

White-fronted geese, as well as those used by Sandhill Cranes. We would like to know the location (distance and direction from the nearest town), whether there were more or less than 250 geese or cranes at any one time and, if possible, what species and what periods were involved. A postcard will be fine.

During April and May, 1961, we plan to check the areas that you name with a view toward trapping and marking birds in 1962. Readers would also do us a favour by sending along their own records for geese and cranes for the 1961 spring migration.

We will appreciate it if you will send your 1959 and 1960 observations by April 1 to: **Canadian Wildlife Service, Biology Building, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.**

#### INFORMATION ON—

### Neck-Banded CANADA GEESE

As part of a study of Canada Geese on their nesting grounds Charles D. MacInnes at Cornell University has banded and color-marked birds which nested near Eskimo Point, District of Keewatin, on the west shore of Hudson Bay. In 1959, 146 birds were banded and in 1960, 540 more. Pink plastic neck bands were placed on these birds so that they could be reported even when out of season or on protected ground. If you see marked birds, please report them with the following observations:

(1) Where, and on what date did you see neck-banded birds? Note colour, even if not pale pink.

(2) How many marked birds did you see, and about how many birds, marked and unmarked, were there in the whole flock?

(3) If there were a number of marked birds, did they all seem to stick together, as if all of one family, or were they all mixed up with the rest of the flock?

Please send information to **Wildlife Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Regina**. It will be forwarded to Charles MacInnes, who will send you a summary report next season.

#### INFORMATION ON—

### THE PIGEON HAWK

Glen A. Fox has been studying the life history of the Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*) in the Kinders-

ley area. He would like information on this species from other parts of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta on all aspects of its life history and behaviour.—**Glen A. Fox, Box 783, Kindersley, Sask.**

### MIGRATORY CONGREGATIONS OF HAWKS

I was surprised to learn from Ralph Carson's article (*Blue Jay* 18:158) that there are so few records of hawk congregations. We have them every fall when it is fairly common to see hawks in 30's and 40's. Every telephone pole along the road for a mile or so and its neighbouring power pole has a hawk. I suppose they are Swainson's Hawks, the hawks that nest here, but hawks are hard to identify in the fall.

On September 16, 1959, I was hanging out clothes on a clear morning after a rainy spell when a flock of hawks flew over from the northwest. Never have I seen so many. I tried to count them between the power poles, and my count was 700! —**Mrs. E. C. Boon, Tullis.**

Last fall we observed a congregation of hawks similar to that described in the last *Blue Jay*. On September 7, 1960, near Kindersley we were able to stop the car about 300 yards from a flock of at least 40-50 Swainson's Hawks resting in a field. We had never seen a flock of hawks before, but several days later we observed another group of 11 in a field west of Kindersley.—**Mrs. M. Essar, Kindersley.**

I recently received a report on the flocking of one of the Buteos, the Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus s. johannis*). In late summer, 1960, a flock of over 100 birds was observed for several days in the vicinity of an isolated weather observation post on Contwoyto Lake, Mackenzie District, N.W.T. Apparently the birds formed a fairly loose aggregation, soaring and wheeling in the sky and landing on the tundra on occasion. Since I was not at Contwoyto Lake I couldn't investigate the cause, but believe it may have been a combination of local abundance of food and the congregation of birds just prior to migration.—**E. Kuyt, Can. Wildlife Service, Yellowknife, N.W.T.**