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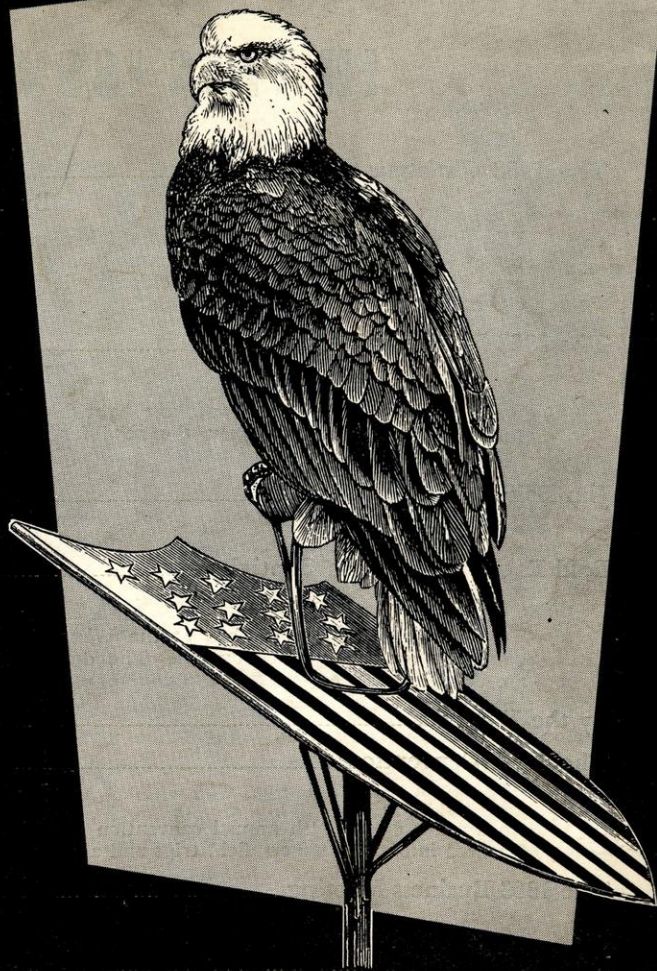
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DESIGNED BY
ALFRED O. HOLZ

The
PASSENGER PIGEON

A Magazine of Wisconsin Bird Study

Published Quarterly By

**THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY
FOR ORNITHOLOGY, INC.**



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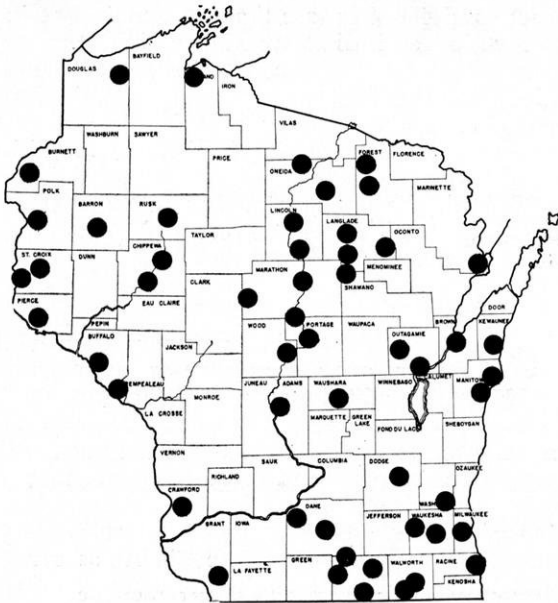
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Spring (January-March) 1963

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THE 1962 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT



By HAROLD A. BAUERS

Christmas bird count coverage continues to improve in Wisconsin. New records were established in 1962 for the number of counts taken and the number of ornithologists afield. Distribution of counts was better than in any previous year. Another casual species was added to the cumulative Christmas count list. Several outstanding observations were again made, many local records were enlarged, and nearly everyone reported enjoying a fine day out-of-doors.

No large scale invasions, such as we experienced in 1961 were in evidence. The erratic Bohemian Waxwing was found only at Milwaukee and the Evening and Pine Grosbeaks, so widespread and abundant a year ago, were seen only infrequently, and mostly in the north. The Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow, Purple Finch, Goldfinch, Horned Lark, and Snow Bunting were the species commonly reported this year.

Fifty-three counts, 6 more than in any previous year, taken from December 20, 1962 to January 2, 1963, were well distributed throughout the state. New counts were inaugurated at Ashland, Barron, Colby, Fountain City, Franklin Lake, Germantown, Jim Falls, Platteville, Williams Bay and Wisconsin Rapids. Counts at Alma, Milton and Seneca were renewed this year after only one year of absence, and a census is welcomed again from Evansville, this area being missed since 1957. Observers from the Appleton region made a successful second count at Shiocton, an area covered prior to 1958 by A. S. Bradford and E. J. Schrage. The names of Ladysmith and Minocqua are new this year, but these represent efforts by Sam Robbins and the Rhinelander group to find good second Christmas count habitat more conveniently at hand than areas used in the past. Most pleasing to the editors is the consolidation of the several smaller counts in the Manitowoc area into a combined effort, thus improving the coverage and reducing the probability of duplicate counting.

Ornithologists afield numbered 428, 74 more than ever took part in this endeavor before. Twenty-nine enthusiasts participated in two or more counts, so that the total field force numbered a record 466 observers. Sam Robbins again leads the field with participation in five counts; Francis Jordan took part in four counts; Mrs. R. A. Walker, Josephine Walker, Clarence Kube and Tom Soulen in three each. This is not to suggest that we have now reached a point of saturation in Christmas count coverage. Indeed, the names of a host of competent observers do not appear among the participants this year and 25 counties in the state were untouched by any counts.

Highlights

This year's large task force was able to find no more than 111 species, only four more than the ten-year average and five fewer than the record high of 116 made in 1953. Two additional species, the Barn Owl and Common Snipe, were found during the period but not on any count day. The Harlequin Ducks reported from Racine must be the outstanding find, for this species, while having occurred casually in Wisconsin in other winters, has never before appeared on a Christmas count. Also most unusual is the sighting of Golden Eagles at Alma, Fountain City, and Ladysmith. One Golden Eagle was found on the Christmas count at Horicon in 1955 and the bird has been seen in the state at other times, but the present three reports may set a record hard to equal.

Certain ornithologists in the southern counties have found the winter habitat of the Myrtle Warbler with the result that a few individuals of this species have been reported every year since 1957. But the finding of nine in a tamarack swamp at Lake Geneva and another during the period at Waukesha still impresses us as a fine bird-finding achievement. The Savannah Sparrow appears on the Christmas count for only the fourth time with eight of these at Beloit. One was trapped, banded, and carefully identified by the David Stockings.

Often, local records or satisfactions of no special statewide significance add zest to the occasion for the bird-finders. Green Bay has been taking Christmas counts for many years, yet came up with its first Old Squaws for the list this year. The Red-bellied Woodpecker, common enough in certain other areas of the state, was an exciting find to members at Kewaunee. Rhinelander had its first wintering Kingfisher since counts began in that area, Shiocton was thrilled to have a Goshawk under observation, and Antigo produced the illusive Saw-whet Owl to take this honor away from Madison for this year. Nils Dahlstrand was amazed to find the Hooded Merganser, Belted Kingfisher, Red-winged Blackbird and Bald Eagle at Minocqua. "All this," he writes, "in an area where in winter all you're supposed to do it sit around and throw wood on the fire."

Weather

A delayed fall migration and unseasonably mild temperatures into the first week of December raised the prospect of a good number of species being with us at the Christmas period. However, after December 4th, severe cold spells and periods of light snowfall brought winter conditions into the state and drove most of the lingering migrants southward. By the count period Chequamegon Bay and Green Bay were frozen over,

Lake Superior and Lake Michigan were edged with from 100 to 500 yards of ice, lakes and rivers were generally frozen except where kept open by currents. Many small creeks were still partly open over much of the state. In the southern counties, some ponds were not yet frozen

GOLDEN EAGLE OBSERVATIONS

Ladysmith, December 19, 1962: The Golden Eagle was first seen perched in a tree at one-quarter mile distance through the 30x Balscope, showing huge size and uniform dark color. Approach was made to a distance of 200 yards, and even though it was a cloudy day, I could see that the general coloration was somewhat browner than the color I have seen on immature Bald Eagles on many previous occasions. When I drove another 50 yards closer the bird took flight, and unfortunately it flew directly away from me so that wings and tail were not seen as perfectly as I had hoped. Even so, I am sure I would have seen light color in the wing linings had there been any. This, plus the lack of white on the tail, made me sure this was an adult Golden Eagle. Before the bird flew I looked for feathering to the toes, and believe I saw this field mark, but cannot feel certain of that characteristic from that distance. The sighting of this Golden Eagle was of course the highlight of the day—this being the first bird of this species I had ever found in Wisconsin.—Sam Robbins.

Alma, December 29, 1962: We had a perfect view of a soaring Golden Eagle over a hillside 5 miles from the river. At a distance we first thought it was a Rough-legged Hawk. As it approached, we found it to be an enormous bird, almost uniformly dark, head dark, no white wing linings as in an immature Bald Eagle, a little light color at base of tail from below, a light flash of chestnut on the back of the head as it wheeled, with thicker tail and broader wings than the Bald Eagle. Also noted was its hunting over wooded hillsides, not like the Bald Eagle flying along the river or sitting in nearby trees.—Charles Kemper.

Fountain City, December 30, 1962: The Golden Eagle was seen flying over the edge of the Mississippi River bottomlands on the Wisconsin side of the river between Fountain City and Winona in the late afternoon of our count day. Observers were Mr. & Mrs. Francis Voelker, Mrs. George Collins and myself. Upon seeing this eagle-sized bird, we got out of the car and watched it soar in circles above us. The thick head, broad wings and tail, in addition to the large size, substantiated our tentative "eagle" identification. No white appeared at all, neither on the head nor in the tail or body region.

I am forced to admit that I am far from being an authority on eagles of any sort, but I was aware of the fact that immature Bald Eagles can easily be confused with Golden Eagles. However, the two-toned bronze and brown colors of the underside of this bird made me virtually certain that we had a Golden Eagle.

One feature disturbed me considerably at the time, and that was the fact that the head and neck, while conforming well to the expected conformation of an eagle's head and neck, seemed to be so very small. Still, the thing could not have been a vulture, as it did not wobble in flight, was brown not black, and at that range would have shown color on the head. After checking with my field guide, I was delighted to note that Peterson refers to the differences in the head sizes of the two eagles as being a useful field characteristic. I was then, and am still, virtually certain that we saw a Golden Eagle.—F. Gerald Daley.

over and Lake Geneva was 95% open. Snow on the ground ranged from bare to 8 inches at Rhinelander and 12 inches at Ashland.

Most observers experienced acceptable winter weather conditions during their search, but there were exceptions. Temperatures as low as -18° at Brule and Ashland contributed nothing toward success of these counts. Janet Koslowski commented on the effort at Ashland with the words, "The need to keep warm overpowered my enthusiasm for counting birds." Snowfall of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches on December 22 handicapped most counts made on that day. Tom Soulen ran into poor weather con-

ditions at both Hiles and Aniwa and the compiler at Wautoma, Mrs. Chipman, was forced to admit, "This was one of the worst birding days we have ever had."

Water-birds: Dancy reported some open water in the area, but no waterfowl were recorded. More open water generally than we have had in the past two years did not make a significant change in the waterfowl tally except at Lake Geneva where 5,000 Canada Geese were seen, and at Madison where this species was found after an absence of 11 years. A Canada Goose as far north as Ashland and Whistling Swans on lower Lake Michigan probably represent weak or wounded birds unable to continue their migration. The Whistling Swan has been found on the Christmas count only three times in the past. No loons, grebes, or teal are reported at all, scoters and Ruddy Ducks appeared on only one inland location, and herons were limited to one Great Blue Heron found on the Mississippi River. A Killdeer as far north as Green Bay and three more at Racine must be considered unusual.

Raptors: Fifteen fewer Bald Eagles were tallied and their distribution differed somewhat from a year ago. Adams had half the number reported last winter, Mazomanie found ten more, and Alma had its highest count by tallying eleven of these birds. Singly they appeared throughout the northern half of the state. Accipiters were below the numbers of last year and buteos were more nearly at normal levels. Marsh Hawks again wintered as far north as Chippewa Falls, Appleton, and Kewaunee. At Hudson, Sam Robbins reported the number of Great Horned Owls hooting before dawn as lower than the previous two years, and at Wautoma, William Boose observed a Barred Owl carrying off a muskrat. One Barn Owl was found again, this time near Milwaukee.

Partridges: While the tally of Ring-necked Pheasants was roughly equal to that of past winters and the count of Ruffed Grouse was greater than a year ago, the number of Bob-white observed was little more than one-third, and the count of Gray Partridge dropped to one-fifth of that in 1961.

Woodpeckers: Most compilers reported the numbers of woodpeckers, especially the Red-headed and Red-bellied, as down in numbers or completely absent. The exception was Kewaunee, where Roy Lukes thought woodpeckers more numerous than in other years. Bernard Klugow's party saw only three woodpeckers of all species on the count at Brule, but later in the period found many in a burned over area near Gordon. Of ten Red-headed Woodpeckers seen at Stevens Point only one was an immature—a ratio which has alarming connotations.

Titmice: Many areas commented on the low populations of the Black-capped Chickadee. Indeed, fewer were counted than a year ago in most areas and the drop in some places was phenomenal. Appleton had only 2 as against 66 in 1961; Green Bay 5 as against 69; Kewaunee 8 as against 105; Madison 149 as against 350; Racine 10 as against 54. In Madison the count of White-breasted Nuthatches outnumbered that of Chickadees by 175 individuals. These figures would be disquieting if taken by themselves, but fortunately, some reassurance is gained by even a short look at the statistics.

Selecting fifteen counts in which area and coverage were relatively constant over the past four years, we find the following totals for the Black-capped Chickadee:

1959	1960	1961	1962
1,370	945	1,916	1,178

We must reject the 1961 population as typical, for we know this was a severe winter in which a considerable displacement of birds occurred from the northern part of its range. If we assume that the winters of 1959 and 1960 had more nearly normal winter populations, then we find the totals for the present year to be about average.

The Tufted Titmouse was reported from 20 areas—more areas than in the past, but not as many individuals as last year. Most surprising was one as far north as Brule. Appleton and Barron looked for the

AN ALABAMA COUNT

While most WSO members shivered and shook on their Christmas bird counts, former vice president George Brabender, a long-time WSOer and past president of the Wausau Bird Club, recorded 26 species in one hour and forty minutes in 47° temperatures on Christmas day at his home in Butler, Alabama.

In writing to associate editor Sam Robbins, he says, "There is nothing outstanding about my count. You will find many familiar species on the list and perhaps a few that are less familiar. I made no attempt to (1) compile a large list, (2) to cover much territory, nor to (3) spend a long time afield. However, I was pleased to find so many species in such a small area—a total of 26 species (162 individuals) on 13 acres."

His list included: Mourning Dove, Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Carolina Chickadee, Titmouse, Brown-headed Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Carolina Wren, Mockingbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Hermit Thrush, Bluebird, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Starling, Myrtle Warbler, Pine Warbler, House Sparrow, Cardinal, Towhee, Junco, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow and White-throated Sparrow.

Mr. Brabender concludes, "Having lived in Alabama for five years now, I also belong to the Alabama Ornithological Society. This group is not as large as WSO, but I can assure you that they make up in enthusiasm what they lack in numbers."

species in vain after having had it for several years. The tally at Stevens Point rose to 10 and at Wautoma to 6. The single bird of last year at the Chipman feeder near Wautoma was reported to have found a mate during the summer and raised a brood of four. The adults were still with the Chipmans this Christmas and the young were at a feeder in nearby Pine River. All had been banded.

Blackbirds: John Wilde made a special effort at Cooksville to locate meadowlarks, but could find none. Only four meadowlarks were found at Beloit, and one or two on each of 11 other counts. This is the lowest number of this species seen on Christmas counts in more than a decade, even in years when coverage was not nearly as good as it is today. Why were so few seen? Does this species really winter in Wisconsin less frequently than in the past or have we lost our "touch" for finding it? Sam Robbins was able to identify one meadowlark at Ellsworth as a Western by its call.

Red-winged Blackbirds were a little more numerous than last year. Horicon again had the only flock of any size, but individuals were found as far north as Peshtigo and Minocqua.

An asterisk (*) in the tables on pages 8-11 indicates that the species was seen during the count period, but not on the count day.—Editor.

	Adams	Alma	Aniwa	Antigo	Appleton	Ashland	Barron	Beloit	Brule	Chippewa Falls	Colby	Cooksville	Dancy	Ellsworth	Evansville	Fountain City	Franklin Lake	German town	Grantburg	Green Bay	Hiles	Horicon	Hudson	Jim Falls	Kewaunee	Ladysmith	Lake Geneva	
Great Blue Heron																												
Whistling Swan																												
Canada Goose																					350							
Blue Goose																					1							
Mallard	89	3			98																600							
Black Duck	42				376	3															500							
Gadwall																												
Pintail																												
Wood Duck	1																				1							
Redhead Duck																												
Ring-necked																												
Canvasback																												
Greater Scaup																												
Lesser Scaup																												
Com. Goldeneye	119	230			227	*		190	5	41		19								*			3	27	160	1	400	
Bufflehead						*															2				5			
Oldsquaw																												
Harlequin																												
White-w. Scoter																												
Ruddy Duck																												
Hooded Merganser																												
Common Merganser	40				1				*																			
Red-br. Merganser	17																				2		2		15		73	1
Goshawk																												
Sharp-sh. Hawk	1																				2							
Cooper's Hawk					1																							
Red-tailed Hawk	2	7			7			29		2		9		8		7					1							
Red-should. Hawk								1		2												6	4		2			13
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1			9			18		1		3	3		1	1					2				1		8	
Golden Eagle																						*	1		1	1	1	
Bald Eagle	36	11							1	*													1	1	1	1	1	
Marsh Hawk					2				1			*											1	1	1	1	1	
Sparrow Hawk					3			7				1									*		1	1	1	1	1	
Ruffed Grouse	2	4		2		1		6	1	2		1	1							1			4			3		1
Sharp-tailed Grouse								3												22								
Bobwhite								19		*		*															8	
Gray Partridge								23		1		3		1	22													
Ring-n. Pheasant					18											2					4	2	14				19	
Coot																							13		*		155	
Killdeer																												
Common Snipe																												
Herring Gull					21	*		4				1															200	
Ring-billed Gull																										400		400
Bonaparte's Gull																												2
Mourning Dove		3			3			247		1		7	4	21	24	6					13							
Barn Owl																										14		
Screech Owl																												
Great Horned Owl				1				3	1			1		1						*	1		1				1	
Snowy Owl			1			*														*		1	1	3	*			1
Barred Owl	2	1			1			3	1	2											2							
Long-eared Owl								2												*							1	1
Short-eared Owl								*												*								1
Saw-whet Owl				1																			*					

Buffalo

Rock

Finches: Several severe winters in succession made little change in the occurrence of the Cardinal. The species was again found north to Grantsburg, Rhinelander and Peshtigo, and was seen on Christmas Day at Shell Lake outside the limits of a count area. Alma with 138 and Wautoma with 99 led the field in reporting more Cardinals than in other years. Appleton, Madison, Mazomanie, and some other points were finding the species less common than usual. Evening Grosbeaks, so abundant and widespread last year, were reported south of St. Croix Falls, Wausau, and Manitowoc only at Madison, where a few occurred during the period. Only Grantsburg with 246 had very many. Pine Grosbeaks were found only in very small numbers at five locations north of Wausau, except for a few reported during the period at Platteville. White-winged Crossbills were sighted at Milwaukee and four northern locations. Red Crossbills appeared only at Langlade and Wausau. Reports of a good crop of spruce cones in many areas suggest the prospect of a late winter penetration southward by these species. One or more Towhees are reported in most winters, but the occurrence this year of single birds at such northerly points as Antigo and Stevens Point was surprising. The first was said to have a broken wing, but the other appeared in good health and was quite tame, feeding on suet that dropped to the ground from feeders.

The Oregon Junco was seen almost as frequently as last winter, and the Slate-colored Junco and Tree Sparrow appeared on most counts. A smattering of seven other species of sparrows lent interest to many counts from Appleton and Chippewa Falls southward.

Details of the Fifty-three Counts

✓ **ADAMS:** December 30. 7:30 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. Clear to partly cloudy. Wind NW, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 20° to 15°. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered one mile south of Dellwood. 4 observers in one party. Total party hours 8½, 2½ on foot, 6 by car. Total party miles 113, 2 on foot, 111 by car. Total species 28, individuals 1,308. Observers: W. D. Brown, Francis Jordan, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Josephine Walker.

✓ **ALMA:** December 29. Clear. Wind NNW, 10-25 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 10°. 1 inch snow on ground. Rivers frozen except below dams, creeks open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered 4 miles east of Alma. 8 observers in 2 parties. Total party hours 13, 4 on foot, 14 by car. Total party miles 155, 6 on foot, 149 by car. Total species 26, individuals 1,863. Observers: Paul Blanchard, Katherine Hillery, Katherine Karlstrud, Charles Kemper, Clarence Kube, Ed and Neva Reifenaue, Marsha Wiley.

✓ **ANIWA:** December 25. 10:15-11:45 a. m. and 3:30-4:15 p. m. Snowing in morning; clear in afternoon. Wind, SW, changing to NW, 5-20 m. p. h. Temperature 11° to 8°. 6 inches snow on ground. Rivers and streams partly open. Area: between Antigo and Birmamwood, from Highway 45 east up to 5 miles. Coniferous swamps 30%, open farmland 30%, coniferous plantings 20%, deciduous woods 10%, residential 10%. One observer. Total hours, 2¼, 1½ on foot, ¾ by car. Total miles 26, 1 on foot, 25 by car. Total species 15, individuals 178. Observer: Tom Soulen.

✓ **ANTIGO:** December 30. 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Clear. Wind NW, 8-10 m. p. h. Temperature -12° to 8°. 7 inches snow on ground. No open water. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered in Antigo. 15 observers in six parties. Total party hours 30, 4 on foot, 26 by car. Total party miles 83, 12 on foot, 71 by car. Total species 25, individuals 323. Observers: George Annis, Ann Braun, Greg Campbell, Robert Dana, Mrs. Olga Drozdik, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McClean, Mr. and Mrs. Earle S. Holman (compiler), Don Tomany, Mrs. Louise Tuttle, Miss Althea Waite, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wandrey, Beth Wandrey (Antigo Audubon Club).

✓ **APPLETON:** December 22. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Cloudy; snow flurries in the morning; snow from 1:30 p. m. on. Wind S, 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 24° to 34°. Trace of snow on ground at start of count to 2½ miles by 4:00 p. m. Small areas on Fox River and Lake Winnebago open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered on Appleton and including Greenville, Neeah, Menasha, Kaukauna and Kimberly. 13 observers in 4 parties plus 8 feeding stations. Total party hours 34, 11 on foot, 23 by car. Total party miles 166, 9 on foot, 157 by car. Total species 38, individuals 1,884. Observers: Mrs. A. Berry, Mrs. C. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Defferding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Green, Fred Guenther, Jr., Mrs. V. Lipke, Mrs. W. Rehbein, John Teeple, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tessen, Daryl Tessen (compiler).

✓ **ASHLAND:** December 26. 7:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind SW, 10-15 m. p. h. Temperature -17° to 8°. 6 to 10 inches snow on ground. Chequamegon Bay frozen, most creeks and drivers frozen, about 250 square feet of water kept open by swiftly flowing artesian well at Prentice Park. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered in

Ashland and including the Bad River, Chequamegon Bay, the city dump, Prentice Park, and one feeder. Deciduous and coniferous woodland 60%, residential 20%, open farmland 10%, Prentice Park 10%. 2 observers in one party. Total party hours 13, 1 on foot, 12 by car. Total party miles 34, 1 on foot, 33 by car. Total species 12, individuals 261. Observers: Lawrence and Janet Kozlowski.

BARRON: December 31. 7:45 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind SSE, 15 m. p. h. 3 inches snow on ground. Area: 4 miles radius circle centered at Barron. 17 observers in 2 parties, plus 11 feeders. Total party hours 6½, 2 on foot, 4½ by car. Total party miles 80, 3 on foot, 77 by car. Total species 16, individuals 419. Observers: Mr. and Mrs. Alan Bonsack, Laura and Margaret Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Christianson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gilbertson, Joan Gilbertson, Mrs. Melvin Jensen, Mark Jensen, Mrs. Carl Norby, Ella Otterstein, Margaret and Robert Quam, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Swift (Nopeming Audubon Society).

BELOIT: December 30. 6:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Cloudy to partly cloudy. Wind NW, 5 m. p. h. Temperature 7° to 9°. 3 inches snow on ground. Area: same as previous years. 24 observers in 7 parties. Total party hours 45, 10 on foot, 35 by car. Total party miles 445, 8 on foot, 437 by car. Total species 44, individuals 12,320. Observers: Bernice Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. David Cox, Darrel Cox, Mrs. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Dougen, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ellefs, Mrs. E. J. Gerth, Frances Glenn, Dorothy Hammel, Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Walter Kugler, Melva Maxson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Morse, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, Walter Schutz, Dr. and Mrs. David Stocking.

BRULE: December 24. 6:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear. Wind NW, 6-8 m. p. h. Temperature -18° to 8°. 11 inches snow on ground. Water open only in the very fast waters of the Brule River. Mostly jack pine and mixed hardwood forests, some open fields. 4 observers in one party. Total party hours 10½, 4 on foot, 6½ by car. Total party miles 73, 5 on foot, 68 by car. Total species 25, individuals 496. Observers: John Degerman, Bernard F. Klugow, Richard Klugow, Kenneth Magnuson.

CHIPPEWA FALLS: December 22. 6:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast, some snow and rain in afternoon. Wind SW changing to NW, 10-20 m. p. h. Temperature 26°. 2 inches snow on ground. Rivers open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at Chippewa Falls. 9 observers in 3 parties. Total party hours 22, 4 on foot, 18 by car. Total party miles 236, 8 on foot, 228 by car. Total species 31, individuals 2,430. Observers: Paul Blanchard, Katherine Hillery, Charles Kemper, Clarence Kube, Ed and Neva Reifenauer, Sam Robbins, Warren Smith, Marsha Wiley.

COLBY: December 30. Clear. Wind NW, 8 m. p. h. Temperature -10° to 7°. 6 inches snow on ground. Area: feeding station east of Colby and surrounding woods and roads in western Marathon County. 2 observers in 1 party. Total species 15, individuals 72. Observers: Mr. and Mrs. John Coates.

COOKSVILLE: January 1. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Cloudy; light snow from 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. Wind ESE to SE, 4-7 m. p. h. Temperature 15° to 22°. 3 inches snow on ground. Some open water in Yahara and Badfish rivers and at several spring holes. Area: open agricultural land, 80%, woodlots and marshland, 20%. 3 observers in one party. Total party hours 9, 4 on foot, 5 by car. Total party miles 65, 5 on foot, 60 by car. Total species 30, individuals 985. Observers: Olga Porter, Jonathan Wilde, John Wilde (compiler).

DANCY: December 22. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Cloudy; snow from 9:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Wind SE, 10-15 m. p. h. Temperature 20° to 26°. 4 inches snow on ground at 7:00 a. m. to 8 inches by 3:00 p. m. Wisconsin River generally open below Mosinee and Knowlton. Area: 40% woodland, 40% agricultural and residential, 15% swamp and marshland, 5% rivers and flowage. 14 observers in 3 parties. Total party hours 24, 6 on foot, 18 by car. Total party miles 310, 3 on foot, 307 by car. Total species 14, individuals 974. Observers: Walter Carter, Robert Frederick, Patty Gouze, Don Helgerson, Don Hoehn, Henry Hirsch, Hallie Kirschner, Charles Miles, Ed Moersfelder, Beth Shapiro, Ray Smiley, Brock Thomsen, Jane Weinfurter, Pat Welniak.

ELLSWORTH: December 28. 6:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy to fair. Wind S, 8-15 m. p. h. Temperature 8° to 32°. 3 inches snow on ground. Mississippi River frozen, creeks mostly frozen with few open spots. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered three miles south of Ellsworth, including the Mississippi River from Dianond Bluff to Bay City. One observer. Total hours 8½, 1 on foot, 7½ by car. Total miles 70, 1 on foot, 69 by car. Total species 28, individuals 1,556. Observer: Sam Robbins.

EVANSVILLE: December 26. 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. Clear. Wind calm. Temperature 0° to 5°. 3 inches of snow on ground. Three Mile Creek open. Area: Three Mile Creek and Evansville Wildlife Area. 5 observers in 2 parties. Total party hours 5, 2 on foot, 3 by car. Total species 20, individuals 359. Observers: Mr. and Mrs. John Brakefield, Jack Brakefield, Mrs. Ruth Livengood, Jerry Livengood.

FOUNTAIN CITY: December 30. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Overcast, clearing in late afternoon. Wind NE, 3-10 m. p. h. Temperature 6° to 11°. 3 to 4 inches snow on ground. Open water at spring holes only. Area: 7½ mile radius semi-circle centered at Winona, Minnesota, including Fountain City, Bluff Siding, Dodge, Centerville and the Trempealeau refuge. 7 observers in 2 parties. Total party hours 16, 2 on foot, 14 by car. Total party miles 67, 2 on foot, 65 by car. Total species 24, individuals 1,798. Observers: Marie Collins, F. Gerald Daley, Kenneth Krumm, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Fran Voelker.

FRANKLIN LAKE: December 24. 9:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Mostly clear. Wind NW, light. Temperature -10° to 15°. 6 inches snow on ground. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at Franklin Lake campground on the Nicolet National Forest, covering much of the northwest corner of Forest County. 2 observers in one party. Total party hours 6, 2 on foot, 4 by car. Total party miles 62, 2 on foot, 60 by car. Total species 8, individuals 65. Observers: W. D. Brown, Francis Jordan.

GERMANTOWN: December 20. 7:00 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Heavy overcast till noon, then clearing. Wind NNE, 12-20 m. p. h. Temperature 22° to 25°. Trace of snow on ground. Open water at springs only. Area: Deciduous and coniferous woodlots, farm

lands, and bird feeders in the civil towns of Germantown, Richfield and Erin in Washington County. 2 observers in one party. Total party hours 8½, 4 on foot, 4½ by car. Total party miles 35½, 3½ on foot, 32 by car. Total species 13, individuals 371. Observers: Mrs. Rexford Krueger, Mrs. James Sexton.

GRANTSBURG: December 29. 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Clear. Wind NW, 8-10 m. p. h. Temperature —1° to 5°. 3½ inches snow on ground. Portions of the Trade River open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at Grantsburg, including residential and farm lands, bird feeders, deciduous and coniferous woods, water and a portion of Crex Meadows. 13 observers in 6 parties. Total party hours 25½, 14½ on foot, 11 by car. Total party miles 135, 7 on foot, 122 by car. Total species 24, individuals 1,040. Observers: Helen and Ray Caldwell, Gene Fornell, Janet and Richard Hartzell, Madeline Huth, Helen Northam, Naomi Olson, Evelyn and Norman Stone, Connie Strang, Harriet and Clarence Wagman.

GREEN BAY: December 30. 7:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Partly cloudy to clearing. Wind NW, 5-7 m. p. h. Temperature —4° to 10°. 3 to 4 inches snow on ground. Rivers and creeks frozen. Only open water near the Bayside power plant and in the Green Bay wildlife sanctuary. Area: same as in previous years. 16 observers in 4 parties. Total party hours 13½, 6½ on foot, 7 by car. Total party miles 118, 4 on foot, 114 by car. Total species 34, individuals 3,569. Observers: Rose Ahring, Bernard Chartier, Edwin D. Cleary (compiler), Brother Columban, Gordon Delsart, Paul Ernst, Gus Ernst, Haywood Hunter, Mrs. Haywood Hunter, Mrs. Clara Hussong, Ed Paulson, Mrs. Paulson, Elmer Strehlow, William Talen, Florence Vander Bloemen, Mrs. Alice Weber.

HILES: December 22. 6:25 a. m. to 3:25 p. m. Overcast, light snow after 10:30 a. m. Wind southerly, 0-5 m. p. h. Temperature 20° to 25°. 4 inches snow on ground. Lakes frozen, rivers and streams partly open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at junction of Forest Roads 2174 and 2183 in Nicolet National Forest, 5 miles northeast of Hiles. One observer. Total hours 9, 6 on foot, 3 by car. Total miles 85, 2 on foot, 83 by car. Total species 18, individuals 468. Observer: Tom Soulen.

HORICON: December 20. 7:15 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy. Wind NE, 8-15 m. p. h. Temperature 25° to 30°. 2 inches snow on ground. No open water. Area: state portion of Horicon Marsh and roads immediately adjacent. One observer. Total hours 9¾, 6 on foot, 3¾ by car. Total miles 58, 12 on foot, 46 car. Total species 24, individuals 850. Observer: Harold Mathiak.

HUDSON: January 1. 6:30 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. Overcast, occasional light snow. Wind S, 6-9 m. p. h. Temperature 21° to 26°. 2 inches snow on ground. Rivers mostly frozen, but with few open spots. Area: semi-circle 7½ mile radius centered at south end of Lake St. Croix. 4 observers in 2 parties. Total party hours 11½, 3 on foot, 8½ by car. Total party miles 80, 3 on foot, 77 by car. Total species 35, individuals 1,770. Observers: Jerrol Conley, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pemble, Sam Robbins (compiler).

JIM FALLS: December 27. 6:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Cloudy with snow until 9:00 a. m., bright sun after noon. Wind NW, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 16° to 18°. 4 to 5 inches snow on ground. Water open only below dams, and near springs on small streams. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered 4 miles southwest of Cornell, including areas along the Chippewa River from Jim Falls to Brunet State Park. One observer. Total hours 10, 2½ on foot, 7½ by car. Total miles 76, 3 on foot, 73 by car. Total species 16, individuals 616. Observer: Clarence Kube.

KEWAUNEE: January 1. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Overcast. Wind S to SE, 5 m. p. h. 3 inches snow on ground. Kewaunee harbor mostly open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered 3 miles west of Kewaunee, including several miles of Lake Michigan shoreline, woodlands, swamp, and open fields. 6 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 8, 2 on foot, 6 by car. Total party miles 63, 2 on foot, 61 by car. Total species 29, individuals 1,303. Observers: Elmer and Millie De Cramer, John Kraupa, Adolph Lukes, Roy Lukes (compiler), Roger Tess.

LADYSMITH: December 19. 6:45 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. Cloudy. Wind N, 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 31° to 34°. Little snow on ground, mostly bare. Flambeau River open only below dams, creeks frozen. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered one mile west of Ladysmith, including Bruce and Tony. One observer. Total hours, 8 by car. Total miles, 71 by car. Total species 24, individuals 483. Observer: Sam Robbins.

LAKE GENEVA: December 22. 7:10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear. Wind NW, 15-20 m. p. h. Temperature 5° to 10°. 3 inches snow on ground. Lake Geneva 95% open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at Williams Bay; around entire lake by car, stopping at suitable locations for observation; includes lake, woodlands, marshlands, tamarack swamps, pasture and farmlands. 9 observers in 3 parties. Total party hours 28, 23 on foot, 5 by car. Total party miles 118, 18 on foot, 100 by car. Total species 53, individuals 7,493. Observers: Earl Anderson, Karl Bartel, Charles Clark, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (compiler), Ronald Palmquist, Paul Schulze, Charles Westcott, Helen Wilson.

LANGLADE: December 24. 10:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy before noon; overcast by mid-afternoon. Wind NW, 15 m. p. h. Temperature 5° to 13°. 4 inches snow on ground. Ponds and lakes frozen; rapidly flowing streams open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at the junction of Highway 64 and County Trunk T. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party hours, 6½, 1½ on foot, 5 by car. Total party miles 135, 3 on foot, 132 by car. Total species 15, individuals 208. Observers: John and Paul Woodcock.

MADISON: December 22. 6:00 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. Cloudy, snow in p. m. Wind SE, 15-20 m. p. h. Temperature 27° to 33°. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at the State Capitol. 33 observers in 12 parties. Total party hours 69. Total party miles 542. Total species 54, individuals 10,503. Observers: Tom Ashman, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Fern Bell, Ruby Bere, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Brown, W. D. Brown, Steve Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Al Eynon, G. W. Foster, J. J. Hickey, Klaus Gerdes, William Hilsenhoff, Francis Jordan, Dorothy Lacey, Steve Martin, John McCloud, Tom Nicholls, Eleanor Peterson,

Eugene Roark, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shepherd, Steve Stefani, Florence Stevens, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Josephine Walker, David Willard, John Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wynn, Nancy Wynn.

MANITOOC: December 28. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear in morning; overcast in afternoon. Wind SW, brisk. Temperature 10° to 28°. 1 to 5 inches snow on ground. Lake Michigan and harbors open. Area: sem-circle of about 5 mile radius centered north of Manitowoc and including Two Rivers, Mishicot, and several small villages, Lake Michigan shoreline, two harbor areas, woodlots, thickets, hemlock stands, and open fields west of Manitowoc. 28 observers in 16 parties. No record of party hours or miles. Total species 42, individuals 3,579. Observers: Mrs. Charles Altman, Mrs. Louis Anson, Bernard Brouchoud, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Crane, Lorraine Elfner, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hallisy, Dr. and Mrs. R. Hammond, Don King, Mrs. Koch, Lillian Marsh, Florence Miller, Merle Pickett, Norris, Faith, Beth and Stephen Sanders, Edna Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stangel, Roger Tess, Paul Wilsman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodcock, Paul and Mary Woodcock.

MAZOMANIE: January 1. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Overcast. Wind SW, 5 m. p. h. Temperature 13° to 26°. 2 inches snow on ground. Small areas of open water. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered 1½ miles southeast of Witven. 14 observers in 5 parties. Total party hours 40, 10 on foot, 36 by car. Total party miles 310, 18 on foot, 292 by car. Total species 48, individuals 2,441. Observers: Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, N. R. Barger, Jr., W. D. Brown, Rev. H. W. Jewkes, Francis Jordan, F. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kruse, Rev. H. L. Orians, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Josephine Walker.

MERRILL: December 24. 7:45 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear till 1:30 p. m., then overcast. Wind W, 4-15 m. p. h. Temperature —15° to 8°. 5 inches snow on ground. Open water on Wisconsin River below dams. Area: City streets and parks of Merrill. One observer. Total hours 8, 3 on foot, 5 by car. Total miles 41, 2 on foot, 39 by car. Total species 14, individuals 1,082. Observer: Alan J. Rusch.

MILTON: December 22. 8:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Cloudy till 2 p. m., then began to snow. Wind S, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 22° to 34°. Otter Creek and small pond on Vogel Road open. Area: vicinity of Milton, including Storr's Lake, Maxson Woods, Rock Prairie, Vogel Road and Otter Creek. One observer. Total hours 5½. Total miles 63 by car. Total species 18, individuals 1,816. Observer: Melva Maxson.

MILWAUKEE: December 30. 6:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy until noon, mostly clear in afternoon. Wind W to NW, 10-18 m. p. h. Temperature 2° to 22°. 3 inches old snow on ground. Milwaukee River frozen except for small open spots; harbor frozen about 500 feet out from shore. Area: same as in previous counts. 19 observers in 9 parties. Total party hours 51, 20 on foot, 31 by car. Total party miles 298, 24 on foot, 274 by car. Total species 57, individuals 8,116. Observers: Marion Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Basten, Mrs. Amos Balsom, Harold Bauers, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bromm, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Rosemary Carlson, Mary Donald (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frister, Anna Hehn, Lillian Logeman, Amelia Simmons, Dr. Pearl Thompson, Marian Urdan, Alice White.

MINOCQUA: January 1. 7:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Overcast. Wind SW, 3-5 m. p. h. Temperature 14° to 20°. 8 inches snow on ground. Wisconsin River open below Rainbow Flowage, some creeks open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered 1 mile east of Minocqua and including the Wisconsin River below Rainbow Flowage. Coniferous and deciduous forests 70%, open farmland 15%, riverbank 10%, city 5%. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 8, 1 on foot, 7 by car. Total party miles 107, 1 on foot, 106 by car. Total species 16, individuals about 272. Observers: Nils P. Dahlstrand (compiler), Paul Dahlstrand, F. T. Ratliff (Oneida Wildlife Society).

NEW RICHMOND: December 21. 6:30 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. Cloudy, intermittent light snow flurries. Wind SW, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 14° to 24°. Ground bare. Willow and Apple Rivers partly open. Area 7½ mile radius circle centered 1½ miles east of Boardman, including New Richmond, Somerset, Burkhardt and Roberts (same as 1961). One observer. Total hours 7½, 1 on foot, 6½ by car. Total miles 80, 1 on foot, 79 by car. Total species 28, individuals 1,546. Observer: Sam Robbins.

OCONOMOWOC: December 30. 7:00 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Broken overcast. Wind NW, 0-10 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 6°. 5 inches snow on ground. Only a few spots of open water on streams. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered on Highway 67, 2 miles north of Oconomowoc. 20 observers in 4 parties, and two feeder counts. Total party hours 34, 5 on foot, 29 by car. Total party miles 547½, 10½ on foot, 537 by car. Total species 36, individuals 3,416. Observers: Dave and Irene Blair, Jim and Edna Fuller, Art and Lucy Gauerke, Gordon Hemmel, Dorothy Harthun, Margaret James (feeder), Hortense Langer, Gertrude Larson, Ed Peartree (compiler), Kay Peartree, Bess Ritchey, Gladys Sauer, Dick, Tom, and Robert Sharp, Nellis Smith (feeder), Walt Wellmann.

PESHIGO: December 29. 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Clear. Wind W to NW, 3-15 m. p. h. Temperature 10° to 15°. 3 to 6 inches on ground. About 700 yards open on Peshtigo River, elsewhere only small holes. Area: city of Peshtigo; ½ mile of river 10%, open fields and pastures 40%, coniferous woods and swamps 20%, deciduous woods and highlands 30%. 4 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 8, 2 on foot, 6 by car. Total party miles 93, 10 on foot, 83 by car. Total species 23, individuals 275. Observers: Frank King, Harold L. Lindberg, Leroy Linteurer, Gary Thompson.

PLATTEVILLE: December 22. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear. Wind NW, 5-10 m. p. h. 3 inches snow on ground. Open water at small spring holes only. Area: southern Grant County, area centered at Cornelia and including Platteville, Potosi, Cuba City and Ellenboro. Cropland 60%, deciduous woodland and pasture 35%, lowland 5%. 4 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 10, 3 on foot, 7 by car. Total party miles 142, 6 on foot, 136 by car. Total species 27, individuals 1,977. Observers: Terrence N. Ingram (compiler), Paul and Mary Ipsen, Fritz Stitzer.

RACINE: December 22. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy in early a. m., becoming overcast, with light snow in late p. m. Wind SSE, 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 22° to 34°. No snow on ground. Area: 7 mile radius circle centered at Racine, all of area falling within Racine County. 17 observers in 7 parties. Total party hours 41. Total party miles 194, 21 on foot, 173 by car. Total species 53, individuals 7,646. Observers: Laura Du Four, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Erickson, Billy Erickson, Bob Fiehweg, Mrs. Frank Kranick, Mark Madsen, Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Mrs. E. C. Pfeifer, Ed Prins, John Saetveit, John Shreve, Mrs. E. P. Smale, Mrs. Arthur Stoffel, Dr. B. L. Von Jarchow, Bill Weber, Ida Whitten.

RHINELANDER: December 22. 6:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Overcast, snow beginning at 10:30 a. m. Wind SE, 3-5 m. p. h. Temperature 20° to 25°. 8 inches snow on ground. Only open water on Wisconsin River below Ripco and Hat Rapids dams. Area: 15-mile diameter circle centered at Stevens and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander. Coniferous and deciduous forests 50%, open farmland 20%, city 20%, riverbottom 10%. 15 observers, 10 in 3 parties and 5 at feeders. Total party hours 47, 15 on foot, 32 by car. Total party miles 147, 8 on foot, 139 by car. Total species 18, individuals about 1,392. Observers: Freda Brunner, Claire Calkins, Lois, Nils (compiler), Olga, Paul, and Sadie Dahlstrand, Paula Kay, Donald Kemmeter, Evelyn Ratliff, F. T. Ratliff, Leone and Raymond Schmutzler, Mrs. R. L. Stumpner, Cedric Vig (Oneida Wildlife Society).

ST. CROIX FALLS: December 29. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear to partly cloudy. Wind N, 15 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 9°. 3½ inches snow on ground. Small springs, creeks, and St. Croix River partly open. Area: Interstate Park; pine and hardwood woodlands, open fields and brushy margin, swamp, and two feeding stations. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 9½, 6½ on foot, 3 by car. Total party miles 21, 3 on foot, 18 by car. Total species 16, individuals 73. Observers: Mr. and Mrs. John McKenney.

SENECA: December 30. 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Overcast. Wind E, 3-10 m. p. h. Temperature 8° to 19°. 3 inches snow on ground. Some open water. Area: Seneca, fields and woodlands one mile west, Mississippi River bottoms south through Lynxville, part of Copper Creek, small streams and abandoned beaver ponds to a point several miles south of Lock No. 9. One observer. Total hours 8, 7 on foot, 1 by car. Total miles 42, 8 on foot, 24 by car. Total species 23, individuals 291. Observer: Clarence Paulson.

SHIOCTON: December 28. 8:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Clear. Wind SW, 7-15 m. p. h. Temperature 12° to 25°. 7 inches snow on ground. No open water. Area: 6 mile radius circle centered on Shiocton and including Stephensville. 6 observers in 1 party, plus 4 feeding stations. Total party hours 6, 1 on foot, 5 by car. Total party hours 73, 1 on foot, 72 by car. Total species 23, individuals 565. Observers: Mrs. C. Defferding, Mrs. H. Komp, Mrs. V. Lipke, Daryl Tessen (compiler), Mrs. F. Tessen, Mrs. R. Wilkenson.

STEVENS POINT: December 28. 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. Clear. Wind variable, W to NW, 15-25 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 7°. 5 inches snow on ground. Several hundred feet of open water below dams and spillways. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered on State College campus, same as previous two years. 30% cropland, 25% oak-aspen woodland, 13% open fields, 10% coniferous (mostly pack pine), 10% marsh, 10% urban, 2% water. 24 observers in 7 parties. Total party hours 55¼, 12 on foot, 43¼ by car. Total party miles 491, 43 on foot, 448 by car. Total species 31, individuals 3,079. Observers: Dr. Henry Anderson, Mr. John Barnes, Dr. George Becker, Mrs. Jane Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Arol Epple, Dr. Frank Gehen, Peter Gehen, Mr. William Hansen, Mrs. Warren Jenkins, Mr. Florian Klasinski, Mr. Gilbert Newman, Mr. James Newman, Miss Edna Nyquist, Mrs. Harlo Peterson, Dr. Edgar Pierson, Mr. Orville Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Roberts, Mr. John Simonis, Dr. Bernard Wievel, Randy Wievel, Mr. Robert Whitmire, Dr. Paul Yambert.

SUMMIT LAKE: December 24. 6:15 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Clear, clouded in afternoon. Wind S, 0-2 m. p. h., then W, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature -11° to 3°. 5 inches snow on ground. Lakes frozen, rivers and streams partly open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered 4 miles east of village of Summit Lake. Spruce and cedar swamp 40%, open farmland 20%, village 20%, deciduous woods 15%, pine plantations 5%. One observer. Total hours 9¼ on foot, 2¾ by car. Total miles 105, 2 on foot, 103 by car. Total species 20, individuals 234. Observers: Tom Soulen.

TOMAHAWK: January 2. 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon and 1:00 to 4:00 p. m. Overcast. Wind SSW, 3-6 m. p. h. Temperature 22° to 32°. Snow cover, 6-8 inches. Wisconsin River open to 1.5 miles south of Owens-Illinois dam, .1 mile west of King's dam, .3 mile south of Grand Mother dam; Spirit River open from Flowage dam to Wisconsin River; Tomahawk River open 4 mile south of Jersey dam; Somo River open in small area below Somo dam. Area: within 7½ miles of Tomahawk along the Wisconsin, Spirit, Tomahawk, and Somo Rivers south and west of the city. One observer. Total hours 6. Total miles 74, 2 on foot, 72 by car. Total species 13, individuals 177. Observer: Donald Hendrick.

TWO RIVERS: December 31. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Cloudy in morning, snow flurries in afternoon. Wind E, 6-10 m. p. h. Temperature 4° to 24°. 4 inches snow on ground. Lake Michigan open; loose ice for several hundred yards off shore. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at Shoto. Habitat covered was mainly in the eastern half of this circle. 7 observers (4 at feeders) in 1 party. Total party hours 8, 1 on foot, 7 by car. Total party miles 73, 5 on foot, 68 by car. Total species 28, individuals 1,044. Observers: Mrs. B. A. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. John Kraupa, Roy Lukes, Edna and Katherine Smith, Harry W. Wilsman.

WAUKESHA: December 29. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear. Wind NW, light. Temperature 6° to 20°. 1 inch snow on ground. Some waters open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered southwest of Waukesha. Open fields, marsh, coniferous plantings, de-

ciduous woodlots. 27 observers in 7 parties. Total party hours 65, 22½ on foot, 42½ by car. Total party miles 492, 52 on foot, 440 by car. Total species 43, individuals 6,825. Observers: Robert Adams, Clarence Anthes, Robert Barndt, John Bielefeldt, Harlow Bielefeldt, Jr., Helen Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cuthbert, Olive Compton, Walter D. Elmer, Richard Gerstner, Clarence Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Klug, James McCombe, Charlotte McCombe, Ted C. Michaud, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Nelson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rutenber, Scott Schroeder, Lydia Schwartz, Marilyn Sontag, Charles Sontag.

WAUSAU: December 30. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy to partly cloudy. Wind NW, 5 m. p. h. Temperature -3° to 5°. 5 inches snow on ground. Water open below power dam. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered in Wausau. 50% woodland, 30% open fields, 19% urban, 1% open water. 30 observers in 14 parties. Total party hours 95, 18 on foot, 77 by car. Total party miles 277, 37 on foot, 240 by car. Total species 36, individuals 2,567. Observers: Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Roy Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Buerger, Miss Fay Crow, Miss Nora Englin, Mrs. Matthew Gjetson, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Hyde, Miss Florence Hensey, Mrs. Kenneth Kann, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Mattern, Pamela Mattern, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeks, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Oatman, Miss Bertha Pearson, Tom Utecht, Mrs. George Urban, James Ward, Miss Olive Wells, Mrs. Ernst Wetzal, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Karl Williams, Mrs. Richard Taylor, Mrs. Harry Zillman.

WAUTOMA: December 29. 6:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy. Wind NW, 20-25 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 10°. 6 inches snow on ground. Lakes frozen, rivers and creeks open. Area: All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at village of Mount Morris. Deciduous woods 30%, open fields 20%, residential 30%, marshes and river banks 10%, coniferous woods 10%. 6 observers in 3 parties. Total party hours 39, 9 on foot, 30 by car. Total party miles 220, 12 on foot, 208 by car. Total species 28, individuals 1,813. Observers: Mrs. Oliver Anderson, Richard Anderson, William Boose, Merwood Chipman, Mrs. Merwood Chipman (compiler), Mrs. Miles Colligan.

WILLIAMS BAY: December 29. 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Clear. Wind NW, 8-12 m. p. h. Temperature 5° to 30°. 3 inches snow on ground. Area: Five feeding stations at Williams Bay and Lake Geneva, plus selected areas around the lake. 13 observers. Total hours, 7 by car. Total miles, 50 by car. Total species 18, individuals 661. Observers: Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Anderson, Mrs. Fred Beland, Mrs. Frank Drabek, Jorine, Jean, Robin, and Leroy Friestad (compiler), Glenn Granberg, Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Spence.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS: December 24. 7:45 a. m. to 12:45 p. m. Clear. Wind S, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature -11° to 13°. 4 inches snow on ground. Water open below dams and on fast flowing creeks. Area: circle of 4 mile radius centered six miles south of Wisconsin Rapids. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 5, 1 on foot, 4 by car. Total party miles 61, 2 on foot, 59 by car. Total species 14, individuals 357. Observers: Donn C. and Gary D. Stout.

2321 N. 32nd Street,
Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin



THE 1962 MAY COUNT

By THOMAS K. SOULEN

In the change of personnel handling seasonal field notes for **The Passenger Pigeon**, your new spring field notes editor neglected to publicize or announce dates for the 1962 May count. That the tradition is well entrenched in many areas, however, is shown by the submitting of no less than 14 counts, certainly on a par with other recent years. There was apparently a count also taken at Racine on May 19, but no details of it were received. Counts were taken May 9-22, with most of them falling in the period May 12-20. Two hundred-thirty species and one hybrid were recorded on the counts, and an additional 11 species were reported by miscellaneous observers during the count period.

The few counts which took place on dates of massive migration were staffed by too few observers for any record number of species to be noted. The Madison count, in fact, was not even organized; data was

collected from various people who had been out that day, after it was apparent just how many birds had been in the area, particularly in the morning.

Better Documentation Desired

Last year your spring field notes editor mentioned that certain species are apt to be reported on May counts without adequate supporting details. This was again true this year. The trouble is not so much with exceptional rarities, although some groups persist in reporting very unusual species with poor details or none at all. But some species which normally have departed from the state by the May count period are consistently reported on the counts, while at the same time these same species go unreported on other field note reports. It is certainly possible for people to see late stragglers, but we hope that future reports of them will be accompanied by some details. It should be noted that none of the May count reports documented the following species in any way this year: Rough-legged Hawk, Hermit Thrush, Slate-colored Junco, Tree and Fox Sparrow.

What Can We Learn from May Counts?

May counts cannot give us as comprehensive a picture of migration as reports from the five or six dozen Wisconsin observers who are afield more or less regularly throughout the spring season. In the case of many species, the May counts will not bear out and may even contradict what is observed more generally. Certain aspects of the counts, however, do reflect the broader picture. That certain relatively common species can go undetected on a May count, for instance, is indicated by the fact that only one Screech Owl and no Least Bitterns were reported. The fact that Evening Grosbeaks remained until quite late in the spring of 1962 is shown by their presence in Antigo, Green Bay, Madison, and Wausau at May count time. The White-eyed Vireos, noted in the Madison area and along Lake Michigan during much of May, were represented by four counts in those localities. The greater than usual number of Worm-eating Warblers found in many sections of the midwest also were reflected by records of this species on no less than four counts. It even happens that a May count occasionally will point up information about a species which is not usually revealed by any other method of reporting bird observations. It is not generally recognized, for example, how common the Clay-colored Sparrow is in some sections of central Wisconsin. The 16 seen on the Wausau count is one of the highest counts of this species that has ever been reported in Wisconsin. (Others may have seen more, perhaps frequently, but they very likely have not reported them). Some of these might have been only migrants, of course, but the likelihood is that a fair share of them would remain. Some central Wisconsin areas appear also to be pretty good territory for Eastern Bluebirds. It is heartening for many of us who have seen perhaps only a half dozen or less each year for some years now to note that Antigo and Wausau totaled 19 and 16, respectively, on their 1962 May counts.

More interesting material can be gleaned from May count reports if numbers of individuals of each species are reported or individuals of just a few selected species. We hope that in future years groups might at least comment on unusual scarcity or abundance of any species which are

noticed by May count participants, even if they do not wish to provide a full-fledged tally. Our thanks go again to the Antigo and Wausau groups for the complete information which they provided. The counts reported this year by Donald Hendrick and Keith Brown also were nicely detailed. All the compilers did a fine job of preparing their reports.

Summary of the Counts

MADISON: 164 species plus one hybrid. On May 13 observers ranged up to 25 miles west and north of Madison from 5:00 a. m. on. Seen were: Hudsonian Godwit, Northern Phalarope, Hermit Thrush, White-eyed and Bell's Vireo, and these warblers—Worm-eating, Brewster's, Black-throated Blue, and Kentucky. A total of 30 warbler species plus one hybrid. Reported by Tom Soulen.

MILWAUKEE: 156 species. Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties were covered on May 13 from 4:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Of interest were: Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Long-eared Owl, Winter Wren, Hermit Thrush, White-eyed Vireo, and these sparrows—Tree, Harris', and Fox. 26 warbler species. Reported by Mary Donald.

SOUTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN: 154 species. Keith Brown and Tom Soulen ranged some distance on May 18 from 4:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m., visiting various parts of Madison, Horicon Marsh, the Goose Lake area, Fish and Crystal Lakes, and river bottoms near Mazomanie and at Tower Hill State Park. The day was warm and partly cloudy. Noted were American Golden Plover, White-eyed and Bell's Vireo, Worm-eating and Black-throated Blue Warbler, and Yellow-breasted Chat. 28 warbler species.

MADISON-GOOSE LAKE-TOWER HILL: 153 species. Kay and Keith Brown visited on May 20 the same areas as those covered in the South Central Wisconsin count with the exception of Horicon Marsh. The eleven-plus hours spent on this sunny and warm day were from 5:30-10:45 a. m. and 2:00-8:00 p. m. American Golden Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, White-rumped Sandpiper, Hudsonian Godwit, White-eyed and Bell's Vireo, Black-throated Blue, Kentucky and Hooded Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Orchard Oriole, and Clay-colored Sparrow were encountered. 27 warbler species.

GREEN BAY: 148 species. Green Bay Bird Club members were in the field from 5:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. on May 20. Seen were Ruddy Turnstone, Sanderling, Long-eared Owl, Winter Wren, Pine and Prairie Warbler. 22 warbler species. Reported by Edwin D. Cleary.

BELOIT: 143 species. Thirty members of the Ned Hollister Bird Club saw among other things Whistling Swan ("probably an injured bird"), Pileated Woodpecker, Brown Creeper, Prothonotary and Worm-eating Warbler, Orchard Oriole, and these sparrows: Lark, Tree, and Fox. No date given. 23 species of warblers. Reported in the club's newsletter, **The Flyer**.

WAUSAU: 137 species. Twenty-seven members of the Wausau Bird Club searched a 15-mile diameter circle around Wausau for 122½ party-hours on May 13 from 5:45 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. Habitats covered were woodland 50%, field 30%, urban 15%, and water 5%. 5,380 individuals

were counted in the 45 miles walked and 199 miles driven. The morning was cloudy with showers, the afternoon clear, warm, and humid. Temperature 60-80°. Light wind. Of interest were White-rumped Sandpiper, Bonaparte's Gull, 77 Evening Grosbeaks, Slate-colored Junco, Tree and Fox Sparrow. 19 warbler species. Reported by Emily Bierbrauer.

ST. CROIX COUNTY: 135 species. Sam Robbins was out from 4:30 to 10:30 on May 18, mostly near Hudson and Roberts. He found Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Western Kingbird, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Worm-eating and Blue-winged Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Sharp-tailed Sparrow. 21 warbler species.

OCONOMOWOC: 124 species. On May 13 the members of the S. Paul Jones Bird Club covered the Oconomowoc area from 5:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. The sky was partly cloudy to clear and the wind light, ESE to SW. Common Egret, Canvasback, Baird's Sandpiper, Golden-crowned Kinglet, and Harris' Sparrow were seen. 19 warbler species. Reported by Ed Peartree.

APPLETON: 122 species. Daryl Tessen traveled 79 miles (3 on foot) on May 12 covering the area within a 7½-mile radius circle centered on Appleton. Morning cloudy, afternoon clear; winds 5-15 mph; temperature 48-60°. Noted were Common Merganser, Rough-legged Hawk, Water Pipit, and Blue-winged Warbler. 21 warbler species.

ADAMS COUNTY: 112 species. Three observers spent a large part of May 9 visiting various parts of the county, including the Petenwell area and Leola Marsh. The day began cool (36°), and a raw wind and overcast sky made conditions none too good. Seen were Sandhill Crane, Traill's Flycatcher, Bewick's Wren, Pine Warbler, Lark Sparrow, and Slate-colored Junco. 15 warbler species. Reported by Mary Donald.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY: 74 species. Harold Koopman was in the field on May 14, with mostly cloudy skies, moderate southerly winds, and 83°. Of interest were Bufflehead, Red-breasted Nuthatch, and Henslow's Sparrow. 13 warbler species.

ANTIGO: 72 species. Twelve members of the Audubon Club and their friends searched the territory within 7½ miles of Antigo on May 20. They located 1,583 individuals from 6:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. under partly cloudy skies with precipitation before noon, a 15 mph wind, and 50-70° temperatures. Party-hours, 45; party-miles, 120. Noted were Upland Plover, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Loggerhead Shrike, Pine Warbler, and Tree Sparrow. 13 warbler species. No reporter indicated.

TOMAHAWK: 49 species. Beginning at 5:30 a. m., Donald Hendrick spent 7 hours on May 22 observing within 12 miles of Tomahawk, including the Wisconsin, Tomahawk, and Somo rivers. He traveled 7 miles on foot and 55 by car, finding 377 individuals. Temperature 65-78°. Sky partly cloudy early, clearing about 7:30 a. m. Wind SW, 15 mph with gusts to 25-30 mph. The only Common Ravens specifically reported during the May count period were seen on this count. Five warbler species.

21-A University Houses,
Madison 5, Wisconsin

JIM BAKER'S BLUEJAY YARN

By SAMUEL L. CLEMENS

Animals talk to each other, of course. There can be no question about that; but I suppose there are very few people who can understand them. I never knew but one man who could. I knew he could, however, because he told me so himself. He was a middle-aged, simple-hearted miner who had lived in a lonely corner of California, among the woods and mountains, a good many years, and had studied the ways of his only neighbors, the beasts and the birds, until he believed he could accurately translate any remark which they made. This was Jim Baker. According to Jim Baker, some animals have only a limited education, and use only very simple words, and scarcely ever a comparison or a flowery figure; whereas, certain other animals have a large vocabulary, a fine command of language and a ready and fluent delivery; consequently these latter talk a great deal; they like it; they are conscious of their talent, and they enjoy "showing off." Baker said, that after long and careful observation, he had come to the conclusion that the bluejays were the best talkers he had found among birds and beasts. Said he:

"There's more to a bluejay than any other creature. He has got more moods, and more different kinds of feelings than any other creatures; and, mind you, whatever a bluejay feels, he can put into language. And no mere commonplace language, either, but rattling, out-and-out book-talk—and bristling with metaphor, too—just bristling! And as for command of language—why you never see a bluejay get stuck for a word. No man ever did. They just boil out of him! And another thing: I've noticed a good deal, and there's no bird, or cow, or anything that uses as good grammar as a bluejay. You may say a cat uses good grammar. Well, a cat does—but you let a cat get excited once; you let a cat get to pulling fur with another cat on a shed, nights, and you'll hear grammar that will give you the lockjaw. Ignorant people think it's the noise which fighting cats make that is so aggravating, but it aint' so; it's the sickening grammar they use. Now I've never heard a jay use bad grammar but very seldom; and when they do, they are as ashamed as a human; they shut right down and leave.

"You may call a jay a bird. Well, so he is, in a measure—because he's got feathers on him, and don't belong to no church, perhaps; but otherwise he is just as much a human as you be. And I'll tell you for why. A jay's gifts, and instincts, and feelings, and interests, cover the whole ground. A jay hasn't got any more principle than a Congressman. A jay will lie, a jay will steal, a jay will deceive, a jay will betray; and four times out of five, a jay will go back on his solemnest promise. The sacredness of an obligation is a thing which you can't cram into no bluejay's head. Now, on top of all this, there's another thing; a jay can out-swear any gentleman in the mines. You think a cat can swear. Well, a cat can; but you give a bluejay a subject that calls for his reserve-powers,

From "A Tramp Abroad" by Samuel L. Clemens. Reprinted by permission of Harper & Row, Publishers, Incorporated.

and where is your cat? Don't talk to me—I know too much about this thing. And there's yet another thing; in the one little particular of scolding—just good, clean, out-and-out scolding—a bluejay can lay over anything, human or divine. Yes, sir, a jay is everything that a man is. A jay can cry, a jay can laugh, a jay can feel shame, a jay can reason and plan and discuss, a jay likes gossip and scandal, a jay has got a sense of humor, a jay knows when he is an ass just as well as you do—maybe better. If a jay ain't human, he better take in his sign, that's all. Now I'm going to tell you a perfectly true fact about some bluejays.

“When I first begun to understand jay language correctly, there was a little incident happened here. Seven years ago, the last man in this region but me moved away. There stands his house—been empty ever since; a log house, with a plank roof—just one big room, and no more; no ceiling—nothing between the rafters and the floor. Well, one Sunday morning I was sitting out here in front of my cabin, with my cat, taking the sun, and looking at the blue hills, and listening to the leaves rustling so lonely in the trees, and thinking of the home away yonder in the states, that I hadn't heard from in thirteen years, when a bluejay lit on that house, with an acorn in his mouth, and says, 'Hello, I reckon I've struck something.' When he spoke, the acorn dropped out of his mouth and rolled down the roof, of course, but he didn't care; his mind was all on the thing he had struck. It was a knot-hole in the roof. He cocked his head to one side, shut one eye and put the other one to the hole, like a 'possum looking down a jug; then he glanced up with his bright eyes, gave a wink or two with his wings—which signifies gratification, you understand—and says, 'It looks like a hole, it's located like a hole—blamed if I don't believe it is a hole!'

“Then he cocked his head down and took another look; he glances up perfectly joyful, this time; winks his wings and his tail both, and says, 'Oh, no, this ain't not fat thing, I reckon! If I ain't in luck!—why it's a perfectly elegant hole!' So he flew down and got that acorn, and fetched it up and dropped it in, and was just tilting his head back, with the heavenliest smile on his face, when all of a sudden he was paralyzed into a listening attitude and that smile faded gradually out of his countenance like a breath off'n a razor, and the queerest look of surprise took its place. Then he says, 'Why, I didn't hear it fall!' He cocked his eye at the hole again, and took a long look; raised up and shook his head; stepped around to the other side of the hole and took another look from that side; shook his head again. He studied a while, then he just went into the details—walked round and round the hole and spied into it from every point of the compass. No use. Now he took a thinking attitude on the comb of the roof and scratched the back of his head with his right foot for a minute, and finally says, 'Well, it's too many for me, that's certain; must be a mighty long hole; however, I ain't got no time to fool around here, I've got to 'tend to business; I reckon it's all right—chance it, anyway.'

“So he flew off and fetched another acorn and dropped it in, and tried to flirt his eye to the hole quick enough to see what become of it, but he was too late. He held his eye there as much as a minute; then he raised up and sighed, and says, 'Confound it, I don't seem to understand this thing, no way; however, I'll tackle her again.' He fetched

another acorn, and done his level best to see what become of it, but he couldn't. He says, 'Well, I never struck no such a hole as this before; I'm of the opinion it's a totally new kind of a hole.' Then he begun to get mad. He held in for a spell, walking up and down the comb of the roof and shaking his head and muttering to himself; but his feelings got the upper hand of him, presently, and he broke loose and cussed himself black in the face. I never see a bird take on so about a little thing. When he got through he walks to the hole and looks in again for half a minute; then he says, 'Well, you're a long hole, and a deep hole, and a mighty singular hole altogether—but I've started in to fill you, and I'm d-d if I don't fill you, if it takes a hundred years!'

"And with that, away he went. You never see a bird work so since you was born. He laid into his work like a nigger, and the way he hove acorns into that hole for about two hours and a half was one of the most exciting and astonishing spectacles I ever struck. He never stopped to take a look any more—he just hove 'em in and went for more. Well, at last he could hardly flop his wings, he was so tuckered out. He comes a-drooping down, once more, sweating like an ice-pitcher, drops his acorn in and says, 'Now I guess I've got the bulge on you by this time!' So he bent down for a look. If you'll believe me, when his head come up again he was just pale with rage. He says, 'I've shoveled acorns enough in there to keep the family thirty years, and if I can see the sign of one of 'em I wish I may land in a museum with a belly full of sawdust in two minutes!'

"He just had strength enough to crawl up on to the comb and lean his back agin the chimbley, and then he collected his impressions and begun to free his mind. I see in a second that what I had mistook for profanity in the mines was only just the rudiments, as you may say.

"Another jay was going by, and heard him doing his devotions, and stops to inquire what was up. The sufferer told him the whole circumstance, and says, 'Now yonder's the hole, and if you don't believe me, go and look for yourself.' So this fellow went and looked, and comes back and says, 'How many did you say you put in there?' 'Not any less than two tons,' says the sufferer. The other jay went and looked again. He couldn't seem to make it out, so he raised a yell, and three more jays come. They all examined the hole, they all made the sufferer tell it over again, then they all discussed it, and got off as many leather-headed opinions about it as an average crowd of humans could have done.

"They called in more jays; then more and more, till pretty soon this whole region 'peared to have a blue flush about it. There must have been five thousand of them; and such another jawing and disputing and ripping and cussing, you never heard. Every jay in the whole lot put his eye to the hole and delivered a more chuckle-headed opinion about the mystery than the jay that went there before him. They examined the house all over, too. The door was standing half open, and at last one old jay happened to go and light on it and look in. Of course, that knocked the mystery galley-west in a second. There lay the acorns, scattered all over the floor. He flopped his wings and raised a whoop. 'Come here!' he says, 'Come here, everybody; hang'd if this fool hasn't been trying to fill up a house with acorns!' They all came a-swooping

down like a blue cloud, and as each fellow lit on the door and took a glance, the whole absurdity of the contract that that first jay had tackled hit him home and he fell over backward suffocating with laughter, and the next jay took his place and done the same.

“Well, sir, they roosted around here on the housetop and the trees for an hour, and guffawed over that thing like human beings. It ain’t any use to tell me a bluejay hasn’t got a sense of humor, because I know better. And memory, too. They brought jays here from all over the United States to look down that hole, every summer for three years. Other birds, too. And they could all see the point, except an owl that come from Nova Scotia to visit the Yo Semite, and he took this thing in on his way back. He said he couldn’t see anything funny in it. But then he was a good deal disappointed about Yo Semite, too.”



PHOTO BY THE U. S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Bald Eagles Hatched in Captivity

By B. A. BARGER

Eagles hatched in captivity are a rarity. Two of them, hatched at the Wisconsin Conservation Department’s game farm at Poynette, are the first on record since 1909 when the Zoological Garden, Buffalo, New York, raised a pair.

The pair of captive Bald Eagles held at the state game farm produced two eggs in the spring of 1957. Neither of the eggs proved fertile, although the female sat on them for 48 days. This was the first egg production of any of the eagles held at the game farm. The male was about 15 years old and the female approximately five. Both were captured in the wild in Wisconsin and brought to the game farm as mature birds.

During the month of January, 1958, the captive eagles had a visitor when a wild eagle was seen flying over the game section. Since free-flying eagles do not frequent this area, it was concluded that it must have been about the time the captive eagles were mating. An egg was laid on February 25 and the second egg on February 27. In 1957 egg production was on March 23 and March 25, a month later than in 1958. Incubation started on February 28, and on April 6—38 days later—two eaglets were hatched. The eggs were candled on March 20 and found to be fertile. The eaglets' down was white, and beaks black, and the legs and feet yellow. One eaglet was small and was picked on by the large one, so that 11 days later it was found out of the nest, dead.

At no time did the male assist the female in incubation and hatching. He took his turn on the nest after the eaglets were hatched, although he was never seen feeding them. The eaglets were fed by the regurgitation method for a considerable length of time and gradually were given small pieces of rabbit by the mother. The regular diet given the eagles consisted of horsemeat, rabbit, fish and gophers. Their preference seemed to be rabbit. At 17 days of age the eaglet still had its down and weighed three quarters of a pound.

The surviving eaglet grew rapidly and walked around the pen on the fifteenth day. We believed that we had overcome any trouble. However, during the night of April 22, the female must have smothered the eaglet, for it was found dead the following morning. Its neck showed the marks of a talon and we assumed it was an accidental death.

Wisconsin Conservation Department
Poynette, Wisconsin

Editor's note: This article from the files of the Wisconsin Conservation Department is published at this time because of the widespread interest in the Bald Eagle. Even though the events related in the article are a few years old, it is of great significance now when eagle populations are decreasing in many areas. Walter Scott, who submitted the article, suggests, "There might be some hope of breeding eagles in captivity if the population gets too low."

By The Wayside . . .

Western Sandpipers in Door County. On August 6, 1962, we visited Hog Island ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Washington Island) by wading in water to our chests. We saw many gulls, 6 Canada Geese, 19 teal, 5 Baird's Sandpipers, 4 Greater Yellowlegs, 6 Lesser Yellowlegs, 29 unidentified flying sandpipers and 4 Western Sandpipers. The latter were feeding along a reef to the north of the island. We approached within 12 to 15 feet. The birds were very tame. They appeared browner on the back. The bills were long, black and drooping a little at the tip, and the legs black.

We have seen many, many Semipalmated Sandpipers in Racine and along Lake Michigan in many places. We also have seen the Western Sandpiper in Florida at two or three places. The bills of these four Door County birds were exceptionally long and noticeably drooping. We believe them to be the Western. We watched them several minutes—they flew a short distance along the edge of the reef—then we were able to see them again close by.—Robert and Louise Erickson, Racine.

Cape May Warblers in Forest County. On June 26, 1962, we found a pair of Cape May Warblers in the Nicolet National Forest in Forest County. There is no doubt that the pair had their nest very near the top of a balsam tree which was about 45 feet in height. Off and on for three days we watched both the male and female birds bringing in food. In going to the nest, they would invariably alight ten to twenty feet below the nest and work their way up from limb to limb. This action was the same as that described by Dr. H. F. Merriam in Bent's **Life Histories of North American Wood Warblers**, except that the birds often ascended fairly well concealed instead of on the outside of the tree as he stated. On the fourth day, June 29, the young birds must have left the nest because we no longer saw the parents bringing in food.

As far as we have been able to determine, there have been no records of the Cape May Warbler nesting in Wisconsin since those of A. J. Schoenbeck in Oconto County in 1899 and H. H. T. Jackson in Bayfield County and on Madeline Island in 1919.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Madison.

Palm Warblers Apparently Nesting in Oneida County. June 15, 1962, had dawned clear and quite cold. I had planned to spend several hours in a rather massive spruce bog (or rather, a very small part of it) about a mile southwest of Three Lakes in Oneida County. My wife and I had visited the bog several times in June, 1958, and had been amazed by some of the things we had found, principally because those trips were the first we had made in summer to northern Wisconsin. I was pleased to find on this June morning that despite the rounding of a right-angle turn in County Trunk A—with its consequent removal of a great many trees and digging of associated ditches—essentially the same species were present. Just as the first light of day appeared the still air was full of the voices of Hermit Thrushes and White-throated Sparrows. Very shortly came the peevish notes of a Boreal Chickadee, the loose trills of several Myrtle Warblers, and the very active song of a Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Not too long after sunrise I thought I heard a Palm Warbler. It sang only a few times, then stopped. About an hour later I ventured into the bog on the south side of the road trying to track down what I thought was a Lincoln's Sparrow (it turned out to be just that). Most of the spruces in the area I was covering were not much taller than I, and they were fairly well scattered. About all I flushed as I wandered through the bog were White-throated Sparrows, at least for a while. I suddenly noticed a nervously chipping Palm Warbler hopping around the small spruces not 20 feet from me. The light was excellent, and the open cover afforded ideal observation of the bird. All field marks were noted: tail wagging, rusty cap, yellow breast and under tail coverts, faint breast streakings, call note. The bird was joined very soon by another Palm Warbler, and for at least ten minutes both birds circled me, obviously

very agitated. They were both visible most of this period. They remained near me until I left the area. I regret that I could not take time to search for a nest, for I am certain there must have been one quite close.—Tom Soulen, Madison.

An Eggy Marsh Hawk Nest. On June 5, 1963, Fran Hamerstrom, Richard Krause and I walked into a field one-half mile west of Rudolph in Wood County. As we came near the south end of the field a female Harrier took to the air, screaming and defying our presence. We knew the nest was in the vicinity because Richard Krause had found the nest on May 17. At that time it contained five eggs. He told me about it, and on June 2, he and I visited the area to find the actual 1-6 eggs, but ten—that's right, 10—eggs instead. Mrs. Hamerstrom, who is doing research on raptors, was amazed when she saw that the nest was in an open field and was a mound of dried grass.—Don C. Felt, S. Arpin.



MUTE SWAN (RIGHT CENTER) WITH WHISTLING SWANS
PHOTO BY JAMES F. FULLER

Mute Swan in Columbia County. A Mute Swan was seen and photographed on April 14, 1963. In **Wisconsin's Favorite Bird Haunts** (page 26) the map of this area shows a crossroad going north just before the junction of highways 60 and 51. As you head north on this road there is a small pond on the right and this is where the bird was first seen.

Using a 25X Bushnell scope, four Whistling Swans and the one Mute Swan were identified on this pond. A picture was taken with a 15X eyepiece and adapters attached to a Nikon F. The birds subsequently took flight heading north to the next pond (about ¼ mile).

Viewing conditions were excellent at the next pond, which is on the left of the same road, and the lighting for photography was better. Several pictures of the five swans were taken. The Mute Swan was apparently migrating with the Whistling Swans.—James F. Fuller, Oconomowoc.



THE 1963 CONVENTION

By NILS P. DAHLSTRAND

Two hundred-eighty members, guests and friends of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology registered at the 24th annual convention at Chippewa Falls on May 24-26, 1963. As is becoming the custom each year, many comments were heard that this one was "the best yet."

Success of the convention rested on the shoulders of vice president Howard Young, La Crosse, who planned the program, and Dr. Charles A. Kemper, Chippewa Falls, who was in charge of local arrangements. The Chippewa Wildlife Society was the local sponsor.

The convention theme was "Birds of Prey." Those who had never heard of Old Abe, the Wisconsin Bald Eagle that saw action in 36 Civil War battles and skirmishes, learned to know him intimately.

Convention activities began Friday evening with an informal reception sponsored by the Chippewa Wildlife Society. The film, "Wings on the Wind," was enjoyed by the earlycomers.

The Morning Session

Following early morning field trips on Saturday, president Alfred O. Holz officially opened the convention at 9:30 a. m. Jimmy Knight, mayor of Chippewa Falls, extended the city's warm welcome before dashing off to the regional Alice in Dairyland competition which vied with WSO for attention on this pleasantly warm weekend.

The first paper, "Breeding Success of the Cowbird," was presented by Howard Young. The Cowbird is the only species that is obligated to lay its eggs in other birds' nests. In doing so, this parasitic bird has a fledging success of about 25%.

Arol C. Epple spoke on "The Evening Grosbeak Invasion: Winter 1961-62." This phenomenal flight produced grosbeak observations as far south as Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

"The Visitometer, a Simplified Mechanical Counter," was the subject of Donald Hendrick's paper. This device was used by the author to record the number of visits a pair of Robins made to their nest. According to his records the parents made an average of 206 visits per day to the nest during the nestling period.

Alexander Sprunt IV, research director of the National Audubon Society, detailed "The Bald Eagle in Wisconsin." Most of the eagle nests are found in the northern two tiers of counties in the state. There is great concern over the low percentage of immature Bald Eagles. In 1962 nesting success in Wisconsin was only 27% with only 11 of 41 known nests producing young.

"Hawk Owls Invade Douglas County" was the subject of Richard Bernard's and Bernard Klugow's paper, read in their absence by Sam Robbins. Not only were Hawk Owls observed during the winter of 1962-63 in the far northwest county, but nests were studied in the spring of 1963.

Convention-goers received an interesting, unscheduled bonus before luncheon when Fran Hamerstrom narrated color motion pictures of "Trapping and Banding Harriers on the Buena Vista Marsh."

Pesticide Use in Wisconsin—A Symposium

The afternoon paper session dealt with a symposium on "Pesticide Use in Wisconsin," ably moderated by Joseph J. Hickey. There is always the chance of an explosion when bird watchers and pesticides are mixed together. Such, however, was not the case here. Instead, the four participants presented scholarly dissertations on pesticide use which produced a somewhat bland reaction by the audience.

H. E. Halliday, director, Economic Poison Section of the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, spoke on "Legal Aspects." In this paper Mr. Halliday summarized the Wisconsin statutes pertaining to pesticides, and the efforts by various groups in evaluating their use. Said he, "There is much soul searching today in the field of pesticides. While the day of the modern pesticides goes back only to about 1945, I am happy that nationwide we are stopping to take another look at them, evaluate our knowledge, and plan for the future."

Robert J. Dicke, chairman, Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin, pointed out the many benefits we have received through the use of chemicals in his talk on "Agricultural Aspects." These benefits include more and better food and fiber, only 8% of our man-power expended in food production, and an increasingly high standard of living. Judging from questions directed to him, Prof. Dicke provoked varied thoughts when he said, "Our lands just can't meet all of the demands placed upon them. In my opinion, 'multiple use planning' of our land is not realistic planning. One cannot have a wildflower preserve or a bird sanctuary and open it to the general public; one cannot have a picnic grounds or a camping area and disregard mosquito and fly control demands and avoid poison ivy eradication; and a farmer cannot intensively farm his land and grow in addition a crop of pheasants, maintain a wildlife sanctuary and somehow regain a beneficial balance of nature. How can we in Wisconsin meet this land use problem? Perhaps this question—and not insecticides which is a popular target—points to our major problem."

In concluding, Prof. Dicke suggested that as a group and as individuals we "1) Support good legislation. This should be legislation based on fact, legislation that will work, and not legislation conceived in anger or reprisal. Get the specialists in wildlife management, conservation, agriculture and health to work out controls based on understanding and compromise for the general welfare. 2) Support research in economic control studies. You may be surprised to know that the economic entomologist must work with a comparatively meager budget. 3) Support research in wildlife biology. What are normal populations? There should be no guesses or suppositions when we appraise the effects of pesticides on wildlife."

Dr. Arthur L. Van Duser, director, Cancer Research, State Board of Health, made these points in his topic, "Public Health Aspects." "1) In a partially starving world, pesticides are making a major contribution to the relief of this problem, and the illness and deaths resulting therefrom. 2) Serious vector-borne diseases exist in or can spread to most parts

of the world. Pesticides are invaluable tools in preventing and controlling epidemics from these diseases; they have saved millions of lives and will prevent many more millions of death during the future. 3) Pesticides are toxic agents and the accidental, negligent or ignorant misuse of these agents are causing acute illness and deaths. Numerically, deaths number

THE CONVENTION BIRD LIST

One hundred-thirty-seven species of birds were turned up on the Saturday and Sunday morning field trips. Dr. Kemper considers this a "pretty good list." The birds he classifies as the more outstanding finds are preceded by an asterisk (*).

Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, American Bittern, Mallard, Black Duck, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Wood Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Ruffed Grouse, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, Virginia Rail, Sora, *Semipalmated Plover, American Coot, Killdeer, *Golden Plover, *Black-bellied Plover, Woodcock, Common Snipe, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, *White-rumped Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, *Dunlin, Semipalmated Sandpiper, *Hudsonian Godwit, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, *Franklin's Gull, Black Tern, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Black-billed Cuckoo.

Barred Owl, Whip-poor-will, Common Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Traill's Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Wood Pewee, *Olive-sided Flycatcher, Horned Lark, Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Purple Martin.

Blue Jay, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Short-billed Marsh Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Wood Thrush, Swainson's Thrush, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Veery, Eastern Bluebird, Cedar Waxwing, Starling, Yellow-throated Vireo, *Solitary Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Black-and-white Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, *Cerulean Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Blackpoll Warbler, Pine Warbler, Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush, *Connecticut Warbler, Yellowthroat, Wilson's Warbler, Canada Warbler, American Redstart, House Sparrow, Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, *Yellow-headed Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Baltimore Oriole, Brewer's Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird.

Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, Savannah Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, *Le Conte's Sparrow (new county record, seen by Sam Robbins), Henslow's Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Field Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow and Song Sparrow.

Birds weren't the only items of interest on the field trips. Clara Hussong reports the following wildflowers: yellow puccoon, wild cranesbill, meadow chickweed, bird's foot violet, skunk cabbage, several wild cresses, pasque flower, and a variety of purple avens called "prairie smoke."

about 150 per year in the U. S. and during the past four years three deaths occurred in Wisconsin. This is less than the approximate 400 yearly deaths from barbiturates and 200 yearly deaths from aspirin in the U. S. These later figures are given as a yardstick to measure the extent of the acute hazard to health, not to justify the 150 pesticide deaths. 4) Pesticides might possess a significant long term hazard to health, but to date the available evidence suggests that such a hazard does not exist following the proper use of pesticides. 5) The pesticide laws in Wisconsin can be considerably improved. I believe any existing acute or chronic health hazards to man and his environment can, should be and will be reduced to and maintained at negligible levels."

L. Barrie Hunt, University of Wisconsin, Kenosha Center, spoke on "Recent Studies in Wisconsin on Dutch Elm Disease Control and Bird Populations." In these studies conducted in six southern Wisconsin communities, Mr. Hunt found that applications of 5.3 to 17.3 pounds of DDT per acre caused general bird mortalities up to 85% and up to 98% mortality in Robins. In concluding his paper Mr. Hunt had these personal comments: "The high rates of bird mortality reported here has followed normal, operational spray programs—not experimental or accidental spraying which has been suggested by some to explain high mortality rates among songbirds. Prefoliar spraying has helped reduce mortality of migrants which contrasts with aftermath of later spraying in Illinois and Michigan. My studies reveal no evidence of chronic sublethal effects or impaired reproductive capability. Low productivity has been the result of adult mortality. A switch from DDT to methoxychlor was followed by an immediate improvement in Robin nesting success. However, populations of all species were still only 50% or less of non-sprayed populations. I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic about systems at the present time."

Howard Young was toastmaster at the Saturday evening banquet attended by 224. President Holz introduced the officers and committee chairmen and told of the work they do for WSO.

Winners of the art and photography contest were announced. In order of placing, they were: wood carvings, Dave Bierbrauer; oils and watercolors, Mrs. Marshall Wiley, Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Mrs. V. A. Hansen, and honorable mention to Sandra Frinette and Carl Frister; black-and-white photography, Paul Blanchard and Martha Lound; color photography, Henry Koenig, Paul Blanchard and James Fuller; other art types, Mrs. Alice Weber, Mrs. V. A. Hansen and Alfred O. Holz.

Following the banquet the group adjourned to the auditorium where Harold Mayfield thoroughly charmed his listeners with his illustrated talk, "The Kirtland's Warbler."

The Sunday morning field trips lured 110 hardy souls into the beautiful Chippewa County countryside.



THE 1963 BUSINESS MEETING

A Summary

By MRS. DAVID COX

The annual business meeting was called to order by president Alfred O. Holz at 4:00 p. m. on May 25 in the auditorium of the Chippewa Falls High School.

Minutes of the previous business meeting were read and approved as corrected. Sales of the Book Store changed from \$1,000 to \$4,000.

Treasurer. Mrs. Holz read her annual report and announced the net worth of the Society to be \$19,898.50. Acceptance of this report was moved, seconded and carried.

Vice President. Mr. Young, who was in charge of the convention, had no further report.

Editor. Mr. Dahlstrand stated that five issues of **The Passenger Pigeon** have been sent out since the last convention. An issue is planned every two months until the magazine is back on schedule. The need for material remains and the membership was urged to send in articles of interest.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Liebherr were not present, their report was read by Mr. Dahlstrand. Nine issues of **The Badger Birder** have been warmly received by the membership.

Supply Department. Mr. Kruse presented the financial report of this department. He thanked those who had helped with the Supply Department. He also asked for information about salable books and other articles. He spoke of the need for storage room and suggested the purchase of a used trailer.

Honey Creek. Mr. Kruse reported that the area is now fenced. The next work meeting will be for laying out trails and cleaning up an old refuse dump. The Society now owns 125 acres, a most interesting natural area. The largest blue beech in Wisconsin grows on the area, and the Conservation Department has just verified the presence of the largest large-tooth aspen. It has 185½ points compared to the previous champion's 180½.

An expression of thanks and appreciation was tendered to Stanley Polacheck for his work on the plaque for the Honey Creek Natural Area.

Research. Dr. Hamerstrom briefly discussed the Red-bellied Woodpecker project. The response to the questionnaire in **The Passenger Pigeon** was gratifying, but some areas, especially in the north, have not been heard from. He stressed the importance of negative as well as positive replies and said they would wait about ten days before compiling their report, hoping for further records.

Education. Mrs. Hussong reported she has answered many inquiries in regard to birds, WSO, etc., has sent out a number of new brochures, and has arranged the WSO slide collection. This collection is in need of slides of hawks, owls and wintering birds. She reported that Mr. Lukes is preparing a nature diorama exhibit that can be loaned to interested groups.

Field Trips. Mr. Peartree reported that two campouts and three field trips have been held.

Conservation. Mr. Epple named his committee consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Romig, Mrs. Chipman, Mr. Hummel and Mr. Ellingson. Many contacts have been made, particularly with youth groups. The Bluebird Trails project is growing satisfactorily. 3,300 houses have been put up in 60 counties.

Old Business. A decision was made to keep the remaining stock of **Silent Wings** for future sale or distribution.

Walter Scott, chairman of the pre-arrangements committee for the 1964 silver anniversary convention in Madison, reported on progress to date. He congratulated Prof. Young and Dr. Kemper for a fine convention and stated he hoped to double the attendance at Madison next year.

Rev. Robbins said the summer bird count had doubled in size and he hopes to double that again this year. He stressed the need for reports from all areas of the state.

New Business. The need for storage space for the growing Supply Department was again discussed. Mr. Kruse said he would like to have the stock available on shelves instead of being packed in inaccessible boxes. A motion was made and seconded to authorize the Board of Directors to purchase a trailer for this purpose. Motion carried.

Legal counsel H. Lowell Hall reported on the proposed changes in the Articles of Incorporation (1962 Passenger Pigeon 86-87). Judge Simpson stated that he believed that it would be illegal to change the status of the endowment fund. It was brought out that the changes referred only to future transactions. A motion was made and seconded to accept the changes in the Articles of Incorporation. Motion carried by a unanimous vote (49 voting, 49 ayes).

A straw vote turned down the idea of searching further for a way to legally release the endowment fund principal for other uses.

The position of the Society in regard to political activities without endangering its tax-exempt status is being studied and more time is needed for completion.

Nominations. The report of the nominating committee was read by Mr. Epple in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Harold Liebherr. Nominations were: president, Alfred O. Holz; vice president, Howard F. Young; secretary, Mrs. David J. Cox; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred O. Holz; and editor, Nils P. Dahlstrand. Nominations from the floor were called for. Mr. Scott moved that the nominations be closed. Seconded and carried. Judge Simpson moved that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the designated slate of officers. The motion was seconded and carried.

There being no further business, Mr. Holz thanked the officers and all others who ably helped to give WSO another successful year. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p. m .



Book Reviews

HANDBOOK OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS, Vol. 1—Loons through Flamingos. Edited by Ralph S. Palmer. Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1962. 7 x 10 in., 567 pp. Illustrated. \$15.00.

Those who have tried to glean information on the birds from the lesser-known journals, monographs, unpublished manuscripts, or from research workers realize what a task it is. And yet this is the only way to gather new material which will serve to round out the picture for the various species. The standard bird books, because of space limitations, can hit only the high spots.

The assimilation of this material, then, from sources usually unavailable to the average person, is the essence of this handbook. Its goal is to publish all that is worth knowing about the birds.

Twenty-six authorities have collaborated to produce the first volume of the proposed series of six, or more. Three of these (Donald S. Farner,

The books reviewed here are available from the WSO Supply Department.

Robert W. Nero, and A. W. Schorger) either live or have lived in Wisconsin. Four of the twenty-six are also artists. The present volume is illustrated primarily by Robert M. Mengel (color and black and white) and E. M. Reilly, Jr. (range maps), but Roger Tory Peterson has added a few plates in color.

The editor of the series, Ralph S. Palmer, is state zoologist for New York, and is also famous as an arctic explorer and mammalogist, as well as ornithologist and wildlife artist.

Several new ideas are being tried. For example, the color terms used in describing the plumage are simplified and a color chart is included to illustrate them. New terms are used in describing the plumages according to age and sex. One very important feature is the inclusion of range maps for all of the species.

Considerable space is devoted to each species. Let us consider the Common Loon, for example. The facts are presented under the following headings: description, field identification, voice, habitat, distribution, migration, banding status, reproduction, habits, and food. Fourteen pages are used for this species alone.

The American Ornithologists' Union is sponsoring the series and it is expected that succeeding volumes will be published at 18-month intervals.—N. R. Barger.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GALLINACEOUS BIRDS. By Arthur Cleveland Bent. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1963. Paperbound, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., xii + 490 pp. 93 plates, \$2.75.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GULLS AND TERNS. By Arthur Cleveland Bent. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1963. Paperbound, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., xii + 337 pp., 93 plates, \$2.75.

These two volumes continue Dover Publications' intent to reprint, unaltered and unabridged, Bent's Life Histories series, first published by the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum. These volumes, like the previously published ones (1962 **Passenger Pigeon 85-86**), give detailed descriptions of bird behavior, distribution, actions, identification, etc.

It is not surprising that an extinct species, the Passenger Pigeon, is described in considerable detail (24 pages in all) in **Gallinaceous Birds**. Here is an example of the type of information you will find, not only in this volume, but in all of them. After quoting Alexander Wilson's description (in 1832) of a flight of Passenger Pigeons that lasted for over four hours, Bent says, "Wilson calculated that this great mass of birds contained the incredible number of 2,230,272,000 individuals, and his method of calculation seems to be a conservative one. He assumed the flock to be a mile in breadth, although he believed it was much more. Supposing it was moving at the rate of a mile a minute, as it was four hours passing, he estimated that its whole length would have been 240 miles. He also assumed that each square yard contained three pigeons. As the flock was several strata deep there must have been many more than this."

Birds considered in **Gallinaceous Birds** include the partridge, bobwhite, quail, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, pheasant, turkey, pigeon and dove.

In **Gulls and Terns** you will find detailed descriptions of the skua, jaeger, kittiwake, gull, tern and noddy.

It is indeed a pleasure to recommend these volumes to you.—Nils P. Dahlstrand.

BIRD WATCHING, HOUSING AND FEEDING. By Walter E. Schutz. The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, 1963. Illustrated, 168 pp., \$3.75.

I suppose one way to judge a book is to do what it tells you to do and then evaluate the results. Well, my son and I built one of the feeders described in words and drawings, and I'm happy to report that the parts fitted together perfectly and the feeder looked exactly like the picture. A large measure of our success was due to the clear, understandable drawings, not our woodworking skills, which are only average.

This book is a revision and expansion of the author's first book, **How to Build Birdhouses and Feeders**. In the forward he says, "Since then the writer has learned a great deal more about the fascinating field of birdwatching and is now able to offer additional and helpful information" and "... this book is written for the person who prefers to make, rather than buy, the things he needs."

The book is divided into four parts. The first covers birdwatching in the general sense, such as attracting birds, equipment needed, photography, banding, when and where to find birds, identification, bird counts, nesting habits, etc. Part two covers food, part three water, and part four shelter.

In each of the last three parts numerous plans and specifications are given for feeders, waterers and houses that the reader can build to help make his birdwatching activities more enjoyable.

The author acknowledges help from a number of WSO members who provided information to him. They are: Owen J. Gromme, Murl Deusing, Dixie Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Morse, and Mr. and Mrs. David Cox.

This book contains information that the experienced, as well as the beginning, birdwatcher will find helpful and enjoyable.—Nils P. Dahlstrand.



NEWS . . .

Harold Liebherr, editor of **The Badger Birder**, WSO's monthly newsletter, received a singular honor this spring when he was named outstanding high school biology teacher in Wisconsin for 1963. This honor came from the state section of the National Association of Biology Teachers.

The Green Bay Bird Club is no more. Actually, it hasn't gone out of existence, but merely changed its name when it affiliated with the National Audubon Society. The new name of this lively organ-

ization is "The Northeastern Wisconsin Audubon Society."

It's not too early to make your plans to attend WSO's 25th annual convention in 1964 at Madison. The dates are May 22-24. The Reverend Howard L. Orians is convention chairman. The planning group at Madison is busy now preparing for our silver anniversary meeting, an event that you won't want to miss.

Mrs. W. W. Morgan, Williams Bay, died on May 22, 1963. She was active until a few days before her death in preparing her field notes for the spring season. Her contributions to the Society will be missed.



FIELD NOTES

By NANCY and HAL ROBERTS

Summer Season

June 1-August 15, 1962

This being our maiden effort in editing the summer season notes, we do not feel qualified to make any generalizations on the nature of the season. More valuable are comments from some of our veteran observers.

Comments by Observers

Sam Robbins has this to say of the season: "The weather was remarkably cool and wet. We never did have what could really be called an oppressive hot spell at anytime. Rather, there was a cool spell in mid-July when night temperatures slipped down into the forties. Western Wisconsin had no very severe storms, but more than the usual amount of rain.

"Shorebirds were very hard to come by in St. Croix County this summer. One area that was very good two years ago was dry last year, and the vegetation that grew up in the dry year was too tall this year, and even though there was more water this year we had to contend with rushes instead of mud flats. Another area that was good both in 1960 and 1961 had too high water this year. On a visit to Horicon on July 19 in company with Tom Soulen and Keith Brown, it appeared that some very promising habitat was developing there. I regret that we don't have fuller reports from someone in that area.

"The fall migration of passerines got off to an earlier start this year than in any previous year I can recall. I suspect this may have been due to (1) warm weather early in May which allowed some birds to reach their breeding grounds a bit earlier than usual, and (2) to the very cool nights experienced in mid-July."

Daryl Tessen comments: "This was an average summer with the highlights being the late departure of several spring shorebirds and the nesting of several unusual species. . . The unusually warm weather in May, followed by good weather through mid-August, enabled many species to have an excellent nesting year. The young of many species were seen very early during the period, with one or two additional broods noted later on during the summer."

Harold Lindberg, writing from Peshtigo, says, "The birds in this area seemed to have a real good nesting season and some species had large broods also."

Robert and Louise Erickson report that on Washington Island, Door County, there were more cuckoos than usual and many less Vesper Sparrows.

Tom Soulen comments: "I was happy to find in the Three Lakes bog that all the species which we had found in 1958 were still there, despite a seemingly drier condition of the bog, perhaps due to the massacre of a large number of trees and the dredging necessary for the rounding out of a right-angle turn on county trunk A. I found there, in quite a small area, a Boreal Chickadee, one each Golden-crowned and Ruby-crowned Kinglet, the latter singing quite lustily, six Myrtle Warblers, a good number of Hermit Thrushes and White-throated Sparrows, and perhaps the most exciting find of my two days in the northwoods—a pair of Palm Warblers giving strong evidence of nesting. . . . As for the Nicolet National Forest, I'll just say that I was quite surprised to find the numbers of some of the boreal species that I did (Yellow-bellied and Olive-sided Flycatchers, Red-breasted Nuthatches, Winter Wrens, Hermit Thrushes, Myrtle and Connecticut Warblers) in addition to smaller numbers of Gray Jays, Boreal Chickadees and Ravens. . . . A more thorough coverage of these counties might reveal some very interesting figures on population and distribution of some of these species, in addition to turning up some unexpected species."

The Season's Records

Common Loon: Reported from Green Lake on June 5 (Sam Robbins), and from Vilas, Sawyer, Forest, St. Croix and Door counties.

Red-throated Loon: One reported on Petenwell Flowage, Adams County, on June 5 (Robbins).

Red-necked Grebe: One reported at Goose Pond, Columbia County, on June 2 and 3 (Elmer Strehlow, Raymond and Miriam Dryer) and one at Allouez Bay, Superior, on August 10 (Robbins).

Horned Grebe: Present in St. Croix County until July 1 (Robbins).

Double-crested Cormorant: Reported from Adams County on June 5 (Robbins), Door County on June 23 (Robert and Louise Erickson), Burnett County on July 4 (N. R. Stone).

Green Heron: More than thirty nests reported in Waukesha County (Harry Croy and Friedrich Goethe).

Cattle Egret: Six were observed at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, from May 18 until June 27 (W. D. Carter, refuge manager). Three observed there on June 3 (Strehlow).

Common Egret: Reported from Buffalo, Waupaca, Outagamie and Dodge counties. Twenty-five to thirty seen at Horicon Marsh on July 19 (Tom Soulen, Robbins, Keith Brown).

Snowy Egret: Reported at Horicon Marsh on July 29 (Ed Peartree and Gordon Hammel) and July 30 and 31 (Dryers).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Nesting at two locations in Racine County from June 27 to July 12 (Ericksons). An immature bird seen in Waukesha County on August 11 (Bielefeldt); an immature bird seen in Dane County on August 14 (Robbins).

Whistling Swan: Single bird present in Door County in June (Paul Ipsen).

Pintail: June reports from Columbia, Racine and Kenosha counties. Late July and August reports from Burnett, Outagamie, Winnebago and Dodge counties.

Green-winged Teal: Seen in Outagamie County on several dates (Daryl Tessen), eight at Horicon Marsh on June 3 and two in Whitnall Park, Milwaukee, on August 12 (Strehlow). Also reported in Brown County (Edwin Cleary), Burnett County on July 6 (Stone) and Winnebago County on July 21 (Tessen).

American Widgeon: Reported from Dane County, July 19 (Robbins), and Racine County, June 26 (Ericksons).

Shoveller: Early June reports from St. Croix, Columbia, Dodge and Kenosha counties. Latest June date reported was June 17 at Horicon Marsh (Strehlow). Seen in Columbia County on August 14 (Robbins).

Wood Duck: Tessen reports nestings in Outagamie and Winnebago counties in large numbers with broods numbering as high as 16. Several broods in St. Croix County (Robbins). Twenty reported in Columbia County on July 26 (Dryers). Also reported from Burnett, Forest, Dodge and Milwaukee counties.

Redhead: Seen in St. Croix County June 1 (Robbins), Columbia County June 2 (Dryers), Dodge County June 3 (Strehlow) and July 19 (Soulen).

Ring-necked Duck: "Rather common" at Crex Meadows, Burnett County (Herbert Wisner); one brood in St. Croix County (Robbins).

Greater Scaup: One bird seen in Kewaunee County on June 22 and 24 (Ericksons).

Lesser Scaup: Early June reports from Vilas, St. Croix, Dodge and Waukesha counties; a male seen in Winnebago County on June 17 (Tessen). Observed in Douglas County on August 10 (Robbins).

Common Goldeneye: In Outagamie County summering pairs remained throughout the period. No young were seen (Tessen). A report on August 9 from Douglas County (Robbins).

Ruddy Duck: Four broods in St. Croix County (Robbins), up to ten individuals in Columbia County (Dryers, Strehlow), seen in Dane County on July 19 (Robbins and Soulen).

Hooded Merganser: Single broods reported from Washburn County (Wisner) and St. Croix County (Robbins). Seen in Kenosha County on June 12 (Ericksons) and in Burnett County on July 4 (Stone).

Common Merganser: Seen in Vilas County on June 7 (Alfred Bradford), Ashland and Bayfield counties on June 9 (Dryers), in Door County on June 23 (Ericksons).

Red-breasted Merganser: Only report is from Door County; one on June 9, eighteen on August 13 (Ericksons).

Turkey Vulture: Bird were seen in Iron County (N. R. Barger), Washburn County (Wisner), Marinette County (Roy and Martha Lound), Adams County (Gary Stout), Sauk County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Ned Hollister and S. Paul Jones Bird Clubs), Iowa County (Barger), Waukesha County (Soulen, Mrs. Paul Hoffman, Bielefeldt) and Milwaukee County (Mary Donald).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Reported from Washburn County (Wisner), Douglas County (Robbins) and Forest and Langlade counties (Soulen).

Cooper's Hawk: Present in Douglas and Pierce counties (Robbins), Washburn County (Wisner), Vilas County (Bradford) and Waukesha County (Hoffman).

Krider's Hawk: One pair at Crex Meadows, Burnett County (Wisner, Robbins, Stone).

Red-shouldered Hawk: A family of two raised in Washburn County on Audubon Camp property.

Broad-winged Hawk: Reported from Douglas, Burnett, Washburn, Forest, Shawano and Door counties.

Bald Eagle: Reported seen in Washburn (Wisner, Dolly Ansoerge), Ashland, Bayfield (Dryers), Forest (Lounds) and Vilas (Bradford, Raymond Helminiak) counties. Quotation from "Continental Bald Eagle Project: Progress Report #2" by Alexander Sprunt (1962 *Passenger Pigeon* 66) who spent June and July, 1962, investigating eagle nests in northern Wisconsin: "In Wisconsin, eagles had even less success, with only 11 of 41 nests producing 17 young eagles for a success rate of 26.8%. . . . None of the nests located on or near either Lake Superior or Lake Michigan in any of the three states (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan) produced young. In Wisconsin factors still undetermined, other than that of simple human disturbance, were definitely operating. Some of the nests which were in a position to be most disturbed by humans—such as on highly developed lakes—produced young while nests in inaccessible locations did not. More work is needed."

Osprey: Reports from Bayfield, Ashland, Washburn, Forest, Langlade, Door and Adams counties.

Peregrine Falcon: One reported in Waukesha County on June 2 (Peartree).

Spruce Grouse: Lounds report seeing a hen and two young in Forest County, and a single mature bird at another location in the county.

Bobwhite: A covey seen in Washburn County (Bernard Klugow). Also reported from St. Croix, Trempealeau and Adams counties (Robbins), Vernon County (Viratine and Earl Weber) and Sauk County (Peartree).

Gray Partridge: Reported only from Outagamie County (Tessen, Bardford) and Brown County (Strehlow, Stone).

King Rail: Only report was from St. Croix County on June 2 (Robbins).

Virginia Rail: Reports from St. Croix, Buffalo and Adams counties (Robbins). Also from Sauk (Peartree) and Dodge counties (Dryers, Soulen).

Semipalmated Plover: Many reports through June 5 from Adams, Dodge, Racine and Kenosha counties. Earliest fall migrants on July 19 in Dodge County (Robbins and Soulen); later reports from Douglas, Bayfield, Door, Outagamie, Adams and Racine counties.

Black-bellied Plover: Spring migrants reported from Adams County (Robbins), Columbia County (Dryers), Dodge County (Strehlow) and Kenosha County (Ericksons). One bird seen in Door County on June 24 (Ericksons). Fall migrants reported only from Douglas County on August 9 and 10 (Robbins).

Ruddy Turnstone: Reports from Kenosha County on June 1 (Ericksons); same date in Outagamie County (Bradford).

Solitary Sandpiper: First fall migrant report was on July 14 in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt).

Greater Yellowlegs: First fall migrant recorded in Outagamie County on July 15 (Tessen).

Lesser Yellowlegs: A spring migrant lingered in Outagamie County until June 16; first fall migrant noted there on July 14 (Tessen).

Pectoral Sandpiper: Spring migrants still present in Outagamie County on June 12. First fall migrant recorded in Chippewa County on July 11 (C. A. Kemper).

White-rumped Sandpiper: Only report came from Dodge County on July 31 (Dryers).

Baird's Sandpiper: First fall date, July 23 in Racine County (Ericksons). Also reported July 29 in Dodge County (Peartree and Hammel), July 31 in Dodge County (Dryers), August 6 in Door County (Ericksons) and August 10 in Douglas County (Robbins).

Least Sandpiper: Earliest return date was July 14 in Outagamie County (Tessen) and same date in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt).

Dunlin: Only report came from Dodge County on July 23 and 31 (Dryers).

Short-billed Dowitcher: Earliest returnees noted in Dodge County on July 12 (Dryers).

Stilt Sandpiper: Reported only from Dodge County on July 23 (Dryers), August 5 (Strehlow) and August 6, when Dryers report having seen 22 birds.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: Latest spring migrants noted in Outagamie County on June 12. Earliest fall returnees on July 11 in Chippewa County (Kemper).

Western Sandpiper: Robert and Louise Erickson report having seen four birds in Door County on August 6. "See By the Wayside."

Sanderling: Earliest returnees recorded on July 23 in Racine County (Ericksons).

Wilson's Phalarope: Spring migrants lingered in Columbia County until June 3 (Dryers). Earliest returnees noted in Dodge County on July 19 (Robbins and Soulen). Tessen reports a successful nesting near Appleton in Outagamie County. Four young and the male were first seen on June 16. The entire family was last seen on July 6. "The field then dried up which undoubtedly accounted for their leaving."

Bontaparte's Gull: Noted in Brown County on July 15 (Strehlow), August 10 in Douglas County (Robbins), August 11 in Bayfield and Ashland counties (Robbins) and Racine County (Ericksons) and August 14 in Outagamie County (Tessen).

Forster's Tern: Noted in Adams County on June 5 (Robbins), Dodge County on July 19 (Robbins and Soulen), Adams County July 20 (Robbins), Outagamie County July 29 (Tessen) and Racine County August 3 (Ericksons).

Common Tern: A few present during the entire summer period in Outagamie County (Tessen). Also reported on June 23 in Door County (Ericksons). Present in Adams County on June 5 (Robbins) and fall reports from Burnett, Door, Brown, Rock, Milwaukee and Kenosha counties.

Caspian Tern: Seen in Door County on June 9, and Racine County June 26 (Ericksons), July 19 in Dodge County (Robbins and Soulen). Twenty-six were seen in Door County on July 23 (Ericksons) and August 10 and 12 observations in Douglas and St. Croix counties respectively (Robbins).

Screech Owl: A female and four young were present all summer in Mrs. Henry Koenig's yard in Sauk City.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Last seen in Outagamie County on June 4 (Tessen), and on June 5 in Adams (Robbins) and Chippewa counties (Kemper). First returnees on August 1 in Rock County (Dave and Marion Stocking). A report of one banded at Honey Creek on July 22 (Mahlum). Present in Forest County on June 15 (Soulen).

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Last seen in St. Croix County on June 2 (Robbins). Seen in Ashland and Bayfield counties on June 9 (Dryers), Forest County on June 15 (Soulen), Douglas County on June 26 (Robbins). Also reported in Forest County during entire summer season (Lounds) and in Washburn County in late August (Wisner).

Gray Jay: Reported in Ashland County (Robbins) and Forest County (Soulen and Lounds).

Common Raven: Reports from northern counties; Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Washburn, Forest and Lincoln.

Boreal Chickadee: Noted in several places in Forest County (Lounds, Soulen); also in Ashland County (Robbins) and Oneida County (Soulen).

Tufted Titmouse: Four immature birds present through June in Vernon County (Margarette E. Morse). A pair and young in St. Croix County (Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pemble).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Summer reports from Douglas, Vilas, Oneida, Forest counties. August reports from Bayfield and Ashland counties (Robbins), Washburn County (Wisner) and Vernon County (Webers).

Brown Creeper: A nest found in Waukesha County (Donald). Only other report is from Douglas County (Robbins).

Winter Wren: Seven birds were seen in Forest County on June 15 and in Sawyer County on June 26. Present in Douglas County (Robbins) and Forest County (Lounds, Barger).

Bewick's Wren: Three singing males were observed in Adams County on June 5, one in Buffalo County on June 4 (Robbins).

Short-billed Marsh Wren: A noticeable increase was reported from St. Croix County (Robbins) and were especially noticeable in Washburn County (Wisner).

Mockingbird: Two birds present in Washburn County (Wisner). Also reported in Richland County (Soulen).

Hermit Thrush: Reports came from Douglas, Washburn, Oneida and Forest counties.

Swainson's Thrush: Last seen in Outagamie County on June 5 (Tessen) and in Dane County on June 14 (James Zimmerman). Seen in Bayfield County on August 11 and during summer period in Forest County (Lounds).

Gray-checked Thrush: An early fall migrant in Outagamie County on August 2 (Tessen).

Eastern Bluebird: An increase noted in Brown County (Cleary) and in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt); a slight increase in Outagamie County (Tessen) and a decrease in numbers in Forest County (Lounds). "Had a better season in Marinette County with help from extra boxes" (Harold Lindberg).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Found nesting in Columbia County on June 2 (Dryers). Other reports are from Pierce County on June 4, Adams County June 5, St. Croix County throughout the period (Robbins) and Waukesha County (Bielefeldt).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Northern counties reporting were Douglas, Bayfield, Oneida and Forest.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Seen in Oneida County on June 15 (Soulen), Douglas County on June 27 (Robbins) and Door County on August 10 (Ericksons).

Bell's Vireo: Six singing males observed in Trempealeau County on June 4 (Robbins); three birds at University of Wisconsin Arboretum, Dane County, on June 30 (Soulen) and one there on August 14 (Robbins).

Solitary Vireo: Present during the summer period in Douglas and Forest counties. August reports from Burnett and Washburn counties.

Philadelphia Vireo: Only report came from the Audubon Camp in late August (Wisner).

Prothonotary Warbler: Four were observed in Buffalo County on June 4 (Robbins). A nest with two young was recorded in Waukesha County (Donald).

Golden-winged Warbler: Reported from Douglas, Bayfield, Washburn, Wood, Columbia and Waukesha counties. First migrants noted in Dane County on August 15 (Tom Ashman).

Blue-winged Warbler: Reported in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt), in Buffalo and Trempealeau counties on June 4 and Adams County June 5 (Robbins); Vernon County on June 10 (Morse).

Brewster's Warbler: A singing male found in Waukesha County on May 27 was still present on June 15. Another singing bird was found ten miles north on June 9. "It differed in having some yellow on the breast, but not the throat" (Bielefeldt).

Tennessee Warbler: On June 6, one was banded in Chippewa County (Kemper). Observed in Ashland and Bayfield counties on June 7. One singing in Dane County on July 13 (Ashman). First fall migrants noted in St. Croix County on July 21 (Robbins). One banded at Honey Creek on July 22 (David Cox) and in Rock County on July 24 (Stockings).

Nashville Warbler: Present in Adams County on June 5 and in Washburn, Oneida and Forest counties throughout the period. Fall migrants arrived in St. Croix County on August 3 (Robbins) and in Chippewa County on August 11 (Kemper).

Parula Warbler: Present during the summer season in Douglas County (Robbins), Forest County (Soulen, Lounds) and Vilas County (Bradford). Fall migrants first noted in Outagamie County on August 9 (Tessen).

Cape May Warbler: Roy and Martha Lound reported a nesting in Forest County; also reported by Soulen. Only other report was from Burnett County on August 9 (Robbins). See "By the Wayside."

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Recorded in Forest County during the period (Lounds), and on June 15 (Soulen). A late August report from Washburn County (Wisner).

Myrtle Warbler: Noted in Douglas, Washburn, Oneida, Forest and Door counties.

Cerulean Warbler: One present the entire season in Outagamie County (Tessen). Two pairs observed at the Audubon Camp, Washburn County, until mid-August. Seen in Adams County on June 5 (Robbins) and in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt, Peartree).

Blackburnian Warbler: Recorded in June in Douglas, Ashland, Bayfield, Forest, Door, Marinette and Milwaukee counties. Fall migrants arrived August 2 in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt), in Douglas County August 9 and in St. Croix County August 12 (Robbins).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Present in northern counties. No report from the Madison area this year. Was noted in Waukesha County until mid-June (Bielefeldt).

Bay-breasted Warbler: Early fall migrants noted in Burnett County on August 9, Douglas County August 10, Bayfield County August 11 and Dane County August 14 (all Robbins).

Blackpoll Warbler: A spring migrant lingered in Madison until June 2 (Zimmerman), and in Waukesha County same date (Peartree). An early fall migrant noted in Douglas County on August 10 (Robbins).

Pine Warbler: A nesting recorded in Vilas County. Two adults and four young seen there on July 5 (Lounds). Also reported in Douglas, Washburn, Door and Adams counties.

Palm Warbler: A nesting record in Oneida County on June 15 (Soulen). This is the only report. See "By the Wayside."

Northern Waterthrush: Summer reports came from Douglas (Robbins), Oneida (Soulen) and Forest (Lounds) counties. Fall migrants arrived in Milwaukee County on July 29 and in Waukesha County on August 1 (Bielefeldt).

Connecticut Warbler: Singing males in four different locations in the Nicolet National Forest, Forest County, reported by Lounds. Other reports on June 2 in Outagamie County (Tessen), June 5 in Adams County (Robbins) and June 15 in Oneida County (Soulen).

Mourning Warbler: Reported in Douglas, Bayfield, Washburn, Oneida, Forest, Taylor, Door, Outagamie and Waukesha counties.

Yellow-breasted Chat: Reported in Milwaukee on June 22 (Donald) and in the University Arboretum, Dane County, on June 30 (Soulen).

Canada Warbler: Reported in Chippewa County until June 8 (Kemper), Door County June 9 (Ericksons) and in Douglas County until June 27 (Robbins). Fall migrants noted in Douglas County on August 9, in St. Croix County on August 12 (Robbins) and in Dane County on August 15 (Ashman).

Wilson's Warbler: Only report is from the Audubon Camp, Washburn County, in late August (Wisner).

Orchard Oriole: Present in Buffalo County on June 4 and St. Croix County until June 25 (Robbins). Also noted in Milwaukee County on June 22 (Donald), Rock County on June 26 (Bernice Andrews and Frances Glenn) and in Racine County on June 30 (Ericksons). Paul Ipsen reports a successful nesting in Grant County in late May.

Dickcissel: Many reports from nearly all areas. An increase in numbers noted in Columbia County (Dryers) but scarce in Vernon County (Morse).

Evening Grosbeak: Two reports in mid-August in Washburn County (Wisner) and August 11 in Bayfield County (Robbins). Barger reports them "not common" in Vilas County on June 30.

Purple Finch: Noted regularly in northernmost counties; fall migrants arrived in St. Croix County on August 1 (Robbins).

Pine Siskin: Two birds were seen on June 2 in St. Croix County; noted in Douglas County on August 10 (Robbins) and seen on August 11 in Bayfield County. One bird observed in Oneida County on June 20 (Barger) and in Wood County on July 2 (Mahlum).

Red Crossbill: Reported only in Douglas County on June 27 (Robbins) and in Forest County on July 15 (Barger).

Le Conte's Sparrow: Reported only in Burnett County in July and August (Wisner, Robbins, Stone).

Lark Sparrow: Two reports: Adams County on June 5 (Robbins) and Sauk County, June 23 (Soulen).

Slate-colored Junco: Summer resident in Forest County (Lounds); noted in Vilas County on June 3 (Bradford).

Clay-colored Sparrow: Reported in Douglas, Ashland, Bayfield, Washburn and St. Croix counties. Also noted in Portage and Wood counties (Stout), in Adams County (Ashman) and a pair was observed in Outagamie County from June 23 to July 15 (Tessen).

White-throated Sparrow: One present in Dane County on June 11 (Barger). Other reports are from northernmost counties.

Lincoln's Sparrow: Observed only in Oneida (Soulen) and Forest (Soulen, Lounds) counties.



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MORE NEWS . . .

On June 1, 1963, the Michigan Department of Conservation and the U. S. Forest Service co-sponsored the dedication ceremony of the Kirtland's Warbler Management Area at Mio, Michigan. Harold Mayfield, WSO's recent banquet speaker, played a big part in having this historic occasion occur.

The dedication ceremony invitation had this to say:

"Only about 1,000 Kirtland's Warblers remain in this world, a fragile few when one considers the range of troubles that can assail them. They are officially listed by several wildlife agencies as an endangered species. Too often in the past, such endangered species are left to fare as best they can in times that change as rapidly as man's whims to control or corrupt his environment. It must therefore be of great encouragement to all the wee and tim'rous creatures of this world to see that both the state and federal governments

are taking such an active interest in their welfare.

"The Michigan Department of Conservation has dedicated 11 square miles of state-owned jack pine lands to be managed first and foremost for Kirtland's Warbler nesting habitat, and the U. S. Forest Service is with this dedication setting up 4,010 acres in an initial project on federal forest lands with the same end in mind.

"For all who care about these matters, the worrisome plight of this fine little songbird should be made known throughout the land, and both the Forest Service and the Michigan Department of Conservation need and deserve public support in this work."

More information on this unique undertaking may be obtained from the Michigan Department of Conservation, Mio, Michigan, or the U. S. Forest Service, Cadillac, Michigan.

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