

was pressed into the service to knock the nests down. Thus one large colony was completely wiped out.

Other colonies about here were also broken up and this cause together with the advent of the English Sparrow probably forced the Swallows to leave this vicinity. That was in the early sixties.

In late May I discovered some Cliff Swallows flying over the river meadows and soon father and I found the colony. The birds were building on a barn near the head of Quaboag River and Lake. On questioning the owner, it was found that a few scouts had stopped there last year. We saw that much of the mud for the nests was obtained about a watering trough in the barn yard.

On June 2, I counted fifty nests on the west side of the barn and a few scattered ones on the east side. Some of these nests were broken when I visited the spot June 19. There were young in the other nests and the adult birds were busy carrying food to them.—CLARA EVERETT REED, Brookfield, Mass.

A Summer Occurrence of the Bohemian Waxwing in Colorado.—My friend, Major W. E. Selbie, U. S. A., tells me that he saw a single individual of this species (*Bombycilla garrula*) on July 13, 1924 at Lost Park (Lincoln Park, U. S. Geological Map). This lake is at an altitude of about 12,000 feet, not far above timber line, near the east foot of Mt. Evans. The nature of the country and timber are exactly such in which one would expect to find breeding Bohemian Waxwings if any where in Colorado; Major Selbie states that the bird he saw acted as though it had a nest in the vicinity.

It is possible that a few of these Waxwings remained permanently in the the State and became summer residents in the high altitudes, after the main portion of the great wave of Waxwings in 1917, and the immediately following years, had gone north. The paucity of experienced observers in these high, somewhat inaccessible, fields would explain why none of these Waxwings have been reported as being in Colorado in the summer.—W. H. BERGTOLD, Denver, Colo.

Golden-winged Warbler in Canada.—It may be of interest to at least your Canadian readers that on May 31, 1924, the writer identified in this city, which is about 55 miles due north of the north shore of Lake Erie, a male Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). Identification was made by sight through 8-power Busch prismatic field-glasses at a distance of between thirty and forty feet. All distinctive markings were observed, and so far as I can ascertain this is the first record of this species in this locality, which is beyond its usual range.—HENRY HOWITT, Guelph, Canada.

Prairie Warbler Nesting in Dutchess County, N. Y.—Hitherto the Prairie Warbler has been recorded only as a rare transient in Dutchess County. Our only previous records are: May 2, 1913, Poughkeepsie