

grounds, something we had never before heard in Oklahoma. The singing was continued for nearly a month. On the 27th we noticed two birds about the woodpile. Soon it was evident that the little house was the attraction; early in May the Wrens were seen examining it, popping in and out, twittering and singing. On May 11 I felt twigs inside; the next day Jennie was observed building assiduously while Jackie sang. May 16 was the last date on which we heard the song and May 21 was the last time we saw Jennie. Upon opening the box a few days later we found eight fresh eggs; these were finally collected when it was evident that the parents had disappeared. Could the birds have deserted their nest and migrated after all at the regular time? Or perhaps they fell victims to the neighbors' cat.

MARGARET M. NICE.
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THE CEDAR WAXWING IN TENNESSEE IN SUMMER

As a spring migrant the Cedar Waxwing occasionally lingers into the first week of June at Nashville. However, prior to the present (1924) season I had but one record later than June 7. This was the occurrence of two birds on June 16, 1922.

In 1924, on June 14, a flock of eight flew over my home. No more were seen until the 27th, when two birds appeared. These birds were also seen on June 30 and daily from July 8 to 11 inclusive. On the 13th, 15th and 17th lone birds were seen.

All these occurrences were in the immediate neighborhood of my home, situated in a suburb but thinly settled. It was thought worthwhile to keep a sharp lookout for any evidence of nesting, even though the locality is so far outside the normal range of the species. None was found and the birds themselves did not again appear, though daily watch was kept.

In behavior these stragglers were quite restless and although they remained for days in a restricted area yet they kept continually on the move throughout the day, passing from tree to tree in a manner that reminded one somewhat of migrating warblers. This is the way "singles" of this species act when seen in winter and it has always seemed to me that they were searching for a flock of their kindred.

HARRY C. MONK.

Nashville, Tenn., August 28, 1924.

THE BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER IN TENNESSEE IN WINTER

On December 3, 1923, while passing through Centennial Park near the boathouse, my attention was attracted by what I thought was the call note of the Brown Creeper. Failing to see the bird I turned to look it up and was considerably surprised to find a Black and White Warbler. The bird was busily gleaning the trunk and larger limbs of an elm tree and was so engrossed that I was able to approach to within six feet of it. It worked with all a warbler's energy and apparently found plenty to eat. The food was taken entirely from the bark (all trees were bare) and no visits were made to the "twiggy." The bird ap-

peared to be in good condition and flew well; the plumage was slightly soiled.

What was probably the same bird was seen on January 1, 1924, when I was walking along West End Avenue east of 25th Avenue. The bird was gleaning in Nuthatch fashion on the trunk of a large cottonwood. Its behavior was much the same and it appeared to be as much "at home" as any Chickadee. The day was clear but bitterly cold, with a strong north wind blowing.

This warbler remains here in the fall into October. My own latest date of departure is October 7th. Return is made in late March. While the above are the only winter records we have for Nashville they do not seem to be so unusual when we reflect that one night's flight would probably suffice to carry the birds to those parts of Florida where numbers of the species winter.

HARRY C. MONK.

Nashville, Tenn., August 28, 1924.

NOTES=HERE AND THERE

Conducted by the Secretary

Mrs. C. E. Raymond, Chicago, Ill., a member of the Wilson Ornithological Club for a long time, died in February, 1924.

The great achievement of the year in bird books is the monumental "Birds of California," by W. Leon Dawson, published by the South Moulton Company of Los Angeles. Bird lovers everywhere are delighted with the publication. The heroic way in which the Cooper Ornithological Club is pushing the sale of the volumes is highly commendable. Since nearly the same people are identified with both societies and since Mr. Dawson has himself been long a member of the W. O. C., we take a sort of satisfaction in the new book like a relative in a new-born nephew or cousin.

Our president, Albert F. Ganier, of Nashville, Tenn., is always "up to something." From May 29 to June 6 he, in company with Edgar McNish of Madison, Dr. George R. Mayfield of Nashville, and Professor G. M. Bentley and H. P. Ijams of Knoxville, were in the mountains of East Tennessee studying birds. We expect to hear from this trip in print as well as in letters.

Professor Edwin B. Frost of Williams Bay, Wis., published in the Lake Geneva Tribune of March 20, 1924, a record of the arrival of common birds in the grounds of the Yankee Observatory during the past twenty-three years. It is a brief, but accurate, digest of this valuable information.

Robert Campbell of Keene, Ontario, is trying to promote the better distribution of Ducks by encouraging the planting of suitable ducks food-plants in ponds and marshes. The statistics show, he says, that the increase in the number of Ducks since spring shooting was abolished is fully fifty percent, but that this increase is not properly distributed.