

Winter 1941

Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 17, no. 1)

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky_warbler



Part of the [Ornithology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 17, no. 1)" (1941). *Kentucky Warbler*. Paper 62.
http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky_warbler/62

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kentucky Warbler by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

The Kentucky Warbler

*"To sift the
sparkling from the
dull, and the true*



*from the false, is
the aim of
every Ornithologist."*

Vol. XVII

WINTER, 1941

Number 1

FIRST KENTUCKY WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HISTORY CONFERENCE

By HARVEY E. LOVELL, Louisville

Professional and amateur naturalists from all parts of Kentucky met at Otter Creek Recreational Demonstration Area from September 20 to 22, 1940. This meeting was made possible by the cooperation of the Louisville Natural History Club, the W. P. A. Recreation Project, the Beckham Bird Club, the National Park Service, the Louisville Astronomical Association, and the Louisville Municipal Hiking Club. Among the 200 present were many members of the K. O. S., who took part in the bird hikes and the numerous other activities of the conference. The events on the program included five symposia on the following topics: Camera Trails, Kentucky Plants, Animal Life in Kentucky, Geology of Kentucky, and Wildlife and Conservation in Kentucky. I shall report some of the things that were of interest to K. O. S. people.

Mr. Earl G. Wright, of the Chicago Academy of Science, nationally known ornithologist and bird artist, showed colored motion pictures on Friday night. The films, entitled "Animal Life of the Arizona Deserts," were taken when he acted as photographer for an expedition to the arid Southwest. Besides numerous animal forms and desert vegetation, the films included the Red-backed Junco, the Western Cardinal, the Western Red-tailed Hawk, the Red-eyed Cowbird, and numerous woodpeckers, doves, and other desert species. Mr. Wright also displayed 48 sketches of birds' heads made in the field, when the remarkable coloration was still fresh.

On Saturday night Dr. A. L. Pickens, of Paducah Junior College, an authority on the flower-visiting habits of the hummingbirds, spoke on "Adventures in Neighborhood Research." Other K. O. S. members who had an active part on the programs were Mrs. Alice Moore, Miss Mabel Slack, Dr. L. Y. Lancaster, Colonel Lucien Beckner, Mr. Carlyle Chamberlain, and Dr. W. M. Clay.

Several bird hikes were made, an especially interesting one being led by Mr. Reynold E. Carlson, Director of Nature Activities of the National Recreation Association. On Sunday morning an odd bird was seen by Misses Evelyn J. Schneider and Ann Stamm and me, which, because of its associates, we supposed to be an albinistic Field Sparrow. In general the birds were quite scarce, especially when compared with their abundance in the same area last spring. Those taking part in the two-day census included Misses Evelyn J. Schneider, Emilie Yunker, Mabel Slack, Amy Deane, Vera Henderson, Esther Mason, and Audrey Wright; Mrs. Baylor

Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Mr. and Mrs. John Prentice, and Messrs. Kent Previette and Earl G. Wright. At the business session on Sunday it was voted to begin plans for a similar conference next fall and to invite all organizations in the state which are interested in any phase of natural history. Dr. P. A. Davies was made chairman of a Steering Committee to direct the 1941 conference.

The following 35 species of birds were recorded: Turkey Vulture, Red-shouldered Hawk, Bob-white, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Phoebe, Wood Pewee, Blue Jay, Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Cedar Waxwing, White-eyed Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Nashville Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Palm Warbler, Maryland Yellow-throat, Red-winged Blackbird, Summer Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Goldfinch, Towhee, Field Sparrow, Song Sparrow.

* * * * *

CONSERVATION FOR WHAT?

By P. A. DAVIES, University of Louisville

During the past several years interest in the conservation and restoration of wild life has increased by leaps and bounds. So rapidly has this interest spread that it has become a national theme. Everybody seems to be trying to compensate for yesterday's neglect and slaughter. Whenever men get together in national, state, and local groups to discuss problems of natural history, conservation is so interwoven in the pattern of the program that it frequently dominates the discussions. Many programs are given over entirely to the many phases of conservation. Hardly a month passes without a personal or circular letter in my mail asking for a donation to keep up the work of wildlife organizations or aid in saving the ducks, the hawks, the redwoods, etc. Newspapers and magazines, both popular and scientific, carry frequent articles on some phase of wildlife conservation. The radio tells us what various organizations are doing to conserve or restore the wild life. When one goes through the large mass of conservation material which has appeared in the past few years, it leaves him bewildered. There appears to be a lack of any uniform aims and methods for a sound conservation program. One arrives at the question, "Conservation for what?" What are we trying to conserve, and how are we going to do it?

As time goes on, there will emerge from this confusion certain interest groups that will dominate and control our wildlife program. The groups that dominate will have a solid front, backed by clear aims or goals, and with a unified program. Will this dominating group champion a program that recognizes wildlife as an economic and recreational asset to be restored and protected, or will its interest be solely to increase the numbers so that hunting will be more interesting? Time and interest groups will answer these questions, and we hope that they will be on the side of wildlife.

The sportsmen are the interest group now forging ahead. This is because of their clarity of aims and their financial backing. Their interests are usually selfish and one-sided. The hunter wants more ducks, quail, and other game birds as fodder for his gun; the fisherman wants more and bigger fish.

In this race for wildlife conservation leadership, what are the ornithologists doing? Are we willing to remain passive and allow

certain interest groups determine what birds shall be killed, how, when, and in what numbers? Are we too much interested in watching for the first bird in the spring or the last one in the fall, compiling bird records, banding, or collecting skins or eggs to look the situation in the face and do something about it? Have we no ears for the warnings of the departed Heath Hen, the Labrador Duck, or the Passenger Pigeon? We may think that our friends are guaranteed by the Migratory Bird Act, but we must remind ourselves that the sportsmen play a greater role than the ornithologists in determining the season and the extent of the kill of ducks, geese, and other migratory game birds. Could this not happen to other birds as well? Our song birds are poorly protected from hunters by an insufficient number of game wardens, some of whom are incompetent; besides, there are unsympathetic judges. During the 1940 season within a mile radius of my home I have found three Cardinals, three Robins, and one Blackbird either dead or crippled from rifle shot. Recently I spent almost an hour persuading four boys with a rifle not to kill a Little Blue Heron. They departed unwillingly but may have returned later to the kill. Such destruction should not continue unheeded.

Ornithological organizations could and should assume a definite leadership in the wildlife conservation program. There are no other groups that have the interest and responsibility for bird protection. It is their definite obligation to save the birds for future generations of ornithologists and nature lovers, not as dried museum specimens, but as living, flying, nesting birds. They should formulate a definite conservation program with clear aims and work doggedly toward its accomplishment.

The program should enter the schools as an integrated part of the subject taught and not as a separate unit given in any particular year. The social sciences and humanities as well as the natural sciences should assume the instructional obligations. Students should know the economic and recreational value of birds and how nature's balance depends on them. They should understand the importance of protection from exploitation, so that they may live within their own rights and be of value to future generations.

Clubs and business organizations should be solicited for their aid. They should be repeatedly impressed with the recreational and economic values of birds. Women's organizations and garden clubs are always willing to aid in vital programs. They are waiting for an opportunity to do their part.

The majority of farmers and stockmen have an interest in wildlife and an antagonistic attitude toward the game-hogs. The "Posted" and "No Hunting" signs clearly indicate this. This friendly spirit of the farmer and stockman should ripen into the best protective agency in our land. The public at large is indifferent to wildlife conservation because the real facts are never presented. It believes that America is still a frontier land with an abundance of wildlife. If explained to it in terms it could understand, it would rally to the cause and help form a solid front for the protection of all types of wildlife.

Ornithological organizations should be so strongly organized in members, sympathetic backers, a definite constructive program, and finances that they could answer the question "Conservation for what?" with such pressure as to become the dominating interest groups in the program of conservation, restoration, and use of our wildlife.

OUR CHRISTMAS CENSUSES

We have tabulated to save space the ten state Christmas censuses (Cedar Hill, Tennessee, is counted on this list because it is barely across the state line). After the tabulation you will find the data on the time, place, and observers of the censuses. In general the number of species is smaller than usual, probably because of the hard winter of 1939-1940 and the dry fall of 1940, which probably discouraged winter residents. Lack of space prevents our printing the out-of-state censuses; we are grateful for them, however, and hope that we may continue to receive them.

| KENTUCKY CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS, 1940 | Henderson | Bowling Green | Glasgow (Rotary Camp) | Glasgow (Beaver Creek) | Louisville | John's Run | Marion | Cedar Hill, Tenn. | Paducah | Anchorage |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|--------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| | 1. Double-crested Cormorant | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Mallard | 1 | | | | 304 | | | | | 950 |
| 3. Black Duck | | | | | 80 | | | | | 450 |
| 4. Pintail | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 5. Green-winged Teal | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 6. Redhead | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 7. Lesser Scaup | | | | | 20 | | | | | 10 |
| 8. American Golden-eye | | | | | | | | | | 120 |
| 9. Buffle-head | | | | | 3 | | | | | 8 |
| 10. Old-squaw | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 11. White-winged Scoter | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 12. Ruddy Duck | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| 13. Hooded Merganser | | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| 14. American Merganser | | | | | 38 | | | | | 4 |
| 15. Red-breasted Merganser | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 16. Turkey Vulture | | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| 17. Black Vulture | | 7 | 4 | | | | | 5 | | 2 |
| 18. Sharp-shinned Hawk | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 19. Cooper's Hawk | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 20. Red-tailed Hawk | | 7 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 21. Red-shouldered Hawk | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 |
| 22. Marsh Hawk | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| 23. Sparrow Hawk | | 4 | 1 | | 6 | | 8 | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| 24. Bob-white | | | | 2 | 6 | | 14 | | 2 | 14 |
| 25. Killdeer | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 26. Herring Gull | | | | | 15 | | | | 28 | 65 |
| 27. Ring-billed Gull | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 28. Mourning Dove | 100 | 18 | 100 | 1 | 1 | | 34 | 2 | | 50 |
| 29. Screech Owl | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 30. Barred Owl | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| 31. Belted Kingfisher | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| 32. Flicker | 14 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 8 | | 16 |
| 33. Pileated Woodpecker | | 14 | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 2 | | |
| 34. Red-bellied Woodpecker | 7 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 5 | | 4 | 14 | | 34 |

THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

KENTUCKY CHRISTMAS
BIRD CENSUS, 1940

| | Henderson | Bowling Green | Glasgow (Rotary Camp) | Glasgow (Beaver Creek) | Louisville | John's Run | Marion | Cedar Hill, Tenn. | Paducah | Anchorage |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|--------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| 35. Red-headed Woodpecker | 2 | 3 | 40 | 1 | 7 | | | | | 2 |
| 36. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | 5 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 37. Hairy Woodpecker | 5 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 5 |
| 38. Downy Woodpecker | 11 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 26 |
| 39. Northern Horned Lark | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 40. Prairie Horned Lark | | 68 | | | | | 23 | 8 | | 123 |
| 41. Blue Jay | 7 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 37 | | 16 | 41 | 1 | 23 |
| 42. Crow | 500 | 205 | 1225 | 1106 | 70 | 8 | 45 | 63 | 1 | 65 |
| 43. Carolina Chickadee | 20 | 102 | 24 | 48 | 40 | 24 | 70 | 23 | 3 | 116 |
| 44. Tufted Titmouse | 9 | 64 | 24 | 24 | 58 | 13 | 71 | 66 | 1 | 145 |
| 45. White-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 9 | | | 4 | | | 1 | | 16 |
| 46. Brown Creeper | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 5 |
| 47. Winter Wren | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| 48. Bewick's Wren | | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | |
| 49. Carolina Wren | | 18 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 50. Mockingbird | 1 | 12 | | 1 | 12 | | 12 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 51. Brown Thrasher | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 52. Robin | 2 | | | 22 | | | 4 | | | 2 |
| 53. Hermit Thrush | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | |
| 54. Bluebird | 10 | 46 | | 6 | 13 | 23 | 60 | 2 | | 12 |
| 55. Golden-crowned Kinglet | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| 56. Cedar Waxwing | | 2 | | 111 | | | 8 | | | |
| 57. Migrant Shrike | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 |
| 58. Starling | 1 | 675 | 15 | 7 | 23000 | | 47 | 400 | | 3500 |
| 59. Myrtle Warbler | | | | 6 | | | | | | |
| 60. English Sparrow | 4 | 420 | | 7 | 107 | 32 | | 47 | 14 | 350 |
| 61. Meadowlark | | 75 | | | 13 | | 140 | 30 | | 7 |
| 62. Red-winged Blackbird | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 |
| 63. Bronzed Grackle | | 22 | | 6 | | | 13 | | 8 | |
| 64. Cowbird | 3 | | | | | | 26 | | | 1 |
| 65. Cardinal | 60 | 73 | 51 | 59 | 116 | 17 | 62 | 54 | 10 | 324 |
| 66. Purple Finch | | 18 | | 23 | | | | 1 | | 4 |
| 67. Pine Siskin | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| 68. Goldfinch | 6 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 18 |
| 69. Red-eyed Towhee | 8 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 3 | | 39 | 4 | 22 |
| 70. Savannah Sparrow | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 71. Vesper Sparrow | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| 72. Slate-colored Junco | 65 | 145 | 23 | 21 | 141 | 62 | 400 | 37 | 1 | 435 |
| 73. Tree Sparrow | 95 | 19 | | 11 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 4 | | 211 |
| 74. Field Sparrow | 1 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 36 | 4 | 6 | | 2 | 14 |
| 75. White-crowned Sparrow | 10 | 54 | | 7 | 3 | | 9 | | 11 | 7 |
| 76. White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 58 | 2 | 28 | 3 | | 2 | 23 | 1 | 60 |
| 77. Fox Sparrow | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | | | | | 1 | |
| 78. Swamp Sparrow | | 6 | | 5 | | | 3 | | | 3 |
| 79. Song Sparrow | 11 | 22 | 2 | 40 | 71 | 13 | 60 | 5 | 5 | 36 |

Henderson: Dec. 23, 8:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Audubon Memorial Park and vicinity. Clear, light east wind; temp. 35-45. About 7 miles on foot; observers together. Total, 31 species, about 1000 individuals. Other species seen in the same area during Christmas week: Screech Owl, Killdeer, Meadowlark, Migrant Shrike, Marsh Hawk, and Red-headed Woodpecker.—Virgil D. King and King C. Benson. Bowling Green: Dec. 22, 6:45 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., Chaney, McElroy, Covington, and Smith Farms; along Barren and Gasper Rivers and Drake's Creek. Heavy fog in morning; clearing by 11; no wind, temp. 33-45. Observers in groups as follows: Party I, 2 observers, 30 miles by car, 7 miles on foot, 9½ hours; Party II, 2 observers, 8 miles on foot, 8 hours; Party III, 3 observers, 8 miles on foot, 8 hours. Totals, 25½ hours, 30 miles by car, 23 miles on foot. Total, 46 species, 2292 individuals. Other species seen during Christmas week: Myrtle Warbler, Turkey Vulture, Rough-legged Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Kingfisher.—Hayward Brown, B. C. Cole, L. Y. Lancaster, C. L. Taylor, Ezzell Welborn, J. R. Whitmer, Gordon Wilson. Glasgow: Dec. 22, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Camp Rotary, Crenshaw and Wilkinson Farms, along Skeggs Creek. Sky overcast, dense fog in morning; clearing at 11. light south wind; temp. 34-38. Observers together; area covered within a five-mile radius. Total, 26 species, 1574 individuals.—F. Everett Frei, H. Cal Rogers, Mrs. F. Everett Frei, (Glasgow Bird Club). Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 25, 7:45 A. M. to 3:20 P. M. Richey, Mansfield, Starr, Darter and Winger Farms; along Beaver Creek and Ivy Bluffs. Sky overcast and very foggy; rain in morning; light north wind; temp. 46-54. On foot about 11 miles. Total, 34 species, 1558 individuals.—Russell Starr. Louisville, Dec. 29, 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. Ohio River from Sixth Street to Taylor Creek; Cherokee Park, Cave Hill Cemetery, Indian Hills, Prospect area, and adjacent territory. Rain all day; windy; temp. 36-40. Observers in groups as follows: Party I, 4 observers, 40 miles by car, 5 miles on foot, 7 hours; Party II, 3 observers, 20 miles by car, 5 miles on foot, 6 hours; Party III, 2 observers, 5 miles by car, 5 miles on foot, 6 hours; Party IV, 1 observer, 60 miles by car, 4½ hours. Totals, 125 miles by car, 15 miles on foot, 25 hours. Total, 41 species, 24,284 individuals. Other species seen during Christmas week. Ring billed Gull, Pileated Woodpecker, Winter Wren.—Leonard C. Brecher, Mary Louise Brecher, Floyd S. Carpenter, Aleen Cartwright, William M. Clay, Harvey B. Lovell, Esther Mason, Evelyn J. Schneider, Charles Tracher, Audrey Wright, (Beckham Bird Club). John's Run, Carter County, Dec. 24, 9:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M. Sky clear most of day; temp. 22-46. About 8 miles on foot through fields and woodland. Total, 17 species, 218 individuals.—Ercel Koze. Marion, Dec. 25. Strong wind; cloudy; temp. 52. Total, 40 species, 1193 individuals.—Dr. T. Atchison and Chastain Frazer. Cedar Hill, Tenn., Dec. 29, 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. Large marshy area between Springfield and Cedar Hill. No wind until noon, then strong west; cloudy, with mist in afternoon; temp. 38-45. Observers in three parties usually. Total, 37 species, 919 individuals.—Buddy Collier, Alfred Ciesbsch, Dr. Charles Pickering, Clarksville: A. F. Ganiel, Harry Monk, Arthur McMurray, William Simpson, Conrad Jamison, Nashville: Gordon Wilson, Harold Hughes, Bowling Green. Paducah: Dec. 31, 1:45 P. M. 'til dark. Barkley Park to Hook's Park area; streets; riverside; meadows; open fields; pasture land; copses and groves. Cloudy and foggy; temp. 58. Total, 25 species, 226 individuals.—A. L. Pickens. Anchorage: Dec. 22, 6:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. Anchorage, O'Bannon, Worthington, Ohio River, and

surrounding territory. Fair, fog in morning; light northwest wind; temp. 38-50. Five observers working in three parties. Totals, 27 hours (23 on foot, 4 by car); 72 miles (12 on foot, 60 by car). Total, 63 species, 7,232 individuals.—Thomas Smith, Burt L. Monroe, Sr., Gerald T. Rogers, Robert M. Mengel, and Burt L. Monroe, Jr. (Rafinesque Ornithological Club).

* * * * *

PROGRAM AND FIELD DAY AT GLASGOW

By MARY LOU FREI

The Glasgow Bird Club was host to a group of eighteen members of the K. O. S. for an open meeting and outing on November 23 and 24, 1940. These members, seventeen of them from the Beckham Bird Club, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Everett Frei at a six o'clock "snack" supper, after which an interesting program was presented before an audience of members of the local club and other people from Glasgow in the Christian Church Education Auditorium. Mr. Frei welcomed the guests and introduced Miss Evelyn J. Schneider, who in turn introduced the program: Floyd S. Carpenter illustrated with slides "When and Where to Find What, if There;" Dr. Harvey B. Lovell discussed "From Myth to Mystery in Migration;" Miss Helen Peil gave a charming talk on "We Migrate to the Arctic Circle," illustrated with brilliant kodachrome slides.

Early Sunday morning the guests and local members drove through a dense fog to Camp Rotary, the Boy Scout camp on Skeggs Creek, nine miles from Glasgow. Mr. Cal Rogers and several Senior Scouts had gone earlier and put the cabin in shape, building a large, roaring fire. A short get-acquainted session was followed by a hike up Skeggs Creek and across the fields. A large flock of Red-headed Woodpeckers wintering in the beech woods of the camp, a Pileated Woodpecker, and two Winter Wrens were the big finds of this hike. Returning to Mess Hall, every one was ready for the hot breakfast prepared and served by Mrs. Cal Rogers, Mrs. W. C. Moss, and others. At the confab that followed various members of the Beckham Bird Club outlined the different phases of the statewide winter feeding project sponsored by the K. O. S. and W. P. A.

The high points of the afternoon hike down the creek were a mass flight of Cardinals and a large flock of Prairie Horned Larks. In spite of unfavorable weather our total for the day as follows: 33 species, 311 individuals. Here is the list: Turkey Vulture, Black Vulture, Sparrow Hawk, Bob-white, Killdeer, Mourning Dove, Flicker, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Wood Pewee, Prairie Horned Lark, Blue Jay, Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Winter Wren, Carolina Wren, Bluebird, Golden-crowned Kinglet, English Sparrow, Meadowlark, Cardinal, Goldfinch, Red-eyed Towhee, Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow, Field Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Song Sparrow.

The following people were present at all or part of the outings: Louisville: Evelyn J. Schneider, Mabel Slack, Helen Peil, Dorothy Peil, Amy Deane, Vera Henderson, Evelyn Moore, Mrs. Alice Moore, Emlie Yunker, Miss Winstanley, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Brecher, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Thacher, Kent Previette, Dr. Harvey B. Lovell, Floyd S. Carpenter; Bowling Green: Gordon Wilson; Glasgow: Mrs. W. C. Moss, Mrs. Frank Frei, Mr. and Mrs. Cal Rogers, Leonard Rogers, Lennie Britt, Addis Britt, Harold Evans, J. D. DeWeese, Clayton Gooden, Mr. and Mrs. F. Everett Frei.

K. O. S. COLLABORATES WITH W. P. A.**By KENT PREVIERTE, K. O. S.**

A year ago the K. O. S. failed in its opportunity for stewardship; the state suffered successive snowstorms of long duration; nothing was done toward alleviating the distress of the birds; starvation took its toll. There is now considerable hope that such an indictment cannot be made a year hence. Here is news for our members.

Each year the Post Office Department authorizes rural mail carriers to distribute grain along their routes whenever there is need, the grain being provided by interested organizations or individuals. Our president, Miss Evelyn J. Schneider, Mrs. Alice Moore, nature technician of the Recreation Division of the Works Progress Administration, and some others decided to inaugurate a state-wide and winter-long campaign for conservation of bird life in Kentucky. An announcement of the plan was sent to all K. O. S. members and to all recreation centers of the W. P. A., numbering about 165. Winter feeding was stressed for December, with the general theme "Remember the Birds When Remembering Friends." Exhibits, programs, and radio talks were suggested for the whole state. Many excellent responses came from members, who had been asked for suggestions, Madisonville, Glasgow, Paducah, Owensboro, and Henderson, among other places, reported excellent meetings, exhibits, and programs in schools. Mrs. Frederick Stamm, vice-president of the Beckham Bird Club, prepared a paper, on request, on "The Economics of Winter Feeding." Through the facilities of W. P. A. this paper was edited for radio and read over several stations in the state and at WGBF, at Evansville, on the Henderson hour. It has also been arranged to make a recording of this paper for program use everywhere.

The Park Service of the Otter Creek Recreational Area supplied specifications for a bulk, automatic, all-weather feeder, which were mimeographed by the W. P. A. and sent out over the state. Other circulars were sent to various recreation centers and were also made available for K. O. S. members. These included specifications for a coconut feeding station for suet, a bird Christmas tree, a bird cafeteria, and various sheets appealing to children. Several attractive posters, made by the silk screen process, have been distributed by the W. P. A. staff, as have also numerous bookmarks.

The theme for January and February is housing and will be encouraged by a poster called "Bluebird Housing Administration." In March the theme will be identification and will be aided by another impressive poster. Conservation will probably be next.

Another feature of this collaboration of the K. O. S. and W. P. A. is material for a series of programs to be given over various radio stations for a period of several months. Four successive themes have been adopted: structure, migration, identification, and conservation. Various members of the K. O. S. are being asked to prepare papers, dialogues, and dramatizations. Monthly theme sheets for use at recreation centers and clubs are being prepared; this material is assembled by the K. O. S. and mimeographed and sent out by W. P. A.

The K. O. S. plans a feature of its own: a series of short articles or paragraphs concerning birds and bird habits, to be run in country newspapers.

Through rare good fortune it was learned that grain might possibly be obtained from the Grain Inspection Division of the Department of Agriculture. Formal application for this was made, and the department granted to the K. O. S. the use of all test grain handled by the inspection service of Louisville. The Biological Survey relinquished its claim in favor of the K. O. S., and as long as we are faithful in our stewardship, there will be available hundreds of pounds of grain for distribution to migratory and resident wild birds of Kentucky. Grain will have to be obtained from other sources this winter, since the arrangement was made after the reserve was used up for this winter.

The K. O. S. is on the threshold of a great opportunity for service and growth.

* * * * *

BIRD FEEDING

By MRS. ALICE MOORE, W. P. A.

Here is a summary of the bird feeding program launched by the W. P. A. on December 1, 1940, in collaboration with the Kentucky Ornithological Society:

500 letters sent out; 500 leaflets—"Is Your Bird Cafeteria Ready?" 500 leaflets—"Automatic Weatherproof Feeder;" 500 leaflets—"Winter Bird Feeding;" 500 leaflets—"Birds' Christmas Tree," 500 leaflets—"Cocoon Feeding Station;" 500 leaflets—"Johnny Santa Claus" (for Story Hour); 500 leaflets—"Scattering Santa Claus;" 300 posters—"Feed the Birds;" 300 posters—"Remember the Birds When Remembering Friends;" 25,000 bookmarks distributed through libraries in the state; 15-minute programs on radio stations at Paducah (2), Hopkinsville, Henderson (over WGBF, Evansville), Owensboro, Ashland, and Louisville (2); window displays and exhibits over the state; contacts made with rural mail carriers, who agree to distribute grain during bad weather, and with the Department of Agriculture, which donated all grain received at the Louisville office for distribution.

The sponsors' contribution to the end of 1940 has been the following: 1000 pounds of mixed grain, 1000 bags to sack grain, 5000 sheets mimeograph paper.

Newspaper publicity includes a "Point of View" letter in the COURIER-JOURNAL for December 1, 1940; an article on the sports page of the COURIER-JOURNAL for December 8, 1940; notices in the Covington and Glasgow papers.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, of Louisville, put a poster in the Children's Department with a pledge to be signed agreeing to feed the birds and reported that they got hundreds of signatures.

* * * * *

EMILIE YUNKER—1865-1940

By MARY MAY WYMAN, Louisville

Emilie Yunker was born in Louisville on December 24, 1865, the oldest child of John and Elizabeth Yunker. She grew up surrounded by flowers, for her mother's garden was famous among residents of the eastern part of the city. From her mother she learned many of the little secrets so necessary to convert a plot of ground into a mass of beauty. As a child she attended the George W. Morris School and the Female High School. In 1884 she was graduated as salutatorian from the Louisville Normal School, with honors in German as well as in the general course. In the fall of

that year there was only one position to be filled, that of teacher of German at the George W. Morris School. Tearfully Miss Yunker accepted the position, but she enjoyed it for the two years that she held it. Her knowledge of German was a source of satisfaction to her and a great pleasure to her more ignorant friends, who had considerable curiosity about intriguing words. She usually taught each class one of the charming German songs that children love.

From 1886 to 1900 she taught the first grade at Morris School. In 1900 she became second grade critic teacher at the Louisville Normal School. It was while teaching here that she became actively interested in the school garden movement. This school, with very small grounds, was located in a congested district. It had a brick yard, surrounded on three sides by a high wooden fence. Under Miss Yunker's leadership bricks were removed for a border about eighteen inches wide around the fence. This border became the official school garden. The members of the garden club were encouraged to have some type of garden at home, and one year the president had a series of tin cans in the window sills in the apartment over his father's store. During these years Miss Yunker studied at the University of Chicago, the University of Louisville, and Peabody College. She received the master's degree from the University of Louisville in 1911, her thesis subject being "The Value of School Gardens." In 1917 she became the first Supervisor of School Gardens of the Louisville Public Schools. She was loaned to the United States government in the summers during the World War to develop community gardens. This work took her over Kentucky, where she developed many friendships.

She was an active member of the School Garden Association of America, and at various times served on committees of this organization; in 1933 she was its vice-president. She attended its meetings and read papers. She was a member of the Wilson, Kentucky, and Tennessee Ornithological Societies and missed only one meeting of the K. O. S. in its numerous fall and spring sessions. She was a very active member of the Outdoor Art League, Garden Chairman of the Louisville Council of Parents and Teachers, member of district and state councils, a member of the Natural History Club, and a tireless church worker. She decorated tables and platforms for many meetings, frequently securing the flowers without cost to the organizations. She transformed drab meeting places to spots of beauty.

Emilie Yunker's work was her life. Her boundless energy carried her from one activity to another. Under her leadership some schools had "paper white" exhibits just before Christmas, when each child took home a paper white narcissus which he had raised. In the spring there was a tulip show, where the schools vied with each other for awards for blossoms. She encouraged everyone to plant iris and roses, frequently ordering the plants for groups of people. Lately she was the chairman of the miniature gardens for the Home Show. She collected seeds of the ginkgo tree and distributed these to many interested individuals not only in Louisville but in many other parts of the United States. She loved all trees, but the ginkgo, the dogwood, and the redbud had a fascination for her. She was constantly taking young trees to those who wanted them.

Miss Yunker had many characteristics that endeared her to her friends. She never said a discourteous thing about anyone. Rather she saw the good qualities. She always had a pleasant, ready reply. She loved to share with those near her new plants, her lunch, bulbs,

flowers, or experiences. A study of the Kentucky Ornithological Society bulletins will reveal that Miss Yunker's name is mentioned in almost every one with some contribution about birds. Children enjoyed being with her; she brought cheer to those no longer young.

There was one pet project that she did not live to complete. Upon being told that Roselane Street in Louisville was to be so named because it had been a rose-bordered lane to an old house about 1850, she decided that to make the street true to its name would be lovely. Since Roselane is the street on which Dr. Little's Mission (Grace Presbyterian Church) is located, Miss Yunker thought it would be a fitting tribute to Dr. Little. She had time only to begin the project.

She was blessed with unusual health. She was practically never ill; she never had a headache; in her fifty-six years of service in the schools she was absent only two days because of illness; she died of heart trouble on December 11, 1940, after an illness of less than twenty-four hours.

Miss Mary Browning, Elementary Supervisor of the Louisville Public Schools and a long-time friend of Miss Yunker, paid this beautiful tribute to Miss Yunker, a tribute shared by all her associates:

CROWNS

She always scattered loveliness along;
A rose, a bulb, a tree, perhaps the while;
To her all work was but a joyous song,
A pleasant smile.

She loved the soil, the rich, sweet smell of loam,
Which spoke of beauty, hidden in its power;
She knew that blossoms helped to make a home
A blessed bower.

The birds' sweet songs were music to her soul;
She loved them, fed them, called them each by name;
They knew her as a friend to have and hold,
Always the same.

Her gardens linger ever, things apart;
She cultivated souls along with them;
A treasured, happy memory of the heart,
Her diadem!

* * * * *

AMY DEANE HONORED

The October 27, 1940, issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL contained a feature article called "Louisville Is Home Nest to Clubs of Bird Lovers," which dealt largely with the work of Miss Amy Deane of the K. O. S. and her work at Ellen Churchill Semple School. Five attractive pictures were used also, showing her pupils at work in the schoolroom with bird study or out of doors on hikes. Here are some significant sentences from the article: "You'll not find a more enthusiastic club sponsor than Miss Deane. For five successive years she has organized a club at the school. Now if you don't think Miss Deane's boys and girls know their songsters, you should visit them. In fact, you are invited. Once a week Miss Deane takes six club members to Iroquois Park—where Audubon himself must have wandered in search of strange birds. In Miss Deane's opinion, autumn is the best time for bird study. The migratory birds wing-

THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

Publication of the Kentucky Ornithological Society
 Issued for the Seasons

Subscription Price.....\$1.00 Per Year

(Includes membership to state organization and local chapters)

ing their way south can be observed; there are fewer leaves to hide them from view, and as the weather turns colder, the birds grow bolder in search of food. As the days go by, the list of the feathered tribe seen by Miss Deane's pupils grows longer. Right now they're on needles and pins to see which one first hears the identifying 'honk, honk' or first sights the black-silhouetted V-formation of geese. Audubon would have liked that."

* * * * *

BREWSTER'S WARBLER

During the migration season one may at times find many kinds of warblers in Cherokee Park, Louisville. One of the best places in this park is the wooded hillside near the statue of Daniel Boone. It was here that I went to spend a half hour before going to work on the morning of April 29, 1940. At first I saw unusually few birds, and then a warbler flew by. It looked somewhat like a Blue-wing but did not seem quite right. I started searching for it and was fortunate enough to find it. It came within fifty feet of me; through my 8x binoculars I could see it plainly. I then saw that it had a white instead of a black stripe through the eyes, and instead of being solid yellow it had a white throat and belly. It was thus plain that it was a Brewster's Warbler, the only one I have ever seen.

—FLOYD S. CARPENTER.

* * * * *

CRITTENDEN COUNTY NOTES

The week of September 8-15, 1940, I spent at Marion, Kentucky, Crittenden County. Among the more unusual birds were a flock of 12 Wood Ibises seen on September 11, 14, and 15. They were on a pond near the Cave-In-Rock Ferry and were fond of resting high up in the thickly foliaged trees. In fact, they were so well hidden that at first I did not see them until my walking under the trees caused them to fly out. The noise of their wings when they first started was very loud. On this same pond we saw at one time as many as fifteen Great Blue Herons and even more Egrets. A flock of Tree Swallows was observed here on September 11. Egrets were seen on a number of occasions, as were also a few immature Little Blue Herons. On September 10 a flock of about 150 Blue-winged Teal were watched for about half an hour at very close range. At various times we saw a few Wood Ducks and Pileated Woodpeckers. My companions on these trips were Dr. T. Atchison Frazer and Dr. Perry Frazer, both of Marion.

—FLOYD S. CARPENTER, Louisville.