

10. *sisisi* (like *i* in *give*). Very high and soft like the voice of the Kinglet (*Regulus regulus*).

11. *way*. Deep and not striking.

12. *tserrrr*. Heard but rarely.

The number of species probably amounted to a dozen chiefly Shore birds and little birds. That the latter made up most of the migration was also proven by observations made the next morning when I not only saw northern little birds for the first time this year but the gardens of the city were full of little greenish and yellow breasted birds (Mniotiltidae) which were also slipping through the underbrush and picking little insects from the branches.

I inferred that these migrants had started at dusk from a station far to the north and flying into the thunder storm lost their way and were attracted by the lights of the city and came to rest to await the dawn. The confused flight of the Heron-like birds that I saw and the coming and going of the calls during the night also indicated great confusion among the migrants.

The night of September 20, was not rainy and only a little cloudy from time to time and I heard only a few single voices chiefly the *gi, gi, gi*. It is quite likely that on this night also there was a large migration but on account of the more favorable atmospheric conditions there was no congestion and confusion. Such is the case on starlight nights at Heligoland. On the morning of the 21st, moreover, all the northern little birds had disappeared from the gardens.—FRITZ HEILFURTH, *Colegio Aleman, Guatemala City, Guatemala*.

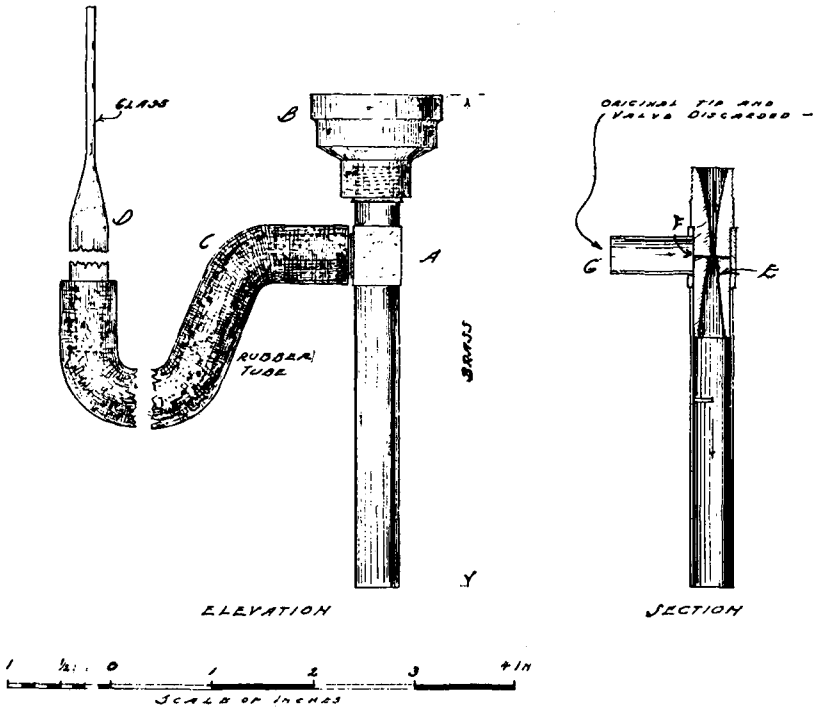
**A Method of Blowing Eggs.**—About twenty years or more ago, the late Fred B. McKechnie brought to my attention a simple and effective method of "blowing" eggs, which I have used very successfully ever since, when not actually in the field; and which seems never to have been adopted by egg collectors in general. This is the more remarkable because Mr. E. E. Brewster in 'The Auk' for 1895, pp. 196–198 describes almost exactly the same process. My apparatus is, however, much simpler, although Brewster's water flask has the advantage of preventing the occasional clogging of the aspirator. At the risk of some duplication it seems worth while to present an account of my apparatus.

It consists merely of the adaptation and utilization of the Aspirator or Filter Pump, (there are several makes, but I use Chapman's No. 6118), common in every chemist's laboratory, the egg being *sucked* comparatively quickly and effectively by hydraulic power, instead of blown laboriously by lung power, and often with grave danger to the shell.

The Filter Pump *A*, in the plate, and the connection *B* for attaching it to a cold water faucet, may be purchased at any chemist's supply house. These connections are made to attach either to a smooth faucet, or one with a hydrant thread; and the rubber hose *C* may be purchased there likewise. This hose, of convenient length, should be supple, but stout

enough to withstand the atmospheric pressure, with the pump in action; and should be slipped over the tube, at *G*, from which the tip and small valve within had been previously removed and discarded.

The glass tube *D* is merely ordinary glass tubing, heated and drawn out, as shown on the plate, to any required fineness, according to size of egg, and degree of incubation. The lower end, where it goes into the rubber tube, may also be drawn down a little, for greater convenience in fitting. It is well to keep a number of these tubes on hand, of assorted sizes.



After drilling the hole in the side of the egg, (care being taken to make it a trifle larger than the diameter of the tip of the glass tube to be used, so as to allow the ready access of air into the egg), turn on the water, until there is an appreciable suction at the end of the glass tube, then insert the tube in the drilled hole, and watch the contents of the egg run down the inside of the tube.

In small eggs, in an advanced state of incubation, after sucking out the more liquid contents, I have sometimes injected water, as a mild digestive, for a few days, or with slightly larger eggs, have used pepsin in solution;

while in the case of really large eggs, the embryo may be cut up with fine surgeon's scissors, and after being allowed to digest (or rot) for a few days, with frequent changes of the digestive fluid, the contents may be readily removed.

Once in a while, some of the egg contents may stick at the mouth of the glass tube, necessitating the turning off of the water, until the trouble is remedied, and quite frequently the Aspirator itself may become clogged at the point *F*, the small opening that leads into the chamber *E* where the suction is caused by the downflow of water from the faucet above; in which case the trouble may easily be remedied by pulling out the glass tube *D* from the rubber tube *C* and placing your thumb over the lower end of the Aspirator, when the water will back up and shoot out through the opening *F* and quickly flush out all obstacles.—FRED H. KENNARD, *Newton Centre, Mass.*