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THE BIRDS OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

BY BURTIS H. WILSON.

Scott County lies on the north bank of the Mississippi river, which flows westward in this part of its course. The country consists mostly of rich, rolling farming land, with a few pieces of second growth oak timber, and much willow, maple, and elm timber along the river bottoms and on its islands. High bluffs interrupt the narrow border of rich bottomland over which the river often spreads during the high spring water. During the first ten years of my studies the country roads were nearly everywhere bordered by osage hedges, but during the past ten years the most of these hedges have been replaced by the more useful and effectual barbed-wire fence. These hedges and the orchards and shade trees surrounding the farm houses formed excellent breeding places for many species.

A muddy creek, called Duck creek, which is usually nearly dry during the summer, but from ten to twenty feet wide during the rest of the year, flows easterly just north of the city of Davenport, and then into the Mississippi river about three miles east of the city limits.

The city of Davenport, which occupies about ten square miles of the county, has several large parks, and there are many shade trees in the yards and along the streets, forming ideal resorts for the town-loving birds, as well as for many rare straggles which occasionally stop. Fully half of my observations were made within the city limits, but many of them were in the thinly settled outskirts.

The studies upon which this list are based cover the years from 1884 to 1904. The work was necessarily irregular. Doubtful records are numerous, but none of them have been included in this list.

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe.—One shot April 16, 1892.
Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. Black Tern.—One shot May 22, 1892.

Phalacrocorax dilophus. Double-crested Cormorant.—14 seen August 9, 1892, and 6 seen August 24, 1893.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. American White Pelican.—One shot October 3, 1893, on the river below the city.

Querquedula discors. Blue-winged Teal.—Common migrant.

Aythya affinis. Lesser Scaup Duck.—Abundant migrant. March 15 to April 22, 1892. First in fall, Nov. 25.

Chen hyperborea. Lesser Snow Goose.—Rare transient. Always seen in flocks with the Canada (?) Geese. Four seen March 22, 1890; 4, April 1st, 1891; 7, April 16, 1889.

Branta canadensis. Canada Goose.—Abundant migrant in spring, rare in fall. Feb. 17 to April 1; 50 seen Oct. 25, 1891. Only fall record, 1885-1894.

Botaurus lentiginosus. American Bittern.—Rather rare summer resident, probably because there are few favorable breeding localities here. Arrives last of April.

Ardetta exilis. Least Bittern.—Rare summer resident. There are few suitable breeding places. May 8, 1888; May 30, 1889; May 26, 1892.

Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron.—Rather uncommon. Probably does not breed. April 28 to May 16; September 6 to 29.

Butorides virescens. Green Heron.—Common summer resident. April 25 to September 29. Eggs May 7, 1892; 30, 1889. Young out of nest June 24, 1887.

Nycticorax nycticorax nævius. Black-crowned Night Heron.—Common summer resident. April 23 to September 19.

Rallus elegans. King Rail.—Rare transient. One shot April 30, 1891.

Porzana carolina. Sora.—Not common transient. May 6 to 24.

Porzana noveboracensis. Yellow Rail.—Rare migrant. One shot September 20, 1890.

Rallus virginianus. Virginia Rail.—Rare migrant. One shot May 12, 1898.

Fulcia americana. American Coot.—Seen only in the fall. October 18, 1889 and 1891, and 8, 1888.

Philohela minor. American Woodcock.—Rare summer resident. On August 17, 1890, one flushed from a clump of small trees in a city yard.

Gallinago delicata. Wilson's Snipe.—Abundant migrant. April 1 to 29; September 20 to November 2.

Actodromas maculata. Pectoral Sandpiper.—Abundant migrant. April 11 to May 20; September 17 to 27.

Actodromas minutilla. Least Sandpiper.—Rare migrant. May 20, 1890; May 11, 1891.

Helodromas solitarius. Solitary Sandpiper.—Abundant migrant. April 25 to May 7; September 3 to October 10.

Bartramia longicauda. Bartramian Sandpiper.—Rare summer resident. One seen April 26, 1892. Female ready to lay in a day or two shot May 11, 1890. No fall records.

Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper.—Common summer resident. April 26 to September 13.

Charadrius dominicus. American Golden Plover.—Rare migrant. On October 24, 1889, one was found early in the morning lying dead under a 100-foot electric tower.

Oxyechus vociferus. Killdeer.—Not common summer resident. March 12 to October 19.

Colinus virginianus. Bob-white.—Common resident. A great increase since 1900.

Tympanuchus americanus. Prairie Hen.—Tolerably common resident. Nest containing one addled egg and shells of seven recently hatched eggs found in tall slough grass on June 9, 1888.

Zenaidura macroura. Mourning Dove.—Abundant summer resident. Occasionally winters. March 21 to October 19. Eggs found as early as April 12.

Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Rather rare. Seen only in the fall. September 20 to November 2.

Accipiter cooperii. Cooper Hawk.—Common resident, but more often seen in the fall. Four eggs, May 7, 1892; three eggs, May 9, 1891.

Buteo borealis. Red-tailed Hawk.—Common resident.

Buteo platypterus. Broad-winged Hawk.—Tolerably common in spring; rare in fall. April 21 to May 21. One seen September 26, 1891.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. American Rough-legged Hawk.—Tolerably common winter resident.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus. Bald Eagle.—Rare straggler. Seen at every season of the year. None breed in the county to my knowledge.

Falco sparverius. American Sparrow Hawk.—Tolerably common summer resident. March 25 to October 12.

Asio wilsonianus. American Long-eared Owl.—Tolerably common summer resident. Colonies of a dozen or more winter together in evergreens in the cemeteries. Nest with five eggs, April 12, 1890.

Syrnium varium. Barred Owl.—Rare resident. One shot in a yard in Davenport.

Cryptoglaux acadica. Saw-whet Owl.—Rare winter resident. April 2, 1890; February 2, 1889; March 21, 1891.

Megascops asio. Screech Owl.—Common resident. About equal numbers found in the red and in the gray stage.

Bubo virginianus. Great Horned Owl.—Tolerably common resident. Occasionally wanders into Davenport.

Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—Abundant summer resident. May 17 to October 8. Eggs found May 28 to August 19.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo.—Tolerably common summer resident. May 23 to August 30. Nest, May 30, 1902.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher.—Common summer resident. March 19 to October 12. Two fresh eggs, May 18, 1889.

Dryobates villosus. Hairy Woodpecker.—Common resident.

Dryobates pubescens medianus. Downy Woodpecker.—Abundant resident.

Sphyrapicus varius. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—Abundant migrant. April 2 to 29; September 16 to October 28. Stomach occasionally found filled with chips of sap-wood.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. Red-headed Woodpecker.—Abundant summer resident. Occasionally an individual or a pair winters. By spring the white feathers are almost blackened with soot.

Centurus carolinus. Red-bellied Woodpecker.—Tolerably common resident.

Colaptes auratus luteus. Northern Flicker.—Abundant summer resident. Stragglers sometimes winter. Fresh eggs, May 26, 1892.

Antrostomus vociferus. Whip-poor-will.—Tolerably common summer resident. Arrives as early as April 23.

Chordeiles virginianus. Nighthawk.—Abundant summer resident. May 5 to October 2.

Chætura pelagica. Chimney Swift.—Abundant summer resident. April 15 to September 26.

Trochilus colubris. Ruby-throated Hummingbird.—Abundant summer resident. May 8 to October 6.

Tyrannus tyrannus. Kingbird.—Abundant summer resident. April 25 to September 13. Earliest eggs, May 21, 1887.

Myiarchus crinitus. Crested Flycatcher.—Common summer resident. April 30 to September 10. Nest, June 26, 1888. In 1887 a pair nested in the bird house which was placed in an oak tree in a yard in the heart of the city of Davenport. Five eggs were deposited.

Sayornis phœbe. Phœbe.—Abundant summer resident. March 21 to November 7. Earliest nest, April 28, 1888. Nests are occa-

sionally placed on the perpendicular walls of wash-outs in clay soil.

Contopus virens. Wood Pewee.—Abundant summer resident. May 9 to September 25. Earliest nest, June 15, 1889.

Empidonax flaviventris.—Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Rare. Seen only 4 times, May 24 and September 6, 1890; June 2 and September 16, 1889.

Empidonax virescens. Green-crested Flycatcher.—Rare. One taken May 21, 1888.

Empidonax traillii. Traill's Flycatcher.—Common summer resident. Earliest seen, May 1, 1888.

Empidonax minimus. Least Flycatcher.—Rare transient. One taken May 4, 1889.

Otocoris alpestris. Horned Lark.—Tolerably common winter resident.

Otocoris alpestris praticola. Prairie Horned Lark.—Abundant summer resident. A nest with half incubated eggs, April 12, 1892.

Cyanocitta cristata. Blue Jay.—Abundant resident, and even more numerous during the migrations. Nest with five eggs, May 14, 1892.

Corvus brachyrhynchos. American Crow.—Abundant resident. Earliest nest, with five eggs, April 2, 1890.

Molothrus ater. Cowbird.—Abundant summer resident. March 26 to October 13. Earliest eggs, May 3, 1890, in Phoebe's nest.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Bobolink.—Common summer resident. Earliest arrival, April 28, 1887. Fresh eggs, May 28, 1889.

Agelaius phoeniceus. Red-winged Blackbird.—Abundant summer resident, and migrant. February 23 to November 11. Occasionally a straggler is seen in winter. Earliest eggs, May 21, 1887.

Sturnella magna. Meadowlark.—Abundant summer resident. An occasional straggler remains all winter. March 13 to November 2. Eggs, May 27, 1887.

Icterus spurius. Orchard Oriole.—Abundant summer resident. Earliest spring arrival, April 26. Three eggs, May 21, 1887.

Icterus galbula. Baltimore Oriole.—Abundant summer resident. April 27 to September 5. Five eggs, May 30, 1889.

Euphagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird.—Abundant migrant. Usually found in flocks with the other blackbirds and grackles. March 23 to April 30; September 14 to December 7. A pair wintered on Rock Island Arsenal during the winter 1899-1900. They became tame and came every day to the guard house for the crumbs which the guards threw out to them.

Quiscalus quiscula æneus. Bronzed Grackle.—Abundant summer resident. March 8 to November 5. Earliest eggs, May 1, 1886. A colony of several hundred pairs used to nest in Pine Hill Cemetery, just outside of Davenport, but in recent years it has been reduced

to about a dozen pairs, no doubt owing to the persistent robbing of their nests by boys from the city.

Hesperiphona vespertina. Evening Grosbeak.—Rare winter visitor. Seen from November 24 to January 21.

Carpodacus purpureus. Purple Finch.—Common migrant. March 16 to May 10; September 7 to November 6. Several spent the winter of 1889-90 in this locality, January being the only month in which they were not seen.

Loxia curvirostra minor. American Crossbill.—Irregular winter resident. October 21 to June 9.

Acanthis linaria. Redpoll.—Not common winter resident. Seen as late in spring as April 1.

Astragalinus tristis. American Goldfinch.—Irregular winter resident, abundant summer resident. Breeds very late. Nest with three newly hatched young, August 6, 1893, and another with young about ten days old, September 27, 1888. Nest with four fresh eggs, September 5, 1889.

Calcarius pictus. Smith's Longspur.—Migrant. Not common. Seen only in spring, March 30 to April 16.

Poœetes gramineus. Vesper Sparrow.—Common summer resident. April 1 to Oct. 26. Nest with 4 young found May 22, 1889.

Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna. Savanna Sparrow.—Tolerably common migrant. Usually seen only in spring, April 1 to 29. Two seen Oct. 26, 1889.

Coturniculus savannarum passerinus. Grasshopper Sparrow.—Common summer resident. Earliest spring record, April 30, 1891. Nest with five eggs found May 27, 1889.

Chondestes grammacus. Lark Sparrow.—Common summer resident. Earliest spring record, April 20, 1889.

Zonotrichia querula. Harris' Sparrow.—Rare migrant. April 16, 1891, May 3, 1891.

Zonotrichia leucophrys. White-crowned Sparrow.—Tolerably common migrant. April 30 to May 23; September 28 to October 26.

Zonotrichia albicollis. White-throated Sparrow.—Abundant migrant. March 17 to May 23; September 18 to October 29. Occasionally one winters.

Spizella monticola. Tree Sparrow.—Abundant winter resident. Oct. 17 to April 16.

Spizella socialis. Chipping Sparrow.—Abundant summer resident. April 4 to October 21. First eggs (set of four), May 6, 1886.

Spizella pusilla. Field Sparrow.—Abundant summer resident. March 25 to October 29. Earliest eggs, May 1, 1886. Latest nest with slightly incubated eggs, July 26, 1889.

Junco hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco.—Very abundant migrant. Common winter resident some years. Sept. 21 to May 5.

Melospiza cinerea melodia. Song Sparrow.—Abundant summer resident. March 14 to Nov. 3.

Melospiza lincolni. Lincoln Sparrow.—Tolerably common migrant. April 28 to May 21; October 17, 1891, is the only fall record.

Melospiza georgiana. Swamp Sparrow.—Common migrant. March 25 to May 19; September 16 to October 17.

Passerella iliaca. Fox Sparrow.—Abundant migrant. March 12 to April 23; September 25 to November 5.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus. Towhee.—Abundant summer resident. March 16 to Nov. 5. A female has spent the present winter on Rock Island Arsenal.

Zamelodia ludoviciana. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—Abundant summer resident. April 25 to September 29. Earliest nest, May 13, 1886. Four eggs, May 30, 1887.

Cyanospiza cyanea. Indigo Bunting.—Abundant summer resident. May 4 to September 29.

Spiza americana. Dickcissel.—Abundant summer resident. April 25 to September 28. A nest containing four eggs on April 27, 1889, would indicate an earlier arrival than has been noted.

Piranga erythromelas. Scarlet Tanager.—Common summer resident. April 28 to September 21. Nest with four young, June 15, 1889.

Piranga rubra. Summer Tanager.—Rare straggler. One secured April 20, 1889.

Progne subis. Purple Martin.—Abundant summer resident. April 7 to August 28. (First, March 24, 1888, March 29, 1892.)

Petrochelidon lunifrons. Cliff Swallow.—Abundant summer resident, usually seen only in the vicinity of its breeding places. April 14 to August 31.

Hirundo erythrogastr. Barn Swallow.—Common summer resident. April 27 to September 1. Nest with four eggs under a small bridge, July 24, 1884.

Iridoprocne bicolor. Tree Swallow.—Common summer resident. April 1 to September 26.

Clivicola riparia. Bank Swallow.—Abundant summer resident.—April 19 to August 31. Gathers in flocks of several thousands on the telegraph wires along the railroads before leaving in the fall.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. Rough-winged Swallow.—Common summer resident. Seldom noticed on account of its similarity to the Bank Swallow. Earliest spring record, April 25, 1891.

Amperlis garrulus. Bohemian Waxwing.—One secured November 21, 1888.

Ampelis cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing.—Common summer resident. Abundant but irregular migrant. February 2 to November 15. Nest with four eggs about June 15, 1886. Seen feeding young in the nest, June 28, 1887.

Lanius borealis. Northern Shrike.—Common winter resident, formerly much more common than the last few years. It rarely comes into the city in pursuit of the English Sparrows, but formerly it frequently came even into the business districts. Oct. 24 to April 1st.

Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides. White-rumped Shrike.—Common summer resident. March 23 to September 9. Five eggs, April 22, 1890.

Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed Vireo.—Abundant summer resident. May 8 to September 21.

Vireo philadelphicus. Philadelphia Vireo.—Tolerably common migrant. May 11 to 20; September 21 to 28.

Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo.—Abundant summer resident. April 27 to September 14. Nests with one fresh egg, May 30, 1891; June 13, 1888.

Vireo flavifrons. Yellow-throated Vireo.—Common migrant. Rare summer resident. May 10 to 26; September 8 to 21.

Vireo solitarius. Blue-headed Vireo.—Rather rare migrant. May 10 to 14; September 21 to 28.

Vireo belli. Bell's Vireo.—Common summer resident. May 12 to August 31. Nests with eggs, July 5, 1886; June 13, 1890; June 16, 1891.

Mniotilta varia. Black and White Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. April 24 to May 20; September 16 to 26.

Protonotaria citrea. Prothonotary Warbler.—Rare summer resident. Seen from May 2 to June 5, but no nests have been found in the county. It breeds near Muscatine, commonly on the wooded bottoms along the Mississippi river.

Helminthophila pinus. Blue-winged Warbler.—Rare migrant. May 3 to 21. Seen only in the spring.

Helminthophila rubricapilla. Nashville Warbler.—Common migrant. May 6 to 23; September 14 to 28.

Helminthophila celata. Orange-crowned Warbler. Probably a common migrant, but seldom noticed. May 6 to 16; October 5 to 17.

Helminthophila peregrina. Tennessee Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. May 9 to 30; September 18 to 21.

Compsothlypis americana ramalinæ. Western Parula Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. May 1 to 16. Not seen in fall.

Dendroica tigrina. Cape May Warbler.—Rather rare migrant. May 14 to 23. Not seen in fall.

Dendroica æstiva. Yellow Warbler.—Abundant summer resident. Arrives April 28 to May 2. Leaves very early for the south. Earliest nest with eggs, May 24, 1887.

Dendroica cærulescens. Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Rare migrant. May 1 to 14. Two seen September 26, 1891.

Dendroica coronata. Myrtle Warbler.—Our most abundant migrant warbler. April 7 to May 20; September 23 to November 1.

Dendroica maculosa. Magnolia Warbler.—Common migrant. May 2 to June 1; Sept. 12 to Oct. 5.

Dendroica pensylvanica. Chestnut-sided Warbler.—Common migrant. May 1 to June 2; September 9 to 23.

Dendroica castanea. Bay-breasted Warbler.—Rare migrant. Seen only on May 9 and 26, 1888.

Dendroica striata. Black-poll Warbler.—Rare migrant. May 11 to June 3. No fall records.

Dendroica blackburniæ. Blackburnian Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. May 10 to 30. No fall records.

Dendroica virens. Black-throated Green Warbler.—Common migrant. May 10 to 16; September 21 to 23.

Dendroica vigorsii. Pine Warbler.—Rather rare migrant. April 14 to May 14. The only fall record is September 21, 1889.

Dendroica palmarum. Palm Warbler.—Abundant migrant in spring. April 21 to May 20. No fall records.

Seiurus aurocapillus. Oven-bird.—Common summer resident. April 30 to October 13.

Seiurus noveboracensis. Water-Thrush.—Rather common migrant. April 30 to May 10. No fall records.

Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis. Grinnel's Water-Thrush.—Tolerably common migrant. First seen in spring, May 6. Last in fall, October 10.

Seiurus motacilla. Louisiana Water-Thrush.—Rather rare. Seen only in spring. April 26, 1890; April 25, 1891.

Geothlypis philadelphia. Mourning Warbler.—Rare migrant. May 14 to 22. No fall records.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Western Yellow-throat.—Abundant summer resident. April 30 to September 28.

Icteria virens. Yellow-breasted Chat.—Rare straggler. May 30, 1889, one seen.

Wilsonia pusilla. Wilson's Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. May 10 to 27. One September 25, 1889.

Wilsonia canadensis. Canadian Warbler.—Rare migrant. May 20, 1890; May 23, 1888. No fall record.

Setophaga ruticilla. American Redstart.—Common summer resident on the wooded islands in the Mississippi river, April 30 to September 26. Four fresh eggs, May 30, 1891.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis. Catbird.—Very abundant summer resident. April 28 to September 29. Nest with two eggs, May 17, 1887.

Toxostoma rufum. Brown Thrasher.—Abundant summer resident. April 14 to the last of September. One straggler, March 22, 1890. Nest with four eggs, May 4, 1889.

Troglodytes ædon. House Wren.—Abundant summer resident. April 14 to October 17. Nest with seven eggs, May 30, 1887.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis. Winter Wren.—Tolerably common transient in fall, rare in spring. Only four spring records. April 23, 13, 26, 30, 1888, to 1890, and 1892 respectively. Seen in fall from September 21 to November 8.

Telmatodytes palustris. Long-billed Marsh Wren.—Rare migrant. May 4, 1888; May 27, 1889; September 18, 1889.

Certhia familiaris americana. Brown Creeper.—Occasional resident, and abundant spring and fall migrant. Last seen in spring, May 10. First seen in fall, September 19. A nest containing three newly hatched young was found May 30, 1891, on an island in the Mississippi river five miles below Davenport. The nest was 15 feet up behind a loose strip of bark hanging on the side of a large dead willow stub. Both parents were seen bringing food to the young.

Sitta carolinensis. White-breasted Nuthatch.—Abundant resident. Seen building in a hole in an oak tree April 27, 1889.

Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Rare migrant. Seen mostly in fall. May 1 to 10; September 21 to October 23.

Parus atricapillus. Chackadee.—Abundant resident. Eight eggs, May 4, 1889.

Regulus satrapa. Golden-crowned Kinglet.—Abundant migrant. March 24 to May 7; September 19 to December 1.

Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—Abundant migrant. April 4 to May 20; September 18 to October 26.

Polioptila cærulea. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—Rare summer resident (?). Seen May 11 1889 and 1890. One was near Muscatine, 30 miles south-west of Davenport, June 19, 1890.

Hylocichla mustelina. Wood Thrush.—Abundant summer resident. May 2 to September 24. Nest with one egg, May 21, 1887.

Hylocichla fuscescens. Wilson's Thrush.—Rare. One shot June 9, 1889; another May 14, 1892.

Hylocichla aliciaæ. Gray-cheeked Thrush.—Abundant migrant in spring, seldom observed in fall. April 24 to May 30. September 20, 1889.

Hylocichla swainsonii. Olive-backed Thrush.—Abundant migrant. April 24 to May 27; September 21 to October 17. Most abundant during the second week of May.

Hylocichla guttata pallasii. Hermit Thrush.—Common migrant. April 4 to May 4; September 20 to October 5.

Merula migratoria. American Robin.—Very abundant summer resident. February 17 to November 29. One was recorded January 27, 1891. Eggs, April 19, 1889.

Sialia sialis. Bluebird.—Abundant summer resident. February 4 to November 27. Five eggs, April 16, 1887.

This list contains no doubtful records, plenty of which I have. No special efforts have been expended upon the ducks, waders and game birds, hence all of my records within these groups have come in the course of my other bird studies. Attention to these groups would almost certainly considerably increase the list of species.

AUGUST AT LAKE TAHOE.

BY ESTHER CRAIGMILE.

Lake Tahoe is situated in the obtuse angle which forms the western boundary of Nevada, so it is the property of California as well. It has an altitude of 6200 feet and is surrounded by mountains. It is twenty-three miles long, thirteen miles wide, and of a great depth. The Nevada side is mostly barren, but the California region is rich in yellow pine, tamarack, balsam, alder, aspen, and willow. Goldenrod, asters, and sunflowers bloomed almost as profusely as in Illinois in the fall. Manzanita, buckthorn, elder, wild goose-berry, and numerous shrubs unknown to me covered the mountains. Bird life was abundant on land and water.

The White-headed Woodpecker is said to be a silent bird, but he attracted my attention first by drumming on a tree trunk; then he flew, giving a rattling call like the Hairy. He was usually quiet in feeding, but more or less noisy in flight.

California Poor-will does not believe in corporal punishment, so he omits the first syllable of his song and gives the middle west people a feeling of something incomplete.

The trees were so large that many gleaners could work without molesting each other. A White-headed Woodpecker, two Red-breasted Sapsuckers, and a Slender-billed Nuthatch were seen feeding contentedly on the same tree. It was not uncommon to see three or four Sierra Creepers climbing a tree in regular procession. The last one seemed to find plenty to satisfy his hunger, too.

One day I saw a creeper and a nuthatch banqueting from the lumber of which the new car shop was constructed.

Cliff Swallows had hundreds of nests along the high banks of the lake. A few preferred to build under the eaves of the store which was built on the wharf. Hummers were omni-