

on December 13 (two days after the Swans left Cuyahoga Falls), an air distance of about 65 miles. Three men from the Ohio shore shot into the flock on December 13, killing six birds. One bird was unharmed and has remained in the vicinity. The eighth bird was wounded and captured but has since recovered. Mr. W. E. Howard, game protector of West Virginia and a United States deputy game warden, writes that he has taken the offenders into custody and is holding them under heavy bond on four counts. Mr. Howard described the birds as being pure white, weighing from 25 to 30 pounds each, measuring 56 inches from tip of beak to tip of tail, and the wounded bird having a wing spread of seven feet.

Stray Mute Swans are frequently reported in the East and Midwest, sometimes living for many months as wild birds. No records of even short migrations similar to this one have come to the writer's attention. It seems regrettable that the too well known urge common with humans to shoot any big bird, has so abruptly terminated what might have been a most interesting experiment.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

Whistling Swans.—In 1921 during the late hunting season, a lad brought in what he called a big Gray Goose weighing about thirteen pounds. It proved to be a juvenile Whistling Swan and was one of a flock of five birds. Shooting the Swan was contrary to law but the boy was unaware of the identity of the bird. Later he reported that although the bird had been baked for four or five hours, it made very tough eating.

On December 30, 1934, a hunter wading through Lima Lake, near Quincy, Illinois, came upon a dead Whistling Swan that had been shot by some ruthless hunter. Another, probably the mate, was shot by a native who lived nearby and who crawled through the swamp grass and shot the bird which he carried home for food. These are the only positive records of Swans in this locality recently, although several rumors of small flocks have come to me during the last several years.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois.*

Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea*) near Washington, D. C.—While in search of early Warblers and other migrants with Wendell Taber at noon on April 19, 1935, our attention was suddenly drawn skywards. We had driven over Chain Bridge, a few miles up the Potomac River from Washington and had climbed the height of land rising above the Virginia end of the bridge. It was in the midst of a pine grove topping the hill that we gazed upwards and discovered a flock of Snow Geese in somewhat loose wedge formation, to the number of eighteen or twenty, winging their way steadily westward following the river, at an altitude, we estimated, of seven hundred feet. In the brief space of time ere the flock passed from view, no honking was audible. Strongly contrasting were the white bodies and black wing tips. One could only guess as to which subspecies they belonged.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*

Another Blue Goose from Georgia.—Dr. Eugene Edmund Murphey, of Augusta, Ga., has kindly given me permission to record another Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) from this state. This specimen, an adult male, taken Nov. 20, 1920, is now in Dr. Murphey's collection. It was taken at Axon, Atkinson County, and antedated by nearly fourteen years the one I recorded in the January issue of 'The Auk,' page 78.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

The Oldsquaw in the Interior of Alabama.—So far as I can ascertain there are only three records of the Oldsquaw in Alabama, and they are all from the Gulf