

Three later censuses — 42 miles — from August 3 to 9, gave an average of 8 birds per mile; in these the effect of the flocking of Cliff and Barn Swallows is seen, for more than half of the native birds recorded — 125 out of 330 — belonged to these species.

This further experience has convinced us that the chief value of the roadside census for comparative purposes lies during the breeding season, partly because birds are easier to identify then, but largely because of the stability of the avian population.

Norman, Okla.

MARGARET M. NICE and L. B. NICE.

SPRAGUE'S PIPIT—*ANTHUS SPRAGUEI*—IN FLORIDA

On February 23rd, 1921, while investigating a colony of Florida Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto floridana floridana*) in De Sota County — now Charlotte County — about eight miles northwest of Punta Gorda, I noticed two small birds fly up from the very open, sandy "prairie" and go off quite wild in rather erratic flight. A general grayish color and decidedly white on the outer tail feathers indicated a stranger to me. One of the birds went off entirely out of sight *eastward* while the other lit on the summit of an excavation on the border of a large drainage canal and was there shot and later found to be a female in normal winter plumage.

So far as I can determine this is the first record for this bird in Florida.

On March 7th, following, while crossing the same "prairie" about one and one-half miles farther east another bird of this species was observed and twice flushed at long range and finally disappeared. I judged it might be the number two bird seen February 23rd.

C. J. PENNOCK,

Kennett Square, Pa.

WILD BIRDS AND GAME FOWL ARE INCREASING

Notable increases in migratory birds, through special protection afforded them under Federal laws, are reported by George A. Lawyer, Chief U. S. Game Warden of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, as a feature of his recent inspection of the various districts scattered throughout the country. Mr. Lawyer's trip took him practically around the borders and coasts of the entire country, giving him opportunity to observe the condition of the birds in all important wintering sections of the United States.

Wild ducks and geese were found in great abundance, showing the most notable increase of any of the migratory birds. Greater numbers of upland plover, sandhill cranes, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, were also especially noted. The welfare of the birds was found to be generally satisfactory and promising, although the