

- in the solution of others and create new problems not now anticipated;
- (2) By having the members meet together as often as possible to discuss results, methods and future plans and to gather inspiration from their fellows after the manner of scientific societies generally, in this way using the combined knowledge of the Association to advance the work;
  - (3) By appealing for the support of Audubon Societies all over the country on the ground that bird banding is a bird-protection movement, since to an important extent, it will be possible in the future to substitute an examination of a live bird for the study of a dead one;
  - (4) By ensuring as far as possible the *permanence* of the movement by means of institutional trapping stations operated by or in connection with Audubon Societies, Natural History Societies, Bird Clubs, Departments of Ornithology or Zoölogy at colleges and universities, Bird Sanctuaries, State and National Parks, etc., in addition to stations operated by individuals; and
  - (5) By establishing a convenient local depository of all bird-banding records made by members (an exact copy of the same of course being sent to the Biological Survey) in appropriate quarters where they may be studied by members of the Association and others.

CHARLES L. WHIPPLE.

Cambridge, Mass.

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## FIELD NOTES

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### NOTES ON SOME NEBRASKA BIRDS OF THE WINTER OF 1921-22

Subsequent to the several records already published of the occurrence of the Magpie in unusual numbers in southeastern Nebraska during the fall of 1921, Mr. H. Ohler of Lincoln, reported seeing several of these birds at Pleasant Dale on November 20, and during December there were other additional records. The flock of Magpies near Fairbury were yet there on January 8, 1922, associating with crows and apparently on the best of terms with them, according to Mrs. H. F. Hole of that city.

Along with the Magpie has come an invasion, to a less marked degree, by the Pinyon Jay. Dr. R. H. Wolcott had reported to him, and personally verified it, the occurrence of one of these birds north of Lincoln, on November 24, 1921. Under date of January 22, 1922, Mrs. Ralph Pembroke of Harvard, Nebraska, writes that one of these birds has been present about the town of Harvard since late in November, 1921, and that on January 15, 1922, a flock of ten or twelve of these birds was seen there.

Three individuals of the Bohemian Waxwing were noted by R. W. Dawson at Lincoln on November 6, 1921, but the species was not subsequently noted. On January 28, 1922, however, C. A. Black reported them as present in abundance at Kearney, Buffalo county.

A Mockingbird is now wintering in the city of Lincoln, in the yard

of Dr. F. B. Hollenbeck at 1836 South 20th Street. This or another Mockingbird wintered at the same place from October, 1920, to April, 1921. This is the first definite wintering record of the species for this locality.

A Townsend Solitaire, also, is wintering at Lincoln, in Wyuka cemetery.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

MYRON H. SWENK.

#### SOME BIRD NOTES FROM CENTRAL AND WESTERN NEBRASKA

Since the publication of the records of the Whooping Crane in Nebraska by M. H. Swenk, in the March, 1921, number of the Wilson Bulletin, I saw a pair of these birds on April 2, 1921, and a lone one a few days later. One bird was also seen in the fall of 1921, about October 20.

On May 18, 1921, a fine male Cape May Warbler was collected at Kearney, Buffalo county, which is the westernmost record for the species in the state.

In August, 1921, two Broad-tailed Hummingbirds were killed by flying against a plate glass show window on the principal street of Kearney during the night. Probably there was a migration through the locality and the birds were deceived by the glare of the electric lights.

My friend, Miles Maryott of Oshkosh, Garden county, reports to me that a Saw-whet Owl was chased out of a coal house and knocked off a post with a lump of coal by a resident of that place in the fall of 1921, constituting a new locality record for the species. He also reports the Gray-crowned Rosy Finch as present at Oshkosh on January 22, 1922.

C. A. BLACK.

Kearney, Nebraska.

#### WINTER BIRDS OF SOUTHERN WISCONSIN

The winter of 1920-21, noted for its mildness, noticeably affected the bird life of that period. There was a great scarcity of northern visitors and an increase in the number of summer residents, which remained through the winter. The bird list is of interest because it is rather unusual. It was compiled from the December, January and February records of the writer and the following observers: Warner Taylor, Clarence S. Jung and A. W. Schorger, Madison; Herbert L. Stoddard, Milwaukee; W. E. Snyder, Beaver Dam; Ed. Oschner, Prairie du Sac; Miss Lulu M. Lumm, Racine; Miss Susie L. Simonds, Hartland; Arthur Gare, Camp Douglas; H. E. Andrews, Portage.

Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Merganser, Mallard, Black Duck, Shoveller, Pintail, Canvas-back, Lesser Scaup Duck, Ring-necked Duck, Golden-eye, Buffle-head, Old-squaw, White-winged Scoter, Canada Goose, Coot, Wilson's Snipe, Killdeer, Bob-white, Ruffed Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Mourning Dove, Marsh Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Kreider's Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Long-eared Owl, Short-eared Owl, Barred Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, Snowy Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, Northern Pileated Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Horned Lark, Prairie Horned Lark, Blue Jay, Crow, Cowbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Meadowlark,