

prey, which, however, could not have been much larger than a field mouse. The incident was of especial interest because three or four chickens were scratching in the grass within a few rods of where the Hawk struck for the mouse. The field was far enough from the house that it is not probable the Hawk left the chickens undisturbed out of fear, and the story lends strength to the argument that the Red-tailed Hawk, as a rule, attacks chickens only when other prey is not to be found.

ALICE EDGERTON.

Columbiana, Ohio.

THE SUMMER Tanager AT HILLSBORO, OHIO.

A pair of Summer Tanagers was first observed on May 4, 1913, fitting through the dazzling noonday sunlight and alighting on a nearby wire fence. The favorite places of these birds are the borders of the forest, where they may be seen flying about among the trees or perching on the telephone poles. The latter part of June the frequent visits of a pair to a particular spot revealed their secret. The nest was in a catalpa tree about twenty feet from the ground and two feet from the end of a limb, carefully concealed. The young left the nest July 1st.

KATIE M. ROADS.

FIELD NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

The list is unusual, only because the birds have all been found within a radius of less than a mile. Others seen, but not within this radius, are omitted. The selected area contains a little of almost every attraction for bird life: woodland, meadow, hedge, orchard, evergreen, thicket, stream and pond. Being unable to hunt the birds every day during the migratory season, I have not seen the entire list in one year. But, with the few exceptions, which I have marked rare, no doubt they might all be recorded the same year.

The Bobolinks, Stilt Sandpiper and Bonaparte Gull made their first appearance within this radius this last May. The Bachman Sparrow is very rare. Another bird student and I together saw the bird and heard the clear sweet song.

The Mockingbird, Evening Grosbeak, Pileated Woodpecker and Black-crowned Night Heron are accidentals; no other record being had from this locality, that I know of.

A decrease in the number of Hairy Woodpeckers has been noticeable for two or three years; while this season a decided increase in Blue Jays, Robins, Brown Thrashers, Wood Thrush, Cedar Waxwings, and Shrikes is marked, and never have we had such flocks of Juncos

and Tree Sparrows as assembled together during March and the first two weeks of April; the sweet tinkling voices filled the air with melody, and the telltale white feathers looked like hundreds of tiny pennants.

Only once before have I heard the song of the Fox Sparrow. This April a number of Songsters remained in the thicket for over a week. I cannot tell of that music, the sunset glory through the budding trees must go with it.

Song Sparrow	Wilson Thrush
Lark Sparrow—Rare	Wood Thrush
Vesper Sparrow	Olive-backed Thrush
Field Sparrow	Gray-checked Thrush
Chipping Sparrow	Robin
Grasshopper Sparrow	Bluebird
Fox Sparrow	Brown Creeper
Tree Sparrow	Catbird
Bachman Sparrow (one year only, but seen distinctly and heard singing)	Brown Thrasher
White-throated Sparrow	Bewick Wren
White-crowned Sparrow	Carolina Wren
Goldfinch	Winter Wren—Rare
Purple Finch—Rare	House Wren
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Southern Mockingbird (Sept. and Oct. 1912 only)
Evening Grosbeak (Feb. to May, 1911)	Barn Swallow
Towhee	Tree Swallow
Cardinal	Rough-winged Swallow—Rare
Dickcissel—Rare	Bank Swallow—Rare
Indigo Bunting	Purple Martin
Junco	Red-headed Woodpecker
Snowflake—Rare	Hairy Woodpecker
Bronzed Grackle	Downy Woodpecker
Rusty Blackbird	Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-winged Blackbird	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Cowbird	Flicker
Meadowlark	Northern Pileated Woodpecker (once only)
Orchard Oriole	King-bird
Baltimore Oriole	Phoebe
Scarlet Tanager	Wood Pewee
Summer Tanager	Crested Flycatcher
Crow	Traill Flycatcher
Blue Jay	Least Flycatcher
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Acadian Flycatcher
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Ruby-throated Humming-bird
Prairie Horned Lark	Nighthawk
Chickadee	Whippoorwill
Tufted Titmouse	White-eyed Vireo
White-breasted Nuthatch	Red-eyed Vireo
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Yellow-throated Vireo
Hermit Thrush	Blue-headed Vireo—Rare
	Warbling Vireo

Migrant Shrike	Mourning Dove
Chimney Swift	Turkey Vulture
Blue-winged Warbler	Cooper Hawk
Magnolia Warbler	Red-tailed Hawk
Myrtle Warbler	Pigeon Hawk
Yellow Warbler	Sparrow Hawk
Black and White Warbler	Screech Owl
Wilson Warbler	Saw-whet Owl
Mourning Warbler	Killdeer
Black-throated Green Warbler	Semipalmated Plover
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Wilson Snipe
Hooded Warbler	Pectoral Sandpiper
Kentucky Warbler—Rare	Spotted Sandpiper
Palm Warbler	Yellow-legs
Blackburnian Warbler	Greater Yellow-legs
Bay-breasted Warbler	Solitary Sandpiper
Chestnut-sided Warbler	American Woodcock
Cerulean Warbler—Rare	Blue-winged Teal Duck
Northern Parula Warbler—Rare	Lesser Scaup Duck
Nashville Warbler	Buffle-head Duck
Redstart	Ruddy Duck
Yellow-breasted Chat	Baldpate Duck
Water-Thrush	Pied-billed Grebe
Louisiana Water-Thrush	American Bittern
Oven-bird	Sora Rail
Northern Yellow-throat	Virginia Rail
Black-poll Warbler	Black-crowned Night Heron
Canada Warbler	Great Blue Heron
Bohemian Waxwing—Rare	Bob-white
Cedar Waxwing	Bonaparte Gull (May, 1914)
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Bobolink (May, 1914)
Black-billed Cuckoo	Stilt Sandpiper (May, 1914)
Kingfisher	

MRS. ROBERT T. SCOTT.

THE NEST-BOX TRAP FOR SPARROWS

I would like to call the attention of bird-lovers to the efficiency of the nest-box trap for English sparrows. This trap is fully illustrated and described in U. S. Bulletin "The English Sparrow as a Pest," but I have never found reference to its use in current bird literature.

Poisoned grain is liable to kill native birds. Wire traps must be baited with tempting food, and after two or three settings in the same place, sparrows will not enter at all. Shooting is effective to only a limited extent, and dangerous as well as unlawful in towns.

In contrast to these methods, the nest-box trap needs no bait whatever; every bird that enters disappears and will quickly die of suffocation if not removed and killed; it has the attraction of mystery, for none of those that enter are able to warn their companions of the danger; and it is in working order all the time, whether any one is at home or not.