

# THE ORIOLE

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGY



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MARCH, 1939

## CONTENTS

CHIMNEY SWIFT BANDING IN MILLEDGEVILLE.....	1
POSSIBILITIES OF BIRD STUDY IN THE BRUNSWICK AREA—By Ruby Berrie	3
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—By Mabel T. Rogers and Harriet Rainwater	5
NOTE REPRODUCTIONS.....	6, 7
NOTES AND NEWS: Earle Greene, President of the G. O. S., transferred, 2; Field Notes by Robert Norris, 4; Spring Meeting in Brunswick, 8; The Winter Season in Atlanta, 8; The Atlanta Bird Club, 8; The Season at Statesboro, 9; New Club at S. G. T. C., 9; The Biology Department of Armstrong Junior College, 9; Dr. Allen to Lecture to G. O. S. Members, 10; The Contribution of the G. O. S. to Wildlife Restoration Week, 10; Christmas Census in Georgia, 10; Corrections, 10; Robin Data Asked for All, 11.	
EDITORIAL.....	12

# THE ORIOLE

A Quarterly Journal of Georgia Ornithology : Official Organ of the  
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VOL. IV

MARCH, 1939

No. 1

## CHIMNEY SWIFT BANDING IN MILLEDGEVILLE

Last spring, the Milledgeville Audubon Society voted to comply with the request of Mr. Harold S. Peters of the U. S. Biological Survey to aid in the banding of Chimney Swifts. Mr. Peters feels that our region may be in a key position to determine the direction of the Swifts' migration route. A committee was appointed to carry on the project. For the benefit of those persons or clubs who are interested in taking up this work we shall give an idea of the steps one must take in the banding of the Chimney Swifts.

One person must be responsible to the U. S. Biological Survey and he must be considered the certified bander with a permit from the Survey. Upon request, he will be sent an application for the banding permit. The questions he is required to answer make it impossible to get the permit unless he is well qualified for the work. Besides the Federal permit, he must get one from the State also. Here in Milledgeville, a bird sanctuary, we thought it wise to ask permission of the City Aldermen. With the permit came a most valuable bird-banding manual from which we determined the size of the band, 1A, needed for the Swift. These bands were obtained from the U. S. Biological Survey.

In the fall, as soon as the trap for the chimney, and a large gathering cage could be made by Dr. T. M. Hall, one of the members of the committee, the real work began. First, chimneys where the Swifts were spending the night had to be located. These chimneys should be on buildings where the roof is not too sloping and where the occupants of the house will not be disturbed by having the trap set up late in the evening and by trapping at daylight early the next morning.

The banding group was made up of persons from various walks of life. It included a dentist, teachers both Latin and Science, a librarian, college students, Boy Scouts and their leader, a news reporter (one of the most faithful of the workers). Since none of these had ever seen a bird banded, it was decided wise to have a "dress rehearsal" to study the banding technique as given in the manual. Dr. Sam Anderson, another member of the committee, had some six-inch pliers filed with a rat-tailed file so that when they were clamped over a 1A band they exactly closed it, without overlapping or leaving any opening. At this meeting a certain duty was assigned each person. For instance, two people were to take the birds from the gathering cage, one opened the bands, (it is well to leave fifty or more opened the night before), some held the bird to be banded and others put the bands on. Another person was given the job of recording the number of the band on birds previously banded. We caught only one banded bird. That band had been put on last May by B. C. Worth in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. It was interesting to note that this bird was one of the last to



come out of the chimney that morning, as is said to be the custom with banded Swifts.

The first trap was set up in Chappell Hall late in the evening of October 3rd. This had to be done at least two hours after the Swifts had disappeared into the chimney. The workers promptly took their places before sunrise the next morning. There was an excitement and tenseness in the air comparable to that in a larger crowd which might be trying to be patient before the start of a horse race or a National League baseball game! The Swifts were due to come out as the skies grew brighter. Although their chirping could be distinctly heard, none of them appeared. The manual was consulted and all the recommended methods tried to make them come out the trap exit. Then we decided to try one suggested in a letter from a competent bird bander. We sent, very cautiously, a little smoke up the chimney. With that incentive, we aroused about two hundred and they were banded in less than twenty minutes. There were at least two hundred that insisted on staying in the chimney until afternoon when the Household Science class had to build a full-sized fire in the stove below. This adventure was evidently too exciting for the residents of the chimney. They left that location for about a week, and when we again banded there ten days later, we captured only one of our banded birds.

We used only one other chimney. It was higher and less accessible, but we banded about the same number as the first time. This location was on top of the Sanford Building, a business block. Those who were on watch that morning, October 11th, had an extra reward. As the reddish sun arose they saw with the naked eye, that huge sun spot which was later pictured and written up in science journals. The news notes stated that it was large enough to hold seventy-five earths. That was reward enough in itself, even if no Swifts had been banded.

What were the net results of our efforts? First, we banded nearly six hundred Swifts and in doing it we aroused not only the interest and enthusiasm of the banding group, but also that of many others both in the College and in the Town. Second, we found out some mistakes we can remedy next time. We think that our difficulty in getting the Swifts out of the chimney may be due to the fact that there was not enough lighted area on the trap, and a few loose ends of cloth may have moved when in the chimney draft. Third, there was surely educational value in banding. When the birds were on their backs, they offered practically no resistance to being banded, and sometimes did not move for a few minutes after being released. Although in a sooty chimney, the Swifts themselves were not at all dirty. As they clung there to the chimney, as thick as sardines, they acted with concerted wing action, when the smoke came, so that they forced enough of a down draft to send the smoke out of the stove fifteen or twenty feet below.

We plan to continue the project in the spring and fall, working to better advantage with our previous experience. In the meantime we are banding some White-throated Sparrows and other birds found in our yards. It can quickly become a fascinating hobby and it is of both personal and scientific interest.

Earle Greene, President of the G. O. S., was transferred to Key West in January, where the U. S. Biological Survey needed a good bird man to check up on the Great White Heron. Earle had served as wildlife supervisor in the Okefenokee Swamp for more than two years prior to his transfer.

## POSSIBILITIES OF BIRD STUDY IN THE BRUNSWICK AREA

By Ruby Berrie

Members of the Georgia Ornithological Society who plan to attend the spring meeting at Brunswick will not only have the opportunity of studying some of the most interesting shore and marsh birds of the coastal area, but will find their attention attracted by an abundance and variety of land birds.

Brunswick, St. Simons and Sea Island, are located directly under one of the main flyways used by migrating birds on their northward trek from the tropics, and many of the spring migrants arrive in this area during the months of April and May. A certain spirit of adventure and anticipating is therefore added to every spring and fall field trip on the Georgia Coast, because the bird student is very likely to see during the migration periods some bird that is either new to him or new to the locality in which he is an observer.

Members from interior Georgia will enjoy observing the slow flight of a flock of Brown Pelicans and their mighty splash in the sea when diving for food. The Brown Pelican, unlike the White Pelican, dives for its food and therefore requires for this purpose water of considerable depth. So far as the writer knows, there have been only three occurrences of the White Pelican in this area but the Brown Pelican is very common.

Large flocks of solemn Black Skimmers, feeding on the crest of the waves, may be observed from Sea Island Beach. Sir Charles Lyell, the noted English geologist, in company with James Hamilton Couper of Cannon's Point, visited Sea Island in 1845, and made the following reference to the Black Skimmer in his writings later published: "Among the numerous sea-birds, I particularly admired the one called the Black Skimmer, with its shrill clear note, and most rapid flight. On my return to Cannon's Point, I found, in the well-stored library of Mr. Couper, 'Audubon's Birds,' and other costly works on natural history."

Clapper Rails, or Marsh Hens, made famous by Sidney Lanier's immortal "Marshes of Glynn," are plentiful in all salt marsh areas of the Georgia Coast. Bloody Marsh, on St. Simons Island, a famous battlefield in 1742, is now a quiet nesting place for the Marsh Hen, one of the favorite birds of the Georgia Coast.

The miles of hard-packed beach at both Sea Island and St. Simons, bordered by tall sand dunes overgrown with sea oats, is the favorite gathering place for many varieties of Sandpipers and Plovers found on the Georgia coast; and Hudsonian Curlews and other equally interesting migrants may be picked up with the glass on these beaches.

Eastern Willets will arrive from tropical regions in great numbers, long before the middle of April, and hundreds of them will be seen on the Sea Island golf course, which is in a sense, a bird sanctuary because of the shelter and food it affords many of the migrants as well as the permanent residents. This golf course is on the site of Retreat Plantation, which was perhaps at one time the most famous sea island cotton plantation in the Georgia low country. The gracious hospitality of its owners attracted to Retreat many men and women of note who traveled in this area. When William Bartram visited St. Simons in March, 1774, he describes in his "Travels" a plantation at the south end of the Island, which it is thought, refers to Retreat. He says, "When I approached the house, the good man,



who was reclining on a bear-skin, spread under the shade of a live oak, smoking his pipe, rose and saluted me.—Presently was laid before us a plentiful repast of venison, etc. Our rural table was spread under the shadow of oaks, palms and sweet bays. Our music was the responsive love-lays of the painted nonpareil, and the alert and gay mock-bird; whilst the brilliant humming-bird darted through the flowery groves, suspended in air, and drank nectar from the flowers of the yellow jessamine."

On December 7th, 1831, Audubon, on his way to Florida in the Schooner Agnes, landed at Retreat. He writes of this visit: "I made for the shore, met a gentleman on the beach, presented him my card, and was immediately invited to dinner. I visited his gardens, got into such agreeable conversation and quarters, that I was fain to think that I had landed on some of those fairy islands said to have existed in the Golden Age. But this was not all; the owner of this hospitable mansion pressed me to stay a month with him, and subscribed to my Birds of America in a most gentlemanly manner. But the wind shifted; I was sent for, and our voyage to St. Augustine resumed."

The Bald Eagle and his fisher-friend, the Osprey, find it an easy matter to sustain life in the inlets bordering the Islands of the Georgia Coast, and their battle for existence goes on day after day over the same waterways used in other years by Blackbeard as hiding places.

The Heron family is well represented in the Brunswick area, and hardly an inlet or a mud flat fails to produce a flock of Snowy Herons, an American Egret, Louisiana and Little Blue Herons. At Cannon's Point, the former home of James Hamilton Couper, scientist and naturalist, and friend of Audubon and Bachman, the Egrets and Herons are especially plentiful.

Near Christ Church, Frederica, where the Wesleys two centuries ago preached to Oglethorpe's colonists, the flash of the Cardinal and the Painted Bunting will brighten the deep shadows cast by great oaks hung with Spanish moss, and overhead the songs of the Yellow Throated and Parula Warblers and the Blue Grey Gnatcatcher will bear witness to their contentment.

It is indeed fitting that the Georgia Ornithological Society has chosen Brunswick and the nearby Islands for the spring meeting place. Scientific men of the past found this field rich in wildlife and the progress which has taken place during the intervening years has fortunately left the area quite unspoiled for the enjoyment of present day naturalists.

**Field Notes by Robert Norris.**—All real bird students keep accurate notes but few record them so fully or so artistically as our new member, Robert Norris of Fitzgerald, Georgia. You will find some of his notes reproduced on the center pages of this issue of THE ORIOLE. Robert has painted some bird pictures in water color which he will exhibit at the meeting in Brunswick.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Editors: Mabel T. Rogers and Harriet Rainwater.

One often hears a person say, "I should like to study birds, but I have no one to teach me and I don't know how to begin."

It was to help such beginners that the members of the G. O. S. voted at the fall meeting, October, 1938, to set aside a certain space in The Oriole called the Educational Department.

There are many adult beginners and Junior Audubon sponsors who have no access to help in identification, also there are Junior Audubon members whose interest we hope to encourage and nurture for the good of the Junior members and the continuity of the G. O. S.

From the N. A. A. S. we have found that more than one hundred thirty Junior Clubs have been in progress in Georgia within the last five years. Many of these are flourishing organizations at present and it is the belief of the editors that this interest will gain momentum if these Juniors are brought in touch with each other and the G. O. S. by means of this department.

It is true that one progresses more rapidly with a competent teacher, but no teacher can take the place of the hard work necessary to become a reliable observer. However, the question of how to begin is vital for one may be really interested in studying birds and yet waste much time through misdirected effort.

The following suggestions will give any beginner a starting point:

1. The student should get a list of the birds that may be found in Georgia.<sup>1</sup> If he can secure a list for his own locality that is even better.
2. Select ten or more birds from this list and commit to memory the color markings, relative size, mannerisms and other diagnostic characteristics. Get a mental picture of what to look for. Colored plates of practically every species of bird in North America are available to all.<sup>2</sup> If possible visit a museum and examine bird skins.
3. Get out in the field (if only on the trip to and from school or office) and find these ten birds. Keep a notebook with date and where seen (on ground, in tree, swamp, high land, etc.). When the first ten have been identified in the field the student may select another group and proceed as before.

Ludlow Griscom says, "Most bird students waste a lot of time by starting to look for birds before they know anything about them, and as a result the first year or two is relatively profitless. It is perfectly possible to go north or west and recognize every species immediately." (Vol. 39 of The Auk).

Suggestions for the first ten birds are as follows:

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. The Brown Thrasher (our State bird chosen by vote of the school children of Georgia). | 6. Tufted Titmouse. |
| 2. Mocking bird.   | 7. Crow.            |
| 3. Cardinal.   | 8. Mourning Dove.   |
| 4. Redheaded Woodpecker.   | 9. Chickadee.       |
| 5. Blue bird.  | 10. Carolina Wren.  |

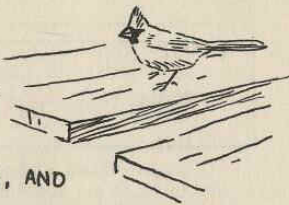
<sup>1</sup> A list of Birds common in Georgia; also of the Atlanta Area; Birds of Clark County; Birds of the Savannah River Valley may be secured through the Atlanta Bird Club, 1543 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

<sup>2</sup> Leaflets with the best pictures and descriptive material may be secured from The National Association of Audubon Societies, 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 5c each or less in quantity.



BOWEN'S MILL, 1/28/39 -

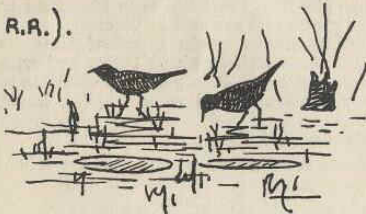
1. REACH THIS SWAMPY LAKE, EARLY SAT. MORNING. COLD, STILL, AND OVERCAST.



2. SEVERAL CARDINALS "TSEEING." A MALE, AND LATER, A FEMALE, VISIT THE BOARDS ALONG A MILL HOUSE.

3. EIGHT RUSTY BLACKBIRDS ROVE ABOUT. A FEMALE CARDINAL PERCHED IN SMALL TREE AHEAD. REACH THE R.R. FLICKERS AND A RED-BELLY ARE CALLING.

4. THERE ARE GREAT NUMBERS OF RUSTY BLACKBIRDS WALKING ABOUT ON THE BOG (WHERE "BLACKBIRD PENINSULA" NEARS R.R.).



5. SOME ARE BLACK AND SOME, GRAY. THEIR MOST FREQUENT CALL IS "CHACK." SOMETIMES A "THE-E-Z-Z" OR "THU-LEE-E" IS UTTERED.

6. A JAY, AND LATER, A FLICKER, FLEW TO BIG CYPRESSES IN WATER. NOW, A CARDINAL IS IN ONE. SCATTERED ROBINS FLEW OVER, HIGH. A MALE CARDINAL FLEW OVER WATER AND STOPPED ON A STUMP.



7. ANOTHER BLACKBIRD CALL IS A LOWER TONED "KHS-SEE." THE GRAYISH-BROWN FEMALES SLIGHTLY OUTNUMBER THE BLACK MALES. ONCE, ABOUT 3 FEMALES AND ONE MALE CAME WITHIN 7 YDS. OF ME.

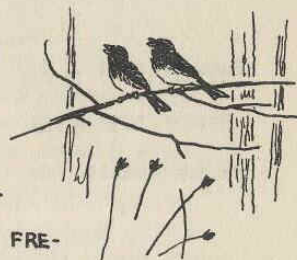
BOWEN'S MILL, 1/28/39 -

1. A MALE RED-BELLY HOPS UP A SMALL TREE, CONTINUOUSLY CALLING.



2. AS I LEAVE RAILROAD AND START UP THE WOODED EDGE, A HUNDRED OR MORE SLATE-COLORED JUNCOS FLUSHED AND FLEW ABOUT IN SCATTERED FLOCKS.

3. FROM THEIR THROATS CAME INCESSANT "TSIT-TSIT-TSITS." SOME ALLOWED ME TO APPROACH QUITE CLOSE. THEIR OUTER TAIL-FEATHERS FLASHED CONSPICUOUSLY. THE JUNCOS SEEMED TO FREQUENT THE TREES MORE THAN MOST OF THE SPARROWS. THERE WERE A FEW SPARROWS AMID THIS GREAT FLOCK OF SNOWBIRDS.



4. REACH "WOODPECKER ISLAND" (BACK IN SWAMPY PART OF LAKE). WOOD DUCKS CALLING THEIR HIGH-PITCHED "WHO-EES." SEVERAL ARE CALLING. OCCASIONALLY, A NOTE IS UTTERED OVER FIFTEEN TIMES WITHOUT A PAUSE. A THRASHER CALLS IN SOTTO VOCE.



5. NOT OVER 3 YDS AWAY A NOISY COTTONTAIL FLASHES THROUGH THE WEEDS TO A NEARBY THICKET.



## NOTES AND NEWS

**Spring Meeting in Brunswick.**—Miss Harriet Rainwater and her committee are to be congratulated upon their choice of host for the spring meeting. They have accepted the invitation to meet in Brunswick and plans are going forward for a fine meeting under the leadership of Mrs. K. G. Berrie, local chairman and charter member of the G. O. S. Mrs. Berrie will send to each member information as to expense of meals and lodging.

Following is the general plan up to date:

The Fifth Semi-Annual Meeting of the Georgia Ornithological Society  
April 15 and 16, 1939, Brunswick, Georgia  
Headquarters, Oglethorpe Hotel

### Saturday, April 15, 1939

Registration with local committee upon arrival at the hotel.

3:30 P. M.—Business Meeting open to the public.

7:00 P. M.—Dinner, Oglethorpe Hotel—75 cents.

### Sunday, April 16

7:00 A. M.—Breakfast at Brunswick Cafe or Oglethorpe Coffee Shop.

8:00 A. M.—Leave for Sea Island Fishing Camp—  
(Tolls to Island free).

Field trip to Pelican Banks and other points nearby.

12:00 M.—Return to Sea Island Fishing Camp where box lunch will be served—30 cents.

**The Winter Season in Atlanta.**—Due possibly to the mild winter in the Atlanta area many wintering birds were found to be more abundant than usual here.

Great Blue Herons were noted several times in mid-winter. Hermit Thrushes, Yellowthroats, Grackles and Purple Finches were more abundant than last winter. Some of the more northern species were less common. The Pine Siskin was noticeably scarce, only two records, February 18 and 25.

All of the waterfowl were observed in greater numbers with the exception of the Lesser Scaup Duck. The following rather unusual ducks for this area were recorded: Gadwell, November 18; Greenwinged Teal, December 20; Redhead, January 1; Pintails were recorded in the fall for the first time in that season and in the spring as early as February 8. American Mergansers remained as late as January 1.

On November 18, 1938 an Osprey was seen at Silver Lake. This is an unusually late migration date for this species in the Atlanta area.—Bill Griffin, Emory University.

The Atlanta Bird Club held its annual banquet on Dec. 17, 1938. Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., and Southern Sanctuary fame,

was the principal speaker. His talk on Birds and Their Relation to Water, illustrated by several reels of pictures of Florida birds was an excellent correlation for the G. O. S. study project for this year. Other features of the program were, Mr. Lewis Gordon's talk on "Birds Through Dark Glasses" and some bird calls whistled by George Dorsey. That Atlantans are becoming more conscious of birds was evidenced by the fact that more than eighty people attended this meeting.—Bill Griffin.

**The Season at Statesboro.**—The winter of 1938-1939 has brought to this section of Georgia a large number of Robins, far larger than usual. The wild fruits seem to be more plentiful and this is probably one reason why the Robins have found their way to us in such large numbers. When we let them go back north this spring they will not be starved as they are in lean years but with plenty of flesh and full of music.

Flickers have congregated in our area in unusually large flocks this year. In one rather restricted area one can see nearly a hundred any mild winter day, and when they are flushed they fly away almost like a covey of quail. They do not always act this way and we wonder about it. Last summer ants were in great plenty and are stirring early. Now in mid-February they may be seen on any mild day in almost mid-summer activity. Flickers are known to keep ants in check in the area where they summer or winter, and this may be one reason why we have so many this winter.

The White-throat Sparrow has brought to us its usual message of cheer. It sings all winter in this area. Other sparrows that have been plentiful are the Song, Vesper, LeContes and Savannah, but none of the other species is in song.—R. J. H. DeLoach.

**New Club at S. G. T. C.**—A lecture entitled, "The Economic Importance of Birds," by Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach to the faculty and students of South Georgia Teachers College, February 13, 1939, was the final inspiration for the organization of a bird club at that college.

Their reporter, Miss Malvina Trussell, says:

"The students and faculty were very enthusiastic and when we organized last night we had 25 charter members with prospects for many more when we get things started. We are to have our first meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26 in Dr. DeLoach's back yard making particular observations of methods he has used in encouraging the birds to come and stay with him all the year around.

The following are the officers elected:

President.....	Jewell Vandiver
Vice President.....	Chess Faircloth
Secretary and Treasurer.....	Frances Breen
Executive Committee—	

Officers with the additions of Alvin McLendon and Lucy Bunce  
Advisers..... Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, Malvina Trussell

Now that we have organized the bird club, I think we shall be able to manage financially to have Dr. Allen for his lecture."

The Biology Department of Armstrong Junior College (Savannah), under the leadership of Mr. Andrew L. Ingles, is planning a course of study that will include field studies and laboratory work on certain species from the



local fauna. It is hoped that this may lead toward a planned biological survey of the Savannah area.

This plan has our hearty approval. We wish that other schools over the State would look toward a similar objective, and try to gather and correlate knowledge concerning the local flora and fauna.

The Oriole will be glad to report progress under this plan from time to time, though of course the study of birds is the primary purpose of the magazine.—Ivan R. Tompkins.

**Dr. Allen to Lecture to G. O. S. Members**—In April Dr. Arthur A. Allen, Professor of Ornithology at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, will make an Easter vacation tour through Georgia and Florida for the purpose of trying out some new equipment for recording songs of birds.

While here he will give an illustrated lecture at Bass Junior High School Auditorium, Atlanta, sponsored by the Atlanta Bird Club and the Atlanta Science Club. The Milledgeville Club is sponsoring a similar lecture at G. S. C. W. and the new club at the S. G. T. C. hopes to be able to schedule a lecture there.

Dr. Allen is the authority in recording bird songs in the field and in photographing birds. He has beautiful films and slides in color and the rare Ivorybill in motion with sound.

**Christmas census in Georgia**—Of the 1600 participants in Bird-Lore's Thirty-ninth Christmas Bird Census, 16 were members of the G. O. S. These were well distributed throughout the State.

In the extreme northern region Mr. Harold C. Jones, Mt. Berry, Ga., totaled a list of 41 species. In the Atlanta area 62 species were recorded by Mrs. J. Connor Oliver, Nelson Spratt, Jr., Norman Giles, Jr., Mrs. Hugh H. Harris, Bill Griffin, and Glenn W. Bell. The Savannah Club, represented by J. E. Wingo, J. R. Cain, Jr., Mary Wingo, May Cain, Anne Reddy, Marie Reddy, Nina Pape and Ida Seymour, headed the list in Georgia with 66 species. In Southwest Georgia, Herbert L. Stoddard recorded 63 species. This is the best record our state has made in this interesting activity.

**Corrections**—In News and Notes of the December, 1938, ORIOLE:

1. "The N.A.A.S. find" was Robert Norris instead of George.
2. The article on State Forests placed in Notes and News should have followed State Parks in the article, "Georgia Wildlife Areas."
3. In line 1, page 35, the word "exciting" should be substituted for "existing."

The contribution of the G. O. S. to Wildlife Restoration Week was to sponsor a first showing of paintings of Georgia birds at Rich's March 13 to 18, 1939. These paintings were done by Mr. Athos Menaboni, a local artist, whose work has recently gained the attention of national critics of art in nature. Mr. Menaboni, a native of Leghorn, Italy, is now a naturalized

citizen of America and has been a resident of Atlanta for ten years. Many of his pictures are done from living birds which are accurately depicted in detail and habitat. This entire exhibition is to be shipped immediately to New York where it will be shown at the American Museum of Natural History, from there to Boston.—Mrs. J. Connor Oliver.

**Robin Data Asked For**—An investigation is being made to determine the changes in the population and distribution of the eastern and southern robins. No one person can be all over America at once, so this a job which requires a large number of observers, each recording the changes in abundance in his locality, and forwarding his observations when complete to a central place for study. If you can cooperate in this study or know of anyone who might, please write for a questionnaire and census table to: J. Murray Speirs, 204 Experimental Zoology Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois.



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A Quarterly Journal of Georgia Ornithology : Official Organ of the  
Georgia Ornithological Society

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Savannah, Ga.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 Per Year

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Oriole—March, 1939

Greetings to all members of the Georgia Ornithological Society! To step into the shoes of Herbert L. Stoddard, from an ornithological standpoint, is an impossibility, but with the earnest and sincere help of each member of our organization it will be possible to carry on the work started so well under his leadership and during the year 1939 to build up our society, increase its membership throughout the state and continue the scientific work of study and protection of our bird life.

Georgia has long needed just such an organization as ours and we are fortunate and proud to include in our membership some of the leading ornithologists and naturalists in the South as well as a few from distant points. Now about two years of age the Georgia Ornithological Society is entering maturity, shall we say, and there is much to be done, plans to be made, and deep study to be given to many phases of wildlife protection and restoration. There may be some differences of opinion as to the best methods to employ but our goal is the same and our cause a very worthy one. May each one of us give as much time, thought, and study as possible to our problems and plans this year and cooperate to the full in making the G. O. S. effective in measures of conservation and scientific study.

Let us welcome all bird students to our ranks for who knows but some of them may become the foremost conservationists of wild life in the future.

To successfully carry on sound protective measures in this day and time requires definite, accurate, and scientific study of many angles and issues in this age of too much civilization. Our objectives include: keeping our society on a high, scientific plane; increasing our membership right now; introducing in the state legislature a bill for the protection of beneficial hawks and owls as well as the Bald Eagle; malarial drainage in connection with wild life study; recording new and rare species within the state; more banding operations; cooperation with state and local authorities for the protection of wildlife; the publishing of a check list of Georgia birds; as well as the publishing of occasional papers on the bird life of certain sections of the state.

Our society needs your active, constructive, moral, and financial support to put over our objectives.

Sincerely yours,  
EARLE R. GREENE,  
President.

## THE MODERN PRESS



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