

A Red-tailed Hawk Caught by Hand.—On September 1, 1935, in Cheboygan County, Michigan, I caught an adult Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis borealis*) with my hands. I discovered the bird sitting on a stump in a large clearing. Keeping a stub of a tree between the hawk and myself, I began to stalk it. Having its back to me made the bird less difficult to stalk. When within a few feet of it, I noticed that the hawk was periodically dozing and preening its feathers. There was good reason for this, for on the stump lay a half-eaten Red Squirrel. When within almost touching distance of the hawk, it apparently heard me, for its body stiffened and it turned its head toward me. At that moment I stood stark still. When the bird turned its head away from me, I caught it. The hawk was very much surprised and frightened upon finding it was caught. While looking it over for any possible injuries, the hawk shook hands with me by driving its talons deep into my hand. I immediately put it down on the stump, where it flew to a tree a short distance away. The hawk appeared to be in good condition. The only other instance of a hawk being caught by hand that I have heard of is that of an Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*).—JOHN J. STOPHLET, Toledo, Ohio.

Additions to "Bird Life of a Transient Lake in Kentucky".—Since the publication of my article under the above title in the September, 1929, issue of the WILSON BULLETIN, there have been four seasons when this lake, caused by an overflow from an underground river system, has remained long enough to attract many species of water and wading birds. In 1932 the lake remained for a little less than a month during late March and early April. In 1933 it became quite large and remained until May 26, but in 1934 all the water had disappeared by May 5. For the third time in over a century, in 1935 the water remained all through the summer, that is until the early days of September.

In my original list there were thirty-two species of water and wading birds. This list has now grown to fifty-six species. The twenty-four species added since 1927, the year of my former study, are as follows:

1. American Egret. First seen in 1933; rather common in the late summer of 1935.
2. Black-crowned Night Heron. Rare in 1934 but common in 1935.
3. Blue Goose. Five stayed for a month on the lake in March-April, 1933.
4. Baldpate. Seen in small numbers in 1933, 1934, and 1935.
5. Shoveller. Common to abundant in 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935.
6. Redhead. A few recorded in 1934.
7. Ring-necked Duck. Fairly common in 1934 and 1935.
8. Lesser Scaup. Common in 1932 and 1933; abundant in 1934 and 1935.
9. American Golden-eye. A few seen in 1932, 1934, and 1935.
10. Old-Squaw. Two recorded in 1935.
11. White-winged Scoter. Rarely seen in 1934 and 1935.
12. Surf Scoter. A few in 1934.
13. Florida Gallinule. One recorded rarely in 1934. In 1935 I found eight young and several adults.
14. Piping Plover. Plentiful near the end of the 1933 season.
15. Golden Plover. Two records in 1935.
16. Ruddy Turnstone. One record in 1935.
17. Black-bellied Plover. One record in 1933.

18. American Woodcock. A few seen in 1933.
19. Western Willet. Recorded in both spring and fall in 1935.
20. Baird's Sandpiper. Several records for the spring of 1935.
21. Red-backed Sandpiper. Two recorded in the spring of 1935.
22. Long-billed Dowitcher. Two seen in the fall migration of 1935.
23. Wilson's Phalarope. Two females recorded in 1933.
24. Common Tern. Several records for the summer of 1935.

During the season of 1935 I found nests or young birds of the following species: Eastern Green Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Blue-winged Teal, Florida Gallinule, and American Coot. Other species that were recorded steadily through the summer, though no nests or young were found, were the Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron, Shoveller, Lesser Scaup, King Rail and Black Tern. The area where all these species occurred, bear in mind, is normally a cornfield, which is covered with water only in wet springs and summers.—GORDON WILSON, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

The Scarcity of Hawks and Owls in Indiana.—We have very few hawks and owls in Indiana, in comparison with other birds. It is but rarely that I encounter one of these birds on my bird trips, and when I do it is a surprise, as sometimes for many weeks at a time there is not one to be found. To me this is a sad situation, for the balance of nature is something which is being forgotten, along with the forgotten man. When there is a scarcity of species of valuable birds, and many are disappearing because of the effects of civilization upon bird life, we soon may reap the result of our indifference and folly by not stepping in to save them, instead of allowing them to vanish, as they are doing. One thing that is very wrong is to allow certain species to be protected and let killers take any others, when they may not know one from the other, as is the case with most men and boys with guns. Then if they should find that they have killed the wrong bird, which may be valuable from an economic standpoint, they naturally will not tell on themselves as having broken the law, which also is a bad thing on character. This also sets a bad example for others.

I know of many cases in which the innocent bird must suffer for the sins of his tribe, when the man with the gun may not know or care about the harm he may do. Many birds which are valuable, such as the Red-shouldered Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Marsh Hawk, American Rough-legged Hawk, Barn Owl, Long-eared Owl, Short-eared Owl, Barred Owl, Snowy Owl, and the rare Hawk Owl (which I have seen but once), are allowed to be killed, while the Screech Owl and Sparrow Hawk only are supposed to be protected. Then under the guise of conservation, hunters go out for sport and as a rule kill at random any bird that is either a hawk or owl and pretend to think they are doing a good turn. Some of the above mentioned birds are indeed rare, yet hunters would kill the last one without a thought. No hunter should be allowed to go into the field unless he knows his birds accurately, for who is going to protect the good birds, or the ones supposed to be protected by law? There are too few who are posted on birds, yet whoever has the price of a hunting license is allowed to go forth at will, without a word of warning about the harm he may do. We have too few real bird friends who stand for their welfare and protection. I know a man, a former judge, who killed an Osprey, thinking he had killed a Bald Eagle. The man who mounted it for him brought it here for identification. It was re-