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|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 21. Cowbird.                | 36. Screech Owl.               |
| 22. Bobolink.               | 37. Great Blue Heron.          |
| 23. Mourning Dove.          | 38. Black-crowned Night Heron. |
| 24. Meadowlark.             | 39. Migrant Shrike.            |
| 25. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.   | 40. Hairy Woodpecker.          |
| 26. Robin.                  | 41. Downy Woodpecker.          |
| 27. Bluebird.               | 42. Chickadee.                 |
| 28. Field Sparrow.          | 43. Bronzed Grackle.           |
| 29. Marsh Hawk.             | 44. Chewink; Towhee.           |
| 30. Prairie Horned Lark.    | 45. Scarlet Tanager.           |
| 31. Purple Martin.          | 46. American Sparrow Hawk.     |
| 32. Baltimore Oriole.       | 47. Pigeon Hawk.               |
| 33. Red-eyed Vireo.         | 48. Nighthawk.                 |
| 34. Rough-winged Swallow.   | 49. Semipalmated Plover.       |
| 35. Northern Yellow-throat. |                                |

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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON A CAPTIVE RED-TAILED  
HAWK (*Buteo borealis*).

BY W. F. HENNINGER.

On August 15th of this year a Red-tailed Hawk was brought to me, that had been shot in the wing while pouncing down on a chicken in a barn-yard. Just a few days before that another had been shot at at the same place, while with a chicken in his talons he was trying to get to an orchard. On August 31st I saw one pursuing a Red Squirrel. This goes to confirm my statement made elsewhere (Wilson Bulletin, December, 1902, p. 138) that the Red-tailed Hawk feeds principally on birds and squirrels. The wounded Hawk brought me is not an adult and I concluded to experiment with my captive to find out just what he would eat. After refusing food for three days he began to eat. So far he has eaten beef, raw, boiled and roasted; also raw and boiled pork, kidney and liver. He would not touch cured meats; nor will he eat veal, except forced by hunger. A Barn Owl, which I had in captivity for a week in 1898, would also refuse veal. He always liked squirrel, whenever offered him. On September 1st I gave him two Yellow-legs and two Field Sparrows, and although he had just been fed with some raw beef, immediately devoured them with great greed; in fact, he would always jump down from his perch and with great ferocity go for birds

at once. He always began with the head, picking it clean, and then tearing it off with his bill would crush it at once and devour it, after which the rest of the bird would follow. He always preferred birds to anything else. The second week in September a Sora was brought to me. This I let lie for three days, till, in the heat, it had begun to decay and smelled very badly. After he had literally stuffed himself with raw meat, about one pound, I threw this decayed Sora in his cage. He went at it at once and ate it in about five minutes. This, in my opinion, does not merely show that the Red-tailed Hawk will eat carrion, and most any bird of prey, when hungry, will do that, but, as he certainly was not hungry at the time, that Red-tails prefer birds to other food. Again, I do not like to make a statement to this effect, as there is so much evidence to the contrary (compare: Hawks and Owls, by A. K. Fisher,——), but it certainly agrees with my observations in Pike and Scioto Counties, as well as my field observations in Seneca County. On September 29th I put a large dead rat in his cage. He looked at it for about ten minutes before touching it, and I hadn't fed him for two days at that. Then he ate the head and the inside, leaving the skin, hind legs and tail intact, and would not eat this till the next day, though I did not feed him anything else. This certainly does not show a great fondness for rats and mice. He never went at them with the greed he showed for squirrels and birds. On October 21 and 22 I fed him raw and fried fish, which he ate immediately. So far I have never been able to get him a snake or frogs, but if I can keep him over the winter will try him on these next spring. Thus I cannot consider the Red-tail as harmless as other ornithologists do, yet would not agree with the majority of sportsmen in calling him a harmful species, as killing of squirrels is not a detriment, but a beneficial service. From a utilitarian standpoint, I can only hope for the extermination of the squirrels, especially the Red Squirrel, though not from an aesthetic or sentimental standpoint.

## THE NEW YEAR CENSUS.

Not long after this number reaches its readers a new year will be at hand. If you are keeping a yearly record of the birds, your old note-book will be laid aside and a fresh one placed in readiness. It means something æsthetically, if not practically, how the new note-book is begun, whether the first page is well filled or not. To me it means more than I care to admit. We have begun these New Year Censuses well, and I hope and trust that 1905 will not fall behind 1904 in the records that shall be made. 1905 begins on Sunday, and it is therefore proposed that for those who do not study birds on that day, to make the record on the 2nd. How much each one can do will depend upon the region, the time, and the weather. The editor will be unable to participate in this contest, so the prize offered last year cannot be repeated. To every one who secures a bona fide list of twenty-five or more species, not including English Sparrow, a year's subscription to THE WILSON BULLETIN will be given. Make as large a list as possible for Mr. Frank M. Chapman's Christmas Census, and then beat it for the New Year Census! Send the lists to Lynds Jones, 5623 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BREWSTER WARBLER (*Helminthophila leucobronchialis*) IN  
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Near the close of an "all-day with the birds" I was fortunate enough to meet with a single individual of this type, phase, or whatever it may be, near Devon, on May 13th, 1904. It was found at the border of a large grove, where I watched it sometimes as near as twenty feet, from an old cart-road. It was altogether like the Blue-winged Warbler above, with the white wing bars and black bar through the eye—but the under parts were white instead of the rich yellow of that bird. I could detect no trace of yellow on its breast. In action, dropping from branch to branch of the smaller trees so near, it was very like the Blue-wing—with which I am familiar. Although I cannot but regret that I had no means of securing it at the time, I have no hesitation in recording it as a Brewster's Warbler, after I had observed it through a good pair of field glasses for over fifteen minutes.

FRANK L. BURNS, Berwyn, Pa.

BREWSTER WARBLER AGAIN IN OHIO.  
(*Helminthophila leucobronchialis*)

BY W. F. HENNINGER.

On September 17th of this year while out to study the annual fall