

18. American Woodcock. A few seen in 1933.
19. Western Willet. Recorded in both spring and fall in 1935.
20. Baird's Sandpiper. Several records for the spring of 1935.
21. Red-backed Sandpiper. Two recorded in the spring of 1935.
22. Long-billed Dowitcher. Two seen in the fall migration of 1935.
23. Wilson's Phalarope. Two females recorded in 1933.
24. Common Tern. Several records for the summer of 1935.

During the season of 1935 I found nests or young birds of the following species: Eastern Green Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Blue-winged Teal, Florida Gallinule, and American Coot. Other species that were recorded steadily through the summer, though no nests or young were found, were the Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron, Shoveller, Lesser Scaup, King Rail and Black Tern. The area where all these species occurred, bear in mind, is normally a cornfield, which is covered with water only in wet springs and summers.—GORDON WILSON, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

The Scarcity of Hawks and Owls in Indiana.—We have very few hawks and owls in Indiana, in comparison with other birds. It is but rarely that I encounter one of these birds on my bird trips, and when I do it is a surprise, as sometimes for many weeks at a time there is not one to be found. To me this is a sad situation, for the balance of nature is something which is being forgotten, along with the forgotten man. When there is a scarcity of species of valuable birds, and many are disappearing because of the effects of civilization upon bird life, we soon may reap the result of our indifference and folly by not stepping in to save them, instead of allowing them to vanish, as they are doing. One thing that is very wrong is to allow certain species to be protected and let killers take any others, when they may not know one from the other, as is the case with most men and boys with guns. Then if they should find that they have killed the wrong bird, which may be valuable from an economic standpoint, they naturally will not tell on themselves as having broken the law, which also is a bad thing on character. This also sets a bad example for others.

I know of many cases in which the innocent bird must suffer for the sins of his tribe, when the man with the gun may not know or care about the harm he may do. Many birds which are valuable, such as the Red-shouldered Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Marsh Hawk, American Rough-legged Hawk, Barn Owl, Long-eared Owl, Short-eared Owl, Barred Owl, Snowy Owl, and the rare Hawk Owl (which I have seen but once), are allowed to be killed, while the Screech Owl and Sparrow Hawk only are supposed to be protected. Then under the guise of conservation, hunters go out for sport and as a rule kill at random any bird that is either a hawk or owl and pretend to think they are doing a good turn. Some of the above mentioned birds are indeed rare, yet hunters would kill the last one without a thought. No hunter should be allowed to go into the field unless he knows his birds accurately, for who is going to protect the good birds, or the ones supposed to be protected by law? There are too few who are posted on birds, yet whoever has the price of a hunting license is allowed to go forth at will, without a word of warning about the harm he may do. We have too few real bird friends who stand for their welfare and protection. I know a man, a former judge, who killed an Osprey, thinking he had killed a Bald Eagle. The man who mounted it for him brought it here for identification. It was re-

ported to the proper authorities and the judge was forced to pay a heavy fine for his "catch", which he had bragged about too soon, having a write-up in the papers about it. I passed by a shack in a neighboring state, where there was a Turkey Vulture nailed against the building, with the wings outspread to show passers-by what a large bird had been killed. I was not sure about the law in that state or some one might have had to pay for it. A Snowy Owl, the only one of the kind ever reported here, was shot as it sat in a tree where the snow had settled in spots, but the bird was not seriously injured. The man caught the bird as it fell and brought it in for identification. He was so pleased to learn its name, that he borrowed a cage from me, and said he intended to place the owl in it and put it in the bank window for the people to see. However, I learned afterward that he sold it instead to a showman for \$18.00, to exhibit in his show, and I never saw the man or bird cage again.—MRS. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*

An Indiana Hawk Migration.—On October 21, 1934, the writer made a leisurely east-west auto trip across the state of Indiana, which required all of the daylight hours. The travel route was a zig-zag one, to include wild life habitats of special interest, but was in general near a line drawn from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Danville, Illinois. Of great interest was the observation of a rather unusual hawk migration. At least one hawk was observed during each fifteen minute period between dawn and darkness, except for two. However, no hawk concentrations were observed, the flight being evenly distributed both as to numbers and species. The greatest number of hawks under observation at one time was three.

Because of the distance at which many individuals were observed and the time available for observation, some birds are listed below without complete identification. Those interested in the conservation of the birds of prey will be gratified by the fact that it is still possible, under most unusual circumstances, to observe in one day such a large number of hawks. However, as with water-fowl, occasional concentrations may not necessarily indicate actual numbers throughout the range. It will be of interest to note that the most numerous species listed are those which for the most part are the most difficult to shoot. Obviously some species were more conspicuous at greater distances than others, or were more readily identified. This flight can be considered remarkable because of the broad territory it covered and the many species involved. It is by far the largest hawk flight ever observed by the writer, except along mountain ridges or near large bodies of water.

Below is a list of the species recorded and the number of each. The eleven species total 174 individuals.

- 6—Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*)
- 5—Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter v. velox*)
- 64—Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)
- 12—Unidentified Hawks (*Accipiter* sp.)
- 1—American Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus s. johannis*)
- 26—Eastern Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo b. borealis*)
- 3—Northern Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo l. lineatus*)
- 4—Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo p. platypterus*)
- 11—Unidentified Hawks (*Buteo* sp.)