to the cage or directly above it. Another pole equipped with similar perches may be planted about ten feet away. They must not be too high, however, otherwise the captured birds cannot be reached, and some may escape. The poles are always placed at the side of a road or in a field or clearing in proximity to but not too near trees or shrubs which would offer convenient resting places. Sometimes a birdcatcher strips a small tree of all its leaves except at the tips of the branches and treats all the branches with birdlime.

Only one decoy is used. If two are "set" together they will not call. The cry is cree cree cree. So long as the wild paroquets are flying about the tame bird will call, but as soon as they alight it becomes silent and remains so until the flock flies again. Usually one bolder than the rest will come to the cage. Love-birds may be caught in great numbers by this method.

As a rule the Brown-throated Paroquet is not "set" in a cage, but is placed upon a perch without birdlime. Tame birds with trimmed wings will seldom attempt to escape.

**POPULAR BELIEFS**

We add a few scraps of folklore pertaining to the subject of birdcatching:

1. If a cage should fall, and the bird it contains appear dazed, the cage with its contents must be rapidly twirled. This action is supposed to restore the bird to its senses.
2. A bird that has been stunned can be revived by blowing gently under its tail.
3. To revive a bird that has been stunned force some saliva into its mouth.
4. It is considered unlucky to sell a bird that has just been caught.
5. The best method of trimming a bird's wings is to bite off the wing feathers, or else to pull them out. Scissors must not be used.
6. To remove birdlime from a bird's foot use your teeth.