the last measured specimens of each of the following three sets:

Set No. 1911, Coll. Mar. 30, 1898, three eggs, 2.22 x 1.82, 2.13 x 1.81 and 2.07 x 1.82 in.

Set No. 1295, coll. Apr. 4, 1894, two eggs, 2.28 x 1.73 and 2.12 x 1.59 in.

Set No. 507, coll. May 5, 1891, two eggs, 2.38 x 1.79 and 2.12 x 1.62 in.

All the above sets were collected by the writer, with the exception of the last described (507), which was taken near Clifton Springs, N. Y., by Mr. E. B. Peck.

Among my abnormal sets, I have one which is worthy of note, inasmuch as it appears to be three sided, or of very irregular contour in lesser circumference. In long diameter, it is 2.36 in. while the short diameter exhibits measurements ranging from 1.88 to 1.97 in., and when viewed endwise, very plainly shows three flat sides. This egg was collected by Ray Densmore, near Painesville, O.

In these descriptions I have omitted mention of coloration and shape (except in the last), as the intent of this article is chiefly to show unusually large or small eggs of this species. Nothing can be said of the coloration, except that they carry a variety of range from unmarked to highly colored, which is usually seen in a series of specimens of this species.

The shape of the extremely long eggs are, of course, far out of proportion for specimens of Red-tails eggs, and those of set No. 1911 are very globular in shape.

J. Warren Jacobs,

Feb. 12, 1918. Waynesburg, Pa.

We hope this "Old timer" will come again. Many old timers are coming back. Jacobs, Webb, Cramdell, et al.

Ed.

Campbell—"This is a fine day for the race."

Bolen—"What race?"

Campbell—"Humanity."

EGGS WANTED

I desire the following species of the eggs of North American birds which are included in the A. O. U. list. For those where I desire one set,, I would be willing to allow in exchange, twice Lattins 1905 price. Address, R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

One Set

9 Eur., 10, 11 Am., 26, 30 pure white, 35, 54, 70¼, 92, 103, 123a, 129, 135 1-12, 140, 141.1, 167, 171, 178, 192, 198, 211, 223 Eup., 227, 228, 230, 264, 281, 286, 293, 300a, 310, 310b., 310c, 339½ Tex., 339½, 355¼, 359, 373b, 373c, 377, 383, 385, 421, 496, 505, 542a, 573, 658, 741, 751, 751a, 756a, 758a.

Two Sets

12, 30 Eur., 131, 145, 164, 165, 196, 241, 242, 258, 289a, 295, 302 Eur., 308, 337b 2-4, 339a, 2-2, 3-2, from Fla., 345, 370, 377a, 452, 478b, 489, 490.2, 534, 549, 552, 574, 592, 591b, 615, 622e 2-7, 629a.

Three Sets

3, 11 Eur., 40a, 71, 123, 134, 163, 169, 169a, 171.1, 172a, 173, 176, 177, 183, 205, 213, 261, 276, 283, 300c, 302 Am., 308a, 310a, 313, 321, 328, 333 3-6, 341 3-3, 348 3-2, 356, 362 3-2, 393, 466a, 474e 475, 483, 488a, 493 Am., 501, 536, 538, 554, 570, 583, 584, 612a, 622a, 633, 639, 759.

Four Sets

13 Eur., 28, 42.1, 52, 85, 111, 112, 115, 131.1, 134a, 153, 157, 172c, 204, 212.2, 223 Am., 243a, 272, 272a, 277, 292, 300b, 301 Am., 308b, 318, 358, 368, 370a, 387a, 398, 405, 481b, 490.1, 511a, 517, 528, 587, 58.1p, 587, 597a, 601, 610, 642, 656, 685a, 694, 712, 725d, 743, 761 4-4.

Five Sets

7, 9 Am., 41, 63, 67, 76, 84, 96, 106.1, 120b, 162, 186, 239, 301a, 312, 339b 5-3, 353, 354, 354a, 360, 375c, 420b, 424, 448, 486a, 517a, 518, 542c, 581b, 593a, 607, 630, 631, 646a, 735a.

MAGAZINES WANTED

I want the following back numbers of magazines named, for which I will pay the highest market price. In any case where any number of a magazine is listed as wanted, if I cannot get the special numbers desired, I am willing to purchase either the entire volume or the entire file complete. This is an unusual opportunity which those having old magazines named in the following list to dispose of the same at unusual prices. Please check up what you have on hand and write me.

R. M. BARNES.

Agassiz Bulletin, W. A. Crooks, Publisher, Gilman, Ill., 1890.

Vol. I, Nos. 2-3-5-6.

Agassiz Companion, W. H. Plank, 1886, etc., Wyandotte, Ks.

Vol. I, all but No. 2; Vol. II, all but Nos. 3-5-6; Vol. III, all but Nos. 1-10-11-12.

Agassiz Record, Frank E. Wetherell, Oskaloosa, Ia., 1888.

All except Vol. I, No. 4.

American Magazine of Natural History, F. R. Stearns & Co., Sac City, Ia., Des Moines, Ia., 1892-3.

Vol. I, Nos. 4-5-6-11; Vol. II, all but No. 1-2-3.

American Magazine of Natural Science, Fred R. Stearns & Co., Sac City, Ia., 1892-3.

Vol. I, all ex. Nos. 1-2; Vol. II, all ex. Nos. 1-2-3-11-12.

Amateur Naturalist, Chas. D. Pandell, Ashland, Me., 1893-6

Vols. I-II-III, all except No. 4 of Vol. III.

American Osprey, Paul B. Haskell, Ashland, Ky., 1890.

Vol. I, No. 6.

Bear Hill Adviser, Frank E. Parks, Stoneham, Mass., 1903.

All published except No. 4, Vol. I.

Buckeye State Collector, E. J. Smith, F. R. Rome, Portsmouth, O., 1888.

All published after Vol. I., No. 6.

Bulletin Oologists Association, Isadore S. Trostler, Omaha, Neb., 1897.

All published except No. 1.

California Art & Nature, Art & Nature Co., San Diego, Cal., 1901.

Vol. I, Nos. 5-6-7-10-11

California Traveller & Scientist Traveler & Naturalist Co., San Jose, Calif., 1891-2.

Vol. I, all except No. 5; Vol. II, all except No. 3 and all other numbers issued.

The Collector, The Collector Co., West Chester, Pa., 1901.

Vol. I and all Vol. II except Nos. 1-2-3.

The Collector, Chas. & Jos. Keys, Des Moines, Ia., 1882.

All of Vol. II except Nos. 6-7-8.

Collector's Journal, Frank Hammond, Lindquist & Laurtzen, Chicago, Ill., 1909-10 all published.

Collector's Monthly, Frank Hammond, Fayetteville, Ia., 1901.

All except No. 2 of Vol. I.

Collector's Star, Star Publishing Co., Pawnee City, Neb. 1888.

All except, No. 2 of Vol. I.

The Curio Collector, Corrine B. Wolverton, Osage, Ia., 1912.

All published ex. Vol. III, No. 1.

The Curio Exchange, Frank Gingerich, New Kamilche, Wash., 1900-1.

All ex. I, No. 2-6; Vol. II No. 1.

Empire State Exchange, U. R. Perrine, Water Valley, N. Y., 1889.

All of Vol. I except Nos. 1-5-10.

The Exchange, Bunker & Park, Mendota, Ill., 1889.

All ex. Vol. I Nos. 2-3.

The Exchange, C. R. Burr, Adrian, Mich., 1885.

All ex. Vol. I Nos. 1-2-4-5-11.

Exchange & Collector, Union Exchange Agency, Canajohane, N. Y.,

1885.
All ex. Vol. I No. 1.
- The Exchanger's Monthly**, Chas. Chamberlain, Jr., Jersey City, N. Y.
All ex. Vol. II Nos. 1-8; Vol. III No. 6; Vol. IV No. 4.
- Forest & Feld**, Wm. Pope, L. J. Kellogg, Gilbertsville, N. Y., 1892.
All ex. Vol. I, No. 1-5.
- Golden State Scientist**, E. A. Haight, Riverside, Cal., 1886-7.
No. 1, Aug. 1887.
- Guide to Nature Study and Literature**, Agassiz Assn. of America, Stamford, Conn., Edw. F. Bigelow.
All ex. Vol. I No. 1.
- Hawkeye Observer**, Davenport, Ia., Putnam & Fingers, 1885-6. All.
- The Hummer**, J. B. Brownwell, Nebraska City, Neb., 1899-1900.
Vol. I, No. 3-4; and all published after No. 9.
- Hoosier Naturalist**, R. B. Trouslot, Val Paraiso, Ind., 1886-8.
Vol. I Nos. 1-2-3-4-5. Vol. II, No. 6.
- Kansas City Scientist**, K. C. Assn. of Science, 1886-91.
Vol. V, Nos. 3-6-8-10-11.
- Kansas City Naturalist**, C. L. Prebble, Topeka, Kan., 1902.
All except Vol. V, Nos. 3-6-8-10-11.
- Maine Oologist & Ornithologist**, H. Stanton Sawyer, Garland, Me., 1890-1.
Vol. I, No. 5-6-7-8-9-12; Vol. II No. 1.
- Mohawk Standard**, Smith & Klock, Delta, N. Y., 1887-8.
All ex. Vol. II No. 11.
- The Naturalist**, R. B. Trouslot, Kansas City, Mo., 1890.
All ex. Vol. IV Nos. 6-8-10.
- The Natural History Collectors Monthly**, J. B. Peck, Newberg, N. Y. 1893.
All ex. Vol. I Nos. 1-2-3-4.
- The Naturalist Companion**, Chas. P. Guelf, Brockport, N. Y., 1895.
All. ex. Vol. I, No. 1-3-7-11 and Vol. II Nos. 2-4-5-6.
- Natural Science Review**.
All issues before No. 5; also Nos. 46-58-59-60-61-62-72-74 and all later.
- Nature and Art**.
All except Vol. I No. 1, Chicago 1898.
- The Observer**, E. F. Bigelow, 1889.
Vol. I all except No. 1-2-6; Vol. II all except No. 3; Vol. III complete Vol. IV all except No. 2-3; Vol. V No. 6 and all after No. 7; Vol. VI No. 2-7-10-12; Vol. VII No. 1-2-3-5-10-11-12; Vol. VIII al except No. 4.
- The Ohio Naturalist**, Biological Club, Ohio University, 1899-1905.
All published except No. 1 Vol. IV.
- The Old Curiosity Shop**, E. M. Haight, Riverside & San Diego, Cal.
Vol. I to V inclusive, complete; Vol. VI al except No. 33; Vol. VIII all except No. 8-11-12; and all following No. 1 Vol IX.
- The Oologists Advertiser**, .C. .H. Prince, Danielsville, Ct. 1899-1890.
Vol. I, No. 1.
- Oregon Naturalist**, Aurelius Todd, Eugene, Ore., 1891.
All following Vol. II No. 7.
- The Ornithologist**, C. L. McCallum, Twin Bluffs, Wis. 1885.
Vol. I No. 1
- Oologist & Botanist**, Valliet & Sanford, Des Moines, Ia., 1892.
Vol. II No. 3-4-5.
- The Owl**, H. Paul Peck and Ed. R. Wait, Glenn Falls, N. Y., 1885-6.
All published except No. 1-2 of Vol. II and No. 2 Vol. III.
- Random Notes on Natural History**, Southwick & Jenks, Providence, R. I.

except Nos. 2-3-4.

The Stormy Petrel, Smith & Co. Mendota, Ill., 1890.

Vol. I Nos. 2-6 and all later.

The Weekly Oologist & Philatelist, Lebanon, Ore., F. T. Corless.

Vol. I No. 2; Vol. II No. 2.

The Valley Naturalist, Henry Skear, St. Louis, Mo.

All except Vol. I No. 1.

West American Scientist, C. R. Orcutt, San Diego, Calif., 1885-92.

All except Nos. 9-11 Vol. I, Vol. II all except Nos. 15-21; Vol. III all except Nos. 27-31; Vol. IV Nos. 43-47-53 Vol. VI No. 61; Vol. VIII No. 66 to 73 inclusive; Vol. X No. 94 to 97 inc., Vol. XI Nos. 98-99-100; Vol. XII No. 107; Vol. XIII Nos. 121-130 inclusive and all published following No. 132 except Nos. 137-138.

The Western Naturalist, C. L. Prebble, Topeka, Kan.

All except Vol. I No. 1.

Western Naturalist, Frank A. Carr, Madison, Wis. 1887-8.

Vol. I all following No. 6; Vol. II No. 1 and all following No. 4.

Western Oologist, F. M. Sherrin, Milwaukee, Wis. 1885.

Vol. I No. 1.

Western Reserve Naturalist, F. C. Hubbard, Geneva, O., 1893.

All except Vol. I No. 1.

The Wisconsin Naturalist, The Naturalist Pub Co. Zola B. Rohr & Frank Woerdhoff, Milwaukee, Wis. 1897, etc.

All except No. 5-6 of Vol. I and No. 1 of Vol. VI and Nos. 77-78-79-81-82-87-88-89-90.

The Wolverine Naturalist, Morris Gibbs, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1890.

All except Vol. I Nos. 1-2.

The Young Collector, Chas & Jos. Keyes, Des Moines, Ia., 1881-2.

All except No. 1-2-3 of Vol. II.

The Young Naturalist, Chas. F. Getteny, Galesburg, Ill.

All except No. 4-5 of Vol. I.

The Young Ornithologist, Arthur A. Child, Boston, Mass., 1885.

All except Vol. I No. 1-3-7-9.

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The Asa Gray Bulletin, Vol. V No. 1.

The American Naturalist, Vol. IX No. 5.

American Ornithology, Vol. I, No. 1, Vol. II Nos. 1-4-6, Vol. IV No. 1-5.

Animal Life, Vol. 1 No. 9.

Audubon Magazine, Vol. I, No. 9

Bird Lore, Vol. I No. 1.

Bird News, Vol. I No. 2.

The Bittern (Cedar Rapids, (Ia.)), Vol. I No. 1.

The Bittern (Demaraiscotta, Me.), Vol. I No. 6.

Quarterly Journal, Boston Zool., Vol. I No. 3.

Brooklyn Entomological Society, Oct. 1878.

Bulletin Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. II, No. 1.

Collectors Monthly (London), Vol. I.

Collector's Monthly (Danielson, Ct.), Vol. II, Nos. 4-5.

Stormy Petrel, Vol. I No. 5.

Common Sense, Vol. II No. 2.

Conchologists Exchange, Vol. II, No. 3.

Empire State Exchange, Vol. III No. 4.

Exchange Bulletin, Vol. I No. 2.

Forest & Field, Vol. I No. 1.

Hoosier Naturalist, Vol. II No. 6.

Hummer, Vol. I, No 5-6.

International Naturalist, Vol. II No. 5.

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1918

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BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXXV. No. 4.

ALBION, N. Y., APRIL 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 869

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

BIRDS

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermists, 1818 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

The following skins with measurements and full data to exchange for good full sets—Crow, 1 male; Roadrunner, 1 female; Coot, 1 female; Hermit Thrush, 1 male, 1 female; Scissortail Flycatcher, 1 male; Grey-tailed Cardinal 1 male, 1 female; White-crowned Sparrow, 1 male, 1 female; Vesper Sparrow, 2 males; Western Lark Sparrow, 2 males; Myrtle Warbler, 1 male, 1 female; 1 Chipping Sparrow, 1 female, Field Sparrow, 1 male, Bell Vireo, 1 male. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin Texas.

MOUNTED BIRDS—A number of North American Tropical and a few European birds to offer for desirable skins and mounted specimens or cash. All are neatly mounted and on attractive stands; will ship without stands if desired. Send lists and get mine. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermist, 1818 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of 11 North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

BIRDS—Continued

I have a beautifully plumaged and perfectly mounted Surf Bird which I will exchange for sets of Shore Birds or Warblers nest and eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE: Mounted Golden Eagle, Barn Owl, (Europe), Horned Owls, Goshawk, Taxidermy the best. Want small skins or stereopticon. H. F. HARVEY, 3 Hawthorne St., Worcester, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—Collection of thirteen hundred and fifty North American birds. Four hundred and twenty two species and sub-species are represented in the collection. PHILIP LAURENT, 31 E. Mt. Airy Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Would like to exchange a number of common bird skins such as Red Headed Woodpecker, Flicker, Blue Jay, Clarke Nut Cracker, Indigo Bunting, Cat Bird, Meadow Lark, Yellow Billed Cuckoo, Broad Wing Hawk, Yellow Head Blackbird, Loggerhead Shrike, and many others for Bob-White, Scaled Partridge, Pheasant, Great Horned Owl. All skins in perfect shape and with data. KARL SCHWARZ, Taxidermist, 368 W. So. Temple, Opposite O. S. L. Depot, Salt Lake City, Utah.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221-17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emu, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following well prepared sets 316 2-2, 321 1-2, 443 1-5 1-4, 471a 1-4 1-3 2-2, 474c 1-3, 498 3-5 5-4 4-3, 506 4-4, 513a 3-4 4-3, 552a 3-4, 593c 1-4 5-3, 612a 6 5 6-4, 633 3-4, 638 1-4, 703a 3-4, 719c 3-7 5-6 3-5, 732a 1-6 1-5, 761 1-4. Texas Chickadee 1-4 \$1.00 per egg. Screech Owl or \$1.00 per egg, one egg cracked, Howell Nighthawk 6-2 or \$1.00 per egg. Select your wants and send list. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Texas.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Waybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. See list of wants and offers in "Oologist" for January.

FOR EXCHANGE—Compound Microscope, Spectroscope, Printing, Eggs in Sets. WANT Eggs, Skins, Natural History Books. Correspondence invited. ERNEST H. SHORT, Rochester, N. Y. Box 173.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—456½, 498½, 1-3, 593 2-3, 597 2-3, 613½, 614½, 652 n-4 ½, 681 1-5 1-4 n-4, 704½, 705½, 735 1-6, 756½, 3-3, 755½, 761 2-4 2-3. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CAR-RIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

I have sets of the following to dispose of: A. O. U. 1. 31a, 44, 47, 184, 191, 197, 210, 212, 226, 289, 289b, 325, 326, 331, 333, 335, 337a, 339, 360, 360a, 365, 373, 385, 390, 394c, 409, 517, 674, 681, 684, 735, 736a, many others. RAMON GRAHAM, 401 W. Leuda St., Ft. Worth Texas.

FOR SALE—A large number of Ornithological and other Zoological excerpts, single numbers and complete volumes of Agricultural magazines, Ornithologist and Oologist, Nidologist, Condor, etc. Sets for exchange 13, 27, 130, 274, 347a, 528, 554, 529, 697, 757 and many others; photographs etc., for Ornithological publications. J. D. SORNBORGER, Rowley, Mass.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

WANTED—To correspond with collector having perfect sets of Murrelets, Auklets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Collections of A1 sets and large rare singles and sets with nests. Send lists in full with lowest terms. DR. M. T. CLECKLEY, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

EGGS—Continued

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 2 1-4, 7 1-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 539, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A few well-made skins of Ring-necked Pheasant. GEO. F. GUELF, Brockport, N. Y.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly west, south or foreign. KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich

Any one having a good Steropticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.

WANTED—Colored bird slides. Also first class lantern for cash or exchange for bird or mammal skins. ALBERT LANO, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. THEODORE R. GREER, Aledo, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE—Stevens collecting gun with shells, loading tools, etc. Price \$80.00 W. N. PECK, 19 Elm Pl., Quincy, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE — One 2½ x 3¼ Eastman Kodak. One 3¼x4¼ Seneca Camera. One Edison Phonograph with 200 records. One Slide Trombone, silver-plated. E. A. WHEELER, 69 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—3¼x4¼ double extension hand camera with Dagor lens in Compound or Optimo shutter I can offer 5x7, f-4.5 Crown anastigmat in Ilex Acme shutter. A. D. Du Bois, Dutton, Montana.

WANTED - Bird magazines in good condition. State what you have and the price. Also want some Prometheus Cocoons. H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont. Can.

I have 50 lantern slides of ornithological subjects, all from life, many beautifully colored which I will exchange for sets of eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Will exchange Brownie No. 3 folding Camera for Al sets with data. Cost \$10.00, exchange price \$25.00. Send full list as I want many common sets. O. E. BECKMAN, Wasco, Calif. Kern Co.

EXCHANGE—Modern Indian relics including three (3) fine eagle feather war bonnets. Will exchange or good sets of eggs. Can use some fairly common varieties. All answered. ROBERT F. BACKUS, Canon City, Colo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—Oregon Butterflies. Send for description of my beautiful Butterfly Pictures. FRED J. BAKER 355-2nd St., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Two mounted deer heads on shields. One \$10 and one \$12. These are bargains. Address O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

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THE OOLOGIST

BOOKS.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED—Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index; New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist; many Nos. of Bird Lore, Museum, a few copies of Osprey. JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE—Bird Lore, five volumes, year 1913-1917, one dollar per volume, carriage extra. H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, Ore.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Vols 4-5-6-7 of Exploration and Surveys for the Pacific Railroad, 1853-1856. The books are bound and in good condition. What am I offered. GEO. E. OSTERHOUT, Windsor, Colorado.

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

Ozark Lepidoptera; Catcalauye for exchange or sale, correspondence wanted with insect collector in the Southeastern Gulf, and Western states. EDMOND BROWER, Willard, Mo., R No. 2.

WANTED—A copy of Kirkwood's "Birds of Maryland" in good condition. Will pay cash. H. N. HARRISON, Cambridge, Md.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull. Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 35c. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR SALE—First four volumes of "Nidologist"—\$2.50 each. Volume IX, "Condor"—\$1.50. "Oologist", Vols. I to XXIV inclusive at half list price. Many other publications. A. E. SCHUTZE, Austin, Texas. Box 302.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large engraved picture, "Battle of Gettysburg". Edison Home Phonograph and records. Have a few A1 sets to dispose of by exchange. Want sets of 332 etc., and raw furs. All answered. JAMES O. JOHNSON, North Main Street, Southington, Conn.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls". Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis.". Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D. Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastn N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

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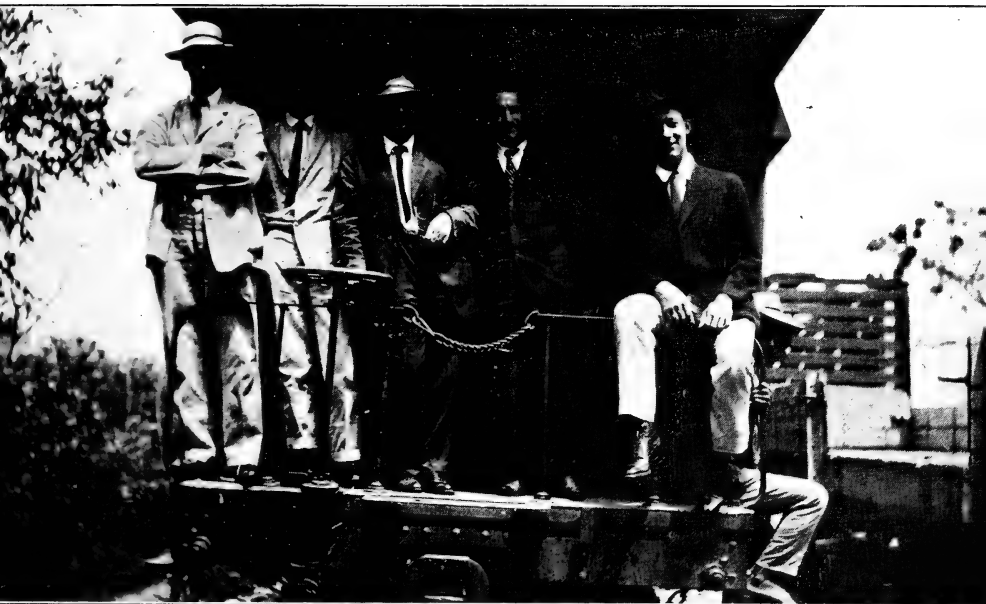
THE OÖLOGIST.

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ALBION, N. Y., APRIL 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 369

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.



Bird Collecting in Eastern Colombia. Homeward bound. The expedition on the La Dorada railroad. From left to right: Fuertes, O'Connell, Chapman, Ring and Howes.

—Photo by G. K. Cherrie.

BIRD COLLECTING IN EASTERN COLOMBIA

By Paul G. Howes

PART X

March 31.—This morning, Cherrie, Ring and I left for El Roble, about three miles up the mountain above Aguadita, and at an altitude of 7850 feet. We walked, and our packs came up by mule. We found the house better than the one at Aguidita, being of wood with wooden floors, but no beds. Ring and I are in one room, which is just big enough for our air mattresses and patakas and Cherrie hangs out next door in a still smaller coop. We do our skinning out in back, near the open air kitchen, which is an interesting place fitted with mud bake ovens and trios of stones placed in triangles, on which the pots are set to boil.

The scenery is beautiful here and today the sunshine was very welcome after the dismal climate of Aguadita. The front of the house faces big forested mountains which rise into the clouds and in the center of one of the most distant hills there is a two hundred foot waterfall, whose roaring torrent may be plainly heard from our station. Directly in front, and in back also, are beautiful green pastures, backed up by fine forest, filled with birds and animals. A short hunt this afternoon brought in several new birds including a very large species of grallaria.

April 1. We made an early start this morning, being anxious to get into the woods when the birds are most active. I found that the woods were very difficult to penetrate but the species that I found repaid for the time and effort spent in securing them. I took a new tanager, a new synalaxis, a violet-eared hummer and many other desirable birds. Ring and Cherrie came in each with a new wren, Cherrie's undoubtedly new to

science, Ring's was being carried by a sparrow hawk.

There is a small parrot here and several larger ones less common. O'Connel and Fuertes arrived this afternoon from Aguadita.

April 2nd. Two new parrots, one by Fuertes and one by Ring marked today's chief items of interest. O'Connel brought in a fine little bird, blue with pure white crown and related to the honeycreepers and also one of the huge humming birds of this region. I had a very poor day securing only six birds. One was the native Goldfinch which I have not taken before. I lost several in the heavy cover when they fell and many of my shells were bad, the powder having degenerated from the continual wet days of the past weeks.

We sent Manuel, our Indian, back to Bogota today to look up Chapman from whom we have heard nothing since he was taken with the fever.

April 3d. I found a fine trail this morning leading through all kinds of cover. I secured fourteen birds by ten o'clock including Red-faced callospiza, verios, warblers, pachyramphus, and four hummers, two of them the tiny purple short-billed species in perfect condition.

April 4th. Chapman arrived today completely recovered from the fever which he described as having been as painful and discouraging as my case was. I had a poor day so spent the time skinning for the others.

While in the jungle this morning I came upon an old deserted Indian hut. It was very primitive in every way and still hanging on a wooden bar where the fire had been, was a pot hook made from natural root and perfectly shaped for the purpose. It was tied to the bar with palm fiber which was blackened by the fires of yore. This I collected as an interest-

ing specimen of Colombian Indian life.

Late this afternoon Cherrie, Ring and I left El Roble for El Pinon up near the pass, where we arrived on our mules two hours later. The altitude of El Pinon, our last station before turning homeward, is 9550 feet. There is a beautiful view over the valley, clear to the llanos below Fusugasuga. The house is quite comfortable, with good food and native liquor to drink, but the atmosphere is rare, very damp and all of us are feeling the difference, after the lower altitudes.

April 5. It did not prove very rich here in bird life, contrary to our expectations. Ring and I went out together and after several hours work in very heavy brush and tangles returned with eight birds between us. It is heavy going everywhere and almost impossible to find your birds when they are down. This noon the rest of the crowd arrived. Towards evening Ring and I went out in the pasture behind the house and succeeded in taking four specimens of a species of swallow new to the expedition. I also found one of their nests in a hole in the thatched roof of the house. It was composed of grasses and lined with feathers and contained six white eggs which were fresh. One of the birds which I shot was a female with an egg in the oviduct.

April 6th. Ring and I left El Pinon this morning for Bogota. We collected all along the way, between El Pinon and Sibate and secured about fifteen birds. I took a new species of lesbia and Ring took two which were also new to us. I found a nest of the little copper-tailed hummer containing one fresh egg. The nest was of moss and other soft material, placed in the old dead roots overhanging the bank of the Sibate wagon trail. The bird was

still building although one egg had been layed.

We reached Sibate thoroughly soaked by a heavy rain which started shortly before we came in sight of the town. We found that there would be no train for Bogota under four hours so we made friends with a number of Colombians at the Sibate 'Hotel' who proved to be good enough company. They introduced us to several of their *Senoritas*, one of whom went on the train with us to Bogota.

The packs, and other members of the expedition did not arrive as scheduled, so we had to go about in our filthy field rigs until Tuesday morning much to the interest of the Bogota swells.

April 10th. We left Bogota this morning by train at 7:30 arriving at Facatativa at nine. Here we changed to the Giradot line which runs down through the mountains to the station of that name, where we arrived at 6 P. M. On the way we passed through Sipicon, Anolaima, and San Jaocuin. It was a very interesting ride from high in the Andes to the river level. The railroad winds in and out among the hills and at times one can see the locomotive and the last car almost opposite one another. When we left we were none too warm but upon reaching Giradot all were sweating profusely.

April 11th. We left Giradot about 6 A. M. on the river steamer and after an interesting five hour sail arrived at the town of Bel Tran. Here one takes another little railroad for Honda once more. It is a beautiful ride through cattle filled plains, curiously formed hills and valleys. On arriving at Honda we received the alarming news that Bubonic plague had broken out at Santa Marta where our ship for the United States was to come from. We telegraphed at once for

rooms on an express river steamer which leaves on the 13th and also for staterooms on a German boat leaving for the States on the 17th.

Accordingly on the 13th we left Honda for La Dorada, where we found our river steamer, the 'Alicia.' She was a fine big stern wheeler with good cabins and excellent food. We left La Dorada at 1 P. M. and after an uneventful trip down the river arrived once more at Barranquilla on the morning of April 16th. Our ship is not due until the twentieth so we are stuck here for four days. Plague rumors are increasing and it is very uncomfortable.

April 20th. We were up and off on the morning train for Puerto Colombia, as happy a crowd as ever traveled on their way to the States, but it was short lived happiness. On reaching the steamer which was already tied up at the pier, we were told that no passengers would be taken from Colombian ports owing to the plague. We waited for hours in vain hope that they would relent and take us along. We pleaded and threatened and insulted the purser, but all to no purpose. The steamer drew up her anchors and cables and sailed away, leaving us there, stranded!

The rest is not a pleasant story to read. I will skip all that and jump to the happy day when a United Fruit Liner, clean and big and white steamed into Puerto Colombia, found us with nothing but our tickets and took us back to the good old U. S. A.

Once aboard, our troubles vanished. We ate and slept and enjoyed life as only one can after months of roughing it in South America. Below in the hold, our three thousand birds and animals were reposing safely. Our only worry now was that that glorious New York sky line would not loom up soon enough.

The End

NEST VALUES

The method of the proper valuation of nests included with sets for exchange, seems to me never to have been settled on a satisfactory basis. Most men seemed to think a nest should be valued at the price of one egg; others set their own prices, while still others use the valuations prepared by Mr. A. M. Ingersoll for Taylor's 1904 catalogue. Such a variety of trade values would naturally lead to some confusion if not hard feeling between two persons using different bases for exchange. A man using Mr. Ingersoll's valuations, would naturally be strongly inclined to apply the rather objectionable term, "highway robber" to someone who placed a \$3.00 valuation in exchange on a nest of Key West Vireo, while the possessor of the nest would probably be inclined the same apathy to anyone who only offered \$.25 for it. Such misunderstanding is unquestionably unprofitable to both collectors. The first exchange would not cause a severance of relations, nor probably the second, but certainly if these conditions continued, and neither man changed his basis of valuation, they would lose the benefit of each other's correspondence and future exchange.

Now, as everyone knows, exchanging is intended primarily to obtain either new types of eggs or sets new to a man's cabinet, and I secure the best results in both cases, or perhaps I should say in order that both men secure the best quality of eggs, the exchange would be entirely satisfactory to both persons with nothing to mar any future relationship, or, if I may employ a little expressive slang, with nothing to leave a bad taste in either's mouth. To obtain these ends, a common basis for exchange should be settled on—a basis, understood by both and backed up by fairness and honesty.

In my opinion, a man may be pardoned for refusing to exchange for a nest of worm-eating warbler at \$1.80—according to Taylor's rates, when he can get a nest of Yellow Warbler, a much more handsome nest, for \$.05. In such case, the plea of exchanging for the sake of new types, and collecting only for the knowledge gained, both purposes which every collector should pursue, should not be of any influence. A man would not pay \$1.50 in exchange for a set of Robin's eggs because they varied .01 of an inch from the average; only in the case of unusual markings, runt eggs, a large set, or something of the sort would be worth an abnormal price. Some eggs appear to be priced too low, and some, according to Messrs. Lattin's and Short's catalogues, too high, and so with the nests. If a Humming bird should build in an unusual site the nest would naturally be worth more for its oddity.

To correct these conditions, I would suggest a common basis, understood by all, for the exchange of nests. In the example I cited of the worm-eating Warbler and the Yellow Warbler's nest, I did not consider the comparative rarity of the eggs, I only wanted to give an example of a rather unattractive nest in comparison with an attractive one. I think a Black Rail's nest is not worth \$12.00 and a Bush-tit's, a much harder nest to pack and also more interesting, only \$.25. In conclusion, I should say that two of the needs of Oologists now are, an established basis for the exchange of nests, and a new egg catalogue, neither of which should I enjoy compiling.

E. M. Kenworthy,
Wilmington, Del.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE BIRDS OF LOUISIANA—State

of Louisiana, Department of Conservation, Bulletin 5 January 1918. This is a list of the birds of Louisiana prepared by Stanley Clisbey Arthur, Ornithologist, of the Department of Conservation and is a splendid contribution to the literature of that subject. It is arranged according to the A. O. U. check list together with numerous maps and half-tone illustrations and much valuable information. It is a credit to the author and should have been put forth in better form in the way of paper and binding that the state seems to have awarded it.

The Supplement to the February 2, 1918 issue of the Scientific American contains a splendid illustration on the subject of "Anamolies of the Animal World," by Maj. R. W. Schufeldt, U. S. A. The name of the author is the guarantee that the subject is treated in both a popular and scientific manner.

The National Humane Review for Feb. 1918 contains another illustrated article by the same author on "Two Fine Collections of Mounted Birds," and relates to Philippine Ornithology, being likewise illustrated by some splendid half-tones.

The California Fish & Game for January 1918 has an article from the pen of John G. Tyler entitled, "unappreciated Friends," which should be read by every friend of the North American birds. A photograph of the contents of the stomach of a Western Meadowlark made by H. C. Bryant accompanying this paper ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the United States and the fact that stomach of a single Brewers Black Bird was found to contain 374 larvae, 65 paupae and 3 adult alfalfa weavers, besides several other bugs, is an evidence of the good that these birds, which are almost universally persecuted, do.

THE OLD ORCHARD ON THE HILL

When you were a small boy—in the days when you were starting that “private museum,” and each of the innumerable wonders of the living world thrilled you with fresh delight—were your slumbers ever disquieted by dreams of marvelous bird’s nest? Did you ever dream of a prodigious nest in a certain apple tree, in a certain old orchard, “Oh, gee, such an easy climb!” and when you had shinned up the tree, in your subconscious imagination, did you behold a nest with “All different kinds” of eggs in it—a whole collection?

It was some such reminiscence as this that caused the flicker of a smile which my companion noticed on my face as we rounded Indian Point and found the prow of our canoe pointed toward an old deserted orchard at the top of a hill which sloped abruptly to the water’s edge. It was enveloped in the mystery of gathering dusk, and I thinking it would be a good place to look for one of those mythical nests. It was the twenty-ninth of May, and we were canoeing on a chain of small lakes in northern Illinois. It was too late in the day to stop for bird work. We pulled the canoe up to the landing of a small summer hotel which was our objective point, and took lodgings there for the night.

The following morning I strolled along a path which led to the little orchard. A Song Sparrow flitted nervously from a dense clump of grass near the path and I stopped to look for its nest. It was at the roots of a tree, well hidden by the thick grass, and contained three eggs of the sparrow and two eggs of the Cowbird. Passing on through a patch of underbrush, I came to the hill and the orchard at its top. It was a disappointment. The orchard was too small to hold any promise as a bird retreat.

There were barely a dozen apple trees, and beyond them a deserted cabin, an old outhouse, a couple of large lilac bushes and two evergreen trees. It was all surrounded by open pasture.

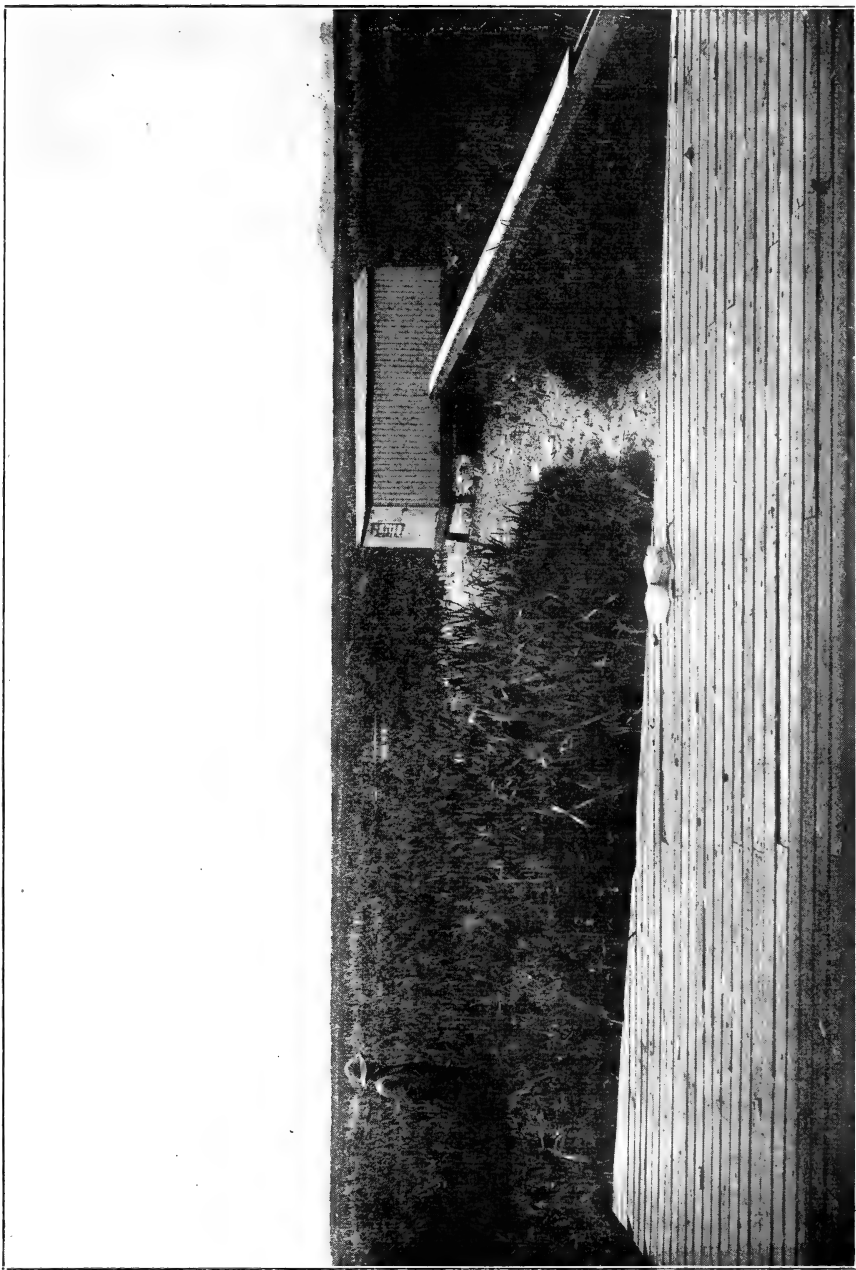
It did not take long to search such a place as that. I found one nest; not an immense nest with a whole oological collection, but an ordinary nest with three Kingbird’s eggs. It was on a horizontal limb of one of the old decrepit apple trees, and was so well hidden from below that I began to question if I might not have missed some other well hidden nest. I had searched the orchard pretty well, I thought, but I would look through it again. Just then a Baltimore Oriole attracted my attention in another tree. This was interesting! Where could she have kept herself while I was examining that tree a little while before? I seated myself, kept quiet, and watched. The result was a nest of this species only fourteen feet from the ground and so completely hidden in a bunch of leaves at the end of a branch, that it was difficult to believe a nest was really hanging there. This nest contained four eggs at that time. (On the second of June these had been supplemented by a cowbird’s egg and another egg of the oriole). This find both pleased and chagrined me, for I had risked my neck just a few days before to bring down my first nest of the Baltimore, from a tall and inhospitable oak tree.

I had again renewed the search of the orchard and was scanning every twig with mechanical precision when I was startled to see what I was looking for; another nest. It was evidently a vireo’s nest but I did not succeed in identifying it, and left it undisturbed. It contained one egg. When I examined the big lilac bush near the old cabin, I found that it contained a Catbird’s nest, with a com-

plement of fresh looking eggs, hidden among the numerous main stems which had caught an accumulation of dead and broken branches. My curiosity was now thoroughly aroused; and my vanity somewhat shaken. I determined that I would come again and see if it were possible that this insignificant cluster of trees, unworthy of the name of an orchard, could possibly have withheld from my sagacious gaze, yet another nest. The following morning I took up the hunt again. Now the lilac bush which held the Catbird's nest was very tall and thick. I had failed to see that Yellow Warbler's nest in the top twigs! Well, I should not have found it now, had the owner kept out of sight as she did the day before. This time I stayed longer at the bush and the little Warbler, becoming nervous, came to have a look at me, only to betray her nest with its four eggs. I sat on the grass to rest and watch. Soon my eyes rested on a hole in an old stub, back of the cabin. No birds came to it, but my small mirror showed the image of a small, white egg in the bottom of the excavation. It had been deserted. It seemed to be an albino egg of the Bluebird, though I cannot say, even now, beyond a doubt. This was not quite the finish. Two days later, happening to be again in the orchard, I found a Robin's nest containing four eggs, on a limb of one of the apple trees, about fifteen feet from the ground. That was all, for that day, but another visit on the following afternoon, disclosed another Yellow Warbler's nest in the other lilac bush. It held a Cowbird's egg besides three eggs of the owner. In the evergreen trees, two new but empty Chipping Sparrow nests were discovered, and in the outhouse, where I had failed to look before, there was a family of Phoebe nestlings.

Satisfied that I had at last exhausted the possibilities of this place, I started back to the summer hotel. As I passed among the trees, and Orchard Oriole came into view. I had seen a bird of this species the day before, had suspected that it might be nesting, and had made a search, but the bird showed no concern, and the trees showed no nest. I decided the bird was a casual visitor. Now the nest hung before my eyes, in the smallest, most disreputable, lop-sided apple tree of the lot. It stood at the edge of the orchard, a tree so insignificant that a hasty glance had previously assured me there was nothing in it. The nest contained four eggs. On the following day there had been no addition to the set, and the female was incubating. The wind was blowing half a gale and every minute the nest seemed in danger of destruction. I took the nest and eggs. It was my first and only find of the nest of this species. Incubation was well begun in all the eggs. The nest was made of fresh grasses; a beautiful gray-green fabric, with the fragrance of new-mown hay; a wonderful cup, contracted at the rim. It was placed at the end of a branch, eight feet from the ground. The birds were very quiet, uttering only a few chirps, keeping themselves at a distance and for the most part, out of sight; a plan of behavior quite the reverse of that of the Baltimore Orioles that I have observed. With this new prize in my collecting box, I left the little deserted orchard for the last time. I have often wondered since, how many nests there were in those few trees which I was too blind to see.

A. D. DuBois,
503 E. Front St.,
Missoula, Mont.



Stanley Shooting Club grounds where Wilson's Snipe was found nesting, May 12, 1910, (man standing directly over nest).

Photo by A. S. Goss

Bald Eagle's Behavior Towards Biplane

I happened to be passing the month of December 1917 at Seabrook, Texas. This is a small resort village situated about half way between Houston and Galveston. At that period it was no unusual sight to observe one or more biplanes in flight, almost daily; a government aeronautical training field having located near the latter city.

However, the intent of this note is to record the spectacle of a Bald Eagle, and a biplane flying in proximity, possibly not more than five hundred feet apart, both traveling at low elevation and in the same direction, the bird being lowermost and in advance of the machine.

During this observation, which consumed several minutes, and lasted until the Eagle passed beyond vision, it appeared not in the least perturbed by the incessant and penetrating noise of the engine of the biplane.

Paul Austin Smith.

Wilson Snipe Breeding at Toronto, Ontario

(This record was published briefly in the Auk by J. H. Fleming. Ontario Bird Notes. Fleming. The Auk, Vol. XXX page 226.)

As this is probably the only breeding record for Toronto, and as Asbridge Marsh is now only a memory, it would perhaps be advisable to publish the full particulars.

The nest was found twenty feet in front of the shooting platform of the Stanley Gun Club, on the north shore of Asbridge Marsh, by Mr. R. Buchanan, on May 12, 1910. In an interval during a Saturday afternoon shoot at clay pigeons, his setter came to a point close to the club house and on investigating Mr. Buchanan was surprised to find a Wilson's Snipe's nest containing four eggs. The female

had been sitting right under the guns, during all the shooting on this busy Saturday; gun wads had fallen all around her and many must have struck her on the back. A number were on the lining of the nest, one of which can be seen in the accompanying photograph.

On May 26, the late Mr. S. T. Wood and I visited the nest and flushed the female when we were ten feet away. The nest was a shallow depression in the dry ground, in the center of a clump of green marsh grass ten inches high; close to the water and the edge of the rushes. It was lined with a few pieces of dry grass and a number of gun wads that had fallen in after the eggs were laid on May 29. I visited the nest again and made several photographs. The eggs were not disturbed, and hatched several days later. Mr. Hiram Albert of the Stanley Gun Club brought me the egg-shells as a memento. In every case the chicks had emerged through a small opening at one end and the greater part of the shell was left intact.

J. A. Munro,

Okanagan Landing, B. C.

Dec. 8, 1917.

A CORRECTION

In the Oologist for February 1918 my reference to Mr. E. R. Adams should have read "A preparator for the Biological Survey" instead of a "Collector."

H. O. Green.

MARCH ISSUE LATE

The March issue of the Oologist was late, not because of the fault of the editor nor the printer, but owing to the fact that the express company was late in delivering the copy, mailing envelopes, etc., to the printer. We hope it will not happen again.



Wilson's Snipe nest found on Stanley Shooting Club grounds May 12, 1910, (note gun wads in nest).

—Photo by J. A. Munro.

Notes on the House Finch

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis (Say)

With the earliest warm spring days come the Crimson-fronted Finch about the house. They are not migratory, though we see but little of them in the winter. With the first warm weather they begin to look for nesting places; and they like to nest about houses, which may account for the name of House Finch. They are admirable birds, except for the habit of eating apples and fruit buds.

There was a clematis vine on our kitchen porch and they nested in it a number of times, and gave us good opportunity to observe them. The nest is usually built in three days, the birds working only a part of the time, mostly in the morning. The nest is like the average sparrow nest, fairly bulky, made largely of grass and lined with horse hair. The female does nearly all the building, and shapes the nest with her body, moving round and round as the material is placed. The eggs are four or five, green and blotched with black. The incubation period is two weeks but may be more. One of the birds which nested on our porch was wilder than most of them, and flew from the nest every time the door was opened. Two weeks went by and the eggs did not hatch, and we thought it useless for the bird to continue on the nest but at the end of nearly three weeks there were little birds.

When the little birds are partially feathered the mother bird ceases to cover them at night, and birds, I suppose, do not reason to depart from an established custom. One time when finches had a nest in a small spruce tree near our house there came a cold spell of weather, when the little birds were two thirds grown, and they perished in the nest.

During the time of incubation the

male bird feeds the female, in much the same manner as the young are fed. The food of the young birds seems to be always of seeds, and never of insects. This seemingly goes through some process of softening in the mouth or throat of the parent birds. After feeding one bird they throw the head back and thus bring forward more food, till several have been fed.

In one of the nests of the clematis vine were two little birds with deformed beaks, the upper side of the beak being shorter than the lower side, so they would never be able to pick up food, and we wondered what would become of them. When they were about a week old we found them lying beneath the nest, dead. Evidently the parent birds had removed them from the nest.

The time of growth, before the birds leave the nest after hatching is about two weeks, the same as the time of incubation. The dangers and the enemies of the helpless little birds are various. Several times cats got them, English sparrows sometimes threw them out of the nest, once a garter snake climbed into a spruce tree and got one, and sometimes, I think, screech owls were the intruders. Cats, however, were their worst enemies.

Thomas Say, as naturalist of the Long expedition in 1820, was their first describer, and the type specimens were secured near Pueblo, Colorado, as it is said, on July 12; but probably nearer Colorado Springs; at any rate near the camping place from which Prof. James made the ascent of "the highest peak," what is now Pike's Peak.

Geo. E. Osterhout,
Windsor, Col.

The End

With this issue Paul G. Howes closes his contributions, "Bird Collecting in Eastern Columbia," which has been running for ten months in the *Oologist*. We have never received a contribution to this publication which evoked as many unsolicited testimonials and communications commentary thereof. Mr. Howes has placed the readers of this magazine under a deep obligation to him and we all wish him a pleasant winter in California where he is now sojourning.

Remarks on a Worm Eating Warbler's Nesting

On or about May 23, 1917, I was quietly watching the restless labor of a Louisiana Water Thrush about a creek gully in the deep woods near here, when I suddenly spied a brand new bird creeping and flitting along twenty feet distant. It was but a second before I got the glasses on it, and saw that it was a Worm-eating Warbler. More than that, it had a straw in its beak.

A more unobtrusive little creature than she was would be hard to imagine. Not a peep, nor a scold, or a conspicuous flight all the while I watched her. She would disappear in a tiny patch of dead twigs and weeds in the face of the high steep creek gully, in a moment to skulk slyly out and to the ground again. Late the next week I came for my first look at the nest and had to search long and carefully over 8 square feet of ravine before I found it—and the sitter did not fly until my hand nearly touched her, although there were but two fresh eggs. On June 8, I collected the full set of five, almost covering the bird with my hand. At no time did I hear or see a male. Dead leaves formed the base of the nest,

its lining was of moss stems (this is a peculiarity of the Worm-eater, it appears). The dead leaves arched over the nest and the viburnum leaves above it would have made detection quite impossible, had I not seen the female that first day. She flew off trailing courageously each time; but also immediately disappeared. The Water Thrush, Black and White Warbler, and Hooded Warbler were near-nesting neighbors. Two hundred feet away was a nest of the Blue Winged Warbler. The eggs are large for the family and look somewhat like House Wren eggs—they are a bit larger, however.

Raymond Fuller,
White Plains.
Westchester Co., N. Y.

Record of Nests of the Season 1917

The following list is very incomplete there being numerous other nests such as Orioles, Vireos, Robins and others high up in the shade trees that I was unable to examine.

70 Common Tern. Thousands breeding on an island, in Long Island Sound.

191 Least Bittern. 1-4.

201 Green Heron. 1-4, 1-4, 1-5.

202 Black-crowned Night Heron. Hundreds breeding in a swamp near New London.

214 Carolina Rail; Sora. 1-9, 1-5.

263 Spotted Sandpiper. 1-3, 1-4.

333 Cooper Hawk. 1-3.

339 Red-Shouldered Hawk. 1-4.

364 American Osprey; Fish Hawk. Colony of 30 pairs breeding on a farm near New London.

373 Screech Owl. 1-4.

388 Black-billed Cuckoo. 3 nests with young.

390 Kingfisher. 1-6, 1-4.

394. Downy Woodpecker. 1-5.

412 Flicker. 1-9, 1-7, 1-6, 2 with young.

- 444 Kingbird. 1-4, 1-3.
 456 Phoebe. 1-5, 1-4, 1-4.
 467 Least Flycatcher. 1-4, 1-4
 young.
 477 Blue Jay. 1-5, 2 with young,
 1-4 the eggs being buff color instead
 of "Olive Green."
 488 Common Crow. 15 nests with
 from 3 to 6 eggs each.
 493 Starling. 6 nests with 5 eggs
 each.
 495 Cowbird. Eggs found in the fol-
 lowing nests, 498, 563, 652, 659, 673,
 681.
 498 Red-winged Blackbird. Abundant
 in all marshes.
 501 Meadowlark. 1-5.
 506 Orchard Oriole. 1-5, 1-2.
 507 Baltimore Oriole, 1-4, 1-4, 1 with
 young.
 511 Purple Grackle. 32 nests in one
 yard.
 542a Savannah Sparrow. 1-3.
 546 Grasshopper Sparrow. 1-3 nest
 destroyed before I could collect it.
 549 Sharp-tailed Sparrow. 1-5, 1-3.
 550 Seaside Sparrow, 1-4.
 563 Field Sparrow. 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4.
 581 Song Sparrow. 1-4, 1-5.
 587 Towhee. 1-4.
 611 Purple Martin. Colony of
 twelve pairs breeding at "Guilford."
 613 Barn Swallow. Two nests with
 young.
 616 Bank Swallow. Large colony
 breeding at "Saybrooke."
 619 Cedar Waxwing. 1-5, 1-5.
 652 Yellow Warbler. 1-4.
 659 Chestnut-sided Warbler. 1-3,
 1-4.
 673 Prairie Warbler. 1-3.
 681 Maryland Yellow-throat. 1-4,
 1-4.
 704 Catbird. 1-3, 1-4.
 705 Brown Thrasher. 1-3, 1-3, 1
 with young.
 721 House Wren. 1-7.
 725 Long-billed Marsh Wren.

Abundant on the marsh at the Conn
 River.

- 735 Black-capped Chickadee. 1-6.
 755 Wood Thrush. 1-4, 1-4.
 761 Robin. "Abundant."
 766 Bluebird. 1-3, 1-3, 1-4, 1-4.

Nelson E. Wilmot,
 24 New Street,
 West Haven, Conn.

A Ruby-throat Question

On June 22, 1917, I found a Ruby-throat's nest in a big white oak. The situation of the nest was such that as I saw the overhanging branch from a hundred rods up the road, I was led to exclaim: "There's an ideal spot for the nest of that Hummer I have heard squeaking hereabouts twice as I have hunted in the adjoining woods." When I approached, sure enough, eleven feet up, squarely over the road, it was saddled on a slanting branch about the size of a pencil. In the accompanying photo of the branch can be seen the foundation of what I feel sure was the remains of last year's nest eight inches beyond the present one. The lichens and "fern cotton" of the remnant were greyed and bleached in decided contrast to the lusty green and drab camouflage of the tenanted nest. Note how similar the two locations are. The question is: did the pair come all the way back from Honduras or Cuba again this year to their old home; or did they start the first nest early in the season, then decide to move farther out on the branch? Have other oologists, or ornithologists proper, any certain evidence of a two-year lease being carried out by the Ruby-throated Hummingbird? The nest held two fresh eggs.

Raymond Fuller,
 White Plains,
 Westchester Co., N. Y.

Bird Life at Kelley Field

I am another of the young birdmen who have answered his country's call. I enlisted on January 4, 1918, at Kansas City, and after passing through Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, Mo., I was sent here to Kelley Field. I have lived in Texas before but never in these localities. Of course I brought with me my Pocket Bird Study by Reed and at every chance I had I made notes on the bird life in and around camp.

I had thought the aeroplanes would frighten away all the birds and I would find the field birdless, but such is not the case. In fact, the birds here pay very little attention to them at all. I have seen aeroplanes land directly in the midst of a flock of cow birds who, as the machine got almost upon them, merely would rise in a flock and fly but a short distance away and began feeding again. I have seen Meadow Larks feeding on the ground as if unconscious of the many machines whirring overhead. I have seen planes and Turkey Vultures flying about in the sky together.

Though these birds I have mentioned are not afraid of the planes there are those that are. Just let a flock of wild geese or ducks start flying over and a machine scares them in fifty-seven different kinds of fits. All formation is lost and they break in all directions; flying widely and seemingly with but one thought—to get as far away as possible.

I went on a short hike this morning, March 4, and enjoyed myself very much in observing the bird life of cacti and bush at this season. Vesper sparrows were not uncommon along the edges of the brush. I got a glimpse of the white on the wings of the mocking bird as it fled before me. I also saw several female cardinals, a couple of common House Wrens and two Log-

ger head Shrikes. On my return trip two flocks of about 40 birds each of Lark Buntings flew down and alighted on some low bushes and let me get a good view of them before they departed. Most of them were in their winter plumage but several had new suits of black and white.

My hike took me through a field of cacti where the "Common Prickly Pear" was very abundant, growing in bunches together. The "plum pudding" species was not absent, neither was the "bush" variety. One thing that struck me as being rather queer was the abundance of little white snails around and on the different species of cacti and mesquite bush. They seemed to be getting some sort of nourishment from the cacti for they would be thickest around some wound in the wide leaves of the "Prickly Pear" where the sap of the plant would be running out. Some of the bushes were so loaded with these peculiar, slow moving bits of animal life as to look as if they were full of buds about to burst into bloom. The ground around these places would be covered with whitened shells of those that had perished and died.

As spring advances more and more, birds arrive and I shall write to the Oologist from time to time as long as I remain in the U. S. A.

My folks read The Oologist at home and send it on to me for I find I cannot get along without it even in the army.

Ralph J. Donahue,
626 Aero Squadron,
Kelley Field No. 2,
San Antonio, Texas.

Winter Snipe in Philadelphia

The Wilson's Snipe occurred in small numbers during the winter 1916-17, at Aramings, in the 45th ward of Philadelphia.

On December 23, 1916, while gunning with my brother George, in a low, marshy swamp, we flushed four Snipes, one which George shot. It shot up too badly for a skin. It was quite fat and in winter plumage.

On December 30, 1916, my younger brother William, flushed a Snipe in this marsh, where George shot me on New Year's day. I preserved its skin. It was in winter plumage, and altho fat and in excellent condition its stomach was completely empty. I was shot at 9 a. m.

On January 13, George killed another Snipe in this marsh, where a boy told him there was three others earlier in the day.

This bird was too badly mutilated to skin. It was very dirty in winter plumage, and its stomach was about empty, yet it was in good physical condition and carried some fat on its body.

On March 1, I saw a Snipe in the marsh which I think was a new migrant because it was in spring plumage.

These are the first Snipes that I have ever seen in winter anywhere in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where it has rarely been observed or taken at this season.

Richard F. Miller.

Note on the Barn Owl Foods

Much has been written about the economic value of the Barn Owl and all ornithologists are agreed that it is a highly beneficial species.

According to my experience, the Barn Owls subsist entirely upon mice, for all the pellets of the birds that I have examined have contained only the remains, bones and fur, of mice (*Microtus pennsylvanicus* et *pinetorum*) identified by the skulls.

On April 14, 1917, I examined five cast-up pellets of the Barn Owl which

I found under a hollow tree used as a roost by one of the birds. They contained the remains of 3&3&3&4&4 mice. *M. pennsylvanicus* in the shape of skulls, bones and fur. This indicates that the bird had fed prodigiously on these pests.

Of the hundreds of pellets of the Barn Owl which I have examined in southeastern Pennsylvania, I have never found the remains of any species of birds in them; they have all contained the remains of the above species of mice, and mostly of the Pennsylvania Vol, (*M. pennsylvanicus*).

Richard F. Miller.

A great part of Jefferson County, Oregon, is sage covered plains and rolling buttes covered here and there with patches of junipers. Deschute and crooked river canyons run through the county separating in a way the sage covered area of the county from the mountains in the western part of the county.

The writer during the year 1916 from April 1st to August 15th, had a splendid opportunity to study some of the birds of the sage land area and consequently spent many pleasant days afield with his collecting box and camera. The birds around Culver differed quite a bit from the birds inhabiting the canyons of the Crooked and Deschutes river about four miles away, as did the birds inhabiting the fringe of timber along the foothills of the mountains further west. The altitude of Culver and immediate locality is 2760 feet. That of the canyons is about 1600 feet.

L. R. Howsley,
The Dalles, Ore.

Scattered Notes for The Oologist

The September 1917 issue, latest, of The Oologist, contains a short article

on the finding of a suppositious nest of the Alder Flycatcher having eggs with black spots. Students of much experience have learned that the eggs of the Alder Flycatcher are spotted **always** with cinnamon, never with black.

A late issue interestingly deals with a pendent nest of the Wood Pewee. I am inclined to believe that this nest, like one of my own finding, years ago, in Minnesota, was just a hurried nest that bagged, at bottom, with weight; and was gradually re-inforced.

An article in the April, 1917, issue of *The Oologist* was of great interest to me. It dealt with the breeding of the "Wilson" Thrush. Now, it so happens that the undersigned made two separate trips to the Leech Lake Region of Minnesota to settle the status of the "Veerys" of that part of the United States. My own material corroborated the conclusions already formed by men of greater knowledge than myself, in this domain, namely, that the Veerys of Minnesota are all of them Willow Thushes. Moreover, quite frequently, the eggs of these thrushes are faintly specked. I found one such set, beside Leech Lake; and received, from Wyoming, three such sets.

The writer of the article in question has made one or two errors. He speaks of the Towhee as being "Transient," in the Leech Lake region; whereas, it is a summer habitant. I, myself, found one nest. He also speaks of certain species of birds as "going further North to spend the winter," a statement, of course, to be exactly reversed.

P. B. Peabody,
Blue Rapids, Kansas.

Ducks Spend the Winter in Maine

By H. H. Johnson, Pittsfield, Me.

Every fall from the great flocks of Black Ducks, Wood Duck, American

Golden Eye, Buffle Head, American Merganser, Teals, etc., there remains in scattered locations throughout the central and southern part of the state some ducks which winter here. These ducks winter in small open patches of water which seldom if ever freeze entirely over. Those which remain in the open water of the rivers are the so called 'River Ducks' consisting mostly of American Mergansers, American Goldeneye, and Buffle-head locally known as 'Whistlers.' These ducks are fish eaters to a large extent. The Merganser, whose long bill with its rows of sharp teeth projecting backward from the tip is especially adapted for catching and holding its slippery prey. These ducks fly from one open patch of water to another, which abound on the swift rivers of our state, which with its many falls and rapids are only a few miles apart at most. These 'River Ducks' stand the intense cold of our climate; often 40 degrees or more below zero. At the same time fare fairly well as to food I think. One may see them diving, standing nearly upright and flapping their wings, paddling and floating on down the strong current until the solid ice of the smoother water is reached. Then it is up and away with that whistle of wings which makes the true sportsman nerves tingle and jump and he can not help thinking 'what a shot' though he is there to watch and not to shoot. Up stream they go to the head of the rapids where they alight to float down the current again. Thus they play and fish for food. But sometimes these ducks meet with accidents when flying from one feeding ground to another. At our village there is swift water both just below and the upper or north end of the village. The dams making smooth water between these open patches of water, with the telephone and telegraph wires cross-

ing the river in a number of places. Jan. 26, 1894 word was brought me that a man had a wild duck that he had captured on the main street of our village. Upon calling on the man I secured this duck which proved to be an adult female American Merganser still alive but injured as to be unable to fly. I sent the duck to my taxidermist to be mounted with instructions to examine and report cause of injury. He did report a few days afterward thus: "I examined it (the duck) and found the large bone of the right wing broken. The skin was not broken so it must have been broken with a blunt instrument." I think that this Merganser came in contact with some of the wires strung across the river when flying from one feeding place to another. Thus one of our winter ducks came to an untimely end. But what of the Black Ducks and those others which depend on the shallow waters of mud flats when these same flats are frozen over solid with ice. These ducks mostly winter on the bays and inlets of the coast. Merry-meeting Bay is one of the great duck grounds for fall shooting in this state. Here the ducks gather in great hoards in the fall. Most of them go further south for the winter, some to remain. Casco Bay among the islands of which is another place for the ducks to remain during the winter. When this bay freezes over many of the ducks congregate in Back Cove, Portland Harbor, an arm of the bay. This Back Cove or Bay as it is sometimes called, beyond Tukey's Bridge is entirely within the city limits of Portland.

**W. H. Bronson writing of this "Gathering of the Clands" in the winter of 1903-4 says. "After the cold weather began to close the bay with ice, a flock of perhaps fifty whistlers lived for some weeks in Back Cove,

in full view from Tukey's bridge. With them there was a little bunch of buffleheads. Black duck in a flock of fifty or more were also seen in Back Cove."

"After the bay was so solidly frozen that there was no feeding ground for black ducks anywhere around the islands these ducks gathered in great numbers, fully 700 or 800, around Martin's Point bridge, near the Marine hospital, and for a month past (Feb. 21, 1904) and up to the first half of March they remained."

"At the coldest weather, when there was only a small patch of open water above and below the bridge, they were right up under the bridge, and at the approach of an electric car they would fly up by the hundred, circling out over the bay and finally returning."

"There they became so tame that persons from the city, who went out to see them in large numbers, could approach within easy gunshot of them. It seemed during the coldest weather they were suffering for food and from time to time kind hearted people threw to them as much as twenty bushels of corn. At the first thaw the flats opened and early in March they had abundance of feeding ground. They constantly flew back and forth over the bridge, some even hitting the telegraph wires, and several being disabled in this way. Again †Feb. 15, 1907 the same author says: "In back cove beyond Tukey's bridge, entirely within the city limits, there has been a large flock of sea birds during the winter, especially while the weather has been the coldest. These are Red-legged Black Ducks, American Goldeneye and Buffleheads."

This winter (1917-18) has been what we call 'an old fashion winter' with a long duration of low temperature, and much snow. Ice forming on our rivers

here 36 to 42 inches thick. Freezing on the coast from Lubec to Eastport, said to be something never before known. And what of the poor ducks on the coast during this great cold. How do they fare when their feeding grounds are frozen over? Again I quote from the Portland Press of this month, Feb. 1918. Under the heading "Black Ducks Happy When Ice Breaks Up." A couple of hundred black ducks who have been living on a rigidly restricted Hoover diet for the past six weeks were made happy yesterday when the ice began to break up a trifle in the Back Bay and two or three fair-sized air holes where the birds could dive for feed were created."

"It is true that a few ducks have perished either from starvation, from intense cold or disease. With their feeding grounds frozen it has been hard for the birds to get anything to eat. Early in the season there were several thousand birds in the Back bay. Most have flown away to better feeding grounds."

"All the birds that are left pick up a scant living and their breast bones are bare of meat. Game Warden Geo. E. Cushman and W. H. Rich, federal warden, as well as several others have taken out feed daily to the birds. Last week R. E. Bullock, keeper of the game preserve at Prout's Neck, trapped 57 of the ducks in his pheasant traps which he set on the ice. Mr. Bullock had special permission from the Inland Fish and Game Department of the state. He took the birds to his preserve and will keep them for breeding purposes until late spring when he will liberate them. Mr. Bullock said many of the birds were enfeebled by heavy colds caught by plunging into the warm stream of water that gushes from under the Burnham & Morrell factory, and then coming out on the ice into the chilly air."

"A curious fact is brought out relative to the peculiarities of the big flock of Black Ducks which frequent the Back Bay at Portland. The ice covers the bay and the ducks suffer from lack of food. While the vigorous birds are able to obtain sustenance on the island shores round Casco Bay the old and very young birds, being less vigorous, succumb to the severe weather and insufficient food." The oddity lies in this, that corn thrown on the ice, by bird-lovers, is untouched. If, however, it can be thrown into the open water, the ducks will dive for it and flourish."

**Journal Maine O. S., April 1904.

†Journal Maine O. S., March 1907.

Unusual

On Feb. 22, 1918, I shot a fine specimen of the Northern Red-wing Black-bird, (*Agelaius phoeniceus fatis* Ridgw.) in St. Louis Co. The bird is a young male and measures nine inches. The bill is considerably shorter and thicker than *Agelaius phoeniceus*. This bird I believe is considered rare in Missouri although specimens have been reported from Iowa, Illinois and Kentucky. The bird was in a flock of about fifty, most of which appeared to be *Agelaius phoeniceus*. This is the first record I have of this bird.

H. S. Ladd,
St. Louis, Mo.

Short Notes

This issue of the Oologist about depletes our copy box so far as short items and news notes are concerned. We have in store some splendid lengthy articles, some accompanied by photographs which are sure a treat for our readers but we hope this fact will not deter them from sending to us as many short, newsy publications as possible.

FOR EXCHANGE

The following volumes, parts and odd numbers.

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TO EXCHANGE—Fine skins of Bohemian Waxwing, Hepburns Rosy Finch, and Bendire's Crossbill. J. A. MUNRO, Okanagan Landing, British Columbia.

I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gage Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEM-BREE, Roswell, Ga.

WANTED—Vol. 1 No. 1 of the Oologist for 1887 and No. 4 of the Oologist for 1889, for which I will pay 50c each. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. EMERSON STONER, Benicia, Calif.

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.

"I am enclosing a little check for \$1.50 to be applied on my Oologist account. How I love the monthly advent of this little periodical. Twenty two magazines find their way to my desk each month but no wrapper comes off so hurriedly and with such an exhibition of impatience as the envelope encasing the Oologist. I enjoy its every line. Each month I feel ashamed that I do not take a fuller part in keeping it going but my thanks are with the ones who do."

Isaac E. Hess.

"I must congratulate you on the illustrations used from time to time in The Oologist. They show some fine work."

W. F. Nicholson.

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Alvin Baer.

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**A Magazine of Western
Ornithology**

Published Bi-monthly by the
Cooper Ornithological Club of California

Edited by J. Grinnell and Harry S. Swarth

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1918

THE OÖLOGIST

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXXV. No. 5.

ALBION, N. Y., MAY 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 370

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 370 your subscription expires with this issue. 355 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

BIRDS

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermists, 1818 Bleecker, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

The following skins with measurements and full data to exchange for good full sets—Crow, 1 male; Roadrunner, 1 female; Coot, 1 female, Hermit Thrush, 1 male, 1 female; Scissortail Flycatcher, 1 male; Grey-tailed Cardinal 1 male, 1 female; White-crowned Sparrow, 1 male, 1 female; Vesper Sparrow, 2 males; Western Lark Sparrow, 2 males; Myrtle Warbler, 1 male, 1 female; 1 Chipping Sparrow, 1 female, Field Sparrow, 1 male, Bell Vireo, 1 male. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin Texas.

MOUNTED BIRDS—A number of North American Tropical and a few European birds to offer for desirable skins and mounted specimens or cash. All are neatly mounted and on attractive stands; will ship without stands if desired. Send lists and get mine. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermist, 1818 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of All North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

BIRDS—Continued

I have a beautifully plumaged and perfectly mounted Surf Bird which I will exchange for sets of Shore Birds or Warblers nest and eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE: Mounted Golden Eagle, Barn Owl, (Europe), Horned Owls, Goshawk, Taxidermy the best. Want small skins or stereopticon. H. F. HARVEY, 3 Hf withorne St., Worcester, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—Collection of thirteen hundred and fifty North American birds. Four hundred and twenty two species and sub-species are represented in the collection. PHILIP LAURENT, 31 E. Mt. Airy Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Would like to exchange a number of common bird skins such as Red Headed Woodpecker, Flicker, Blue Jay, Clarke Nut Cracker, Indigo Bunting, Cat Bird, Meadow Lark, Yellow Billed Cuckoo, Broad Wing Hawk, Yellow Head Blackbird, Loggerhead Shrike, and many others for Bob-White, Scaled Partridge, Pheasant, Great Horned Owl. All skins in perfect shape and with data. KARL SCHWARZ, Taxidermist, 368 W. So. Temple, Opposite O. S. L. Depot, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FOR EXCHANGE—Finely mounted Deer Head, two Golden Eagles, Horned and Barred Owls, Red Tailed Hawk. Want Water Birds of all kinds or what kind of specimens have you to exchange? LIGON PRICE, Dunmore, W. Va.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221 17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Waybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. See list of wants and offers in "Oologist" for January.

FOR EXCHANGE—Compound Microscope, Spectroscope, Printing, Eggs in Sets. WANT Eggs, Skins, Natural History Books. Correspondence invited. ERNEST H. SHORT, Rochester, N. Y. Box 173.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—456½, 498½, 1-3, 593 2-3, 597 2-3, 613½, 614½, 652 n-4, ½, 681 1-5 1-4 n-4, 704½, 705½, 735 1-6, 756½, 3-3, 755½, 761 2-4, 2-3. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CARRIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

I have sets of the following to dispose of: A. O. U. 1. 31a, 44, 47, 184, 191, 197, 210, 212, 226, 289, 289b, 325, 326, 331, 333, 335, 337a, 339, 360, 360a, 365, 373, 385, 390, 394c, 409, 517, 674, 681, 684, 735, 736a, many others. RAMON GRAHAM, 401 W. Leuda St., Ft. Worth Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following well prepared sets 316 2-2, 321 1-2, 443 1-5 1-4, 471a 1-4 1-3 2-2, 474c 1-3, 498 3-5 5-4 43, 506 4-4, 513a 3-4 4-3, 552a 3-4, 593c 1-4 5-3, 612a 6-5 64, 633 3-4, 638 1-4, 703a 3-4, 719c 3-7 5-6 3-5, 732a 1-6 1-5, 761 1-4. Texas Chickadee 1-4 \$1.00 per egg. Sereech Owl or \$1.00 per egg, one egg cracked, Howell Nighthawk 6-2 or \$1.00 per egg. Select your wants and send list. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Texas.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Anklets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Collections of A1 sets and large rare singles and sets with nests. Send lists in full with lowest terms. DR. M. T. CLECKLEY, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

EGGS—Continued

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

FOR SALE—A fine white oak cabinet suitable for birds, nests, eggs, or other natural history specimens. Contains 20 adjustable drawers. Details upon request. S. S. DICK-
EY, 212 East Maiden St., Washington, Pa.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 559, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

Mounted Birds to exchange for eggs in full sets. J. C. HALL, 1420 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, O.

WANTED—Set of all kinds, common and rare, containing one or more eggs of any kind of Cowbird. Good sets offered in exchange. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine lot of Iceland, Lapland and Scotch Sea Birds, such as Penguins and Petrels, Shearwaters Fulmars, Skuas Gulls, Terns, Auks, Cormorants. Also Albatross eggs from the islands of the South Pacific. Send for my full list and also say what sets you can offer me, many common kinds wanted such as sets of 58, 64, 187, 201, 208, 210, 211, 203, 226, 258, 280, 278, 294, 300, 305, 325, 326, 335, 339, 337, 360, 364, 373, 378, 385, 387, 388, 394, 394c, 420, 420a, 423, 417, 428, 461, 474b, 652, 703, 718, 751, 756 and many others wanted. W. RAINE, 50 Waverly Rd., Kew Beach, Toronto, Can.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A few well-made skins of Ring-necked Pheasant. GEO. F. GUELF, Brockport, N. Y.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly west, south or foreign. KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich

Any one having a good Steropticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 2-1-4, 7 1-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—Stevens collecting gun with shells, loading tools, etc. Price \$80.00 W. N. PECK, 19 Elm Pl., Quincy, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE -- One 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 Eastman Kodak. One 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 Seneca Camera. One Edison Phonograph with 200 records. One Slide Trombone, silver-plated. E. A. WHEELER, 69 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—3 1/4 x 4 1/4 double extension hand camera with Dagor lens in Compound or Optimo shutter I can offer 5x7, f-4.5 Crown anastigmat in Ilex Acme shutter. A. D. Du Bois, Dutton, Montana.

WANTED Bird magazines in good condition. State what you have and the price. Also want some Prome'hea Cocons. H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont. Can.

I have 50 lantern slides of ornithological subjects, all from life, many beautifully colored which I will exchange for sets of eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Will exchange Brownie No. 3 folding Camera for Al sets with data. Cost \$10.00, exchange price \$25.00. Send full list as I want many common sets. O. E. BECKMAN, Wasco, Calif. Kern Co.

EXCHANGE—Modern Indian relics including three (3) fine eagle feather war bonnets. Will exchange or good sets of eggs. Can use some fairly common varieties. All answered. ROBERT F. BACKUS, Canon City, Colo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—Oregon Butterflies. Send for description of my beautiful Butterfly Pictures. FRED J. BAKER 355-2nd St., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Two mounted deer heads on shields. One \$10 and one \$12. These are bargains. Address O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. THEODORE R. GREER, Aledo, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—Large showy India moths. Atacus Atlas. Antheraea Pernyi. Actias selene. Caligula cachara. (Selene lynx Hybrid) Also many natives. Want A No. 1 set of 288, 364. A. J. POTTER, East Killingly, Conn.

BOOKS.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED — Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index; New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist, many Nos. of Bird Lore, Museum, a few copies of Osprey. JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE - Bird Lore, five volumes, year 1913-1917, one dollar per volume, carriage extra H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, P. Quebec.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Vols 4-5-6-7 of Exploration and Surveys for the Pacific Railroad, 1853-1856. The books are bound and in good condition. What am I offered. GEO. E. OSTERHOUT, Windsor, Colorado.

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

Ozark Lepidoptera; Catcalauye for exchange or sale, correspondence wanted with insect collector in the Southeastern Gulf, and Western states. EDMOND BROWER, Willard, Mo., R No. 2.

WANTED—A copy of Kirkwood's "Birds of Maryland" in good condition. Will pay cash. H. N. HARRISON, Cambridge, Md.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O & O., Oologist, Bull. Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 35c. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR SALE—First four volumes of "Nidologist"—\$2.50 each. Volume IX, "Condor"—\$1.50. "Oologist", Vols. I to XXIV inclusive at half list price. Many other publications. A. E. SCHUTZE, Austin, Texas. Box 302.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large engraved picture, "Battle of Gettysburg", Edison Home Phonograph and records. Have a few A1 sets to dispose of by exchange. Want sets of 332 etc., and raw furs. All answered. JAMES O. JOHNSON, North Main Street, Southington, Conn.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls", Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis.", Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman, Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastern N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds", Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

WANTED—To purchase copy of Dawson's "Birds of Ohio". J. R. PEMBERTON, 802 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Vols. 6, 7 and 8 of Ornithologist and Oologist; Vols. 1 to 5 of its predecessor the Oologist of Utica, N. Y.; pages 177-187 (index) of vol 4 of Osprey; wants many, send list and get mine. T. J. FITZPATRICK, Bethany, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—Vol. V of Ridgeway's Birds of North and Middle America. In paper in perfect condition. Wanted either Vol. I, II or III of the above series. W. C. HANNA, 1000 Pennsylvania, Ave., Colton, Calif.

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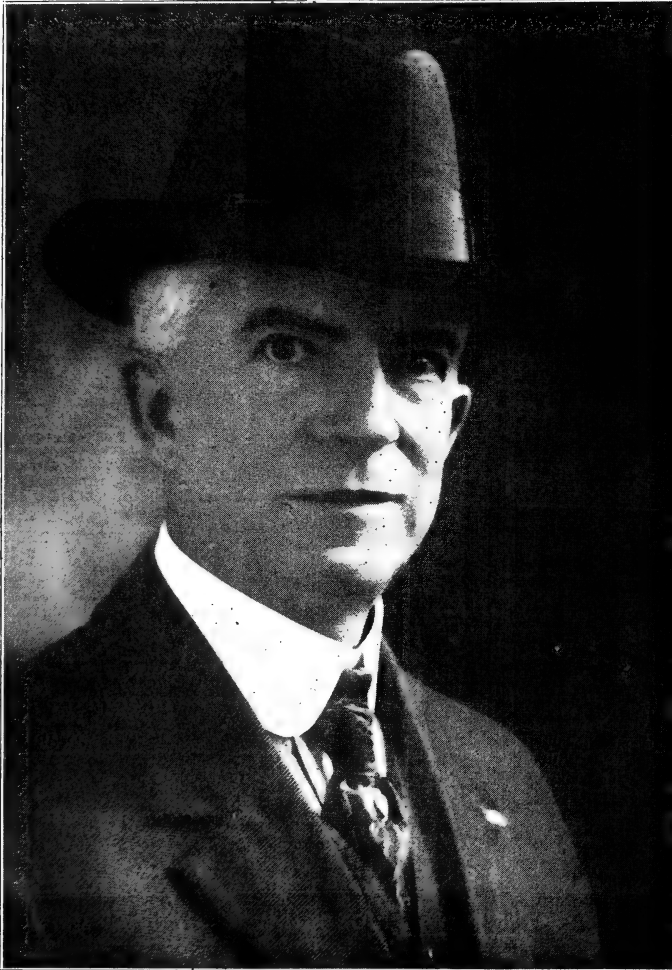
THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5

ALBION, N. Y., MAY 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 370

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.



A. M. INGERSOLL in 1918

There is no better known oologist than Albert M. Ingersoll of San Diego, Calif., and none who stand higher in the estimation of all his fellow oologists.

A Nest of Richardson's Owl

Of all the pleasures which fall to lot of the Oologist in the pursuit of her favorite study it seems to me that none compare with that of taking the nests of the early breeders such as some of the owls, the Canada Jay, or the Goshawk. So tie on your snowshoes some crisp March morning and sally forth into the woods in quest of the nest of the Great Horned Owl and his relative. The Great Gray is to my mind more enjoyable than any other period of the collecting season. It signifies that the long winter is nearly over and that there is three months of good collecting ahead.

Accordingly in the early spring of 1915, I renewed my search for a nest of the American Hawk Owl which up till then had been unsuccessful and one day towards the end of March, Charlie Ritchie, a young friend of mine told me he had found a nest in a musky, a few hundred yards from his home. On March 31st I went up to investigate and in a tamarac or spruce stub was shown an old nest of the Flicker. On rapping the stub with a stick an owl put its head out of the hole. At first I thought I had found the long sought nest of the Hawk Owl but identified it later as Richardson's Owl.

April 2nd was a fine spring day and gathering together my collecting outfit of camera, climbing irons and belt, egg box, a small hunting axe, a saw, some baling wire and a few nails I started out to take the nest. The first proceeding on arrival was to see if the bird was at home and a few raps on the stub soon brought her head to the hole as shown in the picture.

Next I cut three dry spruce poles and binding the ends together with wire, erected a tripod of such height that by climbing cross pieces nailed

to the side farthest from the nest I could use my camera and in the proper position to get a good picture at a distance of about six feet. This is the method I always use in photographing nests which cannot be snapped from the ground and are not too high up to be reached in this manner. It is especially useful for all birds which breed in cavities or in large willow bushes such as we have in Alberta.

Having made already, I climbed to the proper position on the tripod and focused my camera. A rap on the stub brought the owls head to the hold and picture. Not one was secured. Putting on my climbing irons and belt I then climbed the stub and sawed out a section from the side to expose the interior of the nest to view.

While I was doing all this work the sitting bird made no attempt to leave and I could handle the eggs under her and touch her as I pleased. The only demonstration she made was in clicking her bill, owl fashion, and lightly pecking my hand. Mrs. Richardson was one of the gentlest little birds I ever met. When I had finished cutting out the nest I climbed down the stub and mounted the tripod again and secured picture number two and then picture three after my friend succeeded in scaring the little owl from her treasures at last.

There were four freshly killed mice in the nest, three of them partly eaten and one untouched. This would seem to show that the sitting bird was fed by its mate.

The nest was about fifteen feet from the ground and the cavity about ten inches deep, lined with fine grasses, both green and dry gathered from the muskeg. There were three perfectly fresh eggs in the nest, most likely an incomplete set. In size they



Nesting stub and Richardson's Owl in nest entrance. Alberta Prov., Canada.

—Photo by A. D. Henderson.

were between those of the Hawk Owl and the Saw Whet. These eggs are now in Mr. Barnes' collection and were secured near Belvedere, Alberta.

Although I did not secure the nest of the Hawk Owl that I expected, I was even more pleased to add this record to my collection experiences, especially as the very next day I was fortunate enough to find two nests of the Hawk Owl in two other little muskies in the hills and later on, still another. However I must reserve a description of these nests and the accompanying pictures for a future article if the editor permits.

A. D. Henderson,
Peace River,
Alta, Can.

We are indebted to Mr. Henderson for the foregoing and for the splendid photographs which accompany the papers. It is indeed unusual that we get as thorough a delineation of the nesting of so rare a bird.—Editor.

Packing Small Eggs

Doubtless many readers of The Oologist are willing to take a tip from the other fellow. Here is one that will save much time and space when shipping prepared sets, of small eggs, great distances. When I say small eggs, I refer to ones, which in size do not exceed those of the robin.

Use shell vials of glass and buy them in several sizes with corks to fit. Shell vials are perfectly straight in form. They possess no pinched-in neck, in other words they are of one diameter from top to bottom. I use sizes approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 centimeters long with diameters ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters.

Poke a wad of cotton into the bottom of the vial, drop in an egg, then

another wad of cotton, another egg, etc. At the top there should, of course, be a wad of cotton between the last egg and the cork. Place the thread of the field label in the vial and put in the cork. Two or more vials may be used for one set if necessary. It is entirely unnecessary to wrap each entirely in cotton. Nothing whatever is needed between the egg and the sides of the glass tube no matter how delicate the eggs may be. The wad of cotton below, and the one above, separating it from the next egg are the only requirements, providing the eggs are packed firmly enough to prevent their moving.

I have brought dozens of humming bird sets, rare jungle species and many others safely home in this manner. I have shipped them from South America, Europe and many other states and countries and have never had an egg broken unless the shipping box itself became crushed.

The tubes containing the sets may be packed readily in cotton, leaves, grass and many materials that it would be unsafe to pack loose eggs in. I have found this method a great help in the field and a very remarkable time saver both when packing and unpacking.

Paul G. Howes.

The "Blue Bird"

The Blue Bird has issued all numbers down to date. For some reason it suspended publication last fall but the monthly numbers have all been sent out in one bunch. It also announces that hereafter the price of the Blue Bird will be raised. We wish the little magazine the best of success and unlimited prosperity. It is worth more than the price they have been asking for it and will be worth all of the price in the future that they may ask for it.—Editor,



Nest and parent Richardson's Owl, Alberta Prov., Canada

—Photo by A. D. Henderson.

ALBINOS

Last fall while out walking, I noticed, among a flock of House Sparrows, one that was slightly affected with albinism.

The right wing was pure white, and a feather or two in the tail, whitish. It seemed to be a leader among the rest of the flock.

I was much surprised at seeing this bird, as I did not know "and good thing" could come from a *Passer domesticus*!

Albinism is not very rare, and partial albinism is by no means uncommon, occurring amongst a good many orders of the animal kingdom. The cause is well known as being a lack of certain pigment. Examples occasionally occur among the lepidoptera also examples of monstrosities, For instance the body and two of the wings being male and the other half, female. Albinism seems to occur more often in black, or dark colored birds.

Years ago, a flock of a few thousand Crows flew over our home to their feeding grounds in the early morning and back to the roost in the evening. A fine male albino was usually observed among them. A good many years ago, one could watch the Grackles and Blackbirds migrating Northward, in a constant stream, for hours at a time! Albinos were often observed among them.

The onward march of civilization and other causes, has thinned these vast flocks down a great deal, and one never sees more than a thousand or more now, in a flock, at least in this territory.

Museums contain many strikingly beautiful, as well as curious examples of albinos. One of the most handsome examples I have record of is a white Blue Jay, having a slight touch of blue and black, described in Bird

Lore of 1910, No. 5. It is seldom inherited by the offspring, but I know of a few cases.

Occasionally one will find birds affected with albinism, the color being yellow or brown, instead of white. Maintaining nature's balance, has its work here. These inferior specimens, being so conspicuous become an easy prey to hawks, etc., so are kept in check.

The birds will soon be with us again. Keep your eyes open, and when you discover a partial albino, you have found something unusual, and if perchance it be a pure albino,— you have found a rarity!

Theodore R. Greer,
Aledo, Ill.

The editor has just added to his collections the following unusual specimens:

A perfect specimen in full breeding plumage of the Whooping Crane (*Grus Americana*) which was killed 15 years ago in Northwestern Minnesota. This is one of the largest and most perfectly mounted specimens of this bird that we have ever seen.

An albino American Crow (*Corvus Brachyrhynchus*) which was killed in Wisconsin 10 years ago.

An albino American Horned Grebe (*Colymbus Auritus*). This is as perfect an albino as can be found any place. There is not a single feather on this bird that is not absolutely pure white. It was taken in Northern Minnesota seven years ago.

Old Time Collection

During the year 1889, the Editor received from a number, of at that time, prominent oologists, lists of their various collections, and it might be interesting to know, to the present day oologists, the results.



Nest and eggs of R. Richardson's Owl, Alberta, Prov., Canada.

—Photo by A. D. Henderson.

C. H. and F. W. Andros of Taunton, Mass., reported 272 species.

Judge John M. Clark of Saybrook, Conn., 430 species.

W. Otto Emerson of Haywards, Cal., 399 species.

A. M. Ingersoll, of San Diego, Calif., 510 species.

Thos. H. Jackson, of West Chester, Pa., 482 species.

E. A. MacIlkeney, of Averys, Id., La., 502 species.

J. Parker Norris, of Philadelphia, Pa., 503 species.

Harry G. Parker, Chester, Pa., 388 species.

These figures are interesting when viewed in the light of the collection of the late Ottomar Reinecke, who at the time of his death, October 1917, had a collection of 510 species, and it would be very interesting to know the number of species represented in the various larger collections now existing in the United States. We will be glad to publish the same if the owners will send us the figures.—Editor.

"Marching"

In your March issue, the Editor advises his disciples to "March." Today, the 27th, was a good day for March. I went to the further end of Grosse Pointe and walked across the two hundred acre farm of Henry Ford. A pair of Marsh Hawks flew back and forth over their old nesting site, and the male was very demonstrative. I approached the thickets and a Blue Jay called in "Red Shouldered Hawk style," (you know how well they mimic this raptor.) When I got into the "dry brush" where the growth consisted principally of sumach, poplar, hazel and ash, I saw many Woodcock signs. In a few minutes I found a nest with three very large eggs. They were Woodcock's and the handsomely marked group are by the edge

of a cow path and about twenty yards from the creek. I cut three notches in the side of a poplar and went away. Half an hour later I couldn't refrain from "marching" back to the spot and the Woodcock was at home on the eggs. I had not previously seen her but she must have been near by when I first found the nest. She was tame. I did not molest her. Friday I will "march" again and from there to another piece of cover where I know there is another Philohela Minor, because I flushed him today but couldn't find the mate. These birds are fully two weeks earlier here than in the Chicago region.

Gerard Alan Abbott,
Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

First Nest for Season 1918

March 11—The Anna Hummers with their full compliments of two eggs. All three nests placed on outer branches of small cypresses about twenty-five feet from the ground. Nests were usual Anna structures of plant fibre lined with down and covered with lichens.

March 11—Small colony of Great Blue Herons in top of tall pines about ninety or a hundred feet from the ground. One nest contained four slightly incubated eggs and the rest were just ready for eggs.

March 13—Found Dusky Horned Owl at home in old Red-Tails nest. Nest placed at top of live oak at bottom of canyon and about forty feet from ground. Upon climbing found only one egg which I left. So if no one beats me to it will have a set of Dusks to add to my collection.

March 20—Anna Hummer ten feet up, on small branches of cyprus, which overhung a small stream. A very beautiful nest of light grey plant, material covered very heavily with lichens. A few minutes later and in the

next tree, located another Anna's nest which contained two young, almost ready to fly. This must have been a very early set.

Incubation takes 12-14 days and the birds must have been at least that old. Therefore the set must have been laid about the twentieth or twenty-fifth of February. On the way home found two California Shrikes nests. One was finished and ready for eggs and the other contained six fresh eggs. Both nests were in small willows along the roadside.

March 24—Three nests of Western Red Tail all of which contained sets of two eggs, incubation commenced. First nest placed forty feet up in small white oak on side of canyon. Second nest placed at head of steep canyon about fifty feet up in live oak. Third nest placed about seventy-five feet up in huge sycamore. This last nest was lined very heavily with down.

Dudley S. De Groot,
Redwood City, Calif.

Early Oological Reminiscences

When one has been actively engaged in the pursuit of a hobby for over 30 years, naturally one has a great many reminiscences. And it has occurred to the writer that they might prove of mild interest to the readers of the oldest oological journal in America.

My love of oology was clearly inherited as my father, J. Parker Norris, Sr., was interested in this most delightful of sciences from the time he was a mere lad. He had quite a fine collection of eggs in the late sixties containing series of such good things as Sand-hill Crane, Short-eared Owl, etc., though he disposed of these before my advent into this world, he still retained his love for his early

hobby. My first oological recollection is being driving with him in Chester County, Pa., one fine afternoon and his stopping to collect a set of four Indigo birds from a bush along the wooded road through which we were passing. I could not have been more than eight or nine years old at this time. The next memory is another drive this time with a cousin of mine who had a small collection of eggs. We had just reached the edge of our place when my companion stopped and pointed to a nest overhanging the road with the bird on it. By dint or some careful maneuvering we managed to reach the nest without getting off of the wagon and found it contained four hard set eggs which were those of the Red-eyed Vireo, though I did not know it at the time. About this time my father began to pick up a few common eggs for me thinking no doubt it would keep me out of mischief.

This collection, I, boylike, was very proud of. I do not suppose there were more than 200 eggs at the most, which were contained in two drawers of a book case stained black, belonging to me.

The first set I remember collecting myself was a beautifully ringed clutch of four Chats and a Cowbird egg. They were taken on May 30, 1883 in a small patch of woods (near our place at Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Phil.) locally known as "Blackbird's Roost" from the fact that vast numbers of Purple Grackles frequented it in the late summer and fall. I remember to this day how beautiful I thought the find ringed set looked in situ. Though prepared antique, ie., blown with two holes I would not part with this set for any sum, and, curiously enough there is only one other set in my large series that is as handsome.

The following year, 1884, one June day, I, with several other boys had

been on a tramp through the woods to a certain pond where we were in the habit of going in bathing, and incidentally where I came within an ace of being drowned on one occasion. On our way home one of my comrades was lucky enough to flush a female Maryland Yellow Throat from her set of four eggs. The nest was situated in some weeds alongside of a stream. As the boy had no collection I thought he would give the nest and eggs to me and you can imagine my keen disappointment when he decided to keep them for himself. Years afterward he presented the set to me.

The following year in almost identically the same spot I found a fine set of four Yellow Throats. Both this set and the one described above are still in my collection though they too are prepared "antique."

By 1885 my interest had grown in intensity and I spent more time in the woods and took my first sets of such species as Acadian Flycatcher, Red-eyed Vireo and Scarlet Tanager. It was this same summer that my father's long dormant love of oology burst into flame again. Just what it was unawakened his interest I don't exactly remember but I think it was the sets I was beginning to find in increasing numbers all of which he prepared for me.

I am rather inclined to think also that a copy of *The Oologist* must have fallen into his hands about this time and this of course helped the good cause along.

On the 31st of August, 1885, I found a set of twelve Quail and one of six Goldfinch, two examples of very late nesting. The former, though heavily incubated, was saved, but the latter was broken in getting it down the tree. The next day, September 1st, will always stick in my memory, for on that occasion I saw for the first

time a real collection of eggs and met for the first time one who has proved to be a life-long friend, Thomas H. Jackson, of West Chester, Pa., that sterling oologist and true man. Then as now, Tom Jackson had a choice collection of finely prepared sets arranged in a most artistic manner. Greatness has always been one of the most pronounced of this veteran oologist's characteristics. The impression made on my father by seeing this collection was such that he thereupon determined to acquire a real collection of his own.

Such was the start of the Norris collection. This being the fact, is it any wonder that this occasion should stand out in my memory?

Shortly after this we met Harry G. Parker, in his day one of the most enthusiastic of oologists who had during a period of fifteen or twenty years through fine collections, the last of which is known as the Jean Bell collection was one of the best in the country.

Parker then lived in Philadelphia and my father and myself spent many a pleasant evening looking over his oological treasures. Parker had a lively, breezy manner that made him very good company and he retains those characteristics to this day, though his health is none of the best.

In January, 1886, my father became one of the editors of the famous *Ornithologist and Oologist*, one of the best ornithological magazines ever published in this country. Through his energetic methods the paper for the next five years contained a splendid lot of articles. In the spring of 1886 I met for the first time, Samuel B. Ladd, universally known to his intimates as "Sam" Ladd. Ladd was one of the oologists that have made West Chester famous. Ladd, a lively, jolly soul if ever there was one, was in my

opinion, the best collector of Warblers' eggs that breed on the ground in the country. He seemed to have the faculty of going to the spot in the woods where a nest was located; in a few minutes a task that would take the rest of us perhaps several hours. Ladd's success in finding the nest of the Worm-eating Warbler, one that all collectors who have searched for it is difficult to discover was phenomenal. He collected a magnificent series of them in his day and many sets of his take may doubtless be found in various cabinets. I have a very fine lot of sets that he took in my cabinets today, including perhaps the most wonderful clutch in my entire collection, a runt set of five perfect little miniature worm-eating Warblers, only measuring .42 x .36, .42 x .36, .45 x .37, .46 x .36, .46 x .36. An extraordinary feature was that this set was in a nest with a young Cowbird and also contained an addled cowbird's egg. It was certainly remarkable the young Cowbird should not have broken their eggs. Of course they had no yolk and consequently showed no traces of incubation.

Ladd a few years later went down to North Carolina and took a number of fine sets of Cairn's Warbler proving he was just as good a collector on strange territory as his own familiar Chester County.

In speaking of the Worm-eating Warbler perhaps it is not generally known that Thomas H. Jackson found the first set of eggs of this species ever discovered in June, 1869. Mr. Jackson still possesses this valuable and interesting set. During the season of 1886 I had a somewhat sad experience with the Acadian Flycatcher. I found several nests with fresh eggs near Philadelphia in the early part of June. The latter part of the month I was in Chester County, Pa., and on

the 25th, 28th and 30th, I found four or five sets also with fresh eggs. Why there should have been such a difference in the nesting dates within a distance of 30 miles it is difficult to conjecture. The Chester County sets were in such an out of the way place that I feel sure the birds had not been disturbed before. A remarkable instance happened in connection with the set taken on June 25th.

The nest was situated far out on a limb and the only way the eggs could be secured was to pull the limb down. The nest contained three eggs of the Flycatcher and one of the Cowbird. While I was up the tree bending the limb down so that my cousin on the ground could reach the eggs, one of them fell to the ground. My cousin secured two of the Flycatcher and the Cowbird's eggs and then asked me if I didn't want the egg on the ground. I said, "Isn't it broken to pieces?" And greatly to my astonishment he said, "It is not." This is the one case in my experience of an unblown egg falling from a height of at least six feet without being damaged in any way. The one explanation that I can offer is that being in the woods it must have landed on a bunch of leaves and thus largely has broken the force of the fall.

One of the most interesting of my oological reminiscences is the first time I visited Washington and saw the great National Museum Collection of eggs. In the latter part of December 1886, (the 25th to be exact) my father and I went to Washington at the invitation of Major (then Capt. Bendire). What impressed me the most was the wonderful series of Waders that the National collection possessed. To this day this portion of the collection is the finest and no private collection compares with it in series of rare Sandpipers, Plovers,

etc. I remember well Capt. Bendire pulling out a drawer of Tinamon eggs and my astonishment at the first sight of these marvelous eggs with their brilliant colors and burnished copperlike appearance.

This Washington visit was not the first time that I had met Bendire as he had been at our house before this date. To my youthful mind the famous oologist was brusque and dogmatic in his manner with a marked German accent, but impressed one as absolutely honest and sincere, though Bendire's knowledge of oology was great he occasionally pronounced sets to be wrong without sufficient foundation for assertions.

I remember his looking at the Norris collection on one occasion and picking out several sets of that curious and beautiful type of the Cactus Wren which has a white ground color marked with large blotches of reddish-brown. These he said were the eggs of a long-tailed Chat.

A set of Mockingbird with a very deep greenish ground color marked very heavily with a peculiar rich brown was said to be Hepatic Tanager.

In looking over the series of Parula he picked out one set which he said was undoubtedly Black-throated Green Warbler. My father pointed out to him that this set was taken by a collector who had taken dozens of sets of Parula, the famous "J. M. W." or C. L. Rawson of Norwich, Conn., to give him his real name. Bendire would not be convinced however.

Joseph Parker Norris, Jr.
Philadelphia, Pa.

In California

In answer to your appeal for a copy am sending you a little dope on the Pacific Horned Owl, which if you think of sufficient interest to publish you may do so.

On the 17th of March I decided to look up a few nests of the Western Red Tail, which a friend of mine told me I might find in a clump of willows and cotton-wood trees which were about two and a half miles north of Wasco, Kern Co., Calif.

So on the afternoon of the above mentioned date, I cranked up the old lizzie and started out. It was only a few minutes drive to these trees, I soon had a nest spotted and drove over to the tree which stood alone about 200 yards from the others, a large Red Tail was perched on a low limb of the tree, but as I drove up it flew away and as it did I noticed a fair sized rabbit in it's talons. (We use the "It" because I was not able to identify the sex).

I strapped on my climbers and was soon up to the nest. but "stung" it was all nicely lined with bark, but no eggs. Two other nests were examined with the same old luck "No eggs."

I decided I was a little early so I started for home, and while driving back through a part of the trees I saw a large Pacific Horned Owl fly from one of the trees or at least I thought it did but did not have a chance to spot the right one. Anyway I had plenty of time and I decided to investigate, so I drove over into the tree looking for a likely place for this old bird's nest.

I soon saw an old snag of a willow tree and up in it just fourteen feet was a place where a limb had broken out leaving a little pocket about five inches deep, although I did not expect to find a Pacific Horned Owl nesting in such a handy place but I thought it would do no hurt to investigate, so I stopped a few feet from the tree, and went over to it and while I was looking the situation over I saw another hole in the tree about eleven feet up, and just as I started to climb up, out

came an old American Barn Owl. I quickly decided that the first mentioned owl must have been one of the species instead of a Pacific Horned Owl, so on up I went and before I got to the hole out came another American Barn Owl.

This began to puzzle me, why there should be three owls, but by now I was convinced that the first owl must have been one of this species.

On looking into the next hole, I found three well incubated eggs, which I decided to leave on account of being such a small set.

I had almost forgotten the hole further up, when I happened to think of it I almost decided it would be a waste of time to go on up, but something seemed to tell me to go on up, so I went only three feet farther but a little difficult on account of this arrangement of the limbs at this point. On looking into the crotch, or rather the pocket which was caused by a limb falling out years ago which was really in the crotch, I was very much surprised to see four large round white eggs which could be nothing but Pacific Horned Owl eggs, but this was not sufficient identification so after a wait of about an hour the old bird returned to a nearby tree affording me a good view of her and thereby making identification certain. After watching her for a while I decided to try to get a little closer but old Mrs. Owl had her eye on me, and flew away, her mate which I had not seen before joined her and they flew across the valley.

After all this surprise I decided to look around for more owls and soon located two more nests of the American Barn Owl which were both in holes in the willow trees and from the accumulation of bones, etc., they have used these same holes for years. I also noticed that the mouth of the

holes are all facing the north east.

These are the first American Barn Owls I have found nesting in trees since 1907 during that season and previous to that I found several pairs nesting in holes in oak trees in Ventura Co., Calif. But after that they seemed to prefer holes in dirt banks where I have seen as many as a dozen pairs in less than a quarter of a mile of bank.

I might mention a few other nests I found while looking for more nests of the Pacific Horned Owl, viz:

Two nests of the Mourning Dove, one contained two badly incubated eggs and the other nest contained two fresh eggs, also two nests of the Calif. Shrike, one contained six eggs and the other three. I have never found these birds nesting before the first of April. But my field has never covered any part of Kern before and probably that accounts for it.

I would be glad to get in touch with any one who has done field work in Northern Kern County, as I believe this section will afford some valuable things along the bird line.

Very truly yours,

Orland E. Beekman,

Wasco, Kern Co.,

Calif.

Catching An Eagle By Hand

On March 10, 1917, a friend of mine, a Mr. Truman Blancett, whose home is near the edge of town had quite a unique experience with an Eagle, which was quite interesting, that is for him. About 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon as he went out to feed his chickens, he all of a sudden saw a dark shadow and with a noise like a "sky rocket" down came an Eagle into the chicken yard, and when he spread out his talons to pick up his chicken he caught one toe in the meshes of the wire that encircled the chicken yard.

There he hung flapping his wings at a great rate. Mr. Blancett said he knew something must be done at once if at all, so he ran up and grabbed the Eagle by both wings, as near the body as he could get hold. He then called to his wife, who came out and opened the door to an old shed, where they chucked him in. I went over the next morning as I wanted that eagle to skin, so the old man shot it with a 22 rifle and brought it over for me for the sum of \$2.00 as he thought his experience was worth that much. It was a Golden Eagle, about two years old I should judge from its plumage. It was very poor, weighing only about 7 pounds, the wings measuring 5½ feet from tip to tip. I looked for more Eagles this spring but did not see a single one.

Robert F. Backus,
Canon City, Colo.

THE WHISTLING SWAN A Little Nearer Extinction

The Auk, April 1918, (page 2) contains the following item under its "General Notes."

On October 11 last, a flock of seven swans (*Olor columbianus*) was seen on the beach of the south side of the river St. Lawrence at Cap. St. Ignace, about forty miles below Quebec. All these birds have been shot and six of them have been sent to me in the flesh to be stuffed. It is the second record of the presence of the bird in our province, that I know of. They were quite tame and seem to be starved so that the hunters easily shot them.—C. E. Dionne, Que., Can.

It should be said in praise of these alleged sportsman of Quebec province that they have brought this magnificent bird a little nearer to ultimate extinction by shooting this little flock of seven of these birds while they were "quite tame and seemed to be starved

so that the hunters easily shot them." It should likewise be recorded in favor of the public officials of that province that they permitted this disgraceful thing to be done because, it may be assumed, that if these poor Swans had not been so nearly starved that the officials of Quebec would not have permitted the hunters to have undertaken any serious physical effort in destroying the second lot of these birds that have ever been known in the province. Apparently the theory of these butchers was that the rarer and the more defenseless the bird the more certain should be its destruction at the hand of the vandal with the gun.—The Editor.

"228 a 4 1918"

The above figures written on each one of a set of four eggs of the American Woodcock record the fact that the season of 1918 opened for the editor April 11, with the above prize, which is the first personally taken set of the eggs of this bird that have ever fallen to our lot, though the bird has bred in this county always and we have had several sets of eggs taken here that were collected by other collectors.—Editor.

FROM AN OLD TIMER

I am unable to understand how it happened, that, after I had taken The Oologist for nearly thirty years, I should have dropped it as I did in 1912. I believe I intended being less neglectful had not business matters intervened.

Recently I came into possession of the last five volumes, thus completing my file. However, this in itself, was merely satisfaction, but perusing the pages seemed like meeting old friends after many years separation; and hearing of many good things I had missed.

Sure enough, I found my own name mentioned, and in a manner, it would seem which undoubtedly should have called for more prompt attention from me had I known of the existence of the article.

On page 16, Jan. 1915 issue, under the title of "A Trip to Waynesburg, Pa." by Mr. George M. Sutton I find in his write-up of the collection of Mr. Dickey, a casual mention of visiting my home and viewing my collections. It would seem, from reading Mr. Sutton's note, that my interest in oology was along curiosity lines than for scientific study, but very far from the truth is his impressions drawn. True, I have a part of my collection in glass cases to which Mr. Sutton offers objections on account of possibility of damage by daylight; but had he been as careful in his observations at my home, as he apparently was while visiting Mr. Dickey and Mr. Carter, he would have seen at a glance that my windows in this part of my house, built expressly for my collections, were very carefully shaded, not only from above, but also a set of blinds extended upward from the lower sill, and overlapped the hanging set. Furthermore, a set of hardwood boxings go completely around the sides and top of the windows, thus excluding the light entirely. Nor are the shifting blinds opened, except to allow enough light to show the eggs to a visitor, and this too, only in addition to the good electric lights grouped in the center chandelier. Perhaps, on the average, less light is allowed to stream across these cases, than is ordinarily the case with the handling of drawer cabinets.

Mr. Sutton looked over cases of eggs, many of which were collected by the writer and other old timers, long before he and his young friends, whom he came to visit, were born;

and owing to the jealous care and attention I have given my collection, not an egg has shown any signs of fading. Furthermore, the collection of eggs of birds native to Pennsylvania, of which he does not comment of interest to him, were exposed to ordinary inside light for six months at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893; and for eight months at the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. The rare Passenger Pigeon eggs, he incidentally mentions having been broken while on exhibition, were not lost but only slightly fractured by careless assistants in arranging the collection for a three days exhibit at our County Centennial in 1896. This rare set was taken in Minnesota in 1886.

Just such occasions as Mr. Sutton's visit to my rooms, long since, was responsible for my inclination to arrange a part of my collection in glass cases. Visitors used to take up much of my time as I had five large cabinets of 10, 12 and 16 drawers each in which I kept the regular classified collection as well as the study series. After the appearance of the press notices of my egg exhibit at Chicago World's Fair, persons came from far and wide to see the collection, as well as groups of students from college and schools over the county. Even greater was the request for a glimpse of my "eggries" after the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, where a diploma and gold medal was awarded my exhibit. Very generously, I took up my time showing interested persons a part of my collection. To keep persons from handling the specimens, and also to have a representative collection easily and quickly shown, I devised these glass cases, each 8 x 2½ feet, installing the same in 1906, and must say that the plan has been very satisfactory to me, and not an egg has become dirty or broken from being handled,

Nor in all the years since being placed in these glass cases, has any of the specimens shown any signs of fading or decay.

Since Mr. Sutton wrote the article in question, both Mr. Dickey and Mr. Carter have sold their collections, scattering them to the winds. These young men, both careful and conscientious bird students, have been with me on many of my trips; and Mr. Dickey's early years as a beginner in bird study, were largely spent with me in the field or in my "den," and he can be relied upon to quote appreciation for instructions in data and bird notes recording.

Mr. Sutton, whom I never met, came to see the eggs one evening while I was away from home, and was shown through my "den" by two of my young sons. Had I been there to entertain him, possibly I could have shown him many interesting features about the collection which he missed; and certainly he could have had a surprise in seeing the mammoth set of fine, well kept data books and other records which go along with this highly scientific and very widely known oological collection.

Very truly,
J. Warren Jacobs,

English Sparrow vs. House Finch

I have just read with interest the article by Mr. Osterhout of Windsor, Col., on the House Finch. This pretty little songster was always a great favorite of mine and was very common around here until the English Sparrows arrived in numbers some sixteen years ago. The House Finches seem to be gradually diminishing in numbers of late years, and this spring I have only noticed three pairs in the vicinity of my home. Their early spring song is very sweet, and I always used to put up several boxes around the porch for

them to nest in, but now that the hated sparrows have taken over everything it would be next to impossible for a pair of House Finches to build a nest where the sparrows can get at them, as they seem to destroy every egg of any other bird that they can find. A Western Robin built its nest in a black walnut tree in our front yard last spring, and also a Catbird in a plum bush in our back yard and when the eggs were laid in both of these nests along came a flock of sparrows and broke the eggs. I notice the eggs of the House Finch are described as green and blotched with black. I have collected a large number of sets of these eggs in years gone by, and have five sets now in my collection; these and all that I have ever seen were a pale bluish white, perhaps a trifle darker than eggs of the Auk, Goldfinch and a little paler than eggs of the Mountain Blue bird. These are marked usually with specks, very small spots and lines of black. I have never seen any eggs of this species that were blotched, as the markings seem to be all very fine and delicate. They are sometimes entirely unmarked however, as I have a set of four with three eggs unmarked and the fourth egg has a few under shell markings of small lilac gray specks on the larger end. Another set of four has one egg unmarked and the other three with a very few small black specks, scattered over the eggs. The other three sets I have are marked about normal. I certainly hope these birds will not be entirely driven away from their former haunts, but from the way the sparrows are increasing I am afraid they will.

Robert F. Backus,
Canon City, Colo.

Birds Observed In a Single Day
On May 19, 1917 in the vicinity of

Haddonfield, Camden County, New Jersey, I observed 85 species of birds. Time 9 a. m. Weather clear and warm. In woodland, thickets, orchards, farmlands, etc.

Starred species were found breeding.

Green Heron, 1.
 Solitary Sandpiper, 1.
 Killdeer, 3.
 Bobwhite, 3.
 Mourning Dove, 1.
 Turkey Vulture, 3.
 Broad-winged Hawk, 1.
 Sparrow Hawk, 2.
 Belted Kingfisher, 1.
 Hairy Woodpecker, female and 3 nestlings.
 Downy Woodpecker, 5.
 Red-headed Woodpecker, 1 (a rare bird here).
 Baltimore Oriole, 1.
 Purple Grackle, many.
 Purple Finch, 4.
 Goldfinch, few.
 House Sparrow, common.
 Vesper Sparrow, 2.
 Grasshopper Sparrow, 2.
 Swamp Sparrow, 2.
 Cherwink, many.
 Cardinal, 3.
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, few.
 Indigo Bunting, several.
 Scarlet Tanager, few.
 Purple Martin, 1.
 Barn Swallow, few.
 Bank Swallow, flock of 20.
 Cedar Waxwing, few.
 Red-eyed Vireo, few.
 Black-poll Warbler, many.
 Black-throated Green Warbler, common.
 Black-throated Blue Warbler, many.
 Blackburnian Warbler, few.
 Pine Warbler, 1.
 Parula Warbler, few.
 Prairie Warbler, 1.
 Ovenbird, common.
 Water Thrush, 1.

Maryland Yellow-throat, common.
 Yellow-breasted Chat, many.
 Canadian Warbler, common.
 Redstart, many.
 Catbird, common.
 Brown Thrasher, few.
 Northern Flicker, few.
 Kingbird, 3.
 Chimney Swift, common.
 Crested Flycatcher, common.
 Phoebe, 1.
 Blue Jay, 1.
 Crow, many.
 Fish Crow, 3.
 Starling, few.
 Bobolink, several.
 Cowbird, 1.
 Red-winged Blackbird, many.
 Meadowlark, few.
 Orchard Oriole, pair.
 Chipping Sparrow, many.
 Field Sparrow, many.
 White Crowned Sparrow, 1.
 White-throated Sparrow, common.
 Song Sparrow, many.
 Warbling Vireo, few.
 Blue-headed Vireo, 1 or 2.
 Yellow-throated Vireo, 2.
 White-eyed Vireo, 3.
 Black and White Warbler, many.
 Worm-eating Warbler, 2.
 Yellow Warbler, 1.
 Myrtle Warbler, few, mostly females.
 Magnolia Warbler, many.
 Chestnut-sided Warbler, many.
 Bay-breasted Warbler, 3.
 Carolina Wren, 1.
 House Wren, few.
 Crested Titmouse, 4.
 Carolina Chickadee, pair.
 Wood Thrush, few.
 Veery, 4.
 Olive-backed Thrush, 5.
 Robin, common.
 Bluebird, 1.
 In addition to these I also saw
 Greater Yellowlegs, 1.
 Least Sandpiper, few.
 Semialmated Sandpiper, few.

At Araminga, Philadelphia, Pa., at 6 p. m., making 90 species altogether seen..

Richard F. Miller.

More Chaos

The Auk, April 1918 (page 200) contains the delightful information that there are now under consideration only 173 changes of names, additions, eliminations and rejection of names, etc., of birds now included in the A. O. U. list of North American Birds. However, care is taken to warn the readers lest he commence his celebration too early, "that this list is intended to include everything pertaining up to December 31, 1917 and nothing after that date has been taken," for which all bird students should be duly thankful lest the list of proposed changes should be swelled to unwieldy proportions, too soon. It will be easier to take it in homeopathic doses.

It perhaps will not be long until the ordinary every day ornithologist will not be able to recognize a Robin, Bluebird or Red-tailed Hawk when he meets it on the street, because its name has been changed and we assume they will be changed in the future and probably they will be divided and sub-divided, revised and subjected to additional revision until the time may come when every man having a back yard or a front lawn, will be entitled to have his own especially named sub-species or races of birds whose habitat is only included therein. Would it not be wiser to wipe out all the names of all the birds and start over again in order that the present day bird doctor might have an unlimited field in which to pursue his nomenclature, and an opportunity to define and describe sub-species and geographic races which would be "like unto but very different from" everything else, *ab libitum*? Candidly, isn't it about time that we should

know definitely and finally the names of our more common birds and that we should abandon the idea that every imaginary color phase of one or two feathers on a bird of the same species was intended by the Creator of all things, to be a mark of distinction establishing a sub-species or a geographic race.—Editor.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by Act of Congress of August 24, 1912 of the Oologist, published monthly at Albion, New York, for April 1918.

STATE OF ILLINOIS(
)ss.

MARSHALL COUNTY(

I, R. M. Barnes, being first duly sworn, upon my oath, according to law do depose and say that I am the publisher, editor, business manager and owner of the Oologist, a monthly magazine published by me at Albion, New York, on the 1st day of each month and there is no persons other than myself owning or holding 1% or more of the total amount of stock. That the said magazine is not an incorporated publication, that there are no bond holders, mortgage or other security holders, holding any bonds, mortgages or other securities issued by or on account of the Oologist or because of the publication thereof.

R. M. BARNES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS(
)ss.

MARSHALL COUNTY(

The above foregoing statement of ownership was duly subscribed and sworn to before me by the above named R. M. Barnes, personally known to me to be the same person whose name is thereunto subscribed.

VIVA LESTER,
Notary Public.

Dated this 17th day of April,
A. D. 1918. My commission expires January 24th, 1922.

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I will print you 500 bird skin labels for \$1.00 on nice white stock. Send for sample. EDWARD S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

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I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gage Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEM-BREE, Roswell, Ga.

WANTED—Vol. 1 No. 1 of the Oologist for 1887 and No. 4 of the Oologist for 1889, for which I will pay 50c each. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. EMERSON STONER, Benicia, Calif.

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED—Oologist of Utica, N. Y., Vols. 1-5; Ornithologist and Oologist Vol. 6, numbers 8, 10, 11, index and title page; Vol. 7, index and title page; Vol. 8, numbers 4, 11, 12, index and title page. Nidologist, Vol. 1, numbers 1 and 2. Osprey, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 4 and 6; and other discontinued ornithological magazines. Will pay reasonable prices.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ornithologist and Oologist volumes 15 and 16 complete, and several numbers of Volumes 9-14.

Bird Lore Vol 1, numbers 1, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, numbers 1, 4 and 6; Vol. 3, numbers 5 and 6; Vol. 4, numbers 1, 2 and 6; Vol 5, number 5; Vol. 6, number 6; Vol. 7, number 2; Volumes 13 and 16 complete.

Osprey Vol 2, numbers 1, 3, 6 and 7; Vol. 3, number 1.

Bendire's Life Histories, Vol. 1; Nelson's Natural History Collections Made in Alaska; Turner's Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska; Forbush's Useful Birds and their Protection. R. W. WILLIAMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"I must congratulate you on the illustrations used from time to time in The Oologist. They show some fine work."

W. F. Nicholson.

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1918

THE OOLOGIST

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXXV. No. 6.

ALBION, N. Y., JUNE 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 371

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 371 your subscription expires with this issue. 375 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

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In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

BIRDS

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermists, 1818 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

PASSENGER PIGEON, given for extra good AUTOMATIC SHOT GUN, Affidavit and data furnished. In good condition. RARE. JAMES SINCLAIR, Entomologist, Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED—Skin or mounted specimen of the Passenger Pigeon. 315 WINCHESTER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Winchester, N. H.

MOUNTED BIRDS—A number of North American Tropical and a few European birds to offer for desirable skins and mounted specimens or cash. All are neatly mounted and on attractive stands; will ship without stands if desired. Send lists and get mine. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermist, 1818 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of Al North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

BIRD SKINS

I have a beautifully plumaged and perfectly mounted Surf Bird which I will exchange for sets of Shore Birds or Warblers, nest and eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—Mounted Golden Eagle, Barn Owl (incl. Europe), Horned Owls, Goshawk, Taxidermy the best. Want small skins or stereopticon. H. F. HARVEY, 3 Hawthorne St., Worcester, Mass.

Send me the list of A I Bird Skins that you have to dispose of by exchange or otherwise. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

Would like to exchange a number of common bird skins such as Red Headed Woodpecker, Flicker, Blue Jay, Clarke Nut Cracker, Indigo Bunting, Cat Bird, Meadow Lark, Yellow Billed Cuckoo, Broad Wing Hawk, Yellow Head Blackbird, Loggerhead Shrike, and many others for Bob-White, Scaled Partridge, Pheasant, Great Horned Owl. All skins in perfect shape and with data. KARL SCHWARZ, Taxidermist 368 W. So. Temple, Opposite O. S. L. Depot, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FOR EXCHANGE—Finely mounted Deer Head, two Golden Eagles, Horned and Barred Owls, Red Tailed Hawk. Want Water Birds of all kinds or what kind of specimens have you to exchange? LIGON PRICE, Dunmore, W. Va.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221 17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Hawk's and Warbler's in first-class sets with data. KARL A. PEMBER, Woodstock, Vermont.

PERSONAL—Wanted: Correspondence with active Ornithologist near Seattle, Wash., with view to collecting next summer. H. S. LADD, 4354 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—456a, 498a, 1-3, 593 2-3, 597 2-3, 613a, 614a, 652 n-4, 681 1-5 1-4 n-4, 704a, 705a, 735 1-6, 756a, 3-3, 755a, 761 2-4, 2-3. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A I sets. H. W. CAR-RIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

I have sets of the following to dispose of: A. O. U. 1. 31a, 44, 47, 184, 191, 197, 210, 212, 226, 289, 289b, 325, 326, 331, 333, 335, 337a, 339, 360, 360a, 365, 373, 385, 390, 394c, 409, 517, 674, 681, 684, 735, 736a, many others. RAMON GRAHAM, 401 W. Leuda St., Ft. Worth Texas.

Hand Egg Blower for blowing all fresh and incubated eggs. Save your breath. Beats water blower. Used also for rinsing eggs after blowing. Full directions sent pre-paid for \$1.00. DR. M. C. CLECKLEY, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

GOING "OVER THERE"? Sell me your collection of eggs. Send lists, lowest cash prices. DR. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Aukslets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of eggs from original collector. Oregon, Green and Beldings Jay, Prairie and Ahornado Falcons, I have many Bird magazines for exchange or sale. Want Bird Lore Vol. VII No. 1. C. M. CASE, 306 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Oologists Tools and Supplies, Bird Books and magazines. BENJAMIN HOAG, Garfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

EGGS—Continued

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

FOR SALE—A fine white oak cabinet suitable for birds, nests, eggs, or other natural history specimens. Contains 20 adjustable drawers. Details upon request. S. S. DICK-
EY, 212 East Maiden St., Washington, Pa.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 559, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

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WANTED—Set of all kinds, common and rare, containing one or more eggs of any kind of Cowbird. Good sets offered in exchange. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—One set of eggs of each of the following birds, together with original nest: Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bunting, Gold Finch. KARL W. KAHMANN, Taxidermist, Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A few well-made skins of Ring-necked Pheasant. GEO. F. GUELF, Brockport, N. Y.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly west, south or foreign. KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich

Any one having a good Steropticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 2-1-4, 7 1-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.

FOR EXCHANGE—Compound Microscope, Spectroscope; Printing, Eggs in Sets. WANT Eggs, Skins, Natural History Books. Correspondence invited. ERNEST H. SHORT, Rochester, N. Y. Box 173.

FOR SALE—Stevens collecting gun with shells, loading tools, etc. Price \$80.00 W. N. PECK, 19 Elm Pl., Quincy, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—Stevens Rifle, Bird Books, A cabinet containing 200 eggs, Butterflies and Moths. What can you offer? O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Harrington and Richardson 28-gauge, single barrel shot gun and shell, shot, wads, powder and reloading outfit for five dollars. Good for any size birds. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Tex.

WANTED Bird magazines in good condition. Stat: what you have and the price. Also want some Prome'thea Coccoons. H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont., Can.

I have 50 lantern slides of ornithological subjects, all from life, many beautifully colored which I will exchange for sets of eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Will exchange Brownie No. 3 folding Camera for Al sets with data. Cost \$10.00, exchange price \$25.00. Send full list as I want many common sets. O. E. BECKMAN, Wasco, Calif. Kern Co.

EXCHANGE—Modern Indian relics, including three (3) fine eagle feather war bonnets. Will exchange for good sets of eggs. Can use some fairly common varieties. All answered. ROBERT F. BACKUS, Canon City, Colo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—Oregon Butterflies. Send for description of my beautiful Butterfly Pictures. FRED J. BAKER 355-2nd St., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Two mounted deer heads on shields. One \$10 and one \$12. These are bargains. Address O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. THEODORE R. GREER, Aledo, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—Large showy India moths. Atacus Atlas, Antheraea Pernyi, Actias selene, Caligula cachara, (Selene lynx Hybrid) Also many natives. Want A No. 1 set of 288, 364. A. J. POTTER, East Killingly, Conn.

BOOKS.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED — Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index; New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist, many Nos. of Bird Lore, Museum, a few copies of Osprey. JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE—Bird Lore, five volumes, year 1913-1917, one dollar per volume, carriage extra. H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, P. Quebec.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Vols 4-5-6-7 of Exploration and Surveys for the Pacific Railroad, 1853-1856. The books are bound and in good condition. What am I offered. GEO. E. OSTERHOUT, Windsor, Colorado.

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

Ozark Lepidoptera; Catocalpa for exchange or sale, correspondence wanted with insect collector in the Southeastern Gulf and Western states. EDMOND BROWER, Willard, Mo., R. No. 2.

WANTED—A copy of Kirkwood's "Birds of Maryland" in good condition. Will pay cash. H. N. HARRISON, Cambridge, Md.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderata sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull. Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 25c. R. M. BARNES, Lacou, Ill.

FOR SALE—First four volumes of "Nidologist"—\$2.50 each. Volume IX, "Condor"—\$1.50. "Oologist", Vols. I to XXIV inclusive at half list price. Many other publications. A. E. SCHUTZE, Austin, Texas. Box 302.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large engraved picture, "Battle of Gettysburg", Edison Home Phonograph and records. Have a few A1 sets to dispose of by exchange. Want sets of 332 etc., and raw furs. All answered. JAMES O. JOHNSON, North Main Street, Southington, Conn.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls", Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis.", Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastern N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

WANTED—To purchase copy of Dawson's "Birds of Ohio". J. R. PEMBERTON, 802 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Vols. 6, 7 and 8 of Ornithologist and Oologist; Vols. 1 to 5 of its predecessor the Oologist of Utica, N. Y.; pages 177-187 (index) of vol 4 of Osprey; wants many, send list and get mine. T. J. FITZPATRICK, Bethany, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—Vol. V of Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America. In paper in perfect condition. Wanted either Vol. I, II or III of the above series. W. C. HANNA 1000 Pennsylvania, Ave., Colton, Calif.

"ON THE HAUNTS OF THE SWANSON'S WARBLER". A brochure, telling the nesting habits, song description of bird, nest and eggs. Geographical distribution and several half-tones of nests and in situ. 35c. **er co**y, pre-paid. DR. M. C. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—Nidologist, Vol. I to III complete and Vol. IV No. 1 to 9. Ornithologist and Oologist, Vol. IX, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI complete; Vol. XVII No. 2 missing; Vol. XVIII Nos. 1 to 7. Oologist, Vol. IX, XI complete. Vol. VI No. 8 to 12; Vol. VII No. 7 missing; Vol. VIII No. 6 and 8 missing; Vol. X No. 4 missing; Vol. XII No. 2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 missing, and a few A1 sets to exchange for authentic sets from reliable collectors. Am very desirous of obtaining goods sets, the following: A. O. U. No. 7-325-326-327 350-351-471 and many others. B. S. GRIFFIN, 22 Currier Ave., Haverhill, Mass.

THE OÖLOGIST.

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ALBION, N. Y., JUNE 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 571

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacan, Ill.

JUNE

June is pre-eminately the Warbler month. It has been the desire of The Oologist to publish annually a June number devoted almost entirely to this interesting family of birds. However, the supply of copy has not permitted us to do so for several years. At the same time we are enabled to present with this issue a number of splendid half-tones, illustrations of the nests of several of these birds, as the result of the liberality of Alfred D. McGrew, a good friend of our little publication.

We trust that the older oologists and ornithologists will realize that there is now taking place a general re-awakening of interest and enthusiasm along these lines and that one way to further the same is to increase the usefulness of The Oologist. This can only be done by sending us interesting observations which come under their notice in the pursuit of their favorite study. Our friends certainly have been loyal along these lines in the past and we trust will continue so.—Editor.

NOTES ON BIRDS OBSERVED AT AND NEAR ST. TERESA, JAMES ISLAND, FLORIDA, IN THE SUMMER OF 1901

By R. W. Williams

Nearly eighteen years have passed since the observations were made upon which these notes are based. Nevertheless, this fact cannot have diminished whatever of interest there might originally have been in them.

Indeed, they now have the virtue of antiquity, if nothing else.

Roughly speaking, James island is a body of land about twenty-five miles in extent and eight miles in breadth, lying at the point of divarication of the Ocklockonee River, in Wakulla County, Florida. Its shores are washed by the Gulf of Mexico and are typical of the Gulf coast region in northern Florida. St. Teresa sits upon a respectable bluff overlooking the Gulf, and flanks one of the most delightful stretches of beach in the northern Gulf coast region of the state. It has long been a summer resort for a few of the families of Tallahassee, from which it is distant about 30 miles and reached by rail as far as McIntyre, thence for about 8 miles by private conveyance. Its comparative inaccessibility by land has kept it more or less isolated, and it is still somewhat of a primitive place, inhabited only during portions of the summer.

The island may be characterized as a pine forest, everywhere interspersed with clusters of saw palmettoes. There are several fresh-water ponds on the island, one very near St. Teresa, and these abound in fish of both edible and non-palatable varieties. Around the edges of these ponds are several kinds of thick, bushy trees, in which I found Louisiana, Snowy and Great Blue Herons, a few American Egrets, Anhingas, and Wood Ibises. Old nests indicated that some of the smaller herons had nested there that season.

I was at St. Teresa from July 20 to

August 1, and September 21 to 26, 1901, the guest of my life-long friend, George E. Lewis, of Tallahassee, whose family owned the most substantial home at that place. All my observations herein noted were made at that time, and I may add that I have not visited James Island since. Dog Island, mentioned in the subjoined notes, is an island of substantial proportions, lying about eight miles southwest of St. Teresa and five or six miles from the mainland. Its vegetation is very scanty and rank, but its shores are favorite feeding grounds for various species of shore birds, and formerly were occupied by hundreds of Black Skimmers during the nesting season. We visited the island in George's sloop "The Betty," and our mission usually was the fine crabbing and bathing which that island affords. I was credibly informed that Roseate Spoonbills once abounded on Dog Island, but such was the cruelty of man that none had been seen there in many years.

Species Observed Between July 20 and August 1

1. **Black Skimmer, Sea Gull.** (*Rynchops nigra*). Two were seen on Dog Island. Their actions indicated a nest or young nearby. One evening about eight o'clock I saw, in the moonlight, a Skimmer "ploughing the sea." I could distinctly discern the lower mandible, which it will be remembered is considerably longer than the upper, cutting the water as the bird flew almost touching the surface.

2. **Anhinga, Water Turkey.** (*Anhinga anhinga*). One day I found several perched in the branches of some trees in and near a fresh-water pond, about a quarter of a mile back of St. Teresa. Indications were that they had nested there during the spring.

3. **Florida Cormorant, Nigger Goose.**

(*Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus*.) There was scarcely a moment of the day while I was at St. Teresa that one or more of these birds was not in sight. At this time they were rather solitary in their habits but when I again visited the place in September I found them in flocks of from five to ten, occasionally more. Out in front of the house and a short distance from shore a post projected up some two or three feet above the water at high tide. This post was almost constantly "capped" by one or another Cormorant. We often saw them on the sand bars at low tide and at times met with them swimming some distance from the boat. They were always cautious and wary.

4. **Wood Ibis.** (*Mycteria americana*). On July 20, as we were approaching a small pond back of St. Teresa, several of these birds flushed from the trees around the pond. They disappeared and I did not see them again.

5. **Great Blue Heron, Crane.** (*Ardea herodias*). Common on James Island, frequenting the area in proximity to the shores and often seen on the sand bars at low tide. I also found them feeding in the fresh-water ponds back of St. Teresa. There was scarcely a moment of the day that one or more could not be seen on the beach. They appeared to be as active at night as during the day. On several occasions I watched them silently stalking back and forth in shallow water till my bed time. Frequently at night I heard their vociferous "hawk" or "squak" as they would pass to and fro in front of the house.

6. **Egret, White Crane.** (*Herodias egretta*). I saw several in the trees in and around the fresh-water ponds back of St. Teresa and occasionally watched one or more feeding along the beach.



Magnolia Warbler. Nest and Eggs in Situ.

—Photo by Albert D. McGrew.

7. **Snowy Egret, Little White Crane.** (*Egretta candidissima*). I saw several around the fresh water ponds on the island and indications were that they had nested there during the spring.

8. **Louisiana Heron, Blue Crane.** (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*). On July 22, I took a specimen from a number of these birds which were found in the lower bushes in and around the pond just back of St. Teresa. They were frequently seen feeding on the beach at low tide.

9. **Little Blue Heron, Blue Crane.** (*Florida caerulea*). Fairly common on the Island, frequently seen feeding on the beach at low tide, but nowhere so numerous as the preceding species.

10. **Green Heron, Shike Poke.** (*Butorides virescens*). Several were seen around the fresh-water ponds on the Island.

11. **Least Sandpiper, Beach-bird, Fewee.** (*Pisobia minutilla*). Very common at all times on the beach, singly or in flocks, and often with other species of shore-birds. They are quick, active little birds and have a manner that cannot fail to endear them to one who can appreciate the beauties of nature. The incoming waves often half submerged them, but this seemed not to disturb them in the least.

12. **Semipalmated Sandpiper, Beach-bird.** (*Ereunetes pusillus*). Rather common on Dog Island where they were found associated with the Western form and Mountain Plovers. They were also found on James Island at and near St. Teresa. I took specimens.

13. **Western Sandpiper, Beach bird.** (*Ereunetes mauri*). Rather common on Dog Island where they were found associated with the Eastern form and Mountain Plovers. They were also found on James Island at and near St. Teresa. I took specimens.

14. **Yellow-legs.** (*Totanus flavipes*). From time to time during my stay at St. Teresa I saw small flocks or singles of this species feeding on the beach and sand bars at low tide.

15. **Willet, Bill-Willie.** (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*). I had heard so much about the "Bill-Willie" that I was curious to see one. The opportunity was afforded me a short time after my arrival at St. Teresa when a single bird flew over our boat. These birds have a striking appearance. They seem more pelagic than the other shore-birds. Rather common on Dog Island and on James Island. They were seen both in squads and singly.

16. **Killdeer, Killdee.** (*Oxyechus vociferus*). At 5 p. m., July 25, I heard one near St. Teresa. No others were at any time heard or seen.

17. **Wilson's Plover.** (*Ochthodromus wilsonius*). Saw one on a small island just off James Island where a party of us landed one evening at 5 o'clock for a picnic. At our approach this bird exhibited much uneasiness, even distress, but a search revealed no nest and no cause for its actions. It flitted from place to place on the little island, always, apparently, watching us closely. Finally it disappeared.

18. **Mountain Plover.** (*Podasocys montanus*). On Dog Island I took two specimens out of a flock of these Semipalmated, and Western Sandpipers. They were feeding in and around small pools left by the receding tide.

19. **Florida Bob-white, Partridge.** (*Colinus virginianus floridanus*). Quite common all over James Island. I heard their "Bob-White" at all times during the day. They nest on the Island. A covey was seen in the enclosure at the back of the hotel during my second visit, in September,



Black-throated Blue Warbler. Nest and Eggs in Situ.
—Photo by Albert D. McGrew.

20. **Mourning Dove, Turtle Dove.** (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*). Common over James Island. They were found frequently on the beach and in the bushes bordering the beach. Undoubtedly they nest regularly on the island.

21. **Ground Dove, Mourning Dove.** (*Chaemepelia passerina terrestris*). I was astonished at the abundance of this species on James Island, and especially in the precincts of the Gulf where they were seen at all times of day passing to and fro along the beach, sometimes singly and often in squads of three to eight. They undoubtedly nest in abundance on the Island.

22. **Turkey Vulture, Buzzard.** (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*). Several seen between McIntyre and St. Teresa. They also frequented the beach and fed there on the refuse thrown out by fishermen. One sat for some time on the wharf close to a fisherman who was cleaning mullet.

23. **Bald Eagle.** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). One was seen sailing high over the wharf at St. Teresa. It is strange that no others were seen for this is by no means a rare bird anywhere along the coastal region of Florida.

24. **Sparrow Hawk, Killy Hawk.** (*Falco sparverius*). Common throughout the Island.

25. **Osprey, Fish Hawk.** (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*). Common all along the coast in front of the Island. They were especially active on cloudy days, fishing in goodly numbers out in front of the house. They beat to and fro until their prey is located, when they partially fold their wings and dive with some force into the water, invariably emerging with the fish which they hold in their claws, head first, parallel with their bodies. I always noticed that as soon

as the bird had risen from the water, a short distance above the surface, it vigorously agitated its entire body, thereby discharging from its plumage sufficient of the water to enable it to fly with ease. They then head for land and as I never saw one stop, I take it they go far inland to make their meal.

26. **Great Horned Owl, Hoot Owl.** (*Bubo virginianus*). One night when we were returning from a picnic at "the head of the bay," the wind, as it too frequently will do, abated and left us some distance from St. Teresa with nothing but a long oar as a means of propulsion. While we were laboriously and slowly sculling the sloop toward our destination, and about 1 p. m., suddenly from the deep pine forest off toward our right, issued the lugubrious notes of a Great Horned Owl. This was the only one of the species heard or seen during my visit.

27. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Rain Crow.** (*Coccyzus americanus*). Heard and saw only one.

28. **Belted Kingfisher.** (*Ceryle alcyon*). Common around the beach, where they frequented the wharf which furnished a base for their operations against the little fish congregated in the vicinity. They were always quite noisy.

29. **Southern Downy Woodpecker, Sapsucker.** (*Dryobates pubescens*). I collected one and saw several in the pines back of the house. Recent fires had left the trunks of these trees sooty and charred and the specimen I secured might very well have furnished some of our latter day specialists with a basis for a new subspecies as its pectoral and ventral plumage had been blackened by contact with these trees.

30. **Florida Nighthawk, Bull Bat.** (*Chordeiles virginianus chapmani*). Toward dusk numbers of these birds



Female Yellow Warbler Brooding

—Photo by Albert D. McGrew.

would sally forth from the pine woods and scour the air in the vicinity of the houses at St. Teresa in quest of gnats and other insects that abound there.

31. **Kingbird, Bee Martin.** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) Common all over the Island. They nest there in abundance.

32. **Florida Crow.** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos pascuus*). Quite common throughout the Island and often seen on the beach and sand and oyster bars.

33. **Fish Crow.** (*Corvus ossifragus*). Fairly abundant, frequenting the shores and sand and oyster bars more generally than the preceding species.

34. **Florida Red-wing, Starling.** (*Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus*). Heard several on one occasion and later saw small flocks flying over St. Teresa.

35. **Southern Meadowlark, Field Lark.** (*Sturnella magna argutula*). A few were seen in the weedy areas of the pine woods near McIntyre.

36. **Orchard Oriole.** (*Icterus spurius*). Common throughout the Island.

37. **Florida Grackle, Jackdaw.** (*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*). Common around the trees bordering on the beach.

38. **Boat-tailed Grackle, Jackdaw.** (*Quiscalus major*) Common on and near the beach. They were very noisy at all times. They were gregarious to a considerable extent at this season. They have a high pitched, rasping note which is quite diagnostic.

39. **White-eyed Towhee, Joreet.** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*). I was delighted to find this species on James Island and to hear its sweet, musical song. They were quite abundant in the coppice all over the Island and especially near the houses. They had undoubtedly nested here.

40. **Cardinal, Red-bird.** (*Cardinalis*

cardinalis). Common throughout the Island.

41. **Laggerhead Shrike, Butcher Bird, French Mockingbird.** (*Lanius ludovicianus*). Saw only one, sitting in a tree near the house.

42. **White-eyed Vireo.** (*Vireo griseus*). Several were seen in the trees around the house.

43. **Yellow Warbler.** (*Dendroica aestiva*). One was seen in a small oak near the house.

44. **Prairie Warbler.** (*Dendroica discolor*). Abundant all over the island. They were feeding on and near the ground.

45. **Mockingbird.** (*Mimus polyglottos*). Abundant all over the Island, especially near the beach. I saw several old nests in the scrub oaks and bushes around the houses and on the edge of the high bluff overlooking the Gulf. These must be hardy birds to be able to dwell so close to an area constantly exposed to storms of more or less severity.

46. **Carolina Wren, House Wren.** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). Saw several in and around the wood pile in the back yard of our house.

47. **Carolina Chickadee, Tom Tit.** (*Penthestes carolinesis*). Three were seen half way between St. Teresa and McIntyre in the pine woods.

48. **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Hair-bird.** (*Poliophtila caerulea*). Quite abundant throughout the Island, especially in the vicinity of the houses.

49. **Bluebird.** (*Sialia sialis*). Fairly abundant throughout the island.

Species Observed Between September 21 and 26

50. **Brown Pelican.** (*Pelicanus occidentalis*). A flock of these birds habitually resorted to the sand and oyster bars exposed by the receding tides some distance from mainland. They were undoubtedly resident birds of the vicinity of James Island, but



**Nesting Site of Northern Water Thrush In Overturned Root.
Nests and Eggs Indicated by Arrow.**

—Photo by Albert D. McGrew.

where they were to be found at high tide, I was never able to determine. I had excellent opportunities to observe them on land and water and in the air. On cloudy days they were very active in pursuit of fish. They would fly in circles a short distance above the surface of the water and when their finny prey was sighted would dive into the water much after the manner of the Osprey.

51. **White-rumped Sandpiper, Beach-bird.** (*Pisobia fuscicollis*). I collected three on September 25. They were feeding with Least Sandpipers and some other shore-birds on the beach in front of the houses.

52. **Sanderling.** (*Calidris leucophaea*). Collected two on September 25. They were feeding with Least Sandpipers and some other shore-birds on the beach in front of the houses.

53. **Black-bellied Plover.** (*Squatrola*). Several were seen from time to time on the beach in front of the houses. They were quite wary and alert.

54. **Black Vulture, Buzzard.** (*Catharista urubu*). Saw but one of these birds which can be accredited in this list to James Island. It was seen just across the river at McIntyre. This species, so far as my observations have extended, is not so likely to be found on the coast as is the Turkey Vulture.

55. **Broad-winged Hawk.** (*Buteo platypterus*). One was seen near McIntyre.

56. **Pileated Woodpecker. Cock-of-the-Woods.** (*Phloeotomus pileatus*). I was delighted to see a pair of these birds sporting with each other among the pines midway between St. Teresa and McIntyre.

57. **Florida Blue Jay.** (*Cyanocitta cristata florincola*). I heard several during the early hours of morning but

never saw them. They must be very retiring birds on James Island.

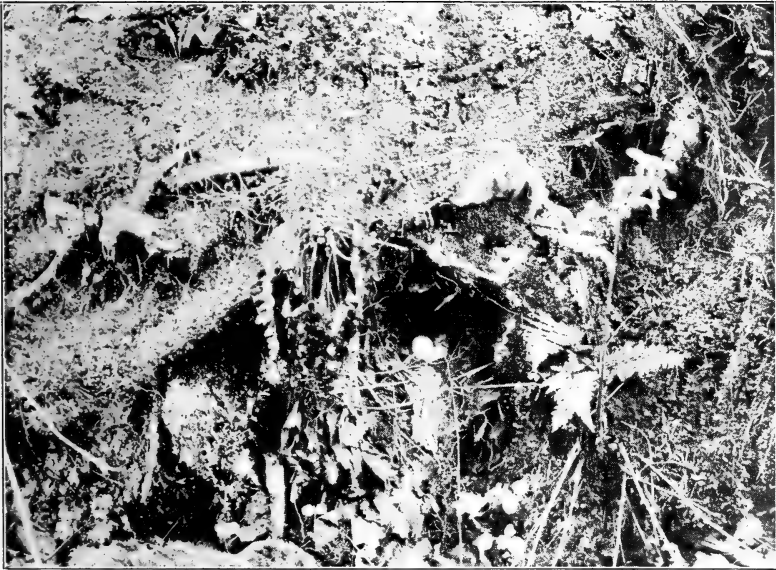
58. **Redstart.** (*Setophaga ruticilla*). I saw a male in one of the trees in front of our house on September 21.

59. **Brown Thrasher, Thrush.** (*Toxostoma rufum*). I heard several but never saw them. They, too, are apparently very retiring birds on James Island.

COLLECTING ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

Yes, it is with regret that I look to the coming of April 25th this year. The Chesapeake Bay seems to be calling me but I won't be there. I can just in mind see that noble body of water with an American Osprey flying around its big canopy of sticks uttering its shrill cries while guarding a nice clutch of four eggs. I can just hear myself say to Pete, 'well I reckon we will take this set, it surely looks good.'

Last year we started in at Cambridge, Md. Had our canoe shipped down. It was raining when we got there, but we had the collecting fever bad, it just seems as if something gets in your blood and you can't wait till you get started. Wasn't long, however, until we had supplies loaded and had started. It surely was great to be out again in our little sixteen foot canoe and feeling the Bay breeze, and being rocked up and down by each little swell. The tide and wind were just right and we were going along with them at a good clip wondering who would see the first nest of the season. After about five miles of this, Pete who had been carrying the glasses pointed out a black dot way ahead of us. It wasn't long before we were under the nest which was in a large pine; but upon climbing it we found to our regret that there was only one egg in it so



Northern Water Thrush. Nest and Eggs in Situ.

—Photo by Albert D. McGrew.

we left it. By that time it was growing dark as we had started late and the first convenient place we camped; made a big roaring fire, cooked the Black Mallard Duck we were fortunate enough to get on our way down, had a nice hot cup of coffee and it did taste so good. Then turned over the canoe and after getting as dry as we could, the water having pretty well soaked us, turned in.

Next day we were up bright and early. It was blowing hard, but the rougher it was the better we liked it, just so it was running the right way. We wanted to make good time and get on the collecting ground. It was pretty rough, about five feet swells and a little white cap on the top of each wave. I saw Pete look around at me to see if I thought it was too rough and with shore about half a mile away. Then he soon forgot all about the weather and got to kidding me about last year near Pt. Lookout when Mrs. Osprey made me take my hat off to her. It certainly wasn't anything to laugh at as I had been about sixty feet up in an old dead pine, just about to reach over and take a beautiful set of three eggs when the bird swooped down from behind, catching my hat, nearly knocking me out of the tree and only dropping my hat after it found I had collected the set and it hadn't the right party. We were going along like this when the first thing I knew Pete had gotten a nice wetting from a little white cap. About two gallons came in on Pete so we decided that we had better watch out for Ospreys after that. In the middle of the afternoon we took out first set of three well marked eggs where there were several nests; sort of a colony and that's the way they seem to breed on the bay. Little colonies here and there, sometimes you find a place where

there are as many as twenty in a half mile or better than that. Then you may go twenty miles and only find one single pair. From my observation, I have noticed that the old birds have their clutch of three eggs about four days to a week ahead of the others although this may not always be so. Mr. E. J. Court of Washington told me he has taken one set of five eggs but I have never taken but four and they seem to be very scarce.

Well, to make a long story short, we paddled down to Crestfield through a canal that they had recently opened, across a big body of water and nearly to Cape Charles. Had fairly good collecting all along, taking a few sets of Kildeer; incubation being very well advanced, but I saved them. Then back to Crestfield and started to cross the bay there that night. Got about half way across and struck a small lighthouse that stands out by a small island. Mr. Sterling made us feel at home and next day we amused ourselves playing cards, tanging for oysters and incidentally visited several Osprey nests on the islands. I must say that I have found the people on the Chesapeake Bay the most hospital people that I have ever met anywhere as a whole, as they don't seem to be able to do enough for you.

May 2nd, found us collecting on the greater Yucomica, having crossed that morning. Here I had my troubles collecting one set. It was up in an old dead tree about fifty feet up and I knew if I tackled that tree it would go over with me. How to work it, I couldn't think for a while, but I decided to climb up a little pine about fifteen feet away, which I did. I could just look into the nest and there were four beauties. That made it worse than ever because I just couldn't figure how I was going to get them. Finally I remembered an old fisher-

man's broken crab net with a long handle, that I had seen, so I went back after it. Climbed the pine and with a lot of stretching succeeded in getting this set which turned out to be a beautiful marked set and which I prize highly.

Now come the beauty of traveling in a light canoe which draws but a few inches of water; all along the Virginia side of the bay that I went over are little creeks. They are so small that it is hard to get through even with a canoe but after you get up a little way, they open into wide lakes. It was in one of these that we found a big nest flat on the ground with three Osprey eggs in it. Then in one we saw a Turkey Vulture drop out of sight in the bushes and when in going over we were delighted to be able to take a nice fresh clutch of eggs out of an old hollow log.

It surely is a wonderful country to collect in and when we got to Walnut Point and on the boat we half felt sorry to leave it. Never felt better in our lives and eat well. That reminds me of a little incident while collecting at Pt. Lookout the year before. We had been caught in a squall after dark after a good days collecting, had finally put in front of a farmer's house soaking wet and dead tired. Went up and knocked and after a great deal of hesitancy when we talked in our most convincing way that we were honest, they finally let us in and promised to get us supper. I think we each ate a dozen eggs a piece and didn't miss the rest of the supper either. What struck me so funny was that one of the men who apparently was asleep, but he was watching us through his fingers as we looked so hard that they probably were afraid themselves.

That's the way we collect and sometimes it is a bit hard but you forget

those times and every year wait to go again and you sure feel bad when you can't.

R. B. Overington,
San Francisco, Calif.

AN APPRECIATION

There appeared in the May number of *The Oologist* an article entitled, "From An Old Timer," by Mr. J. Warren Jacobs, one of the renowned bird men. His mention of my association with him brings glad thoughts of happy days in field, wood, and museum in companionship with this clever and painstaking ornithologist.

It was friendship with this man that gave me a delightful eagerness to know the birds better, and it led to further studies in the vast realm of nature in general. Mr. Jacobs is gifted with that artistic temperament that results in utmost skill at preparation of specimens and thorough systematic arrangement of scientific data.

How much indeed we younger men thank the veteran naturalists who have helped us to aim to develop in ourselves these admirable qualities secured through years of hard work and minute discrimination.

S. S. Dickey.

Washington, Pa.

SOLILOQUIES OF AN OLD CRANK

A toast to the May number—rare as old wine; wealthy in memories as the song "Auld Lang Syne;" review the old names in this Bird-egg chorus, famous cognomens like J. Parker Norris; of bluff Major Bendire whose fame will ne'er end; of J. Warren Jacobs, the Martin's true friend.

We see resurrected the name of E. H. Short and recall good exchanges with this manly old sport. We remember with smiles our inflexible habit of connecting Woodcocks with the name Gerard Abbott.

We're impressed with the photo of friend Ingersoll—he's sure a candidate for our birdmen's Fame Hall.

We note with delight the unquenchable flame that burns in a soul with "Ye Editor's" name; we owe much to Barnes, conservator, protector, we always shall praise him as the "O's" resurrector.

Here is Henderson, Harlow and Bailey and Bowles; lovers of nature with Noblemen's souls. Here is Paul Howes and Miller and Andros and Price and as though for one issue these would not suffice, we read of McIlkeney, bird-saviour man and princely Judge Clark of the Plymouth Rock clan.

Then follows D. Emerson; Ottomar too; I recall friend Reinecke by that name, so will you; and Thomas H. Jackson of West Chester fame and Harry G. Parker, short distance from same; then the name of E. Perry reminds us you see, of a Perry of old whom we knew as Troup D.

Now, new names are flashing, replacing the old; we cordially welcome them into the fold. To the youngsters these musings may need a translator, but they'll quite understand about twenty years later.

Isaac E. Hess,
Philo, Ill.

TO BAD

We have lately had given to us the oological collection of the late Geo. W. Morse. Unfortunately the cabinet containing the same was shipped to a party here by freight, without proper packing, and you may readily surmise with what results. It made me sick to look at it and see the damage, but even at that there are lots of good sets left, which we are very glad to get for our collection, although, to be sure, we are not doing much with our egg collection at present, but are de-

voting our energies more to securing the birds themselves.

W. E. Clyde Todd,
Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AFTER THE EGGS OF THE PILEATED WOODPECKER

The Pileated Woodpecker, the largest of the Woodpeckers in this country, is one of the most beautiful of the woodpecker family. These birds are permanent residents in East Texas, never migrating except in extremely cold weather and then only for a short time. The principal food of this woodpecker is borers, and other insects harmful to forest trees; they usually feed early in the morning and at this time they are very noisy, and their "hammering" can be heard from a great distance.

In February 1913 I saw my first Pileated Woodpecker and during March and April I saw eighteen of them. About the last of March I started out, determined to collect a set of their eggs. Two days out of every week I would spend in the woods watching them and trying to follow them in their nests. When one would fly to a large dead tree and go in a hole, I would sometimes spend hours reaching it and would invariably find it to be a false nest or a "trap." Again in 1914 I was out, early in March, trying to find the nest of these birds but met with the same failure as in 1913.

On April 9, 1915, I was out trying to find the nests of the Red-shafted Flicker which I knew was nesting in this vicinity, when, on "tapping" a large dead pine tree in a newly cleared field, a Pileated Woodpecker flew out and lit in a near by tree and began to call loudly. Her cries were soon answered by those of her mate who was soon with her and together they made the woods ring with their loud

cries (similar to those of the flicker but very much louder). The male was a very much prettier bird than the female, having a large bright red crown and more white on his wings.

Greatly encouraged by these "good signs" I went home and came back the next day with a large hook and two negro men to help me get to the nest which was forty-five feet up in one of the biggest pine trees that I had ever seen. I tied the hook firmly on the little end of a tall sapling that I had cut down and trimmed up, then with the help of the "niggers" I hooked the hook in the mouth of the hole. This gave me something to climb up to the hole on. After I had the hook caught well in the hole and tied at the bottom, I wasted no time but was soon at the interence of the nest. It was then that I found, to my great surprise and disgust, that I had forgotten the one essential thing, a hatchet. I then tried to reach the eggs with my hand but it was too deep. Seeing that it was useless to waste more time, I went back. When I reached home and got a hatchet it was too late to start back so I waited until next morning.

On climbing up to the nest the next day I heard some young birds and on cutting into the nest found that it contained four young Pileated Woodpeckers only a few hours old. Although disappointed at not being able to collect a set of eggs, I now knew something of their nesting habits and would know better where to look for their nests.

That same summer and fall lumbermen and tie cutters made a sweep through that country, driving the pileated woodpeckers far back into the bottoms and swamps. Since then very few of these, the most majestic of all woodpeckers, have been seen and no nests were found in 1916.

DeLoach Martin.

OBSERVATIONS OF SWAINSON'S WARBLER

Copan, Washington Co., Okla.

By Albert J. Kirn

I was not aware of the presence of this bird until a nest was found. It was much different from anything else and its white egg made me feel that it was something good. On returning the next day the bird was at home and allowed a rather close approach, giving a fine view of her.

I later found this a characteristic of the bird; no doubt from the fact of its back harmonizing so well with its nest made it reluctant to leave, trusting to being overlooked rather than leave and disclose the conspicuous eggs. An approach of four or five feet was not at all difficult. Their nests are always built of leaves with a nest cup of grass stems, the lining being much finer and usually with a few white or dark long hairs. Outwardly they look much like a bunch of fallen leaves caught in the top of the small bush in which they are placed. In size they range from five by six to five by eight or nine inches across and three or four inches deep. The nest cup is usually 1.5 inches deep by two inches across.

A well shaded clump of trees in the woods, such a place as would suggest itself for a Wood Thrush, yet not exactly so, with considerable "buck brush" undergrowth, but no grass or weeds is selected for a nesting site. In this top of this "buck brush" usually about two feet high the nest is built, about half of the nests found were close to the river bank,—The Little Caney River. All but two were built in the brushy undergrowth. These two were fastened to briers and slender brush and were higher up, 3.5 and 4 feet. They were also more readily seen. None of their nests are hid; trusting no doubt to being overlooked for a bunch of leaves.

During the season of 1917, six different nests were found in a strip of woods a mile long and a little over a quarter of a mile in width; built by at least four different pairs of birds; two held eggs, one with Cowbirds, two were deserted and empty, the other two were deserted, one held a punctured egg of the owner, the other a Cowbird's and a punctured Warbler's egg and a broken Warbler's egg on the ground beneath. Three or four eggs are laid or if Cowbirds are present, and they usually are, one or two sometimes three eggs are laid.

FROM CAPE TOWN, AFRICA

The season here is now over and apparently extends from the beginning of August till the end of November; as you said that some notes from this far off land might be of interest, I will give them for just those species of which I have been able to get specimens myself, amplyfying them from the experiences of other collectors out here, and I may as well begin with the Bakbakiri, as I see in the October number that that list of Ducks that I sent, has been insulted but I was sorry to see that it was at the end of the magazine. There wasn't room to state where the bird is found, namely here in South Africa; there was a reference to the Dutch name, but of course that might well convey the idea that the writer was in Holland and perhaps even a dubious neutral! Egg collecting is very uphill in Cape Colony as to begin with there are only very few who take any interest in it, and moreover the nests are most awfully difficult to locate, as compared with other countries in which I have collected previously. The birds seem to abound in great numbers, but one can search through the most perfect spots without finding a sign of any nest at all, and one can watch the

movements of the birds themselves for hours but they will never give any indication of where their abode is!

I will from time to time send notes of other birds whose eggs I have been able to get this season.

O. C. C. Nicolls,
Major, R. G. A.

"CALIFORNIA NOTES"

I've been in the field for several months now, and have collected some nice things. Was on the Mojave Desert last week and brought back six nice sets of Leontes Thrasher. They're all nicely incubated too, which means potash and patience. Pierce and I have taken seven sets of Red-bellied Hawk this year, which isn't so bad. I got a few nice of Raven down on the coast. If a fellow could use an aeroplane instead of a rope it would be easier. We leave Saturday for the Colorado Desert after Crissal Thrasher, Albert Towhee, Plumeaus Gnatcatcher, Verdin, etc. It's beautiful, wonderful weather here just now, in fact, has been all winter. Half the time it was hard work convincing yourself that it was really winter time. I can hear Plain Tit-mouse and Cactus Wren calling as I write and in the garden there are six pair of Quail, and a California Thrasher all scratching and digging together. The Quail have not started nesting as yet, as I come across them in small coveys yet, but the old thrasher is digging grubs for a nest of young just a few years outside the garden in a grease wood clump. Sparrow Hawks are nesting. Wren Tits, Bust Tits, Jays, Crows, Song Sparrows, Hummingbirds, and many others. We had a wonderful flight of Swanson Hawk last Monday between three and four hundred went over flying north. I've seen a half dozen large flocks of Pelicans go by, one flock of at least two thousand

birds. It seems a strange anomaly to see Pelicans here, sailing above the live oaks and foot hills, but it's an inspiring sight to see them start milling when they reach the snow clad ranges above us, and climb in long spirals up and up till they reach the height desired and stream out to the north again like broken wisps of cloud. I'm afraid my Alaska trip is off. I can't see any way to make it under present war conditions, although I'd give up almost anything for the chance. One trip like that would furnish memories for a life time, but I guess it's only another bursted bubble of dreams. I'd like to be back in old Illinois for a month or so. Spring time is so beautiful there. I know where the blue bells blossom, and the dark covered hill-sides where the quaint Dutchman's Breeches grow and the wonderful Cardinal flower; there's no blossom so red in all of sunny California. I suppose the rivers are at flood tide now. I used to canoe when the yellow waters of the Sangamon and the Illinois over spread the low lands and many a time I've paddled where the husks of last year's corn stalks stuck above the rolling waters.

H. Arden Edwards,
Claremont, Calif.

OOLOGICAL HINTS

No doubt many who have tried to mark their eggs with ink have given it up as a bad job and have gone back to the time-tried H. B. Pencil. Having had considerable experience as a draftsman, I beg to offer the following suggestions, which will lead to success, provided of course, the reader has a steady hand and can make neat and small figures.

First, the surface of the shell, where the marks are to be placed, should have all grease removed so that it will take the ink readily. To do this pro-

vide yourself with a can of "Pounce" or other brand of tracing cloth powder. This can be bought for twenty-five cents of any dealer in drawing materials. Rub it on the shell lightly with a bit of soft cloth and no trouble with grease will be experienced. Next, you must have the proper kind of ink; it must be thin as well as jet black. Higgins "Eternal" ink fills the specifications and will never fade out. The so called Waterproof (India) drawing ink is too thick, besides it will wipe off just as easily as any other. Third, you must provide yourself with a pen point which will make a very fine line and which has flexible points. The best I have found is Kueffel and Esser's 3202, which can be ordered through the dealer from whom you purchased the Pounce. Gillot's 170 is also a good pen with even finer points. Gillott's 303 is too stiff, likewise most of the crow-quill pens so easily procured.

The size of figures I use for small eggs is less than one-sixteenth inches in height and there is no need of their being much larger for large eggs. I mark all my specimens with a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of the set of this particular species; the denominator is the number of eggs in the set. This fraction is placed on one side of the hole and on the opposite side is placed the A. O. U. number. Marks should run from butt toward point, so as not to show around the sides when the specimens are in the case. It is well to let the numerator mentioned above, begin with 20 or 30 as the first of the series. The reason of this is because the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., have been used so much that there are countless numbers of sets already in existence bearing these marks.

Another wrinkle which I have found of great convenience is a blowpipe

holder. We have all experienced "lip fatigue" due to blowing for hours through a small blow pipe compressed firmly between the lips. Take a piece of red rubber pencil eraser and taper it off on each end to a feather edge, so that it will fit the space between the lips when partly open. Then with a pen knife, drill and cut a hole through it so that the blowpipe can be inserted, point first, and then draw the "shield" back to the butt end. This will put an end to the trouble mentioned.

I am not an advocate of "needle holes" through which to blow eggs, even if fresh. This practice is apt to lead to a lot of unclean specimens to which most of us would prefer a clean shell with larger hole. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on proper rinsing, the water should be blown in at least one more time after it has come out clean. Lays eggs hole down on blotter, after rinsing and when you have done the batch, go back over them and blow out the few drops of water which have settled due to bursting bubbles inside. The shell should be dry inside and out before marking with ink; in the meantime a slip of paper showing the set and mark may be placed with the eggs.

In the incubated eggs the vein streaked membrane clings tenaciously to the inside of the shell and sometimes cannot be blown out. A bristle from a clothes brush, inserted through the hole and "poked" around inside will invariably loosen it.

Not infrequently it happens that we are unable to prepare our eggs for several days after collecting them. In this case, provide yourself with cigar boxes partly filled with sawdust and store your eggs point down. Failure to place them in this position will result in the yolk settling and sticking to the side from which it is impossible to

entirely remove it. Produce men always store hen eggs point down for the reason that the air cell in the end keeps the yolk from the shell.

In sending out exchange lists it is only fair to state which sets are personally collected. I always value a first hand set from a reliable collector more than I do one which has "gone the rounds."

The A. O. U. numbers are well enough to use in the exchange ads but what a lot of time could be saved at each end of the line if the common names were used in corresponding. And in speaking of names, do not fail to put the Latin as well as the common names on your datas. No one but the original collector has the right to do this.

Finally, in regard to standard size for datas. At present there are as many sizes almost as collectors, but there is a very good reason for making them 3 x 5 inches. This size has been adopted as a standard card index size the country over and any stationer will sell you card storage cases or cabinets to fit. You can also get index cards ready printed with years, months, numbers or letters, in this size, for a few cents a set. In addition to your datas you may have other card information and field notes to store uniformly with them. For the purpose, 3 x 5 blank cards can be purchased from any stationer. I prefer a good quality of stiff or ledger lines paper to the bristol board favored by some. They are less apt to break and besides many collectors make a practice of folding their datas and keeping under the egg trays.

A. F. Ganier,
Nashville, Tenn.

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Ben J. Blincoe.

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CHRIS FIRTH,

Durham, Ont. Canada

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I will print you 500 bird skin labels for \$1.00 on nice white stock. Send for sample. EDWARD S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—Fine skins of Bohemian Waxwing, Hepburns Rosy Finch, and Bendire's Crossbill. J. A. MUNRO, Okanagan Landing, British Columbia.

I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gage Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEM-BREE, Roswell, Ga.

WANTED—Vol. 1 No. 1 of the Oologist for 1887 and No. 4 of the Oologist for 1889, for which I will pay 50c each. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. EMERSON STON-ER, Benicia, Calif.

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED—Oologist of Utica, N. Y., Vols. 1-5; Ornithologist and Oologist Vol. 6, numbers 8, 10, 11, index and title page; Vol. 7, index and title page; Vol. 8, numbers 4, 11, 12, index and title page. Nidiologist, Vol 1, numbers 1 and 2. Osprey, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 4 and 6; and other discontinued ornithological magazines. Will pay reasonable prices.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ornithologist and Oologist volumes 15 and 16 complete, and several numbers of Volumes 9-14.

Bird Lore Vol 1, numbers 1, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, numbers 1, 4 and 6; Vol. 3, numbers 5 and 6; Vol. 4, numbers 1, 2 and 6; Vol. 5, number 5; Vol. 6, number 6; Vol. 7, number 2; Volumes 13 and 16 complete.

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Bendire's Life Histories, Vol. 1; Nelson's Natural History Collections Made in Alaska; Turner's Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska; Forbush's Useful Birds and their Protection. R. W. WILLIAMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"I must congratulate you on the illustrations used from time to time in The Oologist. They show some fine work."

W. F. Nicholson.

"I might go without a meal but I cannot miss an Oologist."

Alvin Baer.

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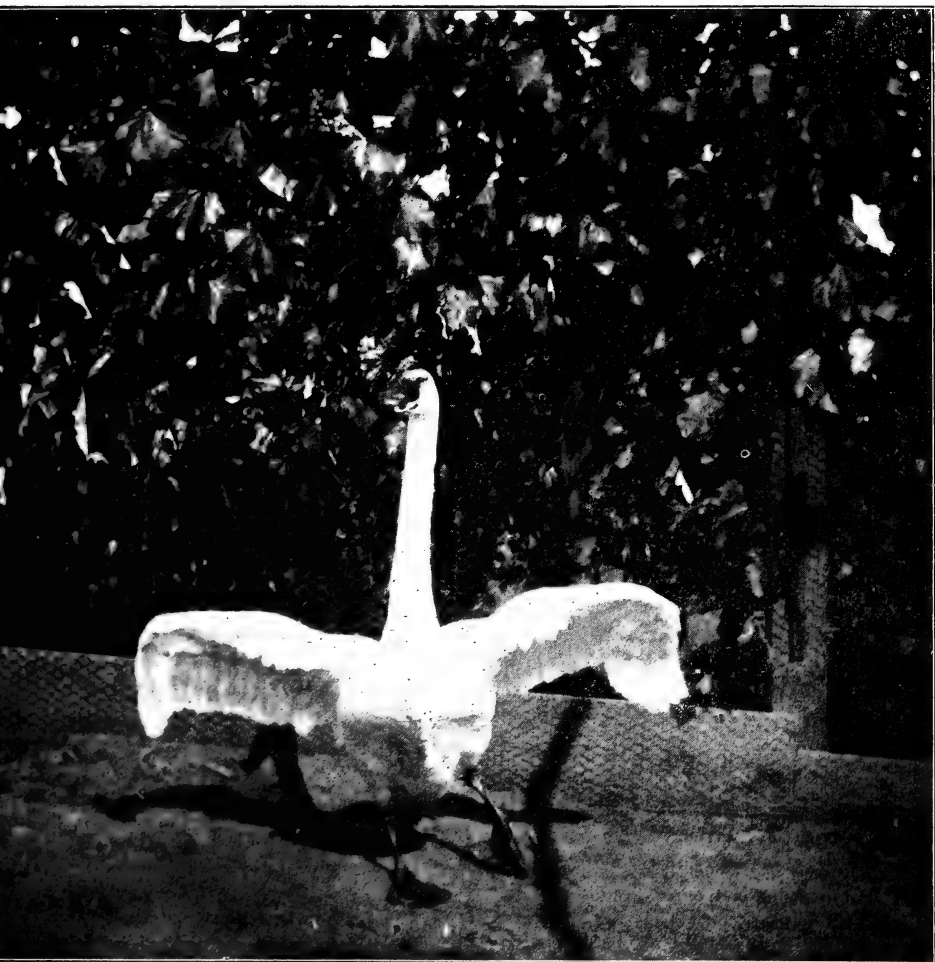
BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMY

VOL. XXXV. No. 7.

ALBION, N. Y., JULY 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 372



TRUMPETER SWAN.

This bird, one of a very few remaining specimens, is loaned by the Editor to the National Zoological Park in the grounds at Washington, D. C.

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

Send me the list of A I Bird Skins that you have to dispose of by exchange or otherwise. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of All North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Skin or mounted specimen of the Passenger Pigeon. 315 WINCHESTER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Winchester, N. H.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

PASSENGER PIGEON, given for extra good AUTOMATIC SHOT GUN, Affidavit and data furnished. In good condition. RARE. JAMES SINCLAIR, Entomologist, Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grasse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN A. N., Taxidermists, 1818 Bleecker, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I will print you 500 bird skin labels for \$1.00 on nice white stock. Send for sample. EDWARD S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—Fine skins of Bohemian Waxwing, Hepburns Rosy Finch, and Bendire's Crossbill. J. A. MUNRO, Okanagan Landing, British Columbia.

I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gauge Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEMBREE, Roswell, Ga.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

WANTED—First Class complete sets and sets with nests in any quantity with full data. Send lists in full. DR. CLECKLEY'S MUSEUM, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—I wish to exchange 3 Red Bird Eggs, 3 Yellow Hammer's 4 Blue Bird, 1 Cheewee, 3 Cat Bird, 1 Cracked Grass Sparrow. HAMILTON STEPHENS, 35 Clebuene Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Hawk's and Warbler's in first-class sets with data. KARL A. PEMBER, Woodstock, Vermont.

PERSONAL—Wanted: Correspondence with active Ornithologist near Seattle, Wash., with view to collecting next summer. H. S. LADD, 4354 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—456½, 498½, 1-3, 593 2-3, 597 2-3, 613½, 614½, 652 n-4, ½, 681 1-5 1-4 n-4, 704½, 705½, 735 1-6, 756½, 3-3, 755½, 761 2-4, 2-3. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CARRIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

I have sets of the following to dispose of: A. O. U. 1. 31a, 44, 47, 184, 191, 197, 210, 212, 226, 289, 289b, 325, 326, 331, 333, 335, 337a, 339, 360, 360a, 365, 373, 385, 390, 394c, 409, 517, 674, 681, 684, 735, 736a, many others. RAMON GRAHAM, 401 W. Leuda St., Ft. Worth Texas.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

Hand Egg Blower for blowing all fresh and incubated eggs. Save your breath. Beats water blower. Used also for rinsing eggs after blowing. Full directions sent pre-paid for \$1.00. DR. M. C. CLECKLEY, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

GOING "OVER THERE"? Sell me your collection of eggs. Send lists, lowest cash prices. DR. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

EGGS—Continued

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Auklets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of eggs from original collector. Oregon, Green and Beldings Jay, Prairie and Ashornado Falcons. I have many Bird magazines for exchange or sale. Want Bird Lore Vol. VII No. 1. C. M. CASE, 306 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Oologists Tools and Supplies, Bird Books and magazines. BENJAMIN HOAG, Garfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and silted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221 17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following sea birds eggs from all parts of the world 7-11-12-13-15-20-21-25-27-28 31-31a-32-34-35-36-37-38-40-42-44 53-57-59-62-67-75-79-81-82-83-85-90-93-96-103-105-104-106-107-108-108.1-114-114.1-115-115.1-116-117-118-125-128- and many others. I have the largest stock of Sea Birds Eggs in North America, send for full list. W. RAINE, 50 Waverly Rd. Kew Beach Toronto, Canada.

WANTED First Class, complete sets, all species of Eagles, Kites, Falcons, Loons, Tropic birds, Hawks, Owls, Vultures, Waders, Warblers, Finches. Send lists in full with terms. Dr. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

FOR SALE—A fine white oak cabinet suitable for birds, nests, eggs, or other natural history specimens. Contains 20 adjustable drawers. Details upon request. S. S. DICK-EY, 212 East Maiden St., Washington, Pa.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 559, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

Mounted Birds to exchange for eggs in full sets. J. C. HALL, 1420 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, O.

WANTED—Set of all kinds, common and rare, containing one or more eggs of any kind of Cowbird. Good sets offered in exchange. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—One set of eggs of each of the following birds, together with original nest: Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bunting, Gold Finch. KARL W. KAHMANN, Taxidermist, Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

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W. F. Nicholson.

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Alvin Baer.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—Several Volumes of the National Geographic Magazines. S. V. WHARRAM, Austinburg, O.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED — Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index: New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist, many Nos. of Bird Lore, Museum, a few copies of Osprey, JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE Bird Lore, five volumes, year 1913-1917, one dollar per volume, carriage extra H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, P. Quebec.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard, RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Vols 4-5-6-7 of Exploration and Surveys for the Pacific Railroad, 1853-1856. The books are bound and in good condition. What am I offered. GEO. E. OSTERHOUT, Windsor, Colorado.

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

Ozark Lepidoptera: Catalaune for exchange or sale, correspondence wanted with insect collector in the Southeastern Gulf, and Western states. EDMOND BROWER, Willard, Mo., R No. 2.

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FOR SALE—First four volumes of "Nidologist"—\$2.50 each. Volume IX. "Condor"—\$1.50. "Oologist", Vols. I to XXIV inclusive at half list price. Many other publications. A. E. SCHUTZE, Austin, Texas. Box 302.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 36c. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large engraved picture, "Battle of Gettysburg". Edison Home Phonograph and records. Have a few A1 sets to dispose of by exchange. Want sets of 332 etc., and raw furs. All answered. JAMES O. JOHNSON, North Main Street, Southington, Conn.

WANTED—To purchase copy of Dawson's "Birds of Ohio". J. R. PEMBERTON, 802 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Vols. 6, 7 and 8 of Ornithologist and Oologist; Vols. 1 to 5 of its predecessor the Oologist of Utica, N. Y.; pages 177-187 (index) of vol 4 of Osprey; wants many, send list and get mine. T. J. FITZPATRICK, Bethany, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—Vol. V of Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America. In paper in perfect condition. Wanted either Vol. I, II or III of the above series. W. C. HANNA 1000 Pennsylvania, Ave., Colton, Calif.

"ON THE HAUNTS OF THE SWANSON'S WARBLER". A brochure, telling the nesting habits, song description of bird, nest and eggs. Geographical distribution and several half-tones of nests and in situ. 35c per copy, pre-paid. DR. M. C. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—Oologist of Utica, N. Y., Vols. 1-5; Ornithologist and Oologist Vol. 6, numbers 8, 10, 11, index and title page; Vol. 7, index and title page; Vol. 8, numbers 4, 11, 12, index and title page. Nidologist, Vol 1, numbers 1 and 2. Osprey, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 4 and 6; and other discontinued ornithological magazines. Will pay reasonable prices.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ornithologist and Oologist volumes 15 and 16 complete, and several numbers of Volumes 9-14.

Bird Lore Vol 1, numbers 1, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, numbers 1, 4 and 6; Vol. 3, numbers 5 and 6; Vol. 4, numbers 1, 2 and 6; Vol 5, number 5; Vol. 6, number 6; Vol. 7, number 2; Volumes 13 and 16 complete.

Osprey Vol 2, numbers 1, 3, 6 and 7; Vol. 3, number 1.

Bendire's Life Histories, Vol. 1; Nelson's Natural History Collections Made in Alaska; Turner's Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska; Forbush's Useful Birds and their Protection. R. W. WILLIAMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE OÖLOGIST.

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ALBION, N. Y., JULY 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 372

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 372 your subscription expires with this issue. 355 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



Nest and Eggs of American Dipper in Situ near Victoria, B. C.

—Photo by Walter F. Burton.

THE AMERICAN DIPPER AT HOME

While making a trip to some mining claims in the mountains 20 miles north of this city on March 20th of this year, I found which seemed to be a fine place for the American Dipper. About eleven miles from town I struck "8 Mile Creek" which is a swift rushing little stream, and comes tumbling down from the high mountains above. I then followed the trail up this creek which runs most of the way through a deep gorge, for about six miles, and here I found the Dipper thoroughly at home. There was until about four years ago a narrow gauge railroad running up through this canon, which is known as "Phantom Canon," from Canon City to Cripple Creek, Colo. This railroad was washed out during a big flood, and they are now blasting and making this old road bed into a fine auto road, so I did not expect to find many birds around all of this noise, however, I saw my first pair about a hundred yards above one of the road camps, where some of the heaviest blasting goes on, and it did not seem to frighten the birds in the least. They would fly up from a rock in the middle of the creek with a loud whistle and away they would go up the creek, and when we got up quite near them, back they would go on down where they first came from. It is a funny sight to watch them bobbing up and down on a large rock, and wading in the water. I noticed when they were flying up or down the creek they flew very swift and low down, just skimming over the surface of the water, and just as they started on their flight they would generally let out a loud flute like whistle, starting in a "high key" and ending in a much lower tone, and sometimes this would be repeated after lighting.

In going up this canon about 6

miles I saw five pairs of Dippers, and located a nest across the creek on a shelf of rock on a perpendicular cliff. This nest was eight feet up and directly over the water. The nest of course was an old one, but some of the moss was green, making it look like a new nest. I did not disturb it as I want to make a trip up there next June if possible, and I am in hopes I can locate several nests if I have the time to do so. I have a set of four eggs from Ontario, Canada, but I would like to secure a set or so myself from Colorado.

I also saw a few of Clarkes Nutcrackers out there. They seemed to stay on the high ridges, and the very tops of the mountains. I have looked for their nests many a time, but a person might look for 100 years and then not find any. I have been looking myself for 24 years for these elusive birds, and never found a nest, and never saw any one that did. No wonder they are catalogued at \$15.00. I guess they and the Rocky Mountain Jays are about the most impossible of any birds to find breeding in this part of the country.

Robert F. Backus,
Canon City, Colo.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Bulletin, American Museum Natural History, Vol. XXXVIII, article 9, June 1918.

"The Geographical Distribution of color and of other variable characters in the genus Junco. A good aspect of specific and sub-specific value by Johnathon Dwight."

This pp. 269-309 accompanied by 5 distributional maps and 3 colored plates with 22 colored figures are by far the best produced along the lines indicated in the title that has come under the observation of the Editor. If more analytical papers were pre-

pared with the same thoroughness and illustrated with the same care and accuracy there might be less to say against some of the alleged sub-species and geographic races at this time when we must rely upon description which read with more or less frequency, "Similar to but different from" or "Indistinguishable from or intergrading with."

Editor.

IN RE SMALL HOLES

To the Editor:

As you are constantly urging us to send in "copy" will you permit me, at the expense doubtless, of making myself unpopular to voice opposition to one of the worst fads that has ever cursed our beloved profession. A fad that was somewhat mildly opposed by my good friend Albert Ganier in the last issue. I refer to the small hole craze that really seems to be growing among our members.

Of course we will admit that there are a careful few that can pull off such a stunt and get away with it but, alas, there are many who seem to think that a microscopic hole is a very ornamental thing and they seem to forget that there was a time when a hole in an egg was made for a special and useful purpose. Now Mr. Editor if there is a thing that is more particularly likely to drive an ardent prohibitionist, like the writer, to drink, it is to receive a really nice set, one that one wants and would like to keep, and in turning it toward the light to discover that some misguided collector in his zeal to invent a drill just a little smaller than anyone else uses had left a lot of dried yolk or a lot of lining inside and instead of being a joy forever it was a filthy, vermin inviting, pestilential thing fit only to be smashed—well if there is anything in

a short, misspent life any worse than that we can't think of it just now.

As the lamented Artemus Ward might have said "why is this thusly" anyway? Surely a hole of moderate size is no deformity in an egg. Many years ago we obtained a pamphlet on preparing specimens from the National museum, edited, we believe, by Major Bendire and the advice on this subject was trite and impossible of improvement. It was merely, "make the hole sufficiently large to remove all the contents."

At that it isn't necessary to remove the whole side of the egg. The writer is too much overworked to do much personal collecting but on one occasion we ran across a Redtail Hawk's nest with one egg. Hesitating to think that one of the few Hawks to be found here was that kind of a slacker we left the nest for four days and returned to find the same egg which by this time had attained the condition aptly described by our English friends as "hard sat." Just to see what could be done we stirred things up, got out what little we could of feathers and juice, filled up the egg with a strong dose of soda, (common cooking salaratus) water and after several days of various shakings, blowings and filling had a perfectly clean egg with a very neat hole. True some carping critic will say that it was a lot of valuable time to spend on an egg that is worth approximately one dime but think of the triumph of showing the superiority of mind over mere matter and besides there is no telling but what we might run across some 'camouflage' "Harpy Eagle" or some "Passenger Pigeon" still nesting in our hayloft with incubation far advanced and then how valuable the effort.

Another suggestion made in an issue a few months ago, which re-

ceived a partial indorsement from ye editor to the effect that it was a desirable improvement to a data to write one's name on the back when disposing of the set recalls the time many wears ago when this little idea became a special fad. In fact most collectors possessed themselves of rubber stamps, some of them of ornate design, and it was no novelty to receive a data the back of which was completely covered with these "indorsements." Then somebody got to thinking, a pernicious habit never to be indulged in when not absolutely impossible to avoid and he saw that a really superior set would not be likely to pass through so many hands, that if it was handsome, etc., some of the owners would salt it away for keeps instead of wishing it onto somebody else and they also saw that, the more the indorsements the more the inferiority and another well meant fad died a borning.

Now why not cut out these new ideas? Oology is getting a fairly old science as many of us can personally testify and why not let it go the way the old masters invented it?

A. E. Price.

NOTES OF TWO SONG SPARROWS' NESTS

On June 7, 1910, at Valley Falls, Montgomery County, Pa., I found a Song Sparrow's nest containing four eggs, by flushing the female off from beneath my feet. The eggs were about one-third incubated but what was the most remarkable thing about them was that the embryo were dead and decomposition had begun. It would be interesting to know how long the female had sat on these worthless eggs.

On May 21, 1911, at Jordantown, Camden County, N. J., I found a song sparrow's nest containing four addled eggs. It was placed near the top of a

low bank of a creek which had been burnt over but a week before, and all the foliage was destroyed and the nest scorched by the flame. The female was flushed from this nest. The fire probably addled the eggs but it is remarkable that it didn't burn the nest or drive away the bird.

Richard F. Miller.

LEW WALLACE'S STORY

General Lew Wallace yesterday related an incident which shows to a remarkable extent the wonderful sagacity and memory of blackbirds.

"At my home over in Crawfordsville, Indiana," said the General, "we have a large number of tall trees on the lawn, and in course of time these trees become the roosting place at certain times of the year for hundreds of thousands of blackbirds. They came in great black clouds, and in spite of all that I could do they refused to leave. Of course, they were a great nuisance, and I was in despair as to some means of getting clear of them. I stood for two days with my gun firing into them of an evening killing hundreds of them, but the rest did not seem to be sufficiently struck by fear or grief to want to part company with me and my hospitality. I then devised a new scheme.

"Procuring a number of Roman candles one evening, I lighted them one by one after dark, when the boughs of the tree bent low with the weight of the croaking birds, and I poured the candles into the tops of the trees at a great rate. The sudden innovation startled the birds as nothing had ever done before, and they became panic stricken. That night I was free of them.

"The next evening, however, the habit of returning there to roost was stronger than fear, and they began coming in by thousands, as the even-

ing approached. After dark I began with another volley of candles, and the birds began to realize that there was a determined bombardment in progress. They fled parcipitately, and the third evening only a few returned. A few last shots put them to flight, and I was troubled no more.

But what do you think those birds did? My dividing fence runs between the trees on my property and the trees on the property of my neighbor, which are equally high and equally suitable for a home for the blackbirds. When the birds were driven from my lots they flew over across the dividing fence to the trees of my neighbor and settled. There was no bombardment over there, and they have stayed there ever since.

"This was a long time ago, but never since the last Roman candle was fired into them has one of those birds settled on one of my trees. They are "tabooed" as effectually as though they were on fire. The great clouds of birds each morning and evening fly directly over my trees going and coming, but not a bird settles upon a tree that is on my side of the dividing fence.

"Another strange thing is that if any one of an evening stands in my lawn and makes a slight noise, as slapping his hands, there will be the wildest commotion among the birds in the neighboring trees. They become restless and almost panic stricken. If, however, the same person crosses the fence and stands directly under them and makes twice as much noise they pay no attention whatever to him. He can even shoot up into them without driving them from their perches.

"I have wondered several times just what impression these birds have of me and my property that they have so decidedly given me the cold shoulder. They know every tree that is on

my lawn, and will settle within a few feet of the dividing line. Of course, I have not bothered them over there, as they were not my guests."

N. Y. Press, Dec. 26, 1895.

COLLECTING WHIPPOORWILL'S EGGS.

By S. S. Dickey, Washington, Pa.

While I was quite a youngster a farmer who lived a few miles south of town, used to bring in sets of whip-poorwills' eggs to my friend, Mr. J. Warren Jacobs. The sight of these attractive specimens made a lasting impression and ever after gave me an intense desire to find a nest (if nest it could be called) of this peculiar bird.

Mr. Jacobs and I were often in the woods searching for oological treasures, but it had not been my good fortune to be with my friend when he had collected the eggs of the whip-poorwill.

One early June Sunday, Wiley Rhoades, a boy who lived near our house, came to the door and said he had found and taken the eggs of a whip-poorwill. He had gone out for a tramp in Unk's hollow, a deep wooded ravine a mile west of town, and in walking on a leaf covered flat had flushed the bird from her treasures.

I at once wanted to see the eggs, so we went to his home as fast as we could, where he exhibited the two beauties. But they were already nearly ruined by pin holes in their ends. Seeing my interest in them the boy gave me these eggs and I placed them in the small collection which was kept in an old spool case. Here they filled a vacancy for several years, and were much prized specimens.

Season after season I searched through most of our larger woodlands, but seldom saw a whip-poorwill, and never found a nest of the seclusive

bird. Finally, one late May day, while hunting for nests of Kentucky warbler, I chanced to visit a leafy flat that lay in a wooded ravine. Never a thought of the whippoorwill entered my mind, but what should flop up in front of me but this very elusive bird. And there in a little shallow depression lay two white eggs that rolled about slightly as the mother hurriedly left them. These specimens were soon carefully packed away in the collecting box, and I went happily tramping home to prepare and place them in the tray where the pin-hole specimens had been so long.

However, the eggs were much incubated and difficult to save. After hours of tedious manipulation of the tools the contents were removed and the set placed away to dry.

Several seasons later, while two chums and I were out on a wooded hill a half mile from our house, we scared a whippoorwill from its resting place on an old decaying log. The time was early April and our enthusiasm for nests and eggs was pitched to a soaring height. As the season advanced we frequently heard these birds calling from the woods nearby. One evening we walked at dusk on a country road that led along a lofty ridge to the north. A whippoorwill's notes came softly from a small quadrangular strip of timber on a low ridge to the west. We discussed the incident and agreed that there must be a nest of the bird in that vicinity.

Therefore, on May 20, we set forth to make an extensive search for the eggs. Much of this wood was grown up in low saplings and second growth oaks among which were strewn an abundance of weeds and may-apple stalks. Here and there lay flat stretches of leaf-covered areas. Several such places were examined with out result, but upon searching over

one of the leafy spaces that lay at the northeast corner of the tract we came very close to a darkish body which fluttered and tumbled away at our approach. And there lay a single white egg of the whippoorwill.

Three days following this discovery we came again to see what the bird had added to her housekeeping equipment. She sat close as we entered the thicket, and only when I had come within about three yards of her did she flop away from her eggs. These specimens were lightly marked with shades of reddish-brown and lavender. One had on it a dark spot which was quite conspicuous in contrast to the several lighter markings. These eggs were neatly blown and added to the little series.

May 22, 1914, I was in the country with two boys, who often accompanied me on nature-study trips, and was making a special effort to discover the nest of a pair of golden-winged warblers which frequently sang nearby. We had reached the border of an extensive mixed woods which grew on the point of a ridge. While I beat in the weeds with a stick the boys grew tired and went up into the woods, and in hunting over the forest floor of them flushed a whippoorwill from a small open space that was well surrounded by underbrush. "Here's the kind you're looking for" yelled he, and I hurried to the place to find two creamy eggs which lay in a slight depression in the compact floor of leaves. These specimens were larger than those of the preceding clutches and were more typical of the species, being well sprinkled with shades of lavender.

Thus I collected my last set of whippoorwill's eggs.

SOME QUEER THINGS

It is sometime since I have written

anything for the Osprey business! Yes, that everlasting word "business," used as it is to cover the multitude of things of this world, good, bad and indifferent, from going to see your best girl of a Sunday evening, to building a railroad or running a horse race; it is all business for some. Business is the poor excuse I plead for neglecting my hobby, and you my younger friends, one and all will find it easier as years go by, and business cares increase, to refrain from going out into the crisp air of early March to look at the Bubo's nest out of which you took the eggs last season, and you will stay at home with less restlessness of a hot June day, even though you may know the swamp over yonder is full of rare warblers' eggs, simply awaiting some one to take them. Yes, you will do all this and more with the best grace possible if you have a counting room, store or office full of people who desire to see you "on business" and more especially will this be so if the almighty dollar is in sight and the nearer this is, the less will you be inclined to go egging. Maybe then you will do as I do, watch anxiously for the coming of the Osprey and devour with eagerness every page and line, advertisements and all. Learn to regard it as I do, as an old friend. And perhaps you will then feel like catching up a pen and trying to see how some of your own experiences will look in cold type; but I digress, wander, and would be surely lost, were it not for the fact that I had written down the heading for this creed before going any further. And it now stares me in the face to remind me that I intended to tell you something of "some queer things" and not evolve a thesis on "business." You will remember it has been quite the fad in the past for those possessing large collections, to publish lists of them. A very good thing by the way

as it shows who our really great collectors are, and also seems to enlighten us upon what are really the rare eggs, far more than any dealer's price list can do, and also by a comparison of a number of such publications one can gain an accurate knowledge of the **number** of eggs composing a normal set of any particular species.

Now my private collection is not large enough to make much of a show in this sort of a parade, so I propose to say something of some of the "queer things" that have come into my possession during the formation of my small collection.

LARGE SETS

First of large sets I have 766 Blue-bird 1-6 taken by myself years ago out of an apple tree some eight feet up. This is the only set of six that ever came under my observation in our twenty years collecting, though I understand them to be quite common in some parts of the country.

593 1-5 Cardinal. Usually this bird lays but three and I regard this as a very large number to be taken in one set.

511b 1-6 Bronze Grackle. This is the only set of six ever taken out of about 100 sets.

501 1-6, Meadowlark. The only set of 6 I ever took or saw.

507 1-6, Orchard Oriole. The only set of 6 I ever took.

488 3-6 1-7. . Crows are very abundant out in the river bottoms here and as many as twenty nests have been taken in a single day by me, yet the above are the only sets containing over four eggs.

402 1-8, Yellow Bellied Sapsucker. This is a most unusual set as to the number of eggs. I took it from an old willow snag about 20 feet up and all of the eggs were perfectly fresh.

144 1-17, Wood Duck. This is the largest set of Wood Ducks' eggs that

I know of. They were taken by myself from a soft maple tree and I have no doubt but that the bird would have laid more eggs if she had not been disturbed as the eggs were perfectly fresh, cold and the mother bird was not seen near the nest on the day I took her treasures.

339 1-5, Red Shouldered Hawk. A most beautiful set of five heavily marked eggs taken by myself in the river bottoms here.

333 1-6, Cooper's Hawk. I never found as many as six eggs in a Cooper Hawk's nest but this once.

311 1-4, Chachalaca. A friend of mine, Prof A. B. Burrows, who has lived where these birds were exceedingly plentiful tells me that he never saw over three eggs in a nest, but as this set was received from Mr. Thos. H. Jackson I thoroughly believe in its genuineness.

289 1-18, Quail. The largest set I have ever taken.

219 1-11, Florida Gallinule.

211 1-11, American Coot. I presume I have taken a thousand eggs of each the Coot and Gallinule and these two sets are the largest that ever came under my notice.

RUNT EGGS.

637 1-7, Prothonotory. This set is composed of five eggs one of which is a runt sure enough, being less than 1-3 as long and less than 1-3 as wide as either of the others, yet it is as perfectly a marked specimen as one ever sees of the beautiful prothonotorys eggs.

393, Hairy Woodpecker. A runt of considerably less than 1-2 the size of any other egg in the set, collected by myself.

387, Yellow-billed Cuckoo. I have taken one egg of this species that is not as large as the smallest field sparrow's egg in my collection. Put the

two together and see how they correspond in size.

666, American Herring Gull. Those who visited Lattin's & Co's. exhibit at the world's fair at Chicago in 1893 will remember the beautiful series of American Herring Gulls' eggs exhibited in that exhibit, all taken by Mr. Van Winkle, who has taken so very many of these eggs. In one of these sets is a runt egg just about 2-3 the size of an ordinary Ruffed Grouse's egg, perfectly formed and colored, and by the way, this set is the darkest set of the series with one exception, and this runt egg is the darkest one of the set. I now own this entire series.

ODD COLORATIONS.

A. O. U. No.

725 1-4. Pure white.

705 1-5. One pure white egg in the set.

687 1-4. Two wholly unmarked eggs in the set.

637 1-5. Pure white.

637 1-6. Two very dark, two normal and two unmarked.

637 1-6. Three very dark, and three very light covered with lavender markings.

637 1-7. One almost entirely unmarked.

637 1-7. One almost pure reddish rusty color.

593 1-3. One unmarked, one very slightly spotted and one normal.

417 1-2. One unmarked and one with only three large blotches on.

337 1-2. One entirely unmarked egg.

51a 1-3. One entirely unmarked egg and one very slightly marked and one wholly unmarked with the exception of one large blotch. This is also one of the sets exhibited at the world's fair and is known as an "Albino" set.

74 1-3. Two unmarked eggs and one very slightly marked.

74 1-3. Darker than the average set of Black Tern's eggs.

Prothonotary Warbler, 1-1 and Blue Bird 1-1.

ODD MIXTURES.

Robin 1-3 and Turtle Dove 1-1.

Summer Yellowhead 1-1 and Wilson's Thrush 1-1.

THE COW BIRD.

595 1-1 and Hooded Warbler 1-3.

595 1-1 and Yellow Breasted Chat 1-4.

595 1-1 and Maryland Yellowthroat 1-4.

595 1-1 and Mourning Warbler 1-3.

595 1-2 and Kentucky Warbler 1-1.

595 1-1 and Louisiana Waterthrush 1-6.

595 1-1 and Prothonotary Warbler 1-6.

595 1-2 and Prothonotary Warbler 1-4.

495 1-3 and Prothonotary Warbler 1-2.

495 1-1 and Warbling Vireo 1-3.

495 1-2 and Warbling Vireo 1-2.

495 1-2 and Red eyed Vireo 1-3 .

495 1-1 and Indigo Bunting 1-2.

495 1-2 and Song Sparrow 1-4.

495 1-1 and Song Sparrow 1-4.

495 1-1 and Field Sparrow 1-2.

495 1-1 and Chipping Sparrow 1-3.

495 1-1 and White Crowned Sparrow 1-4.

495 1-1 and Purple Grackle 1-5.

495 1-1 and Prairie Horned Lark 1-2.

495 1-2 and Bronzed Grackle 1-4.

All of these "odd mixtures," and Cowbirds except the Hooded Warbler, Mourning Warblers and Louisiana Waterthrush, were taken by myself. The Turtle Dove's egg was found in a Robin's nest, and the Wilson's Thrush's egg in the Summer Yellow bird's nest in a small bush about two feet above the ground and a way deep in the swamps out of reach of the small boy and surely was left there by Mrs. Thrush herself.

These scientific facts are recorded

not out of a spirit of mere display or bragadoccio but for comparison with other collections as beyond question all collectors sometimes find "queer things."

R. M. Barnes.

The foregoing was prepared by the editor to be sent to the Osprey many years before the editor had any idea or notion that he would ever own and publish that magazine. It recently came to light and we thought it worth while giving our readers the benefit of it but we are now able to say that we now know that sets of 6 eggs of Blue Bird are very uncommon. We have now several sets of Pied Cardinal, many sets of 6 Bronze Grackle, Meadowlark, Orchard Oriole, Common Crow (and also 1 set of 9 of these) Copper Hawk and a number of sets of 5 of the Red Shouldered Hawk, besides a very large number of runt eggs of various species and abnormally shaped and colored eggs not shown in the above list, besides our Cowbird's eggs have extended to more than double the number of species above shown.

Editor.

We are in receipt of the announcement of the graduation of Lyle D. Miller, from the Chardon Ohio High School. He is a subscriber and a good friend of the Oologist at E. Claridon, Ohio. We join with our readers in sending him our best wishes.

KILLING OFF THEIR FRIENDS

A fruit grower in Wisconsin recently had the value of owls impressed upon him in such a way as he will never forget. It was a bitter experience for him and a good object lesson not only to orchardists, but to every one who does not recognize the usefulness and importance of their "friends in feathers."

This fruit grower had, by care and painstaking work, succeeded in bringing his apple orchard up to a point where it was capable of yielding a product valued at eight thousand dollars a year, only to have the trees girdled by mice and practically destroyed in one winter. Nailed up on the orchard's barn door was the carcass of an owl which he had shot and put up as a warning to other owls to keep at a distance. After his orchard was destroyed by mice he applied to the agricultural authorities of his state for a remedy. The expert sent to investigate cut open the stomach of the owl's carcass nailed to the barn door, and, to the astonishment of the farmer, showed him the remains of nine field mice, which the owl had destroyed. This orchardist, by destroying owls and such like birds which prey upon mice, had made it easy for the mice to multiply and destroy his trees.—The Classmate. W. A. Strong, San Jose, Cal.

A FRIEND TO BIRDS

In Colorado Springs there lives a man, Dr. W. W. Arnold, who acts as medical missionary to all the birds in that section. He has a hospital where injured birds are given skilled medical care. There is another building on his grounds which is known as the bird orphanage, and here young birds, bereft of their parents, are cared for and protected until they are large enough to take care of themselves. It is said there are always fascinating cases to be studied in both hospital and orphanage.—The Classmate. W. A. Strong, San Jose, Cal.

With this issue of the Oologist we inaugurate a slight change in the make-up of the publication which we hope will meet with the approval of our friends. It has been the intention

of the present management of the Oologist for a long time to re-arrange the make-up of the magazine but owing to various unforeseen matters which have intervened we have been unable to do so and even the present arrangement is not what we ultimately intend, though it is an approach in that direction.

Editor.

ANT EATS YOUNG ROBINS

On May 26, 1904, at Wissinoming, Pa., I found a robin's nest containing four eggs, situated on a girder under a large wood encased water main in a ravine. When I next visited the nest, in June 3, I found in it four half dead nestlings several days old. They were literally being eaten alive by large black ants. The nest was deserted, the parents undoubtedly had been shot, so I mercifully killed the young birds. They had been more or less chewed by the ants.

Richard F. Miller.

P. M. Silloway is engaged in three months field work on the birds of the Palisades Interstate Park on the Hudson River north of the city of New York for the New York State College of Forestry. They are to be congratulated on securing so competent a field man.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE SET

Edw. R. Ford of Chicago notes the finding of a set of 7 eggs of the Meadow Lark in Worth Township, Cook County, Illinois, about the middle of May. This is an unusually large set.

Mr. L. L. Redick of Newington Center, Connecticut, has recently returned from a two year's absence in Australia and one of the first things he does on returning home is to renew his subscription to the Oologist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A few well-made skins of Ring-necked Pheasant. GEO. F. GUELF, Brockport, N. Y.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly west, south or foreign. KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich

Any one having a good Stereopticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 21-4, 7 1-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.

FOR EXCHANGE—Compound Microscope, Spectroscope, Printing, Eggs in Sets, WANT Eggs, Skins, Natural History Books. Correspondence invited. ERNEST H. SHORT, Rochester, N. Y. Box 173.

FOR SALE—Stevens collecting gun with shells, loading tools, etc. Price \$50.00 W. N. PECK, 19 Elm Pl., Quincy, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—Stevens Rifle, Bird Books, A cabinet containing 200 eggs, Butterflies and Moths. What can you offer? O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Harrington and Richardson 28-gauge, single barrel shot gun and shell, shot, wads, powder and reloading outfit for five dollars. Good for any size birds. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Tex.

WANTED Bird magazines in good condition. Stat: what you have and the price I want some Promethea Cocoons. H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont. Can.

I have 50 lantern slides of ornithological subjects, all from life, many beautifully colored which I will exchange for sets of eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Will exchange Brownie No. 3 folding Camera for A1 sets with data. Cost \$10.00, exchange price \$25.00. Send full list as I want many common sets. O. E. BECKMAN, Wasco, Calif. Kern Co.

EXCHANGE—Modern Indian relics including three (3) fine eagle feather war bonnets. Will exchanged or good sets of eggs. Can use some fairly common varieties. All answered. ROBERT F. BACKUS, Canon City, Colo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Oregon Butterflies. Send for description of my beautiful Butterfly Pictures. FRED J. BAKER 355-2nd St., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Two mounted deer heads on shields. One \$10 and one \$12. These are bargains. Address O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

EXCHANGE—Funston Perfect (animal) Smoker, 20 Onedia Jump Traps (new), eggs in sets. Want eggs in sets and singles. LYLE D. MILLER, E. Claridon, Ohio.

WANTED—Geological specimens of any kind from Western U. S. Can offer many Eastern specimens. Will also purchase if desirable. Want live pupae from Western U. S. Correspondence solicited with geologists, entomologist and oologists. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.

FOR SALE—Live pupae of moths and butterflies. Price-list on application, for delivery November 1, 1918. Also entomological supplies of all kinds. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. THEODORE R. GREER, Alledo, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—Large showy India moths. Atacus Atlas, Antheraea Pernyi, Actias selene, Caligula cachara. (Selene lynx Hybrid) Also many natives. Want A No. 1 set of 288, 364. A. J. POTTER, East Killingly, Conn.

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. EMERSON STONER, Benicia, Calif.

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.

The Oologist is the best medium of exchange for Oologists Ornithologists etc., in the entire U. S.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls", Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis", "Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman, Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastn N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

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**A Magazine of Western
Ornithology**

Published Bi-monthly by the

Cooper Ornithological Club of California

Edited by J. Grinnell and Harry S. Swarth

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THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS
TAXIDERM Y

VOL. XXXV. No. 8.

ALBION, N. Y., AUG. 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 373



Smithsonian Institute
AUG 13 1918
National

Bald Eagle's nest in dead pine, 95 ft. up.

—Photo by H. H. Bailey.

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

Send me the list of A 1 Bird Skins that you have to dispose of by exchange or otherwise. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of All North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Skin or mounted specimen of the Passenger Pigeon. (315) WINCHESTER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Winchester, N. H.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

PASSENGER PIGEON, given for extra good AUTOMATIC SHOT GUN, Affidavit and data furnished. In good condition. RARE. JAMES SINCLAIR, Entomologist, Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermists, 1818 Bleecker, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I will print you 500 bird skin labels for \$1.00 on nice white stock. Send for sample. EDWARD S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Large well-mounted Golden Eagle and American Bittern. I am interested in all Natural History specimens. Write. WALTER STUCK, Jonesboro, Ark.

I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gage Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEMBREE, Roswell, Ga.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

WANTED—First Class complete sets and sets with nests in any quantity with full data. Send lists in full. DR. CLECKLEY'S MUSEUM, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—I wish to exchange 3 Red Bird Eggs, 3 Yellow Hammer's 4 Blue Bird, 1 Cheewee, 3 Cat Bird, 1 Cracked Grass Sparrow. HAMILTON STEPHENS, 35 Clebuene Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Hawk's and Warbler's in first-class sets with data. KARL A. PEMBER, Woodstock, Vermont.

PERSONAL—Wanted: Correspondence with active Ornithologist near Seattle, Wash., with view to collecting next summer. H. S. LADD, 4354 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—456 $\frac{1}{2}$, 498 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1-3, 593 2-3, 597 2-3, 613 $\frac{1}{2}$, 614 $\frac{1}{2}$, 652 n-4, $\frac{1}{2}$, 681 1-5 1-4 n-4, 704 $\frac{1}{2}$, 705 $\frac{1}{2}$, 735 1-6, 756 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3-3, 755 $\frac{1}{2}$, 761 2-4, 2-3. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CARRIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

I have sets of the following to dispose of: A. O. U. 1. 31a, 44, 47, 184, 191, 197, 210, 212, 226, 289, 289b, 325, 326, 331, 333, 335, 337a, 339, 360, 360a, 365, 373, 385, 390, 394c, 409, 517, 674, 681, 684, 735, 736a, many others. RAMON GRAHAM, 401 W. Leuda St., Ft. Worth Texas.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

Hand Egg Blower for blowing all fresh and incubated eggs. Save your breath. Beats water blower. Used also for rinsing eggs after blowing. Full directions sent pre-paid for \$1.00. DR. M. C. CLECKLEY, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

GOING "OVER THERE"? Sell me your collection of eggs. Send lists, lowest cash prices. DR. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

EGGS—Continued

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Auklets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of eggs from original collector. Oregon, Green and Beldings Jay, Prairie and Ahornado Falcons. I have many Bird magazines for exchange or sale. Want Bird Lore Vol. VII No. 1. C. M. CASE, 306 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Oologists Tools and Supplies, Bird Books and magazines. BENJAMIN HOAG, Garfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221-17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following sea birds eggs from all parts of the world 7-11-12-13-15-20-21-25-27-28-31-31a-32-34-35-36-37-38-40-42-44-53-57-59-62-67-75-79-81-82-83-85-90-93-96-103-105-104-106-107-108-108.1-114-114.1-115-115.1-116-117-118-125-128 and many others. I have the largest stock of Sea Birds Eggs in North America, send for full list. W. RAINE, 50 Waverly Rd. Kew Beach Toronto, Canada.

WANTED First Class, complete sets, all species of Eagles, Kites, Falcons, Loons, Tropic birds, Hawks, Owls, Vultures, Waders, Warblers, Finches. Send lists in full with terms. Dr. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

FOR SALE—A fine white oak cabinet suitable for birds, nests, eggs, or other natural history specimens. Contains 20 adjustable drawers. Details upon request. S. S. DICK-EY, 212 East Maiden St., Washington, Pa.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 559, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

Mounted Birds to exchange for eggs in full sets. J. C. HALL, 1420 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, O.

WANTED—Set of all kinds, common and rare, containing one or more eggs of any kind of Cowbird. Good sets offered in exchange. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—One set of eggs of each of the following birds, together with original nest: Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bunting, Gold Finch, KARL W. KAHMANN, Taxidermist, Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

A collection of Birds Eggs carefully prepared, correctly named and nicely arranged. Is a beautiful sight and of Educational value.

WANTED—To correspond with some eastern collector with a view to exchanging eggs, now and next spring. BILL GRIFEE, Norton, Kan.

WANTED—A-1 sets of all birds, also sets with Cowbird eggs. Must have full data. Can exchange A-1 shells or cash. Write what you have, stating value. HARRY L. SEMLER, City Carrier No. 3, Lexington, Mo.

CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED WITH COLLECTORS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING WANTS: — 283a-294-300a-300b-311-332-336-337-337b-373e-377-414-420-467-483-501a-501b-501c-507-509-511a-513a-602-619-627a-628-630-633.1-648-671-687.

Rev. H. E. WHEELER, Conway, Ark,

A FEW BOOKS for exchange; send for list. Can use bird skins, books, magazines, etc. WHEELER McMILLEN, Ada, Ohio.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED — Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index; New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist, many Nos. of Bird Lore. Museum, a few copies of Osprey. JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE - Bird Lore, five volumes. year 1913-1917, one dollar per volume, carriage extra H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, P. Quebec.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. E. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard, RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1. Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Vols 4-5-6-7 of Exploration and Surveys for the Pacific Railroad, 1853-1856. The books are bound and in good condition. What am I offered. GEO. E. OSTERHOUT, Windsor, Colorado.

FOR EXCHANGE—Books galore. Voltaire, 43 vols., H. H. Bancroft, 39 vols., histories, fiction, scientific books on fishes, mammals, shells, Geology, Palaeontology, Archaeology, etc. Texas mussel shells, correctly named, reptiles and amphibians in formalin, some Ornithological material. All to exchange for good Foreign and United States stamps. Can use some cheap U. S. stamps by hundred and thousand, 1861-3c, 1870-2c, 3c, etc. JOHN K. STRECKER, 328 North 11th Street, Waco, Texas. 8-2t

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull, Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

'SMOOR

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 75c. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity" by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

WANTED—To purchase copy of Dawson's "Birds of Ohio". J. R. PEMBERTON, 802 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Vols. 6, 7 and 8 of Ornithologist and Oologist; Vols. 1 to 5 of its predecessor the Oologist of Utica, N. Y., pages 177-187 (index) of vol 4 of Osprey; wants many, send list and get mine. T. J. FITZPATRICK, Bethany, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—Vol. V of Ridgeway's Birds of North and Middle America. In paper in perfect condition. Wanted either Vol. I, II or III of the above series. W. C. HANNA 1000 Pennsylvania, Ave., Colton, Calif.

FOR SALE—Bird Lore, Vols. 1 to 12, inclusive, complete with indexes, in original covers, \$35.00. Also odd numbers of Bird Lore. John's British Birds in Their Haunts, 16 colored plates, 190 illustrations, 626 pages, 1918. New Brass-mounted Telescope, 1 3/8 inches objective, magnifies 18 diameters. Just the thing for water birds. THOS. L. MCCONNELL, 1813 Huey St., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED—Journal Maine Ornithological Society, Vol. IV, No. 1; Oologist, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1-2-4; Various numbers of Condor, Ornithologist and Oologist. Have many duplicates. H. H. JOHNSON, Pittsfield, Maine.

WANTED—Oologist of Utica, N. Y., Vols. 1-5; Ornithologist and Oologist Vol. 6, numbers 8, 10, 11, index and title page; Vol. 7, index and title page; Vol. 8, numbers 4, 11, 12, index and title page. Nidologist, Vol. 1, numbers 1 and 2. Osprey, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 4 and 6; and other discontinued ornithological magazines. Will pay reasonable prices.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ornithologist and Oologist volumes 15 and 16 complete, and several numbers of Volumes 9-14.

Bird Lore Vol. 1, numbers 1, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, numbers 1, 4 and 6; Vol. 3, numbers 5 and 6; Vol. 4, numbers 1, 2 and 6; Vol. 5, number 5; Vol. 6, number 6; Vol. 7, number 2; Volumes 13 and 16 complete.

Osprey Vol 2, numbers 1, 3, 6 and 7; Vol. 3, number 1.

Bendire's Life Histories, Vol. 1; Nelson's Natural History Collections Made in Alaska; Turner's Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska; Forbush's Useful Birds and their Protection. R. W. WILLIAMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXXV. No. 8

ALBION, N. Y., AUG. 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 373

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 372 your subscription expires with this issue. 355 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



Young Great Blue Heron, caught by an oyster, James River, Va., 1916.

—Photo by Dr. B. R. Bayles.

"The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in Virginia."

February and March are the Eagle months in Virginia and possibly Oologist readers may be interested in three photographs, showing type locations of nests in this state. Figure one shows a two year old nest in a dead chestnut tree. Most of the chestnut trees in Tidewater, Virginia, have been killed by the dreaded chestnut blight, and nests located thus are an exception. Figure two shows a four year old nest in a live pine tree. To reach it and nest number three, the writer had to wade in water almost over his hip boots, besides marsh grass waist high. Nest number three is the prize, its age unknown though old enough to have killed the pine in which it was located. Years ago such a dead tree had no terrors for me, but I find that with passing years and a growing family of kids to support, that I don't take the chances I used to. The tree trunk will not support the climbing irons when stuck into it, though the heart is solid light wood and the severe storms each year fail to blow it down, although it is top-heavy.

The nest is over seven foot tall, and four and a half feet broad, and will, I judge, weigh three quarters of a ton. I now pass this tree by, but still admire its beauty and the owners of the nest.

Eagles' nests are located far apart, and if one gets to three or four in a day's time, it is doing well.

Sometimes, after being robbed, the eagles will lay in the same nest within three weeks, but generally they build a new one, if no other old nest is available, in which case it takes about four weeks to build and lay. I have found it a rule, that they will invariably lay a second time after being robbed, unless the young of ten

days or two weeks of age, or over, are taken, in which case, they do not lay again until the following year.

It is useless to climb to a nest, unless the bird is seen to come off and one soon learns to judge by her actions whether the nest is empty or contains only one egg or a full set.

The largest and tallest trees are selected and after seeing the locations of Golden Eagle nests on the west coast, I am of the opinion that Golden Eagles' eggs are easier to secure than those of the Bald Eagle.

Old birds lay as much as a month earlier than young birds, for I have taken fresh eggs from an old nest of young birds and young from the nest of old birds on the same day and in the same territory.

A few more years and I will have to pass up these big trees and stop exchanging Bald Eagle eggs, unless one of my boys should care to follow in his father's foot steps.

Harold H. Bailey,
Newport News, Va.

Feb. 10, 1918.

BACHELOR BIRDS

During the last half of May and all of June 1915, there was a bird that flew from one part of the village to another all the time uttering a loud cry of "Here, Hree;" until even those who do not ordinarily notice the birds had to take notice, and began to make inquiries as to what the bird was. It was so shy that it was difficult to get a good view of it as it would give its call of "Here, Here" and go to another tree. I finally made out that it was a male Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus Galbula*, and without a mate. During July he began to acquire the plumage of the adult male and either became silent or more probably learned the usual oriole song. This was in North Loop, Nebraska. This year during the



Bald Eagle's Nest in live pine tree, 90 ft. up.

—Photo by H. H. Bailey.

same months I made a similar observation of another bachelor Oriole here in Milton Junction, Wisconsin. The song was more nearly normal yet was peculiar enough to enable one to follow the wanderings of the bird about the village. I suspect there would be chance for similar observations if there were some peculiarity to enable one to identify individual birds.

In June 1898, I took a set of three of the Orchard Oriole, *Icturis Spurius* in southern Dane County, Wis., where the male parent was in the immature plumage. I have the male and the set of eggs in my collection at present.

Dr. G. M. Burdick,
Milton Jct., Wis.

American Dipper On Vancouver Isle.

Goldstream, situated a few miles from Victoria, is one of the beauty spots of Vancouver Isle. A mountain stream flows through the forest, and winds its way through miniature Canons, with many water-falls, the banks of these Canons are clothed with heavy green moss and maiden hair ferns. In many places the sun never penetrates, one pool especially dark and although a foot bridge spans this pool, where many people pass daily, and it being a favorite spot for boys to fish, a pair of Dipper have for many years made this spot their nesting place. The pool is small but deep, and has had its tragedies, for two lads have been drowned there. Three pairs of Dipper nest along this stream within a short distance of each other, and many a happy hour I have spent, watching these fascinating birds, building their nests and also feeding their young. The nests, as most of us know, are large domes of green moss taken from the moss grown banks, the entrance being in front, for a lining dead leaves and

leaf stems are collected from the bed of the stream. The nest illustrated measured 31 inch cir. over nest and 8 inch high; the five eggs are a porcelain white and are covered with a thin slime. These birds are not easily frightened and if care be taken it is a simple matter to approach within a few yards and watch the nest being completed. I have read, that in order to keep their nests green, the birds plunge into the stream, then fly on to the top of nest and shakes the water off their bodies, but I have never seen this done for when the bird enters the water whether he swims on the surface or runs along underneath. When he emerges he is as dry as he was before he went in. Neither have I ever seen a bird on the top of the nest after completion. These birds do not dive gracefully, but either walk or drop in feet foremost and angry waters makes no matter for them. As their homes are nearly always in a very damp spot, sometimes so close to the water fall that they are kept wet by the spray, there is no need for birds to bother, for their nests will keep green for months without their help. When under water a silvery veil closes over the eye and by careful watching, this can be seen the instant the bird emerges. If the nest is built on a flat slab it is fastened in no way, and can be lifted off in the same manner as one would take a large dish from a kitchen shelf; the color of the moss always is the same as the surrounding vegetation, and if the nests are carefully placed are hard to locate for the female is a close sitter, and the male seldom visits her, although he is close at hand. The different nesting sites that I have seen are close to, and once behind water-fall. In crevice or on slab, not far away, on a big boulder in the bed of stream in upturned root by



Bald Eagle's Nest in dead chestnut tree on hillside, 80 ft. up.

—Photo by H. H. Bailey.

side of stream. In caved in gravel, gravel bank by stream, and in a bunch of dried fern leaves hanging over falls. Early nesting commences here early in March, fresh eggs about April 6th, but the most likely time for full sets is May the 1st to 10th.

Walter F. Burton.
Victoria, B. C.

Through the inadvertency the half tone accompanying this article was published in the July 1918 Oologist.—Ed.

TO MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW OOLOGISTS:

It is with deep regret that I announce to my friends that I have practically disbanded my collection. Though having two years grace before being drafted I have joined Uncle Sam's forces and am now stationed at Camp McArthur, Texas. Of course I could not leave my collection to the mercy of thieves and bugs so I have donated the larger portion (all specimens that I have obtained through exchange or purchase) to Baylor University Museum, the remainder, (my personally collected specimens) are now packed away in this institution's storage rooms where it will be taken care of until I am discharged from the army.

I want to thank you one and all for your kindness and also the Oologist for its great help in compiling my collection, for although it no longer is mine, personally it is still my pride and it is where it will be of more use scientifically that it was formerly.

If I owe any one an exchange that I have forgotten I will thank you to kindly advise and I will send it to my friend and have him send you specimens from my personal collection if possible. My hope is that the day will not be far off when I will be able to write an announcement in this paper

that I am prepared to again take up my collection.

With the best of luck and regards to all of you, I am,

Your friend and fellow oologist,
Leverette Fitzpatrick.

My address is now: Pvt. Archie L. Fitzpatrick, Camp Quartermasters Office, Finance Branch, Camp McArthur, Texas.

From a Soldier

I have failed to keep up with my old friends that I used to exchange with owing to the fact that I have been in uniform nearly two years now. I served on the Mexican Border and now I am after the Kaiser. I am in the Machine Gun Battalion and I think that our new weapon can out-class anything that the "Hun" ever had and from what I have been hearing from my friend and school chum, Lieut. Chas. R. McLendon, who is a subscriber and writes once in a while for the Oologist, he has been giving the "Hun" more than they wanted with their little Rapid Firers.

Lieut. McLendon says that bird life is no where to be seen in the trench zone but that back of the lines there is plenty of bird life and that he is planning to take a few sets for "keep sakes." He stated in a letter I received from him, that he took a chance on a Hun plugging him in the head to watch a Lark of some kind sit on barb wire entanglements and sing as if the world were free from harm. He pictured in a few words a very beautiful description of the scene, which I won't attempt, but will leave it up to the reader.

I have often sat and watched the Hawk, Eagle, Vulture, etc., soaring through the air and wondered how it felt to be a bird and sail through the clear blue sky, and my dream came true not long after I had been assigned to duty with my Battalion. I was one

of ten officers that were assigned to take a course in aviation so that if any time we should desire to know what the Huns were doing that the General could send one of his own officers up to look over the situation. I have now been in the air service for several months and I don't think that a single bird I ever saw could do more stunts than I could in the air except two—the Sparrow Hawk and the Gull—they can stand still in the air and we can't. But I never did see one that could turn flipp loop-fly upside down or spin. But we all have to admit that when the bird goes up he is sure of coming down safely (unless some gunner gets him) and that is more than the best aviator can say. But nevertheless there is no sport that can come up to the flying game. Some day I hope to fly over the city of Berlin and leave my data right on the roof of the Kaiser's house. Also I would like a set of eggs that were collected in Berlin, personally, and right on the Kaiser's lawn (if our bombs leave any).

Geo. E. Maxon, Lieut.,

344th Machine Gun Battalion,
Camp Travis (San Antonio) Tex.

If this finds a place in your little magazine I would like to hear from any of the members that are in the service and where they are.

Illinois Audubon Bulletin, Spring and Summer 1918.

This issue is especially interesting in many respects and more than usually in illustrations. It contains much relating to forest preserves to be used as bird sanctuaries, an article on "My Winter Guests" by Mrs. Robert Ridgely of Olney, Ill., a resume of the 1918 invasion of Illinois by the Snowy Owl by Ruthford Dean, an article on the rare birds of the Chicago region by Prof. G. W. Eifreig and much other

interesting matter.

It is accompanied by a bulletin of the Maywood bird club on the subject of the effect of cats upon the birds, the figures of which are perfectly startling.

It is stated that there are approximately 25,000,000 cats in the United States. That these cats destroy over 202,000,000 birds annually that these birds have an actual money value of \$1.00 each to the farmer. It is to be hoped that every friend of the birds will inaugurate and keep up continuously a warfare of extermination against the useless destroying animal. The cat has no place in our present day world when permitted to run at large.—Editor.

Books Received.

The Great Plains Water Fowl Breeding Grounds and Their Protection, by Harry C. Oberholser. Separate from year book, Dept. of Agriculture, 1917.

This paper of ten pages further emphasizes the great need of adequately protecting the summer home of the wild ducks and geese. It is patent to almost any observer that unless this is done there will soon be no more wild ducks and geese than there are wild pigeons and Dr. Oberholser has gone into the matter thoroughly.

A Study of the Atlantic Oceanities, by Robt. Cushman Murphy, is a separate pp. 117-140 and several illustrations from a Bulletin of American Museum of Natural History Vol. XXXVIII March 1918. In this paper Mr. Murphy discusses this little known family largely as a result of a number of specimens procured by the Brewster Sanford expedition had by Roland H. Beck. A great many interesting facts are disclosed in this analysis.

Cassina.

Cassina for 1917 reaches our desk good as ever—Cassina is always good—in fact, one of the best publications that reaches us. This issue contains a biography of Samuel Wright, one of the bright young Philadelphia oologists who has recently passed away—a splendid article on the Birds of Pocono by John D. Carter—an article on the Evening Grosbeak by Samuel Scoville, Jr., in which the prediction is made that this rare bird may yet be found nesting within collecting distance of Philadelphia, which we believe is well within the possibility—and the issue concludes with a report of the spring migration for 1917 by Whitmer Stone, an abstract of the proceedings of the Delaware Ornithological club for 1917 and a report of members which is about one-tenth as large as it ought to be.

Book Note.

The price of rare bird books seem to be appreciating along with other war necessities. Of course the cause of it is laid at the door of the war.

A copy of the "Nests and Eggs of the Birds of Ohio," by Jones, has recently been sold to a large library at \$300.00, and an elephant folio edition of Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America is now on the market, priced at \$7000.00.

—Editor.

"Odd Findings and Nesting Sites."

On April 16th, 1916 found Ramon Graham and I canoeing up Lake Worth, Ft. Worth Texas, in search of Turkey and Black Vulture's eggs.

Graham being crippled up from a bad fall from out of the second story of a new church building put him on the bum, so he was paddling the canoe along close to the bank, as he could not walk very well, and I was follow-

ing along out on the rocky banks and ledges, keeping a sharp look out for "Buzzard" nests.

We went on this way for about two miles, then when I jumped off of a ledge to one farther down towards the water, I could hear the well known and familiar sound of Mrs. Turkey Vulture fixing to make her slow get away, by coming out of the cave awkwardly and slapping her clumsy wings against the sides of the cave. "So I said to myself out loud I says, says I," back in the cave for a nice set of these now precious eggs.

While preparing to go in, and only wishing that my father had have been a contortionist, I happened to glance down and saw the broken fragments of what was a perfectly good egg at one time. Well I put my body around a little to one side and letting a little day light in, I discovered a nice set of (two?) eggs laying on a well packed down dirty spot on the floor.

Here is the gist of the whole story. Instead of being two (2) eggs in this nest, as I thought there was, there was only one egg and a perfectly round smooth stone, just the size of the egg laying by the egg, which Mrs. Turkey Vulture had been sitting on these (eggs?) for about ten days.

The stone was black and dirty as though it had been rolled from one end of the cave to the other quite a number of times, then put back into place with the egg. The stone was a good deal warmer than the egg. How Mrs. Vulture had the misfortune to lose one of her eggs and adopt the round stone for a substitute, I can not figure it out, as there was no other stones this size laying around in the cave where she could have rolled it from.

I collected the egg and also took the stone along for a curiosity.

Graham has collected a few hundred

sets of Turkey Vultures' eggs, but he says this egg is different from any other he has ever seen. And I think so too, as I have collected a good many of these eggs myself.

Instead of the egg having a white-grayish ground color, it is completely obscure, by having thousands of miniature dark brown specks all over the whole egg, both large and small ends. The egg is longer than the usual size.

PERSONAL

James B. Carter, formerly of Waynesburg, Pa., and one of the leading ornithologists of that vicinity is now located at 400 8th Ave., Greeley, Colo.

Gerald A. Abbott, the well-known oologist, has changed his post office address from Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan, to Birmingham, Michigan.

A card advise us that our old friend, Delos Hatch, is in the hospital at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. We are unadvised as to the cause thereof but it must be something serious and we are very sorry to learn it.

B. S. Bowish writes us that in his article "A Day on Decicheo Island," published in the *Oologist* for 1900 (page 117) the reference there made to the Sooted Tern should be the Noddy Tern.

S. V. Wharram sends us a printed list of 120 migrating birds reported by him to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for the spring of 1918 and in which the comment is made, "The list does not contain any of the earlier residences." He must certainly have been a careful and painstaking observer.

The *Telegraphic News* in the daily press contains this statement.

The Governor of Louisiana has named Walter Guion of Napoleonville to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Broussard in the U. S. Senate.

We do not know but assume that this honor has been bestowed upon some relative of our friend, George Seth Guion of Napoleonville, a staunch friend and supporter of the *Oologist* and an enthusiastic Ornithologist and *Oologist* collector and hence hasten to express to him our congratulations.

A letter from Richard C. Harlow of State College, Pa., advises us that his collection now comprises 802 species, sub-species and geographical races of North American birds eggs, thereby ranking among the greater collections of the country. It is especially large in series of Raptors, and Warblers. It contains the largest number of personally collected species in the country and also the largest number of varieties of native Pennsylvania Warblers personally taken in the state of any collection—26 species.

The present year he has succeeded in finding such rare nests as Wood Duck, Woodcock, Northern Pileated Warbler, Sharp-shinned Broad-wing, Cooper and Sparrow Hawk, also Golden Wing, Hooded, Canadian, Cerulian, Blackburnian, Kentucky and Magnolia Warblers.

Truly a wonderful record for one year!

A DAY AFIELD

On the night of February the nineteenth, I decided to go on a collecting trip for the eggs of the Barred and Great Horned Owls which I knew would be nesting as they are the first birds in the spring that lay, and also one of the hardest to find as they

nest in hollowers of large trees and also in hawks nests. In order that I might get an early start, I went out and spent the night in a small lake house five miles south of town which was owned by my father. The morning of the twentieth was very bright and warm; and having ben awakened early by a "nigger boy who was to act as my guide and show me what he took to be the nests of the "Big Who-o-o Owls.". I was ready to start at five-thirty with an ax, a collecting box, a rope, and a 32 revolver for scaring the owls from their nests.

After walking a few miles and having "tapped many trees, I met an old negro plowing in a field. I stopped and asked him about the owls' nests; he left his plow and mule in the field and showed me to a post oak tree in the woods near by, and told me that a pair of the "Big Owls" had been nesting here for over ten years.

Although the hole pointed out was only eighteen feet from the ground, the tree would have been hard to climb, but there was a small sapling within a few feet, and with that and the help of the rope I was able to climb the tree. When I was within a few fet of the hole an owl flew out just above my head. On looking in the hole I was greatly pleased to see two, almost round, white eggs, and at once I knew them to be those of the Barred Owl. After writing the desired data in my note book, I packed them in my collecting box and lowered them to the ground with a string. After resting a few minutes I was ready for a new start, greatly encouraged by my early success.

After walking for about a mile through a thick wood I was crossing a hill when I saw a Barred Owl sitting in the mouth of a large hollow in a Post oak tree. The owl flushed when I started up the tree and flew

deep into the woods, not being seen again while I was in the vicinity. On climbing up, however, I was disappointed as it was nothing but a hole filled with sticks.

From here I went about a mile and a half to a high sandy hill, where there was once a house, but it had burned during the war, and there was nothing left but a grove of Giant oaks; these trees had some "good looking" holes in them that I wanted to look at. I immediately started "tapping" the trees and had not gone far when on tapping one of the largest trees a Great Horned Owl flew from a hole in the very top. After a rather hard climb of thirty-three feet, I looked in—and there were three large white eggs, the first that I had ever seen of this species.

By this time it had begun to get dark and I started back to camp. On the way, however, I stopped to rest under a large post oak, and more from habit than anything else, tapped the tree. To my great surprise a Barred Owl flew from a hole that I had not seen before. On climbing up I found that the nest contained only one egg and left it, hoping to collect a full set a few days later.

I arrived at camp at seven o'clock; tired, and hungry but well pleased with the day's success.

A. D. M.

Albino Robin

F. A. W. Dean of Alliance, Ohio, reports collecting a nearly white Robin with a spotted breast and white head, the back being black, the wings white. This would make a very nice specimen to mount.

"I wish to say that the March number is the very best Oologist that has been issued.

Horace O. Green.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A few well-made skins of Ring-necked Pheasant. GEO. F. GUELF, Brockport, N. Y.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly beet, south or foreign. KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich

Any one having a good Stereopticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 2 1-4, 7 1-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.

FOR EXCHANGE—Compound Microscope, Spectroscope, Printing, Eggs in Sets, WANT Eggs, Skins, Natural History Books. Correspondence invited. ERNEST H. SHORT, Rochester, N. Y. Box 173.

FOR SALE—Stevens collecting gun with shells, loading tools, etc. Price \$80.00 W. N. PECK, 19 Elm Pl., Quincy, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—Stevens Rifle, Bird Books, A cabinet containing 200 eggs, Butterflies and Moths. What can you offer? O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Harrington and Richardson 28-gauge, single barrel shot gun and shell, shot, wads, powder and reloading outfit for five dollars. Good for any size birds. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Tex.

WANTED—Bird magazines in good condition. State what you have and the price. Also want some Prometha Coccoons. H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont. Can.

I have 50 lantern slides of ornithological subjects, all from life, many beautifully colored which I will exchange for sets of eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Will exchange Brownie No. 3 folding Camera for A1 sets with data. Cost \$10.00, exchange price \$25.00. Send full list as I want many common sets. O. E. BECKMAN, Wasco, Calif. Kern Co.

EXCHANGE—Modern Indian relics, including three (3) fine eagle feather war bonnets. Will exchange for good sets of eggs. Can use some fairly common varieties. All answered. ROBERT F. BACKUS, Canon City, Colo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—Oregon Butterflies. Send for description of my beautiful Butterfly Pictures. FRED J. BAKER 355-2nd St., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Two mounted deer heads on shields. One \$10 and one \$12. These are bargains. Address O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

EXCHANGE—Funston Perfect (animal) Smoker, 20 Onedia Jump Traps (new), eggs in sets. Want eggs in sets and singles. LYLE D. MILLER, E. Claridon, Ohio.

WANTED—Geological specimens of any kind from Western U. S. Can offer many Eastern specimens. Will also purchase if desirable. Want live pupae from Western U. S. Correspondence solicited with geologists, entomologists and oologists. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.

FOR SALE—Live pupae of moths and butterflies. Price-list on application, for delivery November 1, 1918. Also entomological supplies of all kinds. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. THEODORE R. GREER, Aledo, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—Large showy India moths. Atacus Atlas. Antheraea Pernyi. Actias selene. Caligula cachara. (Selene lynx Hybrid) Also many natives. Want A No. 1 set of 288, 364. A. J. POTTER, East Killingly, Conn.

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. EMERSON STONER, Benicia, Calif.

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.

The Oologist is the best medium of exchange for Oologists Ornithologists etc., in the entire U. S.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls", Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis." Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastern N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

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**A Magazine of Western
Ornithology**

Published Bi-monthly by the

Cooper Ornithological Club of California

Edited by J. Grinnell and Harry S. Swarth

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BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS
TAXIDERM Y

VOL. XXXV. No. 9.

ALBION, N. Y., SEPT. 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 374



Black Vulture sunning himself on a cactus near Oxaoxa, Mexico.
—Photo by Geo. E. La Grange.



BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 35 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

Send me the list of A 1 Bird Skins that you have to dispose of by exchange or otherwise. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of All North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Skin or mounted specimen of the Passenger Pigeon. (315) WINCHESTER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Winchester, N. H.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

PASSENGER PIGEON, given for extra good AUTOMATIC SHOT GUN, Affidavit and data furnished. In good condition. RARE. JAMES SINCLAIR, Entomologist, Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN, Taxidermists, 1818 Bleecker, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Large well-mounted Golden Eagle and American Bittern. I am interested in all Natural History specimens. Write. WALTER STUCK, Jonesboro, Ark.

I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gage Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEMBREE, Roswell, Ga.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

WANTED—Hawk's and Warbler's in first-class sets with data. KARL A. PEMBER, Woodstock, Vermont.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CARRIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—30, 70, 74, 77, 125, 132, 191, 194, 201, 202, 208, 225, 263, 273, 316, 326, 327, 331, 339, 343, 364, 365, 368, 375, 412a, 413, 421, 457, 458, 475, 493, (V.S.) 494, 498c, 501b, 505a, 506, 508, 510, 511, 519, 538, 563, 584, 593, 611, 616, 624, 631, 704, 705, 713, 717a, 721a, 725, 755, 756, 758, 761, 766. Also stamp Collection for eggs. T. E. McMULLEN, 433 Bailey St., Camden, N. J.

EXCHANGE—6 1-4, 12 1-1, 65 1-2, 79 1-1, 118 1-3, 77 1-3, 194 2-4 1-5, 202 6-3 5-4, 211 1-7 1-9, 325 1-1, 331 2-4 1-3, 333 2-4, 339 1-2 4-3, 366 1-4, 373 2-3, 390 1-5 1-6, 476 1-4, 481 1-3, 488 2-3 4-4 2-5, 493 1-5, 498 3-3, 501 3-3, 552A 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 2-4, 584 5-3 2-4, 593 2-3, 598 1-3 1-4, 703a, 1-3, 705 3-4, 761 1-4, 316 1-2. Ostrich at \$3.00. ERNEST A. BUTLER, 6314 Opal St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Oologist is certainly a fine magazine."

Paul Harrington.

"Congratulations on the paper issued during the past year."

M. C. Badger.

"Your magazine is improving every month."

Caspar G. Burn.

EGGS—Continued

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Anklets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of eggs from original collector. Oregon, Green and Beldings Jay, Prairie and Ahornado Falcons. I have many Bird magazines for exchange or sale. Want Bird Lore Vol. VII No. 1. C. M. CASE, 306 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Oologists Tools and Supplies, Bird Books and magazines. BENJAMIN HOAG, Garfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221-17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following sea birds eggs from all parts of the world 7-11-12-13-15-20-21-25-27-28 31-31a-32-34-35-36-37-38-40-42-44-53-57-59-62-67-75-79-81-82-83-85-90-93-96-103-105-104-106-107-108-108.1-114-114.1-115-115.1-116-117-118-125-128 and many others. I have the largest stock of Sea Birds Eggs in North America, send for full list. W. RAINE, 50 Waverly Rd. Kew Beach Toronto, Canada.

WANTED First Class, complete sets, all species of Eagles, Kites, Falcons, Loons, Tropic birds, Hawks, Owls, Vultures, Waders, Warblers, Finches. Send lists in full with terms. Dr. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

FOR SALE—A fine white oak cabinet suitable for birds, nests, eggs, or other natural history specimens. Contains 20 adjustable drawers. Details upon request. S. S. DICK-EY, 212 East Maiden St., Washington, Pa.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 559, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

Mounted Birds to exchange for eggs in full sets. J. C. HALL, 1420 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, O.

WANTED—Set of all kinds, common and rare, containing one or more eggs of any kind of Cowbird. Good sets offered in exchange. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—One set of eggs of each of the following birds, together with original nest: Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bunting, Gold Finch. KARL W. KAHMANN, Taxidermist, Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

A collection of Birds Eggs carefully prepared, correctly named and nicely arranged. Is a beautiful sight and of Educational value.

WANTED—To correspond with some eastern collector with a view to exchanging eggs, now and next spring. BILL GRIFEE, Norton, Kan.

WANTED—A-1 sets of all birds, also sets with Cowbird eggs. Must have full data. Can exchange A-1 shells or cash. Write what you have, stating value. HARRY L. SEMLER, City Carrier No. 3, Lexington, Mo.

CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED WITH COLLECTORS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING WANTS: — 293a-294-300a-300b-311-332-336-337-337b-373e-377-414-420-467-483-501a-501b-501c-507-509-511a-513a-602-619-627a-628-630-633.1-648-671-687.

Rev. H. E. WHEELER, Conway, Ark.

A FEW BOOKS for exchange; send for list. Can use bird -kins, books, magazines, etc. WHEELER McMILLEN, Ada, Ohio.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED - Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index; New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist, many Nos. of Bird Lore, Museum, a few copies of Osprey. JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE—Bird Lore, five volumes, year 1913-1917, one dollar per volume, carriage extra H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, P. Quebec.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard, RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Vols 4-5-6-7 of Exploration and Surveys for the Pacific Railroad, 1853-1856. The books are bound and in good condition. What am I offered. GEO. E. OSTERHOUT, Windsor, Colorado.

FOR EXCHANGE—Books galore. Voltaire, 43 vols., H. H. Bancroft, 39 vols., histories, fiction, scientific books on fishes, mammals, shells, Geology, Palaeontology, Archaeology, etc. Texas mussel shells, correctly named, reptiles and amphibians in formalin, some Ornithological material. All to exchange for good Foreign and United States stamps. Can use some cheap U. S. stamps by hundred and thousand, 1861-3c, 1870-2c, 3c, etc. JOHN K. STRECKER, 328 North 11th Street, Waco, Texas. 8-2t

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull. Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

BOOKS.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 25c. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity by Mrs. L. W. Maynard, RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

WANTED—Vols. 6, 7 and 8 of Ornithologist and Oologist; Vols. 1 to 5 of its predecessor the Oologist of Utica, N. Y.; pages 177-187 (index) of vol 4 of Osprey; wants many, send list and get mine. T. J. FITZPATRICK, Bethany, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—Vol. V of Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America. In paper in perfect condition. Wanted either Vol. I, II or III of the above series. W. C. HANNA 1000 Pennsylvania, Ave., Colton, Calif.

FOR SALE:—Bird Lore, Vols. 1 to 12, inclusive, complete with indexes, in original covers, \$35.00. Also odd numbers of Bird Lore. John's British Birds in Their Haunts, 16 colored plates, 190 illustrations, 626 pages, 1918. New Brass-mounted Telescope, 1 3/8 inches objective, magnifies 18 diameters. Just the thing for water birds. THOS. L. MCCONNELL, 1813 Huey St., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED—Journal Maine Ornithological Society, Vol. IV, No. 1; Oologist, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1-2-4; Various numbers of Condor, Ornithologist and Oologist. Have many duplicates. H. H. JOHNSON, Pittsfield, Maine.

BOOKS ABOUT BIRDS—Catalogue Number 5 (48 pages). Ready September 15th. Send your application promptly to JOHN D. SHERMAN, Jr., 24 Claremont Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—Oologist of Utica, N. Y., Vols. 1-5; Ornithologist and Oologist Vol. 6, numbers 8, 10, 11, index and title page; Vol. 7, index and title page; Vol. 8, numbers 4, 11, 12, index and title page. Nidiologist, Vol 1, numbers 1 and 2. Osprey, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 4 and 6; and other discontinued ornithological magazines. Will pay reasonable prices.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ornithologist and Oologist volumes 15 and 16 complete, and several numbers of Volumes 9-14.

Bird Lore Vol 1, numbers 1, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, numbers 1, 4 and 6; Vol. 3, numbers 5 and 6; Vol. 4, numbers 1, 2 and 6; Vol. 5, number 5; Vol. 6, number 6; Vol. 7, number 2; Volumes 13 and 16 complete.

Osprey Vol 2, numbers 1, 3, 6 and 7; Vol. 3, number 1.

Bendire's Life Histories, Vol. 1; Nelson's Natural History Collections Made in Alaska; Turner's Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska; Forbush's Useful Birds and their Protection. R. W. WILLIAMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE OÖLOGIST.

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ALBION, N. Y., SEPT. 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 374

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacom, Ill.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 372 your subscription expires with this issue. 355 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1908, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



Nest and Eggs of Magnolia Warbler.

—Photo by Albert D. McGrew.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey Nesting Dates for 1915.

190. Bittern, Woodbury, N. J., June 5; three nestlings and one rotten egg with dead embryo.
191. Least Bittern, Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., May 20; six fresh eggs.
194. Great Blue Heron, near Woodstown, N. J., April 18; deserted heronry of about thirty nests.
201. Green Heron, Haddonfield, N. J., May 2; two fresh eggs.
202. Black-crowned Night Heron, Peermont, N. J., May 30; four fresh eggs.
208. King Rail, Bridesburg, Pa., June 25; empty nest.
211. Clapper Rail, Stone Harbor, N. J., May 30; ten fresh eggs.
212. Virginia Rail, Bridesburg, Pa., June 7; ten highly incubated eggs.
214. Sora, Bridesburg, Pa., May 24, seven fresh eggs.
216. Black Rail, Stone Harbor, N. J., May 30; completed nest, bird flushed from it.
219. Florida Gallinule, Bridesburg, Pa., May 31; twelve fresh eggs.
263. Spotted Sandpiper, Camden, N. J., May 22; four highly incubated eggs.
273. Killdeer, Camden, N. J., May 22; empty nest, from which a friend took four eggs on the seventeenth.
316. Mourning Dove, Jordantown, N. J., April 24; two eggs two-thirds incubated.
325. Turkey Vulture, near Woodstown, N. J., April 18; completed nesting site.
339. Red-Shouldered Hawk, near Alloway, N. J., April 18; completed nest.
343. Broad-winged Hawk, Haddonfield, N. J., May 15, two fresh eggs.
360. Sparrow Hawk, National Park, N. J., April 25; five fresh eggs.
364. Osprey, Cape May Point, N. J., May 15; three slightly incubated eggs.
373. Screech Owl, Jordantown, N. J., April 24, four highly incubated eggs.
375. Great Horned Owl, near Woodstown, N. J., April 18; nest (a great Blue Heron's) from which a friend collected a set of eggs in February.
387. Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Frankford, Pa. Several nests in which young were raised, after the breeding season was over.
388. Black-billed Cuckoo, Cheltenham, Pa., July 22; one fresh egg.
390. Belted Kingfisher, Fish House, N. J., May 22; seven nestlings several days old.
393. Hairy Woodpecker, Holmesburg, Pa., May 11; young birds heard in an inaccessible nest.
- 394c. Northern Downy Woodpecker, Jordantown, N. J., May 2; five fresh eggs.
406. Red-headed Woodpecker, Frankford, Pa., June 3; new nest stolen by pair of Starlings.
- 412a. Northern Flicker, Frankford, Pa., May 23; eight half incubated eggs.
423. Chimney Swift, near Lenola, N. J., June 20; three fresh eggs.
444. Kingbird, Holmesburg, Pa., June 8, three fresh eggs.
452. Crested Flycatcher, Woodbury, N. J., June 5; nest started, contained a snake skin.
456. Phoebe, Bustleton, Pa., April 30; five slightly incubated eggs.
461. Wood Pewee, Bustleton, June 26; one fresh egg.
465. Acadian Flycatcher, near Fox Chase, Pa., June 14; three fresh eggs.
477. Blue Jay, Jordantown, N. J., May 2; six fresh eggs.
488. Crow, Frankford, Pa., April 20; five fresh eggs.
490. Fish Crow, Cold Spring, N. J., May 15; five slightly incubated eggs.
493. Starling, Fox Chase, Pa., April 22; five fresh eggs.

495. Cowbird, Holmesburg, Pa., May 11; one slightly incubated egg in Song Sparrow's nest of four eggs.

498. Red-winged Blackbird, Camden, N. J., May 22; two fresh eggs.

501. Meadowlark, Frankford, Pa., May 24; six slightly incubated eggs.

507. Baltimore Oriole, Ogontz, Pa., June 2; inaccessible nest; female incubating.

511. Purple Grackle, Harrowgate, Philadelphia, Pa., April 29; five highly incubated eggs.

E. S. English Sparrow, Bridesburg, Pa., May 24; four fresh eggs.

550. Seaside Sparrow, Stone Harbor, N. J., May 30; several completed nests.

560. Chipping Sparrow, near Lenola, N. J., June 11; four highly incubated eggs—one a runt; it was infertile.

563. Field Sparrow, Rio Grande, N. J., May 16; four fresh eggs.

581. Song Sparrow, Frankford, April 30; four fresh eggs.

584. Swamp Sparrow, Bridesburg, Pa., May 20; four slightly incubated eggs.

587. Chewink, Jordantown, N. J., May 23; four fresh eggs.

593. Cardinal, Torresdale, Pa., April 21; three fresh eggs.

595. Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Andalusia, Pa., June 28; two fresh eggs.

598. Indigo Bunting, Bethayres, Pa., June 10; four half incubated eggs.

608. Scarlet Tanager, Jordantown, N. J., June 27; deserted nest.

611. Purple Martin, Holmesburg, and Bustleton, Pa., June, several occupied colonies in bird boxes.

614. Tree Swallow, Peermont, N. J., May 30; five slightly incubated eggs.

616. Bank Swallow, Fish House, N. J., May 22; four fresh eggs.

617. Rough-winged Swallow, Harkers Station, Pa., May 31; five fresh eggs.

619. Cedar Waxwing, Haddon Heights N. J., June 18; five fresh eggs.

624. Red-eyed Vireo, Fox Chase, Pa., June 14; three half incubated eggs; there was also a Cowbird's egg in this nest.

631. White-eyed Vireo, Pensanken, Creek, N. J., May 13; Completed nest subsequently deserted.

636. Black and White Warbler, near Lenola, N. J., July 10; empty nest, foot up in hollow stump foot deep.

639. Worm-eating Warbler, Chestnut Hill, Pa., June 17; four half incubated eggs.

641. Blue-winged Warbler, Gladwyne, Pa., May 29; five fresh eggs.

652. Yellow Warbler, Essington, Pa., May 29; four fresh eggs.

674. Oven bird, Mayville, N. J., May 16; three fresh eggs.

677. Kentucky Warbler, Bustleton, Pa., June 4; four slightly incubated eggs.

681. Maryland Yellowthroat, Bustleton, Pa., June 14; four highly incubated eggs.

683. Yellow-breasted Chat, Bustleton, Pa., May 25; three slightly incubated eggs.

704. Catbird, Fish House, N. J., May 24; four fresh eggs.

705. Brown Thrasher, Highland, Camden, N. J., May 8; five fresh eggs.

718. Carolina Wren, Germantown, Pa., June 17; five fresh eggs.

721. House Wren, Fork's Landing, N. J., May 23; six fresh eggs.

725. Long-billed Marsh Wren, Bridesburg, Pa., June 7; five slightly incubated eggs.

755. Wood Thrush, Jordantown, N. J., May 23; four fresh eggs.

761. Robin, Holmesburg, Pa., April 30; three fresh eggs.

766. Bluebird, near Alloway, N. J., April 18; one fresh egg.

Richard F. Miller,
Phila,

South African Shrikes

(Family Lanidae)

There are 20 varieties in this country, viz:

Shrike, Long-tailed, *Urolesbes Melanolencus*, Dutch, etc., nickname; Fiskal, *Lanius collaris*, Lachsman Jackhanger; Red-backed, *collaris*; Brubree, *Nilaus brubree*; Black-headed Bush, *Telephonus senegalus*, Inquipan in Zululand; Tchagea, *tchagea*; Three streaked, *Australis*; Puff-backed, *Dryoscopus cubla*, Snow-ball Shrike; Greater, *furugincus*; Crimson breasted *Laviciarius Atrococcincus*; Bakbakiri, *Gutturialis*, Kokcvie Bobmakiri; Four colored Bush, *Quadricolor*; Ruddy-breasted, *Rubiginosies*; Olive, *Olivaccus*; Orange breasted, *sulphurcinctus*; Southern Grey-headed, *Malconotus hypopyreus*, Spook Vogel; Zambesi Green, *Nicator gullaris*; Prionops, *Sigmodus retzii*; Tricolor, *prionops talacoma*.

Of the above I have, so far, discovered only 2, viz, the Fiskal and the Bakbakiri.

Fiskal Shrike. *Lanius Collaris* (called by the Dutch and colonials "Jack hangers" in the cape provinces and Lachsman in the Transvaal) is the commonest and most widely distributed variety. It is brownish-black above with a white patch on each wing and is white below. It is very conspicuous during its flight, and has then the appearance of a small Magpie. Length of bird, 8 inches. It builds a nest cup-shaped of reeds, grass, string, etc., which is lined with feathers, and which is generally to be found in small bushes, such as *Rhenostce* or furze. It is never far from the ground, some being within a few inches. The usual clutch is 3, but I found 2 nests with 4 each. The eggs (average size .8 x .5) are of a pale greenish tint marked with pale brown spots with purplish blotches at the larger end.

The bird well fulfills the role of Butcher Bird and the vicinity of the nest is usually a veritable shamble of grasshoppers, lizards, and insects, which are impaled on the long thorns of the Mimosa, or sometimes on a barbed-wire fence (since war began). It has a great liking for *Canaeas* and other small captive birds, and in nearly every instance where a bird is kept as a pet in this country, there is a double cage so as to prevent the Fiskal from perching on the wire and luring the luckless inmate to the edge and then decapitating it through the bars. I read an amusing incident in a Bird Book here which shows the total ignorance of the average South African with regard to bird life. An ornithologist who lived in Bloemfontein was one day asked by a friend to come and shoot a bird that had just killed one of his canaries. On his arrival at his friend's house the latter pointed to a Fiskal which was sitting on the railing and said, "Don't shoot him, he is so tame, those are the brutes," and pointed to a couple of harmless Bulbuls which were hopping about the branches of a tree close by.

BAPBAKIRI SHRIKE: *Laniarius Gutturialis* (called by the Dutch *Kokevic* and by the Colonials *Bobmakiri*) is also a common variety. The name "Kokevie" is supposed to be from its call, though amongst the numerous sounds emitted by this peculiar bird, I have so far failed to detect anything that resembles this. The male is a handsome bird and easily recognizable by its yellow and green plumage, and black chest-band. Its length is 8½ inches. The female is slightly smaller and of duller plumage. The nest is cup-shaped and neatly woven with twigs and grass and lined with smaller twigs and fine grass, the interstices being filled up with mud. Like the

Fiskal it builds low down, generally about a foot from the ground, and prefers a small bush that is detached by a few yards from other bushes. The nest is placed in the very center and it is quite possible to walk round the bush and even look down into it without detecting the presence of a nest, even though the bush may only be two feet high and the same in diameter, so cunningly is it concealed. The clutch is usually 3, though sometimes 4, and the eggs (average size .9 x .7) are of verditer blue mottled with rusty red spots and blotches, distributed fairly even over the whole surface. I sent a list of ducks by this bird, which I see is in the Oologist for October 1917, but this does not anywhere near represent the number heard. On arrival I was so struck with the variety of song and also the clear, sharp, whistling notes that for the first few weeks I used to note down each fresh one as I heard it repeated over and over again, but I soon got tired of this as the song was perpetually changing. My block house on Signal Hill at Cape Town is surrounded with barbed-wire to a depth of about 12 yards and every morning all the year round various birds of this species settle on it and commence, and instead of there being only two birds at a time as I first thought, there are generally 3, viz. two males and one female (sometimes also a Fiskal joins the party, the two male Bakbakiris are the ones who do the singing, each evidently trying to out do the other in the hopes of winning the lady. One male starting its song, and the very instant he finishes the other takes up the reply, each in turn pointing its long beak skyward in a very affected manner, and so they go on, one after the other for two or three minutes, losing no time over it, and making a tremendous but very melodious noise,

then after a short pause, they will all three fly away and alight perhaps 40 or 50 yards distant (followed by the Fiskal if one is present) and commence all over again, sometimes with totally different songs. There are so many birds of this species about that often one can hear four or five duets going on in different places, all within 100 yards of one's position. It is most difficult to get a good look at them, as they all are very shy birds, and if one opens a door, or looks at them through a window, or being outside, lifts a field glass, they are off like lightning.

Mjor R. G. A

O. C. C. Nicolls, Major R. G. A.,

Lion Battery, Cape Town,

S. Africa.

Oscar E. Baynard, who is known and loved by the entire oologist family will hunt birds' eggs and nests in Germany in an American made tank.

He is now in the government training school at Gettysburg, Pa., for training having volunteered as a driver of one of the giant caterpillar tanks and we assume will be in France shortly. We wish him the best of luck and that he may return safely and soundly to furnish our readers with more of his splendid bird notes. We would advise the buzzards having headquarters in the Berlin Rookery to look out for Baynard as he is an absolutely fearless climber, a splendid shot and usually brings back what he goes after.—Editor.

Missouri Game Law Enforcement

During the past two months of February and March it has been my good fortune to spend a great many days on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers near St. Louis. I have discovered two things, first, that the water birds are a great deal more plentiful than I had supposed, and

second, that the game laws (both state and federal) are not enforced as they should be.

The following list of birds were observed:

Pied-billed Grebe; observed not infrequently during the last two weeks in March.

Herring Gull; very common at all times on both Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Franklin's Gull; rather uncommon, however several birds were usually seen each day.

Bonaparte's Gull (?) not positive of identity.

American Merganser; one of the first migrants in February.

Mallards; very common on both rivers.

Black Duck; rather rare.

Gadwell (?) I never positively identified a Gadwell although doubtless many were seen. Almost as common as the Mallard.

Blue-winged Teal; common.

Shoveler; not uncommon during later part of March.

Pintail; common.

Redhead (?) not sure.

Ring-necked Duck; very common.

Canada Goose; not uncommon.

Great Blue Heron; many birds seen on Mississippi River.

Pectoral Sandpiper; common in March.

American Coot; very common.

This list is far from large as it is very hard to identify the birds. No doubt many birds not included in this list were seen but not identified. Then too, the bulk of the migrating birds arrive in April.

The state of Missouri forbids hunting in motor boats yet this practice is carried on to a great extent on both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. It is remarkable to meet a hunter (excluding those who hunt on private

club grounds) who has a license of any description. Most of them buy a license the first year and as they are never called upon to show it they never get another. I have held a collection permit for four years but I have never had occasion to show it although I m often in the field. The Federal Migratory Game Law forbids all spring duck shooting in this state and yet it goes on. I know a great many men who hunt along the river but they are never bothered. Who is to blame?

H. S. Ladd,
St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Hoxie, of Georgia

The following communication was refused space in the Savannah Morning News for what reason we do not know. It is strange that a newspaper would publish misinformation, doubtful information and mistakes and refuse those having knowledge and opportunity to correct it.—Editor.

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to correct a statement made by Mr. W. J. Hoxie in his article published in the Savannah Morning News of May 26th. Mr. Hoxie states that during a recent visit to Free Island he noted several "little bank swallows" nesting in the bluff there. The American Ornithologist Union Check List of North American Birds defines the breeding range of the bank swallows as North America, from the limit of trees in Alaska and northern Ungava south to California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana and Virginia. The birds that Mr. Hoxie noted on Free Island were unquestionably the Rough-winged swallow, a species occurring during the breeding season over almost the entire United States. Such erroneous statements as these, come from one who professes to be a highly trained bird student and ob-

server are very misleading and confusing to the general public, particularly at this time when the Audubon Society and other bird organizations are endeavoring to inculcate in the minds of the young generations some knowledge of our birds and an interest in their study, in which they will find an ever-increasing fascination.

It is not my desire to open up a controversy with Mr. Hoxie. The facts, which he knows as well as I do, preclude the possibility of such. They are these: The bank swallow does not breed on the coast of Georgia, its furthest south breeding grounds on the Atlantic coast being hundreds of miles to the north of Chatham County.

All ornithologists are or should be impressed with the importance of correctly reporting the nesting of birds whose known range during the breed-

ing season is hundreds of miles from the place where they were observed at a time when all birds are occupied with the duties of incubation. Let our bird reports be correct, and should a rare occurrence be noted, such as the above reported instance of the bank swallow breeding in Chatham County, let the report be authenticated with specimens of eggs or young. The interests of science demand this much.

W. J. Erichsen,
2311 Barnard St.,
Savannah, Ga.

Perhaps Mr. Hoxie is imitating our ex-friend Honacker of Spokane, Wash. who was lately fired out of the employ of the museum there as the result of his doings being exposed in *The Oologist*. He commenced by "seeing things" that belonged a thousand miles away.—Editor.



Nest and Eggs of Blue-headed Vireo in Situ.

—Photo by Albert D. McGrew.

Archie Benners.

Archie Benners of Ambler, Pa., a son of Geo. B. Benner's, one of the best known oologists of the old schools was killed while fighting with the American army in France. He was struck in battle by a machine gun bullet and died a few days later in the hospital. Young Benners was a most enthusiastic oologist and with his father's assistance, had built up an especially fine collection. Some years ago he went to the Virginia Military Academy and had been trained into a very able soldier and he was of that class of soldier who are always ready to go into battle.—Ed.

The Audubon Oriole (*Icterus audubonii*)

In any of the analytical keys to North American birds the student will find a most complete description of each species and sub-species, and of both male and female, insofar as measurements, coloration and characteristic peculiarities are concerned, enabling him to readily classify the specimen in hand. But when it comes to a description of the nests and eggs of some few species we find the material lacking largely or of doubtful authenticity, and in some instances the descriptions are entirely wrong. It is my purpose in this article to give my personal experience insofar as collecting the nests and eggs of the Audubon oriole is concerned and to give a correct description of both nests and eggs.

The Audubon oriole is limited in its range in the states to southern Texas. I have found them from the lower Rio Grande to the Nueces river, and it may be found a little further east of this river, but I am inclined to think that it is about the limit. It ranges north as far as San Antonio (H. P. Attdater) and I suppose from what I

know of the country that it may be found in suitable localities anywhere west of San Antonio and south of the Southern Pacific railroad. This bird, like the chestnut-bellied scaled quail, during the past thirty years, extended its range eastward.

This oriole, unlike our other species, is resident, and in the winter time may sometimes be found to collect in flocks of fifteen or twenty birds. It is not as trimly built as our other species and is rather sluggish in its movements. It might very appropriately be called the whistling oriole. When disturbed it has a weak complaining note that it may utter but it does not really have a song. I well remember my first introduction to the Audubon oriole. It was in Starr County, Texas, in the thick brushy bottom of the Rio Grande river. I was making my way slowly when I came to a sudden stop, feeling certain that a dusky specimen of the genus *Icterus* was near at hand, and that I might be an intruder. I did not wish to meet him, for at that time I had not acquired enough of the Spanish language to explain my presence there, and it was always quite embarrassing if not worse. I peered through the thick leaves but could see nothing. The whistle was repeated just as a person will sometimes whistle in an aimless way; now high, now low, sometimes short, sometimes long drawn, but always clear and flute-like. I finally discovered the author and had my first glimpse of the Audubon oriole in his native haunts. They keep pretty closely to the dense thickets and usually nest in such places. Their nests are not any harder to find than those of the other orioles if you know where to look for them. I spent several years among them before I succeeded in adding the eggs of this species to my collection, but I finally

solved the mystery and, if I have a little time to put in in search for them, I can find several sets each season.

The haunts of this oriole are the dense river bottom, thickets along streams, or along dry creek beds where the vegetation is heavier than in the outlying country, or in the heavy growth of small trees, bushes and vines which fringe a low place on higher ground where water settles when it rains. It is not given to displaying its colors in the tops of the trees like some of the commoner orioles and, in the nesting season, it is more retiring and less often seen, unless one is searching such places for just such shy species. In each favorable locality a pair may be expected to nest, but I have never found two pairs nesting in close proximity. There are large sections of country in Texas within the range of this bird where it cannot be found at all, hence I would say that it is not a very common bird, and I know that its eggs are rare, due both to the fact that the birds are not more common and that their nests are hard to find.

The nesting season begins in April usually but varies with the season. The first nest that I ever found was in the early part of April. It contained a single young bird just hatched out. In this case nest building must have begun in the latter part of March, but my records show that most of the nests containing fresh eggs were found in May, and June 2d is the latest date; but I am inclined to think that the late date was due to the fact that the birds had been disturbed or their first nest broken up and that this was a second nest. If the birds succeed in raising a brood, I think they do not make a second nest.

One may stumble upon a nest of this bird now and then with as much ease as that of any other bird, but to

search for them and find them is quite another thing and requires a knowledge of the habits of the bird and also a knowledge of the kind of place the bird is apt to select for its nest. My plan is to look up the birds first. If the date is right and a pair of birds are observed, it is reasonable to expect that they have a nest somewhere not far away; if a single bird is seen, it indicates that the nest is completed and that the female is quietly attending to her duties at the nest. If I find two birds I watch them a few minutes. If they linger about some one locality, and especially if they keep returning to that locality when they have retreated at your approach, the nest can be found within a short radius of where you think it is; but even then it may cause much search and scheming on the part of the collector to find it, as I shall show further on. In one instance I located a nest a quarter of a mile away by observing one of the birds going to and returning from a water-hole. This bird always went back the same way and I was able to follow it for some distance. A little farther on I knew where there were some spots that I felt were ideal places for this bird to select, and in one of them I found its nest. In another instance I was aware of the presence of the birds by the peculiar whistle of one of them, given when I was some distance away, and, following it up, I found one of the birds. This bird was in the tall, moss-covered tree in the wide bottom of the Rio Grande about a mile back from the old town of Hidalgo. At first I saw but one bird, I watched it for some time but with no results until I openly came nearer and then it withdrew a short distance but did not seem inclined to leave. As I moved about I discovered a second bird. Several times I followed them up as they re-

treated and each time they returned to the vicinity of a tall, spreading elm tree. If I did not approach too near they seemed to linger near this tree, and I stopped for further observation. Both birds were high up, and one of them seemed to be more restless than the other and kept dropping lower down among the branches until it finally disappeared, and the other bird flew away. It then occurred to me that the nest might be placed somewhere in the long, drooping moss, which hung from the extremities of the branches, in the manner of many nests of the hooded oriole. Selecting the most favorable appearing spot, I pitched a small stick up against it and was rewarded by seeing the bird leave from a small opening about twenty feet from the ground and many feet out from the body of the tree. This nest could not be reached by climbing the tree, and I was at a loss to know how to secure it. I finally procured three long straight poles and, with the aid of the strap from my collecting box, fastened them together near their extremities and raised this tripod directly under the hanging moss. It took but a moment then to climb into the fork thus formed, and with a stick with a fork at the end I pulled the mass of moss from the branch and secured the set unharmed.

A favorite nesting place of the species is in the Mexican persimmon tree, a small tree that has a very heavy growth of leaves, and in the thickest part of these trees I have taken a number of sets. Again the nest is found in the midst of a cluster of leaves of a climbing vine, where it is well hidden from view. Sometimes the nest is placed in a mesquite tree, usually about two thirds of the distance from the ground to the top of the tree and quite close to the trunk, but never far out on the branches like

some of the other kinds of orioles. In only one instance have I seen a nest placed near the top of a mesquite tree. In one instance I found a nest in a clump of bunch moss, growing in a hackberry tree and so nicely concealed that it required a close inspection to detect it.

The nest of this species can be told at a glance from those of any other species. It is always made of fine, wiry strippings from the edge of the Spanish dagger, and, although it is often so thin-walled that the eggs may be plainly seen through the bottom, yet is very strong and can be torn from its fastenings with difficulty. Sometimes it is frail in construction; at other times it is well built, with thick walls. Some nests are made entirely of dagger strippings with no lining; others are lined with horsehair. If the nest is placed in a clump of Spanish moss, it will be found to be of the same construction.

Five eggs make a full nest complement. The bird is imposed upon by the bronzed cowbird to such an extent that it is difficult to find a full set. I have only one perfect set. All of the rest have eggs of the cowbird in them, and in one instance there are two eggs of the oriole and four of the cowbird; several sets consist of four eggs of the oriole and one of the cowbird.

I have found this oriole to be easily disturbed, and in every instance where a nest was examined before all of the eggs were laid even though the nest was not touched, the bird would abandon it.

If the nest contains fresh eggs, I have never been able to find the bird at the nest; and, in such cases, I suppose the bird slips away unobserved, and it does not return while the intruder is near. I have found several nests with young birds in them, and in each instance the bird did not put

in an appearance. In case of well incubated eggs, the birds seem to be less inclined to leave the nest, and it is then possible to find it by watching the female after she has slipped away a short distance.

The eggs of this oriole are unlike those of any of our other species. When first taken they have a faint green ground color and they are well marked with spots of brown of varying shades which are generally quite evenly distributed over the surface. Sometimes the eggs will have bold splashes of irregular shape, but in no instance have I found them marked with lines like most of our other varieties. In Reed's Nest and Eggs is a plate showing an egg of this species which is a typically marked and typically shaped specimen. I consider this oriole as one of the most interesting species found in the border country. Its contrasting colors and smooth appearance are pleasing to the

eye and will attract the attention of the most casual observer.

D. B. Burrows,
Placedo Junction, Texas.

The editor has just received a visit from Prof. Burrows who is now at his home in Lacon for a few days and who returns to Texas as Superintendent of the Los Angeles Heights, San Antonio High School, carrying with him our best wishes. He is a friend of many year's standing and one who is one of the best informed and closest bird students with whom we have ever come in contact, as well as an ardent collector.—Ed.

A Petrified Bird's Nest

A petrified bird's nest with four eggs, all now solid rock, was found imbedded in a rock formation, in a cliff of the Grand Canyon. The bird was probably about the size of a robin.—The Classmate. W. A. Strong, San Jose, Cal.

THE CONDOR

A Magazine of Western Ornithology

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly west, south or foreign. **KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich**

Any one having a good Steropticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with **ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.**

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 21-4, 7 1-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. **ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.**

FOR EXCHANGE—Compound Microscope, Spectroscope, Printing, Eggs in Sets. **WANT Eggs, Skins, Natural History Books.** Correspondence invited. **ERNEST H. SHORT, Rochester, N. Y. Box 173.**

FOR EXCHANGE — Stevens Rifle, Bird Books, A cabinet containing 200 eggs, Butterflies and Moths. What can you offer? **O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.**

FOR SALE—Harrington and Richardson 28-gauge, single barrel shot gun and shell, shot, wads, powder and reloading outfit for five dollars. Good for any size birds. **ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Tex.**

WANTED—Bird magazines in good condition. State what you have and the price. Also want some Promethea Cocoons. **H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont. Can.**

I have 50 lantern slides of ornithological subjects, all from life, many beautifully colored which I will exchange for sets of eggs. **G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.**

Will exchange Brownie No. 3 folding Camera for A1 sets with data. Cost \$10.00, exchange price \$25.00. Send full list as I want many common sets. **O. E. BEEKMAN, Wasco, Calif., Kern Co.**

EXCHANGE — Modern Indian relics, including three (3) fine eagle feather war bonnets. Will exchange or good sets of eggs. Can use some fairly common varieties. All answered. **ROBERT F. BACKUS, Canon City, Colo.**

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE — Oregon Butterflies. Send for description of my beautiful Butterfly Pictures. **FRED J. BAKER 355-2nd St., Portland, Ore.**

FOR SALE—Two mounted deer heads on shields. One \$10 and one \$12. These are bargains. Address **O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.**

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. **WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.**

FOR SALE—A High-class collection of Squirrels which I desire to dispose of before entering the American Army. **E. H. HAMILTON, 614 Walnut St., Versailles Boro, McKeesport, Pa.**

EXCHANGE—One Telescope, French make, three sliding joints, 14 1-2 in. long extended, 4 1-2 in. closed. Good for bird study. Will trade for sets. What can you offer? **LEWIS LUNSFORD, 27 N. Union St., Petersburg, Va.**

EXCHANGE—Funston Perfect (animal) Smoker, 20 Onedia Jump Traps (new), eggs in sets. Want eggs in sets and singles. **LYLE D. MILLER, E. Claridon, Ohio.**

WANTED—Geological specimens of any kind from Western U. S. Can offer many Eastern specimens. Will also purchase if desirable. Want live pupae from Western U. S. Correspondence solicited with geologists, entomologist and oologists. **LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.**

FOR SALE—Live pupae of moths and butterflies. Price-list on application, for delivery November 1, 1918. Also entomological supplies of all kinds. **LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.**

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. **THEODORE R. GREER, Aledo, Illinois.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. **JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.**

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City. Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. **RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.**

FOR EXCHANGE—Large showy India moths. Atacus Atlas. Antheraea Pernyi. Actias selene. Caligula cachara. (Selene lynx Hybrid) Also many natives. Want A No. 1 set of 288, 364. **A. J. POTTER, East Killingly, Conn.**

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. **EMERSON STONER, Benicia, Calif.**

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. **EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.**

The Oologist is the best medium of exchange for Oologists Ornithologists etc., in the entire U. S.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls", Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis.", Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Nellie Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastern N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. **GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.**

THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERM Y

VOL. XXXV. No. 10.

ALBION, N. Y., OCT. 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 375



OUR SUPPLEMENT

For many years and several generations the name "Jacobs" has been associated with the Ornithology of Western Pennsylvania.

J. Warren Jacobs is one of the well-known family of bird students and for many years was one of the very leading oologists of the United States; his collection at one time being ranked as one of the very largest and best. He was noted for being an Oologist that was always on the square; a careful student, a close observer and an enthusiastic and energetic field collector. His datas were always artistic in appearance and complete in detail.

Of late years Mr. Jacobs has given much of his time and attention to the development of the bird's house industry and is today one of the leading producers along that line in America; success in more ways than one has crowned his efforts and being always of an artistic turn of mind occasionally this element in his nature bubbles over and asserts itself in spite of the strenuousness of business cares. Mr. Jacobs has generously contributed to the readers of The Oologist the supplement which goes to them with this issue and for which we certainly are all under obligation to him.

—Editor.

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 15 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

Send me the list of A 1 Bird Skins that you have to dispose of by exchange or otherwise. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of A1 North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Skin or mounted specimen of the Passenger Pigeon. (315) WINCHESTER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Winchester, N. H.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

TWO CHOICE CASES OF MOUNTED BIRDS, principally North American, with few from South America, killed, prepared and mounted by the late John H. McIlvain of Philadelphia, Pa. One of these cases (containing about 100 specimens) was awarded 1st prize at Centennial Exhibition, 1876. Each bird is a choice specimen of its kind and in perfect condition and natural position. A. H. McILVAIN, 621 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Kossy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

PERCHES—I have about 150 sets of turned perches for birds, to suit birds from the size of a warbler to the largest hawks and owls. Will sell the lot reasonable or trade. Also have a number of rustic stands with natural limbs, cork bark stumps, etc. M. J. HOFFMAN A. N., Taxidermists, 1818 Bleeker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Large well-mounted Golden Eagle and American Bittern. I am interested in all Natural History specimens. Write. WALTER STUCK, Jonesboro, Ark.

I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gage Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEMBREE, Roswell, Ga.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notices in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

WANTED—Hawk's and Warbler's in first-class sets with data. KARL A. PEMBER, Woodstock, Vermont.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CARRIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—30, 70, 74, 77, 125, 132, 191, 194, 201, 202, 208, 225, 263, 273, 316, 326, 327, 331, 339, 343, 364, 365, 368, 375, 412a, 413, 421, 457, 458, 475, 493, (V.S.) 494, 498c, 501b, 505a, 506, 508, 510, 511, 519, 538, 563, 584, 593, 611, 616, 624, 631, 704, 705, 713, 717a, 721a, 725, 755, 756, 758, 761, 766. Also stamp Collection for eggs. T. E. McMULLEN, 433 Bailey St., Camden, N. J.

EXCHANGE—6 1-4, 12 1-1, 65 1-2, 79 1-1, 118 1-3, 77 1-3, 194 2-4 1-5, 202 6-3 5-4, 211 1-7 1-9, 325 1-1, 331 2-4 1-3, 333 2-4, 339 1-2 4-3, 366 1-4, 373 2-3, 390 1-5 1-6, 476 1-4, 481 1-3, 488 2-3 4-4 2-5, 493 1-5, 498 3-3, 501 3-3, 552A 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 2-4, 584 5-3 2-4, 593 2-3, 598 1-3 1-4, 703a, 1-3, 705 3-4, 761 1-4, 316 1-2. Ostrich at \$3.00. ERNEST A. BUTLER, 6314 Opal St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The following personally taken sets to exchange for first class skins or books. Smaller species with nests. 2, 6, 7, 77, 146, 462, 466a, 475, 488b, 497, 498f, 508, 510, 529a, 560a. J. A. MUNRO, Okanagan Landing, B. C.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, choice collection of mounted Animals, Skeletons, Birds, American or Foreign, Fish and Reptiles. Send for list. CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, Chicago.

EGGS—Continued

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Ankllets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of eggs from original collector, Oregon, Green and Beldings Jay, Prairie and Ahornado Falcons. I have many Bird magazines for exchange or sale. Want Bird Lore Vol. VII No. 1. C. M. CASE, 306 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Oologists Tools and Supplies, Bird Books and magazines. BENJAMIN HOAG, Garfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW - DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221-17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 593 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR EXCHANGE—The following sea birds eggs from all parts of the world 7-11-12-13-15-20-21-25-27-28-31-31a-32-34-35-36-37-38-40-42-44-53-57-59-62-67-75-79-81-82-83-85-90-93-96-103-105-104-106-107-108-109-114-114.1-115-115.1-116-117-118-125-128- and many others. I have the largest stock of Sea Birds Eggs in North America, send for full list. W. RAINE, 50 Waverly Rd. Kew Beach Toronto, Canada.

WANTED First Class, complete sets, all species of Eagles, Kites, Falcons, Loons, Tropic birds, Hawks, Owls, Vultures, Waders, Warblers, Finches. Send lists in full with terms. Dr. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

FOR SALE—A fine white oak cabinet suitable for birds, nests, eggs, or other natural history specimens. Contains 20 adjustable drawers. Details upon request. S. S. DICK- EY, 212 East Maiden St., Washington, Pa.

K. L. Skinner, Brooklands Estate Office, Weybridge, England, desires correspondence and exchange with reliable collectors. Only the very best sets will be accepted or offered.

Present requirements includes series of 261, 263, 273, 337, 339, 364, 387, 388, 501, 498, 534a, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 552a, 560, 561, 563, 575, 585, 603, 605, 619, 624, 749, 754, 757, 758, 759b, 761, 763, etc.

Sets offered 229, 271, 274, 473, 493, 269; fine series British Buntings, Finches, Thrushes, Tits, Warblers, etc. Also fine sets from Labrador of 559, 554, 515, 274 etc. and rare and interesting sets from India, Australia and Africa.

Mounted Birds to exchange for eggs in full sets. J. C. HALL, 1420 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, O.

WANTED—Set of all kinds, common and rare, containing one or more eggs of any kind of Cowbird. Good sets offered in exchange. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—One set of eggs of each of the following birds, together with original nest: Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bunting, Gold Finch. KARL W. KAHMANN, Taxidermist, Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If you want to increase your collection of birds eggs or to dispose of the same advertise in THE OOLOGIST. It will produce results as it reaches almost every person in North America who is a collector of Oological specimens and a great many who are not but who wish they were. We give one free ad. with every subscription.

A collection of Birds Eggs carefully prepared, correctly named and nicely arranged. Is a beautiful sight and of Educational value.

WANTED—To correspond with some eastern collector with a view to exchanging eggs, now and next spring. BILL GRIFFEE, Norton, Kan.

WANTED—A-1 sets of all birds, also sets with Cowbird eggs. Must have full data. Can exchange A-1 shells or cash. Write what you have, stating value. HARRY L. SEM- LER, City Carrier No. 3, Lexington, Mo.

CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED WITH COLLECTORS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING WANTS: — 293a-294-300a-300b-311-332-336-337-337b-373e-377-414-420-467-483-501a-501b-501c-507-509-511a-513a-602-619-627a-628-630-633.1-648-671-687.

Rev. H. E. WHEELER, Conway, Ark.

A FEW BOOKS for exchange; send for list. Can use bird -kins, books, magazines, etc. WHEELER McMILLEN, Ada, Ohio.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED - Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index; New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist, many Nos. of Bird Lore, Museum, a few copies of Osprey. JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE - Bird Lore, five volumes, year 1913-1917, one dollar per volume, carriage extra. H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, P. Quebec.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 inc. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard, RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1. Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Vols 4-5-6-7 of Exploration and Surveys for the Pacific Railroad, 1853-1856. The books are bound and in good condition. What am I offered. GEO. E. OSTERHOUT, Windsor, Colorado.

FOR EXCHANGE—Books galore. Voltaire, 43 vols., H. H. Bancroft, 39 vols., histories, fiction, scientific books on fishes, mammals, shells, Geology, Palaeontology, Archaeology, etc. Texas mussel shells, correctly named, reptiles and amphibians in formalin, some Ornithological material. All to exchange for good Foreign and United States stamps. Can use some cheap U. S. stamps by hundred and thousand. 1861-3c, 1870-2c, 3c, etc. JOHN K. STRECKER, 328 North 11th Street, Waco, Texas. 8-2t

WANTED—To correspond with anybody having back numbers of bird magazines for sale. DeLOACH MARTIN, Marshall, Texas.

WANTED—Exchange or sale lists of books or magazines on birds and general natural history. B. S. BOWDISH, Demarest, N. J.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull, Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

BOOKS.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 75c. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

WANTED—Vols. 6, 7 and 8 of Ornithologist and Oologist; Vols. 1 to 5 of its predecessor the Oologist of Utica, N. Y.; pages 177-187 (index) of vol 4 of Osprey; wants many, send list and get mine. T. J. FITZPATRICK, Bethany, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—Vol. V of Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America. In paper in perfect condition. Wanted either Vol. I, II or III of the above series. W. C. HANNA 1000 Pennsylvania, Ave., Colton, Calif.

FOR SALE:—Bird Lore, Vols. 1 to 12, inclusive, complete with indexes, in original covers, \$35.00. Also odd numbers of Bird Lore. John's British Birds in Their Haunts, 16 colored plates, 190 illustrations, 626 pages, 1918. New Brass-mounted Telescope, 1 3/8 inches objective, magnifies 18 diameters. Just the thing for water birds. THOS. L. McCONNELL, 1813 Huey St., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED—Journal Maine Ornithological Society, Vol. IV, No. 1; Oologist, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1-2-4; Various numbers of Condor, Ornithologist and Oologist. Have many duplicates. H. H. JOHNSON, Pittsfield, Maine.

BOOKS ABOUT BIRDS—Catalogue Number 5 (48 pages). Ready September 15th. Send your application promptly to JOHN D. SHERMAN, Jr., 24 Claremont Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—Oologist of Utica, N. Y., Vols. 1-5; Ornithologist and Oologist Vol. 6, numbers 8, 10, 11, index and title page; Vol. 7, index and title page; Vol. 8, numbers 4, 11, 12, index and title page. Nidiologist, Vol 1, numbers 1 and 2. Osprey, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 4 and 6; and other discontinued ornithological magazines. Will pay reasonable prices.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ornithologist and Oologist volumes 15 and 16 complete, and several numbers of Volumes 9-14.

Bird Lore Vol 1, numbers 1, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, numbers 1, 4 and 6; Vol. 3, numbers 5 and 6; Vol. 4, numbers 1, 2 and 6; Vol. 5, number 5; Vol. 6, number 6; Vol. 7, number 2; Volumes 13 and 16 complete.

Osprey Vol 2, numbers 1, 3, 6 and 7; Vol. 3, number 1.

Bendire's Life Histories, Vol. 1; Nelson's Natural History Collections Made in Alaska; Turner's Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska; Forbush's Useful Birds and their Protection. R. W. WILLIAMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXXV. No. 10

ALBION, N. Y., OCT. 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 375

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 372 your subscription expires with this issue. 355 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Notes on the Dickcissel

While walking along the hot dusty road in midsummer, I am always sure of hearing one bird, the Black-throated Bunting, as it is called.

They are late nesters, and fresh eggs will be found after the young of other birds have left the nest.

A favorite nesting place near my home, is a large lot, full of currant bushes and small plum trees, and with weeds almost hiding some of the smaller trees. The male may usually be seen in the top of a small cottonwood, singing while the mate is sitting.

I found my first nest in this lot July 8, 1910. It was composed of grasses, cornhusks, etc., lined with horse hair, and placed in a small currant bush close to the ground. It contained five fresh eggs.

Nest number two was placed in a lower crotch of a small plum tree, found July 16, 1911.

Number three found July 18, 1911, was also placed in a small plum bush and entirely hidden by the tall weeds. It contained two young about three days old. I spent several hours at this nest, photographing the old bird. The tall weeds afforded me a

fine chance to study the birds at close range.

One nest found earlier in the season contained four fresh eggs, and one egg of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo. For some reason the eggs were all broken in a day or two.

Alex Walker,
Amour, S. D.

A Cruel Wrong Righted

July 28, 1918.

About a year ago a well known Eastern collector and naturalist on seeing several sets of the Black Rail in my collection asked me by whom they were collected and when I told him that the collector was R. C. Harlow he stated that there was a question about the identity of the eggs and that Harlow was practically unknown and his work was not recognized by the Delaware Valley Orn. Club.

I told my informant that I would make an investigation and I did so first writing to one whom I knew had collected with Harlow, this party spoke to Harlow and as a result it was referred to a number of well known collectors many of whom wrote direct to me and to whom I

have not as yet replied, hence this letter.

I proceeded with my investigation and am pleased to say that I have proven the above statements absolutely untrue and that there never was one iota of reason why the identity of the eggs should be questioned and that Harlow's work is accepted by the D. V. O. Club.

The party mentioned above admitted to me later that the only reason why the eggs were questioned was because many well known collectors had worked the locality and had not found the eggs and that he couldn't understand why a new man could find so many sets of this rare bird.

The result of my investigation was as follows:

Harlow is perhaps the best and most successful field collector in the East and that he stands very high among live collectors and that he thoroughly understands collecting in all its branches and that any eggs he collects are of unquestioned identity.

I am sending out a number of copies of this letter and if any collector doubts the statements that I have made I have in my possession letters that will prove every statement that I have herein stated.

Yours for a "Square Deal."

H. W. Carriger,
5185 Trask St.,
Oakland, Cal.

A Song Sparrow's Care of Young

A Song Sparrow's nest had been under observation from time of building until the young bird's were about two weeks old. Apparently well developed and large enough to leave the nest. when the parent birds began carrying feathers to the nest. All one day at intervals they were seen with feathers. So at night the observers being curi-

ous, crept cautiously to the nest. The old birds were heard "whispering" ever so gently but not to be seen and the young birds were covered with feathers. They left the nest next day. Did any one ever hear of this procedure before? It was new to me.

Vida L. Nenzo,
Olean, N. Y.

A Large Set of Robin's Eggs

In the Oologist for August 1912, I chronicled my experiences with large sets of Robins' eggs. Since then I have found another large set of fine fresh eggs. It was a deserted nest and unfortunately three of the eggs contained large punctures and were not preservable. It was found at Maple Shade, Burlington County, N. J., on May 23, 1915, and was situated 8 feet upon a wild cherry limb thickly entwined by living honeysuckle vines, in a thicket and well hidden.

Richard F. Miller.

Winter Great Blue Herons in New Jersey

On December 10, 1916, my father saw two Great Blue Herons near Parry, Burlington County, N. J., on the north branch of the Pensauken Creek.

Although occasionally seen in the lower part of New Jersey in winter, the Blue Crane, as it is usually called by gunners, is rarely seen after early November anywhere in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where father observed them.

Richard F. Miller.

Early Migration

Practically every species of bird noted so far has beaten all previous spring records in some cases from 10 to 21 days, which is a pleasure after the great dearth of winter birds.

H. Mousley,
Hatley, Que.



Nest and eggs of Dick Sissel in situ. Armour, S. Dakota.
—Photo by Alex Walker.

Breeding Birds of the Pocono Mountains

During the spring of 1917 it was my good fortune to spend three weeks in the Pocono Mountains of northeastern Pennsylvania in company with R. C. Harlow, Richard F. Miller and T. D. Burleigh. The object of the trip was to collect as much information and data as possible on the breeding of some of the rarer birds of the state.

Arriving on the 22nd of May we found that the majority of the birds had not begun building. In fact, the wave of migratory warblers had not yet passed north. The long continued cold weather and heavy rains had not only held back migration and nesting but had forced the birds to abandon the tree-tops and seek food on the ground. Chestnut-sided, Wilson's, Black-throated Green, Magnolia, and even Blackburnian Warblers were all seen feeding on the ground along roads or creeks. This unusual condition prevailed until about the last of May when nearly all the migrants had gone and summer residents started to take up their household duties.

On the 2nd of June Harlow came in with a set of five Northern Water-Thrush. The next day the four of us set out to visit the high tangled swamps where these birds nest. We spent the entire day wading knee-deep in water and muck, falling over rotten logs, and cursing the almost impenetrable rhododendron. Two nests were found. The first one contained a set of three eggs and was within six inches of the ground in an overturned root. The second nest contained four eggs and was about one foot above the water; also in an overturned root. The nests were built of dead leaves and moss, and lined with rootlets of fine tendrils.

For the next few days not many

nests were found with full sets, outside of those of the more common species, except four of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

On the ninth we visited a new nest of the winter wren which had unfortunately been destroyed. On the way home a nest of the Black and White Warbler was found containing five eggs. It was well back in the base of an old dead stump, but easily visible after it had once been located. Another nest of this species which we found later was destroyed before a full set had been laid.

Two days later we set out in the rain for a nest of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker which had been located previously. After floundering through a swamp of mud, water, rhododendron, and fallen trees we reached a big dead sugar maple where the birds had their home fifty feet up. Rap as we would no bird appeared. It was not until Burleigh was within ten feet of the hole that the female left. The reward was a fresh set of four eggs. Both birds returned to the nest but as soon as they discovered their loss they disappeared.

On the 12th and 13th there was a grand round-up of all the known nests of the Black-throated Blue Warbler. Altogether about ten nests were found. Nearly all of them contained sets of four although one or two held three and several days later Harlow found one with five. Most of the nests were in rhododendron and usually about a foot from the ground. The highest one found was a little over two feet up in the crotch of a rhododendron. One of the nests was in a small hemlock growing among the rhododendron while another was on the horizontal limb of a dead hemlock lying on the ground.

One nest of the Black-throated Green Warbler was found about forty

feet up in a yellow birch. I think a set was secured after I left. A nest of the Canadian Warbler was found on a steep bank covered with rhododendron. It contained five eggs. Three nests of the Magnolia Warbler were found. Two were in small hemlocks less than ten feet up and each contained four eggs. The third one was about three feet up in a rhododendron and held three eggs on the 12th. Two nests of the Blue-headed Vireo was found. The first one was ten feet up and fifteen feet out in a large hemlock. The second was in the top of a small hemlock only six feet up and one foot out. Both contained four eggs. Another nest was found about seven feet up in a rhododendron but it had not been laid in when I left. A nest of the Blackburnian Warbler was discovered about eighty feet up in a white pine but the bird deserted. A couple of weeks later Harlow collected a set of this species from a tree near where the first nest was found, probably the same pair of birds built both nests.

During our stay one hundred species of birds were seen and forty-five were found nesting.

Albert D. McGrew.

Illustrations accompanying the foregoing articles will be found on the following pages of *The Oologist*:

Magnolia Warbler, page 85; Black Throated Blue Warbler, page 87; Yellow Warbler, page 89; Northern Water Thrush, page 91-93; Black Throated Green Warbler, page 132 of present volume.—Editor.

A Peculiar Accident to Florida *Caerula* Little Blue Heron

On July 29th, 1916, while my oldest son was catching soft crabs on the beach of my farm fronting on James River, he noticed a young Little Blue Heron in its white coat, evidently

trying to escape from some hidden object in the shallow water not far distant. He secured the bird and its captor, which proved to be a large bunch of oysters, by putting his crabnet over it and brought it to me at the house with two toes of the Heron still fast in the bill of the oyster. It was kept alive several days, during which time it was photographed in numerous positions by Dr. B. R. Bales who happened to stop for a short visit en route to New York.

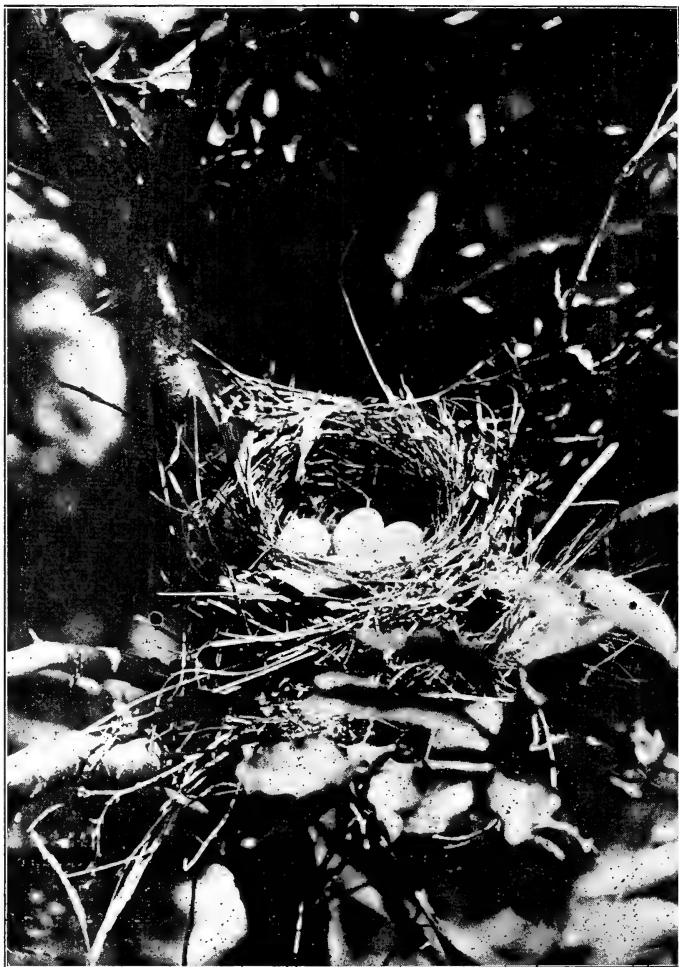
H. H. Bailey,
Newport News, Virginia.

For illustration of this odd happening see page 111.

Paul G. Howes

Paul G. Howes, than whom no one is more loved by readers of *The Oologist* has been selected as Assistant Curator to the Bruce Museum of Greenwich, Conn., which was established by the late Robert M. Bruce in 1908 "as a natural history historical and art museum for the use and benefit of the public in such manner and under such rules as may be prescribed by the select men of the town board and trustees." Edward F. Bigelow, editor of *Guide to Nature* and originator of *Arcadia*, is the curator. It is hoped to make this the best museum in the state. We are advised that they are installing groups and we have not a doubt but if they leave Howes in active charge that it will not be long until the Bruce Museum will be the best museum in the state of Connecticut. Our readers of course will imagine his joy in taking up such work.

However we are advised he has just been called to duty in the Navy and of course this will be an interruption.—Editor.



Nest and Eggs of Dick Sissel in situ. (Nearer view). Armour,
S. Dakota.

—Photo by Alex Walker.



Female Diok Sissel feeding young with grasshopper. Armour,
S. Dakota.
—Photo by Alex Walker.

The Osprey's Eggs

Last season while examining a nest of the Osprey 35 feet up in the extreme top of a sour gum tree with a dead top; it is rather hard to get over the nest as it is four feet high and three feet in diameter and is necessary to place your feet against the trunk, hold on to the trunk with one hand and reach over the top, as there were no limbs and the top is only three inches in diameter. As I looked over the edge of the nest there was Mrs. Osprey standing up on the nest with out stretched wings ready for flight. Fortunately for me she was standing with her head away from me so I pulled a stick out of the nest and hit her on the back and she flew away but returned again, so I gave her a crack on the head. She flew away and came back again and got another crack, repeated the same performance five times before I got in a position to reach over the top. Then I made a quick get away as she was coming back for more. Of all the nests I have ever examined, this is the only time I was ever attacked by an Osprey. I am sending you the sizes of a few sets of Osprey. The three largest sets I have measured are as follows and the small set is as follows:

Set of four: 1.90 x 2.52, 1.88 x 2.50, 1.86 x 2.44, 1.83 x 2.45,

Set of three: 1.88 x 2.53, 1.87 x 2.51, 1.85 x 2.44.

Set of three: 1.88 x 2.65, 1.87 x 2.63, 1.81 x 2.57.

Also the smallest set measures: 1.72 x 2.38, 1.75 x 2.34, 1.73 x 2.35.

T. E. McMullen,
33 Bailey St.,
Camden, N. J.

“Congratulations on the paper issued during the past year.”

M. C. Badger,

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by The Act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912.

Of The Oologist, published monthly, at Lacon, Illinois, for October 1, 1917. STATE OF ILLINOIS,

County of Marshall—ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. M. Barnes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and owner of The Oologist and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Illinois; Editor, R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Illinois; Managing Editor, R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Illinois; Business Manager, R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Illinois.

2. That the owners are: R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Illinois.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other persons, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 750.

R. MAGOON BARNES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of September, 1918.

Viva Lester, Notary Public.
(My commission expires Jan. 24, 1922.)

NOTES

In the July number of *The Oologist*, page 105, General Lew Wallace speaks of clapping his hands and hearing the blackbirds flutter at night. We have a number of evergreens in our front yard and for more than a century they have been a nesting place for the blackbirds. I frequently amuse the children by that stunt. The birds used to bother us by pulling the corn up but in recent years they have not done so.

Hiram E. Deats,
Flemington, N. J.

During the early part of the spring I was walking through a field on Walnut Hill, a suburb of Petersburg, when I was attracted to a clump of grass. I found a nest of a Grasshopper Sparrow containing four young birds about, I should say, a week old and resting on top of the young sparrows was a field lark egg, perfectly fresh.

Irving C. Lunsford,
Petersburg, Va.

May 6th, 1916 I found a Bluebird nesting in an odd place, which I consider very unusual. Down in a big grassy pasture, there was an old sweet gum tree about ten inches in diameter at the foot, which had been sawed down and was lying flat on the ground. The exposed end had been rotted and decayed back in, about six or eight inches. There in this hollow was a bluebird nest with three eggs, with close measurements this nest was only eight inches from the ground, which is the lowest record I have of this species.

A Subscriber.

Ornithologists some times tell us of the migrations of various species of hawks, but only once has been my opportunity to observe such an occurrence. One fall some ten or twelve years ago, on a day when a hazy

cloudiness partly shaded the sun, I happened to glance upward and noted a flock of about a dozen red-tailed hawks that circled high above Waynesburg as they apparently wended their way southward.

S. S. Dickey,
Washington, Pa.

During the winter of 1916-17 I observed Redpolls several times in Philadelphia.

On December 29, at Frankford, I saw a flock of six birds in edge of an alder thicket; a flock of ten (one adult male) were seen on Feb. 14, at Bridesburg in weeds on the dyke along the Delaware River; on March 15, I was surprised to see a bunch of seven at the former locality, late stayers, probably lingered here this late in the season on account of the late winter. This is the latest I have ever seen the Redpoll here.

Richard F. Miller.

April 26, 1918 about 300 white Pelicans were observed flying over Lake Worth. Also I observed for the first time in four years several Lesser Snow Geese. They were away out in the open waters. I saw them while out motor boating. I was able to get within 200 feet of them before they flew.

R. Graham,
Ft. Worth, Texas.

On July 23, 1918, Mr. Verlain Damals an egg collector, found the nest of a summer Tanager, and a few remaining egg shells. This is to my knowledge the first one discovered breeding in Tarrant Co., Texas. The birds have been around camps for two months. Jake Zeitlin a collector had spent the summer trying to locate this nest. The nest was on a over hanging limb of an elm, about twelve feet up. Built of twine string, weeds, seed pods, few leaves, grass and fine straw,

lined with finer straws. The tree was on the banks of Lake Worth about fifteen feet from Williams Springs.

Ramon Graham,
Forth Worth, Tex.

Do you know that Pennsylvania has abolished its crow law? For a time the state offered a bounty of fifty cents for each crow killed. The state paid out about a hundred thousand dollars in bounties before it repealed the law. It was discovered that rats, mice and other pests had increased alarmingly; and the generally approved estimate was that this bounty law had cost the farmers over two million dollars, as well as costing the state over a hundred thousand dollars. Illinois had a crow-bounty law at one time, and was glad to take it off the books. Enterprising gentlemen of other states were shipping in crows in car lots. They found that the crow had its place in the plans of Nature.—Saturday Evening Post, W. A. Strong, San Jose, Cal.

Sunnyvale, Calif., Oct. 15.—Mr. A. Bessey, who is the owner of the Jubilee Incubator company, has a splendid array of highly colored birds of all varieties. He has an aviary of about 200 birds, with over 50 different kinds. Many of his birds are of the parrot variety, and are of wonderfully brilliant hues. He has a number of the beautiful little Japanese robins which are no larger than a canary bird. He has rare birds from all parts of the world including Africa, Australia and India.

Mr. Bessey has been in the business of raising poultry and birds for forty-five years. He is from Canada originally, and holds a wide reputation as a poultry man in this state. He also has some varieties of chickens, one of the finest of which is his prize-winner speckled Sussex. Mr. Bessey

has studied the problem of feeding and sheltering birds till now he would be able to raise most any bird or fowl living.—Evening News.—W. A. Strong, San Jose, Cal.

Do you know that the last pigeon in the world—that is to say, the last one in the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens—died some years ago? There will be no more wild pigeons. Pondering on this fact, a Michigan sportsman writes a reminiscent letter that is worth remembering by all good American:

“Our new hotel was opened last night here in Saginaw. I happen to have a bill of fare of the old hotel of the same name, which gave a banquet in the year 1859. There were boiled pike and baked white-fish, among other things. In the roasts, in addition to beef, pork and lamb, there was bear, pigeon, venison, and several species of wild duck. Among the entrees I note fricasseed pigeon in pates, roast pigeon, venison stake, and so on.

“What a difference time has made! Our menu of last night for the new hotel commences with Paupiette of Sweetbreads Marechal. I suppose you know what that means and how it ought to be printed—what sort of an animal a Paupiette is. Following this was roast Philadelphia squab and baked potato—and that was the whole of it—all for three dollars. Of course there were lettuce salad, a little cake, crackers, cheese and coffee.

“Instead of the passenger pigeon, which literally filled the woods here in 1859, we have gone to Philadelphia for squab; and instead of bear and venison and wild duck, which the Indians brought in, in the days of 1859, we have fallen back on Paupiette and his sweetbreads. So the world wags along!”—Saturday Evening Post.—W. A. Strong, San Jose, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLYPHEMUS COCOONS for sale at 2c each, or exchange for insects or cocoons particularly west, south or foreign. KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Any one having a good Stereopticon Lantern for exchange, please communicate with ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, Hadlyme, Conn.

WANTED—One good set of the Gray Sea Eagle. Can offer 2 1-4, 7 1-2, 230 1-4, 337b 1-2, 360 1-2, 365 1-5, 417 1-2 and others. ERNEST S. NORMAN, Kalevala, Manitoba.

FOR EXCHANGE—Compound Microscope, Spectroscope, Printing, Eggs in Sets, WANT Eggs, Skins, Natural History Books. Correspondence invited. ERNEST H. SHORT, Rochester, N. Y. Box 173.

FOR EXCHANGE—Stevens Rifle, Bird Books, A cabinet containing 200 eggs, Butterflies and Moths. What can you offer? O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Harrington and Richardson 28-gauge, single barrel shot gun and shell, shot, wads, powder and reloading outfit for five dollars. Good for any size birds. ELTON PERRY, 610 Baylor St., Austin, Tex.

WANTED—Bird magazines in good condition. State what you have and the price. Also want some Promethea Cocoons. H. E. MUNROE, Clinton, Ont. Can.

I have 50 lantern slides of ornithological subjects, all from life, many beautifully colored which I will exchange for sets of eggs. G. A. ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Will exchange Brownie No. 3 folding Camera for Al sets with data. Cost \$10.00, exchange price \$25.00. Send full list as I want many common sets. O. E. BEEKMAN, Wasco, Calif., Kern Co.

EXCHANGE—Modern Indian relics, including three (3) fine eagle feather war bonnets. Will exchange for good sets of eggs. Can use some fairly common varieties. All answered. ROBERT F. BACKUS, Canon City, Colo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—Oregon Butterflies. Send for description of my beautiful Butterfly Pictures. FRED J. BAKER 355-2nd St., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Two mounted deer heads on shields. One \$10 and one \$12. These are bargains. Address O. M. GREENWOOD, Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

FOR SALE—A High-class collection of Squirrels which I desire to dispose of before entering the American Army. E. H. HAMILTON, 614 Walnut St., Versailles Boro, McKeesport, Pa.

EXCHANGE—One Telescope, French make, three sliding joints, 14 1-2 in. long extended, 4 1-2 in. closed. Good for bird study. Will trade for sets. What can you offer? LEWIS LUNSFORD, 27 N. Union St., Petersburg, Va.

EXCHANGE—Funston Perfect (animal) Smoker, 20 Onedia Jump Traps (new), eggs in sets. Want eggs in sets and singles. LYLE D. MILLER, E. Claridon, Ohio.

WANTED—Geological specimens of any kind from Western U. S. Can offer many Eastern specimens. Will also purchase if desirable. Want live pupae from Western U. S. Correspondence solicited with geologists, entomologist and oologists. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.

FOR SALE—Live pupae of moths and butterflies. Price-list on application, for delivery November 1, 1918. Also entomological supplies of all kinds. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.

WANTED—To exchange lepidoptera with collectors in every part of the world. Send your list of offers. Please write. THEODORE R. GREER, Alledo, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—Large showy India moths. Atacus Atlas. Antheraea Pernyi. Actias selene. Caligula cachara. (Selene lynx Hybrid) Also many natives. Want A No. 1 set of 288, 364. A. J. POTTER, East Killingly, Conn.

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. EMERSON STONER, Benicia, Calif.

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.

The Oologist is the best medium of exchange for Oologists Ornithologists etc., in the entire U. S.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls". Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis." Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D. Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastern N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

THE CONDOR
A Magazine of Western
Ornithology

Published Bi-monthly by the
Cooper Ornithological Club of California

Edited by J. Grinnell and Harry S. Swarth

"The Condor" is strictly scientific but edited in such a way that a beginner of "Bird Study" can easily understand it.

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 Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Cal.

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1919

THE OOLOGIST will be sent free during November and December to all *New* subscribers who subscribe between now and January 1st, for the year 1919, but no numbers issued before the receipt of such subscriptions will be sent.

R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.





SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE OÖLOGIST

VOL. XXXV. No. 10.

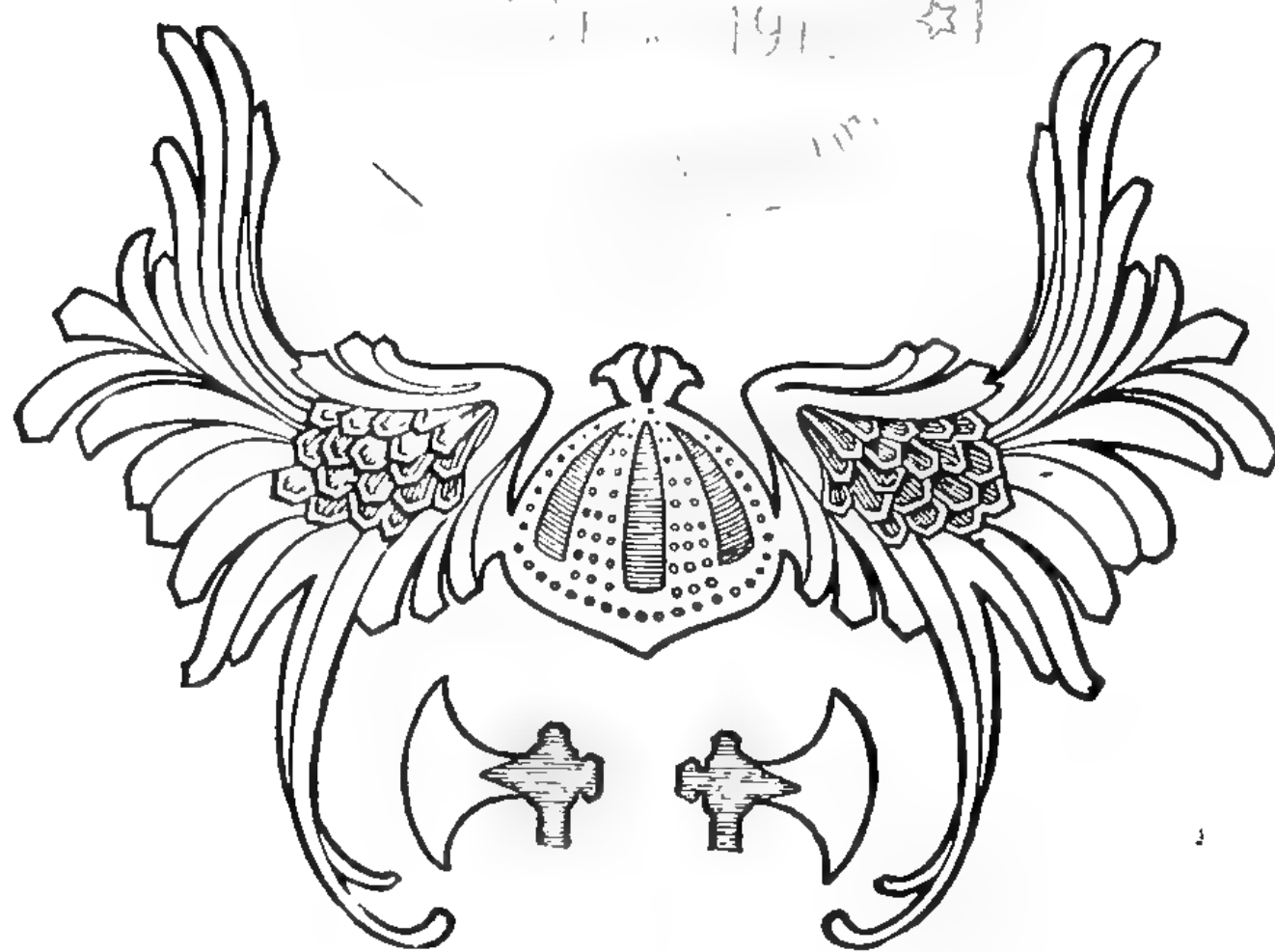
ALBION, N. Y., OCTOBER 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 375

Memories the Oologist Holds Dear

and

Nature Divine



By

J. WARREN JACOBS,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

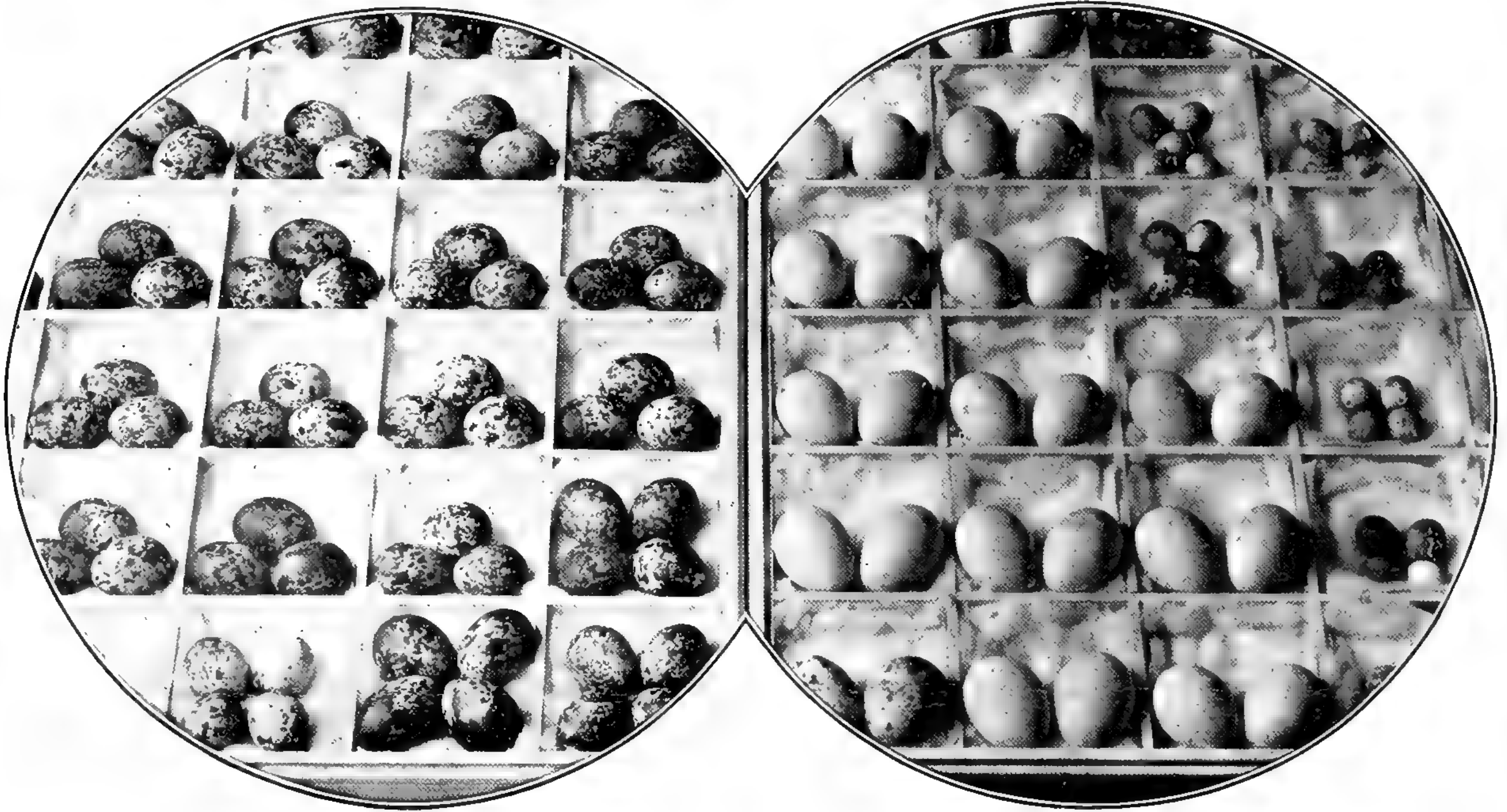


MEMORIES, THE OOLOGIST HOLDS DEAR; AND NATURE, DIVINE.

Two songs by an "Old Time" Oologist and Naturalist. Especially presenting, "MEMORIES, THE OOLOGIST HOLDS DEAR," inspired by thoughts the mind pictures to the enthusiastic oologist as he wanders through his sanctuary looking through cabinets and cases filled with choice sets of eggs gathered by himself in the years long since passed; or by some brother oologist, who, mayhap, has answered the recall of the great Creator who gave him being and sent him forth with a soul attuned for a love of the pure and beautiful abounding everywhere.

To those whose cheeks once glowed with delight, and whose hearts once throbbed with warm enthusiasm while in pursuit of their favorite hobby, but whose earthly spheres, though now silent, are still filled with these beautiful cabinet monuments,—mementos of a noble life-work,—is this leaflet respectfully dedicated.

J. WARREN JACOBS.



BINOCULAR VIEW of study series of eggs of American Osprey, Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle and American Sparrow Hawk in the collection of J. Warren Jacobs, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

Among the Osprey sets (left of center division) are many collected by the late William B. Crispin, in New Jersey and Delaware, about twelve years ago; Harry B. Sargent (N. J.), in the 90's; and Chas. S. Schick (N. J.) far back in the 80's; and among the Sparrow Hawk sets the work of Edward Reneicke is represented. All these collectors have passed to the Great Beyond. The set of Golden Eagle (right of center division), in the foreground and partly obscured, was taken by the late Harry R. Taylor in California, March 3, 1901; and among the Bald Eagle sets is one of two fine large eggs collected by the late J. E. Darlington, 60 miles south of Baltimore, in 1882.

Some of these beautiful sets have occupied a very prominent historical place in the Ornithological World, being a part of the author's oological exhibit at the great World's Fairs at Chicago, in 1893, and at St. Louis, 1904.

In the second row from the bottom, and the second set from the center division rests a beautiful set of three Osprey eggs collected by C. S. Schick, near Sea Isle City, N. J., in May, 1887, and exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair; and the three darker colored eggs, lying next to these, on the left, is the Harry B. Sargent set, taken on Shrewsbury River, N. J., in 1894, and exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

The Darlington set of Bald Eagle, belonging to the Chicago World's Fair exhibit, is in the second row from bottom and the third set from the center division line. In the bottom row, lying next to the set of Golden Eagle are two unusually large specimens of Bald Eagle eggs, taken on the southwest coast of Florida, in 1903, and exhibited with the author's collection at the St. Louis Exposition. In the fourth row from bottom and the fourth set to the right of the center division line lies a set of four American Sparrow Hawk, taken by Edward Reneicke, on French River, Canada, in 1893, and used by the author in his St. Louis exhibit.

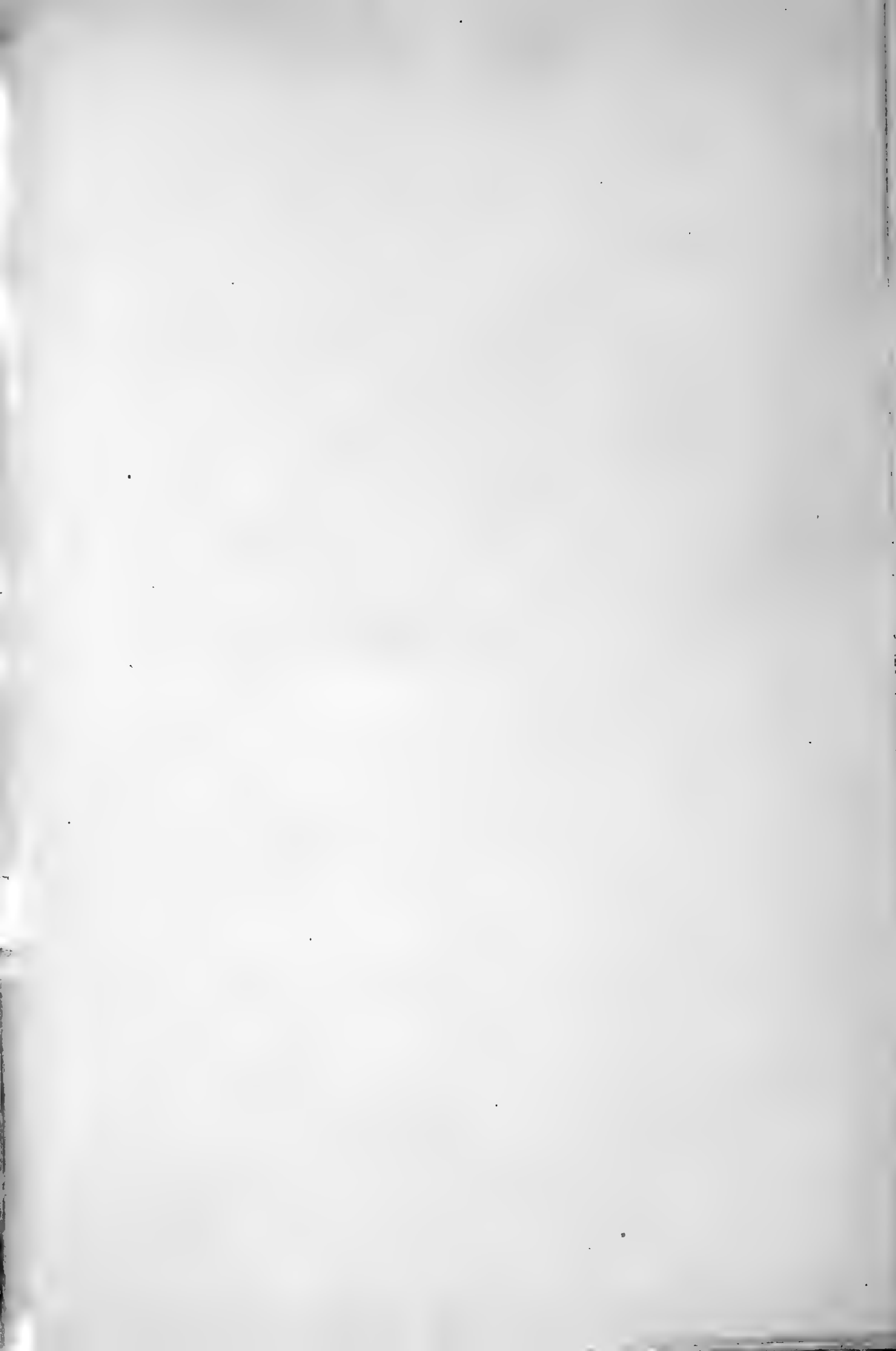
An interesting feature of the Osprey series in this picture which should be mentioned is the set of enormously large, finely colored specimens in the front row. These eggs are as large as some of those of the Bald Eagle. Lying next to this set, on the left, are four runts, one of several similar sets taken in consecutive years from the same nest in Monmouth county, N. J. These abnormal sets were collected in recent years and came into the author's possession through Mr. Wilmer Woodward, of West Chester, Pa.





Fold-out Placeholder

This fold-out is being digitized, and will be inserted at
future date.



Memories, the Oologist Holds Dear.

Dedicated to the memory of the boys who have left our ranks and gone on before. Those whose names we cherish for the spirit of the old-time Oologist, when our favorite magazines teemed with accounts of collecting trips and experiences, setting aflame the mysterious inspirations within our own breasts to tramp the hills and valleys where all Nature bloomed, and communed with her lovers in whisperings of a grand and just Creator.

J. W. J.

J. WARREN JACOBS.

1. I wan-der'd to-day, thro' my den, fel-lows, To live o'er the scenes gone
 2. I'm think-ing to-day, of the thrill, fel-lows, We feel when the eggs we
 3. I'm look-ing to-day, o'er the trays, fel-lows, Con-tain-ing the treas-ures so
 4. I'm dream-ing to-day, of the time, fel-lows, The mem-ry brings back the
 5. I'm mourn-ing to-day, for the boys, fel-lows, The boys who have gone on be-

by— Of our trips to wood-land and glen, fel-lows, Where hawks and the
 see; Rare beau-ties from nest on the hill, fel-lows, Or from hole in the
 dear; So-cia-tions of old-en days, fel-lows, With vis-ions of
 scene Of bright sparkling dew, so sub-lime, fel-lows, In best morning
 fore, Ceas'd trips to the woodland and glen, fel-lows, Quit path-ways a-

owls nest-ed high; Where whip-poor-wills call'd thro' the gloom, fel-lows, And
 old fr-est tree.— The years, they have fled by since then, fel-lows, Age
 scenes draw-ing near.— The joys that we pass'd thro' then, fel-lows, We
 sun's melt-ing sheen; When we donn'd our togs for a tramp, fel-lows, A-
 long san-dy shore.— So many of their gems in our hands, fel-lows, In

Copyright, 1918, by J. Warren Jacobs, Waynesburg, Pa.

Memories, the Oologist Holds Dear.—Continued.

war-blers nest-ed near, Sweet mem-o-ries cling to the
 now is be-gin-ning to sear; But we'll prize these gems to the
 now live o-ver here, Ere child-hood had merg'd in-to
 mong the birds warbling near; Hied a-way from the dim old
 time brought us joy or tear; Let us meet them in dream bird-

REFRAIN.

room, fel-lows, That you and I hold dear!
 end, fel-lows, That you and I hold dear. } But time brings its
 men, fel-lows, That you and I hold dear.
 camp, fel-lows, That you and I hold dear.
 lands, fel-lows, Those you and I hold dear.

chang-es for all, fel-lows, With du-ties of life and crowns of snow; Let us



Memories, the Oologist Holds Dear.—Concluded.

dream of those joys as we toil, fel-lows, And hearts nev-er old - er shall grow!

Nature, Divine.

J. W. J.

J. WARREN JACOBS.

1. Oh, what a joy is mine When I come to thy heart, To com-mune
 2. When I am long - ing For an in - spir - ing tho't, And of world
 3. When from the mountain high, I view dear Na - ture, grand, Cre - a - ted
 4. Oh, joy - ful is thy peace, And com - fort - ing and good, The fra-grance

with thy art, Na - ture di - vine! Thou canst re - lease my soul
 car - ing naught, Light is dawn - ing; On wings dost thou lift me
 by thy hand, God of the sky! I soar from this high crest,
 of thy wood, Na - ture most sweet; 'Tis there, on bend - ed knee,

From ev - 'ry flow - ring knoll, And thou canst have my praise For - ev - er thine.
 And car - ry me with thee, Sooth - ing me as I rise A - bove the ground.
 O'er tree - top, bird and nest, While in my throbbing breast, My soul still sings.
 I ev - er bow to thee, I know thou lov - est me In thy re - treat!



THE OÖLOGIST.

BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERM Y

VOL. XXXV. No. 10.

ALBION, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 376



Nest and Eggs of Orange Crowned Warbler

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

MALE SKINS WANTED—679, 676, 658, 622, 612, 611, 597, 547. State lowest price when writing. J. P. BALL, 5001 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me the list of A 1 Bird Skins that you have to dispose of by exchange or otherwise. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of All North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Skin or mounted specimen of the Passenger Pigeon. (315) WINCHESTER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Winchester, N. H.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—To correspond with active field collectors, and exchange bird skins. Especially want Shore birds from Missouri and Kansas. Write E. GORDON ALEXANDER, Lexington, Mo.

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Large well-mounted Golden Eagle and American Bittern. I am interested in all Natural History specimens. Write. WALTER STUCK, Jonesboro, Ark.

I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gage Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEMBRÉE, Roswell, Ga.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, choice collection of mounted Animals, Skeletons, Birds, American or Foreign, Fish and Reptiles. Send for list. CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, Chicago.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

WANTED—To correspond with active collectors on or near the Platte River in Nebraska. Address, LYLE FLETCHER, Norton, Kansas. Box 455.

WANT SETS—Some quite common from Northwestern U. S. and Canada. Offer in exchange sea bird sets from both coasts. All letters answered. F. M. CARRYL, Maplewood, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—Choice sets with nests of Swainson's Hooded Prothonotary Warblers, Summer Tanager, Chuck-Will's Widow, Green-crested Flycatcher. Sets of Eagle and many others for desirable sets and sets with nests. DR. M. T. CLECKLEY, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—Hawk's and Warbler's in first-class sets with data. KARL A. PEMBER, Woodstock, Vermont.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CARRIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—30, 70, 74, 77, 125, 132, 191, 194, 201, 202, 208, 225, 263, 273, 316, 326, 327, 331, 339, 343, 364, 365, 368, 375, 412a, 413, 421, 457, 458, 475, 493, (V.S.) 494, 498c, 501b, 505a, 506, 508, 510, 511, 519, 538, 563, 584, 593, 611, 616, 624, 631, 704, 705, 713, 717a, 721a, 725, 755, 756, 758, 761, 766. Also stamp Collection for eggs. T. E. McMULLEN, 433 Bailey St., Camden, N. J.

EXCHANGE—6 1-4, 12 1-1, 65 1-2, 79 1-1, 118 1-3, 77 1-3, 194 2-4 1-5, 202 6-3 5-4, 211 1-7 1-9, 325 1-1, 331 2-4 1-3, 333 2-4, 339 1-2 4-3, 366 1-4, 373 2-3, 390 1-5 1-6, 476 1-4, 481 1-3, 488 2-3 4-4 2-5, 493 1-5, 498 3-3, 501 3-3, 552A 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 2-4, 584 5-3 2-4, 593 2-3, 598 1-3 1-4, 703a, 1-3, 705 3-4, 761 1-4, 316 1-2. Ostrich at \$3.00. ERNEST A. BUTLER, 6314 Opal St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EGGS—Continued

The following personally taken sets to exchange for first class skins or books. Smaller species with nests. 2, 6, 7, 77, 146, 462, 466a, 475, 488b, 497, 498f, 508, 510, 529a, 560a. J. A. MUNRO, Okanagan Landing, B. C.

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Anklets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalarope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of eggs from original collector. Oregon, Green and Beldings Jay, Prairie and Abornado Falcons. I have many Bird magazines for exchange or sale. Want Bird Lore Vol. VII No. 1. C. M. CASE, 306 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Oologists Tools and Supplies, Bird Books and magazines. BENJAMIN HOAG, Garfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW-DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221-17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-5, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED First Class, complete sets, all species of Eagles, Kites, Falcons, Loons, Tropic birds, Hawks, Owls, Vultures, Waders, Warblers, Finches. Send lists in full with terms. Dr. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

FOR SALE—A fine white oak cabinet suitable for birds, nests, eggs, or other natural history specimens. Contains 20 adjustable drawers. Details upon request. S. S. DICK-EY, 212 East Maiden St., Washington, Pa.

Mounted Birds to exchange for eggs in full sets. J. C. HALL, 1420 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, O.

WANTED—Set of all kinds, common and rare, containing one or more eggs of any kind of Cowbird. Good sets offered in exchange. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—One set of eggs of each of the following birds, together with original nest: Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bunting, Gold Finch. KARL W. KAHMANN, Taxidermist, Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A-1 sets of all birds, also sets with Cowbird eggs. Must have full data. Can exchange A-1 shells or cash. Write what you have, stating value. HARRY L. SEM-LER, City Carrier No. 3, Lexington, Mo.

CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED WITH COLLECTORS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING WANTS:—293a-294-300a-300b-311-332-336-337-337b-373e-377-414-420-467-483-501a-501b-501c-507-509-511a-513a-602-619-627a-628-630-633.1-648-671-687.

Rev. H. E. WHEELER, Conway, Ark.

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We are headquarters for such choice stuff as Raven, Yellow-billed Magpie, Santa Cruz Island Jay, Prairie Falcon, Snowy Plover (with nest), Pacific Horned Owl, Vaux Swift, Black Swift, Golden Pileolated Warbler, and scores of others. We desire in exchange exceptional nest-and-egg material of every description, especially foreign if well authenticated. "A drawer to a species" is our motto. 400 drawers installed. Visiting oologists always welcome. MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE OOLOGY, William Leon Dawson, Director, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

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WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull. Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

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WANTED—Journal Maine Ornithological Society, Vol. IV, No. 1; Oologist, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1-2-4; Various numbers of Condor, Ornithologist and Oologist. Have many duplicates. H. H. JOHNSON, Pittsfield, Maine.

FOR SALE—Condor magazine, Jan. 1915 to Jan. 1916, 6 Nos. The Oologist magazine from Jan. 1911 to Jan. 1915. Four years subscription. E. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

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Bird Lore Vol 1, numbers 1, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, numbers 1, 4 and 6; Vol. 3, numbers 5 and 6; Vol. 4, numbers 1, 2 and 6; Vol. 5, number 5; Vol. 6, number 6; Vol. 7, number 2; Volumes 13 and 16 complete.

Osprey Vol 2, numbers 1, 3, 6 and 7; Vol. 3, number 1.

Bendire's Life Histories, Vol. 1; Nelson's Natural History Collections Made in Alaska; Turner's Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska; Forbush's Useful Birds and their Protection. R. W. WILLIAMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXXV. No. 10

ALBION, N. Y., NOV. 1, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 376

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 372 your subscription expires with this issue. 355 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



Ruby Throated Humming Bird's nest in situ

—Photo by Raymond Fuller

An Annotated List of Birds Observed
From May to July in Central
Logan County, Illinois.

By Alexander D. Du Bois

Although the period of these observations was limited to a single season and the area covered was very small, it is hoped that the list here presented may be of some interest to students of bird distribution in Illinois. The observations were begun on the seventh of May and terminated on the 26th of July, 1913. During that period the writer chanced to be located on the grounds of the Lincoln Chautauqua Association, about two miles from the business district of Lincoln, the county seat of Logan County, Illinois. These grounds embrace a grove of several varieties of oak and other deciduous trees. In this grove are numerous cottages; deserted at this time of year. The surrounding country is the usual Illinois farm land. On the southern border of the grounds is Salt Creek, and a low stretch of land in that vicinity contains a small pond with surrounding thickets.

The writer was in the field a portion of almost every day, and daily lists were kept of all birds observed. Including the hedge-rows, fields, woods and creek bottoms of the surrounding farms, which were occasionally visited a circle of one mile radius would fairly represent the area under consideration. The most interesting feature of the list, perhaps, is the migration wave of warblers which came to tarry for a short time in the grove of hardwoods. They arrived in force on the night of the eighth of May, and were all about us when we awoke on the morning of the ninth.

Scientific names have been omitted, but the numbers and common names here given, conform strictly to the nomenclature of the 1910 Check List of the American Ornithologists' Union:

- 132 Mallard. One duck of this species was flushed on May 11th from a little marsh at edge of woods.
201. Green Heron. First observed May 16th. Afterward seen occasionally along the creek.
- 256 Solitary Sandpiper. Observed May 18 and 23, in a boggy meadow bordered by woods.
263. Spotter Sandpiper. One or two may be seen almost any day, along the creek.
273. Killdeer. Observed only on four occasions. A family of six were seen flying together over a flat, on the 20th of June.
289. Bob-white. Moderately common summer resident. A nest was found containing 16 eggs on June 14th.
316. Mourning Dove. Moderately common summer resident. Eggs found May 10.
332. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Two observed July 11.
337. Red-tailed Hawk. Only two Red-tails were seen during our stay.
360. Sparrow Hawk. Observed on three occasions.
368. Barred Owl. Frequently heard at night and one well observed by daylight.
373. Screech Owl. Not common. Heard several times in June.
387. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Rather uncommon. A nest with three eggs was found June 20.
388. Black-billed Cuckoo. Observed several times in May.
390. Belted Kingfisher. A pair frequented the creek here.
393. Hairy Woodpecker. Rather rare. Only three birds observed.
- 394c. Downy Woodpecker. Not as common as might be expected. Young on the wing June 11.
406. Red-headed Woodpecker. Very common summer resident.

409. Red-bellied Woodpecker. Rare summer resident. Observed May 8 and 17.
412. Flicker. Common summer resident.
417. Whip-poor-will. Heard frequently throughout our stay; especially in May.
420. Nighthawk. Became common the latter part of May. A large company observed skimming over a meadow, May 22. Not seen after June 12.
423. Chimney Swift. Rather common throughout our stay.
428. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Only five observed. Three of them on May 23.
444. Kingbird. Several observed in May. Not seen after June 13.
452. Crested Flycatcher. Moderately common. Young in nest June 28.
456. Phoebe. Common summer resident, nesting in various places about the vacant cottage of Chautauqua grounds.
459. Olive-sided Flycatcher. One individual was recorded on May 19.
461. Wood Pewee. Rather commonly distributed through the woods. On June 13, a nest was found in process of construction.
463. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. One was seen on May 20.
465. Acadian Flycatcher. Observed on May 22, 23, and 24. (Several seen on May 23).
467. Least Flycatcher. Heard on several days in May. Three observed on May 16.
477. Blue Jay. Common. Nest with two eggs, May 7.
488. Crow. Moderately common. Young on the wing June 11.
495. Cowbird. Moderately common. Eggs were found in nests of the following species: Field Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Cardinal, Maryland Yellowthroat, Yellow Warbler and Bell's Vireo.
498. Red-winged Blackbird. A small colony nesting in a little marshy pond at the edge of a wood.
501. Meadowlark. Several seen or heard every day.
506. Orchard Oriole. Rare. One bird observed May 10.
507. Baltimore Oriole. Moderately common. Observed nearly every day.
- 511b. Bronzed Grackle. Frequently observed but not very common.
529. Goldfinch. Moderately common throughout the season. Was recorded as abundant on May 15.
546. Grasshopper Sparrow. Song heard in a hay field, May 23.
552. Lark Sparrow. This bird was not noted until June 5, when a family of young, just out of nest, were accompanied by their parents.
554. White-crowned Sparrow. Observed on May 8, 11, and 17; seven birds in all.
558. White-throated Sparrow. Moderately common until May 12. Last seen on May 16.
560. Chipping Sparrow. One observed on May 8. This species, once common in central Illinois, disappeared almost entirely for a number of years, but seems to be re-establishing itself.
563. Field Sparrow. A common bird in the open places. Eggs were found May 10, 13, and June 13. Young on the wing May 23.
581. Song Sparrow. Frequently observed but could hardly be rated as common.
587. Towhee. Rather common in the brushy woods. Young on the wing June 11.

593. Cardinal. Not uncommon. Nests with eggs were found on May 10 and 23.
595. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Moderately common summer resident. A nest was found on May 17. Young were observed on the wing on June 18.
598. Indigo Bunting. Moderately common summer resident.
604. Dickcissel. A common bird in the meadows. Was yet in song on July 11.
608. Scarlet Tanager. Not common. Was observed every few days, however, in the woods.
611. Purple Martin. A few of these birds were seen or heard at various times, though they did not seem to be nesting in the immediate vicinity.
616. Bank Swallow. Several were observed during May, but none later than May 23.
617. Rough-winged Swallow. Two birds observed on May 27. These were the only ones recorded.
619. Cedar Waxwing. Observed only on May 9 and 10; several each day.
624. Red-eyed Vireo. Common in the latter part of May. Was abundant on May 22. A few remained throughout our stay.
627. Warbling Vireo. One bird in song May 10. Another was heard May 20. No other records.
628. Yellow-throated Vireo. One individual recorded on May 11.
629. Blue-headed Vireo. One observed on May 10. No other records.
633. Bell's Vireo. A pair of these birds nested in a raspberry patch in an orchard. No others were recorded.
636. Black and White Warbler. Arrived May 9, and was common until the 11th. Last recorded May 24.
645. Nashville Warbler. My notes show one record, dated May 10.
650. Cape May Warbler. One observed on May 19.
652. Yellow Warbler. Uncommon summer resident. Only one nesting pair located.
654. Black-throated Blue Warbler. Arrived May 9. Last seen May 11. Not many observed.
657. Magnolia Warbler. Arrived May 9. Common May 16. Last seen May 23.
658. Cerulean Warbler. A Cerulean Warbler was carefully observed on June 11, singing in the tree tops.
659. Chestnut-sided Warbler. First seen May 9, when several were observed. Last seen May 24.
660. Bay-breasted Warbler. First seen May 9. Last seen May 16, when it was moderately common.
661. Black-poll Warbler. Arrived May 13. Common May 19 and 22. Present every day from the 15th to the 27th.
662. Blackburnian Warbler. Arrived May 9. Last seen May 23. Moderately common migrant.
667. Black-throated Green Warbler. Present in migration from May 9, to May 19. Common on May 10 and 13.
672. Palm Warbler. First observed May 9. Several seen on May 10, 11, and 13. Last seen May 15.
674. Oven-bird. Summer resident. Several observed at various times throughout our stay.
675. Water-Thrush. Observed on several occasions from May 8 to May 18. Last seen on May 27.
676. Louisiana Water-Thrush. A water-thrush which was believ-

- ed to be this species was noted on May 15th.
677. Kentucky Warbler. Summer resident. First noted May 13. Only two pairs observed. Young on the wing July 10.
679. Mourning Warbler. Two Mourning Warblers were seen on May 27. They were not in song.
681. Maryland Yellowthroat. Common summer resident. Was present when we arrived and was abundant on May 12, and 13. A nest with eggs was found on June 14.
683. Yellow-breasted Chat. One seen on May 19. Heard occasionally in June, in a woods-border thicket.
685. Wilson's Warbler. Observed on May 16, 22, 23, and 27; one bird each day.
686. Canada Warbler. Three individuals observed; one each on May 16, 17, and 27.
687. Redstart. Arrived May 9. Common May 16. Last observed May 27.
704. Catbird. Very common summer resident. First nest observed contained one egg on May 18.
705. Brown Thrasher. Common summer resident. Young on the wing June 20.
718. Caroline Wren. I have only one record, dated July 10.
721. House Wren. Common summer resident, nesting about the buildings on Chautauqua grounds.
727. White-breasted Nuthatch. Moderately common resident.
731. Tufted Titmouse. Several may usually be seen or heard in the woods.
735. Chickadee. Only moderately common. Not seen every day.
755. Wood Thrush. Not common, but was present throughout our stay, regaling us from time to time with its inspiring song.
756. Veery. The Veery Thrush was seen on May 10, and again on May 12.
757. Gray-cheeked Thrush. Present from May 21 to 27.
- 758a. Olive-backed Thrush. Several were present in May. Last recorded May 27.
761. Robin. Abundant summer resident, nesting on buildings as well as in trees.
766. Bluebird. Not common. A nest with complement of eggs was noted on May 23. Young on the wing July 11. It is gratifying to believe that this species, perhaps the most beloved of man's bird-neighbors, is gradually regaining its old status in central Illinois.

LAW.

The December OOLOGIST will contain a complete resume of the new Federal Migratory Bird Law. Also directions for securing your 1919 collecting licenses. The new law permits the sale of specimens under proper restrictions. We hope this wise provision will result in building up a reputable lot of dealers like existed in the '90's.

Drowned.

We are sorry to report the death of Fred Webber, an enthusiastic young ornithologist and collector, residing at Yakima, Washington, who was drowned by attempting to swim across the Nachs River, a few miles from his home.

He had been out on a collecting trip.

He was a delightful companion and ardent collector and his collection of specimens was the largest and finest in his native state.—Editor.

Married.

Emerson A. Stoner is now engaged in the Benicia Arsenal of the United States government in California and we also learn that he has recently been married to Miss Myrtle Eleanor Henderson. We hope he will have peace at home and will make himself felt in the war with Germany.

Resigned.

Harold H. Bailey has resigned as District Inspector for the District of Columbia and Virginia under the new Federal Migratory Bird law taking effect September 15th. We are advised "The High Cost of Living and the low salaries paid by the bureau made the resignation necessary." In losing Mr. Bailey the department has lost a valuable bird man.

Candidate.

Dr. F. H. Lattin, the founder of the OOLOGIST, and erstwhile leading oologist of the U. S., has recently been re-nominated for the legislature in his home district at Albion, N. Y. While the editor does not see things through the same political glasses as does the Dr., yet were we a voter in his district would certainly support him for old times sake and also because we believe his record entitles him to a return to the assembly. Capable, honest and industrious men are all far too rare in our state law making bodies.

The Wild Goose.

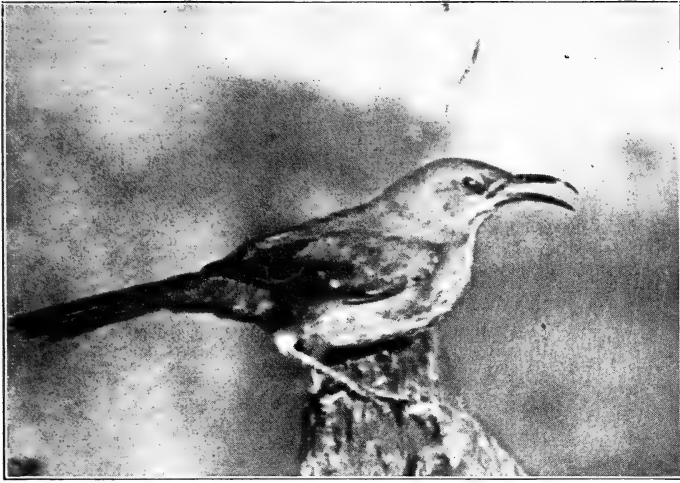
When, in the gray of dawn,
The first streaks of day arise in the east,
There, in the crisp, cool air of morn,
Feed the wild geese.
And by the weedy lake,
Where grow the wild herb and water oats,
There, of nature's food do ye partake,
With your long, glassy throats.

Then, as the day grows hot,
For the salt, sea air thy instinct raves,
Then, dost thou seek a cooler spot,
On the cold ocean waves.
There, though the long noon-tide,
When the sun's at his hottest in the warm mid-day,
On the rolling waves dost thou gently ride,
And indulge in sportful play.
When the day is nearly gone,
And the last faint gleams are still in the west,
Then back to the weedy lake of cypress pond,
Dost thou spend the night in rest?
And in the warm Spring times,
When a new set of feathers adorns thy breast,
Then dost thou seek the far northern climes,
To build thy lonely nest?
Far o'er the distant hill,
The wavering V-shape lines appear,
With loud resounding cries that fill,
The balmy, vernal air.
But when the cold north wind,
Blows o'er the frozen main, the fleecy snows,
Then a warm southern home dost thou find,
Away from fears and foes?
Then South again they pass,
O'er the rough tempestuous sea, and meadows bare
O'er naked, windswept hills of withered grass,
Through the chilled September air.
—Payson Willard.
Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Notes.

George W. Friedrich notes the collection of a female Baltimore Oriole in full male plumage June 15, 1918. This is certainly a most unusual occurrence.—Editor.

K. L. Skinner of Brooklands Estate



Curved bill Thrasher singing

—Photo by Tidel Salazar

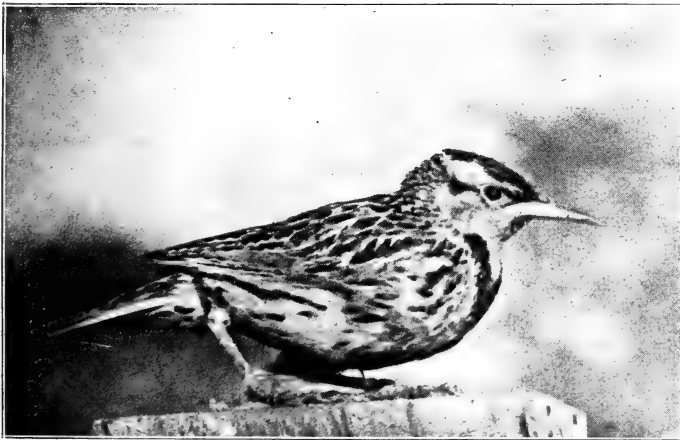
Office, Weybridge, Surrey, England, desires all bird men coming that way and particularly those engaged in the U. S. Military Service to be sure and call and see him.

Spotted Eggs of the Blue Grosbeak

By T. D. Perry, Savannah, Ga.

This retired but beautiful species

(*Guiraca coerulia*) has been written upon so often that it seems like trespassing upon the brother readers of the O. and O. by afflicting them with it again, but the past season of 1887 has been one of successful events with me, and one in which so many new phases of bird life have been discovered, that I cannot refrain from tell-



Western Meadow Lark on fence post

—Photo by Tidel Salazar

ing about my discovering spotted eggs of this species.

May 24th, 1887, dawned bright and clear, and as usual I started for an all days tramp, having nothing in particular to look for, but everything in general; so I kept well to the open country, which was thickly dotted with pine saplings, and a dense undergrowth of oak bushes. I had only gone a short distance when a bird flew from between my legs. I stopped short, parted the bushes and there, not more than two feet high, was a nest containing four pale bluish eggs with spots. I knew at a glance that I had never seen anything like them before, so I took them out carefully and began examining them, when by an accident, one fell to the ground and was smashed, and the worst of it was that it was one of the best marked. As fretting would not replace it, however, I soon packed the remaining three in my collection box and turned my attention to the nest, and as soon as I got it in my hand a thrill of joy ran through me, for then I knew I had discovered spotted eggs of the Blue Grosbeak.

Yes there was no mistaking that nest. Everything, even to the traditional snake skin, was there, (which by the by, is strongly characteristic of them, as I have never yet found a nest that did not contain it). But to be on the safe side and make identity certain I waited and very soon the chuck, chuck of the female was heard as she flew around the spot. She soon disappeared only to return accompanied by the male. I watched them some time being satisfied that I had found something I had never heard of before.

Two of the remaining three eggs are very thinly dotted with minute spots of red, while the third is marked very distinctly with good sized spots of a

reddish chestnut, and some few spots of subdued lilac (such as you will find in specimens of the Least Tern). The large end is very thickly marked, while the small end has only two red spots (I thought at first that the markings were accidental, but upon washing I find they still remain), so taking them altogether they are very handsome and as a set, I prize them very much.

The eggs of this set measure .87x.63, .82x.62, and .82x.62, which is almost the usual size, although some will measure .90x.63, and I have one in a set of three that is only .75x.58, and is the smallest I ever saw.

Now while this species is not common, it is very evenly distributed and particular, and this past season I have taken eleven sets of three eggs, four of four eggs and several of two eggs, more than I ever took in any two seasons combined.

They arrive amongst us here about the 20th of April, commencing to lay early in May, as I have found sets of them on May 10th, and fresh eggs as late as July 7th, leaving little doubt in my mind but that they rear two broods during the season. I have never heard them sing, and if they do it must be at rare intervals.

The only note I have ever heard is chuck, chuck. Three eggs as a general thing is their usual number with us, and now and then sets of four.

They seem to prefer pine saplings to all other places, but you will find them in oaks, myrtle, bay and black-berry vines, at varying heights from two to six feet from the ground. The nests are very compact, and always composed of the same material. All eggs that I have ever found before were pale blue, fading somewhat after being blown, all but the set, referred to above, found this season; which scores another point, and remarkable one for 1887.

Some Common Land Birds Found in
the Immediate Vicinity of
McKeesport, Penn.

The following list has been prepared by the writer to encourage local interest in the protection and study of birds. Most of the water and game birds give the Tube City a wide berth. A list of the shore birds, ducks and other water birds and the game birds may be prepared at some future time. Particular attention has been paid to the land birds frequently noted within the city limits.

Mourning Dove—A few invade the wilder portions of the outskirts of the city.

Sparrow Hawk—Regularly frequents the Christy Park hillside. A pair successfully raised a brood of young there a few years ago. (Christy Park is a part of the city along the Youghiogheny River).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—A few seen and may breed within the city limits.

Belted Kingfisher—Found along Long and Jacks Runs.

Hairy Woodpecker—One seen to about five of the next species.

Downy Woodpecker — Probably breeds in Olympia Park.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—A few regularly seen in Snake Hollow.

Red-headed Woodpecker—Common within the outer city limits.

Flicker—Common, seen occasionally in winter on Christy Park hillside and Snake Hollow where it is a common summer resident.

Whip-poor-will—In the summer after dusk this bird can be seen and heard along Jacks Run one mile from Long Run bridge.

Nighthawk—Common.

Chimney Swift—A bird of the city residential sections.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—More apt to be seen in Snake Hollow where I once watched a mother feed her young.

Kingbird—A pair frequents the swampy ground along Lincoln way, Fawcett Place.

Crested Flycatcher — Common in woods near Olympia Park.

Phoebe — Common near running water in Snake Hollow and Long Run.

Wood Pewee—In forest trees on outskirts of the city.

Blue Jay—Very common within one mile of city limits. I never could see any reason why the bird is not common in this vicinity.

Crow—The most numerous of all birds during part of the year as there is a roost of some 20,000 crows on the hills along Dead Man's Hollow. (This is about one quarter mile from the city limits and across the Youghiogheny River).

Bob-o-link—Breeds in the field facing Lincoln Way a short distance beyond the Foster Road.

Cowbird—Rather uncommon except during migrations.

Red-winged Blackbird—Breeds in the swampy fields along Lincoln way.

Meadowlark—Breeds in the larger vacant fields in the city limits.

Baltimore Oriole—Found everywhere where there are big shade trees.

Bronzed Grackle—A big egg eater and a public nuisance. I have watched them several times raid nests of English Sparrows and eat the eggs and young birds. They should be proscribed.

Goldfinch—Common permanent resident within the city limits.

English Sparrow—A pest illustrating the law of the survival of the fittest.

Vesper Sparrow.—Breeds on Christy Park Hillside.

White-throated Sparrow — Common migrant especially on the Christy Park hillside.

Tree Sparrow—On a winter's tramp more of this species is seen than any other but one must go outside the city limits. A winter visitant found occasionally on the Christy Park hillside.

Chipping Sparrow—Breeds in the residential portions of the city.

Field Sparrow—Anyone who gathers trailing arbutus in the spring cannot help but notice the singing of the Field Sparrows on the open hillsides. They are later found in dry hot fields and meadows.

Slate-colored Junco—The common winter visitant everywhere.

Song Sparrow—The most constant and everlasting singer we have.

Fox Sparrow—A regular migrant on Christy Park hillside.

Towhee or Chewink—Breeds on Christy Park hillside, etc.

Cardinal—The most beautiful bird that stays within the city limits.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak — Breeds regularly on Christy Park hillside.

Indigo Bunting—A few are found near Long Run.

Scarlet Tanager—In May and June many are seen in woods along Long Run.

Purple Martin—Breeds within the city limits. Thirty years ago they numbered thousands, now barely fifty pairs, within the city limits. Put up bird houses for them and keep out the sparrows.

Barn Swallow—Breeds in the barns on one or two of the farms facing Lincoln way. Growing scarcer every year.

Bank Swallow—Occasionally noted along Long Run.

Rough-winged Swallow—Seen during migrations but a few pairs may breed in suitable places along Long Run.

Cedar Waxwing—Found occasionally along Lincoln way. Look for him when the cherries are ripe.

Red-eyed Vireo—A bird of the tree tops.

Warbling Vireo—More often heard than seen.

Yellow-throated Vireo—Not nearly as common as the first two vireos.

Blue-headed Vireo — Long Run Woods.

The Warblers—The following are regularly noted each year. I have seen the most warblers on the wild crab apple trees in May in Olympia Park and along Long Run.

Black and White Warbler—Common during migrations. A few may breed in Long Run Woods.

Golden-winged Warbler—A few breed in the vicinity of Long Run.

Cape May Warbler—Seen in Olympia Park during migrations. More common in fall than spring.

Yellow-Warbler—The most common warbler. Breeds everywhere.

Magnolia Warbler—A common migrant.

Myrtle Warbler—Occasionally seen when migrating.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—Common.

Bay-breasted Warbler—Fairly common migrant.

Blackburnian Warbler—Seen in Olympia Park during migrations.

Blackpoll Warbler — Seen during migrations.

Black-throated Green Warbler—A very common migrant.

Ovenbird—Common in Snake Hollow and along Long Run hillsides.

Louisiana Water Thrush—At least one pair breeding in ravine off Long Run within one-half mile of city limits.

Kentucky Warbler—Fairly common on upper wooded hilltops.

Connecticut Warbler—More often seen as migrant in fall than spring.

Mourning Warbler—A migrant.

Northern Yellow-throat—Common.

Yellow-breasted Chat—Few in woods, Long Run and hilltops.

Redstart—Common, breeding in woods along Long Run and partial to wild grape vines for nesting sites.

Catbird—Very common. Breeds on Christy Park hillsides.

Brown Thrasher—Common. Breeds on Christy Park hillside.

Carolina Wren—Common and a permanent resident on Christy Park hillside.

House Wren—Common. Nests in bird houses within the city limits.

Winter Wren—Occasionally seen in winter in Snake Hollow.

Brown Creeper—Common migrant.

White-breasted Nuthatch—Common.

Red-breasted Nuthatch—Rather uncommon. A migrant.

Tufted Titmouse—Common in the extreme outskirts of the city.

Black-capped Chickadee—Common.

Golden Crowned Kinglet—Common migrant on Christy Park hillside.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet—Common migrant on Christy Park hillside.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Common along Long Run. The miniature catbird of the tree tops.

Gray-cheeked Thrush—A few seen during migrations.

Olive-Backed Thrush—A few seen during migrations.

Hermit Thrush—Common migrant. Seen on Christy Park hillside.

Robin—Nests in the city wherever there are trees.

Bluebird—A few breed on Christy Park hillside and on outskirts of city.

Thomas L. McConnell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A High-class collection of Squirrels which I desire to dispose of before entering the American Army. E. H. HAMILTON, 614 Walnut St., Versailles Boro, McKeesport, Pa.

EXCHANGE—One Telescope, French make, three sliding joints, 14 1-2 in. long extended, 4 1-2 in. closed. Good for bird study. Will trade for sets. What can you offer? LEWIS LUNSFORD, 27 N. Union St., Petersburg, Va.

EXCHANGE—Funston Perfect (animal) Smoker, 20 Onedia Jump Traps (new), eggs in sets. Want eggs in sets and singles. LYLE D. MILLER, E. Claridon, Ohio.

WANTED—Geological specimens of any kind from Western U. S. Can offer many Eastern specimens. Will also purchase if desirable. Want live pupae from Western U. S. Correspondence solicited with geologists, entomologist and oologists. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.

FOR SALE—Live pupae of moths and butterflies. Price-list on application, for delivery November 1, 1918. Also entomological supplies of all kinds. LOUIS S. KOHLER, 47 Wagner Place, Hawthorne, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Virginia Red Cedar cabinets suitable for eggs or skins. Also one smaller Walnut Cabinet, cheap. WHARTON HUBER, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—Large showy India moths. Atacus Atlas. Antheraea Pernyi. Actias selene. Caligula cachara. (Selene lyna Hybrid) Also many natives. Want A No. 1 set of 288, 364. A. J. POTTER, East Killingly, Conn.

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. EMERSON STONER, Benicia, Calif.

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.

The Oologist is the best medium of exchange for Oologists Ornithologists etc., in the entire U. S.

I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls". Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis." Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastern N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man". Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds". Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds". Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Birmingham, Michigan.

THE CONDOR

**A Magazine of Western
Ornithology**

Published Bi-monthly by the

Cooper Ornithological Club of California

Edited by J. Grinnell and Harry S. Swarth

"The Condor" is strictly scientific but edited in such a way that a beginner of "Bird Study" can easily understand it.

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1919

The December number of **The Oologist** will be sent Free to all New subscribers who subscribe between now and January 1st, for the year 1919. It will contain complete directions as to securing 1919 collecting licenses under the new Federal Bird Law.

R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

THE OÖLOGIST.

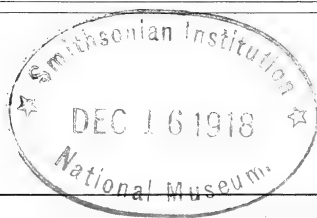
BIRDS--NESTS--EGGS

TAXIDERMV

VOL. XXXV. No. 12.

ALBION, N. Y., DEC. 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 377



The Lone Sentinel of Lake Okeechobee

—Photo by O. E. Baynard

BRIEF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wanted, Exchange, For Sale, Etc., inserted in this department at 25 cents for each 25 words for one issue; each additional word 1 cent. No notice inserted for less than 25 cents.

We will not advertise the skins, nests, eggs, or mounted specimens of North American Birds for sale. These columns are for the use of those desiring to make bona fide exchanges of such specimens for scientific collecting purposes only.—EDITOR.

In answering advertisements in these columns mention "The Oologist," and thereby help us, as well as the advertiser and yourself.

BIRDS

MALE SKINS WANTED—679, 676, 658, 622, 612, 611, 597, 547. State lowest price when writing. J. P. BALL, 5001 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me the list of A 1 Bird Skins that you have to dispose of by exchange or otherwise. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—A large list of A1 North American species of skins for specimens needed in my collection. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Skin or mounted specimen of the Passenger Pigeon. (315) WINCHESTER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Winchester, N. H.

PASSENGER PIGEONS: Have one mounted bird in fair condition to exchange for best offer in rare sets. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—To correspond with active field collectors, and exchange bird skins. Especially want Shore birds from Missouri and Kansas. Write E. GORDON ALEXANDER, Lexington, Mo.

WANTED—A pair of living Sand Hill Cranes A. O. U. No. 306, taken north of the center of the U. S. If the birds are only slightly wingtipped this will not matter. For them I will pay a good price. R. M. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a beautiful, well-mounted, perfectly plumaged specimen each of Black Rosy Finch and Goshawk, which I will exchange for good set of eggs. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A. No. 1 skins of ducks, geese and swan and other birds from this section offered for sets of eggs, or some west coast duck skins. Send full list; desire many common sets. Also have fine list of duplicate ornithological book for sale. HAROLD H. BAILEY, 319-54th St., Newport News, Va.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Large well-mounted Golden Eagle and American Bittern. I am interested in all Natural History specimens. Write. WALTER STUCK, Jonesboro, Ark.

I desire to exchange bird skins and Butterflies for 20 or 24 Gage Shot Guns, Double Barrel, preferred. Good condition. D. V. HEMBREE, Roswell, Ga.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, choice collection of mounted Animals, Skeletons, Birds, American or Foreign, Fish and Reptiles. Send for list. CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, Chicago.

EGGS.

In sending in your exchange notices for nests, skins and eggs, we would appreciate it if you would arrange the numerals in your exchange notice in their numerical order, and not tumble them together hit and miss, as some of our readers are complaining, and we think justly so.

WANTED—To correspond with active collectors on or near the Platte River in Nebraska. Address, LYLE FLETCHER, Norton, Kansas. Box 455.

WANT SETS—Some quite common from Northwestern U. S. and Canada. Offer in exchange sea bird sets from both coasts. All letters answered. F. M. CARRYL, Maplewood, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—Choice sets with nests of Swainson's Hooded Prothonotary Warblers, Summer Tanager, Chuck-Will's Widow, Green-crested Flycatcher. Sets of Eagle and many others for desirable sets and sets with nests. DR. M. T. CLECKLEY, 457 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—Hawk's and Warbler's in first-class sets with data. KARL A. PEMBER, Woodstock, Vermont.

WANTED—To exchange sets with reliable collectors. Will be glad to send list on receipt of yours. G. BERTRAM REGAR, 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—I desire to get in touch with all active field collectors with a view to exchanging A 1 sets. H. W. CARRIGER, 5185 Trask Street, Oakland, Calif.

Will be glad to hear from reliable collectors and to receive their lists. Have good list to offer including some rare species. RICHARD C. HARLOW, State College, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE—30, 70, 74, 77, 125, 132, 191, 194, 201, 202, 208, 225, 263, 273, 316, 326, 327, 331, 339, 343, 364, 365, 368, 375, 412a, 413, 421, 457, 458, 475, 493, (V.S.) 494, 498c, 501b, 505a, 506, 508, 510, 511, 519, 538, 563, 584, 593, 611, 616, 624, 631, 704, 705, 713, 717a, 721a, 725, 755, 756, 758, 761, 766. Also stamp Collection for eggs. T. E. McMULLEN, 433 Bailey St., Camden, N. J.

EXCHANGE—6 1-4, 12 1-1, 65 1-2, 79 1-1, 118 1-3, 77 1-3, 194 2-4 1-5, 202 6-3 5-4, 211 1-7 1-9, 325 1-1, 331 2-4 1-3, 333 2-4, 339 1-2 4-3, 366 1-4, 373 2-3, 390 1-5 1-6, 476 1-4, 481 1-3, 488 2-3 4-4 2-5, 493 1-5, 498 3-3, 501 3-3, 552A 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 2-4, 584 5-3 2-4, 593 2-3, 598 1-3 1-4, 703a, 1-3, 705 3-4, 761 1-4, 316 1-2. Ostrich at \$3.00. ERNEST A. BUTLER, 6314 Opal St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EGGS—Continued

The following personally taken sets to exchange for first class skins or books. Smaller species with nests. 2, 6, 7, 77, 146, 462, 466a, 475, 488b, 497, 498f, 508, 510, 529a, 560a. J. A. MUNRO, Okanagan Landing, B. C.

WANTED—To correspond with collectors having perfect sets of Murrelets, Ankllets, Tropic birds, Mex. Jacana, Limpkin, Turnstone, Bartram's Piper and No. Phalerope. Can offer Loons, Albatross's, Hawks, Owls and Mourning and Cerulean Warblers, etc. All answered. HAROLD MEYERS, Medina N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of eggs from original collector. Oregon, Green and Beldings Jay, Prairie and Ahlornado Falcons. I have many Bird magazines for exchange or sale. Want Bird Lore Vol. VII No. 1. C. M. CASE, 306 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Oologists Tools and Supplies, Bird Books and magazines. BENJAMIN HOAG, Garfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Sets of 113.1, 249, 252, 260, 298, 332, 344, 393c, 399, 463, 521, 573, 583, 685, etc. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—Lists of choice sets from reliable collections. I can offer Sandhill Crane, Swallow-tail Kite, Bald and Golden Eagle, Duck Hawk, Snowy Owl and many others. All answered. A. E. PRICE, Grant Park, Ill.

WANTED—Singles or broken sets in quantities, or small lots; also books on Taxidermy, curios, etc. J. E. HARRIS, 259 Maple St., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE—European and Asiatic sets in exchange for No. American species. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 36 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Entire collections of eggs, also eggs of Rare North American Birds. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send for sample of my data with your name printed on them, 500 for \$1.00 postpaid. EDW. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

RED CEDAR SAW - DUST—Can supply this ideal tray lining material, clean and sifted, in sacks of half bushel or more. Will exchange for first-class sets and skins desired, on a basis of 60 cents per peck. A. F. GANIER, 1221-17th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets of 30 1-1, 201 1-6, 191 5-4, 202 10-3, 6-4, 263 1-3, 333 1-3 3-4, 335 1-4, 339 5-2, 488 2-3 4-4 3-5, 498 1-3, 540 1-4, 563 1-4, 581 1-4, 584 5-3 1-4, 593 1-2 3-3, 598 1-3, 624 1-3 2-4, 705 3-4, 725 1-5. Ostrich and Emen, one egg each. Full data. RICHARD F. MILLER, 2069 East Tioga St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED First Class, complete sets, all species of Eagles, Kites, Falcons, Loons, Tropic birds, Hawks, Owls, Vultures, Waders, Warblers, Finches, Send lists in full with terms. Dr. M. T. CLECKLEY, Augusta, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—Following Alsets, with data—15, 2-1, 105 1-1, 105 1-2-1, 337b 2-3, 486 1-4, 375d 1-2, 617 1-5, 685b 1-3, and others, for sets needed in my collection. C. BADGER, Santa Paula, Calif.

FOR SALE—A fine white oak cabinet suitable for birds, nests, eggs, or other natural history specimens. Contains 20 adjustable drawers. Details upon request. S. S. DICK- EY, 212 East Maiden St., Washington, Pa.

Mounted Birds to exchange for eggs in full sets. J. C. HALL, 1420 Marlowe Ave., Lakewood, O.

WANTED—Set of all kinds, common and rare, containing one or more eggs of any kind of Cowbird. Good sets offered in exchange. J. H. BOWLES, The Woodstock, Tacoma, Wash.

WANTED—One set of eggs of each of the following birds, together with original nest: Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bunting, Gold Finch. KARL W. KAHMANN, Taxidermist, Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A-1 sets of all birds, also sets with Cowbird eggs. Must have full data. Can exchange A-1 shells or cash. Write what you have, stating value. HARRY L. SEM- LER, City Carrier No. 3, Lexington, Mo.

CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED WITH COLLECTORS WHO CAN SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING WANTS: — 293a-294-300a-300b-311-332-336-337-337b-373e-377-414-420-467-483-501a-501b-501c-507-509-511a-513a-602-619-627a-628-630-633-1-648-671-687.

Rev. H. E. WHEELER, Conway, Ark.

WANTED—A 1st class, well marked set of 4 or 5 white tailed Kite with full and original data. B. S. FRIFFIN, 22 Currier St., Haverhill, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—Mounted Birds, skins and eggs in sets. Want birds, skins and eggs in sets. Send lists. JESSE T. CRAVEN, 811 Roosevelt Ave., Detroit, Mich.

We are headquarters for such choice stuff as Raven, Yellow-billed Magpie, Santa Cruz Island Jay, Prairie Falcon, Snowy Plover (with nest), Pacific Horned Owl, Vaux Swift, Black Swift, Golden Pileolated Warbler, and scores of others. We desire in exchange exceptional nest-and-egg material of every description, especially foreign **if well authenticated**. "A drawer to a species" is our motto. 400 drawers installed. Visiting oologists always welcome. MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE OLOGY. William Leon Dawson, Director, Santa Barbara, Calif.

WANTED—Britton & Brown Illustrated Flora in three volumes. State edition, condition of books and best cash price. F. E. FORD, Chardon, O.

THE WARBLER—Second series. Seven volumes complete, \$3.50 post paid. Very few full sets left. Volume 1 and 2, with a dozen exquisite colored plates of rare birds eggs, is in good supply, and the two volumes will be mailed for \$1.00. J. L. CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

Desirable bird books for sale or exchange for other books on birds or insects. Sets of Condor, Ridgeway, etc. L. R. REYNOLDS, 2971 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED - Osprey, Vol. IV No. 3 and index; New Series, Vol. I No. 4, 5, 7. FOR EXCHANGE or Sale Cheap. Some early volumes and single copies of Oologist, many Nos. of Bird Lore, Museum, a few copies of Osprey. JOHN WILLIAMS, Iowa City, Iowa. R. 9.

FOR SALE—Auks 4 Vol. 1894 to 97. Vols. 11-12-13-14 for cash. R. E. CASE, Avon, Conn.

FOR SALE—Bird Lore, five volumes, year 1913-1917, one dollar per volume, carriage extra. H. MOUSLEY, Hatley, P. Quebec.

WANTED FOR CASH—The Condor Vols 1-9 incl., Bird Lore Vols. 1 and 2 incl., Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 3; No. 1 of Vol. 7; The Oologist of Utica, N. Y. Vols 1-5 incl. and its continuation. The Ornithologist and Oologist Vols. 6-8 incl. B. F. BOLT, 1421 Prospect Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT—For cash or exchange, many issues of Oologist, Osprey, etc., also Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, R. No. 1, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Vols 4-5-6-7 of Exploration and Surveys for the Pacific Railroad, 1853-1856. The books are bound and in good condition. What am I offered. GEO. E. OSTERHOUT, Windsor, Colorado.

WANTED—Back numbers of many amateur bird publications. List of desiderate sent to anyone having anything in this line for sale or exchange. Also have many numbers of Auk, Condor, Bird Lore, O. & O., Oologist, Bull. Cooper Club, etc. to exchange. A. C. BENT, Taunton, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE—Osprey Vol. I, II, III, IV and V. New Series No. 7 & 2. Condor, Vol. VI & No. 1 of Vol. VII. Wilson Bulletin No. 69. Birds & Nature, Vol XIII. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5. Vol. IXV, No. 1; Birds Vol. II, No. 5 and 6. Auk, Vol. XXIV and No. 3 of Vol. XXV. Birds of Wyoming, Birds of Iowa. These will be exchanged or sold only as a whole for best cash offer or extra good sets. W. H. BINGAMAN, Algona, Iowa.

BOOKS.

Frank L. Burns' Bibliography of scarce or out of print North American Amateur and Trade Publications in existence. Price 25c. R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.

EXCHANGE—Large number of Oologists and other bird magazines. A few sets nicely prepared of common land birds. Part VII "Birds of North and Middle America" for other parts of same work. Want many issues of Oologist, Osprey etc., for cash or exchange. Also "Birds of Washington, D. C. and vicinity by Mrs. L. W. Maynard. RALPH W. JACKSON, Cambridge, Route 1, Maryland.

WANTED—Vols. 6, 7 and 8 of Ornithologist and Oologist; Vols. 1 to 5 of its predecessor the Oologist of Utica, N. Y.; pages 177-187 (index) of vol 4 of Osprey; wants many, send list and get mine. T. J. FITZPATRICK, Bethany, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—Vol. V of Ridgway's Birds of North and Middle America. In paper in perfect condition. Wanted either Vol. I, II or III of the above series. W. C. HANNA 1000 Pennsylvania, Ave., Colton, Calif.

FOR SALE:—Bird Lore, Vols. 1 to 12, inclusive, complete with indexes, in original covers, \$35.00. Also odd numbers of Bird Lore. John's British Birds in Their Haunts, 16 colored plates, 190 illustrations, 626 pages, 1918. New Brass-mounted Telescope, 1 3/8 inches objective, magnifies 18 diameters. Just the thing for water birds. THOS L. MCCONNELL, 1813 Huey St., McKeesport, Pa

WANTED—Journal Maine Ornithological Society, Vol. IV, No. 1; Oologist, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1-2-4; Various numbers of Condor, Ornithologist and Oologist. Have many duplicates. H. H. JOHNSON, Pittsfield, Maine.

FOR SALE—Condor magazine, Jan. 1915 to Jan. 1916. 6 Nos. The Oologist magazine from Jan. 1911 to Jan. 1915. Four years subscription. E. S. COOMBS, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Oologist of Utica, N. Y., Vols. 1-5; Ornithologist and Oologist Vol. 6, numbers 8, 10, 11, index and title page; Vol. 7, index and title page; Vol. 8, numbers 4, 11, 12, index and title page. Nidologist, Vol 1, numbers 1 and 2. Osprey, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 4 and 6; and other discontinued ornithological magazines. Will pay reasonable prices.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ornithologist and Oologist volumes 15 and 16 complete, and several numbers of Volumes 9-14.

Bird Lore Vol 1, numbers 1, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, numbers 1, 4 and 6; Vol. 3, numbers 5 and 6; Vol. 4, numbers 1, 2 and 6; Vol 5, number 5; Vol. 6, number 6; Vol. 7, number 2; Volumes 13 and 16 complete.

Osprey Vol 2, numbers 1, 3, 6 and 7; Vol. 3, number 1.

Bendire's Life Histories, Vol. 1; Nelson's Natural History Collections Made in Alaska; Turner's Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska; Forbush's Useful Birds and their Protection. R. W. WILLIAMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE OÖLOGIST.

VOL. XXXV. No. 12

ALBION, N. Y., DEC. 1, 1918.

WHOLE No. 377

Owned and Published Monthly, by R. M. Barnes, Albion, N. Y., and Lacon, Ill.

TAKE NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Examine the number on the wrapper of your Oologist. It denotes the time your subscription expires. Remember we must be notified if you wish it discontinued and all arrearages must be paid. 372 your subscription expires with this issue. 355 your subscription expired with December issue 1917. Other expirations can be computed by intermediate numbers at the rate of one number per month.

Entered as second-class matter December 21, 1903, at the post office at Albion, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE END OF THE YEAR—AND THE NEW YEAR

With this issue we close Volume 35 of this publication and with the next issue we begin Volume 36. The publication of THE OÖLOGIST has been a source of pleasure and instruction to the editor in bringing us more closely in contact with fellow Oologists throughout the country, and we thank those who have so cordially supported this little publication in the past and humbly beg a continuance of their assistance.

In entering the new year, THE OÖLOGIST and its readers will enter into a new situation under the new bird laws it is now possible to lawfully collect and sell specimens for scientific purposes and it is hoped that this wise provision will bring into existence another lot of responsible, reputable and reliable dealers such as we had in the past in the Frank B. Webster company, Southwick and Jenks, the Smithwick Bros. and many others. Read the new law carefully, get your permit early and help make 1919 an Oological success.—*Editor.*

349½

The above mysterious figures being the entire contents of a telegram which was handed to the editor's wife in the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Calif., March 24, 1912 produced the results which is usual when a woman receive a telegram. Immediately strange and unusual misgivings and dismal forebodings took possession of the recipient, and were communicated to the best Mother in the world who was present. For about two hours, during the absence of the editor and while he was enjoying a most delightful visit with A. M. Ingersoll in inspecting his unusual and splendid collection of eggs, these two ladies paced back and forth in our apartment in the hotel, imagining everything that the mind of woman could conjure up in the way of misfortune which had or was likely to be visited upon a member of human race.

Ye editor arrived about 4 p. m. and immediately the mysterious message was placed in his hands while two very muchly agitated ladies stood excitedly to one side awaiting the denouement. A hasty glance at the message resulted in an announcement immediately to the ladies that we would leave San Diego tomorrow morning at the earliest possible moment. While the editor is a lawyer by profession, he would disclaim the ability to frame up as many question in the same length of time as those with which he was plied during the next few minutes. It had been our intention to remain in San Diego several days and the hurried departure as the result of the mysterious message completely upset both mother and wife, though they were repeatedly assured that there was no immediate danger of assassin, arrest, or bankruptcy.

The next morning our machine headed north and travelled nearly all

forenoon over the rocky, mountainous, beautiful California landscape, at times a perfect desert and again a splendid agricultural section, followed by range upon range of mountains almost as far as the eye could reach, like huge frozen billows of ocean. Arriving at Escondido, we looked up the sender of this mysterious telegram, whom the editor had met and spent a most delightful time with a few days before as we drove south from Los Angeles through Escondido. The result of this meeting was that immediately after dinner our auto containing the editor, his wife and a number of the best know Oologists of Escondido, headed west out of the city where we entered "Spook Canyon," which is a great rift in the range of mountains, bordering the Pacific and extending from the ocean, clear through the range to Escondido. It is a wild, rugged, rocky, well-named cleft, at places widening out to a considerable width and in other places the sheer walls of rock rise hundreds and hundreds of feet. The sides are brush covered and in many places are huge trees and magnificent live oaks and there is very little habitation in this mountainous valley. A beautiful stream winds and crooks and tumbles and runs along the bottom, finding at last the sea. As we followed the mountain road down this canyon we were compelled many times to ford this creek in first one place, and then in another, and on the way down were shown several nesting cites of the Golden Eagle which had been used in times gone by. Finally arriving amidst a little grove, in the bottom off the canyon, the car was stopped and the party alighted and struck off afoot toward the object of the expedition. Finally Mrs. Barnes seated herself on a large boulder and was left with the field glasses to observe the further ad-



Nest No. 7 and eggs of Escondido pair of Golden Eagles with Editor of The Oologist at nest

vance of the army. Pushing, pulling and forcing our way through the brush and up a very precipitous, rocky, hillside on the opposite side of the creek, we at last arrived at the foot of an immense live oak tree. And there in the forks of which rested the huge nest of the *Aquila Chrysaetos*, but which you and I, reader, call the Golden Eagle. It was a short matter to negotiate that tree and peer over the rim of the flattened top and rest our eye for the first time on the eggs of this bird in situ. Never will the editor live long enough to forget the thrill of that morning. No oologist every forgets his first view of this kind. This nest overlooked the wide expanse of the valley for miles and miles, and in it rested the two priceless specimens which come to the lot of but few oologists as personally taken. A number of photographs of the nest and eggs in situ were secured, one of which is presented in this issue of *The Oologist*. These eggs now rest in the cabinet of the editor as one of his most valued possessions.

A history of the nesting of the pair of birds to which these eggs belonged was contributed to *The Oologist* by our friend, C. S. Sharp of Escondido who has known them for many years and which was published in *The Oologist*, Vol. XXX pg. 34 and erroneously credited to C. S. Dixon. This article is illustrated by a number of excellent photographs those on pages 39, 41, and 43 being pictures of the nest now being described and gives the reader a good idea of the character of territory in which these fierce birds nest. While we were in the nesting tree, photographing and securing the specimens the parent birds circled majestically over the valley, passing closely over the head of the Mrs. on the other side of the valley and affording a splendid view of the majestic

specimens, with the glass. These eggs as with all others that are known to have been laid by this pair of birds and taken were found to be infertile on blowing, and out of a series of 36 sets of Golden Eagle eggs in the cabinet of the editor, are the most highly prized.

R. M. Barnes.

The Prairie Hen

Is the Prairie Hen related to the Cowbird? This may seem a very foolish question to ask but how did that perfectly good Prairie Hen's eggs get into that Marsh Hawk's nest, I found today? Containing a set of six perfectly fresh eggs and the Prairie Hen's eggs also perfectly fresh. I cannot believe that there is a Prairie Hen in Minnesota that would do such a thing as to entrust one of her babies to the care of a Marsh Hawk, but I do believe though that the Marsh Hawk wouldn't hesitate a second to take a whole setting of Prairie Hen's eggs and carry them to his young to devour. At any rate his reputation up in this country is no better than Bill's because he might do anything.

This nest in question was located in a small patch of willows and about two and one-half feet from the ground. The female was on the nest when I came up, and immediately started flying near me, uttering her cries of distress, whereupon the male made his appearance. I walked up to the nest and to my surprise found six Hawk's and one Prairie Hen's egg. I touched them and they were warm. I took them to the car to blow out and all seven eggs were perfectly fresh, not a scratch or mark on the hen's egg. Well there was a farm house not far off, probably a quarter of a mile, so I thought I would go over and see if some children hadn't put that egg in the nest, but upon inquiries I found

only an elderly couple living there and they were positively sure that no one had been around, as the closest neighbor is over a mile away and they have no children.

The question now arises, Who is the guilty party? I say the Hawk, because as I said before his reputation is bad, very bad, and I positively know that he steals several hundred dollars worth of young chickens and turkeys each season from the farmers in this section.

A farmer friend of mine called me up just a few days ago and told me he thought he knew where there was a Marsh Hawk's nest, because he says, "These ——— Hawks come and pick a chicken right out from under our feet and they do it each day and are absolutely not afraid to do it either." Well, I went right out to the farmer and he pointed out an old straw stack about half a mile off and said, "That is where they take my quality Rhode Island Reds," and sure enough there was the remains of several chicks, a female Hawk overhead and a nice setting of five eggs not 100 feet away.

Another farmer also called me up some time ago and said he'd give any man \$5.00 who would go out and kill the hawk that was taking an average of ten nice young chicks each day. Well, I went out, not for the \$5.00 but for eggs and sure enough found a nest with a setting of five in a creek bottom. I shot the female, and that man hasn't lost a chick since, although they did get some 40 out of his first hatch.

On June 9th I saw a Marsh Hawk trying to steal a young turkey right in the presence of the mother, who made several attempts to lay out the offender by jumping up 3 or 4 feet in the air after it, but the Hawk was too fast for her and when I ran up, flew

away with empty talons. It took a Scotch Collie and I, all we could do to stop one of them from stealing a pound chicken not 100 feet away from a farm house last spring and if it hadn't been for the piece of poultry retting that the chick ran under he would have gotten him sure, regardless of my yelling and the dog barking, not more than 20 feet away. But revenge was ours as his five young ones paid the penalty in a clump of willows a half mile away.

The grand old Prairie Hen is just about a thing of the past here and I believe that the Marsh Hawk is just as much and more to blame than the Crow we hear so much about and offer a bounty on.

The Marsh Hawk may like mice but he likes young chickens or turkey much better.

Elmer Langevin,
Crookstin, Minn.

The Oregon Junco Near Salem.

The Juncos are with us again. The Oregon is here in large flocks. This fine Junco comes to us from the North. The Schufeldt's Junco is with us all the year. The Oregon is a strong, hardy bird, flies swiftly, gleaning as it goes. You may see a hundred or more in a few minutes. They must pass over many miles of country in a day. The Juncos had a hard time last winter. The country was covered with snow. I do not think the cold hurt them, but they could find no food.

I fed more than a hundred of them. They seemed to thrive on corn meal.

Who knows where they breed? Not on our high mountains. I think they go North early in the spring. While here their ranks are thinned by that freebooter, the Kennicott's Screech Owl.

Geo. D. Peck,
Salem, Ore.

The Bobolink

The Bobolink is quite a common nester in East Texas. On a hot spring or summer day they can be seen on the top of fence posts or on a small bush in a meadow or oat field, singing at the top of their voices. In my mind these birds are very closely associated with the Dickcissel as they are nearly always seen together and have about the same nesting habits.

The nest of the Bobolink is always placed on the ground in a grass or oat field and is made of the same material. In April or May they lay the four or five eggs which are white with spots and splotches of black and brown. The female incubates the eggs without the help of the male but when the eggs are hatched the young birds are cared for by both the parent birds.

The nests are very hard to find as the female leaves the nest at the first alarm call which is given by the male bird who is always on guard on some nearby post or bush; however sometimes a nest can be found by dragging a rope across the field when the eggs are very badly incubated and the bird is "setting close."

Often I have followed behind a mower in a wheat or oat field and have picked up as many as a dozen of their large bulky nests.

The Bobolinks are among the last birds to arrive in the spring and the first to start their southward migration in the fall.

DeLoach Martin.

The Spoonbill Sandpiper

Our friend, Joseph Dixon of Escondido, Calif., than whom no man in America stands higher as a field oologist, publishes in the October Auk a splendid article on the nesting of

this strange and rare bird, giving his experiences with it on the North-eastern coast of Asia, in June and July, 1913. This paper is illustrated by one map, two diagrams and two splendidly executed half tones, and this is, without doubt, the best and most complete record of the subject and the habits and nidification of this species appearing up to this time and the value of it is enhanced by the fact that it is written by "Joe Dixon."

—Ed.

An Albinistic Meadowlark

Having read with interest Mr. Louis Kohler's article upon an Albino Meadowlark in the "Oologist," I would not refrain from relating my observations with such a specimen.

Strangely, the time of my finding this bird coincides to some extent with that of Mr. Kohler's. It was in the fall of 1913. The bird had been found crippled and was brought to me in a dangerously bruised state. Because its lower mandible was hanging limp it could not eat, so it eventually died.

The bird was surely an oddity, and was in every respect, some different from an ordinary meadowlark. It was fully an inch shorter than an ordinary specimen. Its bill and feet were startlingly white and more peculiar than this was the fact that wherever brown occurs in the ordinary specimen, brilliant reddish tan or orange, paler of course in many places occurred in this specimen. The entire plumage seemed to have been tinged in some degree with this strange color. A tinge of sulphur yellow showed in the breast and the well known cravat was much bedraggled instead of clear black.

Though I am not sure, I believe I saw this bird some days before in company with others of its kind.

George M. Sutton.



An Albanistic Meadow Lark from a pen drawing made by Geo. M. Sutton

The Rocky Mountain Jay.

I would like to know through the readers of the Oologist if there is any one who has ever found a nest or eggs of the Rocky Mountain Jay. I have seen many of the birds in different parts of this state but always at an elevation of from 10 to 12 thousand feet, and they seem most common at timber line which ranges about 11,000 feet altitude, but I have never heard of anyone finding either nest or eggs. They are supposed to nest very early in the season, that is in February or March while the snow is still deep in the mountains and I noticed last January an article in the Denver Rocky Mountain News about the Rocky Mountain Jay. It seems the State Museum at Denver wanted a nest and eggs of this common bird very badly and offered a reward for the same, and also had instructed about 200 "lumber jacks" and forest rangers to be on the lookout for nest and eggs but I think they are still "looking" for I have never heard of the discovery of one. I have often wondered if the eggs of this bird have ever been found, as I have never heard of a set in any collection, and have never heard of a person who knows a single thing in regard to the nesting of this bird. The eggs are priced at \$6.00 in the Lattin-Shorts price list which is cheap, but where are the eggs? Yet the eggs of the Swallow-tailed Kite which are in many collections all over the country are priced at \$30.00 which is some difference in price, and if these eggs are priced according to their rarity, I can't see the joke. The Rocky Mountain Jay in all probability builds its nest in the dark tops of tall spruce trees in the dark thick forests, high in the mountains near timber line, and the only way to locate the nest would be to see the bird fly to the tree while in the act of building the nest. I hope

to hear of some one some day that has located a nest.

Robert F. Backus,
Canon City, Colo.

THE BIRD MAGAZINES

Dwight's Review of the Juncos

This brochure which has heretofore been noticed in these columns as a proposed place of work by Dr. Dwight and which in our judgment begins at last to point toward the proper direction in the classification of birds, comes in for a three-page review by Whitmore Stone, editor of the Auk in the October 1918 number, a careful reading of which leaves the writer in doubt as to whether the Reviewer or whether Dr. Dwight made the classification or not.

This same paper is the subject of an almost 2-page communication in the October Auk from Jos Grinell who is perhaps our leading exponent of the doctrine that the more sub-species and geographical races the better and in the course of a somewhat lengthy discussion he uses the following language: "I insist Dr. Dwight repeated assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, we simply **must** consider locally inhabited as one of the most important character process by a species or sub-species." As this appears to be more or less in the nature of a command we should all acquiesce, however the Oologist reserves its right to still be of the opinion that the classification of our North American birds as now carried on is rapidly making us more or less of a laughing stock in the eyes of the laymen and of many thoroughly scientific people to imagine that every bird found with one or another feather an eighth or sixteenth of an inch shorter than some other bird or with a bill from one to half a dozen millimeters longer should

be properly designated as a specie or sub-specie of geographical race though in color, habits and general appearance indistinguishable from others of the same race, appears to the writer to be simply bosh.

A Mare's Nest

The Auk for October 1918 (page 491) gives the startling news that Dr. Grinnell and Dr. Oberholser have discovered another "Mare's Nest." The uses supposed to be in this much sought for and seldom found location appears to be a collection of more or less intelligible and much missed Latin named designations of the known Barn Swallow. Everybody knows the Barn Swallow by its proper name, a name which has stood the test of time practically secure in the description of the bird in America, but this unfortunate avian specimen in the so-called "Scientific World" has been masquerading under the various Latin names, designations and non de plumes. We are glad to learn that they are all now gathered together in one nest which has at last been found by our friend for the Barn Swallow and extend our sympathy to the suffering everyday bird in whom appears to be on the verge of another application of columns and pages untold of more or less abstruse, unprinted matter relating to the Latin name of a bird which is known to all of us by its old-fashioned, every-day American name.

The Condor

The Condor, XX page 150, September 1918 contains a very readable article illustrated by eight half tones on the subject of the nesting of the Mountain Plover by C. W. Bradbury, of Denver. The subject is well treated and well illustrated and is a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the habits of this rapidly disappearing bird.

An Autobiography of Frank Stevens by himself accompanied by a first-class half tone likeness,—Evidence That Many Birds Are Mated for Life, by our friend Frank Willard, who never writes anything that is not well worth perusal—Part I of By a Return to the Dakota Lake Region by Florence Bailey—Some Oceanic Birds from off the Coasts of Washington and Vancouver Ids., by Stanley Warburton and one half tone in a description of a new sub-species of *Cyanohemus Clemenciae* by Harry C. Oberholser—Some Summer Birds of Alert Bay, B. C. by P. A. Tavener being a list of some fory species, also the usual "From Field and Study Notes," as well as an editorial referring to the Federal Permits required to collect Canadian birds and nests and eggs for scientific purposes and minutes of the meeting of the Cooper Club.

—Ed.

Personal

R. B. Overington, formerly of Maryland, is now collecting bird skins on the head waters of the Darlington River in Australia.

Alek Walker of Hemlock, Ore., who is well-known to the readers of The Oologist, is now in France as a member of the 45th C. A. C. Before leaving he had the pleasure of inspecting the library and collection of H. M. Bailey, at Newport News, Va. Walker is a prince of Ornithology in our opinion.

Lieut. R. C. Harlow.

Friend Harlow likewise is now in the service as shown above. First at Plattsburg, N. Y. and now at Blackburg Br., Va., and he says: "You will please convey to my Oologist friends the fact that any apparent laxity in answering correspondence is due to the fact that I answered the call to

the colors in July—but as soon as the last bugle call has blown at the end of war I expect to resume my correspondence and Oology work where I left off." The Lieutenant has recently lost both mother and sister with the "flu" and is himself now convalescing from an attack of the same dread disease.

Observations on a Family of Winter Wrens.

On July 22, 1917 as I was following an old skid-road up the hill from a lumber camp, near Endeavor, Pa., I noticed a female Winter Wren carrying food in her bill. I stopped to watch her and immediately the male bird appeared. Neither seemed to be very excited. After a few minutes the female flew into a brushpile, but reappeared shortly with the food still in her beak. Pretty soon she flew to the base of a large overturned root twenty-five or thirty feet from where I was standing. About five feet nearer and between me and the root was an old rotten stump about two feet high which made a clear view impossible. The bird disappeared behind this stump but in a couple of minutes hopped in sight again without the moth she had previously carried in her bill.

Thinking that I would have no trouble in locating the nest as there were only a few places in the root where a nest could be built, the rest being covered with mud, I walked over, searched the entire root thoroughly, found nothing, returned to my former position and waited for the bird to come back.

In a few minutes she was back once more. After hopping about in plain sight for a couple of seconds she got between the stump and the root where I could not see her. In a minute or two she appeared minus the food. This

time I decided to look the stump over although it was not a very promising looking place. Almost at once I saw a small hole about a foot above the ground. A close examination revealed nothing. I searched a little longer then retired to a new position where I could see both the stump and the root. The next time the mother bird returned she went directly to a hole in the old decayed stump well-hidden by an overhanging piece of punky wood, within six inches of the hole I had first found. I did not disturb the nest, but instead sat down where I could watch the bird bring food for her young. I spent parts of four days in watching and timing her trips for food.

On July 22nd between seven-thirty and eight-thirty in the morning she made twelve trips to feed her young. The length of time for each trip varied from as low as forty seconds to as high as eleven minutes and fifteen seconds. The average time for each trip was four minutes and nine seconds.

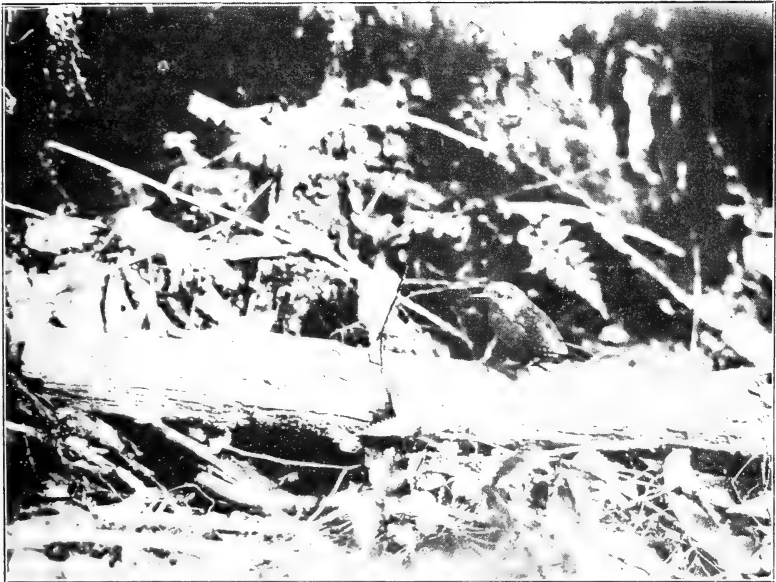
On the 23rd between 9:45 and 11:00 in the morning she made nine trips. The shortest one was one minute and ten seconds; the longest twelve minutes and fifty seconds. The average trip was six minutes and forty-two seconds.

From 4:35 till 5:50 p. m. on the 24th eleven trips were made. The quickest one taking one minute and twenty seconds while the longest was seven minutes and twenty seconds. The average time per trip was four minutes and forty-seven seconds.

Between 3:00 and 4:50 on the 25th twelve trips were made of which the shortest took one minute and fifteen seconds and the longest exactly twenty-seven minutes. The average time for each trip was eight minutes and twelve seconds.



Female Winter Wren going to nest
—Photo by Albert D. McGrew



Female Winter Wren with food for young near nest
—Photo by Albert D. McGrew.

In four days a total of forty-four trips were timed. The average for each one of these trips was five minutes and fifty-six seconds.

The young birds left the nest on the 28th.

I was greatly surprised to see a pair of Carolina Wrens within fifty yards of the spot where the Winter Wrens had their nest.

Albert D. McGrew.

New Bird Law.

The Act of Congress of July 3, 1918, known as "Migratory Bird Treaty Act" vitally affects many, if not all, of the subscribers to the Oologist. I therefore submit a statement of the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder, so far as they affect the collection and possession of migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes. If you see fit to do so, you may publish this latter in the Oologist.

The Treaty with Great Britain, for the enforcement of which the Migratory Bird Treaty Act was enacted by Congress, defines migratory birds as follows:

1. Migratory Game Birds:

(a) Anatidae or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.

(b) Gruidae or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

(c) Rallidae or rails, including coots, gallinules and sora and other rails.

(d) Limicolae or shorebirds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oystercatchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.

(e) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

2. Migratory Insectivorous Birds:

Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nut-hatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

3. Other Migratory Non-game Birds: Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murre, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, and terns.

Section 2 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits the hunting, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, or carrying, by any means whatever, of any migratory bird included in the Treaty with Great Britain, or any nest or egg of any migratory bird, unless and except as permitted by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 3 of the Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to adopt regulations permitting and governing hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation and carriage of migratory birds and their nests, which regulations become effective when approved by the President. On July 13, 1918, the President approved and proclaimed the regulations adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 9 authorizes the issuance of permits to collect migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes, under the following conditions and restrictions:

1. Application for a permit must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the name and address of the applicant and the name of the State

or Territory in which specimens are proposed to be taken, and the purpose for which they are intended. Each application for a permit must be accompanied by certificates from two well known ornithologists that the applicant is a fit person to be entrusted with a permit.

2. Permits will be valid only during the calendar year in which issued, are not transferable, and are revocable in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

3. Every permittee must report to the Secretary of Agriculture on or before January 10 following the expiration of his permit, the number of skins, nests, or eggs of each species collected, bought, sold, or transported.

4. Every package in which migratory birds or their nests or eggs are transported must be marked clearly and conspicuously on the outside thereof with the name and address of the sender, the number of permit, the name and address of the consignee, and a statement that it contains specimens of birds, their nests, or eggs for scientific purposes. Any package transported or offered for transportation from Canada into the United States or from the United States into Canada, must also bear an accurate statement of the contents.

5. Every permittee must carry his permit on his person when he is collecting specimens thereunder, and must exhibit the permit to any person requesting to see the same.

6. A permit will authorize the holder to possess, buy, sell, and transport, in any manner and at any time, migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes under the conditions above stated.

Public museums, zoological parks and societies, and public scientific and educational institutions may possess, buy, sell, and transport migratory

birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes without a permit, but they cannot kill or collect them without a permit.

Section 4 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act applies to all birds, whether migratory or not. This section prohibits the shipment, transportation, or carriage, by any means whatever, from one State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District, or to or through a foreign county, of any bird or the nest or egg thereof, captured, killed, or taken, or from which it was shipped, transported, or carried. This section also prohibits the importation of any bird or the nest or egg thereof, captured, killed, taken, shipped, transported, or carried contrary to the laws of any province of Canada in which the same was captured, killed, or taken, or from which it was shipped, transported, or carried.

Section 6 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes the violation of the Act a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or both.

Very truly yours,
Robert W. Williams.

Technical Names

The value of much of the present day ornithology literature is very much lessened in the hands of many people by the disposition of certain class ornithologists to always hide what they have to write under some Latin or alleged scientific name which is unintelligible to about 90% of these who read or see the article. That this fact is at least being noticed is evidenced by a reference to page 497 of the October Auk, wherein the editor of that journal takes Dr. Oberholser to task because in his "Second Bird Survey at Washington, D. C., pub-

lished in the Wilson Journal, XXX No. 2 1918 only technical names are used and therefore, "A number of them are meaningless to the general readers."

When we stop to think that 745 members of the A. O. U. are "associates" and people who are compelled to make a living in this business world and have no time to delve into the intricacies and mysteries of super-scientific ornithology and latinized bird names, we begin to think that a large percentage of the pages in the publication the support of which these associates are the backbone so far as finances are concerned get little comfort because of the disposition to adhere strictly to "Only Technical Names."

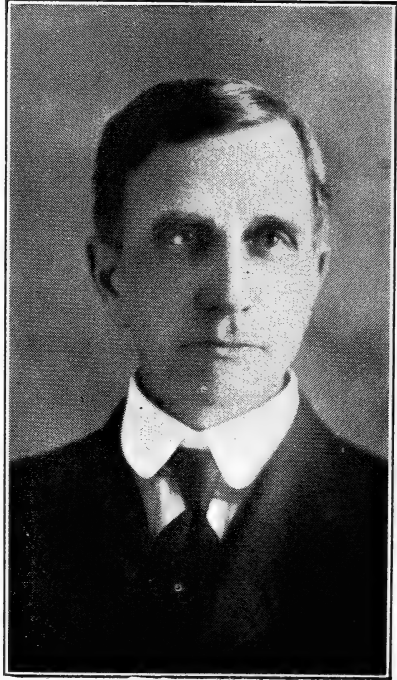
The last issue of the Auk is a fair example of this tendency. There are 122 birds referred to in that issue by their common name and 177 by their Latin name only. The result would be that at least 50% of these 745 A. O. U. associates would get little or no information from the notes relating to the last half of this total of 299 birds. Would it not be better in writing bird notes for publishers to use both the scientific and common name and thereby give everybody a chance to know what was being talked about?

—Ed.

It may be of interest for readers of The Oologist to know that on March 20th of the present year, 1918, a wild Mallard had completed her set of fifteen eggs near Tacoma. Here in the northwest the Mallards have their sets completed about three weeks ahead of all the other birds, Horned Owls excepted.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Bowles,
The Woodstock.



Frank H. Lattin.

Friend Eddy who has printed The Oologist ever since it was started, sends us the following good news about its former editor:

"You will be glad to learn that Dr. Lattin was yesterday elected to the Assembly for the third term by a majority of about 3,000 where the majorities of the other candidates run about half that. And this in spite of the fact that his party organization did everything to defeat him. This district has not returned a man for the third term in a great many years. Almost never, and usually they get but one term before the bosses order up a new man."

We offer our congratulations to the Hon. F. H. and hope he will continue to succeed in politics.

—Editor.

A New Egg Price List

The following communication coming to *The Oologist* is self-explanatory. The editor is disposed to take this matter up and push it to a final conclusion if we can get sufficient assistance. All Oologists who are willing to volunteer to assist us in carrying this new catalog on please write us at once.

"Dear Mr. Barnes: What do you think of the advisability and possibility of getting up a revised Egg Catalogue? It has been some 14 years since Taylor's "Catalogue" was issued, and it seems to me that it would be a good thing to make a careful census of the opinions of the present-day Oologists, and issue the results of their work. In thinking over the matter I had in mind to begin a rather active correspondence with this in view, and publish the results serially in the "Oologists." Later it occurred to me that after a revision of these articles, the "catalogue" might be issued in attractive form together with chapters by leading collectors on various subjects of interest. Among these "chapter" I had some such subjects as these in contemplation:

On Collecting Eggs.

The Preparation of Specimens.

Famous Nesting Localities.

Worthy Collections and Famous Specimens.

Some Old Time Collectors, and Their Work.

Eggs with a History.

Curious and Interesting Discoveries.

Photographing Nests and Eggs.

On Building up an Oological Collection.

Each one of these subjects should be assigned to the person best qualified to handle it, and these chapters might also be published serially in the *Oologist*.

I have this conviction that a cen-

sus of ideas would go far to supplementing the work already done by the older cataloguers, and perhaps arrive at some approximate value for specimens heretofore left unpriced. I should think that a selection of some 20 or 25 leading collectors would be sufficient for this purpose; surely that many would be glad to render their opinion and help in the working out of a new list.

I think no catalogue has appeared which has been satisfactory from a typographical point, and there are several suggestions to be made in the make up of a catalogue which would make it of much value to the collector.

As this is a preliminary matter I wait your opinion, not having, as yet, conferred with any one else on the subject. I should count it a labor of love to carry through the correspondence necessary to complete the work, if I could get some assurance that it would be published, and that such a list would be desired."

The American Crow

By H. H. Johanson, Pittsfield, Maine

Recently when reading an old copy of *The Oologist* in which the question was asked if birds fight until death overtakes one or both of the combatants it brought to my mind an occurrence of that nature which but for my intervention I have no doubt that death would have been the fate of two Crows. It was in the spring of 1914, March 20th to be exact. The first Crows arrive here commonly the first week of that month. One or two the first day, but soon in numbers, depending on the weather. If it be warm and pleasant the numbers increase fast, otherwise they come in less numbers. The first of March is the time when the snow is melting fast and the first bare knolls begin to show on the higher land and the swamps and

meadows are still covered with snow and ice. When a boy I remember the Crow was considered the harbinger of spring here, that is they were the first to arrive, and you would hear some one say "the winter has broke, the Crows have come." But now we have a still earlier arrival in the Horned Lark, which comes about the middle of February. But to return to March 20th and the two Crows. Down back off and to the west of my buildings there is a swale or meadow. The land is nearly flat and overflows during the winter season but not deeply and freezes, so that when the snow thaws in the spring this sheet of ice is one of the last to go. I had occasion to go in the direction of this ice field this March day. My attention was attracted to an object that was jumping around and tumbling over itself on the ice. I could not make out what it was. There appeared to be only one of the thing and though it was causing a whole lot of discussion among the numerous Crows assembled there about (who were merely hooping them on I suppose) I did not at first think it was Crows but some animal whom the crows were mobing. On nearer approach the assembled Crows flew away still discussing the fight and calling back encouragement to their favorite, or it might have been a warning of a man coming. But whatever it was it had no affect on the object which now disclosed itself as two Crows locked one to the other, who were by this time so nearly "all in" that either they could not or would not let go. Their claws locked to one another in a death grapple and each doing what execution they could with their bills, squarking and panting. There was a rest between bouts, when they would fall over on the ice, but always locked together. Then as the breath of life would return to their

bodies, now much pummiled and bloody, up at it again, bill to bill, never one breaking away or giving in, in the least. Thus it went on while I watched until I thought best to intervene and stop the bloody war. I never knew what caused the fight, though probably some "fair lady" of color. But whatever the cause I feel sure there would have been one dead Crow and the other would have died though the victor, from exhaustion and starvation behind unable to break their death hold of the other, had I not happened upon the scene as I did.

Oftentimes I have felt I had reason to cuss them long and hard for destroying my crops, but thieves are and must be, to satisfy those five hungry tummies of their offspring. Yet much good they do in the early spring and the fall when many and many a bug and beetle go to furnish a dinner for a flock of Crows. It is as chicken thieves that their slyness shows up the best. At one time I had a bad attack of that insidious disease, "hen fever." Now there is no known help for this ailment, it must run its course and the patient either dies happy or lives to regret. Well, I bought incubators, brooders and all the fixings only asked the old hen to lay and I would do the rest. So it came about that there were some hundreds of chickens on the place. They had colony houses and a wide free range and were doing fine. Then one day when they were just under broiler age and size there commenced to be a shortage noted in the count. A watch was set and it was found the trouble could be rightly layed to the Crows. It was found that the Crow instead of diving down upon the chickens as a hawk does and scaring all but the unlucky victim so that they would run to Mother (the brooder) would simply fly down into the grass a little

way away from the intended victim, casually walk up and intercept that particular chicken without frightening the others of the flock in the least. One peck on the head and it was all over for that chicken.

The crow would then seize its prey with its bill and fly away to the nest, but would immediately return for more chicken. The performance would be gone through with again not only twice but a good many times throughout the day and the flock would not be frightened in the least. They would catch and carry off a chicken nearly as big as they themselves by carrying it a little way at a time dropping it, resting and taking a new start. That was one time I failed to see the economic value of a Crow to the farmer. They have a very accurate knowledge of the proper time to pick garden peas and are very persistent in their endeavors to assist one to gather his crop. I have always wondered what these early arrivals in the spring live upon. Sometimes there will be days of storm, little or no bare ground and surely at that time all insects are dormant. It must be short rations indeed at times. It is then they act as scavengers and spend much time in the winter roadways. Also you may see them patrolling the edges of the running water for what may be cast up on the ice in the way of food. At one time this state offered a bounty on Crows, so much for each head brought into the town clerk's office. We boys used to put out bait consisting mainly of fresh beef bones, the larger the better, in convenient places and within gun shot of some hide. Soon some keen eye would spy the feast and soon that particular locality would be black with Crows. Thus large numbers were bagged at one shot, then that place was shunned by them for a time. This continued

for two years but was done away with by the next legislature. By the first of April these large flocks have dwindled down to pairs and nest building soon commences. The balsam fir being here the favorite tree and the shores of ponds, brooks and rivers the location best liked. The first of June finds the young nearly all hatched and ready by the last of the month to "do their bit" in the farmers' corn field much to his disgust and loss.

It is families that associate at this time, father, mother and the babies as large as the old folks, but still wanting to be fed and there is much fluttering of wings when dad or marm bring some choice grub. September finds them forming small flocks from those who spend the summer in this locality.

October these small flocks have joined forming large flocks of several hundred and the migration has commenced.

Sometimes a few stay here all winter, usually January finds all gone until the next spring.

Camp McArthur, Texas, Bird Life

I have seen and heard several interesting things since I have been in the Army. All is not work and worry, we have several spare moments and many happy thoughts of what was before the war and what will be after the fight is over. The truth is, I have had chances to observe bird life in a new light, in a way that I never had before and never expect to have again.

For instance, not very long ago I was down on the rifle range. The men were firing at the targets, making an awful racket and the smell of powder was awful strong. Having nothing to do officially I of course commenced to look around at what nature had to offer. My first sign of life was a squirrel, placidly hugging

a limb in a pecan tree, right over the end of a trench. He stayed there during the whole two hours that we were there and never seems to be scared at all.

In the mornings and evenings, and after we have had a little shower of rain, you can hear the Texan Bobwhite whistling down in the valley below our camp within a hundred miles. At night I have often lain awake listening to the whippoorwills calling to each other and then there was the hawk too. There is a tree that sits within fifty feet of my tent just off of the Company reservation and a Texas Screech Owl delights in screeching to us at night. Somehow I never mind his screeching, it seems like music to hear the old boy, out there just like he used to in the good old days. A mocking bird nested in a thorn bush just outside our reservation this summer. Mr. Mocker used the corner of our bath house as his singing perch and lookout tower, never minding the men that came and went all the time. Somehow these birds and animals had no fear of the men that wore the O. D., they let them near and showed no fear whatever.

While I was in quarantine with the Spanish influenza, thirteen water birds, I could hardly identify them but believe that they were Brandts, circled over our tents, just like the aeroplanes do all the time. They circled around and around, seeming curious to see what we were out there sitting around in the sun. Some of the men took it as a bad omen, some of the superstitious, thinking that they were Vultures, and there being thirteen. In the other camps men were dying like sheep and in our camp that was a one died. That does not pertain to Camp McArthur, but to our Quartermaster Quarantine Camp. These birds after flying noise-

lessly around for a few minutes headed south again.

I receive the *The Oologist* regularly and it is a great help. I certainly enjoy reading it and it brings back fond memories of my collecting days. I not only read it but all of the boys in my tent take an interest in it and read it and the boys seem to enjoy my telling them about my collection and my collecting trips over the state.

Leverette Fitzpatrick.

Ruby Throated Hummingbirds

In one of the early spring issues of the *OOLOGIST*, I noticed an article by Raymond Fuller, in which he mentioned the fact that he had found an old nest of the Ruby-throated Hummer, and a new nest on the same limb. I have been making a special study of this interesting species, and had often thought that they returned to their last year's home. Indeed I had found several nests which had very evidently been rebuilt. On July 6th, 1918, I collected a set of Ruby-throats in a nest four inches from a double nest. The three nests were on the end of a white oak limb overhanging a roadway through the woods. This seems to be a favorite habit of theirs. Either a shaded roadway or a small clearing, with a dead limb nearby to use as a perch. A week later I found another double nest which was, however unoccupied. Ruby-throated Hummers are with us from the first week in May to the last week in September and I am quite certain that they have second settings, having found eggs only slightly incubated, the second week in July. I intended having photos taken of the double nests, but expect to be called into military service within a few days, so will not have time. Harry M. Harrison, Sept. 26, 1918. Cambridge, Md.

The Yellow Warbler.

On July 10, 1916, while camping on a small island in northern Lake Huron I found a well-concealed nest of the Yellow Warbler in a thick gooseberry bush at one corner of our tent. It contained three fresh eggs at the time as was shown by the fact that they did not hatch until the twentieth. The female was absolutely fearless, both when incubating and while taking care of her young. She would not leave the nest even while I was putting up the camera within two feet of her. On the 28th the young left the nest.

The three enclosed pictures were the best ones that I secured.

Albert D. McGrew.

For illustration of this nest see page 121.—Editor.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sets 123a-5. One runt 373d-4, 486-4, 722an/6, 1918 collected. HENRY W. DAVIS, Box 844, Atlantic City, N. J.

EXCHANGE—First class sets with data. Nothing back 1915. Would be glad to have your list and year collect. ed. HENRY W. DAVIS, Atlantic City, N. J. Box 844.

EXCHANGE—A- sets of 364, 203, 352. Desire shore birds, especially 261, 281, 277a. All letters answered. ERNEST K. SCHLEICHERT, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A. L. singles, small holes, 388; 387, 622e; several each. Old U. S. postage stamps, previous to 1890, either unused or A. I. used with small cancellation. GEO. W. H. VOS BURGH, 56 Maple Ave., Columbus, Wis.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—No. 3 Bulls eye Eastman Kodak, new and in good condition. Ask \$5.00, cost \$9.00. Send offers of exchange. JOHNSON NEFF, Marionville, Mo.

PERSONAL—Would like to become acquainted with active Oologist in New York City, Westchester Co., or nearby, with view to expeditions next spring. L. C. S. please write. RAYMOND FULLER, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—Large showy India moths, Atacus Atlas, Antheraea Pernyi, Actias selene, Caligula cachara, (Selene lyna Hybrid) Also many natives. Want A No. 1 set of 288, 364. A. J. POTTER, East Killingly, Conn.

Eastman's vest Pocket Enlarging Camera to exchange, or sent prepaid for \$1.00. Set Taxidermy lessons, costing \$10.00 for sale for \$2.00. "Life of Audubon" by St. John, 311 pages, 1869, 85c. "Check List New York Bird" by Farr, 216 pages, 50c. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 45, 30c. EMERSON STONER, Benicia, Calif.

Who has skins or mounted fox squirrels, colors, Black, White, Gray, Black Yellow, Black; Cinnamon mixed with black or pure white squirrels. EARL HAMILTON, Versailles, Boro., McKeesport, Pa.

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I have for exchange the following books, all in good condition. Fisher's "Hawks and Owls". Cory's "Birds of Ills.—Wis." Birds of Ohio, Two Vols. by W. E. D Dawson. The Warblers of North America by Chapman. Ind. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources, 22d annual report. Feathered Game of the North East, by Walter I. Rich. "Birdcraft" by Mable Osgood Wright. "Birdneighbors" by Neltje Blanchan. "Nat'l History" by Sanborn Tenny A. M. 500 engravings C. Scribner, 1866. "Birds of Eastern N. America" Chapman. "Decent of Man", Darwin. "Catalogue Canadian Birds" Jno. Jas. Macoun. "Nests and Eggs North American Birds", Darie, 4th Ed. Will exchange for eggs in sets. GERARD ALAN ABBOTT, Birmingham, Michigan.

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R. M. BARNES, Lacon, Ill.





