

Red-bellied Woodpecker, 12.	Lapland Longspur, 2.
Flicker, 12.	Tree Sparrow, 564.
Horned Lark, 125.	Junco, 34.
Prairie Horned Lark, 100.	Song Sparrow, 17.
Blue Jay, 60.	Cardinal, 5.
Meadowlark, 3.	Cedar Waxwing, 9.
Bronzed Grackle, 6.	White-breasted Nuthatch, 74.
Purple Finch, 2.	Tufted Titmouse, 16.
American Goldfinch, 43.	Chickadee, 45.
Snowflake, 20.	Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6.
Total number of species, 36.	Total number of records, 1330.

It will be seen that this list does not include several species which we claim as residents, notably all of the Owls except the Screech Owl. Nor does it include a number of the more northern birds which often spend the winter with us. Of these the American Crossbill, Northern Shrike, Winter Wren and Brown Creeper are conspicuous examples. Not infrequently the Crow and Robin have spent the winter in the county, but they were not present last winter. Hence it appears that this list does not comprise anywhere near all of the species that might be looked for during the winter months.

This winter study of the birds has been a source of great profit and pleasure in the midst of wearing duties. To him who is seeking a first acquaintance with the birds it must prove of the greatest value.

LYNDS JONES.

BIRD CENSUSES.

BERWYN, PA.

Agreeable to the request of our Chairman of the Committee on Geographical Distribution, I sallied out at daybreak on the 11th of February for the purpose of taking a winter census of the birds of my district—one square mile of territory as described in the December *Osprey*.

Before the day was spent I found that I would be unable to complete the last and most difficult quarter,—that section lying south of the Pennsylvania railroad and including the greater and most built-up portion of the village; therefore the population here given is for an area three-quarters of a mile in extent.

The day was fair and mild, with just a breath of air blowing from the south-east, temperature, 40°-63° F. The ground was bare, with the

exception of a mottling of snow in the woods sloping away from the sun and a few drifts from two inches to two feet deep in northern and western exposures. The budding spicewood and the hardy swamp cabbage were our first hints of a spring to come.

My chief difficulty lay in working hedges and briery fence-rows. Two persons working together could readily overcome this difficulty. The birds, with few exceptions, were well out in the sunlight, the balmy weather accounting for the poor showing of the woods and thickets. I was much disappointed in the small number observed in the numerous small orchards, from which I had hoped to take many records.

As almost all kinds were associated in flocks, the chance of repeating records was at a minimum. Doubtless a substantial percentage was overlooked, particularly in solitary individuals hiding in the grass, weeds, greenbriers and evergreens, or like the Owls or "Sapsuckers" tucked away in the bowels of forest and orchard trees.

My first find of note was a flock of fifty-six plump little Goldfinches making their morning toilet while perched on a bushy roadside tree. My record is as below :

69 Crows, 1 flock of 46, remainder in pairs or detached 155 Juncos, 7 flocks of 10, 15, 16, 22, 24, 30, 33, respectively, 5 detached and solitary. 18 Tree Sparrows, with Juncos. 8 Song Sparrows, with Juncos. 52 Goldfinches, 2 flocks, 6 and 46. 1 Bluebird. 8 Meadow Larks, 1 scattered flock. 1 White-breasted Nuthatch, solitary. 3 Cardinals, 1 pair, 1 solitary. 4 Downy Woodpeckers, solitary. Total 319, not including the English Sparrows, which were most numerous in the vicinity of buildings, but not uncommonly found feeding with the Juncos along the fences and borders of thickets. I have also divided the birds according to location as follows:—Fields, fences and hedgerows, 152. Yards and orchards, 24. Brambly upland thickets, 2. Borders of swampy thickets, 72. Woods, 8. Flying ones, 61.

Deducting the 61 Crows flying over and the single Bluebird, on the ground that they are not true winter residents of this district, and adding the probable 25 per cent. overlooked, we have in the neighborhood of 400 native birds to the full square mile. Doubtless ten times that number of English Sparrows subsist in the same territory.

The above is a poor showing in comparison with a horizon taken the day previous in a two-mile walk—going and returning—southeast of Berwyn—where both food and shelter are more plentiful. As it was a business trip I could not loiter, yet I observed 13 species and 197 individuals, divided as following: 7 Bluebirds, 1 Purple Grackle, 5 Downy Wood-

peckers, 35 Cedar Waxwings 1 Flicker, 5 Blue Jays, 1 Cardinal, 1 Chickadee, 5 Tree Sparrows, 12 Song Sparrows, 80 Juncos, 30 Crows, and 14 Meadowlarks.

FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Pa.*

WADY PETRA, ILL.

February 6, 1898, 7:30 A. M. The one old Flicker still here at the depot. Saw a flock of 30 Prairie Hens fly by over a corn-field. These are the only ones seen for three or four months.

There is a foot of snow on the ground which has been here for fully two weeks. I walked along the creek thru half a mile of thicket and a quarter mile of open woods, from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M. 30° to 32°. Wind S. E.

In the thicket a company of 7 Chickadees and 11 Tree Sparrows, 8 Prairie Horned Larks flew over. In the woods I found a noisy company of 13 Chickadees, 3 White-breasted Nuthatches, 4 Downy Woodpecks, 1 Hairy Woodpecker and 1 Brown Creeper, with 7 Crows at a little distance. Total, 86 birds including 10 species.

February 13, 1898. 46°. Partly cloudy. Disagreeable south-west wind. 2 to 3:25 P. M. Locality as before. 3 Chickadees, 3 Downy Woodpeckers, 7 Crows, 4 Prairie Horned Larks, 8 Cedarbirds—the first *flock* I ever saw. I also noted 30 or 35 small birds fly over, which, from their flight and size, I think were Cedarbirds.

V. H. CHASE.

BIRD HORIZONS.

LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO.

The pleasurable work of taking bird censo-horizons and bird horizons has gone steadily on since the last report. The most notable one since those reported in the last Bulletin was that of March 12. The one of February 12 has been dwelt upon not a little on a preceding page. For five days previous to March 12, spring-like weather had prevailed, and on the three days immediately preceding, the temperatures had reached 60° at noon, not falling below 40° during the night. Light southerly winds and clear weather was the rule, but on the 11th rain fell in warm showers. The 12th opened cloudy with a light south wind and a temperature of 51° (which fell to 40° before night).