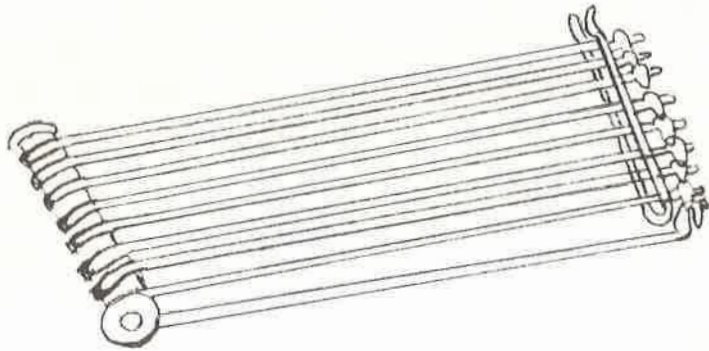


A COMPACT BAND-CARRYING RIG

By Bob Cohen

(Reprinted from Inland Bird Banding News)



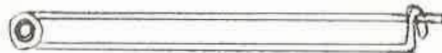
The rig consists of four fairly simple parts:

1. a set of safety-pin-like structures
2. a metal tube
3. a washer-bolt setup
4. a safety clip

General Description: The pins are mounted on the metal tube, which goes through the coils, and are locked on by the washers of the washer-bolt setup. The safety clip, like a large bobby-pin, is clipped over the pin shafts at the opposite end, preventing tangling of ends, opening of pins, and loss of bands.

Various aspects of this rig can be modified, of course, from materials used to total size. The parts of the original model, describing size and materials used, are as follows:

The pins are nine in number, length alternating about nine inches, and made out of coat-hanger wire. The coil is formed by bending the wire tightly around the metal tube twice. The longer end is then bent at right angles in the plane of the coil, with pliers, and then doubled back to form the head of the pin. It is made tight enough to require some force to open the pin. (Pants-hangers, that is, coat hangers with a cardboard tube and a double-wire hook, were found to be thin enough to hold size 0 bands.)



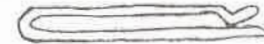
The metal tube is 2 1/8 inches in length and 3/8 inches in diameter, and is of aluminum, from TV aerial material.

**The washer-bolt setup:**

The washers are just large enough to hold the pins on the tube. The end of the bolt was cut off just beyond the nut, and hammered wider, rivet-like, to create a permanent setup.



The safety clip is made out of thin hanger-wire also, and is 2 3/4 inches long, with a space just wider than the pin-wire. It can be slipped over all shafts but one when banding several birds using the same band size, or over all but two, etc., as well as over all of the shafts when carrying the rig from place to place.



719 East Sixth Street, Duluth 5, Minnesota



TWO NEW HAZARDS TO NETTED BIRDS

By Gilbert S. Raynor

Most banders who use nets have experienced attacks on captive birds by hawks, cats, or other predators. Two new, although minor, dangers to netted birds may now be reported. On September 24, 1961, a Downy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos pubescens*) was caught in the lower section of a net located in a wooded swamp bordering a small river. Upon inspecting the net, a large Bull Frog (*Rana catesbeiana*) was seen to have the bird, entangling net and all, almost completely swallowed. The woodpecker, when rescued, was understandably indignant and wet with saliva but otherwise unharmed.

On August 24, 1963, a net was strung in a lane that had not been used for some time. A number of birds were removed without incident and other inspection trips made to the net, but a subsequent visit disclosed a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) hanging motionless and almost covered with angry Yellow-jackets (*Vespula maculifrons*). Dozens of others flew in and out of the previously unnoticed nest hole located in the ground directly below the bird. Apparently the bird's struggles so close to the nest aroused the wasps whose venom must have caused almost instant death. Not until after dark could the bird be removed and the nest eliminated.

Manorville, New York