

of about the same length as the others but having only two toes. When last heard from Gill was out looking for Passenger Pigeons and Auks.

FROM NEBBA

Merrill Wood calls our attention to a change in NEBBA as follows:

Mr. Richard M. Hinchman, 75 Fairbanks Rd., Milton 86, Mass., is now the Secretary-Treasurer of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association. Mr. Charles B. Floyd recently resigned because he was called to Washington for special work in connection with leather production.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Dr. Harold B. Wood has given us (at the Editor's request) the following biography:

"My first bird book was a personal drawing and coloring of birds copied from library books, with the sheets sewed together. In 1927 I accepted an invitation to become a federal bird bander. The first bird banded was a Sparrow Hawk which was found dead a mile away four months later. This was followed by just 5000 birds banded, of 85 species. These birds varied in size from a hand-caught humming bird to a loon, a turkey vulture and two of Broley's Bald Eagles. Homing experiments were carried on with female Cowbirds, one returning 100 miles in exactly four days. Not one bird banded elsewhere has entered our traps.

"My contributions to banding include getting the classification of 'recoveries' universally accepted; subdividing the reported young birds into 'nestlings' and 'juveniles', with 'young' omitted; getting traps painted black; suggesting plumage studies to determine age of birds; encourage museum exhibitions of banded birds; and suggesting more publicity of banding and various studies of bird life.

"Most exciting banding: of young Black-crowned Night Herons. Try it if you haven't.

"Most enjoyable and enlightening trips: To other bird banders. Try that, too."

Dr. Wood might have added that he has contributed much time and interest to the progress of EBBA over the years.

NEWS FROM INDIA

Our former President, Dr. C. B. Worth, now stationed at 3 Ali Asker Rd., Bangalore, Mysore, India, writes as follows:

"This letter is in response to your announcement of a trap symposium, especially the part about questions and answers. I have a question. For a long time I have had in mind the possibility of trapping tree-top birds by a trap that could be raised and lowered by a rope and pulley. I tried one out here for several weeks, but it never worked. What I made was a wire cage with a top entrance of the Chardonneret type. Above this was suspended a water-drip contrivance, so that water would fall into a small dish in the trap. It was necessary to fill the water reservoir only once or twice a day. But, although birds flitted about the trap at about 30 feet elevation in a mango tree, none of them evidenced curiosity or interest. It may be that Indian birds have different ideas from American ones. However, what I should like to know is whether any USA bander has tried, or had success, with such a trap. My former idea, which I never put into practice, was that this might be a good way of getting warblers, vireos, flycatchers, etc., that commonly haunt tree-tops. A platform with a trap on it that could be hoisted up to the birds would save them the trouble of coming down to ground level and thereby possibly catch more birds."

He also calls our attention to a booklet "Trapping Methods for Bird Ringers" by P. A. D. Hollom, published by the British Trust for Ornithology as Field Guide Number One. Price 2s 6d. It comments that it is particularly helpful in regard to large traps.