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THE PASSENGER PIGEON

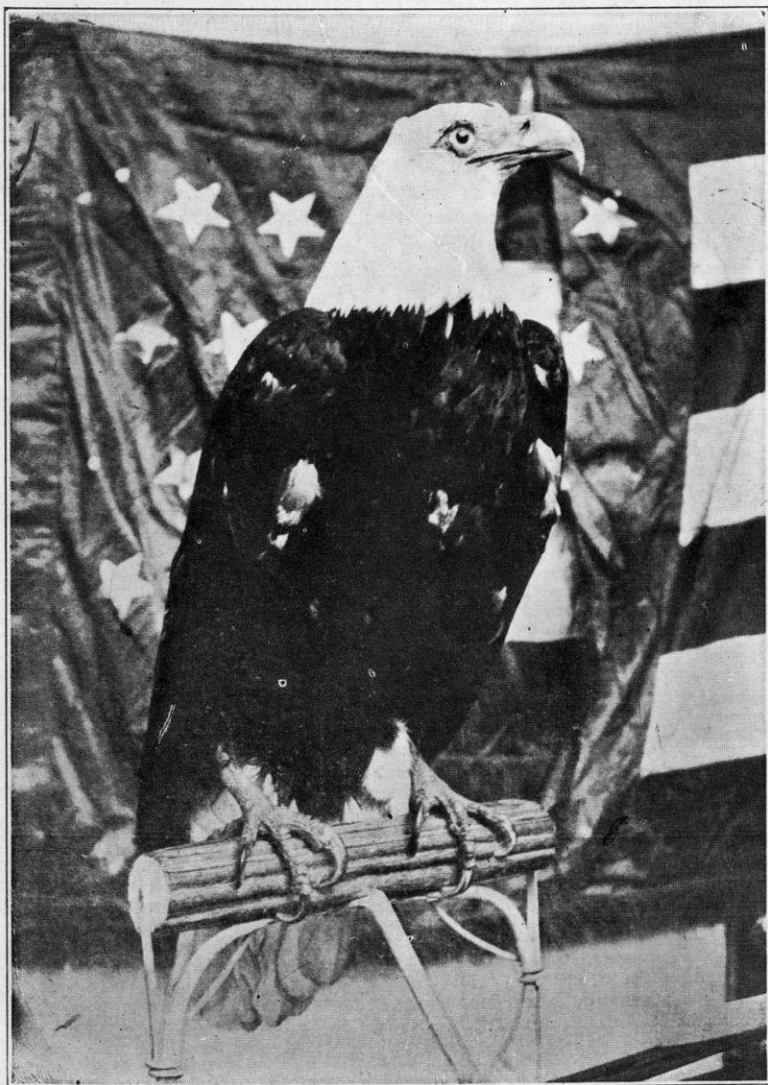
FOR VICTORY

TO ENCOURAGE STUDY OF WISCONSIN BIRDS

VOL. IV

April, May, June, 1942

Nos. 4, 5, 6



"OLD ABE"

OLD ABE---

Probably the most noted mascot in American military annals was "Old Abe," Wisconsin's famous Civil War Eagle.

The bird was captured in 1861, when but a few weeks old, by a young Indian brave of the Lake Flambeau tribe on the upper waters of the Chippewa River. It was trained and raised by him and sold at Eau Claire to the Eau Claire Badgers, a newly organized company of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. Captain John E. Perkins named the bird in favor of President Lincoln.

Old Abe had a special perch near the regimental colors and the regiment soon became known as the Eagle Regiment. To the Confederates he became known as "The Yankee Buzzard" and it is said that they would rather have killed him than the entire regiment itself. Old Abe served in seventeen battles and was twice touched by bullets. After the war he had a special room at the State Capitol making public appearances on special occasions. The sale of his picture alone netted over \$80,000 for civic enterprises. He died in 1881 and was mounted for exhibition at the State Capitol as seen in this front cover picture loaned to us through the courtesy of the Wisconsin Historical Society. When the State Capitol burned in 1904, Old Abe was destroyed, but his memory shall live forever. . . .

Certainly Old Abe lives again with the American Eagle Squadron of the R. A. F.!

* * * * *

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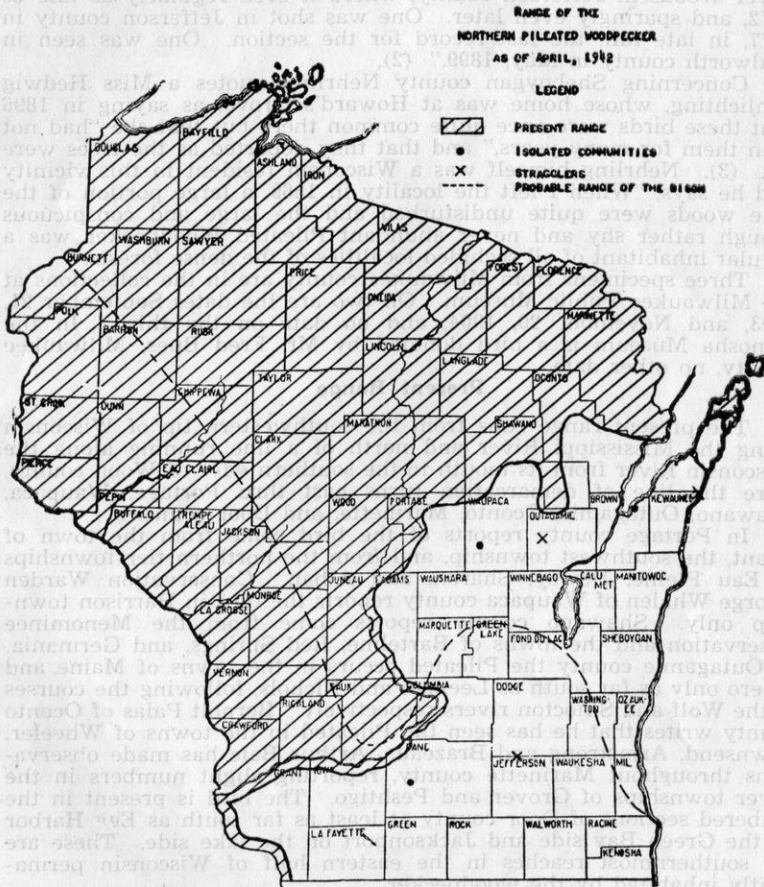
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NOTES ON THE PILEATED WOODPECKER IN WISCONSIN

BY GEORGE C. BECKER

The Northern Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*) is still to be found in western and northern Wisconsin, but has disappeared from twenty-one of Wisconsin's seventy-two counties within the past seven decades and diminished considerably in numbers over the area in which it is still found.



Today the southern and southeastern block of counties including Lafayette, Green, Rock, Walworth, Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Dodge, Washington, Ozaucue, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, and Kewaunee no longer harbors the Pileated Woodpecker as a resident bird. The rapid settlement and clearing of land toward the end of the last century pushed the bird north and westward to the Mississippi and Wisconsin River bottoms and the southern edge of the north woods (see map).

A few notes survive to indicate the retreat of the species from the intensively farmed and the heavily cleared areas of today. In 1853, Dr. P. R. Hoy of Racine wrote, "Common in the heavy timber." (1). A specimen of the Pileated is to be found in the Hoy collection. There is no data on this bird except that it is believed to have been collected by Dr. Hoy within ten miles of Racine previous to 1870.

From south central Wisconsin Kumlien and Hollister report, "With the disappearance of heavy timber this species has gradually been driven from sections where it was formerly common. Going back to 1870 and earlier, it was not at all an uncommon bird in Bark River Woods in Jefferson county, where it bred regularly as late as 1872, and sparingly even later. One was shot in Jefferson county in 1877, in late fall, the last record for the section. One was seen in Walworth county in May, 1899." (2).

Concerning Sheboygan county Nehrling quotes a Miss Hedwig Schlichting, whose home was at Howard's Grove, as saying in 1896 that these birds were once quite common there but that she "had not seen them for many years," and that they departed as the trees were cut. (3). Nehrling himself was a Wisconsin resident in this vicinity and he says, "When I left the locality in 1869, a large portion of the pine woods were quite undisturbed and the large and conspicuous though rather shy and never abundant Pileated Woodpecker was a regular inhabitant of all secluded localities of the dense forests."

Three specimens from Milwaukee county are in the collections at the Milwaukee Public Museum. On two are the dates September 21, 1893, and November 20, 1904, and no date on the third. In the Kenosha Museum is a bird donated by Mr. Fred Bues, Milwaukee county, no other data.

Present Range

The present range runs from the southwestern tip of Wisconsin along the Mississippi River and north of a line running along the Wisconsin River from its mouth to the southern edge of Wood county. Here the line of demarcation turns east thru Portage, Waupaca, Shawano, Outagamie, Oconto, Marinette, and Door counties.

In Portage county reports of the bird come from the town of Grant, the southwest township, and from the northern tier townships of Eau Pleine, Dewey, Sharon, and Alban. Conservation Warden George Whalen of Waupaca county reports the bird in Harrison township only. Shawano county reports come from the Menominee Reservation and the towns of Bartelme, Red Springs, and Germania. In Outagamie county the Pileated occurs in the towns of Maine and Cicero only as far south as Leeman and Nichols, following the courses of the Wolf and Shiocton rivers respectively. Bernolt Palas of Oconto county writes that he has seen the Pileated in the towns of Wheeler, Townsend, Armstrong and Brazeau. Arthur Baie has made observations throughout Marinette county, reporting slight numbers in the lower townships of Grover and Peshtigo. The bird is present in the timbered sections of Door county at least as far south as Egg Harbor on the Green Bay side and Jacksonport on the lake side. These are the southernmost reaches in the eastern half of Wisconsin permanently inhabited by the woodpecker.

Close to the above line of demarcation are found isolated communities. A few birds, observed in 1940 and 1941, inhabit the timbered area in the town of Scott, Brown county. A. W. Schorger reports these birds at Pine Bluff, ten miles west of Madison. R. C. Hansen writes that "individuals have been seen in recent years near the city of Waupaca."

Stragglers, also, have been noted, sometimes far from the range. J. B. Kendall observed a Pileated in Kewaunee county on the east shore of Green Bay near the Door county line on July 6, 1939. John Hooper, Lake Mills' taxidermist, is quite sure he saw one fly from a hickory tree east of Hubbleton, Jefferson county, in the fall of 1938.

Aldo Leopold writes, "A straggler was seen on the Mississippi in Henderson county, Illinois, recently." Ammon made an observation at Shiocton, Outagamie county, in January 1939. (4).

Range Restrictions

To say that the Northern Pileated ranges over all the shaded area of the map is erroneous as well as illogical. If the true range were plotted, only a small portion of this area would be shaded, primarily the heavily wooded watercourses and the larger sections of heavy timber. The effect would be spotted and streaked, and the intervening non-range areas would measure many miles in extent.

Principal rivers and their tributaries furnishing suitable conditions for maintaining a population are: the Mississippi, Wisconsin, St. Croix, Flambeau, Chippewa, Black, Trempealeau, Menominee, Bad, Kickapoo, and Wolf (only as far south as Leeman). Even considerable stretches of these rivers are bereft of bottomland timber and so have ceased being range, but occasionally serve as routes or passageways for the birds seeking new range.

Since forestry was placed on the "sustained yield" basis and put into a profession, which naturally called for intensive production considering the many years of exploitation, the Northern Pileated has extended its range in many northern localities. Many county forests springing up in central and northern Wisconsin will in a few years offer suitable abode for the bird. The Forest Crop Law perhaps will be instrumental in bringing the bird back to the now unoccupied counties in southern and eastern Wisconsin.

Numbers

With the culmination of the logging craze, which ran from 1870 to 1920, the numbers of the Pileated reached a deplorably low level. Only a few old-timers remember this bird and seldom was more than a pair seen at any one time. Until recently many considered this woodpecker a game bird, and often the professional hunter's guns took their toll and "graced" the meat counters of city markets with the bird.

What were the original numbers of this bird in primeval Wisconsin? Hoy, as pointed out earlier, considered them common in the heavily timbered sections about Racine. Kumlien and Hollister's reports from southern Wisconsin indicate that the Pileated in certain sections was no rarity even after civilization had made considerable inroads. Nehrling remarks that it was "never very abundant" even in virgin forests.

As an indication of original density A. C. Bent proffers, "In the region where I have known them best—the Huron Mountains, in Marquette county, Mich.—I have found the birds to occur in pairs or families at intervals of two or three miles along the course of a river that flows through primeval forest land. This I take to be a fair indication of the saturation point in pileated woodpecker population." (5).

We must also remember that before the white man's intensive settlement, considerable areas in western and southern Wisconsin were open prairie that offered ideal conditions for the grazing buffalo. (6). These prairies, bounded on the east and north by the prairie post offices, were necessarily unsuited for woodpecker range. Numbers therefore in the above region were exceedingly low and confined to occasional oak openings and wooded river bottoms (see map).

The consensus of opinion from many observers expresses that, with few exceptions, the population during the past two decades has either remained stationary or increased slightly. Increases have been noted recently in sections of the federal forest units, and in Wood, Door, Dunn, Polk, and Richland counties.

Numbers per Land Unit

Because of multitudinous variations in range types, it is almost an impossibility to compute the number of Pileated for the entire state. The following estimates in specific regions show this variability, and indicate in addition the ability of this bird to survive over a large range despite its slim numbers.

An isolated creek bottom in eastern Wood county sustains a population of two birds along a course a mile and one half in length. My observation of the excellent range behind Ephraim in Door county seems to indicate a minimum population of approximately six birds per square mile. In the Pine Hollow region southwest of Devil's Lake, Sauk county, Verne Goodenough estimates six to eight birds in an area three miles square (i. e. 9 sq. miles). Karl Kahmann writes in regard to Sawyer county, "I have travelled all over this county, both summer and winter, and would say that the probable number of these birds is one pair to every 25 square miles in the wooded sections; and Sawyer county is largely wooded." On this basis the total number for Sawyer county is one hundred and twenty-five birds.

The minimum unit of range is best illustrated by the Schmidt woods at Stanley (Clark county). The uniquely-isolated, forty-acre stand of mature maple, basswood, yellow birch, hard elms and oak has sustained a pair annually for the past thirty-two years. Using this as a gauge, a square mile of like range should sustain thirty-two birds. The saturation point for this species, from all appearances, is far below this (see page 6).

Mating and Nesting

Numerous cavities used as nesting sites have been located by Wisconsin observers, but the retreative matings and nestings of the giant woodpeckers have seldom been seen.

Karl Kahmann witnessed a pair of these birds copulating outside of his home at Hayward on March 26, 1941:

Interesting notes on a nesting come from Lawrence Johnson of Boyceville:

This nesting cavity was unusually low. Bent records one as low as 15 feet from the ground, the average height being 45 feet.

Enemies

The greatest decimation of this bird's numbers occurs during the deer hunting season when the conspicuous Pileated makes a fine target for "rifle practice." During the last deer season (November, 1941), I encountered three hunters who had killed one or more of these birds. Without question not a small percentage of this species is eliminated yearly by man, considering its paucity over a highly-restricted range.

No Wisconsin observer, as far as could be ascertained, has evidence as to natural enemies of the bird. A. C. Bent cites evidence in other states against the wildcat and Duck Hawk, primarily the latter. (5). Perhaps the wildcat plus the feral house cat are a considerable factor in Wisconsin. The Duck Hawk is almost a rarity in this state; therefore, of little threat to Pileated numbers on the whole.

We have records which, to all appearances, show that most of the larger raptorial birds do not turn to the giant woodpecker for food. Red-tailed Hawks, Red-shouldered Hawks, Great Horned Owls, and during occasional winters, the Snowy Owls inhabit the Schmidt woodlot in Clark county; yet the Pileated seems to suffer no loss through these in that area. Mrs. Ada B. Fjellman of Minong writes that Horned Owls, Screech Owls, and Barred Owls nest in a nearby tamarack swamp together with the Pileated, and that the latter has remained in that vicinity for many years.

Food

Animal foods consisting of ants, their larvae, beetles, and many other insects form the principal diet of the Pileated, although vegetable matter plays no small part in his daily menu. This fact has undoubtedly enabled the woodpecker to adapt himself to less primitive forest conditions, relying on fruits and berries when insect resources were low.

The Biological Survey (A. L. Nelson) in the examination of the contents of 23 stomachs of the sub-species *abieticola* found animal food amounted to 83 percent of the whole; vegetable, 17 percent with a trace of gravel (one stomach only). (5). The chief item, large black ants, constituted 60 percent of the whole. The vegetable food was made up of wild berries (*Ilex*, *Cassine*, *Vitis cordifolia*, *Nyssa sylvatica* and *Viburnum nudum*—in all, 11 percent of the whole), mast (2 percent), and rotten wood (4 percent).

Many Wisconsin observers can testify to the Pileated's control of the ant population. Some have had the good fortune of witnessing his consumption of fruits and berries. Harold Wilson of Ephraim watched a Pileated devour elderberries (*Sambucus pubens?*). Kahmann writes, "I am satisfied that the Pileated eats small fruits and berries, as I often see them in winter among the winterberry (*Ilex verticillata?*) along the river-bottoms. They come to our orchard quite often and eat apples."

Behavior

Generally this bird is so little known because of its retreative habits. Most observers have found it extremely difficult to approach; and only occasionally, when busy feeding, have close approaches been realized. On the other hand, individual birds in certain areas lose all semblance of fear, and almost boldly accept the presence of man. Just recently in Wood county a pair surprised a woodcutter by approaching and feeding on a tree he had just felled, apparently oblivious of his presence though only a few feet distant.

Several records disclosed the Pileated's curiosity for man's dwellings. A specimen was taken alive in a room of the upper story of a house in Milwaukee many years ago. (2). Likewise Lawrence Johnson writes:

Playfulness is also a characteristic. Mrs. Ada Fjellman of Minong remarks:

On January 24, 1942, on Moccasin Creek, Wood county, I came upon a male bird which seemed to be resting. The bird had climbed



Fresh Pileated cuttings in an ant-infested ash. Moccasin Creek, Wood County, March, 1942. Photograph by Becker.

a branch no more than two inches in diameter; and lying along the branch's length began to vary his activities by desultory peckings, preening, and cries. He attached no importance to any of these activities, nor were any of them vigorous, but apparently was using as a filler for the "siesta" (this observation was made from about 12:15 to 12:30 p. m.). It seemed to me that the crest feathers lifted during the emission of the flicker-like calls. The bird's bill scarcely opened while the call sounded.

When I returned a couple of hours later, the bird was in the same vicinity. Although the weather was fair, the range between 12 noon and 3:30 was highly restricted that day. All observations were made within a radius of 200 yards.

From Door county Harold Wilson discloses a similar play and rest period:

Albino Pileated?

Lawrence Johnson proffers this unusual note relative to an albino Pileated:

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5. **BENT, A. C.** *Life Histories of North American Woodpeckers.* U. S. Nat. Museum, Bull. 174, 1939.
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RAISING ROBIN "RUDDY" A DIARY

BY GEORGE KOEHLER (age 12)

June 2, 1942: While we were out at our cottage we saw two baby robins fall out of a nest about 40 feet from the ground. One of them was killed but the other was unharmed. The parents were much annoyed when we picked them up but did not attempt to help them. I buried the dead one and fed the other four worms. It was quite small, about a week old, and had some feathers on the body but not many on the wings.

June 3: We left him at the cottage all night, for we thought he probably would not live. But this morning he was well and hungry, so was fed bread and milk and more worms during the day. At night he was taken to town where we could care for him better.

June 4: He woke us up about six crying for breakfast. He was fed bread and milk and more worms until Mother brought him home some hamburger.

June 5: He liked the hamburger (uncooked, of course). We discovered that if we placed him on the edge of his box he could hang on and flutter his wings for exercise.

June 6: I fed him hamburger and worms all morning but was gone all afternoon, so he did not have anything from 11:15 to 7. He was very hungry then and got three nightcrawlers.

June 7: He had three batches of bread and milk and about 17 good sized worms. But most important of all, we discovered he could fly straight up about 12 inches and out of his box. He did this several times. We weighed him on a very delicate scale and found that he weighed almost two ounces.

June 8: He was fed about 20 worms and a big grub during the course of the day. About noon he began moulting the fuzzy down from the top of his head. Soon it was all gone and only a little was

left on his back. Every time he flapped his wings a shower of down would fly off. We let him go loose on the screened porch so he can go where he wants to. The biggest flight we saw him make was a little more than a yard at a 45 degree angle up.

June 9: More bread and milk and more worms, about 20 today. He keeps me busy digging worms. His flying is improving for he flew the width of the porch (9 feet) and slightly up.

June 10: He is eating more worms every day, about 25 today. He flew a little more than 12 feet on the level. Mother fixed him a new food of ground whole wheat mixed with milk, which he seemed to like. He also saw an ant and picked it up but soon let it go. He has to have his food put well down in his throat or he loses it.

June 11: He ate about the same number of worms today and more wheat and milk. He flew the length of the porch, a little over 20 feet. In one of his long flights he did not see the screen and lumped his bill pretty hard. It bled quite a bit and he would not eat any more after that.

June 12: We noticed that his upper mandible had a little bit broken off the end and the lower mandible was bent slightly to the right. But it did not affect his appetite, for he ate his usual amount of worms and bread and milk. I weighed him and found that he weighed a little over two ounces.

June 13: Today it was quite cold so he was inactive except when he was hungry. Then he would follow me all over and fly to my head or shoulder and beg for food. He ate about 20 worms but all of them were **very** big. He also ate some bread and milk when I ran out of worms. His voice is getting much louder. He is also flying more freely from chair to chair. I fastened a small round stick to the porch so he could have a perch and took two pictures of him.

June 14: He ate quite a few worms before 9 a. m. and then he did not have any more until I got home from church and Sunday school about 1:30 p. m. He was awfully hungry and would follow me all around the porch. Left him again about 2 p. m. and did not get home until 7 and again he was very hungry. He had about 10 worms before bedtime.

June 15: I fed him about 10 worms in the a. m. and then put him in his box and took him to the cottage for we moved out today. After lunch I released him. All afternoon he wandered about the yard and whenever I could find him I would feed him bread and milk and put him back in his box at night.

June 16: He has been with us two weeks now and surely has grown a lot. Fed him 6 worms, which was all I could find. He flew about 75 feet on the level about 3 feet from the ground. Fed him bread and milk during the afternoon and he found out that the green boat was feeding place and would come there and squawk when he was hungry. Put him in his box for the night.

June 17: I fed him one worm and lots of bread and milk, otherwise he just hopped around the yard all day. About 5:30 he came to the boat limping and stood on one foot. On examining him I found that the back toe was hurt and bleeding. We put him in his box but left the cover off. He was content to stay in it until he got hungry. We fed him and he flew away. About 7 we found him in the willow by our front steps about 15 feet up. That was the highest we had seen him. About 8 I found him on the beach quite wet. We took him in the house in his box in front of the fireplace to get dry. He stayed in the porch all night.

June 18: He is getting more independent and came to the boat only a few times today.

(Editor's Note: We have been advised that after this copy was written "Ruddy" continued to stay around for two weeks and could be fed by hand, and at the end of this period he weighed two ounces and 30 grams. He gradually became wilder and was observed feeding for himself and has now disappeared.)

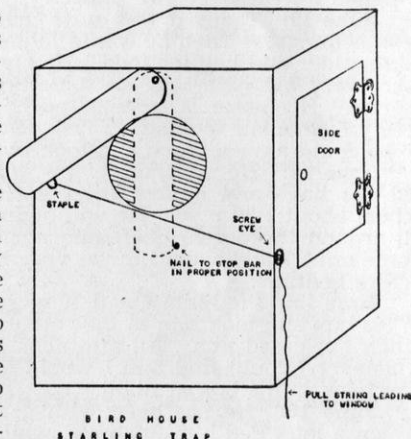
A METHOD OF STARLING CONTROL

BY OWEN J. GROMME

Milwaukee Public Museum

During the spring of the year we are on the receiving end of a barrage of telephone calls and mail as well as personal calls from downright irate bird lovers who cannot attract desirable birds to their yard on account of the English Starling and English Sparrow. Perhaps a little publicity on an extremely simple but very effective way to discourage these two species would be of interest. We recently moved way out on the west side where I have considerable elbow room and in an area that is naturally attractive to song birds. Of course, my first consideration was to get up a number of bird houses. This I did, and immediately came to appreciate how people can work up a real mad over Starlings and Sparrows. Up until about May 1st it was a constant battle between the Tree Swallows, Woodpeckers, and other hole nesting birds and our introduced foreigners.

In most localities, particularly the urban ones, it is unlawful to discharge firearms. This leaves the bird lover practically helpless, but of course necessity is the mother of invention. The accompanying sketch shows a little contraption which has considerably reduced the number of these pests in my neighborhood. Quite a number of times I have gotten both adult Starlings at one pull of the string. I use an ordinary square or conventional bird house placed conveniently just a little bit above eye level. In order to remove them after trapping, it is necessary that the bird house have a side door large enough to admit the hand. From that point on the means of disposal is entirely up to the individual. This can be done in a very humane way with little trouble by placing the birds in a small mesh wire cage and immersing it in the laundry tub. The weight of the cage will sink it sufficiently.



I have equipped all of our bird houses with this trapping arrangement, and the pull strings all lead to the kitchen window from which point my wife can observe what goes on while she is going about her tasks. So far she has caught every Sparrow and Starling that went into any of the houses. It does not take them long to realize the neighborhood is extremely unhealthy. The trapping arrangement does not seem to bother the other birds in the least. If the houses are placed at a low enough elevation it is much less work to get at them for pest removal. I visit each house every night at about nine o'clock and remove the Sparrows which sometimes slip in while you are not watching just before dark. This process is not advisable, however, if the desired birds seem to be fairly well established.

SUMMER BIRDS OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

BY HARTLEY H. T. JACKSON

Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

(Cont. Part 5)

Tyrannus tyrannus tyrannus. EASTERN KINGBIRD. Kingbirds were common at all localities visited, and were especially abundant in jack pine barrens and in partly regrown burns and cut-over lands. In the vicinity of Connors Lake and between there and Phillips, August 7-14, 1919, kingbirds were for the most part in small family flocks consisting of the parents and young of the last brood.

Myiarchus crinitus boreus. NORTHERN CRESTED FLYCATCHER. Never more than two seen at a locality, crested flycatchers were recorded at Saint Croix Falls, Namekagon Lake, Herbster, Madeline Island, and Solon Springs. Specimens: Herbster (5453 UW); Namekagon Lake (269,879 BS).

Sayornis phoebe. EASTERN PHOEBE. Well distributed as a breeder over the region, the phoebe in many localities was very common. At Saint Croix Falls, May 21 to 25, 1919, several pairs were nesting on the rocky ledges at the Dalles of the Saint Croix. In other localities, as at Port Wing and Orienta, they nested on rafters and cornices of old houses.

Empidonax flaviventris. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER. One specimen (5451 UW), a female, was collected by Sheldon, June 7, 1919, at the mouth of Iron River, near Orienta.

Empidonax traillii traillii. ALDER FLYCATCHER. Sheldon collected a male (271,346 BS) on Outer Island, July 5, 1919, one of the parents of two young that had left the nest. An immature male (5439 UW), probably a migrant, was collected by Poole at the same locality September 10. Other specimen records are: Madeline Island, July 21, male (5458 UW); Solon Springs, August 1, female (269,974 BS) and unsexed immature (269,975 BS).

Empidonax minimus. LEAST FLYCATCHER. At Danbury, Long Lake, Namekagon Lake, and Saint Croix Falls this species was probably the most abundant flycatcher. It seemed to be less plentiful along the Lake Superior shore, and was not observed at Connors Lake or Mercer. Birch and aspen thickets were its favored habitat, where its characteristic call "che-bek" readily identified it. Specimens (all males): Herbster (269,971 BS); Saint Croix Falls (5460 UW); Solon Springs (5461 UW).

Myiarchus virens. EASTERN WOOD PEWEE. Wood pewees, common in the southern parts of the region, decreased in numbers towards Lake Superior, were recorded only once each on Presque Isle and Madeline Islands, and were seemingly absent from Outer Island. At Saint Croix Falls they were first noted on May 22, 1919; a few were seen May 23; and by May 25 they were common. Specimens: Danbury (5456 UW); Herbster (269,972 BS); Ogema (5457 UW; 269,968 BS); Saint Croix Falls (269,970 BS).

Nuttallornis borealis cooperi. EASTERN OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. Jackson found olive-sided flycatchers common at Namekagon Lake, May 29 to June 4, 1919, and in the region southwest of Mellen, June 5 to 16. He saw two birds on Madeline Island, June 21, and one at Mercer, August 26. The only olive-side that Sheldon saw on the trip was at Ogema, August 16. Specimens: Namekagon Lake (5455 UW); Ogema (269,966 BS).

Otocoris alpestris praticola. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK. One seen near Holcombe, August 1, 1918.

Otocoris alpestris alpestris. NORTHERN HORNED LARK. Sheldon collected two migrant male birds of this subspecies at Big Bay, Madeline Island, September 23, 1919 (5462 UW, 271,311 BS).

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW. Tree swallows were common in favorable habitats throughout the region. At Lake Namekagon, May 29 to June 4, 1919, Jackson noted two pairs nesting in a bird house with a colony of martins, and June 21, at Big Bay, Mad-

eline Island, he located a nest in a woodpecker's hole 40 feet high in a dead stub of *Pinus resinosa*. A very unusual nesting site for this species was discovered July 6 at the south end of Outer Island when



Nest containing two young of Tree Swallow, built in down-log among driftwood on beach, Outer Island, Wisconsin. July 6, 1919. Photograph by Sheldon.

Sheldon saw a tree swallow in flight swoop down to the ground and disappear in the driftwood along the beach. Examination disclosed a hollow log about 8 inches in diameter imbedded in the sand. At one end was a hole used by the swallows as an entrance as was indicated by tracks in the sand where the birds touched before entering the log. When Sheldon peered into the cavity the bird left. The nest was 34 inches from the entrance and when an opening was made in the log there, it disclosed five feathered young, three of which flew out one by one. Sheldon managed to keep two in the nest while he photographed them. The nest was composed of weed straws and gull feathers. Specimens: Outer Island (young, 271,310 BS); Port Wing (5561 UW).

***Riparia riparia maximiliani*. AMERICAN BANK SWALLOW.** At Holcombe, July 27 to August 1, 1918, Jackson found bank swallows common in flocks as if preparing for migration. He saw many nest holes in sand banks along the Northwestern Railway right-of-way. About 40 pairs were nesting in a sand bank one mile south of Danbury, May 27 to 30, 1919. The nests, at the ends of burrows about 24 to 36 inches deep, in some instances were not more than 6 inches apart. The burrows were tunneled horizontally, but some of them took an angle to right or to left, yet none of them intercepted another. The nests were composed of rootlets and grass, and most of them contained fresh eggs. At Herbster, June 16 to 25, a small colony was nesting in the bank along the shore of Lake Superior. The species was also found in numbers the middle of August at Phillips and Ogema, gathering in flocks.

***Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWAL-**

LOW. Rough-winged swallows were common at Saint Croix Falls, May 21 to 25, 1919. Although this species usually nests in holes in rocky cliffs, a pair had a nest (May 24) in a hole in a dirt bank along a road. At Danbury, May 27, one pair of rough-wings was nesting in a hole in a sand bank occupied by the colony of nesting bank swallows, above mentioned. Only a few birds were seen at Orienta, Herbster, and La Pointe (Madeline Island). Specimens: Danbury (270,052 BS); Saint Croix Falls (5562-5563 UW).

Hirundo rustica erythrogastra. BARN SWALLOW. At every locality visited we found barn swallows, often common. They were occasionally seen in flight over Lake Superior even as far out as Outer Islands. At Lake Namekagon, May 30, 1919, Jackson found at least three pairs nesting in a boathouse, and on June 8 observed them nesting in a hayloft 8 miles southwest of Mellen. He also located them nesting in the boathouses and under the docks at LaPointe, Madeline Island, June 19 to 24. Sheldon found them nesting in a barn at Ogema as late as August 15.

Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons. NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW. Common at Saint Croix Falls, May 22 to 24, 1919, and occasional at Herbster, Phillips, and Ogema, the cliff swallow was observed nesting only at Orienta and Port Wing. When Sheldon and Poole arrived at Orienta, June 7, the cliff swallows were beginning to build the mud work was complete on most of the nests. Specimens: Orienta (270,049 BS); Port Wing (5557 UW).

Pecora subis subis. PURPLE MARTIN. The most generally distributed, though not always the most abundant of the swallows, the purple martin was found nearly everywhere except on the more remote of islands of the Apostle Group. They were nesting in cornices their nests under the eaves of buildings, but when they left June 15 of frame buildings, as well as in bird houses, at Holcombe, July 27 to 29, 1918, and at Saint Croix Falls, Namekagon Lake, 8 miles southwest of Mellen, Orienta, Port Wing, Herbster, and Madeline Island. On the cool morning of July 31, at Solon Springs, Sheldon observed about a dozen martins huddled close to a chimney, apparently attracted by the warmth.

Cyanocitta cristata bromia. NORTHERN BLUE JAY. Blue jays are fairly common throughout the region, though apparently somewhat fewer in numbers on the more remote of the Apostle Islands. One had a nest (June 12, 1919) 50 feet up in a yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) in heavy timber only 50 yards from a recently built road 8 miles southwest of Mellen.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. WESTERN CROW. At the time of our field work the writer felt that possibly we did not know the taxonomy of Wisconsin Crows, and accordingly instructed the field men to collect specimens of non-migrant birds. A study of the five specimens from northwestern Wisconsin to our surprise shows them to be more nearly like the western crow, *Corvus b. hesperis*, than the eastern crow, *Corvus h. brachyrhynchos*, an identification confirmed by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the Fish and Wildlife Service. More specimens of breeding crows from the State and careful study of them are necessary in order to define clearly the range and relationships of the subspecies within our borders. Crows were found more or less frequently throughout the region. At Namekagon Lake, June 3, 1919, Jackson observed crows scavenging over the lake after a storm, and while the surface was rough with choppy waves 3 feet high when flying they frequently would snatch objects in their feet, and carry them to shore to devour them. One such object examined proved to be a mud puppy (*Necturus maculatus*). The writer located on June 21 a nest 25 feet up in a *Pinus resinosa* on the sand bar between the inland lake and Big Bay, Madeline Island. The four well-developed young were perched two on the nest and two on the branches near the nest. Specimens: Herbster (5468 UW, 286,768 BS); Outer Island (5469 UW); Saint Croix Falls (5467 UW, 270,661 BS).

SNOWY OWLS IN WISCONSIN

During the past winter Snowy Owls were reported by wardens of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. These reports were heaviest in the eastern half—Winnebago county having the largest count. The earliest record was on October 24, Bayfield county, and the latest in March, Manitowoc county. The migration was heavy as far south as Kenosha county where six owls were observed.

County	Warden	No.	Exact Town or Location	Date
Bayfield	Ben Waskow	1	Town of Port Wing	Oct. 24
Iron	I. C. Rheame	1	Mercer	December
Polk	C. A. Weitz	1	Balsam Lake	
St. Croix	L. Hope	2	Town of Warren	
Marinette	A. A. Baie	1	Sec. 22, T-34, R-19E	November 20
Shawano	O. K. Johnson	1	Town of Wascott	November 20
Shawano	O. K. Johnson	1	Town of Herman	January 5
Brown	S. W. Hayner	1	Suamico	January 15
Winnebago	A. C. Chase	4	Butte des Morts	All winter
Winnebago	A. C. Chase	4	Butte des Morts	All winter
Winnebago	A. C. Chase	3	Omro	All winter
Winnebago	A. C. Chase	4-5	Butte des Morts	All winter
Manitowoc	Vander Bloemen	1	Manitowoc	March
Sheboygan	Glenn Popple	1	Haven	February 20
Dodge	W. H. Field	3	Beaver Dam Lake	January
Dane		1	W. Corner Dane	February
LaFayette	E. E. Putman	1	Gratiot	December
Kenosha	Phil Sanders	6		



To date about 2,000 copies of "Wisconsin Birds—A Preliminary Check List with Migration Charts," prepared by the Society's committee, have been sold. All active members of the Society received a copy, and those who have not settled for or returned the booklet should take care of this matter immediately. Anyone desiring to purchase additional copies at 25c each or 10 for one dollar (to members only) should contact Mr. Earl L. Lyster, Wisconsin Conservation Dept., State Office Bldg., Madison, Wis.

Some comments of interest on the check list follow:

"I acknowledge receipt of your check-list of Wisconsin birds, for which please accept my thanks. I should think that this should prove very useful to bird students." (signed) A. C. Bent, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

"Thank you very much for the copies of 'Wisconsin Birds' which you kindly sent to the Wilson Library and to me. It seems to be a fine job. I am sure you will find, as we did in Michigan, that such a list stimulates lots of new field work and publication of records." (signed) J. Van Tyne, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"I am very pleased to have a copy of your fine check-list. It is a very useful item indeed and you are to be congratulated on its thoroughness." (signed) Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., Asst. Professor of Zoology, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

ANNUAL MEETING AT GREEN BAY

BY CLARA HUSSONG

Green Bay Bird Club

Colored movies of birds, a sunrise trip to look for swans on Green Bay, reports from bird students all over the state and the privilege of listening to one of the country's leading ornithologists were among the program features enjoyed by the members of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology at their annual meeting held at Hotel Northland in Green Bay on April 12 and 13.

More than 300 members and visitors registered for the convention, the highlight of which was the after-banquet lecture given by Dr. Arthur A. Allen, Professor of Ornithology at Cornell University. His lecture on "Listening in on the Home Life of Birds" was illustrated with colored movies synchronized with records of bird voices.

At the opening session Saturday afternoon, presided over by Murl Deusing of Milwaukee, president of the Society, the flag salute was given, followed by the address of welcome by Judge Henry Graass of Green Bay. Interspersed with Judge Graass' welcoming words was his appeal to the group to open their eyes to the needs of our country at this time.

"America needs every one of us to stand by her now, with everything that we have and that we are," were his moving words.

N. R. Barger of Madison, who through his work as field editor of *THE PASSENGER PIGEON*, has collected many exciting records, gave a report on some of the unusual reports of recent date. These included a large flight of Snowy Owls through the state during the past fall and winter, the breeding record of the American egret in 1939, the appearance of the Turkey Vulture in 50 counties, the first state record of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Milwaukee county and the Hudsonian Chickadee in Forest county.

He impressed upon members, however, that records of everyday birds were just as important and just as welcome as the more unusual ones. In urging a more careful check up in presenting field reports he said that he had been sent records of "every bird possible in the state, and some that are not."

In Carl Richter's absence his paper on "The Breeding Birds of Oconto County" was read by Walter E. Scott, Madison, editor of the Society's bulletin. Earliest of all breeders for his area, Mr. Richter reported, was the Great Horned Owl, whose well incubated eggs were found as early as Feb. 22. The Canada Jay, Prairie Horned Lark and the Woodcock often nested in April, he found. Cuckoos were among the species whose nesting activities occurred late in the season.

Mr. Deusing paid a tribute to Richter as being one of the state's best contemporary ornithologists, because his findings were the result of actual field work, and not gathered from books.

Private plantings of Ring-necked Pheasants in 1912 were the first in Wisconsin. W. F. Grimmer, Superintendent of Game Management for the Conservation Department, reported in his talk on "The History of Exotic Game Stocking in Wisconsin." In 1928 the Pheasant was first propagated at the State Game Farm at Poynette by Wallace Grange, he said. Some years as many as 245,000 Pheasant chicks were distributed through the state but this year, because of war effects, the number will be reduced by about one third.

Schorger on Wild Turkey

Many references to the Wild Turkey in early Wisconsin are misleading. was the belief of A. W. Schorger of Madison, who told about the early history of this bird. Cranes, Wild Geese and other birds were often called Turkeys by early explorers and settlers. At one time the Wild Turkey was common, however, he stated, especially in the southern counties. After the middle of the nineteenth century

they became less common and the last possible record of the bird was in 1881, observed in Lafayette County.

Deusing's movie, "Wild Wings," was one of the best liked portions of the entire program, perhaps because it was devoted to Wisconsin birds. Some of the most unusual scenes in this colored film were the slow motion portrayals of the Great Blue Heron in flight, the banding of Gulls on Hat Island in Door County and the feeding of young Crested Flycatchers.

"Follow the Swans to Green Bay," was the convention slogan and this idea was carried out in the table decorations for the banquet. A pair of large Swans, modeled in clay, decorated the speaker's table and miniature Swans, fashioned of a marshmallow and a bit of pipe cleaner, were scattered over all the tables. Place cards were birch bark maps of Wisconsin. Mrs. Andrew Weber and her decorating committee received a round of applause for their work.

"General MacArthur March," and "Bird Club Hiking Song," were the original piano compositions played by Bernard Chartier, of the Green Bay Bird Club, during the banquet. Mr. Scott acted as toastmaster and introduced various outstanding state members and visitors.

Professor Walter E. Rogers of Lawrence College, Appleton, introduced Dr. Allen after the banquet. Illustrating his lecture on the home life of birds was the colored movie, synchronized with bird song records. The booming of the Ruffed Grouse could be heard at the same time that the film showed the male grouse's display of ruffed neck feathers, expanded tail and swiftly beating wings.

Other shots and sounds enjoyed by the crowd were the antics of the courting Prairie Chicken, the song of the Western Meadowlark and the various methods of feeding young birds.

Report of Business Meeting

New officers elected at the business session held after the evening lecture were Earl G. Wright, Green Bay, to succeed Murl Deusing as President, S. Paul Jones, Waukesha, to succeed Mrs. R. P. Hussong as Vice-president, Mrs. Walter E. Rogers, Appleton, re-elected Secretary, J. Harwood Evans, re-elected Treasurer, and W. E. Scott was re-elected Editor. All of these officers are members of the Board of Directors with two additional Directors at Large elected by the membership. They are Owen J. Gromme and Murl Deusing, both of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

Other important business transacted at the meeting was the incorporation of the Society and correction of the constitution with such major changes and the addition of Life and Patron members and a new name of The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc. It was voted to change the period of publication of the Society's bulletin THE PASSENGER PIGEON from monthly to quarterly, to erect the proposed Passenger Pigeon monument at Wyalusing State Park near the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, and to hold the next annual meeting of the Society in



Earl G. Wright, New President
(Cut courtesy Green Bay Press-Gazette)

April 1943 in Waukesha under the auspices of the Benjamin F. Goss Bird Club. Mr. Gilbert H. Doane, Librarian of the University of Wisconsin, where the Society's library is kept, was selected by unanimous vote to be Librarian of the Society.

Three Honorary Members were chosen by the Society. They were Dr. Leon J. Cole and Prof. Aldo Leopold of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. H. H. T. Jackson of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington, D. C. All of these men have contributed valuable material to the study of birds in Wisconsin.

Considerable discussion was held regarding the proposed affiliation of the Society with the Wilson Club and although a majority ballot was polled in favor of the move, it was felt that a unanimous ballot was necessary to warrant this step and therefore the matter was referred back to committee until the next annual meeting.

The business meeting with reports of the Editor, Treasurer, and various committees lasted late into the evening, but before it was over, Mr. E. W. Strehlow had paid his \$25 fee to the Treasurer, thereby making him the first Life Member of the Society.

The Sunday Program

About 75 turned out for the early morning Swan trip. Only a scattering of Swans was observed on the west shore of Green Bay but the group enjoyed the hundreds of ducks and wild geese on the bay and the sunrise singing of birds.

At the Green Bay Wildlife Sanctuary the visitors were shown the 200 acre refuge and were told of its origin and the plans for its future by Marshall G. Simonds, Park Superintendent. Mr. Simonds expressed the hope that the refuge would serve as an educational institution as well as an aid to wildlife.

Francis Lee Jacques' exhibit of large oil paintings was viewed at the Neville Museum, as well as the oil paintings of Owen J. Gromme, of the Milwaukee museum staff and the bird photographs of Dr. Howard J. Lee, Oshkosh.

During the Sunday afternoon session at the Hotel Northland colored movies taken by W. F. Kubichek and C. E. Gilham, both of the Fish and Wildlife Service, were shown. Kubichek's movies of the courtship of the Western Grebe were most unusual and picturesque. Courting birds, dancing over the water with arched necks and lifted wings, males displaying their prowess in swimming and diving, females coyly preening their feathers, were some of the scenes that amused the crowd.

Gilham's movie of baby Swans, Snow Geese, young Rough-legged Hawks and other birds of the western arctic was interesting to the group because it showed many birds which are seen here only at migration time. Before presenting this movie, Mr. Wright told about finding in an old historic record at the Neville Museum, Father Claud Allouez' account of starting out on Green Bay on April 16, 1666, after a winter spent at his mission there, and finding thousands of Swans, showing that the Swans were common migrants there nearly three hundred years ago.

Harold Wilson of Ephraim gave some interesting banding records in his paper on "Tagging Wisconsin Birds." There are 45 licensed bird banders in the state who annually band about 10,000 birds of about 140 species. Among the records collected by banding of birds in the state was one of a Swamp Sparrow, banded at Ephraim and found 1100 miles away, in Saskatchewan, 10 days later. Vernon Rossman, recently of Waukesha, trapped the first Goshawk ever to wear a band and one year Wilson banded the only two Henslow's Sparrows for that year.

Botulism is known as "western duck sickness" because it originated in western states but is not confined there, F. R. Zimmerman, Game Biologist, stated. Severe outbreaks in the state occurred in 1938 at Horicon Marsh and in 1936 and 1941 in the Green Bay area.

It is caused by bacteria which thrive in polluted water at high temperatures.

The Illinois Natural History Survey's movie of "Nest Boxes for Wood Duck Restoration" showed how even such shy birds as wood ducks will make use of man-made boxes for nesting. Because of the scarcity of hollow trees these birds, which generally nest in holes as high as 40 feet above the ground, are beginning to get accustomed to this help from man. In one spot in Illinois, 290 of the 800 nest boxes put up were used, it was found.

The Annual Meeting at Green Bay was the best attended of any in the four years of the Society's existence, it was said.

BIRD BANDERS' DEPARTMENT

Edited by HAROLD C. WILSON, Ephraim, Wis.

A recent letter from Frederick C. Lincoln, Fish and Wildlife Service, states that the War Production Board has frozen all aluminum material and that larger sized bands may not be available. Wholesale work on colony species must be postponed, and so for the first time in 18 years many of the young Herring Gulls in Green Bay will have to go unbanded.

Dr. Jack L. Kinsey of Milwaukee reports that on April 19th he found a Prairie Horned Lark followed by one young bird which was still unable to fly. He banded the bird and its mother continued feeding it as though nothing had happened.

On April 27th a Virginia Rail wandered over to the business district near Dr. Kinsey's office. Confused by the traffic and unfamiliar surroundings, the bird walked into a hardware store and was caught by the owner. Dr. Kinsey banded the bird and then took the Rail out to a marsh and released it.

Some recent Herring Gull returns reported to Harold C. Wilson at Ephraim are: Banded 7-1-30, caught in fox trap Dec. 1941 at St. Nazianz, Wis.; banded 6-27-40, shot 2-23-42 at White River, Arkansas; banded 6-17-41, captured March 1942 at Alamo, Temapache, Veracruz, Mexico.

Elton E. Bussewitz banded a Marsh Hawk nestling during the summer of 1941 and had a return on it from somewhere in South Dakota this spring.

Clarence A. Searles of Wisconsin Rapids recently has been taking a very active interest in bird banding and reports that he banded his first Prairie Chicken on July 10 in Sec. 36, T22N, R4E, Town of Cranmoor, with band No. 41-671945.

According to the April 1942 issue of Bird Banding Notes, published by the Fish and Wildlife Service, 428,185 birds were banded in 1940 in 445 species and 357,174 were banded in 1941 in 431 species. A total of 32,016 returns were received in 1940 and 32,737 returns in 1941. The grand total of all birds banded since 1920 was 4,069,501 with 267,666 returns up to 1941.

The W. E. Scotts captured an adult Blue Jay on May 11 and four times again in the next three days, finally releasing him three miles away from their home near Madison. In two days, he returned, and was released five miles away in the city of Madison about twilight. By 10 o'clock the next morning, he was again captured in a trap, and released, this time ten miles away across Lake Mendota to the northeast. On May 19, two days later, he was again recaptured on their property, but after release at that point he has never returned.



A nest of 10 Prairie Chickens all dry and ready to go a few hours after hatching.

The above photograph, used through the courtesy of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, originally appeared in the "Progress Report of the Wisconsin Prairie Chicken Investigation" by Dr. Alfred O. Gross which was published by the Commission in 1930. Its caption, "A nest of 10 Prairie Chickens all dry and ready to go a few hours after hatching" is one of the reasons it is being reprinted here. The question is, what happened to these young birds this year with excessive rainfall throughout most of the state during May and June?

Records of the U. S. Weather Bureau indicate that rainfall throughout much of Wisconsin during these months exceeded the normal by from two to six inches and the lack of sunshine resulted in colder weather. Reports from Conservation Wardens indicate that 57 counties had rainfall above normal in May and 49 in June. Although floods possibly did not do a great amount of damage to nests of grouse on the upland, the following paragraph is quoted from the report of Dr. Gross under the title of "Effect of Weather on Hatching."

"The condition of the weather at this time (the first two weeks of June) is a most important factor in the determination of the number of birds to be expected the following season. A long continuous cold rainy spell with cloudbursts such as is sometimes experienced in the Middlewest, during the first part of June, is certain to have disastrous effect on the broods of young birds."

But Dr. Gross does not support this opinion with any great amount of evidence, and the proof of the assumption is difficult to find in the field. Without question there is considerable mortality among these young birds from many factors, but has anyone evidence of mortality caused directly by rain and cold? Or has anyone a good technique for studying these possible losses in the field? The editor would appreciate any reports or information on this subject.

RAVEN NEST COLLECTED NEAR CRANDON

BY O. J. GROMME

Milwaukee Public Museum

Readers of the Passenger Pigeon will be interested to know that Mr. Evron Davison, the State Forest Ranger at Crandon, Wisconsin, found two nests of the Northern Raven, (*Corvus corax principalis*) near Crandon in March, 1942. Dr. Hoy in his list includes the Raven with those species known to nest within the state, and Nelson gave it as "not an uncommon resident" in northeastern Illinois sometime previous to 1876. In the literature and unpublished notes there are other more or less unauthenticated accounts of the nesting of the Raven in Wisconsin. In this connection I wish to refer the reader to the excellent article by A. W. Schorger, "The Crow and the Raven in early Wisconsin," reprints of which were sent to members with the Vol. III, No. 6., June, 1941, issue of THE PASSENGER PIGEON.

According to the list they sent us, the Saint Joseph's Academy of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, has in their collection a set of eggs collected by Mr. August Schoenebeck in Oconto County on April 18, 1901. The incubation was "begun." This set is labeled Mexican Raven (*Corvus corax sinatus*).

In his list of the "Birds of Oconto County," published in 1902, Mr. Schoenebeck says of the Northern Raven (*Corvus corax principalis*)—"Winter resident; common. Breeds chiefly north of the United States." He makes no mention of the finding of a Raven nest. Mr. Frank Zirrer who lives near Hayward, Wisconsin, and in whose judgment I have the utmost confidence, wrote in a letter that, "In the beginning of June the young Ravens leave nest and begin to fly around but for sometime never too far from the nesting place." He mentions seeing young with the adults during the summer upon several occasions.

In view of the fact that Mr. Schoenebeck did not include his find in his list published a year later, and that to date I have found no other existing Wisconsin specimens of nests or eggs, Mr. Davison's find will be of general interest.

On April 17, 1941, while working on a fire lane which ran through some virgin timber near Crandon, Mr. Davison found the nest of a Raven containing young about three-quarters grown. On March 10 1942, he found the same nest to be unoccupied but presumably relocated the same pair of birds at another nest a short distance away. On March 12, the new nest contained five eggs. On March 15 he found another nest containing four eggs.

At this point Mr. Davison notified the Museum of his find. The subspecific status of Ravens in Wisconsin is currently uncertain. I suggested that in order to determine the breeding form he collect the adult, nest and eggs for a Museum group and possibly get some photographs. This was indeed a very large order for one not acquainted with the technique in preparation of material for Museum display.

On March 22 Mr. Davison, accompanied by Carl Ashbeck, Louis Weber, and Ralph Keck, started out on snowshoes with the necessary gear. In the first nest they found four young birds and one pipped egg, but the hour was too late to check on the other nest.

On March 23 Davison and Weber found the second nest to contain the four slightly incubated eggs as of March 15. The details of the hard work and hazards involved in lowering the whole upper tree section, nest and eggs are too long to describe. I wish to compliment the two gentlemen on a most skillful job of engineering and perfect delivery of the goods intact to the Museum. The results also include some fair study photographs made under great difficulties.

This nest, like the others, was built against the main trunk of a living Hemlock tree at an elevation of 66' 7" from the ground. The

tree was 40" in diameter at the base and 3½" at nest level. The overall depth of the nest was 24". The nest cup was 7" deep and 10" in diameter. The nest was a bulky affair exteriorly composed of large sticks but deeply cupped and warmly lined with deer and porcupine hair and bark fibre, and a few porcupine quills. In general it looks like an overgrown Crow's nest.

The adult bird as near as I can determine from comparative measurements is the Northern Raven.

I will appreciate any further information on published accounts or authentic specimens which have a direct bearing on the breeding of the Raven in Wisconsin.



Pomarine Jaeger found at Madison. On July 2 George Curran of the Conservation Department found an unusual bird near the junction of highways 51 and 30 within 100 yards of the east shore of Lake Monona and with the aid of Earl L. Loyster on the next day, determined it to be some sort of Jaeger. All of the bird was present except the head and one leg and it evidently was freshly killed, possibly due to hitting the wires or some other accident, as the carcass was being eaten by maggots. The specimen was carefully saved until the maggots had finished their work and then keyed down by Barger, Scott and Loyster to an immature Pomarine Jaeger. It was then sent to the U. S. National Museum for final determination and authenticated by their curator of the division of birds, Mr. Herbert Friedman, in a letter dated July 23. The remains of the bird have been placed in the Milwaukee Museum collections. As far as is known, this is the only specimen record of a Pomarine Jaeger available for Wisconsin although two specimens were supposedly collected in the fall of 1879 by Thure Kumlien at Lake Koshkonong and three seen in October 1879 on Green Bay. The only specimen record for Michigan is also in 1879 and there are no records for Minnesota or Iowa and only sight records for Illinois. This is a bird of the far north of the "sea hawk" group and possibly only our recent unusual weather can explain this accidental appearance.—Earl L. Loyster, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison.

Golden Eagle Record. On the morning of March 10, while driving in Oneida County between Hazelhurst and Tripoli, we flushed an eagle from near the ground along the road about 150 yards ahead of us. As he spiraled up, taking advantage of the air currents, we approached closer and almost directly under him. While watching for about 5 or 10 minutes as the bird circled in the bright sunlight overhead, we could easily make out the identifying marks of an immature Golden Eagle. About ¾ of the tail was a dusky white with a very distinct black terminal band. This band could be seen either from the upper surface or from below. We noticed rather indistinct wrist marks with blotchy light and dark markings on the under surface of the wings. General color dark brownish with lighter mottlings beneath and a lighter uniformly brown head. The beak was not conspicuously large and the head, which he threw high and back several times while turning upward, appeared flat. We noticed the buffy brown legs, probably pantaloons. The tail was ample and the wings appeared massive and very straight. The bird gave us the impression of being an excellent flyer as we watched with eight and nine power binoculars. — W. S. Feeney, Earl Mitchell, Dan Thompson.

Flying Squirrels as Enemies of Purple Martin. Regarding the article on the Purple Martin by Deusing, I wish to mention the Flying Squirrel as an occasional enemy of the Martin. The first case of this kind came to my attention in 1934 on a farm near Birchwood and another in 1940 on a farm near my present dwelling. The martin houses in question were erected in the proximity of large trees, and not more than 14 feet above ground. In each case the martin house was occupied before the arrival of the birds by a female Flying Squirrel with a litter of newly born young. In each case the Martin was, upon entering the house, killed, devoured, and the nest of the Flying Squirrel lined with the feathers of the dead bird. At the first place the culprits were killed by the farmer, while at the other they were permitted to raise the family unmolested. On another farm north of Hayward, with the farm buildings set in an extensive grove of good-sized pine trees, where the Flying Squirrels are reasonably common, and the martin houses erected about 30 feet above the ground, Martins are never molested in this manner. At this same farm, although plentiful, the English Sparrow is not able to gain a foothold in any of the four martin houses. Instead, it builds its bulky nests of straw in the pine trees facing the Martins, and only a few yards away. This is puzzling, as there are plenty of pine trees in the immediate vicinity of the other farm buildings where the bulk of the Sparrows breed.—F. Zirrer, Hayward, Wisconsin.

Worm-eating Warbler Found at Milwaukee. On April 26 I observed a Worm-eating Warbler at Milwaukee, making this my second record for the bird in 22 years since I observed one on September 26, 1920 at Shorewood. The only other published records for the state of Wisconsin that I can find are of two specimens procured by Thure Kumlien in May, 1873 and May, 1877 respectively. Another specimen was reported as seen in a taxidermist's shop in Milwaukee which was said to have been taken there and Dr. Hoy reportedly procured three specimens from the Racine region. Other published sight records are by Prof. I. N. Mitchell, who saw them on May 13, 1910 at Cottage Grove and May 8 of the same year at Elkhorn. This bird has been observed in recent years also by Chandler Robbins and Barger and Sam Robbins in the Wyalusing State Park area of Grant county—Walter J. Mueller, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Possible Nesting of Bald Eagle in Sauk County. A single Bald Eagle was observed on June 27 circling low over the Wisconsin River about two miles south of Sauk City by Sam Robbins and myself and again on July 3, I saw a pair of these birds at the same place. At this time both birds circled low over the river and for a short while carried on a rapid chasing flight, swooping low over the water and the adjacent beach. This seemed to be somewhat like the courtship flight of the Bald Eagle as described by Bent. Again on July 11, a pair were seen about 3½ miles southwest of Sauk City, soaring in wide circles over the river. It seems quite possible that these birds are the same pair and that they may be nesting in this vicinity, although they may be non-breeding birds attracted by the unusually high water and water fluctuation conditions of this spring.—Earl L. Loyster, Madison, Wisconsin.

Miscellaneous Notes of Interest. Mrs. F. R. Putman, 322 W. Maple ave., Beaver Dam, has a pet Oriole near her home which was raised by a Mrs. Vogel near that city after it had fallen out of the nest. The bird is now three months old and able to fly fairly well but on a word from Mrs. Putman, it will come down and sit on her shoulder or head or even follow her into the house. It will feed from anyone's hand and is so tame that its human friends worry about whether it will strike up sufficient acquaintances with other Orioles so that it will follow them this fall in their southward migration.

An albino Blue Jay is reported to be living near the home of Mr. Darwin Ferry near Merrimac.

Conservation Warden Willard Laesch reports that Mr. Glen Wilson of Lake Mills found a nest of Loons on Rock Lake this spring and states that he has observed the adults and two young swimming on the lake this summer.

Conservation Commissioner W. J. P. Aberg reports that he accidentally killed with his car one of three Western Willets which flew across highway 30 near Delafield in Waukesha county on June 10. He stopped to look at the bird but was unable to salvage the specimen.

Verne J. Goodenough of Baraboo reports that during the first part of April several thousand migrating Slate-colored Juncos stopped at his farm in the Town of Merrimac where they fed on the berries of cedar trees. He has frequently seen the Pileated Woodpecker in the vicinity of Durward's Glen and is sure that they must nesting locally.

Earl Sugden of Yuba reports that he made regular round-trip bird censuses six times this past winter a mile west of Pine River in northern Richland county. He found 34 Bobwhite Quail on February 15 and saw his first Robin on March 8 but did not hear a full Robin song until March 20. Two Red-bellied Woodpeckers and a Tufted Titmouse fed at his winter feeding station but as the latter bird was not seen after January 7, he believes it died during the severe weather of that time.

While Roger Tory Peterson was visiting Joe Hickey at La Crosse on May 20, he heard a Barn Owl calling in that city.

Special attention is called to the records of the Sycamore Warbler, Bell's Vireo and Western Willets reported in the southwestern field records of the spring bird notes. These are all valuable records worthy of special comment.

TREASURER'S REPORT, APRIL 10, 1942

(As approved by auditing committee)

EXPENDITURES

Publication costs	\$ 354.00
Mailing costs	83.57
Incidentals	52.53
Total	\$ 490.10

RECEIPTS

Memberships (dues)	\$ 474.75
Back issues sold	15.01
Gifts	45.85
Incidentals10
Total	\$ 535.71

SUMMARY

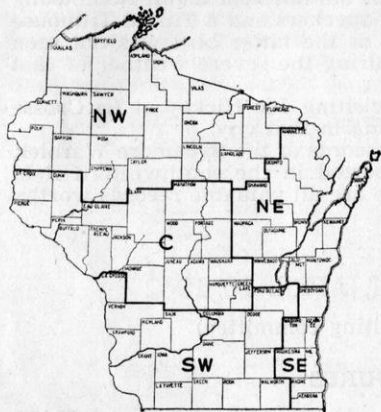
April 5, 1941 .. Cash on hand	\$ 52.10
Receipts (above)	535.71
	\$ 587.81
Expenditures (above)	490.10
April 10, 1942 .. Cash on hand (before meeting)	\$ 97.71

(Signed) J. Harwood Evans



THE SPRING SEASON

The spring season, as is shown in the following reports, was notable for its early records. Many of the all time state records were broken, and where these records were detected the word "earliest" has been inserted. By this we mean the record is the earliest we have been able to find for the state. It is interesting to note that several of these earliest records were made in the northern part of the state. Many rarities also were encountered this spring. A great amount of detail is carried this issue on Northwestern migration dates because we need more knowledge on this subject there.



Kindly send field notes to your area editor at the end of each month. See map to determine your area. Monthly reports should be in the hands of the local editors by the fifth of the following month. Send copious notes, but reports of ecological or news value are especially desired. Full details of identification should accompany all rare observations.

NORTHWESTERN AREA—E. E. Davison found two Raven's nests and eggs in Forest county, Mar. 12 and 15. Another Raven's nest with four nearly fledged young was found in the same county, Apr. 23 by Feeney. The nest was about seventy-five feet up in a medium sized hemlock in a "Virgin" piece of woods. The first nest, eggs, and birds were collected for the Milwaukee Public Museum. The latter nest was photographed and the young birds banded by Mitchell, Thompson and Feeney.

In Vilas county on Apr. 30, a pair of Canada Jays with three or more fully fledged young were seen hopping and flying about in a cedar swamp by Steven and Feeney.

On the brink of a narrow peninsula stretching into a marsh, not far from a dense grove of tamarack and black spruce, and about one-hundred feet from the buildings is one of Frank Zirrer's feeding tables. At this place he observed that a Marsh Hawk ate a variety of unusual foods including bread, boiled rice and potatoes when the ground was covered with snow and other food hard to find. At another table when feed was plentiful, Zirrer noted a Hairy Woodpecker watching and robbing the caches of a Red-breasted Nuthatch as soon as the latter had deposited food in the crevices of trees and posts.

The following is a list of some of the arrival dates and notes for the northern counties. Many other notes and dates on other species were received and filed, but because of space limitations could not be included in this report:

Loon: Barron County, April 5 (Mitchell); Polk County, Apr. 8 (Mrs. Owen); Chippewa County, Apr. 8 (Toppe). **Horned Grebe:** Sawyer County, Apr. 19 (Kahmann). **Pied-billed Grebe:** Ashland County, Apr. 15 (Feeney); Sawyer County, Apr. 19 (Zirrer). **Double-crested Cormorant:** Chippewa County, Apr. 17 (Toppe); Polk County, Apr. 20 (Mrs. Owen). **Great Blue Heron:** Bayfield County, Mar. 24 (Mrs. Axley); Polk County, Mar. 25 (Mrs. Owen); Chippewa County, Apr. 2 (Toppe); Oneida County, Apr. 10 (Mitchell); Sawyer County, Apr. 14 (Feeney). **Black-crowned Night Heron:** Sawyer County, Apr. 16 (Zirrer); Florence County, Apr. 22 (Feeney). **American Bittern:** Wood County, Apr. 10 (Ruegger); Bayfield County, Apr. 13 (Mrs. Axley). **Whistling Swan:** Bayfield County, Apr. 4 (Mrs. Axley); Sawyer County, Apr. 9 (Kahmann); Bayfield County, Apr. 19 (Steven). **Canada Goose:** Polk County, Mar. 25 (Mrs. Owen); Rusk County, Apr. 6 (Steven). **Mallard:** Sawyer County, Mar. 28 (Kahmann); a Mallard killed in Wood County contained a hard-shelled egg and other large eggs, Apr. 9 (Ruegger). **Black Duck:** Rusk County, Mar. 28 (Mitchell). **Wood Duck:** Wood County, Apr. 7 (Ruegger); Bayfield County, Apr. 19 (Steven); Sawyer County, Apr. 23 (Zirrer). **Ring-necked Duck:** Bayfield County, Apr. 7 (Steven); Chippewa County, Apr. 8 (Toppe). **Lesser Scaup:** Sawyer County, Apr. 10 (Steven). **Hooded Merganser:** Oneida County, Mar. 20 (Steven).

Goshawk: Sawyer County Mar. 3 (Steven). **Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Bayfield County, Apr. 15 (Feeney). **Cooper's Hawk:** Barron County, Apr. 5 (Mitchell). **Red-tailed Hawk:** Forest County, Mar. 2 (Feeney); Sawyer County, Mar. 23 (Zirrer). **Broad-winged Hawk:** Oneida County, Apr. 24 (Feeney). **American Rough-legged Hawk:** Sawyer County, Mar. 5 and Bayfield County, Apr. 15 (Feeney). **Bald Eagle:** Seen occasionally by several observers throughout the area during March and April. An adult in Iron County, Mar. 3 (Mitchell); an immature in Polk County, Mar. 4 to 8 (Mrs. Owens); an adult and an immature in Sawyer County, Mar. 5, one in Oneida County, Mar. 10, three in Florence County, Mar. 11 to 13 and one in Iron County, Mar. 18 (Feeney); an adult in Oneida County, Mar. 20 (Thompson); two adults, Vilas County, Apr. 9 and Apr. 30 (Mitchell); and Sawyer County, Apr. 10 (Steven). **Marsh Hawk:** Oneida County, Mar. 19 (Feeney); Sawyer County, Mar. 25 (Kahmann). **Osprey:** Chippewa County, Apr. 8 (Toppe); Sawyer County, Apr. 14 and pair standing on nest, Vilas County, Apr. 30 (Feeney). **Duck Hawk:** Oconto County, Apr. 10 (Mitchell). **Pigeon Hawk:** Bayfield County, Apr. 15 (Feeney); Vilas County, Apr. 30 (Thompson). **Sparrow Hawk:** Washburn County, Mar. 26 (Steven); Oneida County, Mar. 30 (Mitchell); a pair observed mating, Forest County, Apr. 24 (Mitchell-Feeney). **Spruce Grouse:** Oneida County, Apr. 10 (Mitchell). **Killdeer:** Chippewa County, Mar. 19 (Toppe); Polk County, Mar. 23 (Mrs. Owen); Iron County, Mar. 24 and Rusk County, Apr. 2 (Feeney). **Woodcock:** Rusk County, Mar. 27. (Thompson). **Snipe:** Rusk County, Apr. 11 (Thompson). **Spotted Sandpiper:** Rusk County, Apr. 29 (Feeney). **Solitary Sandpiper:** Chippewa County, May 3 (Toppe). **Greater Yellow-legs:** Bayfield County, Apr. 19 (Steven). **Black Tern:** Chippewa County, May 13 (Toppe).

Mourning Dove: Polk County, Mar. 22 (Mrs. Owen); nesting on ground, Chippewa County, Apr. 28 (Toppe). **Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** Sawyer County, Apr. 22 (Kahmann), earliest on record in state. **Black-billed Cuckoo:** Sawyer County, May 26 (Zirrer). **Whip-poor-will:** Chippewa County, Apr. 29 (Toppe). **Nighthawk:** Polk County, May 14 (Mrs. Owen). **Chimney Swift:** Chippewa County, Apr. 26 (Toppe); two-hundred fifty-two, Polk County, May 21 and four-hundred thirteen May 31 going down high school chimney (Mrs. Owen). **Hummingbird:** Sawyer County, May 25 (Zirrer). **Kincaid:** Chippewa County, Apr. 1 (Toppe); Rusk County, Apr. 12 (Feeney). **Flicker:** Polk County, Apr. 5 (Mrs. Owen); Douglas County, Apr. 8

(Steven). **Red-headed Woodpecker:** Rusk County, May 8 (Feeney). **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Chippewa County, Apr. 8 (Toppe). **Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker:** Iron County, Mar. 3 (Mitchell); Iron County, Mar. 26 and Forest County, Apr. 23 (Feeney). **Kingbird:** Sawyer County, Apr. 19 (Kahmann). **Crested Flycatcher:** Chippewa County, May 15 (Toppe). **Phoebe:** Rusk County, Apr. 2 (Feeney); feeding young in nest, Polk County, May 15 (Mrs. Owen). **Least Flycatcher:** Polk County, May 13 (Mrs. Owen). **Wood Pewee:** Sawyer County, May 19 (Zirrer). **Prairie Horned Lark:** Sawyer County, Mar. 3 and nest with three eggs, Apr. 4 (Kahmann). **Tree Swallow:** Sawyer County, Apr. 14 (Feeney). **Bank Swallow:** Sawyer County, Mar. 23 (Kahmann). **Barn Swallow,** Bayfield County, Apr. 16 (Mrs. Axley). **Martin:** Sawyer County, Apr. 4 (Ruegger); Rusk County, Apr. 10 (Feeney).

Canada Jay: one, Iron County, Mar. 6 (Mitchell); one, Oneida County, Mar. 20 (Steven); one, Oneida County, Mar. 10 and three in Iron County, Mar. 24 (Feeney); two, Iron County, Mar. 26 (Mitchell); one, Iron County, Mar. 26 (Thompson); Forest County, Apr. 23 (Feeney); Rusk County, Apr. 24 (Mrs. Feeney). **Raven:** During March and April, Ravens were frequently seen throughout the northern part of the state by several observers. On Mar. 5 and other dates, an exposed bank was observed in Sawyer County where several Ravens had been using gravel (S. Ruegger). **Crow:** Early in March Crows were returning in numbers: Several, Iron County, Mar. 3 (Mitchell); many, Sawyer County, Mar. 4 (G. Ruegger); several, Rusk County, Mar. 5 (Feeney); several, Polk County, Mar. 4 (Mrs. Owen); several, Price County, Mar. 15 (Hopkins). **Hudsonian Chickadee:** Vilas County, Apr. 9 (Mitchell); Forest County, Apr. 15, and Apr. 17 (Thompson). **Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Sawyer County, Apr. 2 (Zirrer). **Brown Creeper:** Iron County, Mar. 6 (Mitchell); Florence County, Mar. 12 (Feeney); Polk County, Mar. 23 (Mrs. Owen). **House Wren:** Bayfield County, Apr. 19 (Steven), early. **Winter Wren:** Burnett County, Mar. 27 (Steven); Vilas County, Apr. 9 (Mitchell). **Catbird:** Polk County, May 7 (Mrs. Owen). **Brown Thrasher:** Polk County, Apr. 8 (Mrs. Owen), early. **Robin:** Polk County, Mar. 13 and singing Mar. 16 (Mrs. Owen); Rusk County, Mar. 20 (Diane Feeney); Bayfield County, Mar. 21 (Mrs. Axley). **Hermit Thrush:** Polk County, Apr. 3 (Mrs. Owen); Vilas County, Apr. 9 (Mitchell). **Bluebird:** Polk County, Mar. 19 (Mrs. Owen); Rusk County, Mar. 23 (Mitchell). **Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Washburn County, Mar. 25 and Douglas County, Mar. 28 (Steven). **Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** Polk County, Apr. 5 (Mrs. Owen). **Northern Shrike:** Several in the area and last seen in Vilas County, Mar. 23 (Feeney). **Migrant Shrike:** Rusk County, Apr. 2 (Feeney). **Blue-headed Vireo:** Chippewa County, May 13 (Toppe). **Red-eyed Vireo:** Vilas County, Apr. 30 (Feeney). **Philadelphia Vireo:** Polk County, May 14 (Mrs. Owen). **Warbling Vireo:** Rusk County, May 7 (Feeney).

Black and White Warbler: Vilas County, Apr. 30 (Mitchell). **Golden-winged Warbler:** Chippewa County, May 15 (Toppe). **Tennessee Warbler:** Polk County, May 14 (Mrs. Owen). **Nashville Warbler:** Vilas County, May 1 (Thompson). **Yellow Warbler:** Polk County, Apr. 30 (Mrs. Owen). **Magnolia Warbler:** Polk County, May 12 (Mrs. Owen). **Myrtle Warbler:** Bayfield County, Apr. 15 (Mitchell). **Black-throated Green Warbler:** Vilas County, Apr. 30 (Mitchell). **Blackburnian Warbler:** Polk County, May 7 (Mrs. Owen); Sawyer County, May 12 (Zirrer). **Chestnut-sided Warbler:** Polk County, May 5 (Mrs. Owen). **Black-poll Warbler:** Polk County, May 16 (Mrs. Owen). **Pine Warbler:** Sawyer County, Apr. 25 (Kahmann). **Western Palm Warbler:** Rusk County, Apr. 24 (Feeney). **Ovenbird:** Vilas County, Apr. 30 (Feeney). **Northern Water-thrush:** Polk County, May 12 (Mrs. Owen). **Connecticut Warbler:** Polk County, May 7 (Mrs. Owen) earliest on record in state. **Mourning Warbler:** Polk County, May 5

(Mrs. Owen). **Northern Yellow-throat:** Chippewa County, May 13 (Toppe). **Wilson's Warbler:** Polk County, May 12 (Mrs. Owen). **Canada Warbler:** Vilas County, May 1 (Mitchell), earliest on record in state. **American Redstart:** Sawyer County, May 12 (Zirrer). **Bobolink:** Chippewa County, May 7 (Toppe). **Eastern Meadowlark:** Polk County, Mar. 23 (Mrs. Owen); Price County, Mar. 30 (Thompson); Bayfield County, Apr. 1 (Mrs. Axley). **Western Meadowlark:** Chippewa County, Mar. 14 (Toppe). **Red-winged Blackbird:** Iron County, Mar. 18 (Feeney); Rusk County and Washburn County, Mar. 23 (Steven). **Baltimore Oriole:** Chippewa County, May 1 (Toppe); Polk County, May 2 (Mrs. Owen); Rusk County, May 10 (Feeney). **Brewer's Blackbird:** Bayfield County, Apr. 15 (Feeney). **Bronzed Grackle:** Chippewa County, Mar. 20 (Toppe). **Cowbird:** Chippewa County, Apr. 4 (Toppe). **Scarlet Tanager:** Polk County, May 15 (Mrs. Owen). **Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** Polk County, Apr. 30 (Mrs. Owen). **Indigo Bunting:** Chippewa County, May 13 (Toppe). **Evening Grosbeak:** Fifty, Rusk County, Mar. 7 and Apr. 3 (Mitchell) and May 2 (Thompson); twenty-one, Vilas County, Mar. 10 (Feeney); Bayfield County, Mar. 26 (Mrs. Axley). **Purple Finch:** Polk County, Apr. 3 (Mrs. Owen); Bayfield County, Apr. 4 (Mrs. Axley). **Pine Grosbeak:** Feeding on Juneberry buds, Iron County, Mar. 18 (Feeney). **Redpoll:** Washburn County, Apr. 1 (Steven). **Towhee:** Rusk County, Apr. 26 (Mitchell). **Savannah Sparrow:** Chippewa County, Apr. 24 (Toppe). **Henslow's Sparrow:** Chippewa County, Apr. 20 (Toppe). **Vesper Sparrow:** Chippewa County, Apr. 5 (Toppe); Sawyer County, Apr. 9 (Kahmann). **Slate-colored Junco:** Large flock in Polk County, Mar. 24-27 (Mrs. Owen); a flock of about a thousand and many other large flocks, Sawyer County, Apr. 14 (Feeney). **Chipping Sparrow:** Polk County, Apr. 15 (Mrs. Owen). **Clay-colored Sparrow:** Polk County, May 14 (Mrs. Owen). **Field Sparrow:** Vilas County, Apr. 30 (Feeney). **Harris's Sparrow:** Polk County, May 14 (Mrs. Owen). **White-throated Sparrow:** Chippewa County, Apr. 26 (Toppe). **Fox Sparrow:** Rusk County, Mar. 28 (Mitchell). **Lincoln Sparrow:** Polk County, Apr. 19 (Mrs. Owen). **Swamp Sparrow:** Chippewa County, Apr. 1 (Toppe). **Song Sparrow:** Polk County, Mar. 24 (Mrs. Owen). **Snow Bunting:** Large flock, Rusk County, Mar. 5 (Feeney); flock, Price County, Mar. 27 (Thompson); Bayfield County, Apr. 4 (Mrs. Axley). From the reports received, it is quite apparent that birds appear along their main migration routes such as the St. Croix River Valley before they arrive at the same latitude elsewhere. Other things being equal, the arrival dates can be banded off by counties or latitude lines as the migration proceeds northward.—**W. S. Feeney, Editor, Ladysmith.**



The Wilson Snipe will again be completely protected this hunting season as the Fish and Wildlife Service finds their recovery from the Spring 1940 mortality due to freezing weather in the South has been very slow.

NORTHEASTERN AREA—March: This is the month when there is an overlapping of early spring migrants and winter visitors and residents. There were sixty-six species reported by sixteen observers who sent in their notes for the month of March.

The **Whistling Swan** holds the center of the stage at this time of year in this area. The earliest records came from C. H. Richter of a

small flock at Oconto, Mar. 20 and Dr. Lee, Lake Winnebago, Mar. 21. The earliest **Killdeer** was reported by Evans, Mar. 19, Oshkosh; **Song Sparrow**, Mar. 19, Richter, Oconto County; **Bluebird**, Mar. 29, Hussong, Brown County; **Meadowlark**, Mar. 15, Paulson, Brown County; **Red-wing Blackbird**, Mar. 14, Clemans, Winnebago County; **Grackle**, Mar. 22, Paulson, Brown County; **Mourning Dove**, Mar. 22, Paulson, Brown County; **Cowbird**, Mar. 31, Hussong, Brown County; **Great Blue Heron**, Mar. 26, Richter, Oconto County; **Fox Sparrow**, Mar. 25, Wetli, Brown County; **Kingfisher**, Mar. 27, Evans, Winnebago County; **Tree Swallow**, Mar. 27, Richter, Oconto County; **Rusty Blackbird**, Mar. 28, Evans, Winnebago County; **Vesper Sparrow**, Mar. 23, Evans, Winnebago County; **American Bittern**, Richter, Mar. 27, Oconto County; and **Wilson Snipe**, Mar. 31, Richter, Oconto County.

Mrs. Rogers reports a movement of **Brown Creepers** between the 23rd and 26th of the month.

April: There were ninety-eight species reported from eight observers who sent in the following list of April arrivals: (Although most of the species were reported by several observers, only the earliest dates are given here as in the above list for March).

The first **Loon** was reported by Richter, Apr. 10, Oconto County; **Pied-billed Grebe**, Apr. 19, Brown County, Krawczyk; **Sora**, Apr. 25, Brown County, Krawczyk; **Woodcock**, Apr. 9, Oconto County, Richter; **Upland Plover**, Apr. 16, Brown County, Hussong; **Spotted Sandpiper**, Apr. 15, Brown County, Wetli; **Lesser Yellow-legs**, Apr. 14, Oconto County, Richter; **Bonaparte's Gull**, Apr. 24, Oconto County, Richter; **Common Tern**, Apr. 25, Brown County, Krawczyk; **Whip-poor-will**, Apr. 28, Oconto County, Mrs. Johnson; **Chimney Swift**, Apr. 30, Oconto County, Richter; **Phoebe**, April 5, Brown County, Krawczyk; **Bank Swallow**, Apr. 18, Brown County, Krawczyk; **Barn Swallow**, Apr. 26, Brown County, Krawczyk; **Purple Martin**, Apr. 2, Oconto County, Richter; **House Wren**, Apr. 25, Oconto County, Richter; **Brown Thrasher**, Apr. 25, Brown County, Krawczyk; **Migrant Shrike**, Apr. 25, Brown County, Hussong; **Hermit Thrush**, Apr. 14, Brown County, Hussong; **Crested Flycatcher**, Apr. 29, Oconto County, Richter; **Parula Warbler**, Apr. 26, Door County, Jackson; **Yellow Warbler**, Apr. 29, Oconto County, Richter.

May: For May three observers sent in reports totaling one-hundred twenty-two species. There were forty species that were not reported in April and typical of the peak of migration which in this area is the week of May 15th. Space does not permit the listing of all the species recorded. The three observers were Wetli, Blodgett, and Holterman of Brown County.—**Earl G. Wright, Editor, Neville Public Museum, Green Bay.**

On Apr. 12, seven **Red-throated Loons** (Zimmerman and Kozlik): three **Greater Scaup** (Robbins): and four **Old Squaws** (Robbins) were seen in Green Bay.

CENTRAL AREA—Wood County migration dates: Red-tailed Hawk, Mar. 3; Herring Gull, Goldfinch, Lapland Longspur, Mar. 7; Canada Goose, Bluebird, Eastern Meadowlark, Redwing, Mar. 13; Junco, Mar. 14; Killdeer, Robin, Mar. 19; Great Blue Heron, Woodcock, Mar. 22; Bronzed Grackle, Mar. 23; Phoebe, Fox Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Mar. 24; Black Duck, Tree Swallow (early), Golden-crowned Kinglet, Mar. 25; Whistling Swan (Ward), Mar. 26; Baldpate, Pintail, Ring-necked Duck, Bufflehead, Hooded Merganser, Mar. 27; Vesper Sparrow, Mar. 28; Sandhill Crane, Kingfisher, Mar. 29; and Red-shouldered Hawk, Mar. 31.

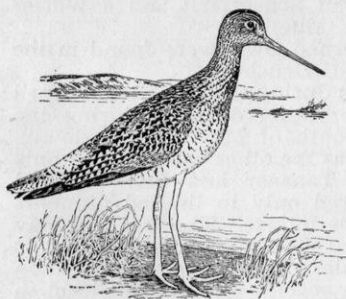
Green-winged Teal, Shoveller, Wilson's Snipe, Apr. 2; Western Meadowlark, Apr. 3; Blue-winged Teal, Coot, Purple Martin, Song Sparrow, Apr. 7; American Bittern, Cowbird, Field Sparrow, Apr. 8; Double-crested Cormorant, Turkey Vulture (Grange), Apr. 13; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Apr. 14; Barn Swallow, Myrtle Warbler, Chipping Sparrow, Apr. 15; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Purple Finch (Searles), Apr.

16; Savannah Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Apr. 17; Upland Plover, Brown Thrasher, Towhee, Apr. 21; Henslow's Sparrow, Apr. 24; Wood Duck, Sora, Grasshopper Sparrow, Apr. 25; Clay-colored Sparrow, Apr. 26; Bobolink, Apr. 27; Kingbird, Yellow Warbler, Palm Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, Apr. 29; Whip-poor-will, Crested Flycatcher, House Wren, Black and White Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Water-thrush and Northern Yellow-throat, Apr. 30.

Spotted Sandpiper, Chimney Swift, Least Flycatcher, Short-billed Marsh Wren, Catbird, Baltimore Oriole, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, May 1; Lark Sparrow (Becker), May 2; Loon, Pine Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, May 5; Solitary Sandpiper, Yellow-throated Vireo, May 7; Pectoral Sandpiper, Cliff Swallow, Blue-headed Vireo, Magnolia Warbler, May 9; Wood Thrush, May 10; Black Tern, May 13; Osprey, Bank Swallow, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Blue-winged Warbler (Mathiak), Redstart, Indigo Bunting, May 15; Broad-winged Hawk, Chestnut-sided Warbler, May 16; Cape May Warbler, May 18; Wood Pewee, May 19; Cedar Waxwing, Cerulean Warbler, May 21; Semi-palmated Plover, Red-backed Sandpiper, Wilson's Phalarope, May 22; and Ruddy Turnstone, May 26.

Wood County nesting records: An Eastern Meadowlark was building a nest April 29 in which there was one egg May 1; Blue-winged Teal, seven eggs May 7; Mourning Dove, two eggs May 9; Marsh Hawk, five eggs, Yellow-throated Vireo carrying nesting material, Field Sparrow, five eggs, and Song Sparrow, two eggs on May 10; Lark Sparrow gathering nesting material May 15; Vesper Sparrow, one egg May 16; Red-winged Blackbird, four eggs May 19; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher nest, female incubating, another nest in process of construction; Swamp Sparrow, four eggs May 21; Yellow Warbler nest started May 22, no eggs May 25, two eggs May 28, four eggs May 30; Scarlet Tanager building nest May 23; Bluebird, five eggs May 25; Catbird, one egg May 28, three eggs May 30; and Kingbird, one egg May 30.

The Hamerstoms saw Blue Geese Apr. 5 and a Snowy Owl Apr. 9 in Adams County. They also had two hybrid Prairie Chicken crossed with Sharp-tailed Grouse, under observation this spring. A Migrant Shrike was seen in Waushara County May 30 (Becker).—**Harold A. Mathiak, Editor, Babcock, Wisconsin.**



The Yellowlegs, which is often shot by hunters for Wilson Snipe, should also benefit by the closed season on them this fall.

SOUTHEASTERN AREA—March: The spring migration came earlier this year than usual. Mar. 3rd saw the first appearance of the Song Sparrow. Mar. 6th and 7th brought the first Robins, Bluebirds, Canada Geese, Bronzed Grackles, Pintails, Black Ducks, Killdeer and Meadowlarks (Eastern and Western). Robins and Prairie Horned Larks seemed more abundant than usual. More Western Meadowlarks were noted occupying areas in which they have not been seen in previous years. Phoebe were later this year and not as common

as usual.

The second large movement of birds occurred Mar. 21-24, and brought the appearance of the Cowbird, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Woodcock, Towhee, Fox Sparrow, Brown Creeper and Migrant Shrike. Fox Sparrows were found in unusual numbers in Waukesha County.

Hawks were moving in migration early in March. Marsh, Rough-legged, Red-shouldered and Red-tailed Hawks were noted. Duck Hawks and Cooper's Hawks were seen later in the month.

Among unusual reports are Turkey Vulture for Mar. 30, earliest (Deusing). Golden Eagle for Mar. 21 (Schaeffer), and a Parula Warbler brought in dead to the Milwaukee Museum by Miss Marion Allen, Mar. 18th, earliest.

April: Apr. 1st saw a large migration of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers. The Purple Martin was observed Apr. 1st (Mrs. Pierce), but the bulk of them did not arrive until the 12th and 13th. The first week of April brought in a number of species including: Loon (4th), Great Blue Heron (1st), American Bittern (6th), Blue-winged Teal (5th), Kingfisher (3rd), Ruby-crowned Kinglet (4th), Winter Wren (5th) and Brown Thrasher (8th).

Migration slowed down during the second and third weeks of April. The Bonaparte's Gull made its appearance on the 12th, the Bartramian Sandpiper on the 15th and the swallows as follows: Tree Swallow on the 15th, Rough-winged and Bank Swallow on the 18th and the Barn Swallow on the 20th.

The warm weather at the end of April brought a large number of birds through the area, among which the following make interesting records: Whip-poor-will (24th), Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (24th), Blue-headed Vireo (24th) and Pigeon Hawk (28th).

Warblers were earlier than usual. The Myrtle Warbler was seen as early as Apr. 6th (Prins) while the Black and White was seen on the 19th (Kinzel). Other warblers seen at the end of the month were as follows: Black-throated Green and Palm Warblers on the 22nd (Mrs. Pierce). Yellow and Orange-crowned Warblers on the 26th (Deusing). Golden-winged Warbler on the 28th, and Black-throated Blue Warbler, Redstart, Northern Yellow-throat and Northern Water-thrush on the 29th. Most of these are early records.

Among the unusual reports for April are Whistling Swan for Milwaukee, seen Apr. 7th by Thorn and Apr. 12th by Mueller; a Turkey Vulture on Apr. 27th (Kinzel and Schaeffer); and a Worm-eating Warbler Apr. 26th in Milwaukee (Mueller).

In Ozaukee County, young Great Horned Owls were found in the nest, and Woodcock were nesting in April (Deusing).

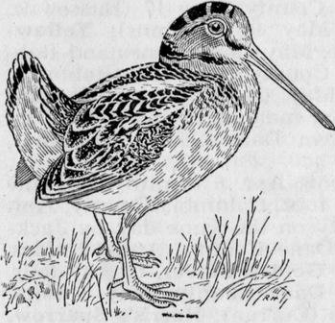
May: The premature leafing of trees during the last part of April and the first week of May made observation difficult during the usually heavy May migrations. The month of May started slowly. While a large variety of warblers as well as the other colorful migrants such as the Baltimore Oriole, Scarlet Tanager and Rose-breasted Grosbeak, were to be seen, they appeared only in limited numbers and were difficult to locate because of the foliage. The week of May 10-17, however, brought in a rush of birds. The migration in warblers was particularly heavy. Tennessee Warblers were more common than usual. Abundance, however, of any one species was usually local in character. Cape May and Parula Warblers were reported quite common on the west side of Milwaukee, while on the east side they were uncommon, but the Black-throated Blue and Canada Warblers were almost abundant.

Many birds began nesting in May. Many hawk's nests were reported by Deusing and Prins, among them the Cooper's Red-shouldered, Red-tailed, and Sparrow Hawks. Mallards seem to be nesting more commonly than usual. Almost every pond had a pair of them. A few Mallard and Blue-winged Teal had brought their young off the nests by the end of the month. Crow, Robin and Kill-

deer nests contained young. Mourning Dove and Ruffed Grouse were also reported nesting. An unusual report for the area is a pair of Sandhill Cranes in the Delavan Marsh area, believed to be possibly nesting by S. Perkins.

The above report was based on numerous observations turned in by the members of the bird clubs of Milwaukee, Racine and Waukesha.—**Murl Deusing, Editor, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee.**

A flock of American Mergansers (150) and Old Squaws (250) was observed in Sheboygan Harbor, Mar. 12 by the Scotts.



The open season on Woodcock is again only 15 days this year as they also suffered heavy losses in Spring 1940.

These sketches by C. E. Hesselgrave of Madison, courtesy of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA—The first small wave of migrants was noticed about Mar. 6 and 7, when a Killdeer was heard in Columbia County and in Dane County by Rossbach and Barger respectively. Several Bluebirds reached Madison, Mar. 6 and Robins were well represented Mar. 7 (Scott, Bussewitz, Kozlik). Curran noted a female Red-winged Blackbird Mar. 2 in Horicon. By the middle of the month Rusty Blackbirds were here in flocks and the first Red-shouldered Hawk was heard (Robbins). A flock of five-hundred Crows was seen in Jefferson County, Mar. 17 (Van Ness).

According to Zimmerman and Hubbard, who work daily on ducks, our spring movement of these birds was weak. Ring-necked Ducks and Pintails showed some increase over previous years, but Mallard were low. A flock of forty-four Canvasbacks was reported Mar. 21 (Kozlik); a Blue-winged Teal, Mar. 24 (Smith); two Wood Duck, Mar. 25 (Kozlik) a few Shovellers, Mar. 25 and 28 (Kozlik and Fairfield); a Loon, Mar. 27 and two Gadwalls (Zimmerman and Hubbard); and eight Swans reached Horicon by Mar. 30 (Fairfield and Curran).

The following records complete the picture for March: **Woodcock**, two in Sauk County, Mar. 22 (Leopold); **Meadowlarks** in numbers at Horicon, Mar. 22 (Smith); **Great Blue Heron**, four, Mar. 23 (Curran); **Phoebe** and six **Fox Sparrows**, Mar. 25 (Kozlik); **Bronzed Grackle**, Mar. 25 (Allen); **Hermit Thrush**, Mar. 25 (Paull); **Purple Martin**, Mar. 22, early (Mrs. Koehler); and **Swamp Sparrow**, Mar. 23, earliest on record (Allen).

Early arrivals April and May: **Virginia Rail**, Dane County, Apr. 5 (Robbins); **Cliff Swallow**, Dane County, Apr. 13, earliest (Buss); **Whip-poor-will**, Dane County, Apr. 15, earliest (Robbins); **Barn Swallow**, six in Columbia County, Apr. 16 (Kozlik); **House Wren**, Dane County, Apr. 20 (Wallner); **Redstart**, Dane County, Apr. 29, earliest (Robbins); **Northern Yellow-throat**, Dane County, Apr. 30 (Mrs. Walker); **Scarlet Tanager**, Dane County, May 1, earliest (Mrs. Walker); **Yellow-billed and Black-billed Cuckoo**, Dane County, May 1, earliest for the latter. (Buss, et al); **Tennessee Warbler**, Dane County, May 1 (Mrs. Walker); and **Black-poll Warbler**, Dane County, May 9 (Scott, Robbins).

Rare breeders: **Bewick's Wren**, Rock County, Mar. 28 and Apr. 4 (Miss Randall); in Dane County, Apr. 3 and after (Robbins); **Leconte's Sparrow**, Columbia County, Apr. 28 (Scotts); Apr. 29 (Buss).

et al); **Blue-winged Warbler**, Dane County, May 1, early (Buss, et al); **Turkey Vulture**, Grant County, May 2 (Gromme, et al); May 10 (Robbins and Barger); **American Egret**, Dodge County, May 3 (Buss and Kozlik); May 23 (Fairfield); **Forster's Tern**, Dane County, May 3 (Robbins et al); at Horicon, May 23 (Mitchell); **Worm-eating Warbler**, Dane County, May 5 (Mrs. Walker); **Sycamore Warbler**, Dane County, May 8, first county record (Robbins, et al); **Olive-sided Flycatcher**, Dane County, May 9, earliest (Robbins and Barger); **Arkansas Kingbird**, Columbia County, May 12 (Buss, et al); **Bell's Vireo**, Dane County, May 17 (Schorger); **Lark Sparrow**, Dane County, May 17 (Bussewitz, et al); **Cerulean Warbler**, in Madison, May 19 (Robbins); **Yellow-breasted Chat**, Dane County, two or three, May 19 (F. Jones and Robbins); **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**, Dane County, May 20 (Robbins); **Prothonotary Warbler**, Dane County, May 24 (Loyster); **Orchard Oriole**, Dane County, May 30, a second year male and female (Kozlik); and **Brewer's Blackbird**, several places in Dane County (Robbins, Bussewitz).

Rare transients: **Snow Goose**, Horicon, Apr. 6 (Smith); in Dane County, May 5 (Loyster); **Western Willet**, four, Columbia County, Apr. 28 (Buss, Scott, et al); six in Dane County on the same day by Jackson; **Black-bellied Plover**, seventy-five, Dane County, Apr. 30 (Mrs. Walker); twenty, Horicon, May 6 (Scott); **Golden Plover**, twenty-four, Dane County, Apr. 30 (Jackson); **Pipit**, Dane County, May 1 (Mrs. Koehler); **Sandhill Crane**, Horicon, May 5 (Curran); **Harris's Sparrow**, Dane County, May 9 (Robbins and Barger); **Pigeon Hawk**, Dane County, May 10 (Robbins and Barger); **White-rumped Sandpiper**, Dane County, May 20 and 29 (F. Jones and Robbins); and **Baird's Sandpiper**, Dane County, May 29 (Robbins).

General remarks: **Prairie Chicken** were booming in Jefferson County Mar. 1 (Koppenhaver). The **Barn Owl** recorded in LaCrosse by Hickey is the only record of that species we have received this year. Three **Bald Eagles** were still to be seen in Sauk County May 9 (Barger) and in Horicon May 5 (Mitchell). One **Evening Grosbeak** remained in Dane County until May 2 (Mrs. Koehler). A flock of about one-hundred **Greater Yellow-legs** was observed by Loyster in Dane County, large for this area. Both Cuckoos have been quite abundant this year. The **Cedar Waxwing**, rare until May 15, was common thereafter. There was an excellent flight of Goldfinches. **White-crowned** and **Lincoln Sparrows** seemed to be up in numbers. **Lapland Longspurs** reached a peak in Horicon, Apr. 8 (Allen). But few Ospreys, Common Terns, Great Blue Herons, Clay-colored Sparrows, and Philadelphia Vireos were reported. **Duck Hawks** and **Short-eared Owls** were as well distributed as usual.

Nesting: A Red-tailed Hawk was flushed from its nest. Mar. 22 (Schorger); a Phoebe's nest in Dane County, Apr. 27, contained one egg plus an egg of the Cowbird (Barger); a box elder tree containing a nest of the Black-billed Cuckoo blew down at Horicon, killing one of the birds, no eggs were found (Mitchell); a nest of the Upland Plover containing two eggs. May 3 was broken up before May 6 by predators eating the eggs (Buss and Barger); a Robin's nest was used by Mourning Doves this year near Fort Atkinson (Laesch); Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were nesting in Dane County, May 13, and Wood Thrushes, May 18 (Mrs. Walker). Lesser Scaup were found in small numbers in Dodge County (Fairfield), and in Jefferson County (Kozlik, et al), the first of June, an indication of breeding—N. R. Barger, Editor, 4333 Hillcrest Drive, Madison.

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Attention Fish and Wildlife Service, Audubon Society and Ornithologists! The following article, reprinted here intact and verbatim from the June, 1942 issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission of Austin, Texas, Vol. 5, No. 6, speaks for itself and you can draw your own conclusions—Editor.

Want a Thrill? Go After a Golden Eagle as He Streaks After Prey.

BY RAY WILLIAMS
State Game Warden
(Texas)

The Golden Eagle is one of the smartest birds of the skies. It has the keenest eyesight of any bird that I know of. They are always on the lookout for food and they recognize man as their worst enemy. I have watched these birds sailing and gliding in the sky sometimes 3000 feet above the earth. When they are hungry and locate a fawn deer or a fawn antelope they just fold their wings close to their sides and dive down on the prey. When the eagle dives in this fashion they are coming through the air so fast that they make a sound like air being forced through a pipe. Other times they will perch on a hill waiting until they see something they want. Then they will fly in and strike with their long sharp talons, and sometimes with their wings close to their bodies. They hardly ever miss catching their prey. I have seen them catch fawns of deer and antelope both.

In June 1930, I killed two old eagles and two young eagles just ready to leave their nest. The old ones had brought 25 antelope fawns to the young eagles to eat from the time they hatched until they were ready to leave the nest. The eagle takes a heavy toll of Big Horn sheep lambs and also the lambs of domestic sheep.

In April 1930, Mr. William J. Tucker called me into his office and told me to go to Hudspeth County and find out what it would take to bring back the antelope in the Trans-Pecos. When I reported to him what the eagles were doing to the antelope fawns, he gave me instructions to kill off the eagles. Since April, 1930, to the present time I have killed 1338 eagles. I have killed eagles in Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio and Brewster Counties. The ranchers became interested in the eagle control work for the protection of their lambs and wildlife. Cooperation of the ranchers, close law enforcements and eagle control work have helped the antelope increase to the point where the Game Department has been able to trap antelope in the Trans-Pecos district to send to other parts of the State for stocking purposes.

I am still fighting the eagles to keep the antelope increasing, hoping that some day the season might be opened on the buck antelope. I have killed eagles with poison, trapped them with steel traps, shot them with rifles and shotgun, 12 guage, loaded with BB shot.

I have shot eagles while riding full speed on horseback, and from cars. I have spent 400 hours in an airplane killing eagles, with an average of one eagle per hour from the plane. Every time an eagle is killed at this of year it saves the rancher from 10 to 30 lambs. That means more meat for Uncle Sam, also more wool to make blankets and clothes for our fighting men. It gets the eagle out of action before the antelope fawns begin to come along also.

Killing Eagles from a plane in these high mountains gets the pilot and gunner into all kinds of sudden experiences. Sometimes the plane is stalled standing on its tail, and other times while diving at the earth, side slipping first on one side and then on the other. Sometimes we hit an air current that puts us on our backs and in all kinds of positions while traveling at a speed of from 70 to 150 miles per hour. The ground can come at you fast when an eagle dives for earth and you are right on his tail in an airplane. When an eagle is hit with a load of BB shot under these circumstances, it just explodes, and the pieces are hard to find.

IT IS A GREAT LIFE IF YOU DON'T WEAKEN!

NEWS NOTES

The Wisconsin Conservation Congress at its meeting at Madison on July 14 went on record unanimously in favor of protection of the Kingfisher throughout the state except at fish hatcheries and recommended that the conservation commission adopt this into the law. The Kingfisher has not been protected anywhere in Wisconsin for a number of years.

The Wisconsin Conservation Commission at its meeting at Land o' Lakes on August 11 approved this regulation for the protection of Kingfishers in Wisconsin at all times except on federal, state and private fish hatchery grounds.

Mr. A. W. Schorger, Madison, honorary member of The Society, was elected President of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters at their recent annual meeting. Mr. Schorger has stated that he expects the forthcoming Academy Transactions to carry more material on birds and mammals than previous issues.

Additional members of the Society who have joined the armed forces include B. W. Hubbard, R. Dale Sanders, Dan Thompson, Howard Young, Harry Anderson, George Curran, George C. Becker, and George Hartman. It seems that we're "letting George do it." Also expected to leave soon are J. R. Smith and Edward Prins. Advise the Editor if you have any additional names to add to this list.

The main offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service are expected to move to the Merchandise Mart in Chicago sometime during August, but most of the research division will remain in the vicinity of Washington to be housed in the Patuxent Wildlife Research Refuge buildings in Maryland, or at the New National Museum at Washington. The regional office of this Service has recently moved to the Plymouth Building in Minneapolis.

As you have noted, The Society's bulletin, **THE PASSENGER PIGEON**, is now being issued quarterly in April, July, October, and January covering the periods of winter, spring, summer and fall respectively.

Re-elected officers of the Kumlien Club of Madison were selected at their May, 1942 meeting. Irven O. Buss is president and N. R. Barger, secretary-treasurer.

Irven O. Buss is continuing his study on the Upland Plover and requests information from all members on nests of this bird found in the state. Write to him at 37 Lathrop St., Madison, Wisconsin.

Margaret Brooks, until recently editor of The Audubon Magazine, was married to Joseph J. Hickey, a graduate student studying with Prof. Aldo Leopold, at Madison, on June 20. They have taken up their home—at least temporarily—in Madison.

The Society wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the donation of \$5 from Mr. A. W. Schorger and also a number of back copies of Bird-Lore magazine from Lawrence Johnson.

A recent announcement from the American Ornithologists' Union indicates that they had 32 active members in Wisconsin during 1940-41 or 10.2 members per million population. This places Wisconsin 13th among the states in numbers of members and 21st in members per million. Anyone interested in joining the A. O. U. should contact Mr. Rudyerd Boulton, Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.

On April 29, Irven Buss spoke before the Madison Bird Club on the "Birds of Dunn County" and on May 27 Francis Jones discussed the subject of "Counting Birds." This organization also ran a series of 6 spring field trips, specializing on Ducks, Hawks, Sparrows, Swallows, Warblers, and Shorebirds. Instructors for these special subjects were F. R. Zimmerman, Earl Loyster, E. E. Bussewitz, Mrs. Arthur Koehler, Sam Robbins, and Irven Buss respectively.

Members will be interested to learn that Mr. V. S. Kutchin of Green Lake still has available about 80 copies of the first edition of his father's book entitled, "What the Birds Have Done for Me." Those who do not have a copy of this popular book for the general bird lover, which was published in two editions, may secure a copy for

50 cents by writing directly to Mr. Kutchin.

Another Wisconsin author of bird books is Alvin M. Peterson of Onalaska, Wisconsin, whose two excellent publications for the bird student entitled "The A B C of Attracting Birds" and "Wild Neighbors," may be purchased through him at nominal prices of about one dollar each. These volumes of recent date contain numerous excellent illustrations largely based upon Wisconsin material.

Jerome Stoudt has recently been appointed refuge manager in charge of the Horicon Marsh Federal Wildlife Refuge, which constitutes the northern two-thirds of the marsh area. He is at present located at 305 E. 3rd St., Beaver Dam, Wis.

Graduate students working under Professor Aldo Leopold at the University of Wisconsin this past season included Joseph J. Hickey on Erosion Survey in western Wisconsin, H. Albert Hochbaum at the Delta Duck Station, George Halazon on the Riley Area, Harold C. Hanson on the Prairie du Sac Area, Robert A. McCabe at the Faville Grove Area, and John Catenhusen at the University Arboretum. John Laughnan is also working at the Arboretum on a Farm Woodlot Study.

The Conservation Department has recently completed a publication entitled "Wisconsin Wildlife—Birds," by W. T. Calhoun, Superintendent of the Educational Division. The booklet is illustrated with various photographs and carries a list of the birds of Wisconsin grouped according to abundance. Copies may be secured at five cents each from the Conservation Department by asking for Publication No. 607. Mr. Calhoun has here prepared a valuable educational aid to bird study in Wisconsin with an outline of the state's method of protection and restoration as well as an extensive bibliography of publications and visual aids.

Recently the United States National Museum released the latest volume of Life Histories of North American Birds, covering the Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows, and their allies, by Arthur Cleveland Bent. This bulletin, No. 179, may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. at a price of one dollar.

In a previous issue of The Passenger Pigeon, members were requested to submit data on bird records at their feeding stations. As such information was received only from Mrs. Fred L. Hook of South Milwaukee, Mrs. T. L. Kelley of Milwaukee, and Earl Sugden, of Yuba, there is no summary of this material being made for publication at this time.

As per action taken by members of the Society at the regular annual meeting at Green Bay on April 12, the first corporate meeting of the Society was held at that time, making it the official date of incorporation. Articles of incorporation were filed with the office of Secretary of State by Walter E. Scott, N. R. Barger, and Earl L. Lovster on April 8 and the powers and privileges conferred by the Wisconsin Statutes upon the corporation for purposes stated in these articles were issued to the Society under date of April 10 by Secretary of State Fred R. Zimmerman.

Dr. Arthur A. Allen and his assistant visited the vicinity of Babcock to secure sound recordings of Prairie Chicken and Sharp-tailed Grouse after his lecture at Green Bay on April 12. He was assisted by Wallare Grange, Harold Mathiak, Dorothy Cassoday and Staber Reese of the Conservation Department staff and is reported to have had a successful trip.

Of interest to members will be the fact that issues of THE PASSENGER PIGEON for the first three years of its existence totaled 417 pages, making quite a book when bound in one cover. In 1939, 140 pages were published with 11 pages of index; in 1940, 138 pages of copy were published with a 12 page index; and in 1941, 110 pages of copy with 6 pages of index. Because the first issues were mimeographed, they required more space for less material.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF THE PASSENGER PIGEON MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

BY OWEN J. GROMME

On Wednesday, April 22, the committee convened in Milwaukee at the home of Mr. Clarence Jung. Present at the meeting were Mr. Earl Wright of Green Bay, Mr. Phil Sander of Kenosha and Miss Elizabeth Oehlenschlaeger, Mr. Clarence Jung and Mr. Owen J. Gromme, of Milwaukee. The proceedings were as follows: At the Green Bay Convention the membership unanimously voted to accept the committee's recommendation that the monument be erected at the Wyalusing State Park.

The Wisconsin Conservation Department offered us their fullest cooperation as to site, furnishing the necessary building stone and W. P. A. labor. In order that advantage be taken of this generous offer we decided that the committee, accompanied by Mr. Harrington or Mr. Scott, of the Department, or both, visit the park at the earliest possible date convenient to all parties concerned. Mr. Sander brought with him a new tentative drawing for a monument giving a general plan that would conform to the requirements for the park site with utilization of the building materials at hand. When we decide upon the exact spot for the memorial Mr. Sander will then draft his final plan. It was agreed that this can best be done after the definite location is decided. It was also agreed that the committee as a whole visit the area on the weekend of May 2nd and 3rd.

Final plans after committee approval will be submitted to Mr. Scott and Harrington who will issue orders to the park superintendent for the erection of the memorial.

This will all be done with the understanding that the structure be erected in such form as to leave a space for the bronze plaque which shall be firmly attached at a later date. It is understood that the bronze work which will be furnished by the Loeffelholz Co. of Milwaukee must await the lifting of priorities requirements.

For reasons mentioned above we deem it best however that the base and pedestal be erected at an early date.

(Editor's Note: After this report was submitted, the memorial committee, represented by Messrs. Gromme, Sanders and Jung, on May 2nd, selected a definite site for the erection of the monument with the assistance of Mr. Paul A. Lawrence, superintendent of Wyalusing State Park and W. E. Scott of the Conservation Department. The chosen location is on Sentinel Ridge within a few feet of being the highest elevation in the park, next to a beautiful Indian mound and overlooking the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers and the Upper Mississippi Wildlife Refuge in the river bottoms below the bluff. A WPA project has been set up and submitted together with detailed plans and drawings prepared by Mr. Lawrence, but action on the construction work will have to be delayed until W. P. A. man power is available. So far as is known, this will be the second monument erected to the memory of a bird anywhere in the United States.)

* * * * *

A special committee of the Richland Center Common Council attempted to draft an ordinance restricting cats, which were allegedly endangering bird life in the vicinity. They were unable to find a law in Wisconsin to set a precedent, although a number of southern and eastern cities have regulatory ordinances requiring cats to wear bells. After the council heard arguments by citizens who were unfavorable to a cat ordinance, the matter was tabled and the "city fathers have decided to leave the birds to their own defenses for the present," according to newspaper reports.

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- *—Designates charter members

Constitution of The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc.

Article I. Name. Section 1. This organization shall be known as The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc.

Section 2. The Society may incorporate under the Wisconsin Statutes if such procedure is deemed advisable.

Article II. Objects. Section 1. The purpose of the Society shall be to stimulate interest in and to promote the study of birds of Wisconsin, especially in the field, and to bring together and permanently record accurate and authentic data relative thereto.

Section 2. The Society shall publish a bulletin under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. The Society and its officers and directors are empowered to accept endowments of property or money for the purpose of creating an endowment fund or furthering the purpose of ornithology in Wisconsin with only the interest of said fund to be used to improve or increase the Society's publication or to further the development of ornithological education in Wisconsin as determined by the directors. All moneys received from Life or Patron memberships are to be placed in this endowment fund and said fund is to be kept in either the First National Bank of Madison or the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee. The directors are empowered to use up to twenty-five per cent of these membership fees in case of emergency need.

Article III. Membership. Section 1. Membership in the Society shall be of six classes: Student, Active, Sustaining, Life, Patron and Honorary. All classes may or may not reside within the state of Wisconsin but only resident members shall be entitled to vote or hold office. Student members shall not have power to vote or hold office. All members under the age of eighteen years will be automatically listed as Student members.

Section 2. Any person of good character, who is interested in bird study, may be nominated by any member in good standing, and admitted to membership by approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Honorary membership is restricted to persons who, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, have accomplished outstanding achievements in the science of ornithology in Wisconsin. After recommendation by the Board of Directors, such persons may be elected to Honorary membership by a majority vote of members present at any regular meeting. Honorary membership shall be limited to a total of ten.

Section 4. Dues of Student and Active members shall be one dollar for each calendar year and Sustaining members five dollars. Any member upon payment of twenty-five dollars shall be entitled to Life membership and shall be exempt from membership dues and any member upon payment of fifty dollars shall be entitled to Patron membership and shall be exempt from membership dues. Honorary members shall not be required to pay dues. All annual dues for the ensuing year shall be payable on the first of January. No member in arrears shall be entitled to vote or hold office. The periodical of the Society shall be free to all members. Members in arrears shall be dropped from the membership roll at the end of three months, provided that they have been sent at least two notices of delinquency.

Section 5. There shall be a special membership fee for public or school libraries in the state of Wisconsin of one dollar for a two-year period and all such present library members shall automatically receive a membership adjustment upon passage of this amendment.

Article IV. Officers. Section 1. The officers of the Society shall be President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Editor. The duties of each shall be those usually pertaining thereto.

Section 2. Nominations for officers shall be made by a nominating committee appointed by the President at the opening of the annual meeting. Nominations may also be made from the floor by any member in good standing.

Section 3. Elections shall be held once each year by ballot at the annual meeting except that a rising vote of the membership will be acceptable if there are no nominations other than those recommended by the nominating committee. The officers shall be distributed throughout the state as much as is practicable.

Section 4. Vacancies in the staff of officers may be filled by appointment of the Board of Directors for the remaining months of the current year only.

Article V. Meetings. Section 1. At least one meeting shall be held during each calendar year. Thirty days notice shall be given to all members for any meeting.

Section 2. A program committee, of which the Vice-President shall be chairman, and a local committee on arrangements, shall be appointed by the President at least ninety days in advance of the annual meeting.

Section 3. At least twenty per cent of the voting members of the Society shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article VI. Accounts. A committee of two members, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, shall be appointed by the President at the beginning of each annual meeting.

Article VII. The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of the above named officers and two Directors at Large who shall be elected at the annual meeting. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The Board of Directors shall meet at the call of the President or at the request of the majority of the board.

Article VIII. Parliamentary Manual. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be accepted as the guide for parliamentary procedure at all business meetings.

Article IX. Amendments. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds majority of voting members present. Copies of all proposed amendments shall be sent to all voting members one month prior to the annual meeting at which time they are to be considered. Proposed amendments shall be recommended by at least ten voting members and sent to the Board of Directors at least sixty days prior to the annual meeting.

Birds or Bombers?

Everyone has heard of the Navy's urgent need for binoculars at this time and as complete details on what is wanted and other information have not been made easily available, the Editor contacted the Navy Department and is listing below some of the important items in their reply:

1. The Navy needs a large number of Zeiss or Bausch & Lomb 6 power, 30 millimeter and 7 power, 50 millimeter binoculars. There is also a need for a limited number of Zeiss or Bausch & Lomb 7 x 35, 8 x 40, and 8 x 56 binoculars, and the 6 x 30 Military binoculars manufactured for the Navy during the last war.

2. Binoculars of the above types should be securely tagged bearing your name and address, packed substantially and shipped to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

3. If your Zeiss or Bausch & Lomb glasses show only that they are 6x, 7x, or 8x, the millimeter dimension may be determined by measuring the lens in the large opening. In order that the binoculars may be accepted, the objective lens in the 6 power size must measure 1 and three sixteenths inches (30mm) in diameter; in 7 power, 1 and three-eighths inches (35mm) or greater; in 8 power, 1 and nine-sixteenths inches (40mm) or greater.

4. It is desirable, though not essential, that the instrument be shipped in its case, together with the straps.

5. The Navy is not authorized to accept gifts or free loans. Therefore, binoculars are purchased for \$1.00 and, if they are available after the war, they will be returned to the donor, in which case the \$1.00 will constitute rental and depreciation charges.

6. Every effort will be made to return the same instrument to the owner after the war. In addition to the records maintained at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., the donor's name, together with a serial number for identification purposes, will be engraved on each binocular. If practicable, the donor also will be notified of the vessel to which the instrument is assigned. The Navy cannot promise to replace or pay for binoculars if they should be lost at sea.

7. The Navy will make outright purchase of 6 x 30 and 7 x 50 glasses manufactured by either Zeiss or Bausch & Lomb. The price will be determined after appraisal by the Naval Observatory and will be based upon the condition of the instrument and its wholesale cost to the government. Prices for 7 x 50 range up to \$85.00 and for 6 x 30, up to \$55.00. Of course, the binoculars purchased in this manner will not be returned to the former owners after the war. If the owner wishes to ascertain the price which the Navy will offer for his binoculars, he should attach a tag to the instrument showing his name and address with the notation, "Submitted for appraisal" and ship to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Shipping Instructions: Tag carefully with name and address on shipping tag; make sure instrument is not broken (missing straps do not matter); place binoculars in case if available; wrap in paper and place in strong cardboard carton making sure cut paper or excelsior is on all sides of binocular case; wrap carton in heavy wrapping paper and tie securely with stout cord; address very plainly to the **Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.**, and indicate your return address; ship by insured parcel post or prepaid express.

As many bird students have binoculars of the types here requested, we are printing this information in order to assist the government in their program. This is a plea for instruments which may save many lives—and which cannot be produced fast enough for our needs. Every bird student having binoculars of the types needed will have to answer this question for himself—"Birds or Bombers?"