

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.

The possible objection is that native birds of course can be caught, as well as sparrows, and will die unless soon removed. However, in my experience, only two birds other than sparrows have entered; both were wrens, and one was released unhurt; the other, a very young bird, was dead when found. To minimize this risk, the trap may be placed in a position frequented by sparrows and therefore apt to be avoided by other birds, and examined during the nest hunting season as often as possible; or the rack can be detached during that time.

My nest-box trap was built in April, 1913, and cost only a trifle. Since its erection, or a year and six months to date, it has caught 152 sparrows, with no attention except to remove and destroy the victims. Five or six live sparrows have been taken out at one time.

I often feel that the stern necessity for constant war against the sparrow is not properly kept in mind by all of us as bird lovers. Nest boxes and martin houses are worse than useless if not carefully guarded; feeding devices for winter birds are monopolized by sparrows sooner or later in the majority of cases. It is not enough that we occasionally use the dust-shot gun or air rifle; there must be active antagonism as nearly all the time as possible. It seems to me that the nest-box trap above referred to affords a constant means of destruction, and I urge its adoption by all those interested in the preservation of our native birds.

T. H. W.

Iowa, October, 1914.

WHERE ARE THE CHICKADEES?

There are no Chickadees in the vicinity of Oberlin, Ohio. It would be interesting to know if they have gone farther south than is their custom in winter. Reports from more southern counties indicate that there is no lack of Chickadees there. The editor would be glad to receive reports on the Chickadee for this winter.