

Eleven recoveries (banded birds recaptured at a distance of five miles or more, or found dead) were recorded during the year. They are:

562-13048 Starling. This bird was banded on December 6, 1958, at Ithaca, N.Y., and found dead there October 25, 1961.

562-13091 Grackle. This bird was banded on May 15, 1959, at Ithaca, N.Y., and found dead there April 26, 1961.

623-32866 Grackle. This bird was banded on April 24, 1959, at Ithaca, N.Y., and shot there on July 4, 1961.

643-14819 Grackle. This bird was banded on April 9, 1960, at Ithaca, N.Y., and shot there on May 14, 1961.

643-14824 Grackle. This bird was banded on April 13, 1960, at Ithaca, N.Y., and found dead there April 26, 1961.

58-172581 Cowbird. This bird was banded on April 22, 1960, at Ithaca, N.Y., and found dead in Sumter, South Carolina, on December 27, 1960.

58-172578 Cowbird. This bird was banded on April 20, 1960, at Ithaca, Y.Y., and shot there on July 8, 1961.

59-172021 Cowbird. This bird was banded on April 21, 1961, at Ithaca, N.Y., and shot there on July 8, 1961.

59-172020 Cowbird. This bird was banded on April 21, 1961, at Ithaca, N.Y., and was found dead there on July 5, 1961.

59-172030 Cowbird. This bird was banded on May 3, 1961, at Ithaca, N.Y., and was found dead there on June 24, 1961.

29-111061 White-throated Sparrow. This bird was banded on December 31, 1960, in Birmingham, Alabama, and was found dead there in January, 1961.

J. Bolling Sullivan, III  
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#### RESUME OF THE FALL MEETING OF A.O.S. 1962

By Rosemary Dusi

The Fall Meeting was held at Dauphin Island, Alabama, October 19, 20 and 21, 1962.

The main theme of the meeting, aside from ornithology,

was the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Society. A group of more than 75 persons attended the meeting and the banquet. It was the largest A.O.S. group ever to assemble on Dauphin Island.

The activities of the meeting started early on the 19th, with field reconnaissance of the Island. Mist Nets were set up in several places and banding activities began. A group assembled at James and Margaret Robinson's apartment in the evening for a program of slides contributed by the members.

On the 20th, activity began with registration, including members from Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida, followed by field trips to the several habitats of the Island. Lunch was followed by more field trips and birdbanding. The evening banquet was held at the Holiday Inn Restaurant. The Mobile Chapter presented the group with a birthday cake, decorated with birds and ten candles. A.O.S. insignia patches were presented to the Past Presidents, Honorary and Charter Members. Seven of the eight Presidents of the society were present. Dr. Henry Stevenson from Tallahassee, Fla. was the banquet speaker.

Sunday, the 21st, began with field trips and then a compilation of the list of 141 species of birds seen, concluded the formal part of the meeting. Rain clouds were forming and we left the Island, wishing that we could stay to see what the north wind would bring to the Island.

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BIRDS SEEN ON DAUPHIN ISLAND  
DURING AOS MEETING  
October 19 to 22, 1962

It is the writer's regret that he could not be present for the whole compilation. However, a final list of species observed well and substantiated south of the Dauphin Island toll gate comes to 139 species. Rather than give the entire listing, it was decided to show the number of species listed from the more prominent families with the comment "good", "average", or "poor" to show the writer's opinion of their representation for the time of year for Dauphin Island. Following that is a list of the most interesting records.

Hérons, 7 (average); Hawks, 5 (average); Shorebirds, 15 (average); Woodpeckers, 5 (good); Swallows, 3 (poor); Brown Thrushes, all 5 (good); Warblers, 24 (good); Tanagers, 2 (average); Waterfowl, 4 (poor); Rails, 3 (poor); Gulls and Terns (average); Flycatchers, 4 (poor); Wrens, 4 (average); Vireos, 4 (average); Blackbirds, 5 (average); Finches, 13 (good).

These comments indicate the quantity and quality of migration taking place in the vicinity of Dauphin Island during the period, and also the main effort of the people in the field.

The most interesting records in the writer's opinion were as follows: Am. Bittern, 20th (Austin); Blue Goose, 22nd (Imhof); Fulvous Tree-duck, 19th (Holliman); Peregrine Falcon, 21st (many); White-winged Dove, 20-21 (many); Ground Dove, 21-22 (Imhof); Black-billed Cuckoo, 21 (many); Chuck-will's-widow, 20 (many); Whip-poor-will, 20-21-22 (Imhof); Western Kingbird, at least 5 birds, 2021 (many); Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, 20 (many); Brown Creeper, 22, banded (Imhof); Golden-crowned Kinglet, 22, banded (Imhof); Philadelphia Vireo, 20 (many); Blue-winged Warbler, 22 (Cook); Nashville Warbler, 19-20-21-22, banded (many); Yellow Warbler, 20-21 (many); Prairie Warbler, 21, collected (Stevenson); Bobolink, 20, collected (Austin); Painted Bunting, 20 (Haberyan); Dickcissel, 20 (Dorn).

On the 19th through the 22nd, Imhof banded 5, 19, 14 and 42 birds for a total of 80 birds of 26 species including 13 species of warblers.

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Have you planted any fruit or seed-bearing trees in your yard?

## THE EDITOR'S CORNER

## DUCKS UNLIMITED

Back in 1936-37 the duck population on this continent dropped so alarmingly, it seemed they would soon become extinct. With few exceptions, the shortage was blamed on the duck hunters. Appeals to close duck hunting were widespread. It was thought to be the only remedy. But in those pessimistic days, the voice of an eminent Canadian biologist, Professor William Rowan, offered a strange contrast. In 1937 he said:

"In the last 10 years or so in the western provinces and state, countless thousands of good marshes, sloughs and feeding grounds have disappeared. They have dried up. This alone would account for a tremendous duck shortage even if there were no shooting at all.....During the nineties (he referred to the 1890's), when gunners were comparatively scarce even in the eastern United States and hardly any duck hunters in the west, there were periodical duck shortages. Each of these shortages were preceded by long droughts..."

Professor Rowan's words started a new line of thinking among a few avid duck hunters. If the vast duck breeding areas in our northwest and the Canadian Prairie Provinces could be protected from destructive human methods, perhaps our duck could make a comeback. Accordingly, on January 29, 1937 Ducks Unlimited, Inc., a non-profit membership corporation, was formed.

A nation-wide membership drive was undertaken, aimed largely among duck hunters. Results were astounding. Today Ducks Unlimited has had more than a quarter of a century of experience with breeding ground restoration and, in that time, it has protected more than 1,500,000 acres of water and breeding habitat and over 5,000 miles of shoreline which might have been lost and which certainly would have been impaired without this work.

At first, much of this protected land was leased, and as expected, later lost to pressing human requirements. Where possible, it is now being bought so that it will be permanently retained as duck habitats. However, experience has