

I doubt if the grain mixture is the best possible. The cat and the chipmunks made me want to give up the battle sometimes. I thought the traps were the very best until Mr. Wharton developed what appears to be a much better one. On October 7th, 130 birds were trapped, 62 being new ones and on the four busiest days, October 5-8, 397 birds were trapped and 207 new ones were banded. The total new birds from September 23d, when the first White-throat was caught, until October 16th, when only one new one was banded and we had to take in the traps, was 560, of which 318 were White-throats. Of the remainder there were 123 Song Sparrows, 2 Swamp Sparrows, 9 Lincoln's Sparrows, 20 Field Sparrows, 9 Chipping Sparrows, 17 White-crowned Sparrows (2 adults), 14 Juncos, 27 Savannah Sparrows, 4 Vesper Sparrows, 12 Towhees, 3 Catbirds, 1 Brown Thrasher, and 1 Black-poll Warbler. There were fewer Field and Swamp Sparrows about than a year ago. Chipping Sparrows were numerous but they did not enter the traps readily. One Swamp Sparrow had an almost perfect "cross-bill," but had evidently solved the food-gathering problem and was in very good health. It did not appear to me that more than the usual number of sparrows were on migration through my station.

The peak of the White-throat migration was on October 7th, when 47 were banded, their numbers having gradually increased since September 23d, from which date they gradually decreased to October 16th. 171 of them repeated, that is, 53.7 per cent. Only two stayed as long as two weeks.

The Song Sparrows were always well scattered over the route and did not make a very great showing at any time. In the last week of September 27 were banded, in the first week of October, 51, and in the second week of October there were 30 new ones. This may indicate a migratory peak from October 1st to 7th, but I do not feel that it furnishes conclusive proof. One of the Song Sparrows caught had been banded as a juvenile on August 7th in Groton, about six miles away, by Mr. W. P. Wharton. There were no other returns or recoveries for any of the species.

In order to get an adequate number of returns from sparrows it is necessary to band large numbers. It seems as if others ought to be able to plan an intensive campaign in favorable territory for the few weeks necessary by operating a similar trap-line.—E. M. DAVIS, Winter Park, Florida.

A Tree Swallow Rears a Cliff Swallow.—Most of the young Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) had left the nest-boxes when, on June 30, 1935, a young Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) was brought to me, then about two-thirds feathered. The only thing I could do with it, with a hope of saving its life, was to put it in with a nestful of young Tree Swallows, and this was done at Box 6 with a brood that had been banded on the 25th and, at this date (30th), were completely feathered. It was mid-afternoon when the experiment was tried. As an immediate result, the young swallows flew from the box after some ten minutes had elapsed. When the young Tree Swallows were returned to their nest, they again left, and remained in the near-by shrubbery at least that night. The female, 34-51591, did not find the young Cliff Swallow a sufficient reason to leave the nest but accepted the addition. When the Cliff Swallow was introduced into the box with the young Tree Swallows, they became uneasy and shifted about in nervous excitement that found its culmination in their leaving. The female fed the Cliff Swallow and successfully reared it until it flew. Unfortunately it had not been banded, since the experiment had been looked upon as a doubtful attempt.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.