with a great deal of interest, especially since I get a lot of returns
each year also, which may be rather unusual for Purple Finches in winter."

Your Editor has suggested that others might be interested in some
details of my method of banding Purple Finches. I use Potter traps almost
exclusively ranging in size from single cell to eight cell. Putting these
traps around my place on tables of various sizes with tops made of hard-
ware cloth instead of wood, assures good drainage and, more important,
saves considerable bending over when setting traps and removing birds.
Tables are placed near shrubs or bushes. Excellent results are also ob-
tained by hanging several single top-opening traps from the branches of
an apple tree or from a clothes line where birds have been used to coming
to feeders. Luckily, squirrels are scarce in our immediate locality so
they are not a problem in depleting sunflower seed supplies which are the
only bait used for Purple Finches.

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POX AT ISLAND BEACH - 1966
By Mabel Warburton

Island Beach Operation Recovery continued their Pox Project for Drs.
Karstad and Kirmse of the Ontario Veterinary College and collected ten
samples from birds banded. Seven of these specimens proved to be pox
virus infection. They were taken from the following species:

Blackpoll Warbler (Dendroica striata)	Banded by	D. Bordner
American Robin (Turdus migratorius)	"	B. Adams
Yellow-shafted Flicker (Colaptes auratus)	"	B. Adams
Savannah Sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis)	"	M. Warburton
Field Sparrow (Spizella pusilla)	"	M. Warburton
White-throated Sparrow (Zonotrichia albicollis)	"	M. Warburton
Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos)	"	M. Warburton

Dr. Karstad has informed us that, to the best of his knowledge, the
diagnoses of pox in the Savannah Sparrow and the Blackpoll Warbler repre-
sent new host records. Last season (1965) the Island Beach banders dis-
covered four new hosts for the virus.

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