

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 ludovicianus*) 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,

and the mouse was still there. Three o'clock, then 6 P.M. and 9 P.M. all passed, and the mouse was still uneaten. At eight o'clock next morning the mouse was still untouched. Why? Certainly the shrike was hungry, and the mouse fresh and palatable. The first shrike had eaten a sparrow that had been dead two days, but he had done the killing himself. Is it possible that a shrike will eat nothing but his own kill?—RUSSELL S. DAVIS, Glenhaven Bird Sanctuary, Clayton, Illinois.

Age Record of Black-capped Chickadee 93789.—On July 27, 1924, I banded Chickadee 93789 at Cohasset, Massachusetts. The bird repeated the same season on September 14th and 28th, October 12th, November 29th, and December 12th. It was recaptured (probably as a repeat) in 1925 on March 9th and March 28th, and also in 1926 on February 22d and March 28th. In 1927 it was recaptured on January 8th and April 9th, and in 1928 on March 30th and October 27th. In 1929 and 1930 little trapping was done, so I have no record of the bird for these two years, but in 1931 it was recaptured on February 9th and March 15th. On this latter date the band was worn as thin as paper, so a new band was substituted, C46240 placed on the left tarsus. The bird was taken again on October 5th. In 1932 it repeated on February 28th. In view of the fact that the Chickadee was trapped in nearly every month of the year, it is deemed to be a permanent resident in Cohasset, all recaptures therefore being repeats. The bird is now at least seven and a half years old.—KATHARINE C. HARDING, Cohasset, March, 1932.

A Mockingbird Recovery.—Mockingbird A270337, banded by me at Summerville, South Carolina, on March 7, 1931, was captured alive in a private garage at Plymouth, North Carolina, on February 18, 1932, by Mr. L. W. Alexander. The bird was released unharmed. Mr. Alexander reports that he had observed this bird for several days prior to catching it, and also saw it for several days subsequently, but before very long it had disappeared. Since Plymouth is about two hundred and seventy miles in a straight line from Summerville, this is an interesting record for a species commonly regarded as sedentary.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON.

An Interesting Canada Goose Recovery.—Although nearly eight thousand Canada Geese have been banded at the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, Kingsville, Ontario, since 1915, the most interesting recovery has just been reported from British Columbia. Practically all the recoveries heretofore, amounting to hundreds, have been from east of Mississippi and from the east coast of Hudson and James Bays, but today's mail brought a report from Cranbrook, British Columbia, dated April 27, 1932, reading as follows:

"Dear Sirs: I am enclosing an aluminum band which may be of interest to you. I am also giving you full information with regard to my getting it.

A friend of mine has a small mineral claim near here in the East Kootenay District of British Columbia. This property was fire-swept last August when the forest fires were so bad here. This spring I went out with my friends to look things over and at the edge of a small lake we found the charred bones of what we believe was a coyote and of a bird, evidently a goose or swan. The enclosed band was on its leg."

(signed) A. E. LEIGH.

The goose was banded in late November, 1927. JACK MINER BIRD SANCTUARY, Kingsville, Ontario, May 1, 1932.