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YOUNG SWAINSON'S HAWK

PHOTO BY HELMUT C. MUELLER



The PASSENGER PIGEON

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More TV Tower Destruction . . .

By CHARLES A. KEMPER

In the winter of 1957, I reported on three collisions of migrating birds with an Eau Claire television tower ("Destruction at the TV Tower," 1958 *Pass. Pigeon* 3-9). The opportunities presented to the taxonomist and the student of migration seemed to offset partly the gruesome destruction of birds. Since the 1000-foot tower was erected in the summer of 1957, and the first collision occurred that fall, there was great concern that this might be a regular occurrence. We felt that perhaps we had been overly concerned, as the spring and fall of 1958 brought no serious casualties. There was a collision in the spring of 1959 of about 300 birds, but this was comparatively minor compared to the many thousands destroyed in the fall of 1957.

The Latest Incidents

Any reassurance or complacency was erased on August 29, 1959, when during a cloudy night, with no rain, quite calm as on all these nights, but with a ceiling of about 1200 feet, a horde of birds perished at the tower. My good friends at the WEAU-TV station notified me. I arrived at noon and picked up, with the help of my son Jon and daughter Karen, about 800 birds. Unfortunately, we were late getting to the scene. A great many specimens had already felt the ravages of cats, ground squirrels, insects and early decomposition. A number of birds could be recorded, but were beyond salvaging as study skins. It is quite a job to sort out these birds, tabulate, and package them, not to mention the time spent picking them up. These things always seems to happen just on the days when my banding station is at peak activity. This actually is what might reasonably be expected. Mass mortality and peak banding activity occur at time of heavy migration. Since the TV tower is ten miles south-southwest of my banding station, one might expect a correlation.

In my previous article, I discussed in some detail possible causes and possible means of prevention of these "disasters." It was suggested that some form of ground illumination be attempted to allow the birds to see the tower. Such a mechanism would have been useless on October 1, 1959. At about 8:00 a. m. on that day, Gene Jorgenson, station engineer, noticed a great many dead and injured birds on the ground in the area of the tower. Although he did not see them fall, he was fairly certain that when he arrived at the site, just before daybreak, there were few if any dead birds about. Apparently the birds had crashed into the tower and fallen some time between approximately 5:30 and 8:00 a. m. My colleagues, Neva and Ed Reifenauer, were able to collect 800 specimens soon after this; we estimated an over-all destruction of about 1200 birds. Now why should birds crash into a tower in daylight? And if that wasn't



SORTING TV TOWER CASUALTIES

PHOTO BY CHARLES A. KEMPER

bizarre enough, among the casualties were two red bats. What happened to their echolocation mechanism?

This is not a unique occurrence. Red Bats (*Lasiurus borealis*) were collected on October 1, 1954, October 7, 1954, and September 23, 1955, at the WIBW-TV tower at Topeka, Kansas. But why should bats, which can find insects at night in fog and avoid all sorts of baffles in a laboratory room, crash into a television tower?

In this paper, I wish to review and chart the 1957 disasters and the three 1959 accidents. The most interesting find from the latest event was perhaps the bats. But bird-wise, I was amazed to find two immature Yellow Rails, the first recorded for Chippewa County.

In the past, we have assumed that collisions were due to poor visibility and dimly lighted obstacles. (In cases of ceilometer and lighthouse beams, we have suspected that birds were attracted by the light; this, of course, is an entirely different situation.) Now I am wondering if we have to revise some of our previously entertained ideas. It cannot be inclement weather or low ceilings, alone, that bring about the disasters.

Table 1 describes the weather conditions prevailing at the times of the five major collisions. On four of these occasions, there was some precipitation during the immediate 24-hours, but on two there was only a trace, and on one none at the time of collision. On four of the five occasions, there was a front moving across the tower area in the immediate 24-hour period; this correlates with the observation by Brewer and Ellis that mortality in spring and fall was associated with the arrival of a cold front within the previous 12 hours. Either there was a front damming back and building up concentrations, or there was a heavy directional

TABLE 1. WEATHER CONDITIONS AT TIMES
OF COLLISIONS WITH TELEVISION TOWERS

	Sept. 3, 1957	Sept. 20, 1957	May 28, 1959	Aug. 28, 1959	Oct. 1, 1959
Precipitation	0.07 in.	Trace	0.21 in.—thunder shower 12:00-3:00	None	Trace in 24 hours, none during collision hours
Ceiling and Visibility	Ceiling 2000-1500 feet, visibility 15 miles	Low	High cirrus clouds	Partly cloudy: ceiling 1200 feet	Daylight, mild overcast, ceiling at least 2000 feet
Temperature	69-60	58-43	73-47	90-82	44-54
Wind	North	Northeast	South	South	North
Fronts	East-west across Wisconsin	Rapid NE-SW, moving south and east	Long east-west moving north across mid- Wisconsin	East-west across Eau Claire	None nearby
Control Factor	Low over north- ern Wisconsin, moving east	Low over Hudson Bay	Low over Nebraska, high over James Bay	Low over Hudson Bay, low over South Dakota	Hurricane off Carolina coast, low over Hudson Bay

flow of air aiding movement. In fall all the dates show a low pressure area to the north and east of us in the Hudson Bay area. But while there is good weather correlation with bird movements on these dates, there is no consistent correlation with low ceilings or poor visibility. Furthermore, these mortalities are by no means predictable. On many nights, when everything seems suitable—fronts, low ceilings, prevailing winds, poor visibility—no mortality occurs. The fact remains that mortality can occur at times when there is even good visibility. We must look further and seek other explanations.

Is there possibly something at the television tower that attracts birds? Just recently, Cochran and Graber observed that there were more birds at night in the vicinity of the television tower they were studying than there were at a distance of one or two miles away. Nocturnal migrants approached the red lights from different directions and circled. They were more numerous when the lights were on than when the lights were off. The authors concluded that the red lights attracted the birds; however, it is doubtful that birds can see red at all. H. N. Southern studied owls in the wild by using red-beamed lights; the owls apparently cannot detect this part of the color spectrum.

I speculate that there is another attractive feature of the tower. Gene Jorgenson, the engineer at the television station, suggested that the earth's magnetic lines converge about any tall object in the air. This man, entirely without ornithological background, hit on something, I believe.

A Theory of Bird Navigation

In 1947, Professor H. L. Yeagley, Department of Physics at Pennsylvania State College, proposed a theory of bird navigation. He postulated that birds possessed a magnetic latitudinal sense, and also could detect longitude by being able to detect the Coriolis force. The Coriolis force is a force caused by the rotation of the earth; it is this force which causes anything moving in a horizontal plane about the earth's surface to be pushed toward the east in the northern hemisphere and toward the west in the southern hemisphere. This force varies with the latitude; it is greatest at the poles, and at its minimum—zero—at the equator. This theory, the understanding of which requires quite a complex understanding of physics—momentum, gravity, magnetic fields, and the laws of motion—was reviewed in *The Ibis* in 1948 by Wynn Edwards, who proceeded to pick it apart and concluded that the whole idea was completely invalid. Since then, little or no attention has been given to the idea that birds are affected by magnetic lines of force. The recent German work on bird migration by celestial navigation further eclipsed Yeagley's ideas.

Now I wonder if, in the light of these TV tower collisions—especially when they can occur in daylight—Yeagley's theories should be re-examined. After all, maybe birds are following magnetic lines in their flight. I do not say that this is their sole mechanism of navigation, but it certainly may be used by them. Perhaps birds and bats are sometimes sleeping in their flight, drifting along magnetic lines like an airplane following a radio beam.

Bats Present a Problem

Can any other theory explain why bats should collide with a tower? The suggestion that television broadcast waves might interfere with the bats' echolocation waves can be ruled out. Attempts in the laboratory to jam bats' radar systems with all conceivable frequencies and intensities have been unsuccessful. Van Gelder suggested that bats when flying with birds have their radar fixed on the birds and become conditioned to their presence. He hypothesized that migrating bats react as if each object detected is moving ahead of them. Because of this conditioning, a bat detecting a stationary object may fail to avoid it.

I suggest that birds and bats might have been less than wide awake in migratory flight when the collisions occurred. Since magnetic lines converge through a tall narrow object, this may explain why so many birds pile up at towers. Here indeed is a theory that requires further examination by experts, physicists as well as ornithologists. Is it not conceivable that migrants use celestial navigation when this is physically possible, and "home in" on magnetic lines when the skies are occluded? Is it not conceivable, too, that they may fly at times when not entirely awake?

Explaining the nature of magnetic lines of force in simple terms, particularly for one who is not a physicist, is not easy. In the **Encyclopedia Britannica** there are eleven pages of small print describing terrestrial magnetism, so this brief description may be an over-simplification.

The earth can be imagined as a huge magnet. Like any magnet, it has a magnetic field which gives direction to the navigator's compass, affects radio transmission, curves the rays of the aurora borealis, and has many important geophysical effects. The axis of this magnet is tilted slightly with respect to the geographic axis. Thus the magnetic poles are some distance from the geographic poles. The magnetic poles are regions where the compass loses its directive force and a dip needle stands vertical.

The magnetic lines are subject to irregularities. In regions of large iron ore deposits, for example, a freely suspended magnet may actually point away from the true north magnetic pole. In addition to geologic anomalies, there are changes in magnetism over the course of time. This is due to variations from deep within the earth. There can also be erratic variations, known as magnetic storms, in some way connected with sunspots and solar flares.

It should be pointed out that close to the earth surface—perhaps within 500 feet—there are too many local objects, buildings and hills to permit clear definition of magnetic lines. But at higher altitudes the magnetic lines are more clearly defined. This may partially account for greater TV mortality at higher towers than at lower ones.

It was interesting to me to watch flocks of geese flying south this fall. As I watched from a vantage point ten miles away, several flocks of about 100 birds came flying at great height from various directions; each one flew directly over the tower. It was almost as if they were drawn by a magnet.

A compilation of five disasters thus far is given in Table 2. It can be seen that certain species are taking a dreadful beating—namely Ovenbirds, Red-eyed Vireos, and Chestnut-sided, Bay-breasted and Tennessee

Warblers. Another surprising point is the number of Connecticut Warblers. Are they as rare in the Midwest in the fall as we have supposed?

Among the most remarkable specimens are two immature Yellow Rails. These birds are so rare that ornithologists have debated, and still debate, which is the adult and which the first-winter plumage. Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, in **The Birds of Minnesota** maintained that the Yellow Rails are yellow-tawny in their first-winter plumage but dark in their adult plumage. Most texts today say the reverse is true. We hope these specimens will help resolve this unsettled point. They have been forwarded to the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History where they have been studied, examined for stomach contents, weighed, skinned, and catalogued, and the degree of fat beneath the skin noted. It is of interest that migrating birds have stored up fat in their subcutaneous tissues as fuel for the long migration flight.

TABLE 2. TABULATION OF SPECIMENS
EXAMINED FOLLOWING FIVE COLLISIONS

Species	9/3/57	9/20/57	5/28/59	8/28/59	10/1/59
Virginia Rail					1
Sora	2				3
Yellow Rail					2
American Coot			1		
Mourning Dove		2		1	2
Black-billed Cuckoo			8		
Yellow-shafted Flicker			1		2
Red-headed Woodpecker					3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker					7
Great Crested Flycatcher				1	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	3			12	
Traill's Flycatcher	1		1	13	
Least Flycatcher		1		9	
Eastern Wood Pewee			1	10	
Red-breasted Nuthatch		2			3
Brown Creeper					3
House Wren				1	3
Long-billed Marsh Wren					5
Short-billed Marsh Wren					2
Catbird		2	9		4
Swainson's Thrush	17	19			64
Gray-checked Thrush		4			26
Veery				12	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet					13
Ruby-crowned Kinglet		1			7
Yellow-throated Vireo				1	3
Solitary Vireo	1	11			18
Red-eyed Vireo	39	82	41	152	44
Philadelphia Vireo		25			32
Warbling Vireo				1	
Black-and-white Warbler	1	89		34	7
Golden-winged Warbler				4	
Tennessee Warbler	8	115	6	67	58
Orange-crowned Warbler					28
Nashville Warbler	3	10		12	35
Parula Warbler		2			1
Yellow Warbler	1	6		10	
Magnolia Warbler	2	110		78	33
Cape May Warbler		6		1	3

Species	9/3/57	9/20/57	5/28/59	8/28/59	10/1/59
Black-throated Blue Warbler		1		2	
Myrtle Warbler		11			37
Black-throated Green Warbler		26		5	7
Blackburnian Warbler	2	16		52	3
Chestnut-sided Warbler	8	129		141	17
Bay-breasted Warbler	2	241		24	50
Blackpoll Warbler		17		2	46
Palm Warbler		11		3	57
Ovenbird	8	285		32	44
Northern Waterthrush	1	49		4	18
Louisiana Waterthrush		4			
Connecticut Warbler	4	64		34	13
Mourning Warbler	1			5	
Yellowthroat		14		36	33
Wilson's Warbler		3		2	
Canada Warbler				20	
American Redstart	1	89		44	41
Baltimore Oriole		1		5	
Scarlet Tanager		6		1	10
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		9	1		
Indigo Bunting		2			3
Dickcissel				1	
Savannah Sparrow				1	2
Sharp-tailed Sparrow		1			4
Chipping Sparrow				1	
Clay-colored Sparrow					2
White-crowned Sparrow					1
White-throated Sparrow		1			6
Fox Sparrow		1			
Lincoln's Sparrow		1			8
Swamp Sparrow		2			2
Song Sparrow				2	
Unidentifiable			2		2
Totals	104	1523	71	834	821

The Problem and a Question

Many of the same thoughts come to mind again as we stand beneath the tower and witness this slaughter. It is simply overwhelming. Can you forget statistics and just imagine 800 to 1500 dead vireos and warblers strewn in front of you. To me it is appalling. I know many competent people say that this is probably "just a drop in the bucket." Perhaps I am an alarmist; I hope so. However, I agree with Amelia Lasky who has written, "It is sad and depressing to realize the heavy toll of our beautiful and useful birds that is being taken annually . . . at the newer type of television towers in numerous locations in the United States."

It would seem that the 1000-foot tower is the deadly feature. Possibly it is the presence in Eau Claire of two towers—one 1000-foot and one 500-foot close by—acting as a greater obstacle, that causes what may be greater confluences of magnetic lines of force. It behooves engineers to help find a way to broadcast without using such high towers. Otherwise, some of the finest birds that grace our North American forests may well be doomed. Here, I profoundly hope, I am exaggerating.

It is apparent, as we survey this list of casualties, that the birds of the dense woods are more seriously affected than the savannah and open country species. You see only a few such birds as Robins, Bluebirds,

meadowlarks, blackbirds, Savannah Sparrows, etc. But the wood warblers and vireos are the hardest hit. Why?

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THE SWAINSON'S HAWK IN WISCONSIN

By HELMUT C. MUELLER and DANIEL D. BERGER

In view of the increasing frequency of observations of the Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) in recent years, it might be appropriate to review the status of this bird and also list a few characters which help in its identification.

The Swainson's Hawk has been a rare but regular visitor to the state since the earliest days of ornithological investigation. Cory (1909) states that "In Wisconsin it is not common, but can hardly be called rare, especially during the fall migrations." Ludwig and Thure Kumlien collected about one-and-one-half dozen specimens in their many years at Lake Koshkonong (Kumlien and Hollister, 1903). There is a lapse in the known records of this bird until September 16, 1930, when O. J. Gromme collected an individual in the juvenal plumage at Cedar Grove. The next occurrence of this bird was established by a sight record in 1947, followed by three similar observations in the next ten years.

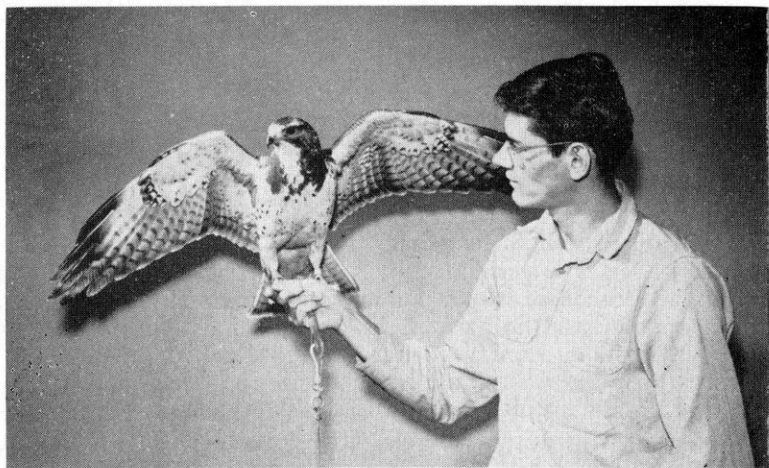
Since 1951 we have observed ten Swainson's Hawks at Cedar Grove. Six of these were trapped and banded. These observations are listed below:

16 September 1951	1 trapped	4 April 1956	1 observed
2 September 1952	2 trapped	17 September 1956	1 trapped
3 September 1952	1 trapped	16 September 1957	1 observed
	1 observed	31 August 1958	1 observed
7 September 1954	1 trapped		

During this same period we have seen over 19,000 individuals of other species of the genus *Buteo*.

There are no breeding records of the Swainson's Hawk for Wisconsin, but the species has nested near Rockford, Illinois, for the past two years (fide David Seal, in corres).

The identification of hawks is perhaps one of the most difficult problems encountered by the amateur ornithologist. Schooled in the techniques of identification by "field marks," he is confronted with a group of birds which often does not exhibit any distinctive markings. This is particularly true in the genus **Buteo**. Sometimes individual Red-tailed Hawks (**Buteo jamaicensis**, subsp.), Harlan's Hawks (**Buteo harlani**) and Swainson's Hawks require careful examination even in the hand before a specific determination can be made. Friedmann (1950) lists three color phases for each of the above species and also states that all varieties of intermediates occur. A cursory examination of a number of museum skins



DANIEL D. BERGER WITH YOUNG SWAINSON'S HAWK

PHOTO BY HELMUT C. MUELLER

of these species will quickly convince one that identification by plumage characters is often an impossibility in the field. Peterson (1941, 1947) gives several illustrations of "typical" adult plumages of the Swainson's Hawk. Unfortunately, many of the Swainson's Hawks are atypical and most of those seen in Wisconsin are juveniles.

However, with some experience, Swainson's Hawks can be identified in the field. When seen in flight this species most closely resembles the Red-tailed Hawk from which it differs by having a longer, more pointed wing and a slightly greater wing dihedral. (The wing is held at a higher angle than in any other **Buteo** which is likely to occur in Wisconsin.) In many individuals the contrast between the light wing linings and the dark flight feathers is an aid to identification.

All but one of the Swainson's Hawks that we have observed closely were in the light phase juvenal plumage; these birds were all quite similar to the bird in the photograph above. The remaining bird was a dark phase juvenile; it is depicted on the cover.

In summary, the Swainson's Hawk is of rare, but regular occurrence in Wisconsin. Field identification of most individuals of this species is difficult without previous experience.

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INTRODUCING "GENE" ROARK

For the fourth time in its 21-year history, **The Passenger Pigeon** has a new editor. He is Eugene M. Roark of Madison, a safety promotion writer for the Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department by profession, and an ardent amateur ornithologist. If his name sounds familiar, it may be because you have met him frequently on WSO field trips, because you have noted his mother listed as the magazine's circulation manager, or because you have heard his occasional radio safety messages.

Travel and Army duty have given Roark an acquaintance with western, southern, and European birds. An alumnus of the University of Wisconsin, he did graduate work in conservation journalism under Clay Schoenfeld (**Wisconsin State Journal** outdoor columnist), held a science writing assistantship at the University News Service, and was awarded the Gordon MacQuarrie scholarship.

When the WSO board of directors named Roark to succeed the writer as editor in January, they were not the first to recognize his writing talents. He is already editing newsletters for the Madison Audubon Society and the Dane County Conservation League—two conservation organizations in which he is taking an active part. He is also a member of the Nature Conservancy and the Wilderness Society.

The need for a new editor developed when the writer finally succumbed to the pressure of heavy pastoral duties and submitted his resignation in September 1959, terminating 7½ years on the job. Walter E. Scott guided **The Passenger Pigeon** through its first five years, followed by N. R. Barger who served for over nine years. The committee to secure a successor worked through the fall, and the board of directors acted to choose Roark in January.

The cooperation (and patience!) of so many of you has made the past 7½ years of editorship a pleasant and rewarding avocation. There would be a touch of sadness about giving up the job, were it not that there are such capable hands ready and willing to carry on to greater heights.—Sam Robbins.

THE 1959 MAY-DAY COUNT

By WALLACE N. MacBRIAR, JR.

Only 11 surveys were made during the annual May-Day Count in Wisconsin this spring, compared with 17 in 1958. Observers in the field recorded 221 species, three less than on the previous count.

All warblers known to occur in migration in Wisconsin were checked by observers except the Kentucky Warbler. The Prothonotary Warbler was logged in Milwaukee County. The Orange-crown, missing in last year's reports, appeared in Milwaukee and Appleton. There were single reports of the Prairie and Hooded Warblers in the Green Bay area. The Black-throated Blue Warbler was seen only by the Milwaukee and Sheboygan groups, the Mourning Warbler by the Milwaukee and Chippewa Falls fieldmen. The Pine Warbler was at Green Bay and in Adams County. The only Yellow-breasted Chat was observed in Milwaukee.

Most counts were made on Sunday, May 17, when seven of the groups were in the field. There were two groups that chose May 23 to make the count, and one each on May 16 and 24.

The Green Bay Bird Club again took the honors by tallying 171 species, which topped their totals of the last three years. Milwaukee birders came along with 163 species and a group in Adams County recorded 133.

Rare and interesting species observed during the counts other than the warblers mentioned above were: Common Egret, Blue Goose, European Widgeon, White-winged Scoter, Saw-wet Owl, Bell's Vireo, and Henslow's Sparrow.

Summary of the Counts

GREEN BAY-DE PERE AREA: 171 species. Members of the Green Bay Bird Club were in the field from 5:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. on May 17. They covered De Pere, Point Sauble, the Town of Scott, and Fairland to make this top count. Unusual species listed were the Double-crested Cormorant, European Widgeon, Wilson's Phalarope, Ruddy Turnstone, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, and Bewick's Wren. 25 species of warblers were observed. Reported by Edwin D. Cleary.

MILWAUKEE AREA: 163 species. A group of Milwaukee birders were out from 4:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., May 17. The weather was partly cloudy with the wind from the southwest at 10 m.p.h. The temperature ranged from 47° to 75°. 29 species of warblers were listed. Unusual observations included the White-winged Scoter, Ruddy Duck, Wilson's Phalarope, Prothonotary Warbler, and the Yellow-breasted Chat. The Lark Sparrow observation is considered unusual for the Milwaukee area. A single bird was in company with a group of White-throats. Reported by Harold Bauers.

ADAMS COUNTY: 133 species. Three observers took this count between 4:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. on May 23. It was a raw cold day. Unusual observations included Least Bittern, Sandhill Crane, Saw-whet Owl, and a nesting Lark Sparrow. 21 warblers were checked. Reported by Sam Robbins.

WAUSAU AREA: 128 species. On May 17, 25 members of the Wausau Bird Club drove 232 miles, walked 31 miles and spent 99 man hours

in the field. They counted 6,043 individuals, which is nearly 2,000 more than on last year's count. The area covered was the same as the preceding year. The wind was calm to 10 m.p.h., the temperature ranged from 38° to 72°, and the barometer was 30.1 and dropping. Highlights of the count included five Wilson's Phalaropes, 35 Pine Siskins, several Evening Grosbeaks, a Harris' Sparrow, and two Gray Jays. 18 species of warblers were observed. Reported by Tom Uttech.

BARRON COUNTY: 124 species. Three observers tallied 124 species on May 17. Most interesting observations were the Barred Owl, the Tufted Titmouse, and the Cerulean Warbler. 20 species of warblers were seen. Reported by Bob Wiese.

APPLETON AREA: 121 species. Two observers were in the field from 6:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. on May 17. They covered 72 miles by car and four miles on foot within a seven and one-half mile radius of Appleton. Interesting and unusual species included Canvasback, Bufflehead, Osprey, Willet, and Dowitcher. 22 species of warblers recorded. Reported by Daryl Tessen.

CHIPPEWA FALLS AREA: 105 species. Five observers counted in this area from 5:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. on May 23. The average temperature was 70°; it was clear to partly cloudy, and the wind was from the south at 15 m.p.h. Outstanding observations included White-rumped Sandpiper, Barred Owl, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Mourning Warbler, and Lark Sparrow. 16 warbler species were seen. Reported by C. A. Kemper.

LA CROSSE AREA: 91 species. On May 16 three observers visited the Lake Onalaska area, French Island, Pettibone Park, Myrick Park and the Oak Grove Cemetery area, and Grandad Bluff, all in La Crosse County around the city of La Crosse. Five miles were covered on foot, 75 miles by car, between 5:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The weather was clear to cloudy. The Common Egret was observed together with the Bell's Vireo. Only 10 warblers were noted. Reported by Alvin M. Peterson.

SHEBOYGAN: 68 species. This count was made on May 17 and covered the eastern half of Sheboygan County. The sky was clear and the temperature averaged 70°. 12 warblers were observed. Reported by Carol Koopman.

LUCK (POLK COUNTY) AREA: 65 species. Two observers spent eight hours checking the May migration on May 24. They traveled 30 miles by car, five miles on foot. The weather was partly cloudy, the wind 20 to 30 m.p.h., and the temperature ranged from 60° to 65°. The only Loggerhead Shrike observed on any count was seen by this party. Only four warblers were identified. Reported by Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Pederson.

BELOIT AREA: 54 species. Count taken on May 17. 8 warblers noted. Reported by Mrs. Joseph Mahlum.

NEWS . . .

Going to California in May? The Cooper Ornithological Society will hold its annual meeting in Los Angeles on May 5 through 8. The big field trip attraction is a chance to see California Condors!

WSO photographers may be interested in the International Exhibition of Nature Photography to be conducted in April by the Hamilton (Ontario) Naturalists' Club. Entry blanks may be obtained by writing to Mr. John Giles, Exhibition Chairman, at the Club, Main Post Office, Box 384, Hamilton, Ontario.

By The Wayside . . .

In editing and evaluating this spring's migration reports for the state, one is immediately cognizant that a great many unusual species were observed during the period. It became a matter then of which were the most unusual and warranted a position in this particular section. Yellow-crowned Night Herons are no longer too infrequently observed in the state, so they were eliminated, as were the observations of the Willet (five reports), Prairie, Kentucky and Hooded Warblers, and others. Until all the reports are in one does not appreciate the magnitude and possible implications of these casual visitors to our state. As the following accounts will testify, they were here. Only reports of future years will tell if they will be as frequent as the Common Egret, the Carolina Wren, Mockingbird and others today so that it will become unnecessary to "write them up" for "By the Wayside."—Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr., Seasonal Editor.

Snowy Egret at Crex Meadows. While conducting a Crex tour for Dr. William H. Marshall of the University of Minnesota and his Senior Forestry Group of sixty students, we discovered the Snowy Egret on May 5. The bird was wading in the near vicinity of the large Crex heron rookery and was observed by all observers at a range of about 100 yards. It was unmistakable with its yellow feet and shuffling feeding method. It was positively identified by Dr. Marshall from his experience with the bird in Utah. I, of course, have seen hundreds of these birds while spending two winter vacations in Florida. This individual stayed about a week and was seen by many observers. I personally saw the bird again on May 7 and 8.—Norman R. Stone, Grantsburg.

White-fronted Goose in Rock County. On Wednesday, April 15, a White-fronted Goose was observed in the Fulton area by Dorothy Hammel, my husband and myself. The early morning temperature was 45°, rising to 70° at noon. It was a sunny, cloudless day. The sighting occurred shortly after noon, perhaps 12:30-1:00 p. m. It was quite windy.

We stopped the car to scan the Yahara River at Fulton, our attention being attracted by a white blob on a little spit of land. This turned out to be a gull. Dorothy and I were looking with binoculars and Rudy with the balscope (15x, 30x, and later even 60x). Rudy said there was also a goose on the other end of the island and perhaps it was a farm goose, anyway not a Canada Goose. Dorothy and I turned our attention to it and studied it, Rudy calling out his observations in the meantime. Then an action of the goose simultaneously made Dorothy and me think of a turkey and I went to get Dorothy's balscope out of the trunk of the car so that we could have two in use to study the bird. After some more looks and mad turning of pages of the Peterson guide, we concluded we were all seeing a "life lister": a White-fronted Goose.

It was alone, feeding busily on some kind of green plants on the little island. The markings were all observable excepting the black barring on the belly. We were not sure about those although the light was excellent. The distance from the car was about 600 yards. We felt that the goose was smaller than a Canada, though there were no Canadas there

for comparison. The legs were yellowish orange, body grayish brown, the beak seemed rather pink-orange and the white area around the beak was clearly visible.

We observed the goose until we were positive of our identification and had seen all there was to see. We could find only this one. When we returned 3 to 4 hours later, the goose was gone.—June Ohm, Janesville.

Many Observe Cinnamon Teal at Schoeneberg's Marsh. A male in vivid breeding plumage was seen at Schoeneberg's Marsh about one mile northeast of North Leeds, Columbia County, in a period from May 11 through May 16. It was together with several Blue-winged Teal and may have had a mate as one female flew very close with it. However, due to the similarity of female Cinnamon and Blue-winged Teal it is impossible to separate them in the field. A farmer living nearby stated that the Cinnamon Teal drake had been around for a couple of weeks. He did not know it was a Cinnamon Teal but had noticed its cinnamon-red color. On May 12 Mrs. Howard Winkler, Karl Putnam, and Sam Robbins saw it at 50 yards as it took flight, then studied it in the water at 250 yards with a 30x balscope.—Reported by the Howard Winklers, Par-deeville; the Roy Lounds, Madison; Sam Robbins, Adams; and Raymond B. Dryer, Poynette.

Another Cinnamon Teal in Jefferson County. On the afternoon of April 11 we were unable to drive along the Bark River or the Rock River due to the flooded condition of the roads. It was a pleasant, sunshiny day. We chose, by chance, a country road running north and west of Fort Atkinson. A few miles out we stopped to see some Shovellers in a little shallow puddle a few rods from the road. With the two male and one female Shoveller was a thrilling sight—a Cinnamon Teal.

There could be no mistake. It stood on the bank, looking as if it were cast in bronze with the afternoon sun shining on it. Nevertheless, we checked carefully with our Peterson and Pough guides, noting carefully the blue patches and stripings on the wings.

We watched for a half hour as it fraternized with the Shovellers. The next day they were all gone, Shovellers and Cinnamon Teal.—Mrs. Jerry Housz, Mrs. Elizabeth Degner, Fort Atkinson.

European Widgeon Again on Green Bay. This species was observed at Point Sauble on Green Bay, May 17. It has been observed at this same location for several years in a row but only during the middle part of the month of May. It was during the Green Bay Bird Club's annual May Day count that the bird was observed. It was mainly gray with a reddish-brown head and buffy crown. Its size closely approximated that of the American Widgeon or Baldpate.—Ed Paulson, J. B. Kendall, Green Bay.

Barrow's Goldeneye off Bayfield County. On Tuesday morning around 8:00 a. m. May 12, I observed what I believe was a Barrow's Goldeneye in Chequamegon Bay of Lake Superior. I observed this lone male bird directly below me as the shore line here is about twenty feet above the water. The bird seemed somewhat larger and also broader across the back than the Common Goldeneye. It was much darker on the back than the Common Goldeneye, and it was this that caught my attention. Its head was a different shape and was glossed with purple

instead of the green which is characteristic of the Common Goldeneye. All these field marks checked with Peterson's field guide. However, the white patch in front of the eye was not crescent-shaped which is characteristic of the Barrow's, but seemed to be nearly round like that of the Common. I observed this bird for only about five minutes before it caught sight of me and flew. As it flew away from me the white wing patches contrasted very strikingly with its black back and its darker wings. Soon, however, it turned and flew into the sun and I lost track of it. The day was warm and mild with the light conditions being excellent for observation.—David A. Bratley, Washburn.

Piping Plovers on the Beaches of Ashland County. On May 24 I observed five Piping Plovers along the long sandy beaches of Long Island in Chequamegon Bay of Lake Superior. The birds looked like the Semipalmated Plover but were very light brown above, almost white, rather than the dark brown coloration of the Semipalmated. The day was fair and mild with light conditions very good.—David A. Bratley, Washburn.

Madison Visited by a Whimbrel. One bird of this species was seen on the edge of a pond between Madison and Pine Bluff on May 23. We attempted to photograph the bird, but it was wary and flushed before we got very close to it. It then circled over the pond several times before it again landed on the far edge of the pond. While it was flying over the pond, which was about five minutes, it kept uttering a series of loud call notes which sounded like harsh whistled "wheet, wheet, wheet, wheet, wheet."—Martha & Roy Lound, Madison.

Marbled Godwit on the Manitowoc River Shores. On April 19 I saw a Marbled Godwit at the Manitowoc River in Manitowoc County. Conditions of the observation were excellent. Weather was clear. It was around 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the observation was made. It was a large shorebird with a uniform brownish color, mottled above and barred below. It had a long, conspicuous two-toned bill, half blackish, half pinkish in color. It did not have white upper tail-coverts or a black tail like the Hudsonian Godwit.—Myron Reichwaldt, Manitowoc.

A Ruff in Wisconsin. (See full report, 1959 Pass. Pigeon 73-74. For photographs, see 1959 Pass. Pigeon 112)—Sam Robbins, Adams.

Three Ivory Gulls at Crex Meadows. Three Ivory Gulls were observed together on April 3 at Crex Meadows Wildlife Area, Burnett County. They were seen again on April 5 and 6. These white "pigeon gulls" with the black legs were unmistakably identified both flying and sitting as close at 40 yards. All observations were on Dyke #4.—Norman R. Stone, Grantsburg.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker in Lincoln County. On April 22 I saw a Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker. I did not have binoculars but the bird was quite tame so that I had a chance to write down a good description of it while it was preening. The bird was seen about 15 miles west of Merrill.—Harold A. Mathiak, Horicon.

Horicon Marsh Visited by Black-billed Magpie. On April 29 I was travelling along the Main Ditch on Horicon Marsh (Dodge County) when I saw a striking black and white bird approaching from the east. It headed north when it reached the Main Ditch, landing in several trees on the bank. At one time I was within 150 feet of it while it was sitting in a tree. With binoculars it was easy to get a very good look at the bird and

even to determine that the bird was not banded. The bird was a Magpie which apparently is a good record for this time of the year.—Harold A. Mathiak, Horicon.

This species was also observed on May 11 flying south near the observation tower at the state headquarters, Horicon Marsh, at about 6:45 a. m. The bird was observed at a range of 30 yards, more or less, with 7 x 50 binoculars and then followed for a quarter mile by car as it flew into the woodlot southwest of the tower. The observations were made under clear skies and bright sunlight. It seems likely that this may have been the same bird observed by Harold Mathiak (see above) although no other reports were made by our personnel or local people.—R. A. Hunt, Horicon.

Worm-eating Warbler in Milwaukee. A dead specimen of this species was brought to the Milwaukee Public Museum's Sunday morning bird hike on May 3 by one of the participants. The identification was verified by Les Diedrich, museum taxidermist and leader of the hike, and myself. The specimen was not preserved due to its advanced state of decomposition, as it had been saved for several days prior to the hike without refrigeration. However, in checking back at the museum there was no Wisconsin skin in the collection.—Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr., Milwaukee.

Another Worm-eating Warbler in Kenosha County. An individual of this species was observed by two companions and myself on May 12, around 9:30 in the morning. I had 8 x 30 binoculars. We saw the bird walking beside a small brush pile on a hillside wooded area. There were definite black stripes on this olive brownish bird's head. No other markings were noted except the breast was lighter. This observation was made from a distance of 30 to 35 feet.—Mrs. Howard Higgins, Kenosha.

Northern Observation of the Sycamore Warbler. I have lived in Appleton all my life and am a junior at Lawrence College. I have been birding for the past twelve years. On May 4 I had a free hour late in the afternoon (6:00-7:00 p. m.) before a meeting. While birding on the eastern side of the city I noticed in a tree a warbler which appeared different to me. It had its back toward me and I noticed its gray back and the white wing bars. A Myrtle and several Nashville Warblers were also in the same tree. I knew it couldn't be a Myrtle Warbler for it didn't have the yellow rump. I moved into a different position where I could better observe the bird. It was then that it turned and I was able to see its lemon yellow throat and the striped sides. In addition, I also noticed that it had the white eye-stripe, making this the Sycamore Warbler, a sub-species of the Yellow-throated Warbler. Realizing that this species is not seen in the state very often and especially this far north, I carefully observed it for ten minutes in excellent light with my 7 x 50 binoculars. I also had my Peterson eastern guide with me so I was able to check it with the description and illustration given of the bird in this book. I saw the bird several more times during the hour and am positive of my identification. Unfortunately no one else was with me at the time but I am familiar with the Yellow-throated Warbler as I have been in Florida twice and New Orleans once and have seen the Yellow-throated Warbler on all three trips.—Daryl Tessen, Appleton.

Western Tanager Visits Kenosha. A male Western Tanager was observed at 2:00 p. m. on May 6 at the Walter Forbes residence in Kenosha.

The observation was made by Walter and Hazel Forbes and Alta Robertsen. The bird was observed at close range with 7 x 35 and 7 x 50 binoculars in good light, though the bird was in a shade tree. It remained in the yard for 20 minutes while the observers had ample opportunity to compare field marks with their Peterson guides.—Reported by Mrs. Howard Higgins, Kenosha.

RENEWAL REMINDER . . .

Renewal notices have been sent to all WSO members, and most of them may have been returned by now to membership chairman Margaret Crabbe. The big job of filling in the many gaps in our knowledge of Wisconsin birds, and the bigger task, perhaps, of saving some of this heritage for the future, will be accomplished quicker by WSO and our cooperators if everyone remains active. These notices give us all this opportunity. It also offers a fine chance to up-grade our membership, perhaps to the "Sustaining" level, for just a little larger investment. A membership application for a like-minded friend might well accompany your own renewal, too!

MORE NEWS . . .

It's not too early to be planning your part in the WSO Robin study project. Check back in the Spring, 1959, issue of **The Passenger Pigeon** for details on the information being gathered, and the questionnaire form to use in making your report. Copies can also be obtained from the man in charge of the study, Prof. Howard Young, Department of Biology, Wisconsin State College, La Crosse. Arrival dates and nesting data are particularly needed, and with more and more communities going into DDT spraying programs, the facts must be gathered now, before changes take place. The urgent need for "before-and-after" studies makes it essential that a network of observers around the state gather all the material they can.

This is an excellent time of year to bring your own optical and camera equipment up-to-date and into good condition for the spring field trip season. The Dark Room, Milwaukee photographic equipment and binocular specialists, should be able to help with new items and repairs. Dark Room advertisements appear again in this publication.

Mrs. R. J. Roark, Circulation Manager, at 101 Roby Road, Madison 5, is continuing the sale of back issues to members at reduced prices, as authorized by the Board of Directors. The sale will continue through the spring convention, on June

5. Individual numbers will sell for 25 cents, and a volume (four issues for a particular year) is priced at 50 cents. Some volumes and numbers are low, or exhausted, so order soon. Personal checks or money orders, made out to Mrs. Roark, should accompany your orders.

Anyone having unwanted back issues would be doing fellow-members and libraries a service if he or she would let Mrs. Roark know about it. The numbers you have, stored unused under the eaves, might be just the ones to fill out another member's set!

Scholarships for the Conservation Training Course at Trees for Tomorrow Camp near Eagle River are being offered to teachers by the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs and by county and district branches. Information and application forms may be obtained from Mrs. W. A. Ozburn, Poynette Game Farm, Poynette.

Teachers may also obtain scholarships from the Guido Rahr Conservation Fund for the Trees for Tomorrow Camp or for the Wisconsin Audubon Camp. A. W. Jorgensen, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Box 450, Madison 1, will send information and forms to interested teachers.

The **Milwaukee Sentinel** is sponsoring a birdhouse and feeder building contest for youngsters, using plans furnished by the National Audubon Society. The Milwaukee Recreation Department is cooperating. We may say this is fine, especially if all the entries are put up in suitable spots!



FIELD NOTES

By WALLACE N. MacBRIAR, JR.

Spring Season

March-May 1959

Sixty-one W.S.O. observers were in the field this spring together with part-time participants in May Day Counts and the field trips of the Green Bay Bird Club, the Milwaukee Birders, and the Wausau Bird Club. That this was a sizable force can be attested to by this compiler of statistics who has had to sift and evaluate the results. Of Wisconsin's 71 counties, 46 (65%) were probed more or less extensively in order to record the bird migration pattern for the state during this period. Among the counties missing from this analysis are several important ones that border the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers along the state's west-central boundary. These include Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties. Some attempt should be made to get observers into this area as there have been no reports from this region during the time I have been analyzing the data.

Another important area of the state is not being covered adequately, and that is the northeastern corner represented by Forest, Florence, Marinette, Door, and Kewaunee Counties. There are many good field observers in this area, we know, and they should be encouraged to cooperate with our various seasonal analyses in order to have a complete state picture of bird movements and nesting data. It is heartening to note, however, that many of our most northerly counties are now being systematically covered each season principally by David A. Bratley in Bayfield and Ashland Counties and Fred I. Babcock in Vilas County.

Of course, the southern and central areas of the state are well covered by what seems to be an enthusiastic group of birders. This year there were eleven observers who covered Rock County, nine in Columbia, eight in Brown, six in Dane, and five each in Dodge, Milwaukee, Sauk, Jefferson and Winnebago Counties. However, it isn't necessarily the counties with the most observers that provide the most detailed and accurate data and in many cases a single observer in a county supplies the most complete information.

Last year we were lamenting that the flight of spring migrants was extremely late. This was due, we believed, to the very bad weather to the south of us that delayed the normal flow of warm air from the south which brings the migrants to their more northern nesting grounds. Happily, this year there seemed to be none of this delay caused by weather

elsewhere. Except for waterfowl, the migration appeared to be either on time or a little earlier than usual. The small birds, vireos, warblers, and finches, seemed to appear in a body on May 1, 2, and 3 as there were many arrivals tallied on those three dates for many species. In fact, all the common Wisconsin vireo species arrived in the state on May 2 and 3 except the Bell's Vireo, which was not detected until May 15 and 16.

As noted, the waterfowl migration was generally later than last year and the rails were very late in arriving. Among those species with earlier than usual appearances were the various hawks, flycatchers, and swallows. The shorebirds were on schedule or a little early.

Some of the Features

One of the outstanding features of the spring migration was the great influx of unusual and rarely observed species. The previous two issues of **The Passenger Pigeon** described the first observation of the Ruff in Wisconsin by several observers in Columbia County, a worthwhile addition to our state bird list. Equally interesting are a number of other exceptional findings from the spring of 1959. "By the Wayside" indicates the most important of these observations, but there were others equally exciting that were not included in that report. These rarities and unusual observations include: a Red-necked Grebe and a Snowy Egret in Burnett County, a Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Dane County and one-half mile into Minnesota west of La Crosse County, a White-fronted Goose in Rock County, Cinnamon Teal in Columbia and Jefferson Counties, a European Widgeon in Brown County, and a Barrow's Goldeneye in Bayfield County. Unusual appearances among the shorebirds included the Piping Plover in Ashland County, the Whimbrel in Dane County, Willets in Bayfield, Brown, Burnett and Outagamie Counties, the Marbled Godwit in Manitowoc County, and, of course, the Ruff in Columbia County. Three Ivory Gulls were observed in Burnett County and a Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker in Lincoln County. Two reports of Magpies came in from Horicon Marsh, two reports of Worm-eating Warblers from Milwaukee and Kenosha Counties, and two very northern reports of the Cerulean Warbler from Barron and Outagamie Counties. The Sycamore Warbler was carefully recorded in Outagamie County, the Prairie Warbler in Brown and Milwaukee Counties, the Hooded Warbler in Brown County, and there was a northern report of the Kentucky Warbler in Brown County. The Western Tanager was reported in Kenosha County, the Blue Grosbeak in Whitnall Park in Milwaukee County, the Leconte's Sparrow in Columbia County, and the Sharp-tailed Sparrow in Sauk County.

As to the season in general, William Hilsenhoff commented: "After the middle of March, in spite of cold and snow, the spring migration progressed on schedule or in some cases slightly ahead of schedule. There was one large exception to this trend: the shorebird migration in this area was very much delayed. Why? I can't even make a guess."

Martha and Roy Lound observed: "The 12-inch snowfall on March 5 and 6 and the blizzard on the night of March 14 which dumped about another foot of snow on the ground, held back the early migration. Warm weather then melted the snow, rapidly filling ponds to overflowing

and creating many temporary ponds. As a result, water and shorebirds were dispersed and not concentrated as much as they are in most springs. The warm weather also hastened foliage growth on trees and shrubs so that birds were difficult to see. Most land birds appear to have passed through rapidly in a few heavy waves. Thrushes were particularly numerous around May 15, while the heaviest warbler wave we noticed was on May 5. Most of the migrants had thinned down to not much more than a trickle by the middle of May."

Sam Robbins commented, in part: "It did seem to me that some of the passerines that migrate in April were awfully low in numbers; I missed the Winter Wren entirely, saw few Hermit Thrushes and Fox Sparrows, and very few Brown Creepers.

"It was the warm spell of May 2-5 that changed the picture; not only did April migrants catch up, but also some of the May migrants turned up a little early. May 4 was probably the best day of the period, though this was well short of what I would call an outstanding wave. This correlates with the count of night migrants; the nights of May 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, and 4-5 were some of the best of the spring, with a peak of 104 chips between 11:30 and 11:35 the evening of May 3."

Sam Robbins concluded: "The May migration as a whole seemed below par to me for shorebirds as well as passerines. If Adams County had any real rarities this spring they escaped this observer."

Effects of Weather

Going into March after a winter that was the coldest since 1919-20, or earlier in southern, eastern, and central counties, the possibility of early arrivals to welcome the new season seemed bleak. The Weather Bureau at Green Bay recorded 49 days of sub-zero weather during the past winter, the coldest on record. Snow was unusually heavy over the southern and eastern half of the state in March with most of it falling in major storms on March 5-6 and 15-16. In the first of these storms La Crosse measured a record 15.7 inches; this on top of an unprecedented accumulation of snow during the preceding three months.

With the warming temperatures in late March and early April a resultant excess of water due to the two March snow storms flooded many areas in the southern part of the state. Northwestern Wisconsin counties, however, continued to be dry after a winter of comparatively little precipitation. As a result dust storms occurred and forest fires were frequent. However, relief was on the way for in May ample rainfall over most of the western and central portions of the state brought sufficient moisture back into the soil. The rainfall of May 19 and 20 was excessive in that it eroded topsoil and caused localized flooding in the Kickapoo Valley area. But as turn-outs go, rainfall deficiencies in southeastern counties created soil moisture shortages by the end of May.

May was also warm over the state with temperatures averaging two to six degrees above normal, with greatest departures from normal recorded in southern and central districts. It was a violent month, too, as 17 tornadoes and 11 funnel clouds were sighted. The tornado resulting in the greatest damage occurred at Green Bay on May 10 with three persons injured and \$2,000,00 damage resulting.

This was the spring of 1959. W.S.O. field observers tracked the migration through the state species by species. The results of their many hours in the field follow.

Common Loon: Earliest arrival in the state was noted in Dane County on March 27 (William Hilsenhoff). By the second week of April the first arrivals were general in southern counties: Rock County on April 6-7 (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, and Melva Maxson); Columbia County on April 9 (Raymond B. Dryer). In northern counties arrivals were noted in Burnett County on April 10 (Norman R. Stone); Vilas County, April 25 (Alfred S. Bradford, Fred I. Babcock); but not until May 14 in Bayfield County (David A. Bratley).

Red-throated Loon: Noted only on Lake Michigan off Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties on March 19 (Harold Bauers).

Red-necked Grebe: One noted on the Phantom Lake flowage in the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area in Burnett County on May 8 (Mr. and Mrs. Norman R. Stone, Clarence and Harriett Wagman).

Horned Grebe: Early report from Rock County, March 25 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Next reports not until April 18, Marathon County (Mrs. Spencer Doty); April 20, Burnett County (Norman R. Stone); general arrivals thereafter. Departures from the state noted with last observation on May 24, Bayfield County (David A. Bratley).

Pied-billed Grebe: Earliest reports: March 22, Rock County (Dorothy Hammel); March 24, Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins), La Crosse County (Leo J. Egelberg, Alvin M. Peterson); March 29, Columbia County (H. A. Winkler).

Double-crested Cormorant: Only April arrival reports: Rock County, April 6 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); Burnett County (Norman R. Stone) and Chippewa County (C. A. Kemper), April 15; and Dane County, April 26 (Tom Soulen). All other arrivals in May.

Great Blue Heron: Winter resident in Adams County (Sam Robbins). First migrants noted in Outagamie County, March 2 (Alfred S. Bradford); next noted in Rock County, March 19 (Mrs. Lester M. Pederson, Mrs. Joseph Wahlum).

Common Egret: Reports from Burnett, Columbia, Juneau, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Rock, Sawyer and Winnebago Counties. First: Burnett Co., April 10 (Norman R. Stone); second: La Crosse Co., April 15 (Leo J. Egelberg).

Snowy Egret: Sixty students of the University of Minnesota, with Dr. Wm. H. Marshall and Norman R. Stone, observed an individual bird at Crex Meadows Wildlife Area in Burnett County on May 5, 7, and 8 (See "By the Wayside").

Green Heron: Earliest from Rock County, April 16 (Dorothy Hammel), Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Other April dates: Waukesha County, April 29 (Emma Hoffman); and Dane County, April (William Hilsenhoff). Bulk of the arrivals between May 1-5.

Black-crowned Night Heron: Arrived in La Crosse County, April 1 (Leo J. Egelberg); Rock County, April 4 (Mrs. Joseph Malhum); and Milwaukee County, April 9 (Hildy Liebherr).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Only Wisconsin report by Martha and Roy Lound, Dr. J. G. Waddell, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Tom Ashman, and others in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum (Dane County), May

17. Another was discovered by Leo J. Egelberg one-half mile into Minnesota across from La Crosse County on April 18.

American Bittern: Entered the state in Rock County on April 12 (Frances Glenn and Bernice Andrews) and Kenosha County, April 13 (Mrs. Howard Higgins). Reached northern Wisconsin at Vilas County, April 20 (Fred I. Babcock).

Least Bittern: Noted at Milwaukee on May 15 (Mary Donald); in Adams (Sam Robbins) and Columbia (Howard A. Winkler) Counties, May 23; and La Crosse County, May 24 (Leo J. Egelberg).

Whistling Swan: Arrival March 22, Rock County (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm) and Milwaukee County (Mary Donald); March 25, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Last seen in the state in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary) and Bayfield County (David A. Bratley) on May 10.

Canada Goose: Winters at many spots in the state where water remains open. Peak flights were noted March 2, Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins); March 15, Outagamie County (Alfred S. Bradford); March 19, Dane County (Martha and Roy Lound) and Waukesha County (Emma Hoffman); 1800 individuals on March 22, Rock County (Frances Glenn and Bernice Andrews); March 24, Waukesha County (Emma Hoffman); March 25, Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); and April 2, Milwaukee County (Harold Bauer).

White-fronted Goose: One observed on the Yahara River at Fulton, Rock County, April 15 (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). (See "By the Wayside").

Snow Goose: Rock County, March 27 (Frances Glenn and Bernice Andrews); Columbia County, March 28 (Donald E. Cors); Outagamie County, March 30 (Alfred S. Bradford); 46 in Portage County, April 5 (Daniel D. Berger); and Burnett County, April 17 (Norman R. Stone).

Blue Goose: March 16, Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); March 24, Waukesha County (Emma Hoffman); March 30, Outagamie County (Alfred S. Bradford); April 8, Burnett County (Norman R. Stone); April 23, Bayfield County (David A. Bratley); and May 9, Brown County (W. N. MacBriar, Jr.).

Gadwall: First date in state from La Crosse County, March 24 (Leo J. Egelberg). Last noted in Bayfield County, May 28 (David A. Bratley), but still present at the end of the period in Columbia County (William Hilsenhoff).

Pintail: First migrants noted March 22, Rock County (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Still present May 30, in Dane County (N. R. Barger).

Green-winged Teal: Earliest March 19, Columbia County (H. A. Winkler) and March 21, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Only March dates. However, reported as a winter resident in Brown County by Edwin D. Cleary.

Blue-winged Teal: Also a winter resident in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). First migrants noted in Rock County, March 25 (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); Kenosha County, March 30 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); and Ashland County, April 1 (Charles E. Wiberg). Most first dates during the latter part of April.

Cinnamon Teal: A male seen on Schoeneberg's Marsh, near North Leeds, Columbia County, during the period from May 11 through May 16 (Sam Robbins, H. A. Winkler, Raymond B. Dryer, Martha and Roy Lound, and many others). (See "By the Wayside" for complete details). Another observed April 11 in a puddle a few miles northwest of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County (Mrs. Elizabeth Degner, Mrs. Jerry Housz). (Details in "By the Wayside").

European Widgeon: Ed Paulson and J. B. Kendall observed one off Point Sauble on Green Bay, Brown County, May 17, during Green Bay Bird Club May Day Count. (See "By the Wayside" and "May Day Count").

American Widgeon: First arrival noted at Dane County, March 21 (William Hilsenhoff) and Rock County, March 22 (Mario Stocking). Other arrivals range from March 24 through April 29. N. R. Barger last noted the species on May 30 in Dane County but it left Bayfield County May 28 (David A. Bratley).

Shoveller: First seen on March 28, Dane County (N. R. Barger).

Wood Duck: Arrived in Rock County March 24 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm) and Columbia County, March 28 (H. A. Winkler). Arrived over most of the state by April 29 but was not seen in Bayfield County until May 3 (David A. Bratley).

Redhead: Present March 1, Milwaukee County (Harold Bauers) and still in Columbia County at the end of the period (William Hilsenhoff).

Ring-necked Duck: First seen on March 20, Rock County (Mario Stocking).

Canvasback: First and last dates for the state from Dane County, March 21 to May 23 (William Hilsenhoff). Last date Bayfield County, April 14 (David A. Bratley) and Brown County, May 10 (Edwin D. Cleary).

Barrow's Goldeneye: One male in Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior, Bayfield County, May 12 (David A. Bratley). (See "By the Wayside").

Oldsquaw: Last date April 6 off Milwaukee County in Lake Michigan (Harold Bauers).

White-winged Scoter: Harold Bauers observed this species on Lake Michigan off Ozaukee County March 19 and off Milwaukee County, March 19 and May 18.

Ruddy Duck: First, Rock County, March 21 (Dorothy Hammel). Last, May 17, Milwaukee County (Mary Donald) and Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). However, still in Columbia County at the end of the period (William Hilsenhoff).

Hooded Merganser: First noted in the state in Columbia County, March 4 (H. A. Winkler).

Turkey Vulture: Sauk County, April 8 (Sam Robbins); Vernon County, April 1 (Richard and Viratine Weber); and Juneau County, April 18 (Sam Robbins) are the earliest reports for the state. Also reported in Bayfield, Columbia, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Washburn, Waukesha, and Adams Counties. Believed to be nesting May 3 in the Leland area of Sauk County (Harold and Clara Kruse).

Goshawk: Perhaps indicative of man's influence on certain species is the negative report of Goshawks from all counties this spring. Reports have been scarce the past few years. In the spring of 1956 only three individuals were reported (Forest and Marathon Counties), in 1957 again

three reports (Brown, Marinette and Chippewa Counties), and last spring (1958) only one report and that from the extreme north (Bayfield County). Ten of the state's most northerly counties were more or less covered this spring which should have brought to light any of this species if it had been around at all.

Broad-winged Hawk: Earliest reports from northeastern counties: Outagamie County, March 22 (Alfred S. Bradford); Brown County, March 28 (Edwin D. Cleary). All other reports after April 24.

Rough-legged Hawk: Last seen in the state in Brown County, May 24 (Edwin D. Cleary).

Osprey: First and early: Waukesha County, March 17 (Emma Hoffman); next in Dane County, April 4 (Sam Robbins, et al.).

Peregrine Falcon: First migrant March 23, Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum). Others reported: May 9, (Columbia County (H. A. Winkler) and May 16, Walworth County (W. N. MacBriar, Jr.).

Pigeon Hawk: Seven counties reporting with the first migrant noted in Columbia County, April 2 (R. B. Dryer). However, reported as having wintered in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Prairie Chicken: This resident species reported only in Adams County (Sam Robbins, Harold Bauers).

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Another resident noted only in Price County (William Hilsenhoff) and Vilas County (Fred I. Babcock).

Bobwhite: Harold and Clara Kruse's comment about this bird may be indicative of the status of many of the gallinaceous species: "None seen nor heard, heavy winter losses." However, this quail was observed elsewhere in Sauk County by Harold Bauers and in the following counties: Chippewa, Columbia, La Crosse, Rock, Vernon, and Adams.

Sandhill Crane: Reported from eight scattered counties: Outagamie County, March 27 (Alfred S. Bradford); Portage County, March 31 (Daniel D. Berger); Burnett County, April 8 (Norman R. Stone); Columbia County, April 15 (Donald E. Cors); Adams County, April 19 (Harold Bauers); Marathon County, April 19 (Emily R. Bierbrauer, Mrs. Spencer Doty); Jefferson County, May 3 (Dorothy Hammel); Rock County, May 3 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); Burnett County, May 20 (Katherine Fuller); Adams County, May 23 (H. A. Winkler). Sam Robbins also reported it in Adams County.

King Rail: Reported in Columbia County May 31 (H. A. Winkler) and not until after our regular reporting period in Burnett County, June 26 (Norman R. Stone).

Virginia Rail: Late in arriving. May 3 in Adams County (Sam Robbins) and Dane County (William Hilsenhoff); May 4, Rock County (Melva Maxson). Other dates range from May 8 through May 28, reported from Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, La Crosse, and Milwaukee Counties.

Sora: First dates: La Crosse County, April 20 (Leo J. Egelberg) and Columbia County (H. A. Winkler). All other arrivals in May.

Common Gallinule: Earliest southern report from Kenosha County, April 29 (Mrs. Howard Higgins). However, reported earlier from Columbia County, April 24 (Raymond B. Dryer) and Outagamie County, April 26 (Daryl Tessen). Also reported in Dodge, Winnebago, Brown, and Milwaukee Counties in May.

Piping Plover: David A. Bratley saw five on the beach of Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior, Ashland County. (See "By the Wayside").

Semipalmated Plover: First reported May 3, Rock County (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); next on May 10, Manitowoc County (John Kraupa). All other arrival reports after May 15.

Golden Plover: Reported first in Columbia County, April 24, where it was still present at the end of the period (William Hilsenhoff). 110 observed May 13, and 60 on May 16 in Dane County, and 80 on May 5 in Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Black-bellied Plover: First reported in the far north, from Bayfield County, April 28 (David A. Bratley). Earliest southern reports from Dane County, May 2 (N. R. Barger) and Jefferson County, May 5 (Mrs. Edna Degner, Mrs. Jerry Housz). Observed also in Adams, Burnett, Columbia, Dodge, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan Counties.

Ruddy Turnstone: A very early report in relation to the general migration pattern: May 1, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). Next earliest on May 17 in Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins) and Winnebago County (Daryl Tessen). Left Bayfield County May 24 (David A. Bratley), but present until June 3 in Columbia County (H. A. Winkler).

Woodcock: Tom Soulen reports he flushed an individual in a very unlikely location on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison (Dane County) on March 19. It was in some tall shrubbery, high and dry, not far from Sterling Hall and the Commerce Building. This individual was killed after flying into the glass doors of the Commerce Building shortly after being flushed. Peak flights noted on March 24, Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins); March 27, Waukesha County (Emma Hoffman); and April 23, Polk County (Mrs. Lester M. Pederson).

Common Snipe: An extremely early date for a far northern county: March 1, Bayfield County (David A. Bratley). Next date, and southern, from Rock County, March 25 (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). All other dates after April 6.

Whimbrel: One bird seen on the edge of a pond between Madison and Pine Bluff (Dane County), May 23, by Martha and Roy Lound. (See "By the Wayside").

Upland Plover: Several April reports. The earliest April 10, Vernon County (Richard and Viratine Weber).

Spotted Sandpiper: Arrived simultaneously April 18 in Milwaukee County (W. N. MacBriar, Jr.) and Outagamie County (Alfred S. Bradford). Spread northward until it arrived in Bayfield County, May 5 (David A. Bratley).

Solitary Sandpiper: First and last reports for the state were from Adams County, April 25 through May 24 (Sam Robbins). Arrived April 26, La Crosse County, (Leo J. Egelberg) and April 28, Rock County (Dorothy Hammel). Seen only one day in the most northern county, Bayfield, May 11 (David A. Bratley).

Willet: Five reports: Bayfield County, May 7 (David A. Bratley); Burnett County, May 11 (Norman R. Stone); Brown County (Ray Husong) and Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen) May 17; and Bayfield County, May 21 (Charles E. Wiberg).

Greater Yellowlegs: First March 30, Portage County (Daniel D. Berger); then April 6, Rock County (Melva Maxson). Many reports after

April 11. Last noted in the state on May 23, Columbia County (William Hilsenhoff).

Lesser Yellowlegs: March 30, first report from state, Portage County (Daniel D. Berger); Rock County, April 3 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Columbia County, April 4 (Sam Robbins). Most arrivals third week in April.

Pectoral Sandpiper: Appeared first in Rock County, April 4 (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm) which was a week earlier than other Rock County reports, and not until April 17 did it appear in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Also reported in Dodge, Brown, Waupaca, Columbia, Milwaukee and Adams Counties. Rather late in departing from Columbia County where it was last seen June 2 (Howard A. Winkler).

White-rumped Sandpiper: Reports from six counties: May 2, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary) and Dane County (Martha and Roy Lound); May 19, Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler); May 21, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and Bayfield County (David A. Bratley); and May 23, Chippewa County (C. A. Kemper) and Dane County (William Hilsenhoff).

Baird's Sandpiper: Sheboygan County, May 10 (Harold Koopmann); Rock County, May 15 (Dorothy Hammel, Melva Maxson) and 16 on May 17 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Adams County, May 21 (Sam Robbins); and Columbia County, May 28 (Howard Winkler).

Least Sandpiper: Two April dates: April 22, Columbia County (Raymond B. Dryer); April 23, Burnett County (Norman R. Stone). Next earliest from Adams County, May 3 (Sam Robbins).

Dunlin: Earliest arrival date ever known in Wisconsin, April 6, Rock County (Melva Maxson). April 10 was the earliest ever recorded before. Only other April date was from Dane County, April 25 (Martha and Roy Lound, N. R. Barger). Had arrived in Brown County by May 1 (Edwin D. Cleary) and in Bayfield County by May 12 (David A. Bratley). Remained in the state through May 30, Dane County (N. R. Barger).

Dowitcher: Arrived in Dane County, May 9 (William Hilsenhoff); 15 noted in Dodge County, May 15 (William Hilsenhoff) and Milwaukee County, same date (Mary Donald). Other reports from Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Winnebago, and Rock Counties.

Stilt Sandpiper: Three observations within the state: May 15, Columbia County (Sam Robbins, et al.); May 19, Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler) and two in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: Earliest arrival May 4, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary); then May 8, Burnett County (Norman R. Stone); and May 10, Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler). Still present at the end of the period in both Dane and Columbia Counties (William Hilsenhoff). It arrived in Bayfield County, May 19 where David Bratley reports it as a summer resident.

Western Sandpiper: Two reports, both on May 17: Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler) and Milwaukee County (Mary Donald).

Marbled Godwit: An individual noted on the Manitowoc River bank, Manitowoc County, April 19 (Myron Reichwaldt). (See "By the Wayside").

Hudsonian Godwit: Columbia County, May 21-31 (Howard A. Winkler); Bayfield County, May 21 (David A. Bratley); Columbia County, May

23 (Martha and Roy Lound); and May 29, Burnett County (Norman R. Stone).

Ruff: One observed in a flooded field one mile west of Norway Grove in north-central Dane County on May 15 and thereafter through May 21 (Sam Robbins and many reliable field observers). (For complete details see "Ruff in Wisconsin," 1959 Pass. Pigeon 73-74. For photographs see "Wisconsin's First Ruff Photographed," 1959 Pass. Pigeon 112.)

Sanderling: May 10 Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary) and Manitowoc County (John Kraupa); May 17, Milwaukee County (Mary Donald); May 19, Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler); and Bayfield County, May 24 (David Bratley).

Wilson's Phalarope: Many reports with the earliest from Rock County, April 30 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); Milwaukee County, May 3 (Mary Donald); and Burnett County, May 8 (Norman R. Stone).

Franklin's Gull: One report: Dane County, May 30 (Martha and Roy Lound).

Bonaparte's Gull: First report from Milwaukee, April 5, where it was also reported last, on May 29 (Harold Bauers). However, David Bratley reports it as a summer resident in Bayfield County. Also reported in Dodge, Columbia, Winnebago, Brown, Burnett, Dane, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Rock, and Sheboygan Counties.

Ivory Gull: Three observed on Dyke #4, Crex Meadow Wildlife Area, Burnett County, April 3 through 6 (Norman R. Stone). (See "By the Wayside").

Forster's Tern: Earliest report from Columbia County, April 26 (Raymond B. Dryer). Next from Bayfield County, April 28 (David A. Bratley) where it was last seen in the state on May 26. Also observed in Dodge, Brown, La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Adams Counties.

Common Tern: First report April 19, Manitowoc County (John Kraupa).

Caspian Tern: The report from Rock County, April 19, was early (Frances Glenn, Berniece Andrews). Other reports from Brown County, May 1 (Edwin D. Cleary); Columbia County, May 9 (Howard A. Winkler); and Bayfield County, May 21 (David A. Bratley). Last observed in Rock County, May 21; Brown County, May 17; and Bayfield County, May 28.

Black Tern: Arrived on schedule with first sighting May 2, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary); other reports May 4, Columbia County (Raymond B. Dryer) and Kenosha County (Hrs. Howard Higgins); and May 5, Rock County (Dorothy Hammel). Many reports thereafter.

Mourning Dove: With many observers reporting the Mourning Dove as a winter resident in their area and many early March dates the migration pattern for this species is a bit confusing. Generally reported in most areas by the end of March or early April.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Arrived in Waukesha County, May 5 (Emma Hoffman); Rock County, May 10 (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); and on May 12 in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary) and Columbia County (Raymond B. Dryer). Other reports after May 16 from Dane, Sauk, Brown, Chippewa, Adams, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Outagamie, and Vernon Counties.

Black-billed Cuckoo: An extremely early report from Rock County, on April 22, by Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm precedes the past earliest record of the species by six days. Next report from Vernon County, May 1 (Richard and Viratine Weber). Observed in Kenosha County, May 3 (Mrs. Howard Higgins). Observed in most areas of the state by the middle of the month.

Snowy Owl: One observed in Burnett County on March 21 by Norman R. Stone.

Long-eared Owl: Observed in Kenosha County, March 12 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); Rock County, April 29 (Dorothy Hammel); and throughout the period in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff).

Short-eared Owl: Polk County, March 27 (Mrs. Lester M. Pederson).

Saw-whet Owl: Rusk County, May 2 (Kenneth Parejko) and seven different evenings between May 3 and May 25 in Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Whip-poor-will: Simultaneous arrivals on May 1 in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary), Burnett County (Norman R. Stone), and Dane County (Martha and Roy Lound). General arrival thereafter throughout the state.

Nighthawk: Earliest report was April 30, Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Many counties reporting arrival between May 4 and 6.

Chimney Swift: A very early report from Kenosha County, April 7 (Mrs. Howard Higgins). Tom Soulen reports the species in Dane County on April 24. Arrived in Bayfield, Brown, Columbia, Marathon, Milwaukee, Rock, and Vernon Counties on May 1.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Checked as present in Dane County, May 3 (Martha and Roy Lound), Brown County, May 4 (Edwin D. Cleary), and Polk County, May 7 (Mr. and Mrs. John S. McKenney). All these dates earlier than last year's first (May 10).

Flicker: Most of the arrivals were recorded in April but a few individuals wintered in Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, Mario Stocking). Tom Soulen reports that 22 individuals flew over the Biochemistry Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, within a half-hour on April 5.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: Conspicuous by its absence in all northern counties except Polk where it was reported as a winter and summer resident (Mrs. Lester M. Pederson). All northern reporters who have indicated the species present in past years made no comment on a lack of observations of this species which had made progressive northward extensions of range during the past few years.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Earliest report March 29, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). General arrivals between April 5 and 12.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: An individual observed 15 miles west of Merrill, Lincoln County, April 22 (Harold A. Mathiak). (See "By the Wayside").

Eastern Kingbird: First report from Polk County, April 30 (Mrs. Lester M. Pederson). General arrival between May 2 and 6 (15 counties).

Crested Flycatcher: May 2 in Dane, Milwaukee and Rock Counties; May 3 in Sauk, Columbia, Kenosha, La Crosse, Outagamie, and Adams Counties.

Phoebe: Many reports earlier than the first date of last year (April 3). Earliest this year from Rock County, March 21 (Dorothy Hammel); Outagamie County, March 24 (Daryl Tessen); and March 25, Milwaukee County (Mary Donald). Other arrivals between March 26 and April 16.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Very early reports from Rock County, May 2 (Melva Maxson) and Rusk County, May 3 (Kenneth Parejko). Next reported in Chippewa County, May 14 (Charles A. Kemper) followed by reports from Dane, Brown, Columbia, Milwaukee, Outagamie, and Adams Counties.

Acadian Flycatcher: Columbia County, May 9 (H. A. Winkler); Brown County, May 12 (Edwin D. Cleary); Rock County, May 15 (Dorothy Hammel); and Milwaukee County, May 21 (Harold Bauer).

Traill's Flycatcher: Earliest report from Vilas County, April 25 (Alfred Bradford); then from Milwaukee County, May 5 (Mary Donald); Rock County, May 6 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm) and Brown County, May 10 (Edwin D. Cleary). Reported after May 16 in Dane, Chippewa, Columbia, La Crosse, Waukesha, and Adams Counties.

Least Flycatcher: First observed in Brown County, May 1 (Edwin D. Cleary). Many reports the next day and thereafter.

Wood Pewee: Richard and Viratine Weber report seeing an individual of this species on a bridge near Viroqua (Vernon County) on March 29, a very early report. It sat quietly as they approached in a slowly driven car until they were almost on the bridge, then it flew and returned after they passed. The bird was definitely a flycatcher with wing bars. Two birds of this species were seen in the same area on April 7 and 9. Norman R. Stone in Burnett County reports the species on April 13. Dorothy Hammel in Rock County on April 21, and Mrs. Lester M. Pederson in Polk County on April 23. All other arrivals recorded in May.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: May 8 arrival in Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler); May 13, Dane County (Martha and Roy Lound); and May 14, Chippewa County (Charles Kemper). Also reported in Barron, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Vernon, and Adams Counties.

Tree Swallow: Earliest date: April 5, Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler) and Rock County (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, Melva Maxson).

Bank Swallow: A very early report on April 9 from Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins); next reported on April 25, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and La Crosse County (Alvin M. Peterson).

Rough-winged Swallow: Dane County, April 11 (William Hilsenhoff); April 18, Adams County (Sam Robbins); and Columbia County, April 20 (R. B. Dryer).

Barn Swallow: First, April 19, Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Cliff Swallow: Earliest date: April 25, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and La Crosse County (Alvin M. Peterson). Nest on the Yahara River, Rock County, discovered April 29 (Dorothy Hammel).

Purple Martin: Earliest April dates: April 3, Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); April 4, Polk County (Mrs. Lester M. Pederson); and two on April 5, Milwaukee County (W. N. MacBriar, Jr.).

Gray Jay: Noted in Columbia County, March 2 (Howard A. Winkler); Oneida County, April 5 (William Hilsenhoff); again in Oneida County, April 25 (Alfred S. Bradford); Marathon County, May 17 (mem-

bers of Wausau Bird Club during May Day Count); and Price County, May 18 (William Hilsenhoff). Two young of the species were observed on May 2 in Vilas County (Fred I. Babcock).

Black-billed Magpie: This western species was observed twice at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, April 29 (Harold A. Mathiak) and May 11 (R. A. Hunt). (See "By the Wayside").

Tufted Titmouse: Extension of its range northward indicated by a report during a May Day Count in Barron County on May 17 (John and Eugene Butler, Bob Wiese).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: With reports only from Columbia, Rock, Vilas, and Adams Counties this comment by Tom Soulen may be indicative: "After finding virtually none all winter, there also seemed to be a complete lack of these this spring. Marillyn and I did find one, however, in a bog in Shanawo County, March 27."

Brown Creeper: Last noted in southern Wisconsin in Milwaukee County, April 30 (Harold Bauers). Sam Robbins reports the species scarce in Adams County where it was last noted on April 25.

House Wren: Earliest, April 24, Rock County (Melva Maxson). Reached Bayfield County, May 5 (David A. Bratley) and Vilas County, May 8 (Fred I. Babcock).

Winter Wren: First, March 29, Waukesha County (Mrs. Emma Hoffman). Last, May 18, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). Cleary also reports the bird as wintering in Brown County.

Bewick's Wren: Indications were that it wintered in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). Noted in Adams County, March 30 (Sam Robbins); La Crosse County, April 9 (Alvin M. Peterson); Dane County, April 30 (William Hilsenhoff); and also Dane County, May 3 (Martha and Roy Lound).

Carolina Wren: Nesting in Columbia County, May 4 (Howard A. Winkler); only report.

Long-billed Marsh Wren: First reports: May 2, Milwaukee County (Harold Bauers) and Adams County (Sam Robbins). Many reports thereafter.

Short-billed Marsh Wren: Arrived May 3 in Dane County (Martha and Roy Lound) and Rock County (Dorothy Hammel); May 4, Adams County (Sam Robbins). All other sightings after May 10.

Mockingbird: Four reports: Columbia County, May 1 (Raymond B. Dryer); May 16 and nesting May 26, Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler); a far northern record May 20, Bayfield County (David A. Bratley); and in Rock County, June 11, nesting in three different localities (Dorothy Hammel).

Catbird: Arrived in the state May 2, Dane County (N. R. Barger) and Rock County (Melva Maxson). General arrival between May 3 and 6.

Brown Thrasher: Many April reports. The first—April 18, Milwaukee County (Hildy Liebherr) and Rock County (Melva Maxson).

Wood Thrush: An early report from Outagamie County, April 17 (Alfred S. Bradford). All other arrivals noted on and after April 29.

Hermit Thrush: Arrived earlier than last year throughout the state. First noted in Rock County, March 21 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm) and in northern Bayfield County, April 21 (David A. Bratley) and Vilas County,

April 24 where it is noted in the summer (Fred I. Babcock). Last noted in Brown County in the northeast May 17 (Edwin D. Cleary).

Swainson's Thrush: Raymond Dryer reports this species in Columbia County, April 12. He indicates a great variance in arrival for this species in past years, 1959 not being the earliest: April 19, 1954; April 11, 1955; May 6, 1956; May 18, 1957; and May 6, 1958. Next report for 1959 from Rock County, April 24 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum). Arrived in the center part of the state in Marathon County, April 25 (Mrs. Spencer Doty) and in the far north, Bayfield County, May 21 (David A. Bratley). Last noted in Adams County, June 1 (Sam Robbins).

Gray-cheeked Thrush: First report from Brown County, April 20 (Edwin D. Cleary). Last noted in the state in Adams County, May 26 (Sam Robbins).

Veery: First, April 29, Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Second, May 2, Adams County (Sam Robbins). Seven reports of arrivals on May 3.

Bluebird: Late in arriving as it was not observed in the state until March 21 in Waukesha County (Emma Hoffman).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: May 1, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). May 2 dates for Dane County (N. R. Barger), Rock County (Melva Maxson), and Adams County (Sam Robbins). C. A. Kemper reports from Chippewa Falls that his observation on May 23 is the first record for Chippewa County.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: A very late date for the species remaining in the state in Brown County, May 28 (Edwin D. Cleary). Next latest, Milwaukee County, April 26, by W. N. MacBriar, Jr., who was the first to note the species' arrival, March 25.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Appeared in the state in Rock County first, March 24 (Melva Maxson) and Waukesha County next, March 29 (Emma Hoffman). General arrival occurred on April 5. Last noted this spring in Brown County, May 18 (Edwin D. Cleary).

Water Pipit: Outagamie County, May 12 (Alfred S. Bradford); Columbia County, May 13 (Sam Robbins); Dane County, May 23 (Martha and Roy Lound); and Columbia County, June 1 (Howard A. Winkler).

Bohemian Waxwing: Last noted: Marathon County, March 9 (Mrs. Spencer Doty); Milwaukee County, March 19 (Mary Donald); Washburn County, March 24 (Beatrice Bailey); Chippewa County, April 3 (William Hilsenhoff); and Bayfield County, April 10 (David A. Bratley).

Northern Shrike: Last noted from Rock County in the south, April 16 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews) and from Bayfield County in the north, April 6 (David A. Bratley).

Loggerhead Shrike: Earliest, March 28, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and Rock County (Dorothy Hammel).

White-eyed Vireo: Only report from Dane County, May 3 (Martha and Roy Lound, et al.).

Bell's Vireo: Reported in three counties on either May 15 or 16: Dane County (William Hilsenhoff, N. R. Barger, Sam Robbins); Lafayette County (N. R. Barger); and La Crosse County (Leo J. Egelberg, Alvin M. Peterson).

Yellow-throated Vireo: Arrival May 2 in Dane County (Tom Soulen). Six reports on May 3. Most northern; Barron County, May 17 (John and Eugene Butler, Bob Weise).

Solitary Vireo: Appeared in the state's southern counties May 2: Dane County (William Hilsenhoff), N. R. Barger, Tom Soulen); Rock County (Melva Maxson); and Adams County (Sam Robbins). Last seen May 23, Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Red-eyed Vireo: Also arrived first on May 2 as noted in Rock County (Melva Maxson). Many reports thereafter.

Philadelphia Vireo: Harold Bauer reports the first sighting in his observation in Milwaukee County, May 3. Next report from Howard A. Winkler in Columbia County, May 4; and in Rock County, May 9 (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, Melva Maxson).

Warbling Vireo: Arrived May 2, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and Adams County (Sam Robbins). Many reports May 3, 4 and 5.

Black-and-white Warbler: Early appearances on April 26, Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen) and April 30, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Eight reports May 2 and five reports May 3.

Prothonotary Warbler: Kenosha County, May 4 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); Columbia County, May 7 (R. B. Dryer) and May 8 (Howard A. Winkler); Dane County, May 9 (Martha and Roy Lound); La Crosse County, May 13 (Leo J. Egelberg); Milwaukee County, May 17 (Milwaukee Birders on their May Day Count); and Rock County, May 18 (Dorothy Hammel).

Worm-eating Warbler: A dead specimen brought to a Milwaukee Public Museum Bird Hike by a participant on May 3. Another appeared in Kenosha County, May 12 (Mrs. Howard Higgins). (For details on both reports see "By the Wayside").

Golden-winged Warbler: First observed May 2, Dane County (N. R. Barger). All other arrivals noted between May 3 and May 14.

Blue-winged Warbler: Another state arrival on May 2 also from Dane County (N. R. Barger). Next report from Adams County, May 5 (Sam Robbins). Five noted in far north in Ashland County, May 20 (Charles E. Wiberg) and northeast in Brown County, May 17 (during Green Bay Bird Club's May Day Count).

Tennessee Warbler: First report from the northeast, Brown County May 1 (Edwin D. Cleary). Most counties reported arrivals between May 2 and 9. Last date: May 27, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Orange-crowned Warbler: Entered the state through Dane County, April 25 (William Hilsenhoff). Next noted in Kenosha County April 30 (Mrs. Howard Higgins), then in Outagamie County, May 3 (Daryl Tessen). Still present in Rock County when it was last noted on May 17, but was not seen after May 12 in Bayfield County (David A. Bratley).

Nashville Warbler: Many reports May 2, 3 and 4 but first tallied on May 1 in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Parula Warbler: Arrivals: May 2, Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen); May 4, Adams County (Sam Robbins), Dane County (William Hilsenhoff), and Milwaukee County (Mary Donald). It was on its nesting grounds in Bayfield County by May 18 (William Hilsenhoff). Other counties reporting were Brown, Sauk, Columbia, Kenosha, and Sheboygan.

Yellow Warbler: Martha and Roy Lound sighted the first migrant April 26 in Dane County. Richard and Viratine Weber tallied it on April 30 in Vernon County. Many reports May 2 and thereafter.

Magnolia Warbler: Entered the state through Rock County, April 25 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Next observed in Columbia County, May 2 (Howard A. Winkler), then Dane County, May 3 (William Hilsenhoff). Last noted in the state May 25 in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Cape May Warbler: Simultaneous observations on May 2 from Rock County (Dorothy Hammel) and Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). General arrival of this species between May 5 and 10 with its departure from the state on May 28 from Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Arrival May 4 in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins). Only observed elsewhere in Brown, Columbia, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan Counties. Departure after May 20 as recorded in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Myrtle Warbler: Twelve reported on April 5 in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff); April 6, Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins); and April 7, Milwaukee County (Harold Bauers). The Wausau Bird Club tallied 159 during its May Day Count, May 17, Marathon County. Last noted in southern counties May 23 (Adams, Chippewa and Rock), but the last record for the state was reported from Brown County, May 24 (Edwin D. Cleary). However, it was a summer resident in Vilas County (Fred I. Babcock).

Black-throated Green Warbler: Three May 2 arrival observations: Dane County (N. R. Barger), Milwaukee County (W. N. MacBriar, Jr.), and Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). Many arrivals next few days. Departure from central and southern Wisconsin on May 28, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and May 26, Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum). A summer resident in Bayfield County (David A. Bratley).

Cerulean Warbler: Ranged into relatively northern counties. May 3 the earliest date noted, in Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). Another northern report, from Barron County, May 17 during a May Day Count (John and Eugene Butler, Bob Wiese). First noted in a southern county, Dane County, May 5 (Tom Soulen). Also reported in Sauk, Columbia, Milwaukee, Rock, Walworth, and Adams Counties.

Blackburnian Warbler: Arrived May 2, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and Adams County (Sam Robbins). Departed May 30, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Sycamore Warbler: Early evening observation on the east side of Appleton (Outagamie County), May 4 (Daryl Tessen). (See "By the Wayside").

Chestnut-sided Warbler: May 2 arrival, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff, N. R. Barger). Last noted in the south also from Dane County, May 24 (William Hilsenhoff). A summer resident in Bayfield, Vilas and Adams Counties.

Bay-breasted Warbler: General arrival May 6 and thereafter but first sighted in Dane County, May 5 (Martha and Roy Lound). Passed through the state with last observations in the south, May 26, Adams County (Sam Robbins); in the north, May 25, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Blackpoll Warbler: Earliest arrival noted May 3, Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler) and Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Still present in the state to the end of the period.

Pine Warbler: Sam Robbins noted the first arrival April 25, Adams County. Other arrivals between May 2 and May 19 as observed in Brown, Chippewa, Columbia, Jackson, Milwaukee, Outagamie, and Rock Counties.

Prairie Warbler: Noted on the May Day Count by the Green Bay Bird Club, Brown County, May 17 and in Milwaukee County, May 24, by Mary Donald.

Palm Warbler: First noted April 12, Rock County (Mario Stocking). Many reports.

Ovenbird: One noted April 25, Dane County (Tom Soulen). Arrival general between May 2 and 12.

Northern Waterthrush: First, April 30, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff); next, May 1, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). Many reports on May 3 and 4. Last, May 26, Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Louisiana Waterthrush: Earliest in two counties: April 18, Chippewa County (Charles A. Kemper) and Sauk County (Harold Bauers, Harold and Clara Kruse). Next from Adams County, April 25 (Sam Robbins) and April 30, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff).

Kentucky Warbler: Observed in four counties: Brown County, May 2, 17 (Edwin D. Cleary); Crawford County, May 8 (Howard A. Winkler); Dane County, May 9 (Martha and Roy Lound); and Milwaukee County, May 24 (Mary Donald).

Connecticut Warbler: First appeared May 1 in Brown County (Edwin R. Cleary) but didn't show up again until May 12, this time in Milwaukee County (Mary Donald). Also reported in Sauk, Chippewa, Outagamie, Dane, and Adams Counties. Departed June 1 from Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Mourning Warbler: First recorded May 9, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Last in the south May 26, Adams County (Sam Robbins). A summer resident in Bayfield County (David A. Bratley).

Yellowthroat: Fourteen reports of arrival on May 2 and 3.

Yellow-breasted Chat: Donald E. Cors reports the first one seen in about 12-15 years in Columbia County, May 31. Raymond B. Dryer reports one in Wyalusing State Park, Grant County, May 7. Another noted in Waukesha County, May 21 by Tom Soulen. In Manitowoc County one was killed by a dog, May 16 (John Kraupa). Noted on a May Day Count in Milwaukee County, May 17, as reported by Harold Bauers. Melva Maxson on May 29 observed an individual in Rock County.

Hooded Warbler: Only observation in the state made in Brown County during a May Day Count, May 17 (Green Bay Bird Club).

Wilson's Warbler: First noted in Brown County May 1 (Edwin D. Cleary). Last noted in Milwaukee County May 28 (Harold Bauers).

Canada Warbler: First, May 2, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). Last, May 29, Manitowoc County (John Kraupa).

Redstart: Many arrivals May 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Bobolink: Again this year no April reports. First observation of the species made in Brown County May 1 (Edwin D. Cleary). Many reports in the days that followed.

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Thirteen counties reported the species with the first sighting noted April 24 in Columbia County (Raymond B. Dryer).

Orchard Oriole: Reported in Chippewa, La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Rock Counties. The first noted in Rock County May 2 (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm).

Baltimore Oriole: Bulk of the reports indicated a mass arrival on May 2, 3, and 4.

Rusty Blackbird: Although noted during the winter in Brown County, the first migrant was observed on March 8 in Milwaukee County (Harold Bauers) and Rock County (Mario Stocking). Last observed in the south April 18, Adams County (Sam Robbins), but recorded as a summer resident in Bayfield County (David A. Bratley) and Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary).

Brewer's Blackbird: It was present all winter in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary), but the first migrant in the state was noted in Rock County, March 17 (Mario Stocking). It was in Adams County, April 4 (Sam Robbins) and arrived in northern Vilas County April 22 (Fred I. Babcock).

Cowbird: Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler) and Rock County (Mario Stocking) were the first to record this species, on March 19. It took a month to spread across the entire state.

Western Tanager: A male observed in a Kenosha city yard (Kenosha County) on May 6 by Walter and Hazel Forbes and Alta Robertson. (See "By the Wayside").

Scarlet Tanager: Many arrivals tallied on May 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Edwin Cleary observed the first individual in the state in Brown County, April 25, but the general arrival occurred after May 2. It was noted in central Marathon County, May 6 (Mrs. Spencer Doty) and northern Bayfield County, May 17 (David A. Bratley).

Blue Grosbeak: Again seen in Whitnall Park, Milwaukee County, where it has been observed in other years. This bird was a female and was observed on May 24 by Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Hall, William Grotjan, Mrs. Norman White, and others.

Indigo Bunting: First for the state was May 3 in Dane County (Martha and Roy Lound) and in Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Next, May 4, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and May 6, Waukesha County (Emma Hoffman). Present in most locations by May 16.

Dickcissel: A very early date that is within a day of the earliest known record; April 19, Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Next observation was made in Brown County, May 15 (Edwin D. Cleary). Then noted May 21 in Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler). Also reported in Chippewa, Milwaukee, Vernon, and Adams Counties.

Evening Grosbeak: An interesting departure pattern was noted for this species as it left northern counties well in advance of last observations in the south. In the north the last dates were: May 9, Bayfield County (David A. Bratley), and May 17, Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). In the south it was still present through May 24 in Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler), and May 22, Manitowoc County (John Kraupa).

Purple Finch: Last observation in Brown County, May 25 (Edwin D. Cleary). Reported in the summer in Bayfield County (David A. Bratley) and Rusk County (Kenneth Parejko).

Common Redpoll: Only observations during the spring period were in Oneida County, May 31 (William Hilsenhoff), and in Bayfield County April 2 (David A. Bratley).

Pine Siskin: Many reports indicate that this species is still present well into May. Departed Milwaukee County May 17 (Mary Donald); Adams County, May 19 (Sam Robbins); Brown County, May 25 (Edwin D. Cleary); and Bayfield County, May 28 (David A. Bratley).

Towhee: Present in Rock County, March 23 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Kenosha County, March 24 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); and Dane County April 1 (N. R. Barger). Other arrival reports indicate a leisurely movement through the state.

Savannah Sparrow: First tallied April 2, Columbia County (Raymond B. Dryer) and April 10, Dane County (Martha and Roy Lound). It was in northern Bayfield County by April 16 (David A. Bratley).

Grasshopper Sparrow: Arrived on May 3 in Chippewa County (C. A. Kemper), Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler), and Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum). It was in Adams County, May 4 (Sam Robbins); Bayfield County, May 5 (David A. Bratley); and Sauk County, May 6 (Harold and Clara Kruse). Also reported in Barron, Brown and Waukesha Counties.

Lecote's Sparrow: Reported nesting in Columbia County, May 3 (Howard A. Winkler). Only report for the state.

Henslow's Sparrow: First recorded in Adams County, May 2 (Sam Robbins), and Columbia County, May 3 (Howard Winkler). Also in Chippewa, Dane, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Rock Counties.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: Only observation in Sauk County, May 4 (Harold and Clara Kruse, Ed Peartree).

Vesper Sparrow: Arrival April 2, Columbia County (Howard A. Winkler, Raymond B. Dryer). General influx April 4 and thereafter.

Lark Sparrow: First in Adams County, May 1 (Sam Robbins); nesting in Columbia County, May 3 (Howard A. Winkler); in La Crosse County, May 7 (Alvin M. Peterson); in Milwaukee County, where it's rarely seen, May 17 (Harold Bauers); and a nest found in Chippewa County, May 23 (C. A. Kemper, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger). (For photographs and details of this last observation see "By the Wayside," 1959 Pass. Pigeon, 120.)

Slate-colored Junco: Last, May 18, Milwaukee County (Hildy Liebherr).

Oregon Junco: Several reports from Kenosha, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Polk, Rock, Vernon, Waukesha, and Columbia Counties.

Tree Sparrow: Last noted before leaving for its breeding grounds to the north on April 28 in Bayfield County (David A. Bratley) and Manitowoc County (John Kraupa).

Chipping Sparrow: First noted April 9 in Columbia County (Raymond B. Dryer). Next reports from Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins) on April 13; and from Sauk County, April 14 (Harold and Clara Kruse). Generally throughout the state by the first week in May.

Clay-colored Sparrow: A very early observation by Edwin D. Cleary in Brown County on April 14. Not noted again until May 1 in Chippewa County (C. A. Kemper) and May 2 in Adams County (Sam Robbins). All other arrivals tallied before May 18.

Field Sparrow: Arrived March 30, Rock County (Melva Maxson). Many reports April 2 and thereafter.

Harris' Sparrow: Spotty migration pattern with singles, pairs, and 3's noted between March 23 and May 17 in Dane, Barron, Bayfield, La Crosse, Marathon, Milwaukee, Rock, Rusk, and Vernon Counties.

White-crowned Sparrow: Arrived May 1, Washburn County (Diane Feeney). Departed May 23, Dane County (Martha and Roy Lound).

White-throated Sparrow: First seen April 15, Rock County (Dorothy Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Last seen May 26, Waukesha County (Emma Hoffman). Summer resident in Bayfield County (David A. Bratley) and Vilas County (Fred I. Babcock).

Fox Sparrow: Sam Robbins noted the first individuals in the state in Adams County March 20. Reports indicate it left the state for northern breeding grounds after April 28, Bayfield County (David A. Bratley).

Lincoln's Sparrow: Arrival on April 28, Chippewa County (C. A. Kemper). Last notation May 16, Polk County (Mrs. Lester M. Pederson).

Swamp Sparrow: April 6, Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins); April 7 Milwaukee County (Harold Bauers); and April 11, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and Rock County (Dorothy Hammel, Melva Maxson). Generally present in all reporting areas by May 3.

Song Sparrow: Wintered in several areas. First migrant noted in Milwaukee County, March 10 (Mary Donald).

Lapland Longspur: A large flock of 500-1000 individuals noted April 26 in Marathon County (Emily R. Bierbrauer). Last noted in the state in Columbia County, May 15 (Sam Robbins, et al.).

Snow Bunting: Last dates: March 1, Outagamie County (Alfred S. Bradford); March 13, Marathon County (Emily R. Bierbrauer); March 15, Rock County (David and Mario Stocking); March 25, Vilas County (Fred I. Babcock); March 26, Bayfield County (David A. Bratley); and March 31, Oneida County (William Hilsenhoff).

AUDUBON CAMP . . .

The Audubon Camp of Wisconsin will open its first 1960 session on June 19. Five two-week periods are scheduled, each filled with field trips, discussions, informal labs, and fun, and all leading to a better understanding of nature, its interrelationships, and its conservation. Write to National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, for folders and application forms.

MORE NEWS . . .

The successful hatch of a nest of Ospreys in Scotland was watched with great excitement by bird-lovers there last summer. It was the first such event since 1910. An army of professional and volunteer

watchers, plus barbed wire, protected the nest site from the inevitable egg-collectors and "vermin" shooters. Nation-wide publicity, including BBC television broadcasts, attended the event, and some 13,000 people visited the observation post set up people visited the nest.

WISCONSIN'S FAVORITE BIRD HAUNTS

Portage

One of the geographical focal points of the state is the area around Portage in central Columbia County. It is here that the Wisconsin River flowing southwestward and the Fox River flowing northeastward come within about one mile of each other. Ever since the time of Marquette and Joliet who noted this near confluence and utilized it, travelers have continued to make good use of this passageway. It is not beyond credibility to believe that the avian travelers used this region for uncounted centuries prior to the 17th century.

Much favorable habitat still remains in the Fox and Wisconsin River valleys, particularly in the Portage region where these rivers are so close together. Since 1947 I have had the opportunity of covering this area—particularly the Pardeeville area along the Fox River seven miles east of Portage. Each year I have recorded at least 220 species for Columbia County, with a peak of 232 in 1957; this speaks well for the infinite variety of habitat and its attendant bird life.

Pardeeville

One of the most rewarding areas is located along the banks of the Fox River as it broadens out to form Park Lake at the northern edge of Pardeeville (Area A). The terrain is varied, and yet confined to a small enough area so that it may easily be covered thoroughly in a short space of time. There are large trees as well as an abundance of low scrubby cover paralleling the slowly moving stream, and one may use the higher banks as an excellent vantage point for observations. Virtually all species of transient warblers have been seen in spring and fall. Rarer varieties such as the Prothonotary, Cerulean and Black-throated Blue have been seen with moderate regularity, and there are single records for the Prairie and Worm-eating Warblers. All the Wisconsin vireos—including the White-eyed and Bell's—have been seen, and the easily overlooked Philadelphia Vireo is seen regularly during migration.

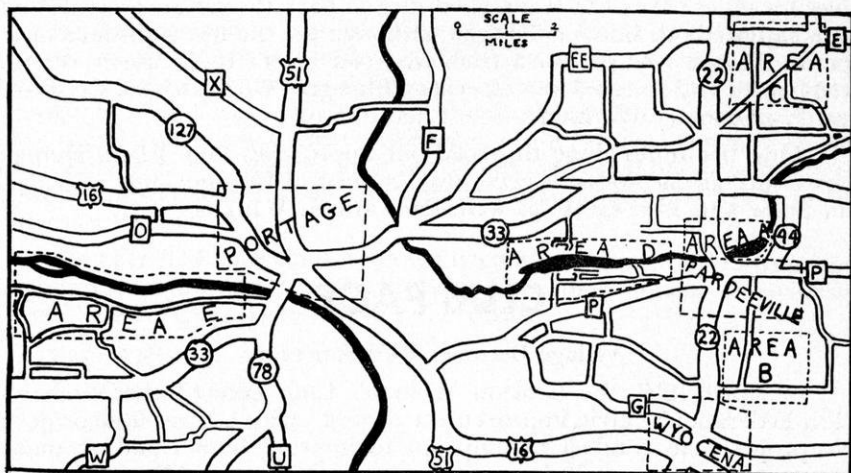
Pardeeville is fortunate in having several bodies of water on which many varieties of waterfowl may be seen. Horned Grebes are very common in migration, and the more uncommon Red-necked Grebe has been found several times. Red-bellied and Pileated Woodpeckers and Tufted Titmice may be seen at almost any season.

Park Lake is at the north end of Pardeeville, just east of Highway 22. The lake and surrounding terrain can be viewed from several vantage-points. If one takes the time and effort to follow the river into the marsh on the west side of Highway 22, Short-eared Owls may be seen moderately often.

Town Line Marsh

Area B, Town Line Marsh, lies two miles south of Pardeeville, and one-half mile east of Highway 22. For those who are timid and do not wish to wade the marsh, there are two private roads which penetrate into the heart of the marsh, and many of the species may be seen or heard

by merely waiting. For the more adventuresome, wading the marsh is one of the most rewarding experiences—particularly during the nesting season. They are the ones most likely to see the Least Bitterns; we have found upwards of 12 nests in one small section of the marsh. A Great Blue Heron rookery was formerly in operation at the south end of the marsh. Black-crowned Night Herons may be seen along with many American Bitterns; Coot and Florida Gallinules are here; Long-billed Marsh Wrens are common; Soras, Virginia and King Rails may be seen and heard. One of the more spectacular sights is the tremendous number of Yellow-headed Blackbirds; these birds have been getting more numerous each year, and their colonies are expanding.



Becker's Pond

Not as well known or publicized as the famous Goose Pond in southern Columbia County, but frequently almost as good is Becker's Pond (Area C), located five miles north of Pardeeville just off the old Military Road. One of the major features of this area is its easy accessibility from the road; observations may be made from the car along C. T. H. "E" 1½ miles east of Highway 22.

It is an excellent place for migrant shorebirds. During the height of the migration in spring (most of the month of May) almost all the common varieties of shorebirds may be seen, and with them some of the rarer ones: Willet, Marbled and Hudsonian Godwits, Dowitchers, etc. Earlier in the spring this pond is a stopping-off place for Whistling Swans, and occasionally for Sandhill Cranes. Here, too, Yellow-headed Blackbirds have been doing well.

Swan Lake

Between Pardeeville and Portage, the Fox River broadens into an elongated narrow body of water known as Swan Lake (Area D). Portions of the lake may be seen from roads on the north or south sides of the river, but the best way to study the area is by walking westward along

the railroad tracks (generally one train a day) from Pardeeville. Along a three-mile hike one traverses an excellent area of marsh, prairie, woodland and open water. Sparrows are particularly good here; one may see Henslow's, Grasshopper, Savannah, Lark, and many more common species. This is a favorite nesting area for Dickcissels.

Portage River Bottoms

Some of the finest Wisconsin River bottomland lies just west of Portage, on the south side of the river. Take Highway 33 westward out of Portage, and immediately after crossing the Wisconsin River at the edge of the city, turn right on the first town road. This road parallels the river for miles (Area E). It is a good idea to park the car at intervals and then explore both sides of the road, although for the less ambitious most species may be seen or heard from the road itself. Both Marsh Wrens, Red-bellied and Pileated Woodpeckers, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers, Cerulean and Prothonotary Warblers all nest here.

After five miles along this road one approaches Pine Island Refuge where spectacular flocks of geese may be seen in fall—not only Canadas, but Snow and Blue Geese as well.—Howard A. Winkler.

CLUB PAGE

Village Becomes Bird Sanctuary

In April 1959, the Grafton Woman's Club entered the Woman's Club Federation's "civic improvement contest" with a three-fold project. We proposed to conduct a campaign to improve homes and grounds; we secured the approval of the village authorities to establish and maintain flower beds at two hitherto unsightly areas at prominent intersections; and we asked for, and received, an official proclamation by the village board that the entire village be declared a bird sanctuary. Grafton is situated most favorably in this respect, since the pleasant Milwaukee River flows through the heart of town, and is also in the path of one of the major flyways.

The Wisconsin Conservation Department was notified, and has given us enthusiastic cooperation. In June we distributed sunflower seeds to all the grade schools, and set up a contest to see which child in each school would grow the best and biggest sunflower during vacation. We also established a bird-feeder building contest.

In September we staged a "community conservation rally" at which prizes were awarded. We gave John Kieran's bird books as first prizes, and the Wisconsin Conservation Department sent us nine second prizes consisting of copies of "Wisconsin Wildlife" and "Wisconsin Mammals" in each set. Mr. Armin Schwengel, our district game manager, awarded the prizes. Mr. N. R. Barger, of the Conservation Department, gave a delightful lecture on birds of our area with beautiful slides.

Our future plans are to have a spring contest for bird feeders built by school children, and to have a community tree and shrub planting day early in April. The state is sending us three thousand bird-feeding

shrub seedlings, which, because of unique status as a bird sanctuary, we shall be permitted to plant within the village limits. The school board and many community organizations will take part in sponsoring the actual planting in approved spots. Some will go in and around the high school woodlot under the supervision of the science classes.

Along with the civic improvement phase of our three-fold plan, we have arranged to have Mr. George Ziegler, of the University of Wisconsin Horticultural Department, give an illustrated lecture on landscaping during March, which will be open to the entire Ozaukee area. He will place special emphasis on the use of shrubs and trees that are attractive to birds.

We have completed the planting of several hundred tulip bulbs in the community flowerbeds where annuals grew last summer. So many bulbs were donated after a newspaper appeal that we had more than enough to start a new plot near the high school. All bulbs and labor have been freely given by men and women of the village. When one man went out late in the evening, after work, and roto-tilled one plot by street light, we proclaimed that we had literally worked night and day to make our town lovelier.

We have had marvelous coverage from all the local papers from the beginning, including an article in *The Milwaukee Journal* hilariously titled, "This Village is Strictly for the Birds."

Irene Ziebell
1106 Sunset Court
Grafton

MORE NEWS . . .

Eastern newspapers, most conspicuously *The New York Times*, often report unusual bird observations in their areas. Last December the *Times* printed an account, and picture, of a Kermadec Petrel seen and photographed at Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania. This bird breeds on islands off the coasts of Chile and New Zealand! The sighting of a European Robin in Connecticut was reported in November. Would our Wisconsin papers be interested in similar, if less spectacular, items? Perhaps we should try them and see!

The cause of wildlife conservation and nature appreciation is finding able supporters among WSO members. Clarence Jung spoke on bird conservation at a recent garden club meeting in Milwaukee, and Ed Peartree is meeting with a new bird club at Oconomowoc. Your editor would like to know about similar activities of our members. When you help to spread the word, we'd like to give you credit.

The National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council have voted to set up a committee on pest control and wildlife relationships. If the group can get adequate funds and personnel, it may help to find some honest answers in this confusing and controversial field.

The experiences of residents in parts of Detroit and its suburbs, late last year, provide an example of why such research is most urgently needed. Two low-flying airplanes bombarded these areas with pellet aldrin at the rate of two pounds per acre, in an effort to control Japanese Beetles. Following a pellet-dissolving rain, residents began to pick up dead birds of most resident species, plus squirrels and sick dogs. There were even reports of human symptoms. No warning was issued prior to the application.

Stanley Polacheck, WSO advertising chairman, advises that he can obtain Mulberry trees—noted for their attractiveness to birds—at a cost of 25 cents each. The trees are about two or three feet tall. He also has access to Block Locust trees.

DATES TO REMEMBER

- March 31, 1960 (State-wide)**—Field notes for December through March should be sent to Mrs. Anne Dodge, Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota, for inclusion in "Audubon Field Notes."
- April 11, 1960 (Madison)**—Wildlife Research Seminar, with Alex Dzubin speaking on "Factors Affecting Waterfowl Production on Canadian Prairies," at the Forestry and Wildlife Building at 7:45 p. m.
- April 14, 1960 (Manitowoc)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Robert C. Hermes speaking on "Animals at Home and Afield," at Washington J. H. S. at 8:00 p. m.
- April 15, 1969 (State-wide)**—Deadline for reservations to be sent to Ed Peartree, Route 6, Box 38, Oconomowoc, for the WSO Prairie Chicken trip on May 7 and 8.
- April 26, 1960 (Madison)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Howard Orians speaking on Wisconsin birds, at West High School at 7:30 p. m.
- May 7-8, 1960 (Plainfield)**—WSO trip to Plainfield to watch booming Prairie Chicken; by reservation only. Apply before April 15.
- May 16, 1960 (Madison)**—Wildlife Research Seminar, with A. D. Doll speaking on "Integrated Wildlife and Forest Management in Northern Wisconsin," at the Forestry and Wildlife Building at 7:45 p. m.
- June 3-5, 1960 (Adams)**—WSO annual convention.
- June 1-10, 1960 (State-wide)**—Field notes for March through May should be sent to the Associate Editor.
- June 18-19, 1960 (Undecided)**—WSO Summer Campout. Details in next issue.
- June 19-July 2, 1960 (Sarona)**—Opening session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp.
- July 3-16, 1960 (Sarona)**—Second session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp.

FIELD TRIP NEWS

May 7-8, Plainfield. The blinds have been reserved for WSO members, on this weekend, for one of Wisconsin's most fascinating bird displays. If Daniel Thompson's Prairie Chicken article, in the summer issue of *The Passenger Pigeon*, aroused your interest in this magnificent bird, or if you have ever seen films of the spring "booming," you will want to get your reservation in immediately. Contact Edward W. Peartree, Grasshopper Hill, Route 6, Box 38, Oconomowoc. He will send you all the details after you've made your reservation. April 15 is the deadline, and it will be strictly first-come, first-served, as the demand is great and the space limited.

MORE NEWS . . .

Bird groups and newspapers in several states are reacting strongly to efforts aimed at putting Mourning Doves on the game-bird list. Organizations in California, Ne-

braska, and Minnesota, and newspapers in Nebraska, Montana, and Indiana, have taken up the fight. Doves are protected in 17 states now, but hunters and game officials in some of these have questioned the desirability of open seasons in accordance with Federal regulations.

1960 Convention

Dates: Friday-Sunday, June 3-5, 1960.

Location: The convention will be held at scenic Adams, near the Bald Eagle country in the bed of Glacial Lake Wisconsin.

Headquarters: Adams-Friendship High School.

Reception: Friday evening, 7:00 p. m., at the High School, sponsored by the Adams-Friendship Chamber of Commerce. Registration will begin during the reception.

Papers: All members of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology who wish to present papers are asked to write to F. W. Hamerstrom, Jr. (address: RR, Plainfield, Wis.) giving title, length of time desired, and visual aid or other equipment needed. Please send this information before April 10. The papers session will be on Saturday, June 4.

Field Trips: Trips are being planned to the Adams-Friendship bluffs, along the famous Roche-a-Cri, to jack pine woods and sand prairies, and a special boat trip along the Wisconsin River.

Supply Department: Books, records, and other items of ornithological interest for sale.

Business Meeting: The annual business meeting, with election of officers, follows the Saturday afternoon papers session at 3:45.

Banquet: The banquet will be held in the dining hall of the High School. Charles Schwartz of Missouri will be the banquet speaker.

Exhibits: Convention Chairman Fran Hamerstrom (Plainfield, Wis.) would like to hear from those who would like to exhibit paintings, photographs, or other materials.

Art Contest: There will be an art contest in connection with the convention. Prizes will be offered for the best amateur bird pictures, and also a special prize for the best picture of a Bald Eagle. Original pictures in watercolor, oil, pen or pencil, etc., will be accepted. Pictures will be displayed. Owners of pictures are responsible for getting their pictures to and from the High School at their own risk. The deadline for entries, and other details, will be announced later. Those wishing to compete are limited to not more than three entries each.

Special Opportunity: Our banquet speaker, Charles W. Schwartz of the Missouri Conservation Department, and Mrs. Schwartz, have recently collaborated on an excellent new book, **Wild Mammals of Missouri**. They are artist and author, respectively. The book is one which will be of great interest and value to Wisconsin naturalists. The Schwartzes have very kindly consented to autograph copies of their book which have been ordered in advance and are on hand at the book and supply department during the convention. Orders must be sent to the bookstore by April 1 to insure delivery. Charles Schwartz and his work will be familiar to most WSO members, who have seen his fine illustrations in Leopold's **Sand County Almanac**, and his marvelous color films on Cottontails, Bobwhite, and predators.

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CORRECTION . . .

The Passenger Pigeon owes apologies to two people after an unfortunate mixup on the credit lines for photographs used in the Autumn issue. The cover picture, used again on page 101, plus the picture on page 103, were taken by Ronald A. Rich, Baraboo, who also printed and enlarged them for the author, Mrs. Henry Koenig, and Mr. Koenig. The Koenigs very promptly pointed this out, asking that mention be made of the fact that they are most grateful to Mr. Rich for his fine work. So is The Passenger Pigeon.



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BOOK REVIEW*

THE WILD MAMMALS OF MISSOURI. By Charles W. and Elizabeth R. Schwartz, illustrated by Charles Schwartz. University of Missouri Press, 1959. 341 pages. \$5.95.

Missouri's native mammals are very similar to Wisconsin's, the reader will discover in looking through this large, beautifully illustrated and interesting book. The range and distribution maps for each of the 62 species included in the book show that most of Missouri's mammals are also found in our area, and that only a very few of ours are beyond the range of this book. Text and pictures present all the information the wildlife enthusiast is looking for: a full description of each species; its habitat and home; importance; management and control; and even the voice and sounds. Reproduction, food, and natural enemies are included in each biography, all presented in a most lively and readable manner. The Schwartzes are known for their wildlife movies as well as for their zoological research. Among their prize-winning films are "Bobwhite Through the Year," and "Cottontail." Their latest production is "The Story of the Mourning Dove." Both are biologists on the staff of the Missouri Conservation Commission.—Clara Hussong

*Available from the W.S.O. Supply Department. The Schwartzes will be guests at the annual meeting of W.S.O. June 3-5 in Adams, and Mr. Schwartz will be the banquet speaker. Orders for copies to be autographed at the meeting should be sent in immediately.



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