

# BIRD BANDING DEPARTMENT

Under the Direction of Wm. I. Lyon, Waukegan, Ill.

## EASTERN BIRD BANDING ASSOCIATION

(Organized and in Operation as of August 1, 1923)

The Bird Banding Associations and persons interested in bird banding throughout the country will be interested to know that a new Bird Banding Association has been formed to be called the Eastern Bird Banding Association. The officers are:

President—Dr. Arthur A. Allen, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Vice-President—Frank L. Burns, Berwyn, Pa.

Executive Secretary—Rudyard Boulton, New York City.

Secretary—Mrs. J. E. B. Webster, 16 Davis Place, East Orange, N. J.

Treasurer—Maunsell S. Crosby, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Council—Beecher S. Bowdish, Secretary, New Jersey Audubon Society, Demarest, N. J.; Rudyard Boulton, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, New York City; H. H. Cleaves, Secretary Wild Life League of West Virginia, Clarksburg, W. Va.; John A. Gillespie, 313 Sharp Ave., Glenolden, Pa.; Richard E. Horsey, Highland Park Reservoir, Rochester, N. Y.; R. J. Middleton, Jefferson, Pa.; John T. Nichols, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, New York City; Dr. Lewis Rumford, Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Witmer Stone, Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, Pa.

This new Association is to include a region composed of New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and will probably include a portion of Canada to the north, and West Virginia and probably other states to the south.

The new Association will operate under Rules and Regulations similar to those now used by the Inland Association and the New England Association, and will undertake to arouse interest in bird banding through these states in coöperation, and of course under the direction of the United States Biological Survey, as in case of the other Bird Banding Associations.

The forming of this new Association is a direct result of a meeting which was called on April 24th by the Linnean Society of New York at the American Museum of Natural History. At this meeting, besides the hundred or more persons from New York and vicinity, there were present as guests, Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln of the U. S. Biological Survey, Mr. S. Prentiss Baldwin, President of the Inland Bird Banding Association, and four representatives of the New England Bird Banding Association: Dr. C. W. Townsend, President; Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary; Mr. A. C. Bent and Mr. Charles L. Whittle.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Baldwin, at this meeting, gave talks on the subject of Bird Banding, illustrated by lantern slides. After this part of the program the meeting was adjourned as a meeting of the Linnean Society, but was immediately reorganized as a meeting of those present who were interested in bird banding, and the meeting then having expressed the desire to form a regional bird banding association, proceeded to form a

local committee for temporary purposes to represent New York in the forming of such a regional association.

After the adjournment of this meeting much correspondence was carried on for some three months with the persons most interested in bird banding in the states which were intended to be included, resulting in the final organization by common consent of all those interested of this new Association. The new Association has come into being and started operations with the first of August, 1923.

#### THE BIRDS BANDED IN INLAND DISTRICT

The following is an attempt to complete the totals of the work accomplished in our district. Letters were written to all of the permit holders in our district. From the 200 letters sent there were 51 who forwarded their lists, and 13 who replied, stating that they were unable to place any bands, making 64 answers received. We hope in the future that more of the workers will cooperate with us, so we may have a more complete report, thereby more interesting.

If the banders would kindly follow the order of the A. O. U. List in sending in reports, it would be a great convenience in making up our general reports, as when they come in all mixed up it is necessary to put them in rotation before we can start to compile the list.

The number of new species that are appearing on the list for the first time, shows that bird banding is spreading and we wish to take this opportunity to request all of the workers of the Inland District to make every effort they can to band the birds that travel the longest distances in migration, especially covering the Chimney Swift and Swallows, and other birds that go to South America.

We found it a larger task than we expected to get the report put in order, then listed to make a total district report, and it had to be done rather hurriedly as our time was short, so you will pardon any discrepancies that may appear.

A. L. Hamner, Auburn, Ala., reports—Total banded, 59, as follows: Two White-throated Sparrows, 53 Chipping Sparrows, 1 Field Sparrow, 1 Song Sparrow, 2 Brown Thrashers.

Mrs. Lotta A. Cleveland, Downer's Grove, Ill., reports—Total banded, 4, as follows: One Red-headed Woodpecker, 3 Blue Jays.

W. S. McCrea, Chicago, Ill., has a summer home on Beaver Island, in the northern part of Lake Michigan. He was joined by F. C. Lincoln and together they banded 454 Herring Gulls and 200 Caspian Terns. On a subsequent trip with his brother, S. H. McCrea, a Darien, Conn., Bird Bander, they banded 99 Common Terns and 1 Least Sandpiper, making a total of 753 birds banded.

George Roberts, Lake Forest, Ill., reports—Total banded 88, as follows: Three Red-headed Woodpeckers, 15 Blue Jays, 3 Cowbirds, 8 Grackles, 1 White-throated Sparrow, 14 Juncos, 7 Song Sparrows, 1 Cardinal, 23 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks: 5 Catbirds, 2 House Wrens, 1 Gray-cheeked Thrush, 3 Robins.

Mary B. Schumacher of Chicago, Ill., reports—Total banded 2, as follows: One Fox Sparrow, 1 Robin.

W. B. Taber, Jr., Kansas, Ill., began banding July 1st, 1923, and has banded a total of 29, as follows: Three Mourning Doves, 3 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 3 Red-bellied Woodpeckers, 1 Blue Jay, 3 Baltimore Orioles, 3 Brown Thrashers, 10 House Wrens, 3 Robins.

Ruth Martin, Canton, Ill., reports—Total banded, 31, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 1 White-throated Sparrow, 4 Tree Sparrows, 10 Juncos, 3 Song Sparrows, 1 Fox Sparrow, 1 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 3 Catbirds, 1 B. Thrasher, 5 House Wrens.

Dr. Henry B. Ward, Urbana, Ill., reports that his work this summer has been confined to fish. We hope he banded a few fish!

Robert L. Jackson, Ohio, Ill., reports—Total banded 83, as follows: One Black-crowned Night Heron, 3 Mourning Doves, 2 Screech Owls, 2 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 3 Northern Flickers, 1 Chimney Swift, 7 American Crows, 33 Purple Grackles, 1 Boat-tailed Grackle, 1 Vesper Sparrow, 13 Purple Martins, 7 House Wrens, 4 Robins, 5 Bluebirds.

William I. Lyon, Waukegan, Ill., reports—Total banded, 970, as follows: Five Sandpipers, 2 Killdeer, 4 Mourning Doves, 1 Black-billed Cuckoo, 5 Downy Woodpeckers, 4 Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, 4 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 12 Blue Jays, 1 Crow, 39 Cowbirds, 5 Red-winged Blackbirds, 24 Bronzed Grackles, 56 Purple Finches, 1 Crossbill, 12 White-crowned Sparrows, 84 White-throated Sparrows, 138 Tree Sparrows, 4 Field Sparrows, 141 Juncos, 71 Song Sparrows, 16 Lincoln's Sparrows, 3 Swamp Sparrows, 8 Fox Sparrows, 13 Towhees, 1 Cardinal, 6 Indigo Buntings, 200 Waxwings, 1 Northern Shrike, 9 Oven-birds, 1 Mourning Warbler, 22 Catbirds, 12 Brown Thrashers, 2 House Wrens, 11 Brown Creepers, 2 Gray-cheeked Thrushes, 9 Hermit Thrushes, 32 Robins, 7 Bluebirds.

S. E. Perkins III, Indianapolis, Ind., reports—Total banded, 156, as follows: Three Green Herons, 4 Killdeer, 26 Mourning Doves, 1 Red-headed Woodpecker, 14 Phœbes, 4 Red-winged Blackbirds, 1 Orchard Oriole, 13 Grackles, 4 White-throated Sparrows, 1 Chipping Sparrow, 4 Field Sparrows, 11 Juncos, 5 Song Sparrows, 2 Fox Sparrows, 4 Towhees, 6 Cardinals, 2 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 3 Bank Swallows, 12 Rough-winged Swallows, 1 Ovenbird, 1 Maryland Yellow-throat, 9 Catbirds, 16 Brown Thrashers, 1 Water-Thrush, 1 Wood Thrush, 6 Olive-backed Thrushes, 1 Hermit Thrush.

Dr. Earl Brooks, Noblesville, Ind., reports—Total banded, 113, as follows: Two Mourning Doves, 2 Phœbes, 2 Blue Jays, 16 Bronzed Grackles, 5 Baltimore Orioles, 2 Chipping Sparrows, 6 White-crowned Sparrows, 19 White-throated Sparrows, 3 Song Sparrows, 19 Cardinals, 5 Purple Martins, 3 Maryland Yellow-throats, 13 Catbirds, 6 House Wrens, 10 Robins.

Margaret R. Knox, Indianapolis, Ind., reports—Total banded, 38, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 2 Flickers, 1 Red-winged Blackbird, 1 Grackle, 6 Cardinals, 3 Wood Thrushes, 20 Robins.

Mr. Elliot R. Tibbets of Indianapolis, Ind., used his vacation to promote Bird-Banding at Burt Lake, Mich., just south of the Straits of Mackinac, by giving a talk on Bird Banding in a local church. He banded a total of 37 from January 1 to August 1. The list follows: Five Kingbirds, 9 Phœbes, 1 Chipping Sparrow, 3 House Wrens, 5 Hermit Thrushes, 5 Robins. While in Indiana he banded 2 Phœbes, 4 Chipping Sparrows, 2 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 1 Bank Swallow.

W. B. Van Gorder, Albion, Ind., reports—Total banded, 48, as follows: One Downy Woodpecker, 3 Blue Jays, 9 Grackles, 2 Baltimore Orioles, 26 House Wrens, 2 White-breasted Nuthatches, 1 Gray-cheeked Thrush, 4 Robins.

Kathleen M. Hempel, Elkader, Iowa, reports—Total banded, 52, as follows: Two Nighthawks, 3 Hairy Woodpeckers, 2 Downy Woodpeckers, 3 Flickers, 1 Red-headed Woodpecker, 21 Blue Jays, 4 Bronzed Grackles, 2 Purple Martins, 2 Brown Thrashers, 4 White-breasted Nuthatches, 1 Chickadee, 7 Robins. She secured 15 repeats and 4 returns.

W. W. Hollister, Clear Lake, Iowa, reports—Total banded, 27, as follows: Two Mourning Doves, 1 Flicker, 8 Grackles, 2 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 2 Catbirds, 1 Wren, 11 Robins.

Dr. K. Christofferson, Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich., reports—Total banded, 14, as follows: Three Common Terns, 2 Herring Gulls, 1 Spotted Sandpiper, 1 Killdeer, 3 Red-winged Blackbirds, 1 Song Sparrow, 1 Brown Creeper, 2 Robins.

Mrs. R. C. Flannigan, Norway, Mich., reports—Total banded, 33, as follows: Eight Bronzed Grackles, 2 Chimney Swifts, 8 Phoebe, 3 Bohemian Waxwings, 1 House Wren, 11 Robins.

Bert S. Greeg, Belding, Mich., reports—Total banded, 10, as follows: One young Oriole, 4 Martins, 3 House Wrens, 1 Bluebird. A Brown Thrasher was also banded.

Frederick Hermann, Laurium, Mich., reports—Total banded, 17, as follows: Five Chipping Sparrows, 11 Song Sparrows, 1 Fox Sparrow.

Geo. W. Luther, De Tour, Mich., reports—Total banded, 24, as follows: Six Herring Gulls, 15 Common Terns.

M. J. Magee, Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich., reports—Total banded, 758, as follows: One Black Tern, 2 Black Ducks, 58 Evening Grosbeaks, 608 Purple Finches, 2 Goldfinches, 2 Savannah Sparrows, 7 White-crowned Sparrows, 12 White-throated Sparrows, 6 Chipping Sparrows, 4 Slate-colored Juncos, 25 Song Sparrows, 12 Lincoln's Sparrows, 1 Yellow Warbler, 3 Catbirds, 4 House Wrens, 20 Robins.

Arthur D. Moore, South Haven, Mich., reports—Total banded, 166, as follows: Four Mourning Doves, 2 Hairy Woodpeckers, 3 Downy Woodpeckers, 4 Flickers, 5 Blue Jays, 54 Bronzed Grackles, 23 White-throated Sparrows, 14 Slate-colored Juncos, 5 Song Sparrows, 2 Cardinals, 28 Cedar Waxwings, 1 Carolina Wren, 2 White-breasted Nuthatches, 13 Hermit Thrushes, 6 Robins.

F. W. Rapp, Vicksburg, Mich., reports—Total banded, 67, as follows: One Downy Woodpecker, 1 White-breasted Nuthatch, 1 Screech Owl, 1 Chipping Sparrow, 8 American Robins, 1 American Bittern, 54 Purple Martins.

J. Van Tyne, Ann Arbor, Mich., reports—Total banded, 24, as follows: One Downy Woodpecker, 4 Phoebe, 8 Red-winged Blackbirds, 5 Bronzed Grackles, 2 House Wrens, 1 White-breasted Nuthatch, 3 Robins.

A. S. Warthin, Jr., Boyne Falls, Mich., reports—Total banded, 66, as follows: Six Killdeer, 11 Blue Jays, 3 Red-winged Blackbirds, 1 Grackle, 7 Tree Swallows, 10 Oven-birds, 5 House Wrens, 9 Meadowlarks, 4 White-throated Sparrows, 8 Chickadees, 2 Robins.

Lester R. Badger, Minneapolis, Minn., reports—Total banded, 25,

since June 10. The list follows: Two Mourning Doves, 1 Red-headed Woodpecker, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 2 Chipping Sparrows, 3 Cardinals, 1 Bank Swallow, 2 Yellow Warblers, 13 Catbirds.

Frank W. Commons, Minneapolis, Minn., reports—Total banded, 266, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 1 Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 2 Phœbes, 1 Blue Jay, 6 Cowbirds, 17 Red-winged Blackbirds, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 12 Evening Grosbeaks, 1 Harris's Sparrow, 19 White-throated Sparrows, 27 Song Sparrows, 11 Lincoln's Sparrows, 5 Chipping Sparrows, 9 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 5 Bank Swallows, 15 Yellow Warblers, 1 Oven-bird, 69 Catbirds, 46 House Wrens, 22 Robins.

Herman Fels, Jr., Monticello, Minn., reports—Total banded, 3, as follows: Two Mourning Doves and 1 Mallard since his permit was received a month ago.

Rev. N. A. Giere, Lanesboro, Minn., reports banding only a short time. Placed total of 35 bands: One Baltimore Oriole, 5 Blue Jays, 14 Grackles, 1 Catbird, 14 Robins.

Carolyn Jensen, Northome, Minn., reports—Total banded, 136, as follows: One Red-headed Woodpecker, 1 Mourning Dove, 1 Phœbe, 2 Least Flycatchers, 56 Red-winged Blackbirds, 1 Grackle, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 2 White-throated Sparrows, 1 Chipping Sparrow, 17 Song Sparrows, 5 Barn Swallows, 2 Yellow Warblers, 17 Catbirds, 3 House Wrens, 19 Robins, 7 Bluebirds.

May Rice, Canton, Minn., reports—Total banded, 10, as follows: One Red-headed Woodpecker, 1 Cowbird, 3 Catbirds, 5 Robins.

Lawrence Zeleny, Minneapolis, Minn., reports—Total banded, 8, as follows: One Junco, 1 Song Sparrow, 2 Catbirds, 2 Brown Thrashers.

Mary B. Salmon, Tarkio, Mo., reports banding 4 Robins.

Harry H. Hipple, Delaware, Ohio, reports banding 1 Blue Jay.

S. Chas. Kendeigh, Oberlin, Ohio, reports—Total banded, 42, as follows: One Blue Jay, 7 Crows, 1 Barred Owl, 17 Bronzed Grackles, 3 Chipping Sparrows, 2 Juncos, 6 Song Sparrows, 5 Robins.

Roy H. Smith, Kent, Ohio, reports—Total banded, 70, as follows: Two Red-headed Woodpeckers, 2 Blue Jays, 25 Grackles, 8 Chipping Sparrows, 3 Song Sparrows, 1 Purple Martin, 2 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 2 Catbirds, 1 House Wren, 2 White-breasted Nuthatches, 22 Robins.

Adrian H. Tebbs, Harrison, Ohio, received his banding permit in July and has already banded 2 Robins, 2 Grackles and 4 Purple Martins. He has had a second glimpse of one of his Martins, which he saw sitting on a wire one day.

Walter G. Gerth, Wolsey, S. Dak., reports—Total banded, 13, as follows: One Sora, 1 Northern Flicker, 1 House Wren, 10 Lapland Longspurs.

J. F. McGee of Mercer, Tenn., reports—Total banded, 19, as follows: Two Herring Gulls, 1 Royal Tern, 1 Cabot Tern, 2 Laughing Gulls, 1 White Pelican, 1 Quail, 2 Mourning Doves, 3 Flickers, 2 Blue Jays, 1 Cardinal, 2 Wood Thrushes, 1 Robin.

Mrs. E. J. Carley, Stevens Point, Wis., reports—Total banded, 23, as follows: Two Blue Jays, 2 Baltimore Orioles, 14 Grackles, 5 Robins. One of the Robins was a partial albino.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Fisher, State Line, Wis., report—Total

banded, 742, as follows: One Hairy Woodpecker, 1 Downy Woodpecker, 1 Phoebe, 1 Canada Jay, 24 Blue Jays, 3 Red-winged Blackbirds, 8 Bronzed Grackles, 575 Red Crossbills, 14 White-winged Crossbills, 4 Goldfinches, 105 Pine Siskins, 1 Song Sparrow, 4 Chickadees.

Mrs. Fred L. Hook, South Milwaukee, Wis., reports the following: Five Blue Jays and 5 Grackles.

S. Paul Jones, Waukesha, Wis., reports—Total banded, 17, as follows: One Killdeer, 1 Red-headed Woodpecker, 6 Phœbes, 4 Cowbirds, 5 Long-billed Marsh Wrens.

Clarence S. Jung, Milwaukee, Wis., reports—Total banded 103, as follows: Four Spotted Sandpipers, 1 Prairie Chicken, 9 Mourning Doves, 3 Kingbirds, 2 Crows, 4 Cowbirds, 6 Red-winged Blackbirds, 6 Grackles, 1 White-throated Sparrow, 48 Bank Swallows, 7 Catbirds, 8 Brown Thrashers, 4 Long-billed Marsh Wrens. These birds were banded during the months of June and July.

Mrs. Harry McLeol Lewis, 330 Hawthorne Ave., South Milwaukee, Wis., reports—Total banded, 2, as follows: One Bronzed Grackle and 1 Hermit Thrush.

Mrs. H. C. Miller and her son, Clark C. Miller, Racine, Wis., report—Total banded, 124, as follows: One Florida Gallinule, 1 Chimney Swift, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 9 Grackles, 8 Juncos, 5 Lincoln's Sparrows, 2 Swamp Sparrows, 12 White-throated Sparrows, 1 Purple Finch, 34 Cedar Waxwings, 1 Red-eyed Vireo, 2 Orange-crowned Warblers, 3 Oven-birds, 1 Mourning Warbler, 10 House Wrens, 1 Gray-cheeked Thrush, 1 Olive-backed Thrush, 4 Hermit Thrushes, 1 Brown Thrasher, 4 Catbirds, 22 Robins.

Irving J. Perkins, Oconomowoc, Wis., reports—Total banded, 64, as follows: Three Least Bittern, 4 Little Blue Herons, 2 Mourning Doves, 1 Cowbird, 2 Red-winged Blackbirds, 4 Song Sparrows, 4 Barn Swallows, 40 Bank Swallows, 2 Catbirds, 1 Robin, 2 Bluebirds.

Rev. O. Warren Smith, Congregational Manse, Evansville, Wis., has banded 4 Flickers, 2 Juncos, 3 Song Sparrows, 2 Yellow Warblers, 6 Brown Thrashers. Total banded, 17.

Herbert L. Stoddard, Milwaukee, Wis., reports—Total banded, 267, as follows: One Black Tern, 21 Sandpipers, 1 Killdeer, 12 Kingfishers, 4 Marsh Hawks, 10 Flickers, 1 Kingbird, 7 Cowbirds, 3 Yellow-headed Blackbirds, 19 Red-winged Blackbirds, 8 Barn Swallows, 4 Tree Swallows, 88 Bank Swallows, 2 Chipping Sparrows, 2 Song Sparrows, 1 Catbird, 11 Long-billed Marsh Wrens, 69 Robins, 3 Bluebirds.

Mrs. Hiram E. Towns, Pewaukee, Wis., reports—Total banded, 100, as follows: Two Red-headed Woodpeckers, 1 Flicker, 6 Phœbes, 3 Grackles, 1 Savannah Sparrow, 18 White-throated Sparrows, 3 Slate-colored Juncos, 1 Lincoln's Sparrow, 15 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 15 Barn Swallows, 1 Oven-bird, 5 Catbirds, 13 House Wrens, 1 Brown Thrasher, 15 Robins.

Harold C. Wilson, Ephraim, Wis., reports—Total banded, 20, as follows: One Killdeer, 3 Chimney Swifts, 2 Chipping Sparrows, 2 Song Sparrows, 1 Cliff Swallow, 2 House Wrens, 9 Robins.

TOTALS FOR THE DISTRICT

Herring Gull .....	464	Purple Finch .....	665
Laughing Gull .....	2	Crossbill .....	576
Royal Tern .....	1	White-winged Crossbill.....	14
Cabot's Tern .....	1	Goldfinch .....	6
Caspian Tern .....	200	Pine Siskin .....	158
Common Tern .....	117	Smith's Longspur .....	10
Black Tern .....	2	Vesper Sparrow .....	1
White Pelican .....	1	Savannah Sparrow .....	3
Mallard .....	1	Nelson's Sparrow .....	1
Black Duck .....	2	Harris's Sparrow .....	1
Bittern .....	4	White-crowned Sparrow .....	25
Least Bittern .....	4	White-throated Sparrow .....	202
Little Blue Heron.....	4	Tree Sparrow .....	142
Green Heron .....	3	Chipping Sparrow .....	95
Black-crowned Night Heron ...	1	Field Sparrow .....	5
Sora .....	1	Slate-colored Junco .....	199
Florida Gallinule .....	1	Song Sparrow .....	192
Spotted Sandpiper .....	36	Lincoln's Sparrow .....	35
Golden Plover .....	6	Swamp Sparrow .....	6
Killdeer .....	11	Fox Sparrow .....	13
Quail .....	1	Towhee .....	17
Mourning Dove .....	65	Cardinal .....	42
Marsh Hawk .....	8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak .....	56
Barred Owl .....	1	Indigo Bunting .....	6
Screech Owl .....	3	Purple Martin .....	85
Yellow-billed Cuckoo .....	1	Cliff Swallow .....	1
Black-billed Cuckoo .....	1	Barn Swallow .....	32
Belted Kingfisher .....	12	Tree Swallow .....	11
Hairy Woodpecker .....	6	Bank Swallow .....	186
Downy Woodpecker .....	14	Rough-winged Swallow .....	12
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker .....	4	Bohemian Waxwing .....	3
Red-headed Woodpecker .....	22	Cedar Waxwing .....	262
Northern Flicker .....	37	Red-eyed Vireo .....	1
Chimney Swift .....	8	Northern Shrike .....	1
Kingbird .....	9	Orange-crowned Warbler .....	2
Phoebe .....	55	Yellow Warbler .....	22
Least Flycatcher .....	2	Oven-bird .....	26
Blue Jay .....	114	Water-Thrush .....	1
Canada Jay .....	1	Mourning Warbler .....	2
Crow .....	17	Maryland Yellow-throat .....	4
Cowbird .....	65	Catbird .....	183
Yellow-headed Blackbird .....	3	Brown Thrasher .....	47
Red-winged Blackbird .....	127	Carolina Wren .....	1
Meadowlark .....	9	House Wren .....	163
Orchard Oriole .....	1	Long-billed Marsh Wren.....	25
Baltimore Oriole .....	16	Brown Creeper .....	12
Boat-tailed Grackle .....	1	White-breasted Nuthatch .....	12
Bronzed Grackle .....	251	Chickadee .....	13
Evening Grosbeak .....	84	Wood Thrush .....	6

Gray-cheeked Thrush .....	5	Bluebird . . . . .	25
Olive-backed Thrush .....	7		
Hermit Thrush .....	33		
Robin . . . . .	367	Grand Total.....	5818

## NOTES

In reading the different reports sent in, it is noticeable that our workers do not keep track of the number of English Sparrows exterminated. An interesting item would be a monthly account of all English Sparrows exterminated in our district. We hope operators will aid us in keeping this record as we are sure the Biological Survey is quite interested in having these records. The list received is as follows:

Illinois—Wm. I Lyon.....	86
Iowa—Kathleen M. Hempel.....	87
Michigan—Mr. Magee .....	452
Total.....	625

## WARNING

The next few months, in most all of our states, will be the rainy fall season and we wish to issue warning, especially to the new workers, that they need to take care of the ground underneath their traps; it must be clean continually. Nearly any bait will soon sour or ferment. In the case of whole seeds they will sprout and then the sprouts will mold, so the ground under your trap must be continually kept clean if you wish to be successful in trapping birds. In fact, trapping birds is no different from trapping animals or anything else. One must keep the bait fresh or tempting at all times to get results.

If you have no bushes or other cover around your trap, a very good method is to cut brush of any kind and sharpen the ends and simply force into the ground so it will stand up, forming bushes for the birds to light in. We can illustrate this fact from having a trap in an open garden, which did not seem to get very good results, and noting that many birds lit on the dead limbs of the adjoining trees, we cut a sapling about 25 feet high and sharpened the end and forced it into the ground so that it would stand upright near the trap and then placed some brush and some sunflowers that we could stick in the ground around the trap; immediately our results changed. Another good method is to cut the fruit of wild berries and attach the fruits to the bushes around your trap; in other words, build your own natural cover around your trap.

## NOTES BY M. J. MAGEE, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

I found the Evening Grosbeak rather difficult to handle in one way. They are very scrappy and if more than one or two were in a trap at the same time they were liable to seriously injure each other. Two females attempted to go into the small gathering cage at the same time and locked bills. It was almost impossible to get them apart. When separated one was so badly cut in the roof of the mouth that it had to be killed. After that I never had the traps out unless I was around to watch them and as soon as a Grosbeak was trapped it was immediately removed. I had no further trouble but, as I could only watch the traps for



an hour each morning, I only succeeded in banding 58 out of the flock of over 100. The last of the Grosbeaks left my feeding and trapping station May 23.

Since putting food out in 1915 I have had Grosbeaks at my house every winter, but I do not think any of the birds stay in this immediate vicinity all summer. However, Dr. Christofferson and myself have found Evening Grosbeaks in summer for the past four years at various points from 40 to 125 miles west of the Soo and we are very sure they nest regularly in considerable numbers in parts of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. July 29 a male and female arrived at the house and immediately flew into my window box.

Mr. Ligon found five nests and photographed a young bird a year ago near Whitefish Point, this county (see April, 1923, Auk). Whitefish Point is just about 25 miles north of one of the points where the Doctor and I have found the Grosbeaks in summer regularly.

Sparrows and Juncos are not difficult to handle, but many Purple Finch give considerable trouble. They fly around the top of the traps and do not seem to be able to find their way through the opening into the back compartment, and frequently when they do it is just about as difficult to get them to go through the door into the gathering cage. Frequently when I arrive home in the afternoon I find from one to three Finch in the middle compartment of my bander's trap, although the circular hole into the back compartment is large enough to put your fist through and the back door is wide open.

If the ordinary Sparrow trap is used to trap Finch, where you are liable to get them in any numbers, the hole should be very much enlarged, otherwise some of the birds will injure themselves more or less seriously.

From early spring until late in the fall every year since 1916 the Finch have been at the house feeding every day. This year I noticed the first signs of moulting July 1 and through the month trapped many moulting birds, many of the younger males showing the change to red in from a single feather to feathers on the wings, rump, breast and head. Most, if not all of the young males in the olive-brown plumage show the rump decidedly yellowish. In banding this spring I checked all the birds showing a decidedly yellowish rump as young males and almost all of these on which I have had returns since July 1 show some red. I also noticed since moulting started that the skin at the sides and frequently the inside of the mouth of adult males and changing young males is quite a bright orange-red. In fact the first one I noticed, an adult male, I thought had struck the wires of the trap and was bleeding at the mouth. The skin at the sides of mouth of moulting females is quite a bright yellow.

I did not notice this bright yellow or orange-red on any of the Finch trapped earlier in the year. Many Finch, hatched this year, are now around and looking after themselves. They are mostly a lighter olive-brown than the older birds.

I now have out three traps regularly, when I am at home and able to look after them—a Bander's trap; a drop trap over my bird bath, most of the Robins, the Chipping Sparrows, two of the Catbirds, the two War-

blers, and Goldfinch, were caught in this trap, and a self-acting trap made by a tinsmith here. This latter trap is 18x12x12, the front opens entirely and there is an 8-inch circular disk in center about 1½ inches above the bottom of trap. Food is put on this circular disk. When a bird hops onto this disk it tips, releasing door, which falls of its own weight. No springs are used. It is built very much after the idea of the old figure four trap and is giving satisfaction. It is large enough for several birds to be in at one time and as soon as one hops on the disk I get the lot, frequently three and often four.

My regular Sparrow trap I only use when I notice English Sparrows around, using bread for bait. Last winter and early spring it was a regular war, I shot and trapped over 300. After that, and until the end of June, I was practically free from them. I then noticed a number of young Sparrows and got after them. In three weeks I trapped 152; all this year birds but 6. Now I am free from them again, but there is liable to be a new crop in any time.

#### A DAY'S BANDING HERE AND THERE

A phone conversation at 7:00 o'clock in the evening fixed the arrangements for starting by auto at 3:00 o'clock the next morning on a bird banding excursion.

Elliott R. Tibbets, another holder of banding permit, and myself, left for Indianapolis at 3:00 A. M. June 10th, going north on the State Highway No. 1, with no signs of daylight. We were almost to Kokomo when the dawn showed us that the day would start with light clouds in the sky. Even later the sun did not break through the clouds, but only showed in a great halo of illumination. The next city was Peru, with little sign of life that Sunday morning. We opened our boxes of lunch at the Eel River, still on Highway No. 1, near Mexico, Indiana, eighty-five miles out on our journey. Here, as we ate, we explored. We heard robins sound a fear call and located a lone robin fledgling in its nest. We gave it tag 47250. Here we heard the song sparrow and the red-winged blackbird over on an island, but found no other birds within our reach.

Some five miles further we tried to find the nest of a pair of bluebirds, which perched upon a fence, but the only luck we had was a hole in a fence post with a few straws therein as if a nest had just been begun. A little farther on, at the farm of Charles Hammond, we saw a barn swallow enter the big barn. We made ourselves welcome and found under the ceiling of the first floor two nests of barn swallows, one empty and the other with four eggs. When the farmer's son came in he told us there were some peculiar mud nests on the outside of his barn under the eaves. When he showed them to us we were gratified to find that seven pairs of cliff swallows were nesting there. They are rare in central Indiana. These nests were three on one side and four on the other and two pairs of birds had built their gourd shaped nests, using a common wall between. The pretty birds looked comical as they looked down out of their holes. They remained on the nests till we were quite close. We obtained ladders and by climbing found the nests contained eggs. We tried for an hour to catch the old ones but failed. Going across the road

to another part of the farm we found a killdeer's nest with four eggs, and an orchard oriole nest with one egg. We were assured by Mr. Hammond that he allowed no harm to come to birds about his place. A little further up the road we came to a large sand bank in which were seventeen holes of bank swallows. This same colony had the year before nested across the road. We were able, before the swallows all took flight, to band two, now known as 64854 and 74909. This was at 9:10 in the morning. About a mile farther we passed through Rochester. After arriving at Lake Maxinkuckee and locating the nest of a rose-breasted grosbeak, first with the male sitting and then the female, we rigged up a scaffold to reach it in its light sapling some twelve feet up. It was 11:00 before we managed to band the four young 62620, 62621, 64849, 64831. In the next tree to this one was a wood thrush sitting on three eggs, and in a dead stump in another direction was the nest of a house wren, and on the other side of the road was the upset nest of a yellow warbler with eggs on the ground broken. After taking several photographs of the grosbeaks, both old and young, we drove on to the prosperous orchard of Walter Vonnegut, northeast of Lake Maxinkuckee, but within sight of its waters. Here in a small bush at the fence line was the nest of a field sparrow with two birds and an egg. We gave the young bands 74911 and 74912 and ten minutes later banded two mourning dove fledglings 68016 and 68017 found in the nest with a dove egg. This made the third nest of doves found by me this season containing three eggs. We next turned our attention to four young chipping sparrows in a fir tree. They were given bands 64834, 64836, 64848, 64850.

We lunched on the running board of the car while a lady's hair net arranged at the field sparrow nest with a thread as a trap caught the bird therein and it was numbered 74915, and almost at the same time another pair of dove fledglings was discovered and banded 112832 and 112833. As we roamed the orchard a catbird's nest with four birds too young to band, the nest of a cardinal with two eggs, the nest of a robin with one lone cowbird egg, and another robin's nest with three eggs, were found before we motored over to the small orchard at Hollyhocks house, also owned by the Vonneguts. In a cedar tree, very near the house, at 2:15 p. m., we banded another pair of dove fledglings, 112834, 112835. Then two flocks of young, 64833, 64843. In the meantime Tibbets had walked across from one orchard to the other and, as he came, located a kingbird nest and that of a yellow-billed cuckoo torn open so that two eggs were broken by the fall and the third, still whole, lying in the grass. Then he flushed a killdeer from her nest containing three birds and one egg. They got rings numbered 112475-76-77. Then we spent about an hour trying to catch, with our hair net trap, a parent bird, without success.

While Tibbets prospected the adjoining territory I drove to the town to meet a train and found in a little park at the station the nest of the chipping sparrow, with four babies, which got bands numbered 74910, 74913, 74914, 74916.

At 5:10 we started home, stopping at the grosbeak's nest and making an effort to capture the old birds, but were not able to do so. Within five miles of the lake a mockingbird swung to the telephone line beside us. This was a worthwhile find. We turned about and returned to find

a pair of birds on the ground in a field, where we studied them for five minutes. After we left them rain began to fall and our hundred miles back through darkness and rain netted us nothing more of bird study. We had banded twenty-eight birds, had driven two hundred forty-six miles, and had a glorious day.

SAM'L. E. PERKINS III.

Indianapolis, Ind.

"The Survey," Washington, D. C., states that the Bird-Banding experiments in the Arctic are to be conducted in connection with a United States Geological Survey expedition, which sailed on June 6 from Seattle, Wash., for Nome, Alaska, planning to spend the summer between that place and Point Barrow. Included in the party is Capt. Joseph F. Bernard of Montreal, Quebec, who has spent many seasons on the Arctic coast of America as captain of a whaling vessel. Captain Bernard has been supplied by the Survey with aluminum bands and it is hoped that he will be able to band a number of ducks and geese whose northernmost breeding grounds are found in the area that will be visited by the party. During his northern trips Captain Bernard has specialized in the study of the nesting of waterfowl and shorebirds, a training which speaks well for the success of the volunteer work which he has undertaken.