

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher had a nest in a black gum. This same gum has held one nest, occasionally two, every year for the last seven years. A sparrow, not identified, built in a white oak on a horizontal limb fourteen feet from the ground and raised a set of three, while ten feet higher was a nest of a flycatcher, also unidentified, which raised a family of three.

East Point, Georgia.

ALL DAY WITH THE BIRDS. May 7, 1902.

THERE is a fascination about the quest for the largest list of birds in a day which is not equalled even by the search for new species in a region which one has worked for years. The limits of time, strength, and territory possible to cover furnish the incentive for a sort of field study which is wholly out of accord with any accepted method. One cannot tarry long in any place and wait for the birds to come to him; he must search out the birds. Nor will time permit him to study the individuals without sacrificing the purpose of the day's work. A species once recorded must be put aside as finished for the day and the quest for those not yet seen carried forward vigorously. It may very well be true that this nervous activity which forbids the usual method of field work—the calm waiting for the birds to appear—makes us overlook some species; but if so, it certainly discovers to us many that would not be likely to come within our ken. It is an exhausting work, both on account of the length of the day and the energy which must be thrown into it. One may well pause to ask if it pays, or if the results justify the outlay. We think they do. One of the questions most frequently asked the writer is, "How many birds can you see in a day?", by persons who have a genuine interest in the birds and want to know what are the possibilities of a single day's study. It is a question that should have a fairly accurate answer

from as many different standpoints as possible for the education and encouragement of the questioner. This 'All Day with the Birds' habit grew out of the effort to give a fair answer to this question.

In northern Ohio (perhaps I should say in Lorain county) in winter an hour's tramp through fields and woods should result in a record of about a dozen species. As the season advances and the birds return, this number would be increased until by the last week in March one should find more than twice that number, under favorable conditions 40 species. When the migrations are at their height in early May, the probabilities are increased to 80 or even more, for a few hours in the fields and woods. This is a record for the average bird student with average facilities and a few hours at most at his disposal. Taking, now, the more than average in all respects, what may be accomplished? In other words, what are the actual conditions of the bird world in a given locality during the height of the spring migrations on any given day? The question as to what the average person may be able to record under average conditions involves little more than the commoner species, or those which are more readily seen, leaving almost wholly out of the account many species which are either few in numbers or more difficult to find on account of fewer numbers or secretive habits. The more careful study sets over against the apparent conditions the actual conditions.

The participants in this "All Day" were Rev. W. L. Dawson, who came up from his Columbus home for this special purpose, Mr. Benj. T. Gault, who, as good fortune would have it, was able to stop over during that day on his way from the East, and the writer. We worked together, and as the sequel proved, three pairs of eyes are better than two, for probably several species would have been overlooked with any one of the three not there. There is no doubt in my own mind that a larger list could be secured if three persons should work independently, each being as-

signed to some region where certain species are found, working up that part of the list with great care. But by such a method the possibilities for errors would be greatly increased. With two or more working side by side the record must satisfy all in order to be counted.

The day was not an ideal one viewed from any standpoint. At the start at 3:30 A. M. the temperature was 54° and did not go above 65° during the day. A brisk west-south-west wind so roughened the lake that no ducks appeared upon its surface, while the sky threatened rain several times, with almost no clearing until late in the day. The weather had been so wet on the two preceding days that wheeling was not considered advisable. Accordingly the morning was spent in the South Woods, a mile south of Oberlin. Before we had left the confines of the village Pine Siskins and a hoary old Osprey gave us hopes of the greatest record yet made. These two species are rarely seen at this time of year with us.

It is significant that before leaving Oberlin at 9 o'clock our record had almost reached 90 species, in spite of the lowering heavens and chill air. An hour spent in the Black River gorge below Elyria added but three species to the list, two of which were not seen elsewhere during the day. We were obliged to waste an hour in the marsh at Lorain before taking the 12:30 car for Oak Point. To be sure a visit to the lake front added two species and the marsh one, but these would have been seen elsewhere with less expenditure of time and effort.

At Oak Point not more than seven species were added in three hours of pretty hard work. With only four water-birds, five swamp-birds and but three shore-birds the outlook was certainly gloomy. Had the lake been quiet and the air warmer there is no question but in these three groups there would have been at least double the numbers recorded.

Leaving Oak Point for the three mile walk to North Amherst to catch the 5:40 car for Elyria proved not so bad

an arrangement, since three species were added to our list. From the car window two others were noted, and the day's work was done. A reckoning made the list number 113 species, which is one better than our best. While it is gratifying to make a new record, the day's work was far from satisfying, because there were not less than 20 species which ought to have been recorded and which were recorded during the next four days. The reason for the large list in spite of adverse conditions, lies in the type of season and conditions of weather during the preceding three weeks. In no spring since my residence in Ohio has there been such a quick succession of cold and warm waves, the one retarding the northward movements, the other making the impatient birds push northward only to be checked and held from complete migration. Lagging individuals of species whose bulk had days before gone north were still here, while almost all of the late migrants had appeared. Taken altogether it has been a phenomenal season for the migrations of the birds. We can only regret that time and strength were not sufficient to search out the many species here but unrecorded.

Pied-billed Grebe.
 Herring Gull.
 Common Tern.
 Wood Duck.
 Least Bittern.
 Great Blue Heron.
 Green Heron.
 Sora.
 Virginia Rail.
 Bartramian Sandpiper.
 Spotted Sandpiper.
 Killdeer.
 Bob-white.
 Mourning Dove.
 Red-shouldered Hawk.
 Broad-winged Hawk.
 Bald Eagle.
 American Osprey.
 Sparrow Hawk.
 Belted Kingfisher.
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
 Hairy Woodpecker.
 Downy Woodpecker.
 Red-headed Woodpecker.

Flicker.
 Chimney Swift.
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
 Kingbird.
 Crested Flycatcher.
 Phoebe.
 Wood Pewee.
 Traill Flycatcher.
 Green-crested Flycatcher
 Least Flycatcher.
 Prairie Horned Lark.
 American Crow.
 Blue Jay.
 Bobolink.
 Cowbird.
 Red-winged Blackbird.
 Meadowlark.
 Orchard Oriole.
 Baltimore Oriole.
 Rusty Blackbird.
 Bronzed Grackle.
 American Goldfinch
 Pine Siskin.
 Vesper Sparrow.

Grasshopper Sparrow.	Cerulean Warbler.
White-crowned Sparrow.	Bay-breasted Warbler.
White-throated Sparrow.	Blackburnian Warbler.
Chipping Sparrow.	Black-throated Green Warbler.
Field Sparrow.	Palm Warbler.
Song Sparrow.	Oven-bird.
Swamp Sparrow.	Water-Thrush.
Towhee.	Louisiana Water-Thrush.
Cardinal.	Maryland Yellow-throat.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak.	Yellow-breasted Chat.
Indigo Bunting.	Wilson Warbler.
Scarlet Tanager.	Canadian Warbler.
Purple Martin.	American Redstart.
Cliff Swallow.	American Pipit.
Barn Swallow.	Catbird.
Tree Swallow.	Brown Thrasher.
Rough-winged Swallow.	House Wren.
Bank Swallow.	Winter Wren.
Migrant Shrike.	Long-billed Marsh Wren.
Red-eyed Vireo.	Brown Creeper.
Warbling Vireo.	White-breasted Nuthatch
Yellow-throated Vireo.	Red-breasted Nuthatch.
Blue-headed Vireo.	Tufted Titmouse.
Nashville Warbler.	Chickadee.
Golden-winged Warbler.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Black and white Warbler.	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.
Blue-winged Warbler.	Wood Thrush.
Tennessee Warbler.	Wilson Thrush.
Yellow Warbler.	Olive-backed Thrush.
Black-throated Blue Warbler.	Gray-cheeked Thrush
Myrtle Warbler.	Robin.
Magnolia Warbler.	Bluebird.
Chestnut-sided Warbler.	

WINTER BIRDS.

BY LYNDS JONES.

The latitudinal variation in the range of many species of birds in winter is one of the problems which nothing but careful and persistent field work will solve. Sufficient interest attaches to the study to make the effort of determining what birds are about us in winter well worth the while. Bird studies in winter are not so hedged about with difficulties and inconveniences as study in August, because then dense foliage, excessive heat, insects and the timidity of the birds combine to thwart the purposes of the bird student. In winter there is only the cold and snow, which should not be serious hindrances to a healthy body.