

16 Robins
 7 Wood Thrush
 2 Veerys
 4 Red Winged Blackbirds
 6 Wood Ducks
 88 Catbirds
 34 Baltimore Orioles
 2 (Male) Indigo Buntings
 2 Chickadees
 1 House Wren
 1 (immature) Red tailed Hawk

"The list of E. Grosbeaks is small in comparison to the huge flocks that I had all winter. The reason I didn't band more was due to the fact that I was waiting for the new gold alum band by Fish and Wildlife, which I use on the right leg of the E. Grosbeak. (I didn't receive the band until March 31st.) (We fed 200-300 E. Grosbeaks daily.)"

AMONG THE BIRDS, ETC.

Another lady bander, Mrs. Louise de Kiriline Lawrence, reports on a rather different type of banding study as follows:

"Pimisi Bay is a small lake belonging to the famous historical Ottawa-Mattawa River-Lake Nipissing-French River waterway in central Ontario. It is about half way between North Bay and Mattawa on Highway 17 and some 20 miles north of the 46th parallel which runs through the north tip of Algonquin Provincial Park. According to James L. Baillie, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, it is part of the "imaginary line" which divides the most southerly ranges of the northern species from the most northerly limits of the birds of the south.

"My station has no facilities for banding great numbers of large and small birds. My traps are set close around the house in the deep woods and catch only a small number of small birds each year. My banding, therefore, is not an end in itself, but a means of learning something of the intimate life of the birds that pass through, live and breed here.

"Black-capped Chickadees and Hairy Woodpeckers are the two chief resident species. Some of these visit my feeding station the year around. Banding of the Hairys has resulted in inter-

esting data on mating and the choice of mates, among other things, and on the local wanderings of the males as compared to the females. A female banded in the fall of 1942 is at 9 years so far the oldest member of the Hairy company and she is known to have paired with the same male the last two years.

"During the winter, it is quite possible to catch over 50 Chickadees any one day. The influx of Chickadees usually begins in September and October and increases steadily until the end of February or beginning of March, depending on the weather. After this, it gradually or abruptly comes to an end with only one to three pairs remaining to nest in the neighborhood.

"In 1949 I banded 64 new Chickadees and had 30 returns. The known age of some of these were: 5 birds two years old, 8 three years, 5 four and 5 five years old. The remaining 7 birds were in all likelihood yearlings. This was deduced from the fact that almost every single Chickadee in these woods consistently has been banded during the past 8 years.

"In 1950, up to the month of August, 39 new Chickadees were banded. There were 55 returns of which 13 were two years old, 3 three years, 3 four years, 3 five years and 1 six years old. The remaining 33 birds were presumed to be nearly all yearlings for the same reason as above, which would indicate an exceptionally good breeding season in 1949.

"The Chickadees of this region become very allergic to traps and, although some are consistent repeaters, most of them do not enter a trap willingly a second time. In order to gain knowledge of the birds' movements, weights and condition, I worked out a system of regular trapping days. Experience showed that best results were obtained at a month's interval between captures. This was apparently long enough for the birds half to forget the risks of the vexing device. But even after so long an interlude, new birds were practically the only ones trapped during the morning and forenoon. The older birds avoided the danger with studied deliberation and were only persuaded to chance capture late in the afternoon, when eating at all costs became of major importance.

"There were several interesting returns of migratory birds in 1950. A female White-throated Sparrow was banded in the spring 1947 at the probable age of one year. She returned in 1948, but missed in 1949, only to return again in 1950, at least 4 years old but still in as immature plumage as the first time seen. A male

Chipping Sparrow returned for the third time this year at least four years old. Each year this bird nested in a different territory within a radius of half a mile and invariably returned in the spring to the one he vacated at the end of the previous nesting season. His mates, which were different birds each year, evidently enticed him away beyond his own limits. A male Myrtle Warbler was banded in May 1948 at the age of at least one year. He returned for the second time in 1950. In all three years he occupied almost the same nesting territory around the banding station.

"Recoveries of own and foreign birds have been few and far between. Most interesting is the only House Wren I ever banded, May 31, 1944, which four years later, September 23, 1948, killed itself against an electric pole at Walker, West Virginia. A young Pigeon Hawk which I raised by hand after the parents had been killed in 1948, (see Lawrence, Notes on nesting Pigeon Hawks at Pimisi Bay, Ontario, Wils. Bull. Vol. 61, No. 1, pp 15-25), was found dead in the summer 1949 at Eagle's Nest Resort, Stasca County, Minnesota. On February 10, 1948, I picked up a female Evening Grosbeak killed by a car 2 miles west of Pimisi Bay, which was at least 7 years old at its death, having been banded by Mr. Chamberlain, Presque Isle, Maine, on February 21, 1942."

The ladies are really setting the pace.

FROM THE FAR NORTH

EBBA member Maurice G. Street from Nipawin, Sask., wrote a very interesting letter dated October 1, 1950, in which he said:

"As I begin to write I suddenly realize this is my first letter to the Association since becoming a member several years ago. Your little publication is wonderful and I always look forward to receiving it.

"Just the other day I trapped my second foreign banded White-throated Sparrow, #44-101674, Sept. 28, 1950.

"The first one, #44-102440, was banded by Rev. Boeckle, at Collegeville, Ind. May 13, 1946 and trapped here October 3, 1946. That one gave me a real thrill, but I was really amazed to catch another, as I have not trapped any large number of White-throats. In fact, Boeckle's bird was my sixty-third White-throat and this new one my 202nd. You will note there are only 766 bands between the numbers. The band, while not badly worn, I replaced with one of my own, #47-171882, in the hope that when I learn who the bander