

fisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Eastern Kingbird, Eastern Phoebe, Horned Lark, Tree Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Purple Martin, Crow, House Wren, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Loggerhead Shrike, Red-eyed Vireo, English Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Bronzed Grackle, Cowbird, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Goldfinch, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Song Sparrow.

Congdon in 1902 saw 16 species that we did not identify in 1955: Eared Grebe, Western Grebe, Turkey Vulture, Bald Eagle, Sandhill Crane, Virginia Rail, Least Sandpiper, Black-billed Cuckoo, Horned Owl, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Hairy Woodpecker, Bobolink, Slate-colored Junco, White-throated Sparrow, Snow Bunting (on May 13th).

In 1955 we identified 33 species that Congdon did not: Gadwall, Baldpate, Ring-necked Duck, American Goldeneye, White-winged Scoter, Swainson's Hawk, Hungarian Partridge, Ring-necked Pheasant, Willet, Lesser Yellowlegs, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Avocet, Ring-billed Gull, Franklin's Gull, Common Tern, Mourning Dove, Downy Woodpecker, Alder Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Bank Swallow, Barn Swallow, Magpie, Black-capped Chickadee, Veery, Mountain Bluebird, European Starling, Warbling Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Brewer's Blackbird, Baltimore Oriole, Savannah Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow.

The chief changes which have taken place in the bird life since 1902, seem to be the decrease in numbers or disappearance of a few larger — the Sandhill Crane, Turkey Vulture, and Bald Eagle (the latter was found nesting by Congdon at Middle Lake on May 29, 1902). In the intervening years, the Hungarian Partridge, Ring-necked Pheasant and European Starling arrived, having been introduced from other lands. The Barn Swallow and Magpie probably followed the opening of settlement to some extent.

Only a few years ago, there was a note by a Dr. R. T. Congdon of

Wenatchee, Wash., reporting on the finding of the nest of a Hudsonian Godwit at Churchill. I wrote to Dr. Congdon to inquire whether he might be related to the Russell T. Congdon who wrote "Saskatchewan Birds" fifty years previously. Imagine to my surprise, he wrote to say that he was the same Russell T. Congdon. Coincidence goes further. He had, a year or two after his visit to Saskatchewan, entered Medical College. He was interested in the letterhead on which I had written — a family group in medical practice (Drs. Houston, Houston & Houston). He replied on the letterhead of his family medical group — (Drs. Congdon, Congdon & Congdon) — (a father and two sons).

At Kinistino, we met J. G. Young at the edge of Waterhen Marsh. When Mr. Young was twelve years of age, R. T. Congdon had boarded at his parent's farm while studying the birds of Waterhen Marsh.

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Dr. Congdon has continued to enjoy his hobby of studying and photographing birds. Earlier this year he published his book "Our Beautiful Western Birds" (Exposition Press, 1954, price \$9.00) illustrated with 185 of his magnificent photographs. Of special interest is the fact that one chapter — pages 293 to 305 — is entitled "A College Boy Explores Saskatchewan" and tells of his trip of 1902.

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## The Liver Bird

By E. W. VAN BLARICOM, Tisdale

This summer, while in Europe, Mrs. Van Blaricom and I saw a most unusual bird.

As a matter of fact we saw four most unusual birds on top of a great building in Liverpool, England. We had great difficulty in identifying them. Personally I thought they were Albatrosses. It turned out that they were the Liver bird, a native of Liverpool. As a matter of fact Liverpool gets its name from the fact that it is the home of the Liver bird. The Liver bird does not exist at the present time. It lived in England at the same time as the Unicorn.