

method employed in the Check List. It is an ultra conservatism that is annoying, exasperating and at the same time ridiculous. The same clumsy method is adhered to, however, when the measurements of Hutchin's Goose are given in inches by Dr. Clark, while he uses the metric system at other times. Why we should follow England in this respect and employ such an out-of-date system of measuring, trailing along 120 years behind the times, passes the understanding of man.

“REPORT ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE BY PIERRE LOUIS JOUY IN KOREA.” By AUSTIN H. CLARK.

A careful enumeration of a collection of birds made by the late Mr. Jouy, with annotations, covering twenty-nine pages. As the references are given in regard to the European and Asiatic species mostly, it will be of interest only to those who have a good knowledge of those species. We have in the past had an acquaintance with most of these and are therefore in a position to say that the list as published is a most welcome and important addition to the literature relating to the birds of Eastern Asia. W. F. H.

FIELD NOTES

NOTES FROM EASTERN OHIO.—Snowy Owl in Jefferson Co., Ohio.—About the 10th day of May of last year a Snowy Owl was captured by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gerke at Rayland, Ohio. It was taken to Steubenville by R. E. Large and was pronounced a “snow owl” by the Steubenville papers. In order to be sure of its identity I wrote to Mr. Large for a description of the bird. It is an unusually late date for this owl in eastern Ohio.

Red-tailed Hawk.—I have the names of two farmers who are doing all they can to exterminate the Red-tailed Hawk. Both reside about ten miles from Cadiz. One of them caught forty hawks last year, mostly Red-tails, by trapping them with dead poultry. I have noticed fewer hawks in this vicinity as a consequence.

Prothonotary Warbler.—On the morning of May 11, 1909, while in my favorite woods looking for migrants, a yellowish warbler flew directly at me, missing my face by less than a yard. That evening, in the same woods, a yellow streak came swiftly along the line of the rays of the setting sun, passed me at arm's length, and caused me to reflect that it was unusual for the Kentucky Warbler to behave in that manner, for I judged it to be one of that species.

As I turned to see what become of the bird I saw that it had alighted on a log but a few feet away. At once I saw that it was not the Kentucky, and as the bird afforded me every opportunity for a perfect identification I had the pleasure of making a study of my first Prothonotary Warbler at very close range, as it remained within less than twenty-five feet of me for at least twenty minutes.

Purple Martin.—On March 19, 1907, a single Purple Martin made its appearance at the martin box owned by E. M. Long in Cadiz. They usually appear here before the end of that month.

Cowbird.—From February 23, 1906, on to the end of the month, I saw a Cowbird in my garden every day. I find it the most irregular in its arrival of all our summer residents.

Whistling Swan.—On March 18, 1907, Frank McCombs shot a Whistling Swan five miles north of Cadiz, and four days later one was shot by W. E. Mong about ten miles north of Cadiz. The birds were shot simply because they were rare and furnished a target for the gunner.

HARRY B. McCONNELL, Cadiz, Ohio.

HENSLOW'S SPARROW NESTING IN OHIO.—On June 3, 1904, at Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, I took a nest and four eggs in a rather swampy clover field three miles northeast of town. I flushed the bird from the nest, but could not get the proper identifying glance at him, although I heard the note "tse seep" several times, and I knew the bird from former experience in the Mississippi Valley. On September 25, 1906, I was lucky enough to see the species there as recorded in the Wilson Bulletin, December, 1906, page 136, which confirmed my former identification. In order to be absolutely certain I had Mr. J. Claire Wood, our fellow member, send me his set, taken in Michigan. On comparing the two sets of eggs they at once showed to be the same species' eggs, viz., Henslow's Sparrows. My whole set is more uniform in coloration than his, the greenish tint is not quite so heavy in my eggs; the pattern of the spots is the same. Ground color greenish white, a wreath of reddish and lavender specks on the blunt end, smaller reddish specks over the body of the egg. His set of three eggs averages 18.63 x 13.55 mm.; my set averages 18.87 x 13.75 mm. The location of the nests was the same, built on the bottom side of a grass tussock, sunk in the ground and arched over as some Meadowlark's nests are. They were both composed of grass, rather loosely made, but still more substantial than those of the Grasshopper Sparrow. Hence there is no doubt but what my original identification was correct, and that I took on that memorable day the *first authentic set of eggs of Henslow's Sparrow in Ohio*. I want to express my