

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Washington, D. C.

B I R D B A N D I N G N O T E S

No. 16

October 13, 1925

GENERAL INFORMATION TO COOPERATORS

As the summer season drew to a close reports of many cooperators were received making it apparent that during the hot weather there had been much activity among the bird-banding fraternity. The Biological Survey is particularly pleased with the results of the campaigns for the banding of certain species, and it would appear that this method might be applied with advantage to still others. Bird banding is, in the final analysis, a work that depends for its results upon quantity production. In other words, if we would more rapidly accumulate data pertaining to a certain species, we must concentrate our efforts to the end of banding greater numbers of that species. This accumulation also will be in direct ratio to our ability to retrap those banded or to other factors that bring about return information.

Prompted by the results of this season's campaigns the Bureau accordingly proposes in another season to extend these activities through the leadership of the regional associations. There are several of the smaller species that are locally abundant and we have no doubt that large numbers of them may be banded if our cooperators will take the initiative and "go after them." All species of blackbirds come in this class and it is also proposed to give special attention to blue jays, chimney swifts, and purple martins.

The swifts are best banded in the fall when they are congregating in flocks. At such times, it should be possible to trap practically an entire flock. With a chimney trap such as is described in this number, we believe that each cooperator will also be able to trap almost every pair of swifts breeding in his neighborhood, with the possibility of obtaining interesting and important returns, particularly so if the late summer work with the flocks, is successful.

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NOTE.--"Bird Banding Notes" is not a publication and is not for general distribution. It is issued for the information of cooperators of the Biological Survey, but anyone using in a published paper any of the information contained in it will be expected to give credit to the person named and to the Bureau.

Purple martins may be readily trapped at their nest boxes, and there is no more delightful bird to have around a station than a colony of these useful birds. As they respond readily to boxes prepared for them, it is suggested that every station within the range of this species, add a martin box before next spring. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1456, "Homes for Birds," has recently been issued and a copy sent to every bird-banding cooperator. On pages 12 and 13, a martin house is figured and described. By means of a light rope and a pulley, such a box could be raised and lowered on an iron pipe or smooth wooden pole used as a standard. The pipe (or pole) should pass through the central air passage, which should be so constructed that during storms water would not run into the interior. As each nest chamber is occupied, the operator could lower the box carefully and attach at the entrance the next box trapping device described in Miscellaneous Circular No. 18, by which means, the adult birds could be readily captured.

These are plans for the 1926 season, so it is hoped that as many as possible will prepare for the work.

Reports.-- The record cards and semiannual station reports that are coming to the Washington office are almost always of an excellent character. There are, however, one or two matters that, while mentioned in previous issues of Bird Banding Notes, apparently have not reached the attention of a few station operators. First, do not send in bird-banding data on cards other than those provided for the purpose by the central office. Occasionally, records of repeats and returns are sent in on plain ruled 3 by 5 or other cards. Such data should be sent in on letter size sheets which (after the original card is brought up to date) are placed in the correspondence files under the name of the cooperator. Cards can not be handled in this manner and therefore are not satisfactory.

Identify the bird.-- We again use this admonition and explain that the identification must be complete as to species. The Bureau does not expect banding cooperators to attempt to differentiate between some of the closely related subspecies, but identifications must be carried as far as the species. "Blackbird," "swallow," or "sparrow" is not sufficient. If you do not know what kind of a blackbird, swallow, or sparrow has come to your hand for a band, don't band it. Remember that the person who may recapture your banded birds, probably will not know nearly as much about birds as you do, so your original identification is all important. In determining the suitability of prospective cooperators, one of the questions that the Bureau asks of the persons named as references, is: "Are you satisfied that the applicant has sufficient knowledge of birds to identify accurately those that he might trap for banding?"

Interference at trapping stations.--Some cooperators have reported considerable annoyance from certain persons visiting their stations and damaging or actually destroying the equipment. We believe that such acts are usually committed by persons who are not informed regarding the bird-banding work. Some of it is no doubt malicious mischief.

It is impossible for the Bureau to give cooperators any special police power to protect their stations, but after giving the matter full consideration the following notice has been approved by the Chief of the Biological Survey:

#### NOTICE

These traps are operated in cooperation with the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The birds caught are marked with aluminum bands and released unharmed. All persons are requested not to interfere with equipment of this station.

#### U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

It is suggested that all operators who have had trouble of this nature make neat signs bearing the above inscription and post them in conspicuous places about their stations.

Photographs.-- Within the past few months several excellent photographs have been received. Among these are nine from Prof. J. B. Rishel, of Denver, Colo., showing some of the western birds that are being studied at his station; one from W. B. Purdy, of Milford, Mich., showing a young black-crowned night heron with its band; two from Mrs. E. Louise Hathaway, of West Bridgewater, Mass., showing her attractive station with traps and bathing fountain; five showing the station and traps of James Spear, of Wallingford, Pa.; one of a bittern banded by Lee Jacobs, of Vicksburg, Mich.; one from the station of Prof. J. W. Stack, at East Lansing, Mich., showing one of his traps with captured birds; a beautiful series from Paul W. Hoffman, of Milwaukee, Wis., showing both young and adult black terns. During the banding of the young terns Mr. Hoffman had the unique experience of having an adult bird alight on his head. This was done several times and is clearly shown in several of the photographs.

J. A. Gillespie, of Glenoiden, Ga., has forwarded two excellent prints of a crested flycatcher at its nest box, together with one of a barn owl holding a mouse in its bill. We assume both birds are wearing bands. Mrs. Rose deB. Welch, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., has sent in a photo of a banded song sparrow; Eliot Blackwelder, of Stanford University, Calif., accompanied his report with two views taken at the trapping station, and E. C. Hoffman, of Lakewood, Ohio, forwarded three beautiful pictures taken at one of his drop traps, with several blue jays and bronzed grackles on or under the trap.

H. C. Sturdevant, of La Crosse, Wis., sent in three photos showing slat traps built by T. M. Marshall who also is a bird-banding cooperator; H. P. Ijams, of Knoxville, Tenn., sent in two portraits of red-tailed hawks: 236108 and 236109, which we hope will yield returns; Florence K. Daley, of Olivera, N. Y., has sent us four prints of pictures taken at her station showing the traps and surroundings, and F. L. Yocom, of Oberlin, Ohio, forwarded a portrait of bronzed grackle 294565.

Visitors to the Washington office.--Prof. A. Zeleny and his son Lawrence, of Minneapolis, Minn., called at the Biological Survey on June 26, 1925. Mrs. Margaret M. Nice, of Norman, Okla., was a visitor on August 19.

Cats.--Within the past few months several stations have reported much difficulty with cats which either annoy the birds while in the traps or are actually able to kill them. Such pests should not be permitted around a bird-banding station and cooperators will confer a real blessing on the birds of their vicinities, in destroying all vagrant animals of this type. Cats belonging to neighbors may be taken in box traps and returned to their owners with the warning that the presence of the animal will not be tolerated in the vicinity of the trapping station.

The Federal permit does not give authority to cooperators to kill cats and local authorities should be consulted in regard to local regulations. But it is generally acknowledged that stray cats are a menace to bird life, and that cats which are the property of some person, but which are allowed to roam at will, might be considered as a public nuisance and treated as such after proper steps have been taken to notify competent police authority.

#### STATIONS

Seth A. Lovejoy operating at Sandwich, Mass., has been receiving volunteer assistance from a robin that on several occasions pulled the string that closed one of his traps. One pull resulted in the capture of four English sparrows and a cowbird.

H. H. Johnson, of Pittsfield, Me., reports that he has obtained novel assistance from a Rhode Island Red rooster which on one occasion tripped the trigger on one of his traps and captured three purple finches.

Ernest D. Clabaugh, of Berkeley, Calif., is obtaining interesting information concerning many species of birds among which the Nuttall sparrow is conspicuous. His report for the period January 1 to June 30, 1925, reveals 77 of these birds that have been repeating, some of them, many times.

The Escondido Station, operated at Stanford University, Calif., by Eliot Blackwelder reports gratifying results, principally with golden-crowned sparrows, juncos, and California quail. A house trap only is used. This device should receive greater attention from station operators as it appears to do good work wherever it has been tried.

A report has been received from Miss Marion A. Boggs, of Waynesville, N. C., in which many interesting returns are noted. She has given considerable attention to the white-throated sparrow, a species that we hope will eventually yield data of more than ordinary interest. A slight epizootic of "roup" was noticed among some birds at her station which was followed by the appearance of this disease among poultry kept by Miss Boggs. Poultrymen have suggested that this highly infectious disease may be spread by wild birds, a question that if accurately answered would be of economic importance. Bird-banding cooperators can materially assist by watching closely for signs of this or other infectious or contagious diseases among the birds handled at their stations and by keeping a check on the condition of poultry in the vicinity.

Verdi Burtch, of Branchport, N. Y., has been able to capture several Virginia rails and Florida gallinules. He recently sent to the office a specimen of one of the bird flies belonging to the family Hippoboscidae. Material of this type is always interesting and cooperators who secure hawks, owls, or other large birds should make particular search for these insects as little is known concerning species that are parasitic on the larger birds.

George D. Eustis, of Chilmark, Mass., has established his station within the past few months and already has forwarded interesting reports.

K. Grant McDougal, of Winnipeg, Man., recently forwarded a large number of records of banded birds among which we note several Harris sparrows and rose-breasted grosbeaks.

Paul E. Page, has resumed his duck operations at Lac Ste. Anne, Alta., and has sent in records for a large number of mallards as well as for pintails, redheads, and coots.

During this season S. Prentiss Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, has had the assistance of T. Walter Weiseman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and S. Charles Kendeigh, of Oberlin, Ohio, in advancing his studies of the house wren. Mr. Weiseman is well known as a lecturer on birds being particularly successful in obtaining motion pictures. Mr. Baldwin writes that efforts are being made to procure a motion picture illustrating the many details within the operation of a small bird-trapping station.

The station at Thomasville, Ga., was not operated last spring because of the illness of Mr. Baldwin, but we are glad to announce that he expects activities to be resumed next year at that point.

In a report from E. A. Doolittle, of Painesville, Ohio, we learn that so far he has neither killed nor injured a bird. This is a most remarkable record and we know that all cooperators will join in extending congratulations.

Mrs. Mabelle L. Williams, of Winnetka, Ill., has forwarded several interesting reports covering activities at her station. She has made a little study of diseases and injuries of birds, having been quite successful in treating birds brought to her. She will doubtless welcome communications from other cooperators interested in such work.

Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, Pa., reports that last spring two robins made repeated efforts to steal the string from his drop trap, finally becoming so entangled that they were helpless. This might be considered as a case of a nonautomatic trap being made automatic by the birds.

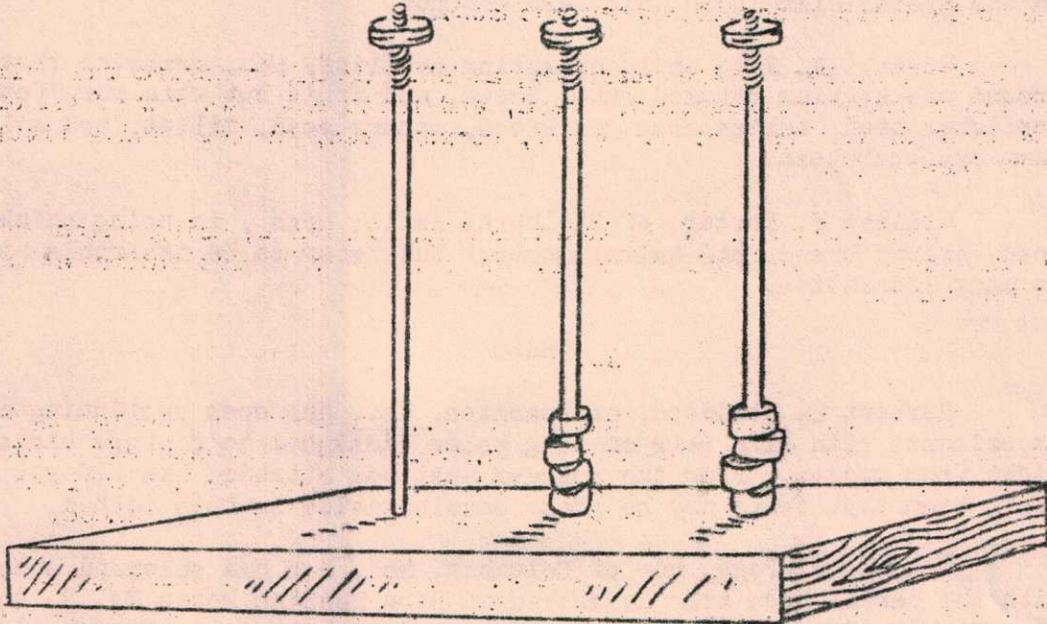
Prof. Henry G. Good and W. Ruffin, of Auburn, Ala., caught several juncos and white-throated sparrows at night by means of a net and a flashlight. This suggests interesting possibilities and we hope others will try it.

#### BANDS

In the manufacture of large quantities of bands it is impossible to avoid certain errors which may be due to the "jumping" of the automatic numbering head or improper functioning of some other part of the machine. The Bureau makes an effort to detect these before shipments are accepted from the manufacturer or broken up to be forwarded to cooperators, but it is impossible for us to note them all. When operators discover a defective band or one that is improperly numbered the band should be returned to the Biological Survey together with the card that accompanied it.

We wish to stress again the advantages of the method of making numbers stand out more plainly which was described in Bird Banding Notes No. 13, page 6. Mrs. Clark B. Gleason, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is much pleased with the method and Otis K. Wiandt, of Danville, Ill., reports that printers' ink is excellent for this purpose. From a specimen that he has forwarded to Washington, it appears to be quite as satisfactory as black tube paint.

We are indebted to Mr. T. E. Musselman, of Quincy, Ill., for the drawing of the device that he uses to hold his bands. It looks to us like an excellent idea for the average station.



The upright wires (galvanized wire is best because of its stiffness) are threaded at the tops so that they will take the little brass nuts such as may be taken from discarded dry cells. The bands are, of course, placed on the holders in reverse order.

#### BAIT

In Bird Banding Notes No. 14 was reported the experience of a cooperator using salt as bait. It is known that salt in large quantities acts as a poison with some birds, as domestic chickens, while, on the other hand, breeders of pigeons usually feed a certain quantity of salt to their birds. In order that definite information may be at hand concerning the action of salt on native species, the Biological Survey would be glad to have the observations of any station operators who have tried this kind of bait.

John A. Gillespie, of Glenolden, Pa., reports that catbirds are "crazy about soda crackers." Apparently he is right, since he has trapped many individuals of this species and from which he has had several important returns.

H. H. Johnson, of Pittsfield, Me., states that purple finches have been attracted to his station by weed seed (kale) which is present in the feed he is giving his poultry. He has noticed these birds feeding in the grainfields where this weed abounds.

Wendell F. Fogg while operating at Eliot, Me., reported that birds around his station refused suet, bread, and fruit but were very fond of sunflower seed, taking also chickfeed, canary seed, millet, and a little hemp and buckwheat.

William F. Foster, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., is using chick feed, ground bread, and walnut meats. Nuts seem to be desirable bait in many localities.

#### TRAPS

Herbert L. Stoddard, of Beachton, Ga., has been continuing his experiments with clap nets on long poles, designed to capture birds at night from roosts. From the success that has attended his efforts it would seem that there may be great possibilities in this method.

Wendell F. Fogg, now of Columbia, Mo., has had splendid success with the barrel hoop trap described in Bird Banding Notes No. 9. Instead of suddenly dropping the trap he has found it better to arrange it so that the cage may be lowered gently, thus minimizing the chances of injuring the birds. He also has successfully used the "Twodor" trap.

Verdi Burtch, of Branchport, N. Y., reports excellent success with the clover-leaf trap, having caught Virginia rails, bitterns, red-winged blackbirds, starlings, flickers, catbirds, grackles, and robins with this apparatus.

Dr. Earl Brooks, of Noblesville, Ind., also has successfully used this trap, adding some modifications of his own. A photograph accompanied his report.

G. D. Sprot, of Vancouver Island, B.C., has forwarded valuable observations on the effectiveness of various traps and how some types cause injuries to birds. Data of this kind are always desired as they enable the Bureau to recommend only those traps that have been demonstrated as safe.

E. C. Hoffman, of Lakewood, Ohio, sent in a photograph of an experimental drop trap made of celluloid. His photo shows the trap holding a starling, so there may be possibilities for this material in trap building.

Dr. Edward G. Rowland, of Belchertown, Mass., has made a most important contribution to the proper construction of cage traps fashioned from hardware cloth. He has discovered that birds injure their heads against the horizontal wires of the netting and suggests that these be removed. This can easily be done with a pair of cutting pliers for a distance of three or four

inches from the bottom. The vertical wires should then be gone over with fine sandpaper to remove the points of solder and the result will be like the "bars" of the ordinary bird cage. Try it out and see if this does not reduce the number of birds that are taken from the traps with abrasions of the skin at the base of the bill.

The accompanying drawing of a chimney swift trap has been prepared from sketches supplied by Charles O. Handley, of Beachton, Ga. By using this trap Mr. Handley and Mr. Stoddard have captured several hundred of these birds. They are still working on improvements that may increase its utility. It is simple in construction and should be among the equipment of every station in the range of this species.

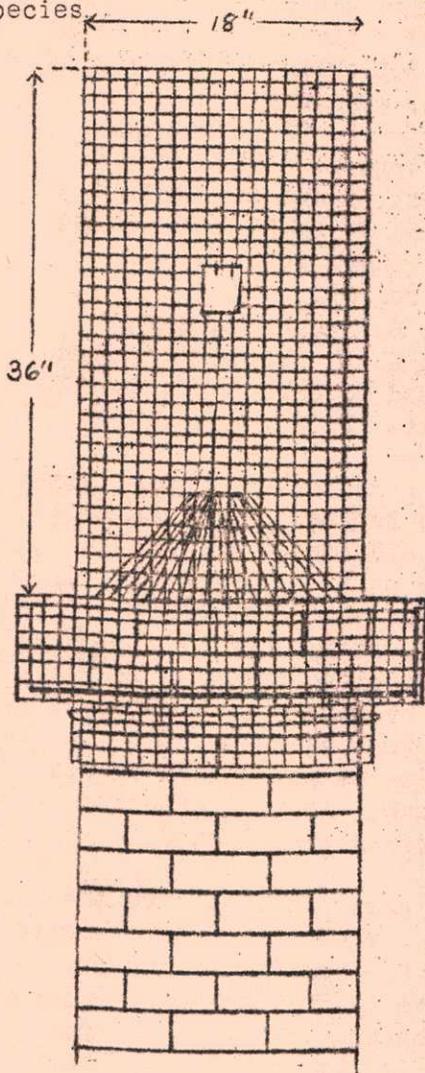


FIG. 1

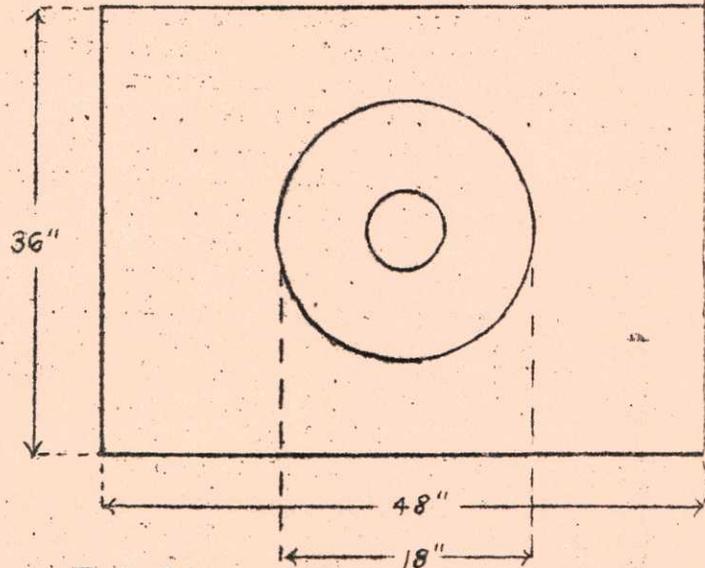


FIG. 2

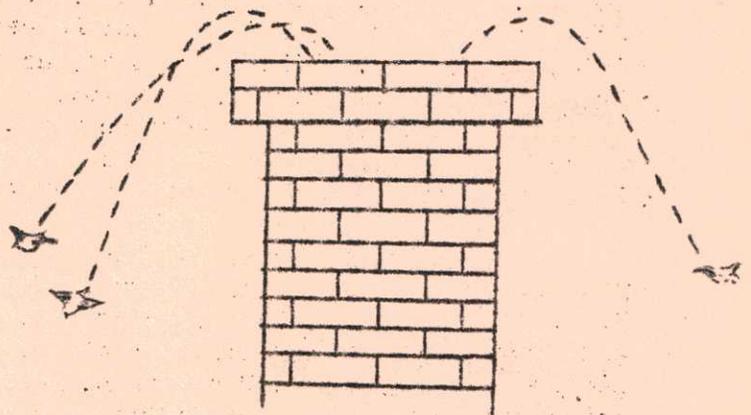


FIG. 3

Chimney swift trap

Figure 1 shows the trap in place on top of a chimney to which it is secured by a wire. The funnel and door for removing captured birds are clearly shown. Figure 2 is a horizontal cross-section view. Figure 3 shows the

observed course taken by swifts on emerging from a chimney and which may be useful information to anyone who wishes to attempt improvements on the trap. It is made from one inch mesh poultry netting and the size would, of course, vary for different chimneys.

#### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

All cooperators will be interested to learn the success of the season's work with herons, gulls, and terns, and while all the records have not yet been received for tabulation, the following summary may be presented at this time. The record for numbers, apparently goes to Charles B. Floyd, of Auburndale, Mass., who banded 2,594 common and roseate terns at Chatham, Mass. Walter E. Hastings also made an excellent record, banding over 1,400 common terns in one day at Lone Tree Island, Saginaw Bay, Mich. W. S. McCrea and F. C. Lincoln banded a total of 1,759 herring gulls and Caspian and common terns at the Beaver Islands, Mich. Edwin Beaupre, of Kingston, Ont., banded about 50 common terns at Salmon Island Lake, Ont.; H. D. McCann banded a large number of these terns at Anglesea, N. J.; L. B. Fletcher visited Muskeget Island, Mass., and banded 600 common and roseate terns and 100 herring gulls; John A. Gillespie went to Anglesea, N. J., and banded 95 common terns and 10 black skimmers; Dr. A. Dery, of Quebec, Que., banded 50 herring gulls at the lower "Razade," Temiscouta County, Que.; Benjamin S. Harrison banded 173 common terns at Bourne, Mass.; Aaron Marden visited Haddock Rock at Harpswell, Me., and banded 100 arctic terns; John Bartram banded several common terns at Brant Beach, N. J., and T. E. McMullen banded both gulls and terns at other New Jersey colonies. The Rev. George W. Luther, of Detour, Mich., and William H. Cramer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, joined forces and visited colonies in the vicinity of Detour, while W. I. Lyon, assisted by Clarke C. Miller and others, made an extensive trip by motor up the west shore of Lake Michigan to the Straits of Mackinac which he crossed and continued his excursion southward on the east shore of the lake. Several colonies of gulls and terns were visited and several hundred were banded.

In work with herons, Mr. Fletcher led a party that visited the big colony of night herons at Barnstable, Mass., where 1,500 were banded; R. D. Camp visited a colony of snowy herons in Cameron County, Texas, and banded 118; 66 great blue herons were banded at Shields Lake, Waseca, Minn., by E. A. Everett; Benjamin S. Harrison banded 132 night herons and several green herons at Bourne, Mass., and Lt. L. R. Wolfe, of Fort Douglas, Utah, banded 100 snowy egrets and black-crowned night herons on the Salt Lake marches.

Swallows also have received particular attention, especially by Dr. Dayton Stoner, of the University of Iowa, who banded more than 600 bank swallows, near Spirit Lake and Milford, Iowa. C. S. Jung, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Benjamin S. Harrison, of Sandwich, Mass., also were successful in banding large numbers of this species, while Harry E. Woods, of Huntington, Mass., banded birds at several colonies of barn swallows.

Stations in California will probably obtain information concerning the plumages of the house finch that will constitute an important check on similar data obtained at eastern stations studying the purple finch. C. A. Barnes, of Los Angeles, Calif., banded 26 finches during July, 1925, and H. Michener, of Pasadena, Calif., recently forwarded a series of 556 cards, of which almost 500 are of this species.

Dr. K. Christofferson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., banded 26 spotted sandpipers during June and in the following month added 45 more of this species to his total.

A. Burton Gresham, of Winnipeg, Man., is planning to give special attention to snow buntings during the coming winter.

The University of Wisconsin is going ahead this year with its study of the English sparrow, Harold Wilson, of Ephriam, Wis., having been appointed as research assistant to carry on the work. It is possible that some cooperators in that region may be asked to assist but all other stations should continue as in the past and destroy these birds whenever captured. The reason is, obvious, for no station can study any large number of native birds when a flock of English sparrows is present. The investigations of the University of Wisconsin will, however, concern this species only (although other birds will be banded as opportunity presents) and we anticipate that data of much economic importance will be obtained.

#### RETURNS

Among many interesting returns special notice is due Brewster warbler 48866, banded June 10, 1922, by T. Donald Carter, of New York City. It has been taken by him every year since and was recaptured this year on June 28.

The following returns also will be of interest:

Song sparrow 29725 banded at Sharon, Mass., by Harriet U. Goode, September 16, 1922. Trapped at same locality March 20, 1925.

Purple finch 29732 banded at Sharon, Mass., by Harriet U. Goode, October 10, 1922. Found dead at same locality April 10, 1925.

Song sparrow 30215 banded June 18, 1922, at Swampscott, Mass., by Arthur Morley. Returned March 31, 1923, April 2, 1924, and March 23, 1925, at same locality.

Song sparrow 36768 banded August 10, 1923, at West Bridgewater, Mass., by E. Louise Hathaway. Trapped at Brockton, Mass., March, 1925, by George H. Priest.

Purple finch 40165 banded at Middleboro, Mass., May 11, 1923, by Alice B. Pratt. Trapped May 6, 1924, at Rock, Mass., by A. W. Higgins, and again at Rock, April 5, 1925.

Bronzed grackle 44056 banded March 6, 1925, at Auburn, Ala., by Henry G. Good. Caught with a string in a tree and turned loose again May 2, 1925, at Pawnee City, Nebr.

Tree sparrow 67250 banded January 31, 1923, at New Haven, Conn., by Mrs. F. D. Hubbard. Trapped March 30, 1925, at Kittery Point, Me., by F. A. Saunders.

Brown thrasher 73034 banded June 8, 1924, at Auburndale, Mass., by E. U. Ufford. Found dead May 18, 1925, at Hoboken, N. J.

Purple finch 103609 banded July 28, 1922, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., by M. J. Magee. Returned April 27, 1923, May 2, 1924, and April 20, 1925, at same locality.

Herring gull 200041 banded at Big Sister Island, Wis., by William I. Lyon, July 17, 1924. Found dead April 7, 1925, 9 miles west of Beaumont, Tex.

American bittern 209901 banded May 18, 1924, at Vicksburg, Mich., by F. W. Rapp. Killed April 1, 1925, North part of Itawamba County, Miss.

Caspian tern 325784 banded July 21, 1924, at St. James, Mich. Found dead about May 14, 1925, at Harkers Island, N. C.

Marsh hawk 320507 banded at Hamilton, Kans., by G. C. Rinker, November 16, 1924. Caught in trap March 18, 1925, at Fordville, N. Dak.

Bronzed grackle 319758 banded August 14, 1924, at Cincinnati, Ohio, by William C. Herman. Captured January 27, 1925, at Columbia, Tenn.

Black duck 102991 banded October 10, 1922, at Amston, Conn., by H. K. Job. Captured May 6, 1925, at Bergeronnes, Saguenay County., Que., by Andre Gagnon.

California purple finch A20929 banded March 7, 1925, at Pasadena, Calif., by Harold Michener. Shot June 20, 1925, at Porter, Wash.

Herring gull 320152 banded July 20, 1924, at Gravel Island, Wis., by William I. Lyon. Found dead about August 8, 1925, 1/2 mile south of Seaside Park, N. J.

COOPERATORS ADDED TO THE LIST SINCE JUNE 15, 1925.

Brother Adrian, Holy Cross College, New Orleans, La.	Davidson, Dr. Andrew M., 856 Palmerston Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
Bartlett, Challis, 111 Locust St., Danvers, Mass.	Deane, Ruthven, 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Battersby, Herman W., Oak Lake, Man.	Dickason, Frederick G., Wooster, Ohio.
Briggs, John Arthur, 2514 - 13th Ave., Regina, Sask.	Drugan, David G., 552 West Fifth St., Winona, Minn.
Brown, Belle, 3609 Keystone Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.	Duer, Harry E., Stop No. 19, Lorain Road, North Olmsted, Ohio
Buck, Mrs. Randolph, 1290 Scott Ave., Hubbard Woods, Ill.	Fletcher, Edmund H., Balmoral Hotel, Point Edward, Ont.
Burchfield, Elmer, 215 Oak St., Bristol, Va.	Foster, William Francis, R.D.No. 2, Box 74, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
Burge, Mrs. Grace W., 924 Forest Ave., Wilmette, Ill.	Getty, Mrs. Blanche M., 621 South Minnesota Ave., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Butler, Mrs. Clara E., Whitten, Iowa	Gilliland, Elizabeth C., Carlisle, Ind.
Carson, Mrs. Marie Philp, Waltonville, Ill.	Gleason, James J., 925 West Fourth St., Williamsport, Pa.
Cole, Mrs. Pearl A., Branch, N. Y.	Glover, Lyle J., Fowlerville, Mich.
Cottrell, F. G., 3904 Ingomar St., N.W., Washington, D. C.	Glover, Robert B., Milton College, Milton, Wis.
Cozens, Harold H., 1631 Fosen Ave., Berkeley, Calif.	Grange, Mrs. Helen T., Ladysmith, Wis.
Crowe, William S., 111 Lake St., Manistique, Mich.	Grant, Martin L., 32 Morgan St., Oberlin, Ohio.

Gray, Mrs. Etta,  
317 Potomac Ave.,  
Terre Haute, Ind.

Grob, Rudolph Herman  
261 Scott St.,  
Oshkosh, Wis.

Gruhl, Arthur M.,  
760 Pennsylvania Ave.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gurney, Mrs. Joseph  
Inavale, Neb.

Hargis, Alvin Anthony  
Lockport, La.

Harrah, E. C.,  
University of Wyoming,  
Laramie, Wyo.

Haynor, William R.,  
Holton, Mich.

Heilner, Van Campen,  
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Hollister, W. D.,  
204 North Third St.,  
Delavan, Wis.

Hubbard, Miss Vera,  
30th and State Sts.,  
Quincy, Ill.

Ingersoll, Mrs. Marion Crary,  
Duck Island, Northport, N. Y.

Jensen, J. P.  
Dressel, Minn.

King, Miss S. Edith,  
1604 Maltman Ave.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Lambert, Q. F.,  
Palmer, Nebr.

Lincoln, Robert Louis,  
28 Euclid Ave.,  
Albany, N. Y.

Loring, J. Alden,  
Owego, N. Y.

Lowe, Miss Grace M.,  
25 Richard St.,  
Cranston, R. I.

Merriman, Mrs. Bernice,  
22 Division St.,  
Bangor, Mich.

Money, O. W.,  
Allen, Nebr.

Morey, D. Harlow,  
Cummington, Mass.

Morgan, Hiram.  
Beloit, Wis.

Neher, S. J.,  
Durham, Kans.

Neterer, Inaz,  
2702 North Broadway,  
Seattle, Wash.

Osborne, Fred,  
Harrington,  
Saguenay County, Que.

Peterson, Edward L.,  
1756 Morgan Place,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Poole, C. A.,  
Monmouth, Oreg.

Porter, Emily Robinson,  
Lincoln St.,  
Houlton, Me.

Powell, Raymond,  
Adel, Lake County, Oreg.

Raney, C. B.,  
Lane, S. Dak.

Reynolds, Walter P.,  
Olney, Tex.

Richardson, Carl.  
Trail, Oreg.

Ryan, E. S.  
518 North Eighth St.,  
Sheboygan, Wis.

Sanders, W. R.,  
Burlington, Kans.

Shaftesbury, Archie D.,  
806 McGee St.,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Sharp, Waitstill Hastings,  
Cushing St.,  
Hingham, Mass.

Stapleton, Mary,  
2402 Wells St.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

Towne, Dr. Lawrence C.,  
1001 West Ottawa St.,  
Lansing, Mich.

Vaniman, Rowena,  
1130 East Euclid St.,  
McPherson, Kans.

Washburn, Walter Jr.,  
525 Wisconsin St.,  
Portage, Wis.

Welch, Fay,  
Tanager Lodge,  
Merrill, N. Y.

Welch, Mrs. Rose de Bett,  
Mount Aldworth Road,  
Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Williams, Emma Helen,  
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Williamson, F. H. H.,  
Canadian National Parks,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Yerbury, George S.,  
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THE FOLLOWING CHANGES OF ADDRESS SHOULD BE NOTED:

Allen, Rev. George E.,  
Northbridge Center, Mass.

Blair, Mrs. Alfred (nee Miss  
Gussie Innes),  
Niverville, Man.

Campbell, Raymond A.,  
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Burbank, Calif.

Compton, Miss Dorothy,  
62 Wiggins St.,  
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Danforth, Stuart T.,  
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Davis, Cecil N.  
805 Virginia Ave.,  
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Edeien, William Lane,  
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Indianapolis, Ind.

Fogg, Wendell F.,  
214 Jesse Hall,  
Columbia, Mo.

Garvey, Jess H.,  
Beaumont, Tex.

Gill, Dr. Arthur,  
139 Dominion St.,  
Truro, N. S.

Gurchot, Charles,  
75 Fort Washington Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

Holm, Adolf L.,  
Rosebank, Man.

Kennard, Frederic H.,  
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Newton Centre, Mass.

Nice, Mrs. Margaret M.,  
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Quaas, Harry L.,  
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Sallee, Roy M.,  
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Sanders, Richard D.,  
Asbury St.,  
Topsfield, Mass.

Spear, James,  
Wallingford, Pa.

Vignos, Mrs. Blanche,  
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Vinal, Dr. William G.,  
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Wooster, Dr. L. D.,  
State Teachers College,  
Hays, Kans.

With this issue we are sending to all cooperators now on the list, copies of Mr. Lincoln's paper on European bird-banding work published in The Auk, for July, 1925, and the bird-banding section from the Wilson Bulletin of June, 1925. Separates for this purpose have been furnished to the Biological Survey through the interest and generosity of S. Prentiss Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio.

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