

throated Sparrow. I should think the White-crowned Sparrow also should have a 1-B size." (In banding some forty of the latter species, your Editor, wife, and father-in-law have found the 1-B to be the best fit.)

A final comment concerning band sizes is from J. George Hitchner, 58 Kenton Avenue, Pitman, New Jersey, who tells of his experience with a Scarlet Tanager: "A week ago, on May 22, I banded my first Scarlet Tanager - a beautiful crimson male! I put the recommended 1A on the bird and immediately took it off with my diagonal cutting pliers. A 1B was quite loose, and I wondered if this should be the recommended size. This backs up Father Stoehr in the January 1953 EBBA NEWS." (Your Editor and wife have banded but two Scarlet Tanagers, an immature male and an immature female, and in both cases they felt that 1A bands were a good fit, although the bands they used were of 1940 vintage. They thought that the 1B band was too snug.)

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#### CONCERNING FOREHEAD INJURIES

In the July-August issue (PP. 6-7) there are comments on forehead injuries by Mrs. Ernest E. Wanek and Dr. Paul H. Fluck. Along this same line are two more communications.

Dr. Stegeman also wrote about a Cardinal with head injury. He says, "In June 1951 I caught a female Cardinal in a single-cell trip-step trap. The bird had severely injured the top of its head. The top of the cranium was completely bare for the front two-thirds, and the bird was in a stupor. After giving it a drink of water, I carefully coated the skull with sterile glycerine. Several applications were made during the day, and, by evening, the Cardinal was feeding and drinking and moving about. The following morning she seemed quite alert. Two more applications of glycerine were made that forenoon, and at noon the bird was released at the trapsite. It seemed normal in every respect. About one month later it was seen in a nearby woods and was in good condition but without feathers on the top of the head.

"Perhaps Oxycel which was suggested by Dr. Fluck would have been much better. The glycerine evidently kept the tissue soft enough to heal and protected the area sufficiently for the bird to recover. This was more than I hoped for when I first saw the Cardinal."

Dr. Harold B. Wood, 3016 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa., has this to say: "My birds get 'sore noses' a la Fluck. I never heard of any bird getting an infection from such a wound. I once cut a big clogging lump from a chicken's gizzard and without aseptic care sewed the place up with thread. Several weeks later we ate the chicken; no infection."

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#### MORE ABOUT A JUNCO RECOVERY

In the September-October issue (Page 7) there is a note to the effect that a Junco banded at East Hartford, Connecticut, April 19, 1952, by E. Alexander Bergstrom, was trapped at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1953, by E. Earl Rider. The following is contained in a letter from Alex Bergstrom dated January 27, 1954:

"It was pleasant to hear that your father-in-law had picked up one of our Juncos. The account in EBBA NEWS can be amplified quite a bit.

- 1) The place of banding is West Hartford, Hartford County - not East Hartford. (Note: Your Editor slipped on that.)
- 2) The bird was very possibly an adult male when banded and was part of our April rush of Juncos, one of 19 banded that day and 150 that month. April generally accounts for at least half of our yearly total of this species.
- 3) While we have a few return records from Juncos banded in March, we have but one to date from the larger number banded in April.
- 4) 51-20380 is the first Junco banded here (out of 1200 plus, up to 1/1/54) to be retaken elsewhere.
- 5) The only Junco which we have taken that was banded elsewhere was 21-79001, banded at Middlefield, Middlesex County, Conn. (about 20 miles south of here), on 12/1/52 by Mrs. Eleanor H. Stickney and taken by us on 4/11/53." \* \* \*

DON'T FORGET, BALTIMORE, APRIL 3 and 4!