

Mr. Woodruff wrote the above in the fall of 1906 and we see that at that time the Cardinal was looked upon as by no means a common species. Has it increased about here during the past four years? If not it seems remarkable that I should have waked into their hiding place the first thing. Their name appears upon the first list of Summer Birds that I made in Illinois! And I, a stranger in the Chicago Area, thought that I had seen a "Common" bird!

I was following the bank of the Desplaines River at River Forest, Illinois, when I heard a Cardinal whistle. I straightway entered his name upon my list and passed on: without so much as a look at him. Back in the Delaware Valley he had ever been a familiar feature in my landscape—winter and summer—and I failed to recognize in that old *familiar* chirp the chirp of a *rare* bird. Perhaps these are the same River Forest Cardinals that built the nest referred to by Mr. Woodruff, above?

However that may be I found the Cardinals there on June 19, 1910, and saw them again on June 24, and they were still about the same woodland on October 30, 1910. It was a novel experience to meet this old bird friend in a new field and discover that he had risen from the rank of commonplace to hold the exalted position of a rarity.

CHRISWELL J. HUNT.

MIGRATION NOTES FROM NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.—Last winter was notable for its great scarcity of bird-life. Many of our permanent residents were much scarcer than usual, or entirely missing and at the same time, northern birds were equally hard to find.

The only northern species that I saw more frequently than usual was the Northern Shrike. Perhaps that may, in a measure, account for the scarcity of some of the smaller birds.

The ferocity of the bird can be illustrated by an incident I witnessed on March 12 of this year. Some Robins were picking worms in a bush-grown field when I noticed that something was alarming them. They gave their alarm-call and flew up into the bushes. The cause of this disturbance was a Shrike that had taken his station in a tree and was evidently looking for a meal. I did not suppose that he would attack a bird of his own size, but the contrary was the case, for when a Robin flew out of a bush the Shrike was after him and actually struck at him, though the Robin escaped by flying into some thick bushes.

It was my pleasure, during the past winter, to record two very unusual occurrences—a Brown Thrasher seen on January 2, and again on February 4, and a Red-winged Blackbird on January 28.

The warm weather of early March brought Bluebirds, Robins, Grackles and Red-wings in unusual numbers. It also hastened the

northward migration of several species—Brown Creepers, Winter Wrens, and Fox Sparrows all left us during the last week of March. This is the first season in which I have failed to record all of these in April.

The latter part of April and most of May were unfavorable for migrations, and birds that were due to arrive by the first of the week of May were nearly all behind their schedule. It was unusual to see Hermit Thrush as late as May 14, or Yellow Palm Warbler on May 4. I have never before noted the latter species after April.

The Warblers were not so numerous as usual during the past spring, due in part to the fact that their arrival was late, and consequently the season was a short one. The always common Myrtles and Black-polls were unusually abundant, and the generally rare Bay-breasted were fairly common on these successive days, May 23, 24 and 25. But some species I missed entirely, or noted only one or two individuals. Warbling Vireos are heard in the shade-trees of our residential streets this summer after an absence of years.

An incident that is worth putting on record, is the appearance, on June 18, of the Red Crossbill. These birds are sometimes present, in large flocks, during the winter, but were not here last season. Their presence here at this time of year is not to be looked for, but their habits are very erratic, and they have been known to nest far south of their usual breeding-range.

The last spring migrants, Black-poll Warblers, passed northward the first week of June, and now in a few weeks we shall be looking for the first autumn migrations, when the Tree Swallows begin to flock upon our meadows about July 20.

Morristown, N. J.

R. C. CASKEY.

*SQUATAROLA SQUATAROLA* IN OHIO.—This species is considered rare in Ohio. Wheaton reports in 1882, that Kirtland, Langdon, Drury, and Freeman speaks of its rarity; he met with but one specimen in August, 1875. Oliver Davie took one specimen May 12, 1876, in Columbus. Dawson has nothing to add to this in his "Birds of Ohio" (1904). Jones in Wilson Bulletin September, 1909, page 130, gives May 16 and 18, 1908, as migration dates, but does not say whether any specimens were taken or not. It gives me great pleasure to add two records to these. On September 1, 1901, I met with two birds of this species on the Grand Reservoir, in fierce, squally weather, and this was verified by the actual taking of a female on September 16, 1910, at the Loramie Reservoir by Mr. F. A. Anthony of Loramie, Shelby County, Ohio. This last