

Elm Place School Bird Calendar Interesting to Local Nature Lovers

All interested in nature lore will find the following bird calendar prepared by the pupils and teachers of Elm Place school very helpful. A good idea would be to clip this calendar from the paper and paste on cardboard for ready reference through the period of migration which extends from March to nearly the last of May.

In addition to the average dates of first arrivals, there is a list of birds seen in winter.

Average dates of first arrivals of the migratory birds, and a list of birds seen in winter.

Many of the birds included in the winter list remains as permanent residents. Others migrate northward at the approach of spring, while a few are rare transient visitors.

The dates set for the migratory birds are average dates, made up from observations over a period of years. These observations were made by teachers and pupils of Elm Place school.

Miss Bertha Cramer, teacher of fifth-grade science, has observed birds and kept a record of their arrivals for a number of years. The list follows:

Birds seen in winter in and near Highland Park:

Cardinal Grosbeak, Blue Jay, English Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, Crow, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Marsh Hawk, Ring-neck Pheasant, Winter Wren, Herring Gull, Chickadee, Slate-colored Junco, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Short-eared Owl, Screech Owl, Barn Owl, Bohemian Waxwing, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak, American Goldfinch, Prairie Horned Lark.

Average first arrival of birds in Highland Park:

March 2 — Meadowlark, Bluebird, Robin, Song Sparrow.
 March 8 — Red-winged Blackbird, Cowbird.
 March 9 — Cedar Waxwing, Bronzed Grackle, Killdeer.
 March 10 — Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
 March 13 — Woodcock.
 March 17 — Fox Sparrow, Sparrow Hawk.
 March 19 — Migrant Shrike.
 March 21 — Wood Pewee.
 March 22 — Phoebe, Flicker.
 March 23 — Mourning Dove.
 March 26 — Kingfisher, Hermit Thrush, Brown Thrasher, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

April 3 — Crested Flycatcher.
 April 4 — Vesper Sparrow.
 April 9 — Swamp Sparrow, Field Sparrow.

April 11 — Tree Swallow.
 April 12 — Bank Swallow, Towhee or Chewink.
 April 13 — White-throated Sparrow.
 April 15 — Myrtle Warbler, Purple Martin.
 April 21 — White-crowned Sparrow, Barn Swallow, Whip-poor-will.
 April 22 — Chimney Swift, Chipping Sparrow.
 April 24 — Kingbird.
 April 25 — House Wren.
 April 26 — Maryland Yellow-throat.
 April 27 — Catbird.
 May 3 — Red-headed Woodpecker.
 May 4 — Baltimore Oriole, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Red-eyed Vireo,

Yellow-throated Vireo, Blue-headed Vireo, Cape May Warbler, Palm Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler.
 May 5 — Black-billed Cuckoo.
 May 5 — Bobolink, Scarlet Tanager, Black and White Creeper, Wood Thrush, Olive-backed Thrush.
 May 6 — Yellow Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Ovenbird, American Redstart, Least Flycatcher.
 May 7 — Chestnut Warbler.
 May 10 — Indigo Bunting, Black-burnian Warbler, Nighthawk.
 May 11 — Warbling Vireo.
 May 12 — Uarula Warbler.
 May 15 — Bay-breasted Warbler.
 May 16 — Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Black-poll Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Canada Warbler.

May 17 — Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
 May 19 — Nashville Warbler.

Specimen of Fish That Walks in Field Museum

A specimen of fish that walks on the bottom of the sea is now on exhibition among the piscatorial exhibits at Field Museum of Natural History. It is the batfish, a native of the tropical and semi-tropical seas of the Gulf of Mexico.

The batfish has many peculiarities. Looking down at it from above it seems to have a body like a toad, but with a fishy tail. Body and tail are covered with warts and a scanty growth of white whiskers. Looked at from the side, it appears to have

four legs with finny feet, and these are additionally odd from the fact that the pair close together under the throat are the hind feet, while the forefeet or hands are far apart and set well back.

While it can swim with its tail, like any ordinary fish, the batfish usually walks or hops along the bottom in comparatively shallow places, according to Alfred C. Weed, assistant curator of fishes. In its hopping, Mr. Weed says, it moves exactly in the same way as a rabbit feeding on a lawn. The weight is rested on the forward pair of feet and the rear ones are brought ahead; then the weight is shifted to the rear pair and the forward ones moved along.

THREE UP

NOW at BIG SAVINGS

Latest 1931

GOODYEAR
Line

Lowest Prices in Tire History!

TRADE IN YOUR OLD TIRES . . .

BUILDING millions more tires than any other company and enjoying lowest costs, Goodyear offers today the finest tires and greatest values you've ever seen!

NEW All-Weather Balloons Famous Double Eagles

All Sizes · All Types · All Prices

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SERVICE

133 North Second Street Phone 612

PASQUESI BROTHERS

214 Railroad Avenue Phone 227

Value Extraordinary! Quality Tires within the reach of All

GOODYEAR Pathfinder

Lifetime Guarantee Carefully Mounted Free
 Full Oversize Balloons — See Them! — Big Oversize Cards

4.40-21 (29x4.40)	\$4.98	5.00-19 (29x5.00)	\$ 6.98	HIGH PRESSURE
4.50-20 (29x4.50)	5.60	5.00-20 (30x5.00)	7.10	30x3 1/2 \$ 4.39
4.75-19 (28x4.75)	6.65	5.25-20 (30x5.25)	8.30	30x3 1/2 (Oversize) 4.48
4.75-20 (29x4.75)	6.75	6.00-21 (33x6.00)	11.65	HEAVY DUTY TRUCK
				30x5 17.95
				32x6 29.75

Equally Great Values in Goodyear Tubes
 Extra Savings If You Buy In Pairs

