

The birds were identified as the Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) by Prof. John P. Bird, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. I quote from his letter:

"The flight in question was moving northward and consisted of very many thousands, reaching for miles along the valley. I have never seen so large a flight of cormorants as this seems to have been."

At this date, September 7, I have seen no mention of this flight in our bird journals, therefore this account may be of interest.—FRANK GRASSET, *Glencoe, Ill.*

**The Fishing Habit of the Bronzed Grackle.**—The only reference that I remember having seen concerning the fact that grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula* subsp.) may be fishermen is the statement that fish were found in the stomachs of birds, made in the bulletin on food of the grackles. Yet my observations during the present season indicate that grackles living near the water may depend upon fish for their food to a considerable extent.

One morning while on a field trip in company with Dr. C. E. Ehinger, we were attracted to what we supposed to be a bathing party of Bronzed Grackles (*Q. q. aeneus*). On closer watch we found that they were fishing for minnows below the dam. The Mississippi River Power dam is approximately a mile in length, and at normal level the water is thirty-six feet higher above the dam than below. At points where the gates are open the pressure is sufficient to make a tremendous disturbance from the falling water, the spray rising as high as the dam itself and the water below being rough enough to capsize a good-sized boat. Where the gates are closed there is a constant dripping of water over the sloping aprons below the gates. Some gates which do not fit as tight as others permit a considerable amount of water to pass through. Where the birds were alighting on the cement the water was running in a stream about to their knees. Their long tails seemed to bother the birds by getting in the water and often throwing them off their balance.

We were able to approach within fifty to one hundred feet of the birds, and through our glasses to observe them closely. They would alight in the shallow water and watch until they were able to catch a passing minnow. Then they would fly to a nearby rock, or to the top of the dam, and hammer the little fish to death, after which they would fly away, probably to their nests. We did not see them feeding the fish to the young but from the fact that nearly all flew away with fish in their beaks we supposed that to be their object.

Having once noticed the fishing proclivities of these birds we went several different times to observe them, and took other persons to see them. Whenever we went we found the birds coming and going in considerable numbers, and seldom found any delay necessary in order to see them catching the minnows. It soon became evident that the Bronzed Grackle, in this neighborhood, at least, depends to a considerable extent upon fish for food. We are now wondering whether this trait has been generally overlooked, or whether we had not noticed the references to it in our literature.—FRANK C. PELLET, *Hamilton, Ill.*

**The Mockingbird in Mahoning County, Ohio.**—Very few definite records of the presence of the Mockingbird in Mahoning County, Ohio, have been made. Our home in Canfield Township has been favored twice. In the spring of 1923 a Mockingbird settled in our driveway, apparently looking for food. Again, a