Year	Month	Date	No. of Eggs	No. of Young	
1896	May	14	4		
	July	5	4		
1897	May	18	4		
	June	21	4		
1898	May	28	5		
	July	7	3		Fresh
1899	May	26	5		
	June	28	5		
	July	26	3	3	Just hatching
1900	May	21	5		Nearly fresh
	May	27		5	
	July	11	5		About hatching
	July	12		5	
	July	14	5		About hatching
1901	May	22	4		Fresh
	June	5		5	
	July	7	4		Nearly fresh
	July	7	2		Fresh
	July	10	3		Fresh
	July	14	3		Nearly fresh
1902	May	19	2		Fresh
	May	19	3		Fresh
	July	4	4		
1903	May	25	5		Addled
	May	25	5		Addled
	May	28	3		Fresh
	May	31		5	
	June	16	5		Nearly fresh
	June	25	5		
	June	27	5		
	June	27	4		
	July	16	3		Fresh
1904	May	24	1		Fresh
	May	24	3		Fresh
	May	30	3		Fresh
1904	June	25		4	
	July	3	4		Nearly fresh
1905	June	7	4		Addled
	July	26	3		Nearly fresh
1907	June	10	1		Fresh
	July	3	4		Almost fresh
	July	4	5		
	July	5	5		
	July	28		4	
	July	28	4		
1908	June	3	4		Nearly fresh
	June	4	5		Addled

It should be added that the above records were all made near my home at Aweme, Manitoba.—NORMAN CRIDDLE, Treesbank, Manitoba.

Two Possible Migrating Family Groups.—During the four-day period of October 10-13, 1931, five White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) were banded at the writer's station in Wells River, Vermont. Of this number, one was an adult male, one was an adult female, and three were young. The number and age and sex-relationship of this group seem somewhat significant, and there are other facts which, in correlation with those mentioned, tend to enhance their possible significance.

At this station a garden is the usual seat of banding operations. Below the garden, a hillside covered with shrubbery slopes down to a narrow strip of woodland. Only about a half-acre is included in the shrub-covered area, and it is quite isolated from other tracts of a similar character. White-throated Sparrows do not nest there, and it is not frequented to any great extent by migrants of this species. During the migration of the fall of 1931 White-throated Sparrows were less numerous than usual there.

Two traps were placed in the shrubbery early in the fall of 1931. The first White-throated Sparrow taken during the season was trapped October 10th. An adult female, it was given band B155676. Fifteen minutes later an adult male wearing band number B155677 was released. On October 12th an immature bird of this species was given band B155678, and on the 13th two immature birds at periods one hour apart received bands B155679 and B155680 respectively. During the latter part of the four-day period, banded individuals of this species were seen about the traps, and one repeated. No White-throated Sparrows had been seen in the area for several days preceding October 10th, and none were seen there after the 13th, when these birds apparently disappeared.

Viewed in the light of these facts, the belief that this migrating flock was a family group seems quite plausible.

The other observation referred to in the title concerns a migrating flock of Eastern Red-wings (*Agelaius p. phœniceus*). These birds appeared at the writer's station in the early morning of October 9th, rested in a tree-top overlooking the station area, and, within an hour, passed on. The flock was composed of one adult male and six individuals in the dull plumage of the female and immature.—WENDELL P. SMITH, Wells River, Vermont, March 16, 1932.

Some Shrike Notes.—At 3:00 P.M., March 5th, a Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovïcianus*) was found in one of my traps that had been set for finches and sparrows. He had eaten two finches and had killed another and a Song Sparrow. I did not wish to kill the shrike, nor did I want to close the trap for a day or two, so I kept him in captivity two days. When taken from the trap he weighed 45.8 grams; two hours later he weighed 44.6 gr., having lost 1.2 gr. At 7 A.M. next morning he weighed 41.4 gr., a loss overnight of 3.2 gr. At 3 P.M., that is twenty-four hours after the first weighing, he weighed 38.7 gr., a loss for the twenty-four hours 7.1 gr., or 15.6 per cent of his original weight. At this point I fed the shrike one of the finches he had killed the day before, and weighed him again in an hour and a half; he had gained 2.6 grams and had eaten all the edible portion of a finch weighing 14.9 gr. What became of the other 12.3 grams? Next morning at 7 A.M. he weighed 37.6 gr., or 1.1 gr. less than he weighed at the same time the previous morning—indicating that a finch was not sufficient food to maintain the shrike in captivity for a day. For his next day's rations I gave him the Song Sparrow he had killed two days previously. The Song Sparrow weighed 22.7 grams. After remaining in the cage twenty-four hours, the shrike weighed almost exactly what he did before eating the sparrow. This would indicate that at least that amount of food is needed to maintain an adult shrike for a day in sheer idleness in a darkened cage.

A white-bellied mouse was caught in a four-cell trap, and a second shrike, trying to get the mouse, entrapped himself. That was 7.30 A.M., March 31st. I thought it would make an interesting experiment to weigh them both, then feed the mouse to the shrike, and see how long that amount of food would maintain the shrike in captivity. I had gone to the trap without a gathering-cage, so I killed the mouse by crushing his skull between my fingers, and carried the bird in my hand. After weighing, I caged the shrike over a weighed sheet of blotting paper in order that we might accurately weigh the droppings and placed him in a quiet, lighted basement to eat his breakfast. I returned in two hours to make the first check weight, but the mouse had not been eaten. Noon came,