

supply will cause the Vultures to withdraw remains to be seen. The fact that Turkey Vultures do not occur as permanent residents in the Pymatuning Swamp section suggests the probability that the birds which nest in the more northern counties of the Commonwealth spend the winter in the southern counties.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg, Pa.*

Turkey Vulture in New Hampshire.—A note appeared in a recent issue of the Keene, New Hampshire 'Sentinel' describing the shooting of a Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) on April 30, 1928, by William Royce, Jr., on the estate of Dr. William F. Wesselhoeft, at Jaffrey, N. H. The bird is stated to have weighed seven pounds and had a wing spread of six feet from tip to tip. The bird was mounted by George P. Wellington, a taxidermist and I examined it in his studio on May 31. It is a beautiful full plumaged specimen.—LEWIS O. SHELLY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Sparrow Hawk Killing young Chickens.—Between June 27 and July 2, 1928, while traveling along the Redmon Road, in Edgar County, Illinois, I frequently saw, at the same spot in the road, a small chick in the talons of a Sparrow Hawk. The age of the chicks, which were Barred Rocks, was estimated by two chicken breeders at two weeks. The fact that this occurrence was seen always at the same point seems presumptive evidence that it was the same bird or one of the same pair (the sex was male in all cases where one could be certain of it). The fact that all chicks were Barred Rocks might lend some support to the same conclusion.

The diet of birds is known to vary within certain limits with the availability of certain food articles. However, when an insectivorous Hawk whose normal diet consists of only a small proportion of small birds turns "chicken hawk" with such earnestness and persistence, one is taken a little by surprise. In this case the factors causing the change are not far to seek.

For about two weeks preceding the period during which the observations were made there had been a record-breaking period of rainy, cool and cloudy weather. The insect population was considerably reduced by the weather. In fact, the hordes of insects that often detract materially from the pleasure of night driving at this period were conspicuously absent. It is not difficult to imagine, therefore, that the Sparrow Hawk was forced to turn to other sources of food.

Incidentally, peculiar conditions of the poultry and egg market have encouraged the raising of late chicks, which would account for the exposure of such young chicks at such a late date in the breeding season.—JOHN STEIDL, *Vanderbilt Hall, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.*

Flicker Trapped by Resin.—On April 19, 1927, I saw a female Flicker (*Colaptes auratus luteus*) vainly attempting to fly along the lake shore at Evanston, Illinois. I was able to capture the bird without much trouble,