

The waterfowl at this rural location (Oak Openings Park, 20 miles west of Toledo, Ohio) are pinioned but not fenced in or restrained in any other way. Earlier in the season Canada Geese, Snow Geese, and other Mallards had nested around the pond or on the numerous islands in it. The swans had not attempted to nest here.

I related this incident to Arthur E. Staebler at the Kellogg Bird Sanctuary, near Battle Creek, Michigan, where the swans were obtained. He said that he attributed to Whooper Swans the deaths of at least five young Canada Geese (up to the size of adult Mallards) and one adult Canada Goose the same spring. He did not have an opportunity to observe the details, but the method seemed to be the same as described here.—HAROLD MAYFIELD, 2557 Portsmouth Ave., Toledo 13, Ohio.

First Flight of Trumpeter Swans, *Cygnus buccinator*.—During the morning of June 16, 1951, the last of three Trumpeter Swan cygnets was hatched from a clutch of five eggs on a small pond near Jackson Lake, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, at an elevation of approximately 6,750 feet. On October 4, and occasionally thereafter until October 14, the young were checked for ability to fly. On October 14 one cygnet was able to take off and circle the pond with its parents for approximately three minutes before it disappeared from view. Another of the cygnets was able to reach a height of about 20 feet and to circle the pond once; the third was unable to arise from the water. Using October 14 as a fair date for first flight of this family of cygnets, 120 days elapsed from hatching to first flight. On October 16 the whole family left the pond for the season.

The pond was frozen November 2. With development of approximately four months in this case, it is significant that some of the swans of the region, reared on shallow ponds at much higher altitudes (up to 7,800 ft.) and consequent shorter periods of open water if thermal areas are not involved, may not reach the flight stage.—JAMES R. SIMON, Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, Moran, Wyoming.

Introduction of the Domestic Pigeon.—Recently there has been an epidemic of trichomoniasis (canker), caused by *Trichomonas gallinae*, among the Mourning Doves, *Zenaidura macroura*, in the southeastern states. The outbreak has prompted the suggestion that the extinction of the Passenger Pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*, was due to the acquirement of this disease from the Domestic Pigeon, *Columba livia*, or other birds (Stabler and Herman, Trans. 16th N. Amer. Wildl. Conf., 1951: 159). Disease, particularly "canker," has been frequently suggested as the cause of the disappearance of the Passenger Pigeon, but there is no record of the finding of pigeons that had died of disease. Contrary to the general belief, the Domestic Pigeon was introduced by the earliest colonists. "Canker" is an old disease among Domestic Pigeons and was mentioned by Moore ('Columbarium,' 1735: 16). In fact the Passenger Pigeon had an opportunity to acquire trichomoniasis, or any of the other diseases to which the Domestic Pigeon is heir, over a period of three centuries.

The first introduction of the Domestic Pigeon appears to have been by the French. Lescarbot ('History of New France,' 3:226, 232, 1914) wrote of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1606, that the only domestic animals were hens and pigeons, and added: "There are such a quantity of them [eagles] in those parts that often they ate our pigeons, and we had to keep a sharp look-out for them." A plate in Champlain's 'Works' (2: plate IV, op. p. 39, 1925) shows the *Colombier* of his "habitation" built at Quebec in 1608. The 'Jesuit Relations' (28: 145, 1948; and 30: 153, 1898) of 1646 and 1647 mention gifts from the Governor of Canada of eight young pigeons (*pigeonneaux*) and six pigeons (*pigeons*). Boucher ('Histoire veritable du Canada,' 1664: 73) says: "Les oyseaux que l'on apporté de France, sont Poules, Poules-d'Indes,