

carry the food to the young in their beaks, but the pigeon carries it altogether in its crop; and has it in its power to eject it at pleasure, was it otherwise it would be very inconvenient, for they often go fifteen, twenty, and perhaps thirty miles for their food, and altho they fly verry fast, they would become verry tired carrying it in their mouths. When the young pigeons become fledged, they are so fat, that they are much heavier than the old ones, and can not do much at flying, the surrounding inhabitants (at least many of them) far and near, come to the encampment to supply themselves with squabs, they strike the trees with their axes, and frighten them out of their nests, and catch them, thousands are taken in this way, and hundreds destroyed by birds of prey. When the encampment was six miles from us, two of my neighbors came by with their waggon, and wished me to go with them, not having time, I let my two little boys go with them, in the evening they returned with 33 squabs to their share, they had much more fat on than was required to cook them and I thought it the most delicious meat I ever tasted, of the wild kind.

I have filled up my letter so much with pigeons that I have but little more room, but if it is not interesting, excuse me, and I will try to do better in future."

believe me thy ever affectionate

Brother P. Yarnall. Write soon.

—RUTHVEN DEANE, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago.

Doves using an old Robin's Nest.—A pair of Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) used a last year's Robin's nest which had been placed on a projection under the eaves of a house. Early in the year the pair began to make visits of inspection to the nest. It was repaired and the first brood hatched April 3. They left the nest April 25 and immediately the pair put a new lining in the nest. This was repeated for each nesting, during the season. The fifth brood left the nest September 1, 1930.—MYRA KATIE ROADS, Hillsboro, Ohio.

The Mourning Dove in Alaska.¹—On October 9, 1916, Dr. Thomas E. Winecoff collected a Mourning Dove at Fort Yukon, Alaska. This specimen subsequently came to the United States National Museum, where it now is. The skin is in poor shape, but is definitely identifiable as the western subspecies *Zenaidura macroura marginella*, as it has the rather pale ventral coloration characteristic of that race. Its dimensions are as follows:—wing 144; tail 112; exposed culmen 14 millimeters. The bird, which is a male, constitutes the first record for Alaska, and the northernmost for the species. It seems that the Mourning Dove is only a casual straggler so far to the northwest, but its known range must be extended to include the present record.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, U. S. National Museum.

Intestinal Parasites in Sharp-shinned Hawks.—Twenty-three Sharp-shinned Hawks were shot on September 29, 1930, in Schuykill

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