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NOTES ON TURKEY REPRODUCTION IN
McCREEARY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

By

FREDERICK C. HARDY

During the period from December, 1946, to September, 1949, 21 female and 14 male wild-trapped turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo) were released on the Beaver Creek Wildlife Management Area in McCreeary County, Kentucky (J. L. DeLime, "Progress Reports, Live-Trapping and Re-stocking Project, Kentucky Division of Game and Fish," unpublished). The area, which apparently had been depleted of original turkey populations, has been watched closely for evidence of reproduction among the stocked birds.

The first indication of reproduction was noted in July, 1949, when tracks of juvenile birds were found on two occasions. Although no young birds were seen, there seemed little doubt that at least one brood was present on the area at that time.

During the 1950 breeding season two records of reproduction were obtained by personnel of Kentucky Federal Aid Project 18-R. These, remains of a nest and a brood flush, are discussed below.
Nest—A nest containing shells and shell fragments of an undetermined number of eggs was found July 21 by Project Assistant Oval Bryant. The site was visited August 8 by the writer. Two shells which had escaped crushing bore pipping marks. Weathering of the shells indicated that the nest had been abandoned several weeks previously. With the exception of a few fragments, all the shell remains lay in a shallow depression 30 inches from the base of a 3-inch white oak (Quercus alba). The nest faced an opening approximately 15 feet in diameter, which was surrounded by second-growth Oak-Hickory woodland with a moderate-density understory of hickory (Carya sp.), white oak, dogwood (Cornus florida), laurel (Kalmia latifolia) and service berry (Amelanchier canadensis). The immediate site was poorly concealed by a few individuals of the understory species. The nest was located on a level spot approximately five feet in diameter on a steep ridge slope, about midway between the creek and the ridgetop.

Brood—On July 11 at 9:10 A. M. the Project grouse brood survey crew sighted an adult turkey and two juveniles on the area at a point approximately one-half mile from the nest site. The juveniles were described by the observer as half the size of an adult. The observation was made on an upper ridge slope in second-growth mixed hardwoods.

*Contribution from Federal Aid Project 18-R, Kentucky Division of Game and Fish.
AN INTERESTING SWAMP IN CARROLL COUNTY

by J. DAN WEBSTER, Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana

June 3, 1950, was a very wet day. In fact, it poured down rain all morning and most of the afternoon. However, Professor Joseph L. Hyatt and three college students from Hanover College (Robert Rice, Harold McReynolds, and McKensie Parker) helped me investigate the small cattail swamp beside Highway U. S. 42, a mile west of Carrolltown, Carroll County, Kentucky. Splashing about in water which was in places waist deep, we counted 25 nests of the Red-winged Blackbird (11 with young and 14 with eggs) and 10 young Red-wings already fledged.

We also disturbed two Least Bitterns (*Ixobrychus exilis*) from freshly built nests in the cattails (1 nest with 1 egg and 1 nest with 4 eggs.) There appear to be no records of the nesting of this species in Kentucky east of Louisville, where Burt Monroe, *Ky. Warbler*, 11:20-22, 1935) found several nests in Caperton's Swamp between 1934 and 1939. B. C. Bacon of Madisonville also reported them as “a common summer resident” in Hopkins County (*Ky. Warbler*, 9:14-16, 1933).

A brood of 2 or 3 young Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) dived several times at our approach, while their mother flew in circles around our heads.

Finally, as we left the swamp and walked through the grass toward the highway, Parker almost stepped on a well-concealed nest containing 12 olive-drab eggs. A female Lesser Scaup Duck (*Aythya affinis*), splashing anxiously in the water a few feet away, made clear her ownership. Bent's *Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl* (*Bull. 126, 1923*, p. 223) gives the breeding range of the Lesser Scaup as follows: “South to Northern Ohio (Lake, Lorain, and Sandusky Counties, southern Wisconsin (Lake Koshkonong), Southeastern Iowa (Keokuk), possibly northern Nebraska (Cherry County), and northeastern Colorado (Barr Lake, a few).” Troutman in his study of the birds in central Ohio reported that “In the majority of years a few non-breeding birds of both sexes remained. Some summering individuals became so tame as to approach within 3 feet of one to eat bread or other food offered.” (“The Birds of Buckeye Lake,” *Misc. Pub. Mus. Zool., U. Mich.*, no. 44, 1940). Lawrence Hicks, however, reported that an adult Lesser Scaup with five young was observed by Walker and Wood in 1919 in a slough in Franklin County south of...
Columbus (Distribution of the Breeding Birds of Ohio," Ohio. Biol. Surv. Bull. 32, 1935). He has other records from northern Ohio. Amos Butler, writing at a time when the Lesser Scaup was still in the height of its abundance, reported a pair of this species with a brood of young from English Lake in June, 1889 (from Northern Indiana), but the adults were supposed to be "cripples." ("Birds of Indiana," Ind. Geol. Report, No. 22, 1898). It can be concluded from the above data that the presence of the Lesser Scaup nesting in Kentucky is a considerable southern extension of breeding range. It seems probable that at least one of the parents was injured too badly to fly north to their usual breeding grounds.

FIELD NOTES

EVIDENCE OF PICKING AMONG A COVEY OF WILD NATIVE BOB-WHITE

(COLIUS VIRGINIANUS VIRGINIANUS)

Picking among Bob-white is a sign of cannibalism and may result in the death or permanent injury of the bird picked (Nestler, 1945).

Picking shows up first either on the head or feet of the birds and may be started by a piece of grain or some other footstuff lodging on the head or feet of one quail and being picked at by another quail. This picking results in the injury of the quail, which for some unknown reason excites further picking, causing greater injury or death of the bird picked.

The author has seen evidence of picking among wild birds upon one occasion. While I was in the field one day, my dog pointed a covey of birds. I flushed the covey and was surprised to notice one bird running around on the ground. I had my dog "fetch" the bird, and when he did, I noticed that nearly all the feathers on its head were gone and the skin was raw and had dried blood on it. The bird was a cock and, judging from its primaries, was under 18 months of age. Apparently nothing else was wrong with the bird, and when I released him, he flew to the ground, ran off, and probably joined the covey.

Although later I found this same covey again, I was never able to determine if the picked bird was still with it.

—MILTON L. BOWMAN, Louisville.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AGRESSIVENESS OF THE ENGLISH SPARROW

In late May, 1959, a peach tree in our yard at Louisville contained a Robin's nest with three fledgling birds in it. One of these birds, more ambitious than the others, perched on the edge of the nest and within a few minutes ventured forth to the outermost branches of the tree, a distance of some three feet. While observing
this fledgling, we noticed one of the parent birds return to the nest, feed the two remaining young, and then scold noisily at the youngster on the branch. When the parent flew away, the young bird fluttered to our telephone wire, four feet away from the branch. The bird found balancing on this wire quite an effort, as his stubby tail was not of much use. The parent bird alighted beside the fledgling, and in spite of the motion of the wire, the young bird managed to grasp a tangled mass of earthworms from the parent. As the adult bird immediately left, the wire was again set in a swaying motion, and the young bird experienced difficulty in balancing. Suddenly a male English Sparrow flew to the wire beside the young Robin and snatched the wiggling worms protruding from its bill, then hopped to the opposite side of the young bird, and grabbed the remaining sections of worms on that side of the Robin's bill.

In a wren house eight feet from our windows, a pair of House Wrens experienced great difficulty in building a nest because of the interference of English Sparrows. Several sparrows kept thrusting their heads into the doorway of the wren house, removing whatever nesting material they could reach, and flying away with it, while the two wrens tried to ward off these robbers. The wrens seemed to be losing the battle until our two young children decided to take a stand and managed to frighten away the sparrows until the wren nest was completed. While the female House Wren was on the eggs, the sparrows did not molest her, but when she hatched the young and left the nest in search of food, the sparrows began peering into the wren house, much to the distraction of the parent wrens. In spite of the constant conflict, these wrens raised seven young birds by fighting a daily battle with the intruders.—MRS. VERNON WIEGAND, 2311 Wrocklage, Louisville.

* * * * * *

FOUR SPECIES CHOOSE SAME NESTING TREE

One of the most interesting observations made during the summer of 1950 was the simultaneous nesting of a Kingbird, a Robin, an Orchard Oriole, and a Warbling Vireo in an elm in Seneca Park, Louisville. I had first discovered the nest of the Kingbird and Robin on May 29. It was not until June 12 that the nests with young of the Orchard Oriole and Warbling Vireo were discovered. The young Robins were then about seven or eight days old, and the young Kingbirds were ready to leave the nest.

These birds maintained amicable relationships and successfully raised their young to maturity. In all cases the young birds were observed being fed both at the nest and after leaving it.

The nest-tree was not large, perhaps thirty feet high, and had four main branches. Each species chose one branch. A locust sapling grew beside the elm, giving extra width to the tree, and added protection for the birds. The Kingbird and the Oriole nests were about six feet apart. The Vireo nest was about six feet below the Kingbird's, and the Robin's nest twelve feet from the Kingbird's.

Roberts, in the Birds of Minnesota, says that "a strange fellowship exists between the Orchard Oriole and the Kingbird... The testy Kingbird ordinarily will not permit a close intrusion upon its home-site but for some reason it accepts, on intimate terms, the Orchard Oriole." This particular pair of Kingbirds seemed even more indulgent and accepted two additional species.
2i Kingbird, Robin, Orchard Oriole, and Warbling Vireo.—ANNE L. STAMM, 2118 Lakeside, Louisville.

THE PART BIRDS PLAY IN THE EVERGREEN INDUSTRY

The junipers (Juniperus) include some of the best ornamental evergreens much used in landscape planting. Most juniper fruits do not ripen on the tree till the second or third year, and the seed when sown does not usually germinate till the second or third year; therefore, propagation is slow. Moreover, many popular varieties used today do not come true from seed but are either grafted or grown from cuttings which root slowly. Grafting saves much time, and Red-cedar (Juniperus virginiana), the fruit of which ripens the first year, is used as understock. The information on the propagation of junipers was obtained from The New Garden Encyclopedia, published by Wm. H. Wise & Co., New York.

Mrs. Paul Arterburn of the Arterburn Nurseries, St. Matthews, Ky., gave me an interesting bit of information about how birds help in this process.

Germination of the seed is slowed by a wax-like substance covering the fruit. Even though commercial growers have in the last eight or ten years discovered two methods of removing this coating, by friction and by acid, nature has a more thorough way. When a cedar berry goes through a bird's digestive system the "meat" with its waxy covering is removed, and when the seed is eliminated from the bird's body, it is ready for quick germination. As these seeds cannot be found and collected, the little seedlings are gathered and used.

In some locations, hundreds, of small red-cedar seedlings can be found under a single tree where birds roost. They are also found along fence rows and in some open fields, but never under cedar trees, where the untreated berries have dropped.

The seedlings are "pulled" when they are about the size of a lead pencil, brought in, and sold to the nurseries. This is done about the first of the year, covering a period of from four to five weeks. The demand for these seedlings is great; the Arterburn Nurseries alone use about 30,000 yearly. These seedlings are potted, later to be used as understock for grafting fine junipers.

There are some birds that will eat cedar berries only when no other food is available. When we have a cold winter with heavy snows, it results in a large crop of red-cedar seedlings.—FAN B. TABLER, 2923 Riedling Road, Louisville.

WINTER RECORDS OF THE RED CROSSBILL, RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, AND RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET AT BOWLING GREEN

A second record of the Red Crossbill for me was made on November 15, 1950. I heard a strange bird note on the campus of Western State College on that date, but was unable to locate the bird. The next day I got several excellent views of it and heard it many times. It was easily recognizable as the Red Crossbill, as I have in recent years seen it several times in the Great Smoky Mountains, especially in late August, 1945, when it was pointed out to us by Park Naturalist Arthur Stupka. My only previous Bowling
GREEN RECORD WAS MADE ON JANUARY 20, 1920, WHEN I SAW THREE AND HEARD MANY OTHERS (AUK, 39: 238, 1922).

Before the winter of 1949-'50 I had only a few records of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet after the regular fall migration and before the beginning of the spring wave. Regularly from December 17, 1949, until April 15, 1950, I found one or two of this species every time I was at Dr. Lancaster's cabin at the mouth of Gasper River, fifteen miles north of Bowling Green. I also found two in the Negro cemetery at the edge of Bowling Green on January 7, 1950.

Occasionally I have found one or two Red-breasted Nuthatches in winter at Mammoth Cave or at Dr. Lancaster's cabins, but one or two records in a winter would be all. In 1949-'50 this species appeared on every record in the area around these cabins from November 6, 1949, to April 2, 1950. The number varied from one to seven.

—GORDON WILSON, Western State College, Bowling Green.

CESSATION OF SONG, SUMMER OF 1950

Despite cool, wet weather cessation of song seemed to be rather early for most species in Hopkins County in the summer of 1950. A few last dates on the regular song season are: Orchard Oriole, July 10 (July 9 at my home); Brown Thrasher, July 6 (one song August 1); Cathbird, August 4; Wood Thrush, August 15; Yellow-breasted Chat, August 5; Summer Tanager, August 6. In 1949 the Wood Thrush ceased singing on August 5, ten days earlier, and the Brown Thrasher stopped singing on June 30 in 1949, six days earlier. The other species, however, are a little earlier than usual in comparison with the data I have for comparison.—JAMES W. HANCOCK, Madisonville.

A NINE-YEAR-OLD ROBIN

An adult Robin which I banded at my former home, 2516 Talbott Avenue, Louisville, on June 8, 1939, band No. 39-223528, was reported dead by Mr. R. L. Baumbach, 2409 Cook Road, Grand Blanc, Michigan, on April 22, 1947. Grand Blanc is but a few miles southeast of Flint, Michigan. The time elapsed since banding occurred was 7 years and 10 months. Inasmuch as the bird was an adult in June, 1939, it was about 9 years old at the time it died. The cause of death was not reported.

On the banding date, it is reasonable to presume that it was a breeding bird in this locality. Indulging in this presumption, it is interesting to note that almost 8 years later, it was found 350 miles north, in an entirely different locality, at the beginning of the nesting season. This offers some proof that birds do not necessarily breed in the same locality year after year.—JAMES B. YOUNG, 514 Dover Road, Louisville.
Banded Broad-winged Hawk Killed in Kentucky. Mrs. Amelia Laskey reports in Inland Bird Banding News (Vol. 22, No. 6, p. 31) that a bird which she had banded on a nest June 29, 1949, at Nashville, Tennessee, had been reported "killed by a rock" at Parksville, Boyle County, Kentucky, on June 13, 1950.

Mr. Humphrey Olsen, former assistant editor of the KENTUCKY WARBLER, announces the resumption of publication of the SNOWY EGRET. The first issue is an attractive mimeographed number of 26 pages with numerous drawings. It contains an article entitled "Thoreau: Poet-Naturalist of Walden," by M. E. Olsen, and several shorter articles. Subscription: $1.00 for four issues (two years) from H. E. Olsen, Perkinston Junior College, Perkinston, Mississippi.

KENTUCKY LAKE WATERFOWL STUDIES, by John Morse, Project Leader, Pittman-Robertson Project No. 11-R. November 1, 1950. (Mimeographed) 57 pages.

This is a very fine report on the research work performed by Mr. Morse, who was also a member of the K. O. S. and submitted several papers to THE KENTUCKY WARBLER on the more important of his bird observations during this time. Tables 2 to 4 show the occurrence of waterfowl on Kentucky Lake over a two-year period, 20 species of ducks and geese being included in the survey. Table 5 gives the contents of 13 stomachs of ducks, and table 6 is based on the bag of 196 hunters checked in a two-year period. Much of the paper is concerned with problems of improving habitat and food supply for migratory ducks. This work was hampered by the non-cooperative attitude of T. V. A. officials, who placed water power and malarial control ahead of everything else.

Margaret Fowler at Berea College writes "Yesterday, as I glanced at the window sill of my second-story room, I noticed a bird with light patches on its tail feathers. My first thought was that it was a partial albino. But on closer observation, I saw that the light spots were circular patches of ice frozen on. Not all the birds that came had these marks, but I did see them on some individuals of three different species—Cardinal, Carolina Chickadee, and White-throated Sparrow." January 31, 1951.

JUNIOR SCIENCE FIELD DAY. On April 7, the Beckham Chapter of the K. O. S. and the Ohio Falls Chapter of the K. S. N. H. sponsored the annual Junior Science Field Day at Otter Creek Park. In spite of a rainy day several car loads of students and leaders congregated at Flamingo Parking Lot. Hike leaders included Dr. Arland Hotchkiss, Roberta Burkhardt, Doris Kline, Florence Weigand, and Ethel Lovell.

JUNIOR ACADEMY OF SCIENCE PRIZE FOR BEST CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT. A committee of the K. O. S. has awarded the annual prize of $5.00 for the best Christmas Bird Count to Atherton High School of Louisville. With the assistance of Mabel Slack and Ann Stamm, they turned in a remarkable list of 54 species and 748 individuals.

Dr. and Mrs. William M. Clay and Harvey Lovell made a quick trip to Florida between semesters in early February. Among their
prizes were photographs of icicles on palm trees. The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher is a common winter bird, as is the Tree Swallow.

AUDUBON SCREEN TOURS. The fifth lecture of the tour was given by Dr. O. S. Pettingill of Carleton College on April 14. His program was the best organized of any we have had in the five years of the lecture series. He featured colored motion pictures of the growth and care of young birds. He started with the five stages in the development of the Cedar Waxwing, an altricial bird. This was later compared with several types of precocial birds, such as Killdeer, Franklin’s Gulls, and White Pelicans. The local clubs have voted to continue the tours for another season.

SPRING MEETING

ANNIE THACHER

The twenty-eighth annual spring meeting of the K. O. S. began with a luncheon at 12:00 noon, April 13, 1951, at the Henry Clay Hotel. Mrs. C. E. Schindler was in charge of the luncheon, which was very attractively served. Leonard Brecher, president, introduced the officers, and everyone else introduced himself.

BIRDS IN AND AROUND BEREA, by Miss Margaret Fowler, Berea College. She described her experiences in feeding birds in her three years in Kentucky. Among the food she recommended were buttered bread crumbs obtained by breaking up buttered toast. She then described birds seen on walks. The Fledgling Woodpecker occurs regularly on Twin Mountain near Berea. Birds were less common during the 1950-51 winter than in the two previous winters. A Migrant Shrike flew at Meadowlarks but did not catch any. Her local list stands at 120. Margaret is carrying on a very interesting program of bird study.

BIRDS IN AND AROUND AUDUBON MUSEUM, by Mrs. Arch Shelton, Curator, Audubon Museum, Henderson. To the food in her feeder at the museum she adds sorghum with favorable results. A Woodcock nest was discovered in the park in 1950. More men than women purchase bird guides from the museum. She told several interesting stories about Audubon at Henderson.

AFTERNOON SESSION

BUSINESS MEETING. The afternoon session was called to order at 2:00 P. M., with Leonard Brecher presiding. Mr. Charles Strull discussed the plans to incorporate the K. O. S., and it was voted to do so right away. Mr. Brecher discussed the proposed check-list, and after Harvey Lovell had given the prices quoted, it was voted to print one soon. Virginia Smith discussed the possible places for a fall meeting in Western Kentucky. The meeting will probably be held either at Madisonville or Dawson Springs.

EXPERIENCES IN BIRD STUDY IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, by the fifth grade pupils at Churchill Semple School, Miss Amy Deane, teacher. The class has organized a club and carry on an interesting program of bird study. Each pupil gave a talk about some interesting bird he knew. If all school children could have such an interesting time working with birds in school, our problems in bird conservation would be solved.
HOW OUR SCIENCE CLUB PREPARES FOR THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS, by members of the John Fitch Science Club, Old Kentucky Home School, Bardstown, Miss Verna Bixler, teacher. The students study birds from books, pictures, and slides. They learn their songs from bird recordings in preparation for the counts. They also learn about their habits in winter. The group forms one of the most active clubs in the Junior Academy of Science and have a fine program for learning about birds.

STUDYING BIRDS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO, by Mrs. Dorothy Hobson, Indianapolis. Dorothy visited Barro Colorado, an island in the Panama Canal on her first summer trip. The next summer she spent in Costa Rica on the ranch of Dr. Alexander Skutch, famous research worker on tropical birds. On her third trip she went to Mexico. Dorothy showed kodachrome slides of her trips, the people, the animals, the birds, and the scenery. She also played Allen Records of the songs of many tropical birds. She had wonderful opportunities to see tropical bird life and made us all feel as if we should rush to the tropics on the first plane.

FIELD TRIP, April 14, 1951

The regular scheduled field trip of the spring meeting of the K. O. S. met at Castleman's Monument at 7:30 A.M. A leader was assigned to each of three groups, which then drove to Indian Hills Swamp. A mixed flock of swallows flew back and forth across a flooded area. These were Barn Swallows, Rough-winged Swallows, and Purple Martins, the first of the year. The Yellow-crowned Night Heron was back in the swamp for the fourth consecutive year. Only a few ducks remained of those which had been present a week before. The total number of species recorded was 53, which were as follows: Pied-billed Grebe, Black-crowned Night Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Wood Duck, Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup, Hooded Merganser, Red-shouldered Hawk, Osprey, Sparrow Hawk, Coot, Killdeer, Mourning Dove, Barred Owl, Chimney Swift, Kingfisher, Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Phoebe, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Brown Creeper, Carolina Wren, Mockingbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Bluebird, Starling, Myrtle Warbler, English Sparrow, Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Bronzed Grackle, Cowbird, Cardinal, Purple Finch, Goldfinch, Eastern Towhee, Vesper Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, and Song Sparrow.

Those participating on the field trip were: Leonard Brecher, Helen Browning, Harvey Lovell, Burt L. Monroe, Marie Pieper, Mabel Slack, Anne L. Stamm, and Mrs. S. Charles Thacher.

Among the out-of-town members present were: Miss Virginia Smith, Zion; Miss Verna Bixler, Bardstown; Miss Margaret Fowler and Dr. Frank Gailey, Berea; Myron Hayes, Cave City; and Mr. Smith, New Albany, Indiana.—ANNE L. STAMM, Leader.
TREASURER'S REPORT, APRIL 11, 1951

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Respectfully submitted,

Annie Thacher, Treasurer.

YOUR SOCIETY AND YOU—

—A PLEA FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

It occurs to me that many of you are unfamiliar with the advantages of our organization. Each of you knows the particular reason why you yourself have joined, and you evidently get some measure of personal satisfaction from the fact that you are a member. One of the real rewards, of course, is the fact that you receive The Kentucky Warbler, another satisfaction is the opportunity to learn more about birds under competent leadership during our semi-annual meetings. Perhaps the most important benefit, though, is the enjoyment gained from meeting old and new friends.

Some years ago a group of members gave serious thought to the purpose of the K. O. S., and so our constitution states the objectives of the society as follows:

1. To promote interest in the science of ornithology and to further the knowledge of bird life;
2. To furnish an opportunity for those interested in birds to meet and exchange ideas and to develop a bond of mutual interest;
3. To stand for the enactment and enforcement of wise and judicious laws for bird protection and the conservation of our natural resources;
4. To publish, as funds become available, the results of the studies of its members in ornithology and allied fields;
5. To further the interest of the public at large in birds, by any other means that may seem advisable.

The publishing of papers will appeal to some, and the enactment of laws will appeal to others. However, the opportunity to meet and learn from other people will appeal to the greater number of you. This is definitely true whenever those of like interest come together and exchange experiences and ideas. Those of us who met even for a short time at our recent spring meeting, or in similar past meetings, will attest to this factor.
It seems to me that our greatest chance of serving ourselves and the community will grow out of such contacts. Even if you have been unable to attend meetings, many warm friendships have developed through personal correspondence with other bird enthusiasts. Therefore, our interest will increase as we each enlist new acquaintances in our mutual hobby or science. Growing out of such increasing membership will come a more powerful and more widely known organization, which in turn will not only be able to do more for each of us, but will promote all five of the objectives set forth above.

It is my plea that you devote some portion of your time to gaining new members for our K. O. S., who will thus become mutual workers in our common cause.

There remains a great deal to be done in the developing of bird study in our state. So much remains to be learned about sound conservation practices that will insure the continued presence of birds. So much still needs to be known about the life histories of many of our common birds—information about their habits which even you as an amateur could easily observe and report. Through the efforts of our relatively small group we have placed in written records much that was unknown or only surmised, and much can still be done if only you will do your part in securing members for our organization and in taking a greater interest in it.

Your officers, councilors, and editor will gladly correspond with you and attempt to help you with your problems.

Won't you add your influence in building a stronger K. O. S.?

Enthusiastically yours,
Leonard C. Brecher.

CALL FOR PAPERS.—This year we are inviting all members to submit titles for the fall program to be held early in October. Please include a brief summary of your topic and indicate the amount of time you will need. Also indicate whether you will use slides or movies. Every active ornithologist should plan to present a paper every few years. In many cases these papers will make good copy for The Kentucky Warbler. Send titles as soon as possible to Miss Virginia Smith, Henderson, who is program chairman, or to Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, 2918 Brownsboro Road, Louisville, the secretary.

CHECKLISTS OF KENTUCKY BIRDS are again available. This time they have been printed in A. O. U. order as they occur in Peterson's Field Guide. They are priced at 15 for 25c, 35 for 50c, and 75 for $1.00. Order from the secretary, Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, 2918 Brownsboro Road, Louisville. Members of the Henderson Audubon Society may obtain them from Miss Virginia Smith. They are also on sale at the Berea College Book Store.

Wilson Ornithological Club Meeting. At the recent meeting in April at Davenport, Iowa, Leonard Brecher, K. O. S. president, was elected treasurer of the W. O. C. and Burt Monroe was re-elected second vice-president.

William Day Dickinson, a recently enrolled member of the K. O. S., had an interesting article on the Mockingbird in the May 27, Sunday Magazine of the Louisville Courier-Journal. It was illustrated by two photographs taken by your editor.