

right wing independently of the left, however, two or three times ; but the left wing was used much more. This must be an inherited instinct, for the bird had not been with its parents since leaving the nest, for more than a few minutes, having been immediately placed in captivity, and the experiment tried twelve hours later.—ERNEST SEEMAN, *Durham, N. C.*

Ohio Notes.—I count myself fortunate in having found a pair of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks in this vicinity. They rarely nest here, usually remaining with us a few days, then going farther north, but this pair evidently intends to remain. I first saw them the 18th of May flying about a thicket of young trees and bushes as if their nests were near. Since that date I have seen the pair a number of times but have not yet found the nest. I am satisfied, however, that it is in the thicket and I will probably find it when the young are hatched.

The Red-headed Woodpeckers have apparently deserted this vicinity permanently ; I have seen but two birds this spring. The numerous traction lines being constructed, and the consequent building up of the country districts, is, I think, the chief cause of their disappearance. On a recent trip through the more eastern counties I found the Redheads to be numerous.

The various ornithological and nature societies of Cincinnati and Hamilton County are again considering methods of dealing with the English Sparrows. In Cincinnati they are particularly troublesome, but in the past all efforts to control them have failed.

In southwestern Ohio the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati has compelled a rigid enforcement of the laws protecting our birds and has accomplished much good. Many of the desirable species are much more common than formerly. Cardinals, Orioles, Goldfinches, Thrashers, and other species are numerous. Chats, Flickers, Tanagers, Catbirds, etc., while not so numerous as the first mentioned species, are quite common.—NAT. S. GREEN, *Camp Dennison, Ohio.*

Louisiana Migration Notes.—During the past spring at New Orleans, and at other localities having the same latitude, additional data have been collected that show the extreme procrastination of many of the Warblers during the spring migration. In the wake of strong migratory impulses the last part of April, several species have loitered in this section until May was nearly half gone. The last Tennessee Warbler was noted May 9, at Audubon Park, New Orleans. April 29, and the week succeeding, this species had been reasonably common in the willow and hackberry thicket that grows on the river front at Audubon Park. In company with the Tennessee Warbler on April 26 and for one or two of the succeeding days, were one or two each of the Redstart, Black-throated Green Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, and Bay-breasted Warbler. In the matter of song, however, the Tennessee Warbler was alone. Mr. W. B. Allison reports