

to inland portions of Harrison and Jackson Counties, to the large Pascagoula River Swamp, and along the gulf shore from Pascagoula to Bay St. Louis.

For the sake of brevity, only the common names are used, following the nomenclature of the 1931 A. O. U. Check-List. No collections were made to determine subspecific forms present, the form listed being the one probable from known distributional data. The list, with the number of individuals checked for each species, is as follows: Horned Grebe, 1; Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Eastern Brown Pelican, 41; Double-crested Cormorant, 6; Great Blue Heron, 3; Louisiana Heron, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; American Bittern, 1; Common Mallard, 6; Gadwall, 65; American Pintail, 1; Lesser Scaup Duck, 12; Red-breasted Merganser, 22; Turkey Vulture, 32; Black Vulture, 105; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 3; Eastern Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Florida (and Northern?) Red-shouldered Hawk, 9; Marsh Hawk, 3; Eastern Pigeon Hawk, 6; Eastern (and Little?) Sparrow Hawk, 31; Eastern Turkey, 1; Yellow Rail, 2; Killdeer, 27; Ruddy Turnstone, 6; Sanderling, 312; Herring Gull, 29; Ring-billed Gull, 346; Laughing Gull, 186; Bonaparte's Gull, 2; Forster's Tern, 8; Common Tern, 1; Royal Tern, 127; Caspian Tern, 1; Black Tern, 2; Black Skimmer, 382; Eastern Mourning Dove, 177; Southern Screech Owl, 3; Florida Barred Owl, 3; Eastern Belted Kingfisher, 7; Southern (and Northern?) Flicker, 51; Southern Pileated Woodpecker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 28; Red-headed Woodpecker, 3; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 15; Southern Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-cockaded Woodpecker, 11; Eastern Phoebe, 29; Tree Swallow, 42; Florida Blue Jay, 53; Southern Crow, 56; Fish Crow, 62; Carolina Chickadee, 25; Tufted Titmouse, 34; Florida Nuthatch, 2; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 93; Brown Creeper, 1; Eastern House Wren, 2; Eastern Winter Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 6; Prairie Marsh Wren, 1; Eastern Mockingbird, 78; Brown Thrasher, 20; Northern (and Southern) Robin, 4,570; Eastern Hermit Thrush, 36; Eastern Bluebird, 389; Blue-grey Gnatcatcher, 2; Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 84; American Pipit, 24; Cedar Waxwing, 127; Loggerhead (and Migrant) Shrike, 66; Blue-headed Vireo, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 96; Northern Pine Warbler, 212; Yellow (?) Palm Warbler, 76; Southern Meadowlark, 224; Eastern (and Gulf Coast) Redwing, 372; Rusty Blackbird, 32; Boat-tailed Grackle, 78; Bronzed and Florida (and Purple?) Grackle, 954; Eastern Cowbird, 184; Louisiana (or Eastern?) Cardinal, 118; Eastern Goldfinch, 236; Red-eyed Towhee, 19; Eastern Savannah Sparrow, 62; Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow, 2; Eastern Vesper Sparrow, 32; Slate-colored Junco, 2; Eastern Chip-ping Sparrow, 31; Eastern Field Sparrow, 26; White-crowned Sparrow, 3; White-throated Sparrow, 37; Eastern Fox Sparrow, 5; Swamp Sparrow, 6; and Mississippi Song Sparrow, 12.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Columbus, Ohio*.

**A Close Up of the Cardinal.**—Last summer, 1933, we had the same pair of Cardinals that has been with us for several years, winter and summer. They are very tame and come to the feeding station whenever they are hungry and food is scarce elsewhere, but birds generally get their own food when possible. In the summer of 1932 they first nested in the yard of a neighbor to the east of us, in a dense shrub, but cats or Blue Jays destroyed the nest and the eggs were thrown out on the ground. They then built in the yard west of ours, about eight feet up in a mulberry tree, where sprouts grew upright, making a perfect nesting site. But when the young birds were beginning to feather, a pair of Blue Jays tried to do away with them. The brave parents fought them off in a terrific

battle, to come out the victors, although the birds were barely saved. The nest was upset and the young clung to it for dear life, but I climbed on top of the step ladder and righted the nest and birds, while the parents sat in the tree near by. So they lived and left the nest in due time. The parents stayed as usual through the winter.

Last spring (1933) they first nested in a Colorado Spruce, about three feet from the ground. When the mother was nesting a violent storm came one night and all but wrecked the nest, but the brave mother held fast through it all, although trees were bent almost to the ground and havoc wrought every place. I was sure that they could not survive, but at dawn I went out to see and they were safe and sound. But a cat was under the tree, ready to spring upon the mother which had fought through. That cat mysteriously disappeared for some reason, forthwith!

The next nest I thought was in the neighboring yard, but when cleaning the yard this spring I found it here in another thick spruce about four feet up. After the second brood was out of the nest they were all over the yard, begging for food, and the father was still feeding them while the mother was brooding for the third time in a clump of *Aralia spinosa* just outside the dining room window, about eight feet up—one of the best nesting sites one could imagine, as cats and squirrels cannot get through the thorny plants and leaves. We watched this nest of birds from the inside of the room through the window. Since Cardinals are largely seed eaters, I wondered what they would feed the young. Have others seen them feed the young at close range? They evidently fed them many soft-bodied insects of various kinds. I noticed them standing on the edge of the nest time and again, apparently with nothing in their bills, but all at once food appeared in the bill and the young were fed. It seemed to me to come from regurgitation, for they would produce this food for each of the three birds before they left the nest. The mother sat on the nest most of the time, as the father was busy with the other insistent hungry brood of three, and followed them about to keep them from danger. He tried to "fill the bill" as best he could, while his wife was attending to home duties. She can sing as well as the male, but not in the same way nor so often. She often sang when brooding on the nest. She generally sang when excited and often just before she left the nest. I have noticed other birds doing the same thing, that is singing when excited. The Carolina Wren does this, and a different song. He sings two, three, or four notes, according to conditions about him. He says "*whittle-y, whittle-y, whittle-y*", or, as we Quakers like to say, "*Whittier, Whittier, Whittier*", but sometimes he says "*Whittle, whittle, whittle*", and I have heard him say not "*teakettle*" as some say, but with another syllable in the word, as "*Te-a-kettle, te-a-kettle, te-a-kettle*", repeated three or four times, loud and bold as if he were as big as a jay.

I did not know the Cardinal nested three times in a season until these birds thus nested thrice in our yard. I banded the third brood of young and am hoping to see some of them this summer, although I have not seen any of the second and third broods since fall. But the parents come often to feed and get water. They awaken me each morning with their song. They sing twice as much if I answer them each time they whistle. When other birds, as English Sparrows and Starlings, bother them while eating, I can scare them away without disturbing the Cardinals. They seem to know.—MRS. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*