

BIRD BANDING DEPARTMENT

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

GULL AND TERN BANDING CAMPAIGN

The Inland Bird Banding Association is promoting a wholesale, co-operative banding scheme to work on the colony birds in their breeding districts. The main efforts will be directed towards the nesting colonies of the Great Lakes, but it is the desire of the Association to include any others that are reported. Efforts have been made to compile a list of such breeding sites as have been reported up to date, and we hope if any of our readers know of other sites, that they will notify us at once, so we will have a very complete list before we begin operations.

Many volunteers will be needed to do the banding, and those willing to help should write at once to W. I. Lyon, Sec. Inland Bird Banding Association, Waukegan, Illinois, stating any preference that they may have for locations in which to work. We hope to allot the breeding sites so there can be no duplication of efforts or loss of time. We will need plenty of time to arrange, where necessary, for the proper permits to be issued to the volunteers. There are some groups of islands that have been worked in the past year and we expect these persons will take charge of the banding in the same districts during this year and guide the work of other volunteers. Look the printed list over very carefully and see if you can suggest any site that has been overlooked.

The following is a list of breeding points that have been occupied by Gulls or Terns.

LAKE MICHIGAN

Beaver Island Group—Squall Island, Hat Island, Mire Island, Whiskey Island, Trout Island.

Green Bay—Hat Island, Strawberry Island, Sister Islands, Gravel Island, Gull Island.

Traverse Bay (near mouth of Crooked River)—Fisherman's Island, Gravel Island, Garden Island.

Black Terns nest in marshes and inland lakes in numerous places around the shores of Lake Michigan.

SOO RIVER

Numerous small colonies along the Soo River between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, CANADA

LAKE SUPERIOR

Gull Island, Huron Island, Caribou Islands, Grand Portland Island, Grand Island, Isle Royal, Two Islands, Gull Rock, Washington Island.

LAKE HURON

Georgian Bay—Three Islands in Pike Bay, Cabot Shoals, Limestone Islands, Colonies along the DeTour Passage, Squaw Islands, East Twin Islands, Munosknong Islands.

Islands in Thunder Bay, Islands in Saginaw Bay.

LAKE ERIE

Middle, Starve, Chicken group, North Harbor, Rattlesnake and others.

NOTE.—We are unable to give exact locations because much of the information has not been received up to date. If anyone knows of any site that was formerly used, we will appreciate it if they will send in definite information as soon as possible.

BANDING GULLS IN LAKE MICHIGAN

The migration of the various members of the group *Longipennes*, or Gulls and Terns, presents one of the most interesting phases of a fascinating subject. Strength is given this assertion by recalling that the only banded birds that have thus far been known to cross the Atlantic Ocean have been members of this group. The two black-headed gulls, *Larus ridibundus*, banded at the German station of Rositten on the Baltic Sea, and recovered from the island of Barbados and the Bay of Campeche, near Vera Cruz, Mexico,¹ and the common tern, *Sterna hirundo*, banded on the coast of Maine and four years later found floating in the delta of the Niger River, British West Africa,² afford data indicative of the great value of banding in elucidating the remarkable journeyings of these birds. The breeding colonies of American gulls and terns should accordingly be given intensive treatment by bird banding advocates.

In July, 1922, Mr. W. S. McCrea of Chicago, Illinois, banded 80 herring gulls at colonies in the northern part of Lake Michigan. Three returns from these birds have already been received. Number 202237 was captured at Ennis, Texas, on November 30, 1922; number 202248 was caught in an injured condition at Brunswick, Georgia, on January 12, 1923, and number 202213 was found dead on January 18, 1923, one mile northwest of Wickliffe, Kentucky. All were banded as juveniles on July 16, 1922. These data become doubly interesting when it is remembered that herring gulls remain in winter as far north as the latitude where these birds were hatched, while at the same time, the species occurs over most of the northern hemisphere ranging south in Europe and America to the Mediterranean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

The unique character of these returns, scattered as they are to points that are wide apart prompted the belief that by systematically working the colonies in that region, a much larger total of banded birds might be secured with a proportionate increase in the number of returns. Accordingly, through the generous coöperation of Mr. McCrea the writer had the privilege of visiting this group of islands known collectively as "the Beavers", and of banding the young gulls and Caspian terns at the colonies in that vicinity.

I arrived at St. James, Michigan, on Beaver Island (the largest of the group) on July 20, 1923, covering the thirty-three miles of lake between St. James and the beautiful town of Charlevoix on the steamer "Bruce," a 75-foot steamboat that makes daily runs to the island. The town of St. James, which was my headquarters for the next ten days, is now a combination of "fish town" and summer resort, although a few

¹ Lucanus, Friedrich von. Die Ratzel des Vogelzuges, 1922, p. 31.

² Lincoln, Frederick C., American Common Tern Recovered in West Africa, The Auk, vol. 38, 1921, pp. 453-454.

years ago, the scene of important lumbering operations. At distances of from two or three to twenty miles to the east, north and west are other islands varying in extent from an acre or less to a mile or more in diameter. These are the sites of the gull and tern colonies, some being particularly favored whilst others are singularly neglected.

Mr. McCrea had made all preparations for a series of cruises; and we began activities on the morning of the 22nd when we left St. James harbor in the motor boat "Anna F", piloted by Mr. Joseph Floyd, for Hat Island, 12 miles distant. The character of this island is similar to most of the others—a wide but steep beach of sand, gravel and limestone boulders, with a central crown of trees and underbrush. Shrubs, mostly a dogwood, *Cornus asperifolia*, dot the beach affording shelter for the young gulls. A colony of about 500 pairs was found at this point with the young well grown. In fact, there were few that were less than one-half fledged, the majority being almost as large as the adults, which at our approach circled overhead, screaming incessantly, while the bulk of the youngsters took fearlessly to the lake. Despite the ability of the adult birds to rest easily on the waves, their plumage resisting a drenching, the feathers of the young birds apparently do not possess this quality as they soon became water logged and many returned to the shore, thoroughly soaked. Such of these as were collected, together with those found hiding in the underbrush, were banded, giving a day's total of 169. Our departure was somewhat hurried as it was evident that while we were present the adult birds would keep the young out in the lake as much as possible, and it was equally evident that it was highly desirable that they be allowed to return and dry out. The youngsters found hiding never made any attempt to escape when discovered, although biting savagely when handled, the sharp edges of their mandibles being capable of inflicting severe cuts.

Nearby, on Little Hat Island, was a colony of Caspian Terns, that we decided to leave until another day.

The next island visited was Ant Island or Mire Island, an islet not over an acre in extent with a correspondingly small colony of gulls. Not over 100 pairs had nested here, but they evidently started earlier, as most of the young were already on the wing, and only 20 were secured to band. After leaving this island a stop was made at a long low-lying bank of gravel and boulders, locally known as "Stony Reef" where we were surprised to find a colony of about 150 pairs of common terns, *Sterna hirundo*. The eggs were just hatching, but a few small chicks were found. As I did not have bands small enough for such birds, it was arranged that Mr. McCrea should make a later trip to this point for the purpose of marking the chicks.¹

¹On August 7, 1923, Mr. McCrea again visited this reef and banded 100 young birds, assisted by his brother, Mr. S. Harkness McCrea, of Darien, Conn.

In this connection mention should also be made of the recent work of Walter E. Hastings, who visited a large colony of common terns in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, and marked 500 young in a single day. Mr. Hastings had planned to be with me at St. James, but was deterred by personal affairs.

On the 25th an early start was made for Gull Island, 20 miles to the west where is located the largest colony of herring gulls in the neighborhood. Our party numbered seven, Mrs. McCrea and two other members of the family volunteering to assist, while Mr. Floyd secured the services of Mr. John Cross to help with the boat.

Gull Island is heavily timbered at the southern end but the northern half contains a long valley or pocket, covered only with shrubs and ground vegetation and it was here that the birds had nested. We estimated the colony to total 1,000 pairs but other estimates ran considerably higher. Work at this point was practically continuous during the time that we were present. I established a headquarters, with racks of bands, pliers and camera, while the others began to round up and bring in the birds. At times this progressed so rapidly that I was unable to keep up, and would be obliged to retain a few of my assistants as guards to prevent the collected youngsters from making sudden dashes for liberty. The ground vegetation in the area occupied by this colony consisted very largely of poison ivy that attained an average height of 12 to 15 inches. This provided excellent cover that the youngsters seemed to appreciate fully, and it was necessary literally to comb the ground in order to locate the hiding birds. After being banded and released the birds would take to their heels with such an air of injured dignity that we were many times convulsed with laughter. The net result of the day's activities was 259 birds banded, which is, I believe, a record for a single operator with the adjustable lock bands, although I had most able assistance and was kept well supplied with birds.

Little Hat Island was visited on the 26th and we had the pleasure of working in a colony of Caspian terns that numbered 1,000 to 1,200 individuals. As the islet was little more than a long, narrow bar, it was difficult to keep the young terns rounded up, and we had to resort to the small boat and a dip net. However, we were surprised to find that the young terns did not get wet as quickly as the young gulls, and they seemed to have no difficulty in swimming long distances. Two hundred were banded with number six bands.

Leaving this colony we stopped at Hat Island to ascertain how thoroughly our work was done on the 22nd. Only 8 or 10 unbanded young were found, while we picked up half a dozen dead banded youngsters that had evidently been killed by a small colony of crows, residing on the island. This so incensed Mr. McCrea that he later employed a professional crow hunter to exterminate them on that island. Recent reports indicate that this has been done in a thorough manner. While at Hat Island on this date a southwester came up the lake and the trip back to the harbor at St. James was replete with thrills.

The storm continued for two days, but the work was practically done so it caused us only slight inconvenience. On the 29th we left early, in order to visit other islands where gulls had been reported, but not known to breed. The waves were still running high and suitable anchorages difficult to find, but by skillful work of Mr. Floyd, we were enabled to make a reconaissance of Whiskey and Trout Islands. At the

former a small colony of gulls had evidently nested, but practically all of the young were on the wing and a careful search yielded only one bird for banding.

Since writing the above account of the expedition, many returns have been received, from both the herring gulls and the Caspian terns. These indicate an entirely different dispersal from that shown by the returns in 1922. This material will form the subject of another paper now in course of preparation. The most noteworthy return is that of Caspian tern number 224117, banded on July 26, 1923, and killed on November 25, 1923 in the vicinity of Bocas de Ceniza, mouth of the Magdalena River, Republic of Columbia.

FREDERICK C. LINCOLN.

Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

FIVE HUNDRED COMMON TERNS BANDED

Lying about half way up Saginaw Bay and about six miles off the east Shore, is little Lone Tree Island. One of the largest and most remarkable colonies of Common Terns that inhabit any of the islands of the Great Lakes, nest here each season. This island has been used for a great many years by the Terns, and it is not an unusual thing to count as many as two thousand nests at the height of the breeding season.

On August 4, 1923, with a party of friends, I visited this island for the purpose of banding some of the young Terns. We met with fine success and banded five hundred young birds in about three hours. Nothing but birds that were nearly ready to fly were banded, as we were afraid of injuring the smaller ones. We could easily have used twice as many bands had we had them with us.

This species of birds is being accused of doing a great deal of damage to the commercial fishing and some of the fisherman do not hesitate to make this known. I honestly believe that this is mostly imaginary and that the damage does not amount to much. At one time I watched hundreds of these birds feeding, and found that they were taking fish of no food value whatsoever, and also taking a great quantity of insects; and at another time, I saw a great many Terns feeding on cadis flies, with which the water was covered. I am afraid that the commercial fisherman are too willing to lay the blame for the decrease in fish at the feet of some one or something else, and not willing to shoulder the blame for which they, themselves, are responsible.

Bird Banding is certainly very interesting and instructive and I heartily recommend it. I am planning to do a great deal of it the coming season, and will try and cover the islands of Lake Huron and see that a great many of the Gulls and Terns are banded.

WALTER E. HASTINGS.

South Lyon, Mich.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BAND FRANKLIN GULLS

Prof. Wm. Rowan, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, reports: "I have rented the ground on which I hope soon to do some Banding work. It will thus be available for extensive operations. It includes a colony of Franklin Gulls numbering twenty thousand breeding birds, a colony of Eared Grebes running to some five thousand individuals, with ten or fifteen other species breeding on the same ground. On it we recorded 31 species of waders in ten days on a mile of mudflat, constituting an American record as far as I can gather, and possibly even a world's record. This was on the spring migration. We are not quite so well favoured in the fall. Methods of trapping and ringing waders have always appealed to me, as they strike me as being the richest field for returns of a useful sort."

REPORTS OF CO-OPERATORS FOR PERIOD OF 1923

R. H. Dean, Anniston, Alabama, reports total banded 2, as follows: One Carolina Wren, and 1 Bluebird.

Mrs. Benjamin Bachrach, Decatur, Illinois, reports total banded 2, as follows: One Junco, and 1 Oven-bird.

Mrs. Lotta A. Cleveland, Downer's Grove, Illinois, reports total banded 14, as follows: One Screech Owl, 3 Downy Woodpeckers, 1 Red-headed Woodpecker, 4 Blue Jays, 1 Brown Creeper, 1 White-breasted Nuthatch, 2 Red-breasted Nuthatches, and 1 Robin. She also destroyed 15 English Sparrows.

Dr. H. H. Hayes, Hubbard Woods, Illinois, reports total banded 53, as follows: Two Cowbirds, 24 White-throated Sparrows, 5 Juncos, 9 Song Sparrows, 6 Towhees, 1 Catbird, and 6 Robins.

Robert L. Jackson, Ohio, Illinois, reports total banded 88, as follows: One Black-crowned Night Heron, 3 Screech Owls, 4 Mourning Doves, 2 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 3 Northern Flickers, 1 Blue Jay, 8 American Crows, 33 Bronzed Grackles, 1 Boat-tailed Grackle, 1 Vesper Sparrow, 1 Chimney Swift, 13 Purple Martins, 7 House Wrens, 5 Robins, and 5 Bluebirds.

Wm. I. Lyon, Waukegan, Illinois, reports total banded 1602, as follows: One Herring Gull, 5 Spotted Sandpipers, 2 Killdeer, 4 Mourning Doves, 2 Marsh Hawks, 1 Black-billed Cuckoo, 9 Downy Woodpeckers, 9 Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, 2 Flickers, 20 Blue Jays, 1 Crow, 40 Cowbirds, 7 Red-winged Blackbirds, 31 Bronzed Grackles, 57 Purple Finches, 1 Cross-bill, 1 Goldfinch, 15 White-crowned Sparrows, 346 White-throated Sparrows, 164 Tree Sparrows, 4 Field Sparrows, 245 Juncos, 84 Song Sparrows, 19 Lincoln Sparrows, 4 Swamp Sparrows, 44 Fox Sparrows, 13 Towhees, 1 Cardinal, 6 Indigo Buntings, 12 Barn Swallows, 200 Cedar Waxwings, 1 Northern Shrike, 3 Black and White Warblers, 1 Tennessee Warbler, 13 Myrtle Warblers, 4 Pine Warblers, 11 Oven-birds, 3 Water-Thrushes, 1 Mourning Warbler, 1 Redstart, 25 Catbirds, 14 Brown Thrashers, 40 House Wrens, 92 Brown Creepers, 2 White-breasted Nuthatches, 2 Tufted Titmice, 2 Chickadees, 4 Gray-cheeked Thrush, 3 Olive-

backed Thrush, 19 Hermit Thrush, 43 Robins, and 7 Bluebirds. He also destroyed 193 English Sparrows.

Ruth H. Martin, Canton, Illinois, reports total banded 32, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 1 White-throated Sparrow, 4 Tree Sparrows, 10 Juncos, 3 Song Sparrows, 1 Fox Sparrow, 2 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 3 Catbirds, 1 Brown Thrasher, and 5 House Wrens.

George Roberts, Lake Forest, Illinois, reports total banded 128, as follows: Two Mourning Doves, 1 Downy Woodpecker, 3 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 17 Blue Jays, 3 Cowbirds, 9 Bronzed Grackles, 17 Purple Finches, 23 White-throated Sparrows, 13 Juncos, 1 Song Sparrow, 3 Cardinals, 23 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 5 Catbirds, 2 House Wrens, 1 White-breasted Nuthatch, 1 Wood Thrush, 1 Gray-cheeked Thrush, and 3 Robins.

Mary B. Schumacher, Chicago, Illinois, reports total banded 2, as follows: One Fox Sparrow, and 1 Robin.

Dr. J. P. Sprague, Evanston, Illinois, reports total banded 12, as follows: Five Barn Swallows, 3 Red-eyed Vireos, 1 Pine Warbler, and 3 Robins.

W. B. Taber, Kansas, Illinois, reports total banded 107, as follows: Five Quail, 52 Mourning Doves, 1 Sparrow Hawk, 2 Downy Woodpeckers, 5 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 4 Red-bellied Woodpeckers, 4 Blue Jays, 3 Baltimore Orioles, 2 White-throated Sparrows, 1 Junco, 1 Song Sparrow, 4 Brown Thrashers, 16 House Wrens, 1 Carolina Chickadee, and 6 Robins.

Dr. F. C. Test, Chicago, Illinois, reports total banded 25, as follows: Three White-throated Sparrows, 4 Slate-colored Juncos, 1 Lincoln Sparrow, 3 Catbirds, 1 Brown Thrasher, 1 Wilson Thrush, 3 Gray-cheeked Thrushes, 2 Hermit Thrushes, and 7 Robins.

D. H. Boyd, Hobart, Indiana, reports total banded 33, as follows: Five Kingfishers, 8 Red-winged Blackbirds, 5 White-crowned Sparrows, 5 Yellow Warblers, 1 Wood Thrush, and 9 Robins.

Mrs. R. H. Gardner, Columbus, Indiana, reports total banded 2, as follows: One Bewick's Wren, and 1 Song Sparrow. She also destroyed 68 English Sparrows.

James C. Garner, Russiaville, Indiana, reports total banded 15, as follows: One Screech Owl, 9 Juncos, 1 Cardinal, 2 White-breasted Nuthatches, and 2 Tufted Titmice.

Margaret R. Knox, Indianapolis, Indiana, reports total banded 27, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 2 Flickers, 4 Phœbes, 1 Red-winged Blackbird, 1 Grackle, 6 Cardinals, 6 Barn Swallows, and 6 Brown Thrashers.

Samuel E. Perkins III, Indianapolis, Indiana, reports total banded 195, as follows: Three Green Heron, 4 Killdeer, 25 Mourning Doves, 1 Barn Owl, 1 Red-headed Woodpecker, 15 Phœbe, 4 Red-winged Blackbirds, 1 Orchard Oriole, 13 Grackles, 3 Grasshopper Sparrows, 3 White-throated Sparrows, 5 Chipping Sparrows, 4 Field Sparrows, 4 Juncos, 3 Song Sparrows, 4 Towhees, 3 Cardinals, 2 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 11 Cliff Swal-

low, 7 Barn Swallows, 11 Rough-winged Swallows, 1 Oven-bird, 9 Catbirds, 11 Brown Thrashers, 1 Water-Thrush, 1 Wood Thrush, 5 Olive-backed Thrushes, and 34 Robins.

Mrs. Georgia B. Thomas, Indianapolis, Indiana, reports total banded 14, as follows: Two Blue Jays, 4 Grackles, 6 House Wrens, and 2 Robins.

W. D. Baker, Nevinville, Iowa, reports total banded 14, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 2 Downy Woodpeckers, 1 Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2 Juncos, 1 Catbird, 2 White-breasted Nuthatches, 2 Tufted Titmice, and 3 Black-capped Chickadees.

Mrs. F. L. Battell, Ames, Iowa, reports total banded 32, as follows: One Florida Gallinule, 2 Screech Owls, 1 Meadowlark, 2 Grackles, 1 Harris Sparrow, 1 Junco, 5 Lincoln Sparrows, 1 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 2 Loggerhead Shrikes, 4 Brown Thrashers, 10 House Wrens, and 2 Robins.

Jos. N. Beck, Remsen, Iowa, reports total banded 92, as follows: One Red-headed Woodpecker, 1 Northern Flicker, 5 Blue Jays, 3 Grackles, 1 Harris Sparrow, 11 White-throated Sparrows, 23 Juncos, 4 Barn Swallows, 1 Yellow Warbler, 7 Catbirds, 11 Brown Thrashers, 5 House Wrens, 4 White-breasted Nuthatches, 2 Chickadees, 5 Olive-backed Thrushes, and 8 Robins.

Burr W. Butler, Whitten, Iowa, reports total banded 15, as follows: One Downy Woodpecker, 1 Flicker, 11 Blue Jays, 1 Bronzed Grackle, and 1 Robin.

Allen A. Green, Oakville, Iowa, reports a total of 77 Mallard Ducks banded.

Kathleen M. Hempel, Elkader, Iowa, reports total banded 156, as follows: Four Hairy Woodpeckers, 8 Downy Woodpeckers, 3 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 3 Flickers, 2 Nighthawks, 32 Blue Jays, 1 Red-winged Blackbird, 6 Baltimore Orioles, 19 Bronzed Grackles, 1 Cardinal, 1 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 3 Purple Martins, 1 Maryland Yellow-throat, 10 Catbirds, 4 Brown Thrashers, 12 House Wrens, 9 White-breasted Nuthatches, 1 Red-breasted Nuthatch, 13 Chickadees, and 23 Robins.

W. W. Hollister, Clear Lake, Iowa, reports total banded 33, as follows: Two Mourning Doves, 1 Flicker, 8 Bronzed Grackles, 2 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 2 Catbirds, 7 House Wrens, and 11 Robins.

Prof. H. E. Jaques, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, reports total banded 73, as follows: Five Mourning Doves, 2 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 2 Flickers, 3 Kingbirds, 1 Meadowlark, 1 Bronzed Grackle, 1 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 7 Purple Martins, 3 Brown Thrashers, 26 House Wrens, 4 Blue-gray Gnatcatchers, and 18 Robins.

Prof. Dayton Stoner, Iowa City, Iowa, reports total banded 283, as follows: One American Merganser, 4 Mourning Doves, 1 Belted Kingfisher, 4 Hairy Woodpeckers, 4 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 11 Northern Flickers, 11 Kingbirds, 3 Arkansas Kingbirds, 4 Phoebe, 5 Blue Jays, 6 Red-winged Blackbirds, 1 Rusty Blackbird, 16 Bronzed Grackles, 76 Bank Swallows, 17 Yellow Warblers, 23 Catbirds, 33 Brown Thrashers, 43 House Wrens, 19 Robins, and 8 Bluebirds.

Lem W. Laird, Harper, Kansas, reports total banded 24, as follows:

One Mourning Dove, 3 Rough-legged Hawks, 2 Red-shouldered Hawks, 1 Burrowing Owl, 2 Brewer Blackbirds, 1 Screech Owl, 6 Flickers, 2 Kingbirds, 1 Blue Jay, 1 Orchard Oriole, and 4 Pheasants.

N. J. Williams, Arnolds Park, Iowa, reports having banded one Mourning Warbler.

W. F. Vaniman, McPherson, Kansas, reports total banded 49. While at Palmer Lake, Colorado, he banded 29, as follows: One Spotted Sandpiper, 5 Say's Phoebe, 2 Magpies, 1 Cowbird, 4 Chipping Sparrows, 2 Warbling Vireos, 1 MacGillivray's Warbler, 1 Maryland Yellow-throat, 3 Dippers, 6 Robins, and 3 Mountain Bluebirds. While at McPherson, Kansas, he banded 20, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 1 Red-headed Woodpecker, 3 Flickers, 2 Blue Jays, 1 Orchard Oriole, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 3 Cardinals, 5 Catbirds, 2 Brown Thrashers, and 1 Robin.

Dr. K. Christofferson, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, reports total banded 19, as follows: Three Common Terns, 2 Herring Gulls, 1 Spotted Sandpiper, 1 Killdeer, 1 Saw-whet Owl, 3 Red-winged Blackbirds, 1 Junco, 1 Song Sparrow, 1 Myrtle Warbler, 1 Winter Wren, 1 Brown Creeper, 1 Red-breasted Nuthatch, and 2 Robins.

Mrs. Clark H. Gleason, Grand Rapids, Michigan, reports total banded 11, as follows: Ten White-throated Sparrows, and 1 White-breasted Nuthatch.

Frederick Herman, Laurium, Michigan, reports total banded 55, as follows: One Harris Sparrow, 3 White-throated Sparrows, 5 Chipping Sparrows, 5 Juncos, 37 Song Sparrows, 2 Swamp Sparrows, 1 Fox Sparrow, and 1 House Wren.

Geo. W. Luther, DeTour, Michigan, reports total banded 21, as follows: Six Herring Gulls and 15 Common Terns.

M. J. Magee, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, reports total banded 1297, as follows: One Black Tern, 2 Black Duck, 59 Evening Grosbeaks, 1092 Purple Finches, 2 Goldfinches, 2 Savannah Sparrows, 9 White-crowned Sparrows, 38 White-throated Sparrows, 7 Chipping Sparrows, 11 Juncos, 27 Song Sparrows, 2 Lincoln's Sparrows, 1 Fox Sparrow, 1 Scarlet Tanager, 1 Tennessee Warbler, 1 Yellow Warbler, 6 Myrtle Warblers, 3 Catbirds, 4 House Wrens, 1 White-breasted Nuthatch, and 27 Robins. He also destroyed 588 English Sparrows.

Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, reports total banded 42. Report by J. W. Stack, Assistant Professor of Zoölogy, as follows: Fifteen Quails, 1 Blue Jay, 1 White-throated Sparrow, 1 Field Sparrow, 23 Juncos, and 1 Song Sparrow.

J. Van Tyne, Cambridge, Massachusetts, formerly of Ann Arbor, Michigan, reports total banded 40, as follows: One Upland Plover, 1 Killdeer, 1 Downy Woodpecker, 4 Kingbirds, 4 Phœbes, 1 Blue Jay, 1 Cowbird, 8 Red-winged Blackbirds, 5 Bronzed Grackles, 2 House Wrens, 5 White-breasted Nuthatches, 6 Robins, and 1 Bluebird.

Neil C. Giere, Northfield, Minnesota, reports total banded 35, as follows: One Baltimore Oriole, 5 Blue Jays, 14 Grackles, 1 Catbird, and 14 Robins.

May Rice, Canton, Minnesota, reports total banded 12, as follows: One Red-headed Woodpecker, 1 Cowbird, 2 White-throated Sparrows, 3 Catbirds, and 5 Robins.

Prof. Thomas S. Roberts, Zoölogical Museum, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, reports having banded one Chimney Swift.

Lawrence Zeleny, Minneapolis, Minnesota, reports total banded 8, as follows: Two Baltimore Orioles, 1 Junco, 1 Song Sparrow, 2 Catbirds, and 2 Brown Thrashers.

Frank L. Bischof, Rockport, Missouri, reports total banded 21, as follows: Three Flickers, 6 Blue Jays, 6 Catbirds, 1 Tufted Titmouse, and 5 Chickadees.

Johnson A. Neff, Marionville, Missouri, reports total banded 360, as follows: One Sora Rail, 4 Bob-whites, 5 Screech Owls, 51 Mourning Doves, 2 Yellow-billed Cuckoos, 2 Downy Woodpeckers, 2 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 10 Crested Flycatchers, 6 Least Flycatchers, 11 Blue Jays, 2 Cowbirds, 10 Meadowlarks, 1 Orchard Oriole, 17 Goldfinches, 2 Lark Sparrows, 4 White-throated Sparrows, 9 Chipping Sparrows, 18 Field Sparrows, 8 Lincoln Sparrows, 6 Towhees, 4 Cardinals, 4 Blue Grosbeaks, 3 Dickcissels, 12 Migrant Shrikes, 8 Mockingbirds, 17 Catbirds, 53 Brown Thrashers, 22 Bewick's Wrens, 2 White-breasted Nuthatches, 2 Tufted Titmice, 27 Robins, and 35 Bluebirds.

Rev. John A. Brady, Lakewood, Ohio, reports total banded 4, as follows: 1 Blue Jay, 1 Veery, 2 Brown Creepers.

H. H. Hipple, Delaware, Ohio, reports total banded 4, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 1 Flicker, 1 Blue Jay, and 1 Robin.

S. Chas. Kendeigh, Oberlin, Ohio, reports total banded 4, as follows: 2 Downy Woodpeckers, and 2 White-breasted Nuthatches. He also destroyed 77 English Sparrows.

Mrs. E. F. Chilcott, Woodward, Oklahoma, reports total banded 34, as follows: Twenty-eight Mockingbirds, 3 Lark Sparrows, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 2 Brown Thrasher. She also destroyed 115 English Sparrows.

Edwin C. Anderson, Dell Rapids, South Dakota, reports total banded 87, as follows: Two Mourning Doves, 6 Northern Flickers, 3 Kingbirds, 4 Arkansas Kingbirds, 1 Bronzed Grackle, 22 Barn Swallows, 3 Yellow Warblers, 15 Catbirds, 2 Brown Thrashers, 9 House Wrens, 7 Chickadees, and 13 Robins.

Dr. H. M. Halverson, Yankton, South Dakota, reports total banded 65, as follows: One Mourning Dove, 1 Black-billed Cuckoo, 4 Kingbirds, 2 Arkansas Kingbirds, 4 Phoebes, 1 Orchard Oriole, 1 Bronzed Grackle, 20 Barn Swallows, 9 Bank Swallows, 3 Yellow Warblers, 3 Brown Thrashers, 12 House Wrens, and 4 Robins.

W. B. Mallory, Lennox, South Dakota, reports total banded 86, as follows: One Mallard, 10 Flickers, 1 Crow, 1 Cowbird, 3 Western Meadowlarks, 12 Harris Sparrows, 1 White-crowned Sparrow, 19 White-throated Sparrows, 5 Juncos, 2 Song Sparrows, 4 Lincoln Sparrows, 1 Cedar Waxwing, 1 Black Poll, 1 Catbird, 6 Brown Thrashers, 12 House Wrens, and 6 Robins.

Wyman R. Green, Chattanooga, Tennessee, reports total banded 8, as follows: Four Blue Jays, and 4 Brown Thrashers.

R. D. Camp, Brownsville, Texas, reports total banded 643, as follows: Five Laughing Gulls, 14 Gull-billed Terns, 30 Caspian Terns, 17 Royal Terns, 12 Cabot's Terns, 14 Forester's Terns, 3 Least Terns, 1 Water Turkey, 125 Mexican Cormorants, 16 Brown Pelicans, 4 White Ibis, 25 Great White Heron, 86 Ward's Herons, 5 Egrets, 88 Reddish Egrets, 140 Louisiana Herons, 21 Black-crowned Night Herons, 5 Mourning-Doves, 2 Mexican Ground Doves, 3 Dwarf Cowbirds, 22 Red-winged Blackbirds, 2 Great-tailed Grackles, 3 Curved-billed Thrashers.

Dr. Leon J. Cole, Washington, D. C., formerly Madison, Wisconsin, reports total banded 7, as follows: One Chimney Swift, and 6 Flickers.

Mrs. Fred L. Hook, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reports total banded 11, as follows: Six Blue Jays, and five Bronzed Grackles.

George F. Fisher, State Line, Wisconsin, reports total banded 744, as follows: One Loon, 1 Merganser, 1 Hairy Woodpecker, 1 Downy Woodpecker, 1 Phoebe, 1 Canada Jay, 3 Red-winged Blackbirds, 8 Grackles, 575 Red and Common Crossbills, 14 White-winged Crossbills, 4 Goldfinches, 105 Pine Siskins, 1 Song Sparrow, and 4 Chickadees.

Frederick C. Meyer, Racine, Wisconsin, reports total banded 2, as follows: Two Robins.

Irving J. Perkins, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, reports total banded 67, as follows: Three Least Bittern, 4 Green Heron, 2 Mourning Doves, 1 Cowbird, 2 Red-winged Blackbirds, 4 Swamp Sparrows, 4 Barn Swallows, 40 Bank Swallows, 2 Catbirds, 3 Robins, and 2 Bluebirds.

Fred Ramsland, River Falls, Wisconsin, reports total banded 4, as follows: One Junco, 1 Swallow, and 2 Robins.

A. W. Schorger, Madison, Wisconsin, reports total banded 3, as follows. Three young Catbirds.

Rev. O. W. Smith, Evansville, Wisconsin, reports total banded 19, as follows: Four Flickers, 2 Juncos, 3 Song Sparrows, 4 Yellow Warblers, and 6 Brown Thrashers.

Clyde B. Terrill, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, reports having banded a Shoveller Duck.

Mrs. Ethel M. Towns, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reports total banded 101, as follows: Three Red-headed Woodpeckers, 1 Flicker, 6 Phoebe, 1 Blue Jay, 5 Grackles, 1 Savannah Sparrow, 18 White-throated Sparrows, 1 Oven-bird, 5 Catbirds, 1 Brown Thrasher, 20 House Wrens, 4 Chickadees, and 15 Robins.

Harold C. Wilson, Ephraim, Wisconsin, reports total banded 22, as follows: One Killdeer, 1 Mourning Dove, 3 Chimney Swifts, 2 Chipping Sparrows, 2 Song Sparrows, 1 Cliff Swallow, 1 Red-eyed Vireo, 2 House Wrens, and 9 Robins.

K. Grant McDougal, East Kildonan, Manitoba, Canada, reports total banded 129, as follows: Two Purple Finches, 3 Savannah Sparrows, 13 Harris Sparrows, 40 White-throated Sparrows, 2 Tree Sparrows, 48

Juncos, 5 Song Sparrows, 1 Lincoln Sparrow, 4 Fox Sparrows, 1 Myrtle Warbler, 7 Catbirds, 1 Brown Thrasher, and 2 Olive-backed Thrushes.

The following coöperators reported their totals to August 1st, only:

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

W. S. McCrea, Chicago, Illinois, 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, Connecticut Bird Bander, they banded 99 Common Terns and 1 Least Sandpiper, making a total of 753 birds banded.

Dr. Earl Brooks, Noblesville, Indiana, 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.

Mr. Elliot R. Tibbets, Indianapolis, Indiana, used his vacation to promote Bird Banding at Burt Lake, Michigan, 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, Indiana, 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.

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

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

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 State-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, Michigan, 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.

A. S. Warthin, Jr., Boyne Falls, Michigan, 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, Minnesota, reports total banded 25, as 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, Minnesota, 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 Sparrow, 19 White-throated Sparrows, 9 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 5 Bank Swallows, 15 Yellow Warblers, 1 Ovenbird, 69 Catbirds, 46 House Wrens, 22 Robins.

Herman Fels, Jr., Monticello, Minnesota, reports total banded 3, as follows: Two Mourning Doves, and 1 Mallard.

Carolyn Jensen, Northome, Minnesota, 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.

Mary B. Salmon, Tarkio, Mo., reports banding 4 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 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, South Dakota, reports total banded 13, as follows: One Sora, 1 Northern Flicker, 1 House Wren, 10 Lapland Longspurs.

J. F. McGee of Mercer, Tennessee, 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.

S. Paul Jones, Waukesha, Wisconsin, 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, Wisconsin, 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.

Mrs. Harry McLeod Lewis, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reports total banded 2, as follows: One Bronzed Grackle, and 1 Hermit Thrush.

Mrs. H. C. Miller and son, Clark C. Miller, Racine, Wisconsin, report total banded 124, as follows: One Florida Gallinule, 1 Chimney Swift, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 9 Grackles, 8 Juncos, 5 Lincoln 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.

J. A. Laughlin, Marshall, Missouri, reports total banded 66: One Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 3 Red-headed Woodpeckers, 1 Flicker, 1 Chimney Swift, 17 Blue Jays, 1 Baltimore Oriole, 18 Grackles, 2 Juncos, 10 Cardinals, 2 Myrtle Warblers, 4 Catbirds, 5 Brown Thrashers, and 1 Robin.

Adolf L. Holm, Lundar, Manitoba, reports total banded 112, as follows: Seven Canvas-backed Ducks, 1 Sora Rail, 1 Killdeer, 2 Ruffed Grouse, 2 Marsh Hawks, 5 Flickers, 4 Kingbirds, 3 Red-winged Blackbirds, 10 Crows, 1 Cowbird, 2 White-throated Sparrows, 3 Juncos, 9 Barn Swallows, 13 Tree Swallows, 33 House Wrens, 6 Chickadees, and 4 Robins.

Arthur D. Moore, So. Haven Michigan, reports total banded 61, as follows: Four Mourning Doves, 38 Grackles, 11 White-throated Sparrows, 4 Cardinals, 3 Chickadees, and 1 Robin.

Herbert L. Stoddard, Milwaukee, Wis., reports total banded 314, as follows: One Bonaparte Gull, 1 Black Tern, 18 Semipalmated Sandpipers, 1 Sanderling, 3 Solitary Sandpipers, 31 Spotted Sandpipers, 1 Killdeer, 2 Semipalmated Plover, 12 Kingfishers, 4 Marsh Hawks, 10 Flickers, 1 Kingbird, 7 Cowbirds, 3 Yellow-headed Blackbirds, 19 Red-winged Blackbirds, 4 Goldfinches, 8 Barn Swallows, 4 Tree Swallows, 88 Bank Swallows, 2 Chipping Sparrows, 3 Song Sparrows, 1 Pipit, 3 Catbirds, 11 Long-billed Marsh Wrens, 73 Robins, and 3 Bluebirds.

INTERESTING EVENTS

Mrs. E. J. Carley, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, reports that she was successful in banding a partial Albino Robin, also that a Robin of very similar markings had been in their city for the two previous years.

Mrs. Lotta A. Cleveland, Downer's Grove, Illinois reports the following: "The first Red-breasted Nuthatch slipped out of my hand and flew against the window. When I picked it up I found it had lost all of its tail feathers except two. This happened on November 12, 1923. This bird repeated a number of times; on November 20, its new tail feathers were just barely visible. November 26, they measured about a quarter of an inch. December 16, they were just as long as the two feathers that had not been pulled out."

Mrs. Lotta A. Cleveland deserves much credit for ingenuity in constructing traps, having converted an old wire rat trap, gold fish aquar-

ium, and a corn popper into successful traps that actually caught birds.

Mr. W. B. Mallory, Lennox, South Dakota, reports the following: "The only special experience I had was with one Harris Sparrow which got in the trap four times in six days and I think was in once more in that time as one evening three escaped which had bands on before I looked at the numbers of the bands."

Dr. A. R. Shearer, Mont Belvieu, Texas, who is a prospective Bird Bander, reports the following: "Just four days ago I wrote you that I had never found a bird with a band. Yesterday evening a boy brought a male Mallard he had shot in the rice fields near here to show me a band on its leg. I removed the band, No. 205,195, and forwarded it to the Biological Survey."

George Roberts, Lake Forest, Illinois, has had some very interesting returns. They are as follows: "Rose breasted Grosbeak No. 49510 banded May 25, 1919, retaken May 2, 1923, also retaken May 4, 1923. Cowbird No. 13360 banded April 30, 1922, retaken April 18 and 21, 1923. Robin No. 16468 banded May 5, 1922, retaken April 15, 1923. Blue Jay No. 104567 banded July 17, 1922, retaken, (picked up, dead) August 1, 1923 about one half mile from my yard."

F. Dale Pontius, Columbus, Ohio, reports the following amusing incident: "The time of my first capture of a bird, I went over to the traps at dark. As I started to return, a policeman came up to me and wanted to know what I was doing over there at that time of night looking around with a flashlight. I was about scared to death at that experience for he slipped up on me unawares. I nearly had heart failure. He made me take him to my house to show him my permit. He thought that the explanation of my presence there was 'fishy,' I imagine. I have not since had any such experience as that."

Johnson A. Neff, Columbia, Missouri, writes: "I want to report the banding of a Red-breasted Nuthatch at Neff Orchards, Marionville, Mo., on January 3, 1924, banded in one of my feed tray traps by my Mother. It is the first one of the species that has ever so visited us for over ten years of tray feeding of winter birds. It is still feeding there, and is very tame, according to her last letter. Also, while waiting for the Nuthatch she caught Downy Woodpecker No. 35,396, which was banded on April 27, 1923. I forgot to say that the Nuthatch was banded No. 116,316. Both were caught on January 3, 1924. Having caught the stranger, she left the lid of the trap up, as she does not do any work unless some stranger appears; at present there are four Purple Finches there, but she has not banded them. I expect to have a mighty busy winter of banding there next winter."

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Fisher, State Line, Wisconsin, report the following: "When we returned from Chicago, we found the lake frozen quite solid. We had been home three or four days when Mrs. Fisher announced that she had heard a Loon over across the lake, and nothing would do but we should investigate. Sure enough we found it in a small hole about twenty-five feet across, which due to its activities, had not frozen. The ice was perfectly solid and clear as crystal, and as we approached, the Loon dove and stayed under for quite a while. At last

he came up again and immediately dove and stayed under as long as he could, coming up every few moments, until later he got less afraid. It was apparent that it could not get up to fly in such a small space of water. It was very interesting to watch it swim under the water and at such a great speed. It held its wings in a crouched position and only used them like the wings of an airplane, to balance with. It circled the hole many times directly beneath us and we could see every movement clearly. We captured it by drawing a minnow seine across the open water.

"There were no Cross-bills here at all this winter (600 banded during last winter) and we have been very busy building our new home, but will be ready for the work in the coming year."

Mr. Frederick Herman, Laurium, Michigan, caught and banded a Harris Sparrow, which, according to Barrow's Michigan Bird Life, is a very rare bird in Michigan.

Dr. Frederick C. Test, Chicago, Illinois has the distinction of having banded the only Wilson Thrush so far recorded.

Mr. Allen Green, Oakville, Iowa, reports an interesting return, a Mallard Duck banded January 30, 1923, at Oakville, Iowa, was shot November 2, 1923, at Regina Beach, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Dr. K. Christofferson, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., reports the following: "To explain about the Winter Wren, it is necessary to tell about my unique bird trap. On the lock walls of the SOO Locks there are about 22 small buildings for the purpose of sheltering the machinery and men for operating the gates. These buildings have large plate glass windows on all four sides and are also well lighted at night. The birds do not seem to see any obstruction ahead and therefore many are killed outright, while others are stunned, and if the doors are open, some get inside and are caught. It was in this manner the Winter Wren flew in on October 6, 1923, at 10 P. M. The Lockmen usually notify me, so I went over and banded it with No. 74404. Ten P. M. would almost indicate that it is one of our night migrants. September 12, at 4 P. M., a Red-breasted Nuthatch was caught and banded 74403, also September 26, a Slate Colored Junco, minus eight tail feathers. No. 76605 Wren caught in the same place and manner as the Winter Wren.

"Woodpeckers, Savannah Sparrows, Golden Crowned Kinglets, Robins and others have been killed outright.

"Tomorrow Mr. M. J. Magee and I hit for the tall timbers to see what we can find in the Winter bird line. We expect to use skis the next four days in getting around."

HONOR FOR INLAND TREASURER

Word has just been received that Herbert L. Stoddard, Treasurer of the Inland Bird Banding Association, has been selected by the Biological Survey to take charge of the Quail Study in Georgia. This is to be an extensive study of their entire life histories, and will cover a period of at least three years. We know he will make good, and he leaves with the best wishes of a host of friends in the Chicago and Milwaukee district.

NOTES

T. E. Musselman, Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, is making a study of Fear Conditions and Diseased Feet as he found them at Thomasville, Georgia. He would appreciate it if anybody who has made observations along these lines, would answer the following questions for him:

Do you capture many Chipping Sparrows, if so, how many?

Have you ever found any scaly or warty looking diseased portion on the feet of these or any other birds?

The condition I refer to fills as a bloody sack, cracks, bleeds two or three days, then becomes a black scab.

If you have discovered such trouble among any of your captives, how generally would you say the disease prevails among the birds you capture?

Have you noticed any birds that you have taken in your traps with the absence of toe nails, toes, or parts of the foot? If so, in what species?

Is this a general condition with you?

While banding birds have you noticed that they remain motionless in the hand and have you captured any variety which does not seem to be afflicted with this cataleptic condition?

Have you found any variety of bird that you have captured that constantly chirps while it is being banded?

Have you noticed any other peculiar actions which show a fear condition not mentioned above?

INLAND DISTRICT ORIGINATES BANDING

Another incident has just been discovered to show that the Inland Bird Banding district is the pioneer in the banding work. In the Bird Banding Notes Number Nine of the Biological Survey, they show that the first attempt at Bird Banding in the United States where a bird carried a recorded inscription, also the same bird was the first known return in the work, came about through an unusual record that has been reported by P. P. Thrasher, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who writes that in the year of 1880, a "Buzzard (probably a turkey vulture), wearing a small collar with a bell attached, was killed in Pike County, Alabama." An inscription on the bell indicated that it had been attached to the bird's neck in the State of Ohio about fifteen years previously. The second known return, we believe occurred from the work started by P. A. Tavernor while at Detroit, Michigan through some bird bands issued by him to Chas. D. Kirkpatrick, of Keota, Iowa, who banded among other birds in 1905, a family of young Flickers, and one of the young birds was taken at Prairie du Chien, Louisiana, the following winter. Although we are calling it the second real return here, we believe it was the first of the returns through an active co-operative Bird Banding scheme in the United States.