

1892. It was on the other side (west) of Turnbull Hammock. I have in my time killed hundreds of them. They were in the above Hammock up to 1900 or 1902. I am told there are some down on the 'Chobee near Lake 'Chobee (Okechobee) (1912). I never saw their nests but I know a man, Alfred Grover, who found them nesting in a hollow cypress on the Tomoka River about 1892. He got their eggs and hatched them and had about twenty young birds."

Captain F. W. Sams told me he saw a flock of eight or ten Paroquets in 1909 at Cabbage Slough on the west side of Turnbull Hammock, some twelve or fifteen miles southwest of New Smyrna. He said: "they ate cockspurs, cockleburs and cherries. Those who hunted them lined them, like a bee hunter lines a bee to its tree. When they found their roosting place in a hollow tree they caught the whole flock by putting a net over the hole by which they entered and left. They also caught them in a net by using a crippled bird as a stool pigeon."

Mrs. F. W. Sams said: "I never saw a Paroquet's nest but I have known persons who have seen them. John Saul, of Enterprise, Florida, found their nests in a hollow tree. He could not get to them. There were young birds and the old birds were carrying food to them. All the nests I have heard of were in Cypress swamps. In such places as the Egrets' nest. Formerly they were very common here. They fed upon cockleburs and sandspurs. They were very fond of prickly ash berries and came in such numbers as to cover the trees. I have winged Paroquets and put one in a room when the whole flock would come in to it. Among these I observed young birds that were barely able to fly. They were resident here."

Following an inquiry made of Mr. Robert Ridgway, I have his reply of April 5, 1920. He says: "I do not remember that I ever published anything in connection with my experience with Carolina Paroquets in Florida. I met with them at two localities: about twelve or fourteen miles southwest of Kissimmee and on Taylor's Creek near Lake Okechobee. At the latter place, I secured 26 specimens from a single flock, besides three others which, being only slightly wounded, I brought home (to Brookland, D. C.) and kept in captivity for several years. Two of them mated and reared a brood of young, all of which grew to maturity. One by one they died, from a sort of menengitis, possibly from eating too much hemp seed."

Creciscus jamaicensis. LITTLE BLACK RAIL.—April 12, 1912, Mr. B. J. Pacetti of Ponce Park, Florida, brought me one of these Rails. He said it was killed the night before by striking the Mosquito Inlet Lighthouse and stated that several others of the same species were found dead.—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Combined Protection of Young Birds.—In crossing a small pasture lot in the spring of 1927, as I approached a small hawthorn, a pair of Brown Thrashers (*Toxostoma rufum*) flew at me, screaming. An investigation revealed a nest two feet from the ground, with four young birds. The parents expressed their annoyance by a sharp-whistled "when," flap-

ping their wings and twitching their tails, which attracted the attention of another Thrasher and a pair of Catbirds (*Dumetella carolinensis*) which came to their aid in defense of the young. The new comers joined in with the parents both vocally and physically until I left the lot.

In an early May morning in 1930 in a quiet garden, the parents of a young Robin (*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*) were teaching it how to fly. Suddenly a neighbor's cat slipped over the fence, caught the young Robin and started for home. The parents in their frantic effort to make the cat release the bird, attracted the attention of another Robin and a pair of Cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*) nesting nearby in a honeysuckle. All five birds jumped on the cat's back, screaming and pecking it so vigorously that it released the young Robin and returned home. The Robins left the garden but throughout the day at sight of the cat the Cardinals screamed and flew at her.

For four or five years a pair of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*) has nested in our yard. Even after the young are grown, at the approach of a cat, dog or person, at least five Blue Jays appear screaming and, in all cases except one, the screaming put the intruder to rout and in this case the cat was attacked by pecking and soon fled.—MYRA KATIE ROADS, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Bird Injured by High Tension Wire.—I had long adhered to the belief that a bird is not subject to danger of electrocution or ignition by perching on a high tension wire, except contact be made with one wire and the ground or two wires. Due to the manner in which such wires are commonly placed this would amount to almost an impossibility. A unique exception to this belief occurred in the following incident.

It was not my privilege to be present to observe personally the details of the casualty, hence, they were collected from reliable spectators, and are related with slight mutation as obtained.

A high tension wire, carrying 23,000 volts passes through the village of Franklin Square, Ohio. The wires are, as usual, frequently utilized for perches by birds.

On August 23, 1930 a report which was audible for some distance was heard by the residents of Franklin Square, a number of whom immediately gathered about the place of its source. Up to a few moments after its fall, fire could be seen emanating from one end of the high tension wire which had broken and fallen to the ground.

The line-men which had been summoned to the scene soon appeared. A badly burnt bird which had been previously noted hopping about in the grass nearby (about fifteen feet from directly beneath where the wire broke) was then captured by the men and pronounced a Flicker. From information obtained, however, I suspect it to have been a Robin. Performing an act of mercy as they claimed the bird was killed and taken away, and, thus, was not available for unquestionable identification.

The plumage had been almost completely consumed by fire, the only