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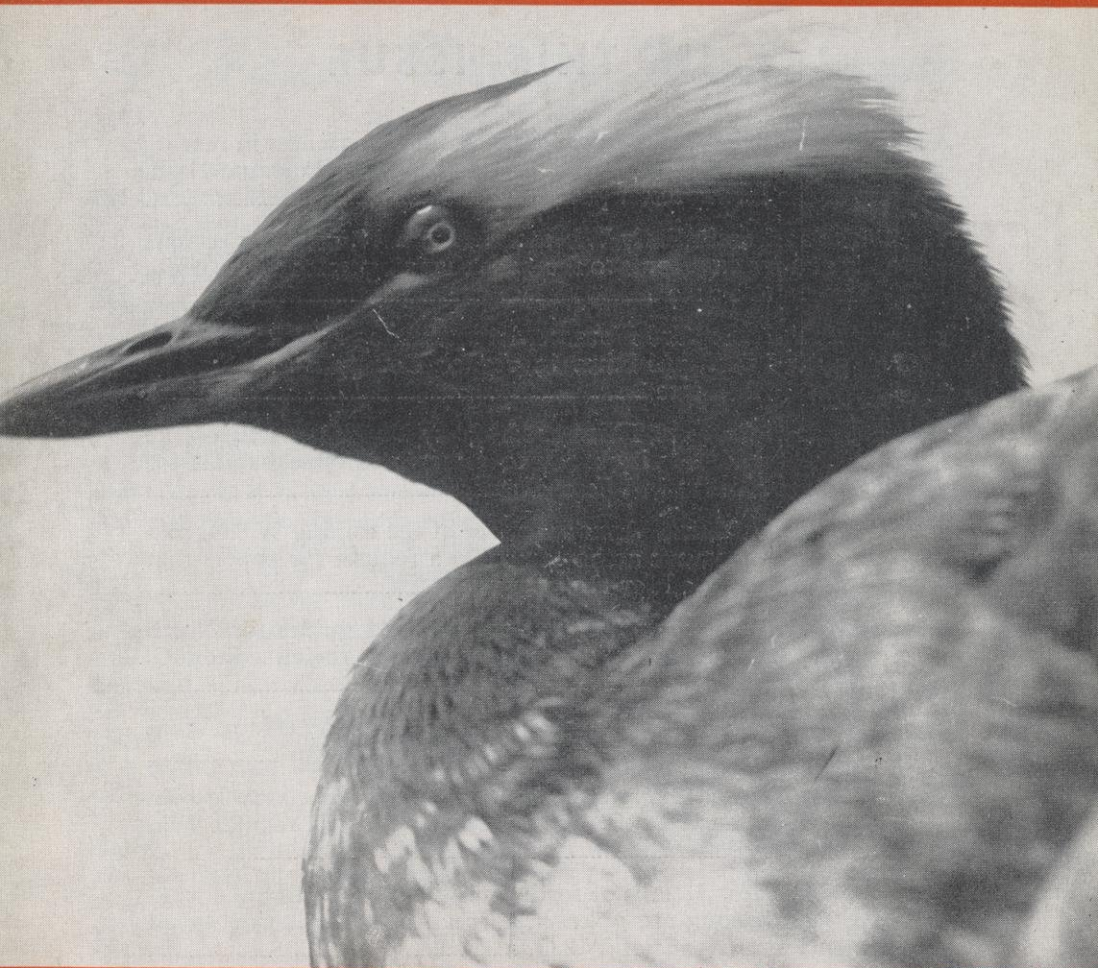
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HORNED GREBE

PHOTO BY DON THOMPSON
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A Hand-Raised Nighthawk

By LORRAINE NASH

On July 8, 1954, just before lunch a little fuzzy ball of something was brought home by my daughter Karen, age eleven. Our fuzzy little ball was soon identified as an infant nighthawk—about a week old. Of course at the moment of his entrance in our home his age was of no importance.* To us he was just a little baby sadly in need of his mother who just wasn't there. My daughter and I have had many strange episodes with birds, but always of the more commonly known varieties. This little fellow was a new experience to both of us.

He was found by Karen next to a drain pipe on the side of a high flat-topped garage. Not being absolutely sure he came from there, and having no means of getting him back, we proceeded to do the best we could. To be truthful he was less afraid of us then we were of him. His tender age and strange mouth contributed most to our fears. We noted that although he did have a very tiny beak his mouth extended clear back to his ears, and even his beak seemed to be soft. At first I hesitated to try feeding him as I had previously learned to feed baby canaries—by forcing open the beak; but because he appeared to be in good condition and I wanted him to remain so, I gave him a few drops of milk. This I did by dropping it along the side of his mouth as I held him in my hand. I was hoping that if he became hungry he would soon open his mouth of his own accord. I waited for this to happen for several hours. When I saw he had no intention of doing so, I sought the help of a friend who has a pet store. She showed me how she would do it, although she said she had never handled a bird of this type before. With this bit of help I hurried home with our baby, whom we named Herbert. I purchased a glass feeder and with the help of my daughter who operated the feeder when I opened Herbert's mouth, we managed to get a bit of baby pablum into him. I chose pablum because it was a food readily digested by human infants—full enough of good food elements and yet thin enough when mixed with milk to get through this feeder. Because we had no idea how much food he could take at one time, we proceeded as we would have if Herbert had been an infant canary. This we did each hour during the day and three times during the night. Between feedings we kept him bedded down on a hot water bottle. We watched him eagerly during that first day and night and to our delight the next morning he was still faring well.

On the second day we were full of fresh hopes. Herbert had lost ne strength and to our inexperienced eyes he seemed to be doing well. As the next day or so passed Herbert gained steadily. Little feathers were starting to replace little bunches of fuzz. This, we decided, called for more and stronger food. To Herbert's pablum we added some canary nestling food and a few drops of cod-liver oil. Our baby was now starting to walk around at ease and showed no fear. To our surprise he was even becoming quite affectionate. We talked to him and petted him

*Mrs. Nash has federal and state permits.

as much as our schedule would permit. When a week had passed we were getting very sure of ourselves and added to his diet little meal worms which we purchased at 15 cents a dozen. Herbert was thriving, we were sure. Even my husband had begun to take a great interest in our orphan, who now had a human family.

Our second week started with high hopes. Our baby had passed to a funny looking stage: part fuzz and part feathers. His large eyes were even larger and brighter, and he was staying alert for longer periods of time. During these waking periods he seemed to want to be held—so we held him. When we put him into his own bed he was restless so out he came into our hands. Many evenings were spent by him on either my lap or my daughter's as we read the paper or watched television. We still continued the night feedings, to which he became very accustomed. The alarm clock was set at the proper feeding time and we noticed that Herbert would awaken and start to cry when he heard the alarm go off. We were sure now that he knew the alarm meant feeding time. Our chore of getting up two and three times during the night was beginning to show on us even though Herbert was thriving.

Some Anxious Moments

During these past two weeks we were giving him a daily airing which he seemed to love. One sad day we put him outdoors and left him for only a few minutes; but the sun must have been too hot for him, for after two or three minutes in the sunshine he was in a poor condition. His head had fallen and his mouth hung open, not as a bird who is too warm would look, but really our baby was ill. We brought him quickly in and turned our fan to a position where it would not strike him directly but would give him all the benefits of the cooling air. While this was going on I dropped water on his head and a few drops into his mouth. He came out of that bad spell with nothing more than a scared look. Now we had learned a lesson; we would watch him even more closely.

Herbert was really growing up now. His wings were getting larger and wider almost as you watched him. They were so heavy he had difficulty holding them against his body, so of course before I convinced myself it was the weight of his wings and not the fact that he had rickets, I was really worried. But the rest of his body felt solid and his eyes were still bright, so I just waited for this stage to pass. It did, and once again when we thought all was going well, we had a severe set-back. After what I thought was a good lunch of mealworms and cereal, Herbert got convulsions. This time we were sure the end had come. Our Herbert was in worse condition than I had ever seen a bird, and hope to have it recover. He had flattened to the floor after a series of violent flapping and spinning in circles. His food came out of his huge mouth which was now opened wider than I thought it could. His droppings—like water—just ran from him. What could I do? My daughter by this time had closed herself in her room and was crying so hard that I thought surely she would become ill. In tears myself, I picked Herbert up and decided if he were to die he would die in his own element—the outdoors. I carried him out and sat in the sunshine, holding him and trying not

to cry. It seemed as if our love saved him again, for in fifteen or twenty minutes I felt him relax. I took him in and bathed him in warm water, and in a few minutes he was attempting to stand up. An hour after this he had regained his faculties and seemed completely recuperated.

With a fresh start we went into August with our youngster. My daughter and I had begun walking around at night catching bugs and insects on lighted store windows. We chose night time rather than daytime because the adult nighthawk feeds at night—perhaps the bugs which are found at night are better for the birds' diet. Herbert took these

bugs eagerly—in fact he would now open his own mouth to accept them. His appetite grew by leaps and bounds. The amount of mealworms he ate at one time increased from five or six to fifteen or more. In addition to the steak, milk, vitamins, and now bugs, we were almost sure that he was well on his way to growing up and eventually attaining his freedom.



FEEDING TIME FOR FOUR-WEEK-OLD NIGHTHAWK
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL PHOTO

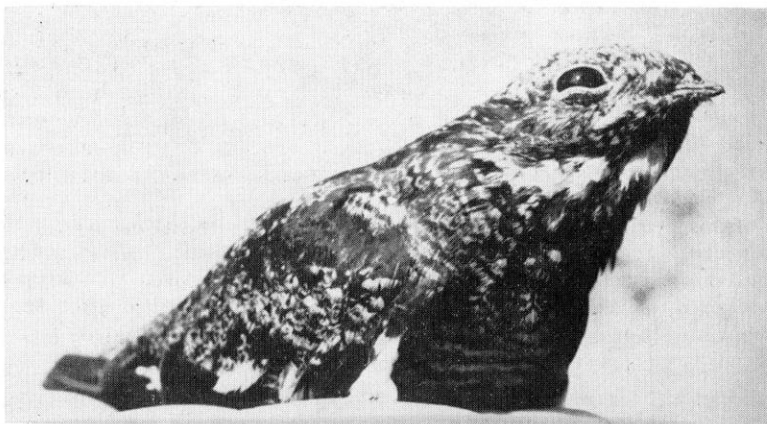
Flight Feathers Develop

About the second week in August I began to have my doubts again, for he looked strange and his plumage appeared to be in poor condition. He spent most of his waking time picking his meager plumage. When he moved from one spot to another he left behind him white particles which he had removed from his feathers. I couldn't begin to imagine what was going on. Thinking he might have picked up some mites while we had him outdoors I dusted him with mite powder. This didn't help the situation any. He continued his picking and plucking; feathers were being torn out by this rapid picking process. I had decided that if he were to continue this strange ritual he would soon destroy himself; however, as to activity and previous personality he was still the same. The amount of attention he demanded seemed to grow. He was quiet and seemed more relaxed when he was held and pampered.

About the third week in August he started to move his wings out and about in spurts. Maybe he was in pain—if so again I was helpless.

I called the museum in hopes of getting some information, but because the experience of hand-raising nighthawks was as new to them as to me, they could suggest only that he might be lacking in roughage. I hesitated to add any roughage to his diet because I didn't know how much and what kinds he could tolerate. Then came the dawn—after two weeks of worry: maybe he was trying to fly. This picking process seemed to have been stopped. In my stupidity I never noticed that in the spots where he had been picking, larger and stronger feathers were coming in. Upon closer observation I noticed that some of these little white particles which I still found around him looked like the covering at the tip of the feathers as they started to come out. Apparently he had been opening the new quills so the feathers could come through.

With this stage slowing passing I decided it was time to help him try his wings (which now looked heavy and strong). In fact his entire appearance changed from a rough and ragged little fellow to a nice smooth feathered bird. So his flying lessons started. I held Herbert on one hand at shoulder level and nudged him off my hand with the other hand. This didn't meet with his approval at all. The next time I took him in my hand and raised that hand into the air he put his body flat against my hand. He was having no part of the "cruel" treatment. Since we always tried to abide by his wishes—thinking he knew more about



"HERBERT" AT EIGHT WEEKS

PHOTO BY THE AUTHOR

nighthawks than we did—his flying lessons were stopped. In addition I felt that maintaining his confidence in us was one of the contributing factors to our success.

He loved to be close to us. We spent hours on the floor with him. He would waddle over to us from a distance and sort of push his head under our chin or arm or neck and then settle down and sleep. As much as he seemed to love this new habit, it certainly wasn't teaching him to take care of himself, and we felt sure that with his apparent strength and outward appearance he certainly should be able to leave soon with his family. We took him outdoors at night and put him on the sidewalk in our yard hoping that he would show some signs of recognition as others of this species flew about. He would open his great eyes look all around,

find us, and walk right back to our feet and flap his wings. We learned from his behavior indoors that this meant "up"—so up we lifted him, and down in our hands he would settle and go to sleep—nighthawks above or no nighthawks. Herbert, it seemed, chose to stay with us.

As August came to its half-way mark Herbert was all feathered out with long flight feathers, but had no desire to use them outdoors. He had started to fly gracefully off our hands now each time we held him into space in our living room. He was even getting daring enough to leave the end table on which we kept him. Herbert had never been confined to a cage or box: it would have been difficult to accommodate his wing span which was about twelve inches across when the wings were open. Although he could fly out and down with ease, he couldn't get back up to his starting point. When he wanted to be picked up he would flap his wings—much as a child would raise its arms to be picked up.

His appetite was enormous. He ate thirty to forty mealworms a day in addition to bugs at night. We ordered mealworms at the rate of 1,000 every three weeks. Now during the night hours he was very active. In fact when the night seemed too long or he was hungry, he would find his way into my bedroom, settle next to my bed and proceed with the strangest noises and flappings until I awoke. When I awoke and spoke to him, he was happy to the point of bouncing up and down like a little feather-ball. When I picked him up he would "talk" to me in froglike sounds, and all was forgiven even if this happened in the small hours of the early morning. In a particularly peppy night this happened as many as three or four times. When I stayed up with him he was quiet.

As August drew to an end he still showed no signs of wanting to leave us. I began to wean him away from insects in anticipation of the arrival of colder weather when insects would not be available. This process seemed to be going well—except for the fact that many times we had almost run out of mealworms before the next order arrived. One time in particular I had ordered a little too late and for three days I had to purchase the worms here in Milwaukee. From this one Wednesday when all we had left of our order was 165 worms to the next Monday when the order arrived I had to purchase an additional 250 worms. When the order arrived I had 72 worms left out of 415. This little fellow could eat!

Learning to Fly

Herbert started September with a large order of worms and an appetite to match. The change of diet had no noticeable effect on him. Throughout the month of September he seemed to "grow up." Herbert decided on his own to try his wings. He would try first to fly only to the floor from where he was sitting—usually now on the arm of a chair. I did notice that as time passed he seemed to want to be on higher places. He used his wings very carefully and took off with great effort. Herbert would move his wings rapidly for minutes at a time before he would raise his body. For some time I thought the power to lift his body was lacking—then I thought perhaps this art had to be taught. So whenever I saw him attempting to fly, I gave him a little nudge from behind. As soon as he felt this little push, off he would go—not far at first, but he did

manage to get down to the floor and make fairly decent landing. Many times, though, he landed so heavily I thought he would split. Whenever he tried to fly up from the floor he never seemed to gain more than an inch or two of height. Many times I noticed him eagerly looking at a chair seat or sofa and it seemed as though he was planning to fly to it, but he would gain only the inch or so of height and come right down again.

I decided to try to show him how to fly up. This was a long and slow process. I took small boxes and placed them on the floor and covered them with small towels so if he made it up to them he would have something to hang on to. Herbert and I spent his school room hours on our living room floor. I would put him on my hand and hold him a little above the box and nudge him off. These few inches down to the box he made very easily. Flying down had not been his problem; I merely did this to let him discover that the box was to sit on. To keep him interested in this new idea I put a hot water bottle under the towel because he always loved the warmth of one. Herbert liked this little game. He would cooperate by flying for me as often as I held him over his box. Next (after he took to staying on the box) I tried the next step. I put him on my hand and held him just below the box and nudged him up to it. This was difficult—he sort of climbed up for the first few times. When he learned that he could get to the box from below it I put two boxes together (one on top of the other) in this way he had to fly a little and climb a little. Soon he could fly up to the box from my hand and land without having to climb the last inch or so. It took about a week of trying before he made any effort to get up alone. Finally after many failures and bumps on his nose, he could get to the top of the box—a height of about fourteen inches. Now I took the boxes away. At first he got only half way to the chair seat from the floor, then falling back to the floor. But our little guy was determined. After two and one half weeks he could make the chair almost every time he tried. When he saw he was going to miss he would make a circle and go down to the floor. As time moved on he made more progress. He could fly up and down—he learned to turn when he got close to an object that he couldn't land on, and he even managed to gain several feet in height.

September brought no new changes aside from his flying accomplishments; it was our best month. Throughout the month Herbert would open his mouth for food as soon as he saw it being brought to him. His diet remained the same—mealworms, baby food, steak and his vitamins, milk and water. The liquids he learned to take from the tip of a dropper. We thought we had licked every problem.

One morning in early October Herbert refused to eat. I waited for the next feeding—the same thing happened. After two feedings were skipped I decided he must be force-fed. He fought this as he never fought it before. I managed to get just enough food into him to keep up his strength, but after a day or two passed I noticed that his breast bone was becoming very prominent. His personality had changed over night. He was no longer the little friend that he had been. He showed no desire to be held or touched. I wondered if this could have something to do with the fact that ordinarily he would be going south at

about this time. After a week he was still being force-fed but he had stopped fighting it. He was becoming more like he had been. Now when we would start to feed him he would settle in my hand—it seemed he anticipated having his mouth opened but he made no effort to pull away. He gained weight again and became just as affectionate as he had previously been. He flew around again at will, came to us, preened and in every other way was the same—except he would not eat willingly. I would hold him and open his mouth and my daughter would put the food in. His desire for worms had lessened, but we substituted an extra portion of raw beef to maintain his protein supply. His general condition returned to normal. One day I noticed that in feeding him cereal, some of it would get into his collar and on the sides of his mouth. When it hardened it would press against his mouth each time I opened it, and



"HERBERT" (12 WEEKS OLD) VIEWS HIS FEDERAL PERMIT
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL PHOTO

soon I thought it would irritate him; so each time we fed him I would wash and dry his face with a cotton ball. He liked it. He would sit real still while I groomed him after any feeding which was a little messy.

Some Behavior Observations

Herbert took to being a mimic. Many times my husband would nod his head repeatedly at Herbert, and after a few moments Herbert would nod back. When my husband put his hands together and flapped them like wings, Herbert would soon flap his wings.

Herbert had one bad habit that was most annoying. He did not want to be left alone in the living room. At night when we retired he

would fly right into the bedroom after us. I had to get up out of bed as often as six or more times a night to put him back into the living room where he would be warmer and safer. After a week or two he stopped coming into the bedroom during the night; he would fly as far as the bedroom doorway as soon as we left the living room, but there he stayed until daylight and then he would come in. Looking toward our bedroom doorway and seeing a nighthawk sitting there is just one of the many things we will remember about Herbert for many years.

November started as successfully as did the previous month. Herbert was a beloved routine; we went from day to day with no further incident. When November was about ten days old Herbert took sick. This was the beginning of a week which could very likely have been his last. He took food because we fed him; his droppings became very thin; he was listless and his body was puffed; he seldom opened his eyes unless he was startled; he moved very little, and didn't fly for days. I had no idea what could be wrong, or what to do for him. Hesitating to give him medication, the only thing I did was to mix his cereal with boiled milk instead of the usual warm milk. This seemed to control his droppings. This condition—whatever it was—lasted almost a week. Herbert lost a good deal of weight (I had never weighed him, but in handling him each day, aside from the fact that he looked thin, I could feel the difference in weight). I believe the only thing that helped him over this bad week was the fact that he had been strong, and even a little on the fat side. After a week of ailing he started to recover and soon he was himself again. During this week he didn't even preen. As soon as he appeared to look better I noticed that he started preening again.

From that time to the present he has had no difficulty of any kind. His plumage is a shiny variation of gray, cinnamon, and a dark brown—almost black. His wings and tail have white on them and he has a distinct white collar, which, Professor Alvin Throne of Wisconsin State College and Mr. J. L. Diedrich of the Milwaukee Public Museum say, show that the bird is a male. He spends much of his waking time keeping his feathers in condition. We continue to be amazed and delighted at his complete lack of fear of us. When he is the busiest—working on his feathers—we can pick him up, and if he feels his job is not completed he will go right on fixing and preening until he is finished. He allows me to do almost anything in the way of handling him, even to the extent of cleaning his nostrils with a toothpick when they become stuffed. He does have certain dislikes—particularly strangers. To show his objection to a thing or person he will open his mouth and hiss with a great fury. He has mastered flying quite well, although his tail feathers are broken from landing on places which are not large or flat enough for him. He has accidents such as misjudging distance and landing past the object he was heading for. He has had a few bad bumps as a result, but aside from damaging his tail he has never hurt himself. He is capable of learning. He recognizes our family, the dropper, the glass feeder, the hot water bottle, and at feeding times I think he senses that I am going to open his mouth for him.

He shows no like or dislike for my budgie birds. He did, however, pick up the sounds they make; at times, unless he is seen doing it, he

could be mistaken for a budgie. He has not, to the best of my knowledge, made any of the noises that I have heard wild nighthawks make, but he does have a number of sounds and noises all his own.

The Daily Routine

At the age of five months, Herbert follows a rather definite routine. His day starts at about 6:30 a. m. At that time he starts waking up after a quiet night on the living room floor. As soon as he hears activity in our bedroom he makes his way in, either by flying, walking or bouncing. After a few minutes of affection he gets a drink of milk from a dropper. After his drink, and to keep him out of the morning rush, I put him in the living room on a chair back under a lamp light. He loves the feeling of warmth. He stays there for ten minutes, then returns to the bedroom. He seems to enjoy watching my husband move around as he gets ready to go to the office.

At 7:00 Karen gets up, and that means breakfast for Herbert. Breakfast is given in two parts: four or five meal worms immediately; then at 8:00 a tablespoon full of milk and pablum and a small portion of raw steak. Herbert is put back on the chair after breakfast, and remains there until the housework is finished. Around 10:00 he is put on the foot of the bed on a water bottle. After his spurt of activity in the early morning, he spends most of the time until noon resting—not asleep, but quiet.

At noon Karen comes home and Herbert has lunch, consisting of six meal worms. Aside from a drink of milk or water during the morning, Herbert has not been fed from 8:00 until 12:00. After school (3:30 p. m.) the bird is fed again—this time a feeder full of pablum and either a piece of steak or one or two meal worms. After this feeding I take him into the living room, and his second activity period starts around 4:00. He will fly down to the floor or to a different chair, but only once or twice. From 4:00 to 6:00 he is wide awake and very alert, but he does not do much flying. After supper—duplicating the breakfast feeding—he is very active. This period of activity is closely associated to our being in the living room with him. He is not wild, but he does fly about at will from one chair to the other, remains there for a while, then perhaps down to the floor, up to a chair again for a while, then to another chair, etc. This lasts the greater part of the evening.

After a dropper of fluid to finish his supper, he is not fed again until 8:30 p. m., when he is given more pablum and milk. He then goes back to the hot water bottle to rest, and then at 10:00 is fed for the last time—either some steak (about the size of a quarter, but cut in small pieces) or six or seven worms. He is quiet then, remaining on a chair or some other high place until he gets a drink just before we retire at 12:00.

I put him on a water bottle and under a lamp light, but he remains there only until he is sure we are going to leave him. As soon as we are out of the living room, and the house is still for the night, he will fly off the chair or sofa and find his spot outside our bedroom door. There he stays until he hears us or the alarm the next morning. When he was younger, he was a good deal more active at night; I could hear him flying from place to place, and I could tell from occasional droppings on the floor that he had been in several spots during the night. However that

has stopped, and he now spends the night in about the same place, and chooses the same place each night.

During the past five months we have had a most interesting and unusual time with our nighthawk. Without the patient help of my daughter with Herbert's feedings, and the understanding and tolerance of my husband in allowing his household and routine to be entirely disrupted, I don't think I could have succeeded in keeping our little guy alive and seemingly happy. My friends, too, have shown patience in letting me talk out little problems pertaining to Herbert. And I have appreciated the kindness and information about adult nighthawks given me by Mr. J. L. Diedrich of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

December 13, 1954
1755 North 35th Street
Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin

THE WHITE PELICAN IN EARLY WISCONSIN*

By A. W. SCHORGER

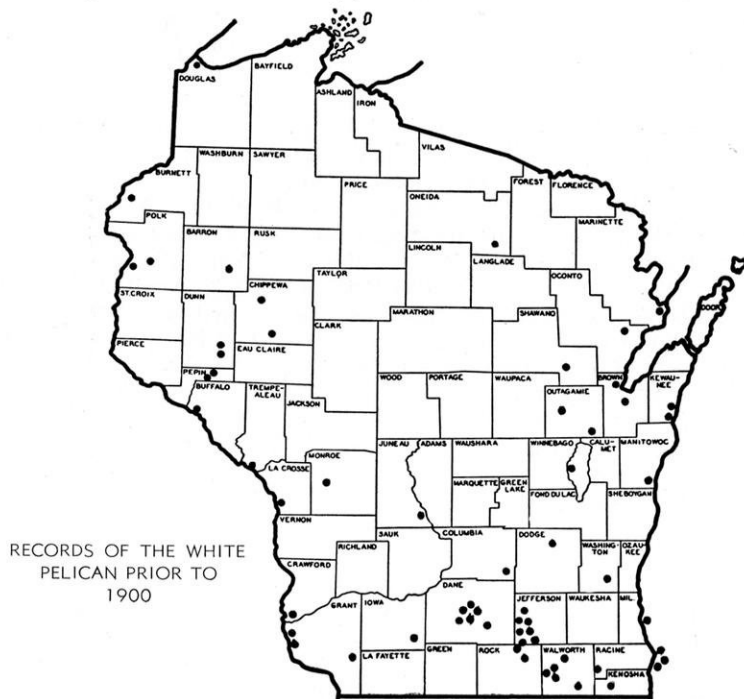
The white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) was first observed in Wisconsin by the famed adventurer Pierre Radisson.¹ While in northwestern Wisconsin in about the year 1655, he observed a bird with a bill 22 "thumbs" in length in which was held for a long time an entire salmon.

Early in September, 1670, Dablon ascended the Fox River to Lake Winnebago with Claude Allouez, and described the pelican as follows: "The same river [Fox] of which we are speaking is broken up by several small lakes, on which are seen in great numbers certain rare birds of a very peculiar sort, called by the savages *Chete'*. One would take them for swans, from a distance, as they have the latter's white plumage and long necks, their feet, and bodies of the same size; but the point of difference and curiosity lies in the beak, which is fully a foot in length, and as thick as one's arm. They usually carry it resting upon the neck, which they bend back for the purpose, as if to offer it a most inviting bed. They maintain this posture to relieve themselves of its weight, except when they use it for fishing; for then it is wonderful to see how, beneath this beak, nature has fashioned a sort of net,—which opens and shuts, more or less, according to the supply of fish therein enclosed. This net is made of skin, of extremely fine and elastic texture, which, when closed, is gathered up so well and so snugly all along the under side of the beak that nothing of it is seen, in order that the fishes may not take fright at it; but, at the proper time, the birds can enlarge it so quickly and open it so wide that it would easily hold a man's head. Swimming at the same time to meet the fish, or waiting for it below the rapids [Kaukauna], while it comes down, they hold this net all stretched for it, and make it enter as into a fishing net, whereupon they promptly shut it, lest the fish escape. Thus God teaches man artificial fishing, by the lesson furnished by these natural fishers."²

*This paper was read before the 15th annual W.S.O. convention at Madison on April 30, 1954.

The Algonquin name, **Shay-ta**, given for the pelican by Schoolcraft³ is phonetically equivalent to **Chete'**.

The white pelican was formerly a common migrant in the state. The early writers found it in numbers in August along the Mississippi River. There is reason to believe that the August records were non-breeders, or early migrants. Schoolcraft^{3A} on August 8, 1820, observed a flock on an island in the Mississippi below the mouth of the Wisconsin. In the same year Kearney⁴ mentions seeing pelicans on August 1 at La Crosse, and on August 4 below the mouth of the Wisconsin. While at Wabasha, Minnesota, September 7, 1835, Featherstonhaugh⁵ saw a flock crossing the Mississippi. Lapham⁶ wrote in 1844 that pelicans occasionally ascend the Mississippi and its tributaries far into Wisconsin.



Ten years later Barry⁷ mentioned it as a common migrant along the Mississippi. King⁸ wrote about 1875 that, though formerly a common migrant, its movements were now confined to the Mississippi.

The records become more numerous after 1850 with the increase in the number of observers. Thure Kumlien⁹ recorded stuffing pelicans in 1848 and 1849 at Lake Koshkonong. Subsequently he¹⁰ wrote that 50 to 100 pelicans were to be seen at one time on the lake in April. Their former abundance is mentioned also by Ludwig Kumlien.¹¹

Pelicans were common on the lakes of Dane County in the early days.¹² They were once common on Rock Lake, Jefferson County, but none were observed later than 1913.¹³ The shooting of two pelicans at Lake Horicon in 1866 was considered as worthy of special mention.¹⁴

Gruntvig states that it was seen occasionally at Shiocton, Outagamie County, and records that one was shot in Shawano County in 1881. Schoenebeck¹⁶ in 1902 considered it an uncommon spring and fall migrant in Oconto County. So large a mark was irresistible to gunners, and it is apparent that the number of migrants declined sharply by about 1870. There are many records between this date and 1900, but the species was considered a curiosity. Kumlien¹¹ wrote in 1903 that it was rapidly becoming one of the rarer birds. It is still to be found in the state though its occurrence is erratic.

Migration

The pelican was an early migrant, occasionally appearing in March. The spring dates run from March 9 to May 7, with the main migration taking place the last half of April. The fall dates run from September 4 to November 8, the majority being for the last half of September. Hoy¹⁷ wrote that it arrived at Racine about March 10 and after spending a few days on the small lakes continued northward. Thure Kumlien¹⁸ wrote Brewer that it arrived at Lake Koshkonong in April nearly every spring, never remaining into May; and that he never saw it in fall.

No migration dates for Wisconsin are given by Bent.¹⁹ Nearly all the data prior to 1900 given below are based on birds that were shot.

Spring. Babcock: April 20, 1941.²⁰ Bloomer: April 27, 1871.²¹ Burlington: April 25, 1866.²² Cedar Lake (Polk County): April 25, 1947.²³ Chippewa Falls: April 26, 1871.²⁴ Delavan: about April 30, 1869.²⁵ Hudson: April 28-30, 1941.²⁶ Kenosha: about May 1, 1850.²⁷ Lake Koshkonong: April 18, May 3, 1848; April 18, 1849; April 27, 1869.²⁸ Madison: April 15, 1858; March 9, 1866; April 17, 1875; April 11, 1876; April 22, 1925; April 15, 1926; April 10, 1943.²⁹ Milton: April 21, 1856.³⁰ Milwaukee: May 7, 1867.³¹ Osceola: April 23, 1867.³² Oshkosh: about May 1, 1868.³³ Platteville: April 27, 1876.³⁴ Sparta: about April 29, 1886.³⁵ Trempealeau: about April 12, 1872.³⁶ West Bend: about April 20, 1868.³⁷

Fall. Columbus: about Sept. 18, 1874.³⁸ De Pere: Sept. 26, 1872.³⁹ Delavan: Sept. 4, 1898.⁴¹ Durand: Sept. 10, 1895.⁴⁰ Grantsburg: Oct. 30, 1883.⁴¹ Green Bay: Sept. 6, 1872.⁴² Horicon: Nov. 7, 1943.⁴³ Kewaunee: Sept. 27 and 28, 1889.⁴⁴ Lake Geneva: Nov. 3, 1874.⁴⁵ Lake Koshkonong: Sept. 19, 1884; Sept. 16, 1947.⁴⁶ Madison: Oct. 8, 1862.⁴⁷ Marinette: Sept. 18, 1897.⁴⁸ Mauston: Oct. 5, 1894.⁴⁹ Milwaukee County: Nov. 8, 1943.⁵⁰ Mineral Point: Sept. 30, 1870.⁵¹ Prairie du Chien: Sept. 5, 1890.⁵² Rice Lake: Sept. 16, 1898.⁵³ Superior: about Sept. 30, 1865.⁵⁴ Two Rivers: about Nov. 1, 1890.⁵⁵

Late spring and summer records are for non-breeders. A pelican was shot at Amy, town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, May 22, 1889.⁵⁶ Five birds were seen in the Chippewa River above Durand the summer of 1877.⁵⁷ Kumlien¹¹ mentions one shot on Lake Koshkonong in July, 1892, and Hollister, three seen on Delavan Lake, June 6, 1895.⁵⁸ Three were seen at Lake Pepin, June 20—July 23, 1940, and the same number on Cedar Lake, Polk County, June 12, 1947.⁵⁹ A group of four birds spent six weeks of the summer of 1945 at Lake Koshkonong.⁶⁰ Two pelicans were seen at Horicon Marsh June 5-6 and July 10, 1946.⁶¹ August occurrences along the Mississippi were mentioned previously.

Nesting

Kumlien^{11 62} stated that the species formerly nested in numbers in the western part of the state. In 1883 he visited an abandoned "rookery" near Boscobel, and was reliably informed that the species nested northeast of Merrill (Lincoln County) in 1884. Nothing on pelicans was found in the Boscobel papers, and it is difficult to believe that so great a novelty as a nesting colony would fail to receive mention. Bent¹⁹ has it breeding formerly south to Lincoln County, apparently on the basis of the Kumlien statement. Pelicans usually nest on the ground on islands in lakes. There is no habitat even remotely suitable for nesting northeast of Merrill until the lakes southeast of Rhinelander (Oneida County) are reached. Here Pelican Lake drains into the Wisconsin through the Pelican River. J. M. Keener, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Rhinelander, as a result of inquiry from the old inhabitants, has informed me that pelicans formerly stopped at Pelican Lake in numbers during migration, but were never known to nest. Roberts⁶³ considers 1878 as the last year of authentic nesting in Minnesota, except possibly for two young, unable to fly, seen in August, 1904. Accordingly, it would seem anomalous to have this bird breeding in Wisconsin after it had ceased to nest in Minnesota. Until better information is available, the white pelican cannot be considered as a formerly breeding bird in Wisconsin.

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Madison 5, Wisconsin

NEWS . . .

Those who have not already sent in dues for 1955 will find a renewal blank enclosed with this issue. It will save time for yourself and several W. S. O. officers, and save W. S. O. money, if you take a moment now to renew your subscription and membership. It will also save you

danger of forgetting to renew, and having to go without **The Passenger Pigeon**.

In renewing your membership, have you considered giving W. S. O. a boost by becoming a "Sustaining Member" (\$5 per year)? Why not accompany your renewed subscription with an extra gift for the Prairie Chicken Survival Fund?

(more news on page 146)

WISCONSIN'S FAVORITE BIRD HAUNTS

GENOA

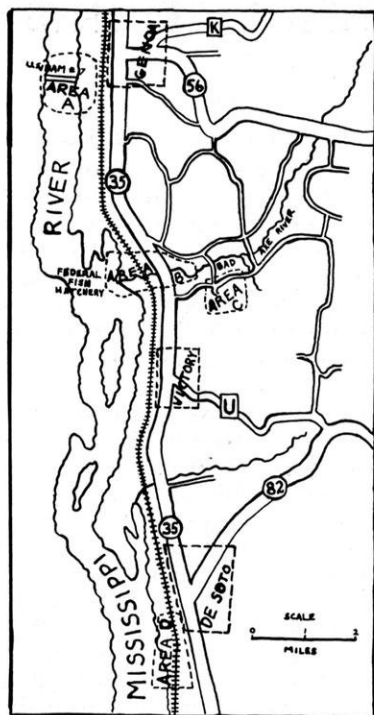
Vernon County bordering on the Mississippi River lies in the Mississippi River Flyway—a migration route extending over 3000 miles from the delta of the Mississippi to Alaska and the Arctic coast. The route is uninterrupted by mountains or even high hills, the greatest elevation being less than 2000 feet above sea level. The entire region affords ideal conditions for the movement of large numbers of birds. The wooded bluffs; the river bottom lands consisting of sloughs, tree-covered islands and sand bars; the shallow ponds and marshy areas of the western edge of Vernon County—all provide conditions suitable for abundant and varied bird life.

In many parts of this area, red-bellied woodpeckers, cardinals and tufted titmice are frequently seen as permanent residents. An occasional pileated woodpecker may be heard calling loudly or seen winging its way across an open space. During spring and fall migrations, many species of waterfowl pass along the river, feeding and resting in large rafts. Blue-winged teal and wood ducks remain to nest. This is one of the best places in Wisconsin to watch large concentrations of double-crested cormorants. Spring and fall they fly along the river or rest on stumps and sand bars in the river. They sometimes stand or perch in characteristic pose with wings spread to dry—as they do not have the same protection against water afforded other waterfowl. By the last of July American egrets gather in varied numbers in the trees and shallow waters—some remaining until October. In 1953 some appeared in May. Among them a little blue heron may be found. The turkey vulture and bald eagle soar anywhere along the area; occasionally an osprey is sighted. Blackbirds congregate in huge flocks in spring and fall; these are mainly red-wings, but mixed with grackles and rusties. Many swallows migrate over the water in spring and fall—predominantly tree swallows, with smaller numbers of other species mixed in. The large trees along highway 35 support many Baltimore oriole nests; the summer population of this species is notable.

Area "A"

Area "A," the region above and below U. S. Dam No. 7 just south of Genoa, is particularly attractive to gulls, mainly the ring-billed. Flocks of several hundred are seen in September and October, with smaller numbers at other seasons. In spring these flocks should be scanned for common and Caspian terns. Large flocks of scaups and other ducks congregate above the dam in spring and fall.

Area "A" borders highway 35 just south of the junction with highway 56 at Genoa. Driving south on highway 35, one finds a parking space on the west side of the highway above the headquarters for the dam. With binoculars or a spotting scope one may study birds from the car. Or a short distance farther south on the east side of the highway is a larger parking area.



Area "B"

Proceeding south from area "A" along highway 35 for three miles, we come to the Federal Fish Hatchery. Two small picnic areas on the west side of the road are good stopping places. The Fish Hatchery ponds are good for shorebirds; among yellow-legs, pectoral and solitary sandpipers may be found the less common white-rumped, Baird's and stilt sandpipers, dowitcher and golden plover. Wilson's snipe were formerly common. Gulls, ducks, herons, egrets and rails are also to be found here.

The manager's residence and the Fish Hatchery headquarters just beyond also make convenient stopping places. There is ample room to hike about among the fish ponds, along the railroad tracks, and the Bad Axe River marshy areas and woods. Vireos, orchard orioles, rose-breasted grosbeaks and various sparrows are found here. Redstarts are common. Of special interest are the prothonotary warblers nesting in deserted woodpecker holes or hollow

stubs. American pipits have been sighted in migration. Temporarily some of the area around the fish ponds is not in good condition for birding, because damage from a 1951 storm is still being repaired.

To reach Area "C," continue south on highway 35, cross the bridge over the Bad Axe River, and take the first road to the left—about a mile south of the Federal Fish Hatchery. This gravel road goes past a marshy area, and leads to a good stopping place after a mile. Titmice, cardinals, rose-breasted grosbeaks and indigo buntings are common here. It is a favorite stopping place for sparrows, kinglets, purple finches and thrushes.

Dipping into Crawford County just at the south edge of DeSoto a few steps from highway 35 is a shallow area of water and marshland. This area "D" is attractive to blue-winged and green-winged teal, snipe, other shorebirds, gulls and herons. Warblers, vireos, finches, kinglets and blackbirds frequent the trees and tangles along the margin.

Highway 35 follows closely along the Mississippi River most of the way from La Crosse to Prairie du Chien. Areas "A," "B," "C" and "D" are only a few of the good birding spots along the Vernon County stretch of the river. There are many other convenient places to pull off the highway and look for birds. Not only highway 35, but also highway 56 which connects at Genoa and highway 82 which connects at DeSoto, are good block-top roads. It is better to make the trip in the early morning and forenoon, as in the afternoon the sun is in your eyes.

Margarette E. Morse

PRAIRIE CHICKEN SURVIVAL THREATENED

By **JERRY VOGELSANG**
Chairman, W.S.O. Conservation Committee

When the Wisconsin Conservation Commission met in Madison on December 10, 1954, it was confronted by a small irate group from Bancroft and Coddington (part of the Plainfield area) who made loud and unjust protests against the prairie chicken program fostered by the Wisconsin Conservation Department and conservation groups such as W.S.O. and the Wisconsin Conservation League. Cries were made that the Conservation Department wanted to flood the Marsh and drive the farmers out. They claimed that the Department wanted to take land off the tax rolls by accepting the purchases made by various groups and individuals as gifts.

We as W.S.O. members know that these things are not true. The plan requires the acquisition of about one forty-acre nesting area per 640-acre section on the 59,000-acre prairie chicken stronghold in the Plainfield area. About 200 acres of the total are on the Buena Vista Marsh in the Bancroft-Coddington neighborhood. Organizations and individuals would buy some of these nesting tracts and would lease them to the Conservation Department for the amount of the taxes, the result being that such lands would not be taken off the tax rolls. The Department in turn would manage the tracts for prairie chickens.

What can we as conservationists and citizens do to help?

First, write to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, in care of the Director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison 1, Wisconsin. Tell them that they have heard only part of the story concerning the desire for the prairie chicken's survival and preservation in Wisconsin. Let them know that you want the prairie chicken in Wisconsin, and why you want them.

Second, if you have not already done so, send you contribution to the W.S.O. Prairie Chicken Survival Fund, c/o C. P. Frister, 2956A North 38th Street, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin. As of February 1, this fund has grown to \$1395; but the minimum goal of \$1500 must still be reached.

Third, be on the watch for announcement of a hearing soon to be held in the Buena Vista Marsh area to determine what the local people and the citizens of the State as a whole want. The time and place of the hearing have not been announced yet, but representatives of W.S.O. will attend the hearing and present a list of contributors to the survival fund to the Conservation Commission. Attend the hearing yourself if possible. Go armed with the facts, have something to say, and make your presentation sane and rational.

The prairie chicken's days in Wisconsin may be numbered if something is not done now. If we are to see prairie chickens again on their booming grounds, if our children are to see them, we must go into action.

Do we want to erect a monument to the last Wisconsin prairie chicken as we did for the passenger pigeon at Wyalusing State Park?

3218 West Highland Boulevard
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

16th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wausau, Wisconsin

April 29-May 1, 1955

The 1955 annual meeting of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology promises to rival the fine convention held in Madison last year. Present plans call for a session of papers on Friday afternoon entitled "Recent Research on Bird Biology"; a second paper session on Saturday morning will feature "Occurrence and Distribution of Wisconsin Birds"; a third session on Saturday afternoon will be devoted to "Conservation of Wisconsin Bird Life." All members of the WSO are invited to contribute papers at this meeting under the categories here announced. Titles of papers should be filed with the chairman of the program committee, Dr. John T. Emlen (Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6) not later than March 15. Vice President George B. Brabender is heading the Local Committee on Arrangements and is planning the field trip to be held on Sunday, May 1.

BOOK REVIEWS*

(Editor's note: We introduce in this issue a feature which we plan to include intermittently in the **Passenger Pigeon**—a listing, together with brief comment, of the more or less standard works among various types of bird books. The present list deals with field guides to the birds of Europe and North America. In subsequent issues, we plan comparable listings of standard reference works, of color plates and photographs, of life history studies, etc.)

Field Guides for Europe and North America

ALASKA, WESTERN U. S. AND CANADA. Apart from a handful of arctic specialties in Alaska and Canada, Peterson's **Field Guide to Western Birds** (Houghton Mifflin, 1941. 240 pages. \$3.75) covers all regularly occurring birds in the area north of Mexico and from the Great Plains to the Pacific. This is the standard guide for that area now, but a complete revision of Peterson's western **Guide** is scheduled for publication in 1956. In the coastal states of California, Oregon and Washington, Hoffman's **Birds of the Pacific States** (Houghton Mifflin, 1927. 353 pages. \$5.00) makes a fine supplement to Peterson's **Guide** because of the material it contains on distribution and habitat of species in those states.

EASTERN U. S. AND CANADA. East of the Great Plains, and from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Arctic, Peterson's **Field Guide to the Birds** (Houghton Mifflin, 1947. 290 pages. \$3.75) is the accepted standard. If you feel you haven't yet acquired the knack of identifying birds in the field, Cruickshank's **Pocket Guide to Birds** (Dodd, 1953. 216

*All books available from the W.S.O. Supply Department.

pages. \$2.95) may prove a handy volume to use along with your **Peter-son Guide** because of its more simplified treatment of the identification problem. Pough's **Audubon Land Bird Guide** (Doubleday, 1949. 312 pages. \$3.50) and his **Audubon Water Bird Guide** (Doubleday, 1951. 352 pages. \$3.50) are valuable supplements to Peterson's **Guide** when you wish to know more than what the bird looks like, sounds like, and where it is likely to be found. Too, Pough's **Guides** include a few species from Greenland and arctic Canada not treated in Peterson. Probably all these **Guides** will be helpful, but if you're getting only one, get Peterson.

EUROPE AND THE BRITISH ISLES. From European Russia west, and north from the Mediterranean to the Arctic, Peterson, Mountfort and Hollom's **Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe** (Houghton Mifflin, 1954. 318 pages. \$5.00) is now the answer. America's own Peterson has teamed up with two of Europe's best ornithologists to turn out what is doubtless the best field guide ever produced. It is now, or soon will be, available in most major European languages.

MEXICO. Blake's **Birds of Mexico** (University of Chicago Press, 1953. 644 pages. \$6.00) is the only comprehensive guide describing all Mexican species. About half are pictured in black and white line drawings. Indispensable south of the border.

WEST INDIES. Bond's **Field Guide to the Birds of the West Indies** appeared in 1936 and has been reprinted without revision (Macmillan, 1947. 257 pages. \$4.00). It describes all species known in the mid-Thirties to occur within the island groups north and west from Trinidad to the Bahamas and Cuba. About half of the species described are shown in black and white line drawings. A good guide to a neglected area.—G. W. Foster, Jr.

FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE. By Roger Tory Peterson, Guy Mountfort, and P. A. D. Hollum. Boston; Houghton Mifflin, 1954. Pp. 318. \$5.00.

A field book on any subject in nature should serve several purposes: (1) It should be complete enough for both beginner and advanced student—not too involved technically, and yet not too elementary; (2) it should have profuse and accurate illustrations—preferably in color; (3) it should be convenient to use and portable in the field; (4) its text should be scientifically accurate; (5) it should contain an adequate bibliography for further pursuit of the subject; and (6) it should be reasonably priced. This guide meets all but the fifth, and to me that is probably the least important item.

This book would be an integral part of the wardrobe of any prospective European traveler who is ornithologically inclined, and I use "wardrobe" in its broadest sense. To anyone familiar with the format of the other books in the field guide series, this needs no further introduction. It is sufficiently small to fit into a pocket or handbag and yet large enough so that its overall effect is not marred by small print or inadequate illustrations. There are 1,107 illustrations, most of them in color, and in addition, there are 367 maps indicating breeding range and normal

range. These maps are invaluable and so necessary when dealing with the avifauna of Britain and Europe.

It is difficult to single out any particular part of the book for special praise. However, the warbler division, which is an exceedingly difficult group to identify even in the best of hands, is handled skillfully and thoroughly. This portion would have my vote as the outstanding section among a group of similarly outstanding sections.

My sojourns on the continent and in England, both before and during World War II, would have been far more pleasant had Mr. Peterson's book been available. I can recall trying to get a good guide book and usually the book store salesmen would haul out twelve-pound tomes. It may have been that my French was somewhat incomprehensible, but nevertheless, the field guides in those days were notable by their lack.

It is with unrestrained enthusiasm that I recommend this book, not only as a practical field guide for the continental traveler, but as an excellent addition to any ornithologist's library.

Howard A. Winkler, M. D.
Pardeeville, Wisconsin

MORE NEWS . . .

The W. S. O. Supply Department is constantly on the look-out for new items of merchandise which will be of interest to members. If you have noticed things which the Supply Department ought to sell but do not, please let them know.

Alvin Peterson and Harold Schick are already making advance preparations for the fourth annual W. S. O. camp-out, to be held this year at La Crosse. If you have never made the acquaintance of the Bell's vireo, this will be one of your best chances; this is one of several unusual breeding birds of the La Crosse area. The dates are June 18 and 19.

The annual business meeting of W. S. O. will be held at Wausau on Saturday afternoon, April 30, in conjunction with the annual convention being held April 29-May 1. This is the first time Wausau has been host to a W. S. O. convention; opportunity to get acquainted with the birds of an unfamiliar part of the state is just one more reason why you should make plans now to attend. As was true last year, the convention will start with a session of papers on Friday afternoon.

Details of two forthcoming W. S. O. field trips are given on the inside of the back cover of this issue. In our previous issue the dates were erroneously given as February 25 and March 25. Sunday, February 27, and Sunday, March 27, are the correct dates.

Arrangements have been completed for another trip to Plainfield to watch the prairie chicken booming, April 22-24. Those wishing to be in the blinds on Saturday morning, April 23, should be at the Fred Hamerstrom's home near Plainfield at 7:00 p. m. on April 22 for advance "briefing." Those wishing to be in the blinds on Sunday morning, April 24, should be at the Hamerstrom's by 7:00 p. m. on April 23. Observations must be limited to twenty persons per day. Reservations should be made in advance by writing Mr. Harold Liebherr, 1540 Jackson Street, Beloit, Wisconsin. Do not count on a reminder in another issue before then; make your reservation now.

The annual May-Day count will be held throughout Wisconsin on Sunday, May 22. Rarely have we scheduled this event so late, but now that so many counts are being taken in the northern and central parts of the state in addition to those in the south, this seems the most appropriate date. It is unlikely that the southern counts will suffer from the later date.

Pursuing the policy of planning more field trips covering more and more areas in Wisconsin, Harold Liebherr is making plans for a shorebird trip to Horicon in August, and a hawk trip to Cedar Grove in September. If you have suggestions for trips you would like to see undertaken, Mr. Liebherr would be glad to hear from you.

(more news on page 162)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION

The "Articles of Organization" set forth below will be submitted for approval of the membership of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology at the Society's annual business meeting in Wausau, Wisconsin, on Saturday, April 30, 1955. If adopted, the proposed Articles will replace our present Constitution and will permit the establishment of the Society as a non-profit corporation under the laws of Wisconsin as our existing Constitution allows.

The same Articles proposed here were in fact voted on favorably by the Society at its 1953 business meeting in Green Bay, but through a legal technicality, the 1953 vote proved invalid, and it is thus necessary to reconsider the Articles.

The proposed Articles are as follows:

AMENDED ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY, INC.

Article I. Name. Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc., and its principal office shall be at Madison, Wisconsin.

Article II. Purposes. Section 1. The purpose of the Society shall be to stimulate interest in and to promote the study of birds of Wisconsin.

Section 2. The Society and its officers and directors are empowered to accept endowments of property or money for the purpose of creating an endowment fund for furthering the purpose of ornithology in Wisconsin with only the interest of said fund to be used to improve or increase the Society's publication or to further the development of ornithological education in Wisconsin as determined by the directors. All moneys received from Life or Patron memberships are to be placed in this endowment fund and said fund is to be kept in such bank or banks as the directors may designate. The directors are empowered to use temporarily up to twenty-five per cent of said funds for the general purposes of the Society but such withdrawals are to be replaced as soon as possible.

Article III. Membership. Section 1. Any person of good character who is interested in bird study may be nominated by any member in good standing and admitted to membership on receiving the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The Society may at any annual or special meeting establish various classifications of membership or change, eliminate, or add to classifications already established and may prescribe the annual dues to be paid by the members in order for them to remain in good standing and members of this Society.

Section 3. Members in arrears in the annual dues shall be dropped from the membership roll upon a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

Article IV. Officers. Section 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Editor, all of whom shall be elected for the term of one year at the annual meeting of the Society and shall take office on the date of their election and hold the same until their successors are elected.

Section. The principal duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and to have a general supervision of the affairs of the corporation.

The principal duties of the Vice-President shall be to discharge the duties of the president in the event of the absence or disability, for any cause whatsoever, of the latter.

The principal duties of the Secretary shall be to countersign all deeds, leases and conveyances executed by the corporation, affix the seal of the corporation thereto, and to such other papers as shall be required or directed to be sealed, and to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and to safely and systematically keep all books, papers, records and documents belonging to the corporation or in any wise pertaining to the business thereof.

The principal duties of the Treasurer shall be to keep and account for all moneys, credits and property, of any and every nature, of the corporation, which shall come into his hands and keep an accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed, and to render such accounts, statements and inventories of moneys received and disbursed, and

of money and property on hand, and generally of all matters pertaining to this office, as shall be required by the Board of Directors.

The principal duties of the Editor shall be to edit the various publications and bulletins of the Society.

Whenever the Society shall so order, the offices of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person.

The said officers shall perform such additional or different duties as shall from time to time be imposed or required by the Board of Directors, or as may be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws.

The Board of Directors may provide for the appointment of additional Vice-Presidents and such other officers as they may deem for the best interests of the Society and shall prescribe their duties.

Section 3. Nominations for officers shall be made by a nominating committee appointed by the President. Nominations may also be made from the floor by any member in good standing.

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

Section 2. At least thirty of the voting members of the Society shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article VI. Board of Directors. Section 1. The number and constitution of the Board of Directors and the terms upon which they shall hold office shall be prescribed by the members of the Society at the annual meeting, but the number shall not be less than three.

Section 2. Fifty per cent of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Board.

Section 3. Vacancies on the Board of Directors and in any elective or appointive office shall be filled by a majority vote of the Board of Directors; elected officer or director to hold office until the next annual meeting of the Society.

Article VII. Amendments. Section 1. These Articles may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds majority of the voting members present.

By The Wayside . . .

Edited by C. DENNIS BESADNY

A Marsh Hawk Performance. On April 17, 1954, in company with Edwin Cleary on a bird trip near Point Sauble, we witnessed the tumbling act of a marsh hawk that we thought was quite spectacular. The male bird flew over us and was followed by the female who maintained a steady flight. When the male bird had passed us a short distance and was over Point Sauble marsh, it climbed straight up a few hundred feet in a very erratic flight, then took on the appearance of a ragamuffin as it tumbled to within a few feet of the ground. This performance was repeated many times until the birds were out of sight. We have both observed the tumbling act of the kingbird, hawks, and other birds, but this was our first experience with such spectacular evidence of it.—Ed Paulson, Green Bay.

Summer Record of Canada Geese. A Canada goose was observed by Dick Gordon and myself at the edge of Flanagan Lake in Kenosha County on June 24. The farmer on whose land this bird was seen said it was believed to be one of a nesting pair. Two birds appeared occasionally at the lake shore and were definitely wild birds, coming and going as they pleased. This was the first summer that geese were ever observed at this lake. We believe this is a record for Kenosha County if these geese are really nesting.—Mrs. Howard Higgins, Kenosha.

Yellow-legs Alight in Treetop. Although yellow-legs have been known to alight in treetops in their breeding grounds, such behavior is seldom observed in migration. The question, "what conditions are necessary to induce this behavior?" is partly answered by the following incident in which both species were observed to perch side-by-side in a treetop:

On May 7, 1954, when because of adverse weather birds were concentrated in sheltered spots where open water made insects available, the writer was watching an artificial fish-hatchery pond which had been recently drained, to see which species of warblers were present. With the warblers were a number of shore-birds, obviously concentrated there because adjacent shorelines were frozen. Upon my approach, a greater yellow-legs accompanied by a lesser yellow-legs flushed and encircled the area several times. The latter species, ignoring my presence, returned almost immediately and resumed feeding; but the former, being more wary, lit in a treetop 12 feet above the ground, all the while interchanging calls with the lesser yellow-legs. At length the latter, observing that his pal could not come to him, arose and flew to the treetop to perch by his side. Both species remained there until I was weary of waiting.—N. R. Barger, Madison.

Gambel's Sparrows in Waukesha. On May 2, 1954 (a fairly warm, but slightly rainy Sunday) a white-crowned and a Gambel's sparrow arrived at our bird feeder. The next day we noticed that two white-crowns and two Gambel's had appeared and were seen about the yard all day. This continued until May 14 when the two Gambel's were still here and more white-crowns were around. About 6:40 in the evening we counted ten white-crowned sparrows feeding at one time, along with three white-throats. It was not light enough to be sure whether the two Gambel's were included with the ten, but at any rate there was a good migration that day. On May 15 we had only two white-crowns here and did not see the Gambel's. On the 16th they were gone. Then on May 21 we had two more white-crowns just for that one day.

Something that may be of help to anyone that has not had the opportunity to identify a Gambel's sparrow may be to reverse the procedure of trying to see if the white goes clear down the bill. After working up a headache trying that method before I was willing to tell anyone we had a Gambel's, I found it was much simpler to check to see if the diagonal black line that goes from the lower horizontal head stripe to the upper one was present. Peterson's eastern guide to the birds does not show this because the angle of the picture is not quite right for it, but if you possess the Audubon guide to land birds, it shows this connecting line clearly on plate 43. To me it seemed a good deal quicker and easier to look for a black marking against the white than to be checking for a white marking next to a gray area. Nearly everyone's first glance caused them to say, "why those are only white-crowned sparrows" and probably Gambel's may be often overlooked for that reason. This was our first experience with the Gambel's. We did notice that there was sometimes a little antagonism between the Gambel's and the white-crowns, but for the most part, they fed quite well together.—Mrs. L. E. Compton, Waukesha.

American Brant Visits Sheboygan. On May 30, 1954, around noon, walking along the rocky shore of North Point at Sheboygan, I had an excellent view of what I believe to have been an American brant. The brant was standing on the rocks among a large number of gulls, about 100 feet from me. The day was clear and warm, with the sun at my back providing good observation with my 7X binoculars. When I walked out on the rocks, the gulls and brant would fly up and alight on the water, only to return again to the rocks later on. The brant was close to the size of a mallard or herring gull, with a longer neck than a duck. It had a thick, black "goose" bill, and the feet were black. The head, neck and chest were solid black. There was a small light-colored neck spot, but it could be seen only when the light struck the neck at a certain angle. The breast and sides were light brownish. Lower flanks and belly area back to the under tail coverts were white. There was a sharp division between the black chest and light brown breast. The upper parts were brown, shading into blackish on some wing feathers. The upper tail coverts and center portion of the tail appeared white while the bird was sitting, and in flight formed a conspicuous "V."—Myron Reichwaldt, Kiel.

(Editor's note: As far as we know, this is only the second well-documented sight record of this species in the last 100 years for Wisconsin, but it duplicates remarkably the one previous sight record of five birds at Sheboygan on May 25-26, 1950 (*Pass. Pigeon* 12, 1950:155). Both observations came from exactly the same location, at the same time of year, and described the same behavior.)

Concentration of Rails at Onalaska. On May 8, 9, and 10, 1954, there was an interesting concentration of sora and Virginia rails at the south end of a marsh north of Onalaska. This marsh adjoins the pool above Lock and Dam No. 7 on the northeast and about half of it is open water, the rest is overgrown with cat-tails and other marsh plants. The strong north winds previous to May 8 had piled a mass of dead vegetation, scum, and muck along the shore and over this the birds were running and feeding on something they found there. An estimated 75 birds gathered about this mass of rubbish, and as many more were seen among some willows that lined the side of an old railroad bed running off towards the northwest.

The soras were far more numerous than the Virginia rails, an estimated 95 per cent of the birds being soras. The birds ran over the scum and vegetation that covered the water, picking up a surprising amount of food and did a lot of crying or clacking. Now and then a bird would scurry across the path of the railroad bed near us and almost constantly there was splashing and fluttering as a bird stepped into the water and had to use its wings to get back upon the mass of debris. All told it was quite a sight and experience and, when a dozen or more birds were crying at once, quite a bedlam of noise. The number of birds to be seen gradually decreased after the 10th until by the 16th there were only a half-dozen left.—Alvin Peterson, Onalaska.

A Purple Sandpiper in Kenosha. This bird I carefully observed in good light on the shore of Lake Michigan just north of Kenosha on May 29, 1954. The bird was in the company of 11 turnstones, one red-backed sandpiper and two pectorals which were feeding on the stony beach at

this point. The purple sandpiper seemed more deliberate in movement and action than any of these other shorebirds.

His short yellow legs and yellow bill which had a very slight downward curve (or so it appeared this way due to the dark tip), his stocky build, dark slate upper parts and breast set him apart from the other birds. There was no eye line as in the pectoral sandpiper.

I watched him at a distance of 70 feet with 12-power binoculars for approximately 20 minutes.—Mrs. Howard Higgins, Kenosha.

Western Kingbird Visits Cedar Grove. On May 31 there was a tremendous kingbird migration through the Cedar Grove area. Numbers probably were in the upper hundreds, perhaps even approaching a thousand. Dozens were right on the beach picking up insects. As Frank Kuhlman, Gordon Orians, and I were walking along the beach, Gordon yelled that there was a Western kingbird in front of us. In front of us, not 40 feet away, was a most accommodating one. He sat and flew short distances a good ten minutes for us, allowing us excellent opportunities to see his yellow belly, black tail narrowly bordered by white. If anything, this bird was less wary than the nearby Eastern kingbirds.—Tom Soulen, Waukesha.



FIELD NOTES

LATE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON

MAY-JULY 1954

By C. DENNIS BESADNY

The migration of passerines was very poor during the first two weeks in May with only a few species appearing locally and in small numbers. The cold weather that had set in during the last week in April continued until May 14. Heavy rains, snow, and below normal temperatures dominated the weather picture. Subfreezing temperatures were recorded around the state May 3-6, and this cold spell was especially noted in the northwestern counties where heavy rains, sleet, and hail had an adverse affect on the migrating birds. Snow cover caused considerable mortality in many of our northern counties.

The heavy rains of April and early May had flooded many good shorebird spots and little shorebird activity was reported from many areas. However, several mudflats remained suitable, especially in southeastern Wisconsin and along Lake Michigan, and heavy concentrations of shorebirds were observed. Goose Lake in Columbia County and the Cedar Grove area in Ozaukee County produced many interesting species. Among the rarities recorded this season in Wisconsin were the willet,

knot, purple and Baird's sandpipers, dowitcher, stilt and Western sandpipers, marbled and Hudsonian godwits.

Ornithologists in the field had little to report in the way of good migrations until May 16 when a mild wave of passerines was reported for the Adams area. With rising temperatures other migration flights were recorded around the state. A good warbler flight was observed near Two Rivers on May 21-22 when the temperature on May 21 took a sudden upswing. Another good warbler migration was observed in the Oshkosh area on May 23 when many species in large numbers were seen. Good shorebird flights were also noted at this time along the western shore of Lake Winnebago. One of the best late flights for Wisconsin occurred in Adams County on May 28 when many warblers and flycatchers were observed. Another heavy flight of land birds was reported for the Cedar Grove area on May 30-31. This flight came shortly before a severe storm which swept the Lake Michigan coastline and parts of southeastern Wisconsin on May 31. These late flights produced some of the season's best rarities: The brant at Sheboygan, purple sandpiper at Kenosha, Hudsonian godwit and Western kingbird at Cedar Grove, Lawrence's warbler in Waukesha County, and prairie warbler near Adams.

The weather for June was quite different. The cool weather during the first week was a continuation from May, but temperatures rose rapidly and the month turned out to be very warm. June was also a very wet month. Heavy rains covered Wisconsin the first four days and storms were quite frequent all through the month. The majority of migrants had left the state as rapidly as they had come and only a handful of late migrants remained after June 4. The frequent and severe storms that covered Wisconsin during June undoubtedly had adverse effects on the nesting birds. Several uncommon summer residents were observed during the month including the Canada goose, green-winged teal, redhead, lesser scaup, Bell's vireo and yellow-headed blackbird.

Temperatures and rainfall for July were about normal. Rainfall was frequent the first ten days and again the last four days, but the rest of the month was relatively dry. A severe storm was recorded in northwestern and southeastern Wisconsin on July 6 which did a lot of damage. No notable late summer flight of herons had been noted by the end of the month, but two yellow-crowned night herons turned up at Horicon on July 13. The first fall migrants were noted in Wisconsin on July 19 when several pectoral sandpipers were observed in the Milwaukee area. A severe storm on July 30 brought in more fall migrants to the Milwaukee area.

Here are the highlights of the season:

LOON: Seen at Cedar Grove, June 25 (John Kaspar—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen).

RED-THROATED LOON: Three at Cedar Grove on the May-Day Count, May 16 (Gordon Orians et al.).

HORNED GREBE: Observed in the Milwaukee area, July 19 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom). Rare in summer.

AMERICAN EGRET: For a bird usually seen only after the breeding season, this bird made a surprising number of spring and early sum-

mer appearances. The records include: 22 at Horicon, May 1 (Tom Soulen); W. S. O. field trip, Columbia County, May 2 (many observers); Green County, May 4 (Gordon Orians); again in Columbia County, May 9 (George Knudsen); La Crosse County, May 12 (Sam Robbins—the Harold Schicks—the Alvin Petersons); one in Adams County, May 15 (Sam Robbins); seen on May 29 in Columbia County (Wm. Roark) and Kenosha County (Mrs. Howard Higgins); Waukesha County, June 2 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann); Milwaukee, June 7 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); 12 in Grant County, mid-June (Oliver Valley); Brown County, June 26 (James Quinn) and again on July 3 (Ed Paulson); Burnett County, July 22 (N. R. Stone).

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON: Two carefully observed at Horicon Marsh on July 13, feeding in shallow water near the south boundary of the federal refuge; seen twice during the week following, with one still present on July 20 (C. A. Hughlett—R. Labisky). Wisconsin has but a handful of records of this species.

WHISTLING SWAN: In Marathon County, May 5-9 (the Spencer Dotys); pair with four young on the Wisconsin River in Oneida County in June (B. H. Popov—H. T. McKeague)—remarkable breeding record.

CANADA GOOSE: Three in Madison, June 12 (Tom Soulen); believed to be nesting in Kenosha County, seen June 24 (Mrs. Howard Higgins)—see "By the Wayside."

AMERICAN BRANT: One carefully studied under excellent conditions at Sheboygan on May 30 (Myron Reichwaldt). See "By the Wayside."

SNOW GOOSE: One in the Oshkosh area, June 4 (Frank King).

BLUE GOOSE: Two immatures seen in the Oshkosh area, June 4 (Frank King).

GADWALL: Last for the Madison area, May 9 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); a peak of 20 in Adams County, May 5, with the departure of this species on May 11 (Sam Robbins); observed at Horicon Marsh, June 7 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

EUROPEAN WIDGEON: Brown County, May 1 (Edwin Cleary—Ed Paulson); Columbia County, May 8 (H. A. Winkler).

BALDPATE: One in Mauston, May 23 (Sam Robbins); last for Chippewa County, May 20 (C. A. Kemper); still present in Adams County, June 4 (Sam Robbins); seen at Horicon Marsh, June 8, (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

PINTAIL: Departed from Chippewa County, May 29 (C. A. Kemper); one male at Goose Lake, Columbia County, June 12 (Tom Soulen).

GREEN-WINGED TEAL: Six males and three females observed during the period near the Petenwell Dam—believed to be nesting birds (Sam Robbins). Seen at Horicon Marsh, June 8 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom)—rare in summer.

REDHEAD: Last seen in the Green Bay area, June 7 (Ed Paulson); six males and two females in Manitowoc County, June 20 (Frank King); a pair was observed in Manitowoc County, July 13 (John Kraupa)—rare in summer.

CANVAS-BACK: Two in Mauston, May 23 (Sam Robbins); three in Bayfield County, June 2 (David Bratley).

LESSER SCAUP: Last observed in the Beloit area, June 10 (the Harold Liebherers); two males and four females in Manitowoc County, June 20 (Frank King)—rare summer resident.

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER: Milwaukee, May 17 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

RUDDY DUCK: Eight males near Two Rivers, July 13 (John Kraupa)—rare summer resident.

HOODED MERGANSER: Seven in Dane County, May 29 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); two at Cedar Grove, May 30 (Frank Kuhlman—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen).

TURKEY VULTURE: Seen during the period in Waukesha County (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann); Brown County, May 4 (Edwin Cleary); one in Polk County, May 10 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen—Mildred Pedersen); six in Jefferson County, July 4 (Mrs. H. W. Degner).

BROAD-WINGED HAWK: One at Long Lake, Fond du Lac County, June 27 (Tom Soulen).

BALD EAGLE: Vilas County, May 30 (Al Bradford); present throughout the period in Adams County (Sam Robbins).

OSPREY: Boulder Junction, May 28 (Doris Vesely); Cedar Grove, May 30 (Frank Kuhlman—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen); nest with three young, Chippewa County, July 14 (C. A. Kemper).

DUCK HAWK: Adams County, May 5 (Sam Robbins); two at Goose Lake, Columbia County, May 11, and one on May 18 (Gordon Orians, et al.); two nesting at Devil's Lake, Sauk County, seen May 15 (Kaspar—Kuhlman—Orians—Soulen).

PIGEON HAWK: Cedar Grove, May 30 (Frank Kuhlman—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen); Outagamie County, June 24 (Al Bradford). Unusual in summer.

EUROPEAN PARTRIDGE: Adams County, June 12 (Sam Robbins)—first he has seen in this county.

BOB-WHITE: Marathon County, June 18 (the Spencer Dotys)—a good northern record for this species.

SANDHILL CRANE: Waukesha County, May 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Jackson County, June 30 (R. B. Dryer); Adams County, July 2 (Sam Robbins)—a rare summer resident.

KING RAIL: La Crosse County, May 14 (the Alvin Petersons); one carefully observed at Long Lake, Fond du Lac County, June 30 (Tom Soulen et al.).

FLORIDA GALLINULE: A pair with one downy young, Winnebago County, July 7 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

PIPING PLOVER: One at Castle Rock Lake, Adams County, May 5 (Sam Robbins).

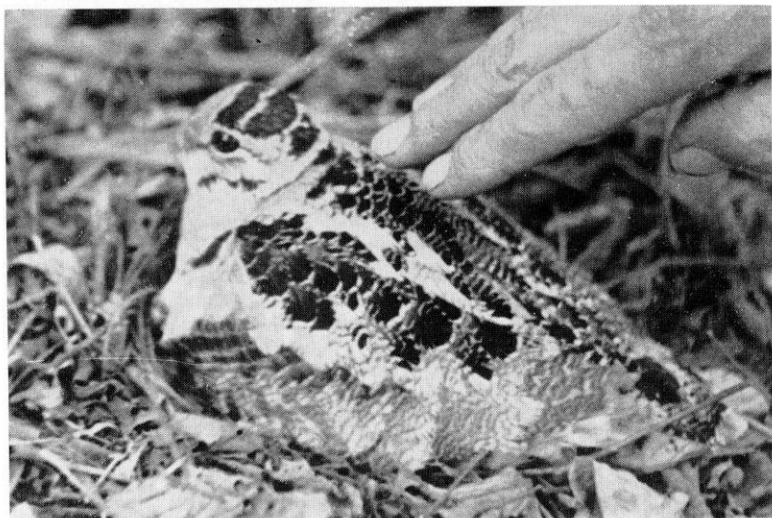
SEMIPALMATED PLOVER: Departed from Adams County, June 1 (Sam Robbins); first fall migrants in Outagamie County, July 31 (Al Bradford).

GOLDEN PLOVER: Dane County, May 1 (many observers); between May 3 and 16 in Brown County (Ed Paulson); 24 in Green County, May 8 (Gordon Orians); three at Goose Lake, Columbia County, May 19 (Tom Soulen).

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER: May reports from Adams, Brown, Columbia, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Sheboygan, Washington, and Winnebago Counties.

RUDDY TURNSTONE: Sheboygan, May 16 (Harold Koopmann et al); 11 at Goose Lake, Columbia County, May 18 (Gordon Orians); Brown County, May 16-28 (Ed Paulson); Adams County, May 20 (Sam Robbins); Outagamie County, May 24-27 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); a peak of about 1200 observed in the Oshkosh area, May 23-24 (Frank King); Kenosha County, May 29 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); again in the Sheboygan area, May 30 (Myron Reichwaldt).

WOODCOCK: Four young about one-half grown with the adult, Wisconsin River Bottoms near Sauk City, May 2 (George Knudsen)—very early date for young.



WOODCOCK ON NEST

PHOTO BY EDWARD PRINS

UPLAND PLOVER: One near Portage, Columbia County, June 20 (the L. E. Comptons); Outagamie County, June 28 and July 31 (Al Bradford).

WILLET: Brown County, May 1 (Edwin Cleary—Ed Paulson); Manitowoc County, May 9 (Myron Reichwaldt et al.)—rare in state.

KNOT: Four in the Oshkosh area, May 23-24 (Frank King); three near Sheboygan, May 30 (Myron Reichwaldt)—spring records are rare.

PURPLE SANDPIPER: Seen in Kenosha, May 29 (Mrs. Howard Higgins)—casual in Wisconsin. First state record since 1942. See "By the Wayside."

PECTORAL SANDPIPER: Last noted in Kenosha, May 29 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); Brown County, June 3 (Edwin Cleary). Fall migrants in Milwaukee, July 19 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); and in Bayfield County, July 29 (David Bratley).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: Three at Goose Lake, Columbia County, May 19 (Tom Soulen et al.) and six on May 21 (Gordon Orians,

et al.); two in the Petenwell Dam area, Adams County, June 4 (Sam Robbins).

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: Seen at Goose Lake, Columbia County, May 24 (Sam Robbins).

RED-BACKED SANDPIPER: 100 in the the Oshkosh area, May 23-24 (Frank King); last seen in the Sheboygan area, May 30 (Myron Reichwaldt); last for Adams County, June 4 (Sam Robbins).

DOWITCHER: At Goose Lake, Columbia County, between May 1 and 19 (many observers); Winnebago County, May 27 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); one in the Petenwell Dam area, Adams County, June 4 (Sam Robbins); Chippewa County, July 28 (C. A. Kemper).

STILT SANDPIPER: Several seen at Goose Lake, Columbia County, between May 1 and 22 (several observers); in Sheboygan County, May 30 (Kuhlman—Orians—Soulén—Reichwaldt)—rare.

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER: 65 in Adams County, June 4, with the last being June 12 (Sam Robbins).

WESTERN SANDPIPER: Observed in Columbia County, May 8 (H. A. Winkler); two in Green County, May 21 and one on May 22 (Gordon Orians)—rare.

MARbled GODWIT: Dane County, May 8 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); Goose Lake, Columbia County, May 9-11 (Tom Soulén—R. B. Dryer—H. A. Winkler).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT: Two at Goose Lake, Columbia County, May 18 (Gordon Orians); Cedar Grove, May 30 (Frank Kuhlman—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulén).

WILSON'S PHALAROPE: Horicon Marsh, June 15, one young (Harold Mathiak); Brown County, June 13 (Ed Paulson).

NORTHERN PHALAROPE: Chippewa County, May 30 (C. A. Kemper); one near Petenwell Dam, Adams County, June 4 (Sam Robbins)—rare.

PILEATED WOODPECKER: On May 23 in Columbia County (H. A. Winkler) and Dane County (Mrs. R. A. Walker); Polk County, June 6 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen—Mildred Pedersen); Waushara County, June 29 (the Harold Liebheers).

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER: One summering in Adams County (Sam Robbins); in Polk County, May 23 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen—Mildred Pedersen); in Milwaukee, May 28-30 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); last observed in Vernon County, May 11 (Margarette Morse).

WESTERN KINGBIRD: This western species was seen at Cedar Grove, May 31 (Frank Kuhlman—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulén)—a good record. See "By the Wayside."

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER: Dane County, May 24 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); arrived in Adams County, May 24 with a peak of 6 birds on May 27, last seen on June 4 (Sam Robbins); Boulder Junction, May 25 (Doris Vesely); La Crosse County, May 29 (the Alvin Petersons); Kenosha area, May 31 (Wild Wings Bird Group); Chippewa County, June 1 (C. A. Kemper) and the same day in Milwaukee County (the A. C. Bromms); one still singing in the Waukesha area, June 5 (Tom Soulén, et al.).

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER: Columbia County, May 5 (H. A. Winkler); in Sauk County, May 29-30 with a nest and three eggs on July 4 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); two heard singing at the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, Madison, July 13 (Sam Robbins).

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER: In Milwaukee, May 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Boulder Junction, May 22 (Doris Vesely); and in Polk County, May 29 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen—Mildred Pedersen).

BLUE JAY: A nest found one-half complete in Dane County, May 10 (N. R. Barger). The blue jays apparently migrated out of the Woodruff area last winter because of the acorn failure the previous year; blue jays were first noted in the area May 15 after a whole winter's absence (C. E. Germain). 2500 were seen migrating through Cedar Grove, May 16 (Kaspar—Kuhlman—Orians—Soulen—Wellso).

TUFTED TITMOUSE: Present during the period in Vernon County (Margarette Morse); seen regularly in the Cooksville area, Rock County until mid-May (John Wilde); seen in Madison, May 1 (WSO field trip); last observed in Adams County, May 16 (Sam Robbins); a bird seen in Rock County, July 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

WINTER WREN: Dane County May 7 (Wm. Roark) with its departure May 9 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); observed in Brown County, June 11 (Edwin Cleary); one spending the summer in Adams County—heard singing on May 28 and July 2 (Sam Robbins)—summer records rare.

BEWICK'S WREN: Madison, May 2 (WSO field trip); several spending the summer in Adams County—first seen May 10, singing males heard frequently in four different areas in the county in June and early July (Sam Robbins); one in Tomah, May 13 (Sam Robbins)—rare summer resident.

CAROLINA WREN: One was carefully observed near Two Rivers, July 22 (Mrs. Winnifred Mayer)—good record for this far north.

MOCKINGBIRD: In Milwaukee between May 5 and 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom—the A. C. Bromms).

WOOD THRUSH: A nest with three eggs found in Bayfield County, June 6 (David Bratley)—extreme northern nesting record.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH: In Shawano County, May 10 (Mary Staeger); Two Rivers between May 27 and 30 (Mrs. Winnifred Mayer—John Kraupa); peak in Adams County, May 27-28 with the departure on June 5 (Sam Robbins); departed from Madison on June 4 (James Zimmerman) and the same day from Milwaukee (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); one singing in Kenosha, June 21 (Mrs. Howard Higgins)—remarkably late date.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER: May reports from Brown, Dane, Kenosha, La Crosse, and Milwaukee Counties. Saw a pair building a nest in Waukesha County, May 23 (the Ed Peartrees—the C. P. Fristers)—this nest was later found destroyed. Seen in the Wausau area, June 5 (the A. C. Bromms); and in Adams County, July 2 (Sam Robbins).

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET: Last in the Madison area, May 20 (Mrs. R. A. Walker). Late date.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET: Departed from the Appleton area, May 19 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); from Brown County on May 20 (Ed Paulson); and from the Kenosha area, May 21 (Mrs. Howard Higgins).

PIBIT: Still in Dane County, May 20 (Mrs. R. A. Walker).

BELL'S VIREO: La Crosse County, May 19 (the Alvin Petersons); Brown County, May 20 (Ed Paulson); the Wisconsin River Bottoms near Mazomanie, May 29 (Mrs. R. A. Walker), June 12 (Bill Foster—Tom Soulen), and June 29 (Sam Robbins)—rare summer resident.

BLUE-HEADED VIREO: Migrating through Cedar Grove, May 30-31 (Frank Kuhlman—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen).

PHILADELPHIA VIREO: Seen in Columbia County, May 4-9 (H. A. Winkler—R. B. Dryer); Madison, May 13 (Besadny—Hale—Knudsen—Wagner); Adams County, May 28 (Sam Robbins); four at Cedar Grove, May 31 (Frank Kuhlman—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen); Brown County, June 2 (Edwin Cleary).

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER: May reports from Adams, Brown, Chippewa, Dane, Kenosha, La Crosse, and Waukesha Counties. See again in Dane County, June 8 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); one in Adams County, July 2 (Sam Robbins); Jefferson County, July 19 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

WORM-EATING WARBLER: Dane County, May 16 (H. A. Winkler, et al.)—a rare southern straggler.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER: Several summer reports: one singing in Sauk County, June 24 (John Wilde); two singing males at Cedar Grove, June 25 (John Kaspar—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen); Long Lake, Fond du Lac County, June 27 (Fred Alyea—Tom Soulen—Peter Weber).

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER: First arrived in Madison, May 2 (Mrs. R. A. Walker). Singing males in three areas in Adams County between May 14 and July 2 (Sam Robbins); two at Long Lake, Fond du Lac County, between June 12 and July 27 (Tom Soulen et al.); observed in Waukesha County, July 19 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom). May migrants reported from Brown, Columbia, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Outagamie and Vernon Counties.

LAWRENCE'S WARBLER: This hybrid was carefully observed in Waukesha County in a low group of bushes for one-half hour on June 2 (the Ed Peartrees—R. J. Lyman).

BREWSTER'S WARBLER: Two of these hybrids were first observed in Kenosha County, May 13 (Mrs. Howard Higgins—Mrs. Ethel Wallis); one was still in Kenosha County, May 31 (Members of the Wild Wings Bird Group); seen in Dane County, May 19 (Mrs. R. A. Walker).

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER: Last seen in Adams County, May 16 (Sam Robbins); seen the same day in Sheboygan County (Harold Koopmann).

CAPE MAY WARBLER: Arrived on May 4 in Columbia County (H. A. Winkler) and Dane County (Mrs. R. A. Walker); in Jefferson County, May 8 (Gordon Paeske); in Shawano County, May 18 (Mary Staeger).

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER: Dane County, May 12 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); Kenosha County, May 18, (Mrs. Howard Higgins); still in Milwaukee, May 25 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

CERULEAN WARBLER: May reports from Adams, Dane, Green, Kenosha, and Waukesha Counties. Marathon County, June 5 (the A. C.

Bromms); in three different areas in Adams County until July 9 (Sam Robbins); one seen in Waukesha County, July 30 (Tom Soulen); five spending the summer at Long Lake, Fond du Lac County (Tom Soulen).

PINE WARBLER: Chippewa County, June 14 (C. A. Kemper); Adams County, July 2 (Sam Robbins); Trout Lake, Vilas County, July 19 (Fred Wagner).

PRAIRIE WARBLER: Seen on the May-Day Count in Green Bay, May 16 (Green Bay Bird Club); one singing in Adams County, May 28 (Sam Robbins).

GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH: Sauk County, May 25 (Mrs. Henry Koenig); four at Cedar Grove, June 25 (John Kaspar—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen); six at Long Lake, Fond du Lac County, June 27 (Tom Soulen).

KENTUCKY WARBLER: One seen on the May-Day Count near Port Washington, Ozaukee County, May 16 (Kaspar—Kuhlman—Orians—Soulen—Wellso)—uncommon summer resident.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER: May reports from Adams, Bayfield, Brown, Columbia, Dane, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Rock, and Vilas Counties.

MOURNING WARBLER: Polk County, June 1 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen—Mildred Pedersen); Boulder Junction, June 5 (Doris Vesely); Kenosha, June 17 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); five at Cedar Grove on June 25 and three still present July 11 (Tom Soulen, et al.); present the whole period at Long Lake, Fond du Lac County (Tom Soulen); migrants remained until June 4 in Adams County (Sam Robbins), Madison (James Zimmerman) and Milwaukee (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT: Several reports this year: Columbia County, May 21 (R. B. Dryer); La Crosse County, May 22 (the Alvin Petersons); Mazomanie, Dane County, May 23 (H. A. Winkler) and again on May 29 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); at the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, June 12 (Bill Foster—Tom Soulen); at Cedar Grove, May 30-31 and July 11 and 26 (Frank Kuhlman—Gordon Orians—Tom Soulen).

HOODED WARBLER: Several good reports: Jefferson County, May 14 (Gordon Paeske); Dane County, May 20 (Besadny—Hale—Knudsen—Wagner); again on May 24 (Sam Robbins—Bill Foster), and also on May 29 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); in Brown County, June 5 (Edwin Cleary).

WILSON'S WARBLER: Marathon County, May 28 (the Spencer Dotys); Two Rivers, May 30 (John Kraupa); Lincoln County, June 3 (Robert Schlising).

CANADA WARBLER: A few summer records: one in a bog north of Cedar Grove, June 25 (Tom Soulen); one at the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, Madison, July 13 (Sam Robbins)—rarely seen this far south in summer.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD: May reports from Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, and Kenosha Counties. Winnebago County, June 6 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); four transient males at Castle Rock Lake, June 12 (Sam Robbins)—first record for Adams County; three transient males at Phipps flowage, Sawyer County, June 13 (Frank King)—unusual here; Columbia County, June 20 (R. B. Dryer); Kenosha, June 24 (Mrs. Howard Higgins—Dick Gordon); Wausau, July 11 (the A. C. Bromms).

ORCHARD ORIOLE: Onalaska, La Crosse County, May 15 (the Alvin Petersons); Two Rivers, May 21 (Mrs. Winnifred Mayer)—unusual here; Vernon County, May 25 (Margarette Morse); Chippewa County, June 4 (C. A. Kemper).

DICKCISSEL: 12 singing at the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, Madison, July 24 (James Zimmerman)—unusually large number; other July records from Adams, Brown, Vernon, and Waukesha Counties.

EVENING GROSBEAK: Departed from Marathon County, May 13 (the Spencer Dotys) and from Adams County on May 17 (Sam Robbins).

REDPOLL: Last seen in Bayfield County, May 11 (David Bratley). Very late date.

PINE SISKIN: Still in Dane County, May 11 (Gordon Orians); Adams County, May 26 (Sam Robbins); Bayfield County, June 1 (David Bratley); departed from Manitowoc County, May 12 (Myron Reichwaldt).

RED CROSSBILL: Seen in Dane County, May 4 (Mrs. R. A. Walker—H. A. Winkler).

HENSLOW'S SPARROW: Long Lake, Fond du Lac County, June 27 (Tom Soulen).

LARK SPARROW: Dane County, May 2 (WSO field trip); arrived in La Crosse County, May 6 and a nest with four eggs was found at Onalaska, May 19 (the Alvin Petersons); present in three areas in Adams County during the period (Sam Robbins); in Iowa County, June 8 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

TREE SPARROW: Brown County, May 8 (James Quinn); departed from Chippewa County, May 16 (C. A. Kemper, et al.); Marathon County, May 16 (Wausau Bird Club)—late dates.

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW: May reports from Bayfield, Brown, Burnett, Chippewa, Dane, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, and Vernon Counties. Lincoln County, June 19 to July 26 (Robert Schlising); Bayfield County, July 22 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); found nesting in Waukesha County, July 30 (Robert Adams—Tom Soulen—Peter Weber)—good nesting record for Waukesha County.

HARRIS'S SPARROW: Seen in Bayfield, Rock, Rusk, Shawano, and Waukesha Counties during May.

GAMBEL'S SPARROW: Two were present at a bird feeder in Waukesha, May 2-14 (the L. E. Comptons)—see "By the Wayside."

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW: Outagamie County, June 21 (Al Bradford); Lincoln County, July 31 (Robert Schlising).

FOX SPARROW: Departed from Chippewa County, May 7 (C. A. Kemper) and from Brown County, May 8 (Ed Paulson).

LINCOLN'S SPARROW: May reports from Adams, Dane, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Vernon, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR: At Goose Lake, Columbia County until May 18 (Gordon Orians); Dane County, May 20 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); departed from the Appleton area, May 20 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers).

SNOW BUNTING: A late straggler in the Appleton area, May 16 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers)—latest departure on record.

DATES TO REMEMBER

- February 20, 1955 (State-wide)**—Field notes for November, December and January, together with Christmas Bird counts, should be sent to the Associate Editor, if they are not already in.
- February 20, 1955 (Green Bay)**—All-day field trip to Fairlands conducted by Green Bay Bird Club.
- February 22, 1955 (Appleton)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Walter H. Shackleton speaking on "Rhapsody in Bluegrass," at Morgan School auditorium at 7:30 p. m.
- February 27, 1955 (Milwaukee)**—W.S.O. field trip, meeting at Smith's parking station at Port Washington at 8:00 a. m.
- March 7, 1955 (Madison)**—Wildlife Research Seminar, with C. Dennis Besadny speaking on "An Appraisal of Wisconsin's Day-Old Pheasant Chick Program," at 424 University Farm Place (third floor) at 7:45 p. m.
- March 20, 1955 (Green Bay)**—Field trip to Luxemborg Maple Sugar Camp conducted by Green Bay Bird Club.
- March 27, 1955 (Milton)**—W.S.O. field trip to Lake Koshkonong, meeting at Milton Park at 8:00 a. m.
- April 4, 1955 (Madison)**—Wildlife Research Seminar, with Robert S. Ellarson speaking on "The Old-Squaw Study on Lake Michigan," at 424 University Farm Place (third floor) at 7:45 p. m.
- April 8-10, 1955 (Stillwater, Oklahoma)**—Annual meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club.
- April 17, 1955 (Green Bay)**—Field trip along West Bay shore for waterfowl conducted by Green Bay Bird Club.
- April 18, 1955 (Madison)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Carl W. Buchheister speaking on "Pastures of the Sea," at West High School auditorium at 8:00 p. m.
- April 22-24, 1955 (Plainfield)**—W.S.O. field trip, meeting at the Hamerstrom home at 7:00 p. m. April 22 for April 23 observations, and at 7:00 p. m. April 23 for April 24 observations. Advance reservations necessary.
- April 26, 1955 (Beloit)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Carl W. Buchheister speaking on "Pastures of the Sea," at the Beloit College chapel at 8:15 p. m.
- April 27, 1955 (Appleton)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Carl W. Buchheister speaking on "Wildlife Down East," at Morgan School auditorium at 7:30 p. m.
- April 29-May 1, 1955 (Wausau)**—W.S.O. Annual Convention.
- May 1-10, 1955 (State-wide)**—Field notes for February, March and April should be sent to the Associate Editor.
- May 9, 1955 (Madison)**—Wildlife Research Seminar, with James B. Hale speaking on "The Role of Chemicals in the Management of Game Range," at 424 University Farm Place (third floor) at 7:45 p. m.
- May 22, 1955 (State-wide)**—May-Day Count.
- June 18-19, 1955 (La Crosse)**—W.S.O. Camp-out.
- June 26, 1955 (Spooner)**—Mid-west Audubon Camp begins first of five two-week sessions.

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MORE NEWS . . .

Congratulations are in order to our ornithological friends and neighbors of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union. Their quarterly magazine, **The Flicker**, has recently experienced a vast improvement in appearance, under the able leadership of its editor, Dr. P. B. Hofslund. The latest issue carries an article by our own Dan Berger. Anyone wishing to subscribe to **The Flicker** and keep up with the activities of our Minnesota neighbors can do so by sending \$2.00 to the treasurer: Mrs. Mary Lupient, 212 Bedford Street S. E., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The W. S. O. Supply Department is in the market for used binoculars. If you have any that you wish to discard, please communicate with Mr. N. R. Barger, 4333 Hillcrest Drive, Madison 5, Wisconsin. Used binoculars may be used as down-payment on new binoculars of any brand.

By the time this issue reaches you, Dr. A. W. Schorger's new book will be in print. It is entitled "The Passenger Pigeon, Its Natural History and Extinction," published by the University of Wisconsin Press. The cost is \$7.50, and may be ordered through the W. S. O. Supply Department, 4333 Hillcrest Drive, Madison 5, Wisconsin. A review will appear in a subsequent issue of this magazine.



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W. S. O. FIELD TRIPS

Sunday, February 27—Milwaukee

Meeting Place: Smith's parking station at Port Washington (note change in meeting place from former years)

Meeting Time: 8:00 a. m.

Leader: Jerry Vogelsang

Itinerary: The trip will begin at the harbor at Port Washington, and cover some Ozaukee County look-outs (where red-throated loons and Western grebes may be seen), parks and other woodlands in northern Milwaukee County (where owls and winter finches may be found), and the waterfront all along the Milwaukee harbor (where unusually large concentrations of ducks are wintering).

Sunday, March 27—Lake Koshkonong

Meeting Place: Milton Park, located at the center of Milton

Meeting Time: 8:00 a. m.

Leader: Chester Skelly

Itinerary: The trip will cover selected observation points around Lake Koshkonong (where large concentrations of geese, whistling swans and ducks are likely to be found). Lunch will be eaten at Milton Park; people wishing to join the trip for afternoon only should meet the group there.



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