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THE SEASON

March - April 1949

Spring migration started early as a result of abnormally warm weather throughout January and February, and continued several days ahead of average during the spring months. Temperatures for March and April continued to favor the warm side of the "normal" line, and except for a brief spell in mid-March, remained quite consistently above average. A warm period at the close of March sent tree and fox sparrows abruptly northward, and before the end of April, kinglets, creepers, sapsuckers, winter wrens, and other winter residents had made early departure. Record-breaking arrival dates, of which there were several, were directly connected with abnormally warm spells during a spring which was already in an advanced condition.

Hérons, Waterfowl. American bitterns arrived early this year, the first being noted at Port Tobacco on Mar. 12 by Elting Arnold, and the next at Towson on Mar. 20 by Haven Kolb; even the latter date is ahead of the earliest date given by Cooke in Birds of the Washington, D.C., Region. A least bittern recorded at Seneca on Apr. 23 by F. C. Cross also exceeds the earliest record known to Cooke. In spite of the warm weather, 1300 Canada geese were still present at Still Pond Creek near the Sassafras River on Apr. 10 (R.A. Grizzell). Crowder reported that swans left the Chase area in a big procession on Mar. 19, but not all in one day as often seems the case; V's still going north over Chase on Apr. 2, and over Patuxent Refuge, Unity, and Galesville on Apr. 2-3. On Mar. 31, 27 swans alighted in the fog on $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile long Lake Montebello within the settled section of Baltimore, and stayed for two days. Bryant Tyrrell and the Bessons sighted a European widgeon at Chalk Point on Mar. 20.

Gallinules and Shorebirds. Although of regular occurrence in many of our tidal marshes, records from other parts of the State are still so few as to warrant mention of the following: 1 at Cabin John, Apr. 17 (R. Beaton, L.M. Wendt, et al.); 1 in Patuxent Refuge duck trap, Apr. 18 (Stewart); and at Seneca, 1 on Apr. 24 (Willoughby), and 2 on Apr. 30 (Cross). Our earliest arrival date for the rare Wilson's plover was established on Apr. 16, when Stewart watched 3 courting on the West Ocean City flats; on the same date he also observed a golden plover at Ocean City--the second spring record for Maryland. The first 3 ruddy turnstones were seen at Ocean City on Apr. 30 (Stewart, Springer and Clark Webster).

Gulls and Terns. Only 2 Bonaparte's gulls were reported away from tidewater: 1 at Patuxent Refuge, Mar. 31 (Springer, Stewart), the other at Seneca, Apr. 24 (Willoughby). Spring records of the

Caspian tern still seem to cluster around the Baltimore-Chase area. Weaver saw 5 on Apr. 18, and Crowder found 5 on the 20th, all at Bird River. No terns were in evidence at Ocean City by Apr. 30.

Goatsuckers, Swallows. Whip-poor-wills arrived a week ahead of schedule, being heard at Patuxent Refuge and Laurel on Apr. 11 (Webster) and at Chase on the 14th (Crowder). Swallows arrived earlier than usual. Stewart noted the first tree swallow at Patuxent on Mar. 24, and the first barn swallow on Apr. 4. Thos. B. Israel of Laurel was the first to have purple martins return; the first scout arrived on Mar. 29, and on the 30th 2 birds were present.

Ravens. John Fales' observation of a raven over the Maryland-D.C. line on Jan. 9 precipitated a succession of additional reports of this species which had never before been found in that vicinity. The validity of some of the reports is shadowed by an unconfirmed rumor that a captive bird had escaped in March; the observation of 2 together at Unity on Apr. 10 by Seth Low, however has not been questioned. It is interesting to note that ravens were also found in other places far from their normal range during the past winter: at Sabattis, N.Y., and Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Va.

Gnatcatchers, Pipits, Vireos. The first 2 blue-gray gnatcatchers were seen on Apr. 2 at Ft. Washington by Davis, Baldwin, et al. On the following day 2 were found at Cabin John. The early migration of pipits was obscured by the presence of wintering flocks; the observation of more than 50 on the Johns Hopkins campus on Mar. 18 by Wm. Green, however, remains undisputed evidence of migration. The blue-headed vireo migration was very poor; the first was recorded at Woodside on Apr. 17 by Fales, and the highest count reported was only 2 individuals on Apr. 24 at Seneca (J.E. Willoughby).

Warblers. The first black and white warbler was heard at Patuxent Refuge on Apr. 12 (Robbins); ten days later he recorded his maximum count of 9; not until the 23rd and 27th was this species noticed in the Baltimore area and at Frederick. Stewart found several prothonotary warblers in the Pocomoke swamp just south of the Delaware line on Apr. 16, breaking the earliest State record. On Apr. 21 Webster found 1 on the Patuxent Refuge--the earliest record west of Chesapeake Bay. Two days later Karl Weber reported 2 at Sycamore Island. Lorina Wendt found 3 parula warblers along the C & O Canal near Cabin John on the very early date of Apr. 7. They were next noted 8 days later at Largo (Meanley) and at Patuxent Refuge. The first report of a yellow warbler came from Patapsco State Park on Apr. 23 (Bowen). The general arrival of migrating myrtle warblers at Patuxent Refuge and the Washington suburbs was on Apr. 19, but few reports of large numbers were received until the very end of April. Although early black-throated green warblers were seen at Patuxent on April 19 (Robbins) and Seneca on the 24th (Willoughby), no other localities reported this species in April. The chestnut-side was another warbler first noted by Bowen at Patapsco Park; his first individual was seen on Apr. 24. John Fales observed the first pine warblers at Beltsville on Mar. 11; and on the 27th Crowder saw a wave of them at Chase--unusual for that area. Prairie warblers

arrived at Patuxent on Apr. 21 (Webster) and Frederick on the 27th (Rod Smith). Yellow palm warblers seemed scarcer than usual, but the Matteossians saw a flock of 11 at Bethesda on Apr. 11. Two early arrival dates were submitted from St. Marys County by Brooke Meanley, who observed both the Oven-bird and Kentucky warbler at St. Mary's City on Apr. 19; his Kentucky is the earliest ever recorded in Maryland. Two hooded warblers were already in residence in the Pocomoke swamp near the Delaware line on Apr. 16 (Stewart); the first 2 west of the Bay were recorded at Woodside on the 23rd by Fales, and on the following day 2 arrived at Patapsco Park (Bowen). The arrival of the redstart on the west shore of the Bay was well recorded: it was first seen on Apr. 15 at Largo (Meanley); then on the 22nd, 2 were found at Patuxent Refuge; on the 23rd, the first one was noted at Seneca, to be joined by 2 more on the 24th; on this latter date the first 2 were seen at Patapsco Park.

Finches and Sparrows. An early indigo bunting was seen by Willoughby on Apr. 24 at Seneca, where the species is a particularly abundant breeder. The next report was from Unity, Montgomery Co., on the 30th (Low). One of the big surprises of the spring was the visit of 2 evening grosbeaks to the feeding station of Richard Cole in Towson on Mar. 10. Pine siskins wintered in small numbers; then toward the close of March the northward movement began. Not nearly so many were found in spring as had passed through during the fall, but the flight lasted nearly a month. The last flock of 8 to 10 was seen at Beltsville on Apr. 27 by Fales. Most of the siskins were found in large flocks of goldfinches. Towhee arrivals were obscured by the goodly number of individuals which passed the winter in Maryland this year, but Brackbill's first Baltimore report on Mar. 22 occurred at the time the first migration would be expected. A Savannah sparrow flushed at Patuxent Refuge by Paul Springer on Mar. 11, however, was so far ahead of the normal arrival date that the bird may have wintered nearby. The migration of this species was well under way by Mar. 29, when Meanley found large numbers at College Park. The grasshopper sparrow is one of the few eastern sparrows whose winter range extends south of the United States, and it is one of the last to arrive in Maryland in spring. Two early individuals were seen at Unity on Apr. 12 (Low). The vesper sparrow reached Patuxent on Mar. 25 (Springer), and Baltimore on the 27th (Brackbill). The spring arrival of the field sparrow is often difficult to determine since this species has been found wintering in nearly every county of the state (including the western ones); but on Mar. 23 Cole noticed his first singing field sparrows at Towson and commented that although the species had wintered near tidewater, he had not been seeing it at Towson. The white-throated sparrow poses the same problem. Hampe reported migration at Halthorpe as early as Mar. 5 on the basis of his banding operations; that true migration of the white-throat might start this early even in an open winter would seem quite unlikely to a northerner, since the species normally does not reach the vicinity of New York City until mid-April; additional banding, and some spring recovery records will be necessary to determine the extent of such early movement.

C. S. Robbins

SPECIAL ARTICLES

BACKYARD NESTING AT MIDDLE RIVER

I have found that backyard nesting is more successful without the help of human hands.

Last year I set out a few boxes in my yard on Wilson Point, Middle River. The boxes, of which I made some and bought others, were constructed to exact specifications to attract the desirable birds in my immediate area. The holes were made just the right size to be satisfactory to the bird for whom the house was intended. From my point of view, everything was perfect -- but things were different with the birds!

The boxes I had erected were as follows: Two house wren boxes; one box for either a tufted titmouse or a white-breasted nuthatch; and a third for a red-headed woodpecker or a crested flycatcher. Everything was complete, even to a few wood chips on the floor.

It was not long before a pair of titmice started to build in the house put up for them. They were soon beaten off by English sparrows and never returned. After cleaning out the sparrow nests a few times, I tacked a thin sheet of wood across the entrance in the hope that this would discourage them. This trick worked and in a few days a pair of nuthatches were busily chiseling open the hole. For some reason they seemed to be having trouble, so I scaled the tree and finished the job for them. That was my first mistake, for they didn't return to the box for two weeks. They had been back only one day when the female was shot, thus ending the nesting. The male continued to visit the house all summer, on many occasions calling and apparently hoping for a new mate, but without success.

Soon the busy little wrens were up to their old tricks. The male filled both of my boxes with foundation nests, only to take his mate and raise their brood in a neighbor's yard.

About this time I began having startling trouble around the flycatcher box. All methods of scaring them away failed, and as a last resort I blocked the entrance. I was sure that within a few days they would depart. I was right; with no possible way to get into the house, they left the next day. I thought it best to play safe, and left the hole covered a few more days. That was mistake number two; for the very next morning a pair of flycatchers were trying to find an entrance to the box. I quickly opened the hole, but they never returned. As usual in previous years, they started

building in various metal newspaper tubes along the road, before settling in a hollow tree down by the creek.

The final result of the season's bird box effort was one brood of starlings. I did have some nesting success, however, as five species of tree nesters raised families in the same yard -- robins, wood thrushes, Baltimore orioles, red-eyed vireos and blue jays.

All this was a year ago. Since then I have been stationed at Langley Field, and have had little time to attend the bird boxes. As a result, my nuthatch and flycatcher boxes were used as sleeping places for squirrels all winter. The squirrels just nipped the holes out until they were about 4 inches in diameter.

This year, when I came home the second week in May, there were a number of surprises. A pair of titmice had young in the nuthatch box in the front yard. The flycatcher box in the back yard had a hungry brood of nuthatches in it. By this time I was prepared for almost anything. Two weeks later, when I returned for Memorial Day, the young titmice and nuthatches were foraging after their parents among the trees. The wren house in the front yard had eggs in it. Three weeks later, there was another surprise. The large box where the nuthatches had raised their young was now occupied by a pair of flycatchers, and their eggs had already been laid. The wrens had dispersed and the male was looking over the other backyard box with an eye to setting up housekeeping again.

In seeking information about bird boxes, I had understood that a very important step in successful operation is a thorough cleaning out of the boxes each year. By now I am inclined to disagree with this theory. This year, for the first time since I have been putting up boxes, not one of them was taken down and cleaned - and this has been my most successful year. The wren boxes still had last year's foundation nests; the nuthatch and flycatcher boxes were still filled with leaves and trash the squirrels dragged in; the flycatchers moved right in on top of the old nuthatch nest. Since the natural cavities that birds use are usually filled with leaves and trash from previous years, unless the birds clean them out themselves, it seems easy to understand why our wild birds should prefer uncleaned nesting sites.

Larry Haynie

WINTER ROOSTING OF A PAIR OF CAROLINA WRENS

On November 20, 1948, a pair of Carolina wrens took over an old phoebe's nest as a roosting place and continued to use it nightly until the middle of March. Observation of the nest was easy because it had been built under a porch roof, on the top of a pillar where the projection forms a small ledge, and had been used by phoebes for three consecutive summers. This occurred at Pikesville, Maryland.

Each evening at dusk the Carolina wrens would come onto the porch and give a little song (I presume it was the male which sang).

After a few minutes first one and then the other would slip into the nest and remain there during the night. When seed and bread crumbs were put out, the pair came to a windowsill on the porch, although they were never actually seen eating the food. They were also observed on a feeder at the other side of the house during the day.

About the first week in March, English sparrows began tearing the nest apart and the wrens came intermittently; once or twice they went into the nest but finally they abandoned it altogether.

This seems an unusual occurrence, the nearest parallel being reported by L. B. Kalter (Auk 49:90, 1932): when mention is made of Carolina wrens using an old hornets' nest, the opening of which the birds enlarged. Mrs. Laskey, in a recent study in Bird Banding, says: "A pair may roost together in some warm niche", but Bent's life history does not mention Carolina wrens using old nests of other birds as foundation of their own nests.

Ilse Kind Kuch

A PLANNED VISIT TO A CROW ROOST

On Sunday, January 30, 1949, a visit was made to a crow roost located in the general vicinity of Silver Run, Carroll County, Maryland. Plans for the visit emanated in the Ornithological Society council, and details were assigned to Dr. John F. Lutz and the writer, with Mr. Robert Bounds acting in an advisory capacity. A number of preliminary surveys were made, and the flyways determined and roosting areas definitely located.

Leaving the point of rendezvous in Baltimore at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, seven automobiles, each with a capacity load of individuals interested in seeing crows, proceeded through Westminster and by devious routes traversed Pleasant Valley, the valley of Big Pipe Creek, and thence to Silver Run and vicinity, arriving in the late afternoon.

Along the route, stops were made now and then to observe crows in various numbers either in flight or feeding in the fields. It was noted that these birds pretty generally were following definite flyways in flight toward their roosting area.

The roost visited and observed at a distance of about one-half mile is located two miles northwest of the village of Silver Run. Careful observation was made by several interested individuals; actual counting of a few and estimation of the total became a most interesting game. Estimates of the number of crows coming into the roost during the last 30 or 40 minutes before the onset of darkness ran all the way up to a half million birds. They came in unbelievable numbers from practically every point of the compass.

This was indeed an amazing spectacle, one which should interest everyone who enjoys bird life.

William H. Triplett

OUR EXCHANGE LIST GROWS

Recently, Mr. Crowder undertook to establish contact with every bird organization in North America known to have any sort of club publication. A vast amount of correspondence resulted and we have on hand literally scores of cordial invitations to our members to visit other clubs whenever we travel about the country. An immediate tangible result is that we now exchange MARYLAND BIRDLIFE with the following bird society publications. Copies of these will be available for reference at the club office as soon as office installations are completed:

D.C.	"Wood Thrush", Audubon Society of D.C., Washington
Florida	"Florida Naturalist", Florida Audubon Society
Illinois	"News-Letter", Evanston Bird Club, Evanston
Indiana	"QUARTERLY", Indiana Audubon Society
Iowa	"THE WARBLER", Des Moines Audubon Society, Des Moines
Mass.	"BULLETIN", Massachusetts Audubon Society, Boston
"	"THE CHICKADEE", Forbush Bird Club, Worcester
N.J.	"AUDUBON NEWS LETTER", New Jersey Audubon Society
N.Y.	"THE PROTHONCTARY", Buffalo Ornithological Society
"	"ANNUAL", Burroughs Audubon Nature Club, Rochester
"	"FEATHERS", Schenectady Bird Club, Schenectady
Ohio	"THE CHAT", Ohio Audubon Society, Cincinnati
Oregon	"AUDUBON WARBLER", Oregon Audubon Society, Portland
Penna.	"BULLETIN", Lancaster County Bird Club, Lancaster
"	"BULLETIN", West Chester Bird Club, West Chester
R.I.	"BULLETIN", Audubon Society of Rhode Island
Tenn.	"THE MIGRANT", Tennessee Ornithological Society
"	"FLOWER & FEATHER", Chattanooga Audubon Society
Virginia	"THE RAVEN", Virginia Society of Ornithology
W.Va.	"THE REDSTART", Brooks Bird Club
"	"THE HUNTINGTON CHAT", Huntington Bird Study Club
Wisconsin	"THE PASSENGER PIGEON", Wisc. Society for Ornithology
Quebec	"ANNUAL", Prov. of Quebec Society for Protection of Birds
Hawaii	"THE ELEPAIO", Hawaii Audubon Society, Honolulu

CORRECTION

Through an oversight, we failed to publish last year a list of corrections to be made in the excellent paper by Eleanor Cooley (now Eleanor Cooley Robbins) which appeared in the September-October issue. The corrections involve typographical errors incident to getting the tabular material arranged on page 62 of that issue. To the casual reader these may not appear significant; to the student who appreciates scientific accuracy they may be quite noticeable. We are glad to publish a belated list of the corrections as submitted by the author. These refer to MARYLAND BIRDLIFE, Sept.-Oct., 1947, Vol. 3, no. 4, page 62:

Catbird DATES should read: Eggs May 22-Jul 10[†].

Yellow warbler FREQUENT NESTING SITES should have a semicolon between the words "willow" and "locust".

Yellow-breasted chat FREQUENT NESTING SITES should read: "honey-suckle-covered" instead of "honey-suckled".

In red-wing FREQUENT NESTING SITES, "Cornus amomum" should be underlined.

In goldfinch FREQUENT NESTING SITES the words "Fraxinus pennsylvanica" and "lanceolata" should be underlined. "Pennsylvanica" was incorrectly spelled.

CLUB EVENTS

March-April, 1949

BERT HARWELL, MARCH 4. Second of our series of three Wildlife Screen Tours brought back popular Audubon lecturer Bert Harwell for a repeat appearance on our program. The lecture and picture were new -- "Canada West" -- and every minute was enjoyable. But the charming Harwell personality and the marvelous whistled bird calls were reminiscent of his visit two years ago - and we would not have them change. An audience of nearly 400 put in a grand evening, and the projector gremlin that visited us the month before was happily missing.

DUCK ROUND-UP, MARCH 6. This year's duck migration trip proved to be a clear day, temperature 55 to 60 degrees, and with no wind until early afternoon. Because of the mild winter, the concentration of waterfowl had not been as great on the upper Chesapeake and its tributary creeks. At Seneca Creek we found a flock of less than 200 birds, but a good variety: baldpate, redhead, ring-neck, lesser scaup, golden-eye, buffle-head and one female canvasback. About a quarter of the birds here were coots. At Bowley's Bar we saw very few water birds, but what we did see were worth while: 8 red-breasted mergansers and 3 whistling swans flying low. Before we got into the cars at this point, we found 4 or 5 young red-headed woodpeckers. The front neck of these birds had turned red, but the rest of the head was grayish. At Bengies Point we saw 4 bald eagles flying together - one adult and three immature ones. On the Gunpowder above the railroad bridge we saw a few American mergansers. On the lower Gunpowder there were 2 rafts of coots, one of 400 and one of 500. Through the telescope we saw an occasional baldpate and redhead. On the far shore about 60 whistling swan were feeding. During the day we noted 7 kinds of hawks; red-tailed, red-shouldered, marsh, osprey, duck, pigeon and sparrow. About 50 species of birds were seen in all.

Margaret and Bill Royal

MONTHLY MEETING, MARCH 11. The March meeting was opened by vice president LaFleur, and coming field trips were discussed. The speaker of the evening was Mr. Haven Kolb, whose topic was "Loch Raven Studies". Mr. Kolb, who has spent 20 years studying this area, is primarily interested in plant life and its effect on birds. He sketched a general picture of the physical features of the region and the geological structure underlying them. He then traced the history of the area, mentioning the families who had owned large tracts of land, told how the ground finally came into city ownership as a reservoir site, and described the changes resulting from this ownership. Mr. Kolb showed a series of slides of the area and the birds which nest there. The portion of the meeting devoted to

members' observations of the month brought reports of evening grosbeaks, woodcock, barn owls, fox sparrows and sapsuckers. Mr. Cole reported on the Towson census area.

Wm. B. Green

BEL AIR MEETING, APRIL 1. With only a few members on our roll from the Harford County direction, we had been looking toward some sort of bird activity there for a year or so, and arrangements made by the president of the Society culminated in what is believed to be the first public "bird talk" in the county on the evening of April 1. The Harford County Public Library in Bel Air was chosen, and the combined enthusiasm of Miss Dorothy Marvin, librarian, and our own members built this into quite a meeting. It was staged as one of a series of monthly lectures conducted by the library, at which attendance has run about 30 to 35. Extra chairs finally took care of the 100 people who turned up for the bird talk - a color-slide and motion picture discussion of the Birds of Harford County by Mr. Crowder. Interest seemed quite high, and it was felt that the way had been paved for organization of a branch club in the section later in the year.

HOPKINS CAMPUS, APRIL 3. Under the leadership of William Green and Miss Helen Coggins, 26 observers put in the first half of the morning spotting 23 species in this city-surrounded area, among them hermit thrush, purple grackles, towhees, field sparrows, and a long close-up study of a perching bob-white.

MONTHLY MEETING, APRIL 8. Featured speaker of the April meeting was Mr. Seth Low, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, who heads the bird banding activities there. He explained the procedure for reporting bands found, and told how the records were processed at Laurel, which is the reporting center for all North American banding. Using pintail and arctic tern reports, Mr. Low showed the great areas over which banded birds are found. Besides the obvious purpose of showing bird movements, other facts of interest such as bird ages may be determined from banding. To date more than 5½ million bands have been attached. Mr. Low described the qualifications necessary for bird banders, and explained how interested members might apply.

William B. Green

LAKE ROLAND, APRIL 9. Seventeen observers, under leadership of Richard Cole and Harold Passmore, spent a Saturday morning checking the early spring birds of this familiar area, and reported 38 species. Of special interest were: black-crowned night heron, good views of shoveler ducks at the head of the lake, and quantities of rough-winged swallows taking up their quarters in the drain pipes studding the Jones Falls retaining walls below the Falls Road bridge.

ALEXANDER SPRINT LECTURE, APRIL 19. Third and last of our three Wildlife Screen Tours brought us another of the widely known Audubon speakers, with one of the best bird pictures we have seen to date - "From Coast to Crest". Mr. Sprunt, famed for his leadership of the wildlife tours at Bulls Island, S.C., and in Florida, gave a fine commentary, and got in many licks in favor of the cause of conservation.

CONOWINGO, APRIL 24. A rainy Sunday greeted us on this annual spring visit to the Harford and Cecil County areas around Conowingo Dam on the Susquehanna, and threatened to mar the sport of spotting early warbler migrants. The sun broke through about 10 o'clock, however, and leader LaFleur soon had the list building up toward its eventual total of 59 species. There were many worthwhile experiences. A long study of one loud-voiced Louisiana water thrush settled this song in our minds once and for all. The splendid close-ups of black vultures, at what is nearly their northernmost home, left us little reason to confuse blacks and turkey vultures in the future. Numbers of common loons on Conowingo Lake led a list of many late waterfowl. It proved early for warblers; besides the water thrush already mentioned, only myrtles, parulas and yellow palms were seen. A memorable social feature of these Conowingo trips was repeated with enjoyment - picnic lunch on the lawn of the Frederick Keers, at Darlington.

SKYLINE DRIVE, APRIL 30-MAY 1. The birds on this trip had to run tough competition with two formidable adversaries - magnificent mountain scenery and the stupendous meals served by our hosts. In fact, the food at the Elvin Graves "Mountain View Farm" at Syria, Va., seems to be the dominant recollection in the minds of everyone we've contacted. The weather was generally foggy and rainy, although the resultant views when clouds lowered and we found ourselves above them compensated for all the earlier wetness. Mr. Crowder led the trip, pointing out views and birds alternately, and the total list amounted to 49 species. The higher mountains, around 4000 feet, seemed alive everywhere with black-throated blue warblers. We had a look at the ravens of Stony Man Mountain, watched both orioles at the Graves farm, studied yellow-throated vireo songs, and wound up looking again at the grandeur of the surrounding mountains. This trip is a must for another year.

MCDONOGH BOYS HELP ASSEMBLE MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

The McDonogh Bird Club, composed of boys from McDonogh School under the direction of our good member Ogden Ramsay, are often on hand to help when club work is performed. A number of McDonogh fellows have helped assemble, staple and mail the issues of Maryland Birdlife, and last month they undertook the entire job for one issue, picking up the loose mimeographed pages and taking them out to the school for a work session. Completely assembled copies were returned to the club office two days later, ready for mailing. On this occasion, those who took part, in addition to Mr. Ramsay, were:

Cadets Sheehan, Black, Wharton, Wm. Smith, Bert Ramsay, Edward Fox, James Ramsay and Donald Pickering.

REMEMBER THE CLUB SUPPLIES SERVICE!

Newer members may be unaware of the service available on bird books, check lists, bird stationery and other materials through the Society's Chairman of Supplies, Mr. T. C. Buck, Jr., 3514 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore 16. Discounts are allowed on most of these items, and a small profit permits the Society to continue to expand its stock and enlarge its service to members.