

loss of weight was interpreted as corresponding to migration. The birds went into molt without breeding.

Henry Kendall's account deals with breeding of a four year old female and a three year old male Prairie Falcon. The breeding room was 14x21x8 1/2 ft. Four 150 watt bulbs were used in conjunction with an automatic timer to produce artificial light. An extra hour of light was given starting February 1, 1967. Eggs were laid March 22, 24, 26, 27, and April 2. On April 5 the female began a molt and one of the eggs was broken. On April 7 the eggs were candled and found to be infertile. Following the procedure of Beebe's RRF Peregrine project, the eggs were removed in hopes that the bird would recycle. As with Beebe's project, the birds did lay a second clutch of four eggs starting April 22. Two of the eggs were infertile, the other two hatched. One young was partially eaten by the female; the other was removed, but died in the fifth day apparently from a staphylococcus infection.

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Please send me color transparencies of:

Harriers of both sexes over three months old of known age.
 Rough-legs (Buteo lagopus) of known age.
 Red-tails (Buteo jamaicensis) of known age.
 Harris Hawks (Parabuteo unicinctus) of known age.
 Red-shouldered Hawks (Buteo lineatus) of known age.

Please let me know how you aged the bird, and give date and locality.

Frances Hamerstrom
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BALD EAGLE PRESERVATION

John Mathisen has sent us an eight-page brochure on the Bald Eagle just published by the Chippewa National Forest (Cass Lake, Minnesota) which is being made available to the public. In addition to a general account of the life of this species, it tells of the work of the Forest Service in protecting this species in this National Forest where over 100 of the 600 known pairs in the United States (except Alaska) breed.

It is also heartening to note the cooperation of some industries concerned with habitats in which Bald Eagles live. Nest protection plans have been developed by Northern States Power Company (see also Raptor Research News 1(3):41-42, July 1967), the Boise Cascade Paper Company, and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (see News 1(3):42) to apply to more than 1,000,000 acres of northern Minnesota. The program on the Indian lands is as follows.