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to Record and Further the Study of Birds in Alabama.

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Cover cut, kindness of Mrs. Blanche E. Dean

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A proposed agreement with the Auburn University Library to permanently house Alabama Birdlife has been drawn up and presented. Dr. Julian Dusi of Auburn has done a fine job in drawing up this agreement. It follows closely the agreement of The Wilson Ornithological Society with the University of Michigan. Your A.O.S. President has accepted this agreement and we hope in the near future Auburn will accept it. I think this proposal will be a step in the right direction. All the journals, papers, etc. will be permanently housed and properly cared for. Since this year, 1962, marks the tenth anniversary of A.O.S., a ten-year index to Alabama Birdlife is also being prepared by our very competent Secretary, Rosemary Dusi. You will hear more details about this subject at a later date.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the officers of A.O.S. for their great interest and assistance. Margaret and Jim Robinson, Rosemary and Julian Dusi have been extra helpful.

Fall is just around the corner. Thinking of fall reminds me of Bird Migration then of Hawk Migration, next of the ill-advised "sportsman" who continues to indiscriminately shoot hawks in large numbers. Let's see if we can help educate people on the predator situation and on control when needed, rather than eradication.

Fall also reminds me of Dauphin Island and the large number of bird species that are going to be counted there this October 20 and 21 by members of the A.O.S.

I would like to remind Regional Directors and all others to please send in your material for publication in "Alabama Birdlife" to the Editor, Dr. M. W. Gaillard, 1508 Merchants National Bank Bldg., Mobile, Alabama. Material to be published in the "Newsletter" should be sent to Mr. Jim Robinson, Route 1, Box 91, Brownsboro, Alabama.

See you at Dauphin Island on October 20, 21.

R. W. Skinner

Conservation without money is just conversation.

ALABAMA BIRDLIFE

EVENING GROSBEEKS IN BIRMINGHAM

On January 26, 1962 at 7:30 a.m. 7 Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) 4 male and 3 female, alighted on the bird feeder. No food had been placed on the feeder and immediately the Grosbeaks arose into the air. At noon on February 17, 5 Evening Grosbeaks, 2 male and 3 female, appeared at the feeder for about ten minutes eating sunflower seeds.

By March 1 there began to be a steady build-up of a flock that fed daily on sunflower seed at the feeder. On March 15, 22 Evening Grosbeaks could be seen at the feeder at one time. As high as 35 Evening Grosbeaks might be seen at one time on the feeder, and always there was constant interchange of birds. The flock with female predominating, might well have numbered around 200. In the trees 75 feet from the feeder 75 - 100 could be counted with the naked eye. The noise from their communicative notes was definite.

After April 27, the numbers began to diminish, and on April 27 the number at the feeder was 20. On May 5 only 5 Evening Grosbeaks were at the feeder and none were seen or heard thereafter.

Between March 15 and April 23, 52 Evening Grosbeaks, 38 females and 14 males, were banded on the right leg. At no time could more than 2 banded Evening Grosbeaks be seen, even when 35 fed at one time at the feeder. On April 1, a female Evening Grosbeak banded on the left leg appeared and could be seen intermittently the next two weeks. This bird could be a possible foreign retrap but preferred anonymity to entering a trap.

Harriett H. Wright

Interest in "Alabama Birds"

Keen public interest is being shown in Tom Imhof's great new book, "Alabama Birds". We are proud, not only of the author's excellent work, but also of the Department of Conservation's more attractive publication of it.

Tom Imhof will attend the Dauphin Island A.O.S. meeting October 20-21 and has agreed to autograph your volume if you wish.

REGIONAL WINGBEATS

Livingston — On February 27, 1962 my feeding tray was visited by a new bird. I first identified the bird as a female Rose-breasted Grosbeak, but two things worried me; first the time of year and secondly, the fact that it was clear breasted. It did not occur to me that it might be a western bird until several days later. I then secured a copy of Peterson's "Guide to Western Birds" from the College Library and immediately found the picture of the bird that had visited my yard, —it was the female Black-headed Grosbeak.

On July 15, 1962 a pair of Barn Swallows in migration stopped on the south side of town and are still hanging around. On the same day, an estimated thousand Martins stopped on the northside of town and spent a few days. These are the earliest fall migration dates that I have ever observed for these two species.

Jenkins Jackson, 7/23/62

Grove Hill — We are busy preparing to leave on a trip to California so our report is brief. There were two reports of Robins nesting in Grove Hill this year. There seems to be a good hatch of Turkeys—one bunch had ten young.

George Carleton

Birmingham — February 26, 1962 a partial albino male Purple Finch (*Carpolacus purpureus purpureus*) appeared at the feeder. The white head, back and breast were covered with a pinkish wash. The tail and primaries were brown. The eye was dark, the bill and legs were flesh colored.

By July 18 Yellow-crowned Night Herons and Little Blue Herons could be seen at Lake Purdy. On July 22, the count was 2 adult Yellow crowned Night Herons, 2 immature Yellow-crown Night Herons, 16 immature and 4 adult Little Blue Herons and 10 Green Herons.

Harriett Wright

The Eastern Bluebirds appear to have had a very successful breeding season in Alabama, those breeding in the northern states are still below normal. Red-headed Woodpeckers were especially numerous as a breeder this year. This is probably due, in part, to more dead limbs and tree tops killed by our unusual cold winter.

White-throat Sparrows were last seen by me May 18. A pair of Screech Owls in our neighborhood produced at least two young.

Tom Imhof

Mobile — On June 29 5 immature White Ibis were found at the edge of a stream in Pinecrest Cemetery. On July 18 a flight of 8 settled in a marsh next to our Dog River home. They were seen frequently around our wharf feeding on fiddlers and Neritina, a glossy, olive-colored brackish-water snail. Last seen August 2, 1962.

Kathleen Y. Johnstone

Our Spring migration laster longer than usual this year. In mid-May there were still Hudson Curlew, Stilt-Sandpipers and many Bobolinks around Dauphin Island. Sighted on July 30 were approximately 100 Common Egrets, 185 Yellow-crowned Night Herons, 22 Black-crowned Herons, 35 White Pelicans and 150 White Ibis. On the same day a rookery of Least Terns and Black-Skimmers had eggs and young of all ages.

J. L. Dorn, S.J.

Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge --

In sharp contrast with the nearly-dry conditions of 1961, Wheeler reservoir was overfilled by four flood stages during winter and early spring and remained bankful through late spring and summer. No rain fell from mid-April to Memorial Day, and May set a new record for high temperatures. June was mild with many showers, but July and August were hot and dry with thermometer readings sometimes soaring about the hundred degree mark, once to a 104-degree reading.

One of the most interesting experiences of this period came on a Saturday morning in early April when a wing-injured immature bald Eagle arrived in our front yard via State Conservation Officers Jack Tanner and Gordon Esslinger. The regal Eagle, though grounded, was far from subdued. It cackled defiantly, chased our beagle pup across the yard, ate greedily a canful of dog food offered it by young Tommy and finally arrived safely at the Birmingham Zoo through the good offices of Paul Robinson.

The spring shorebird flight brought some interesting records to Wheeler Refuge. There were Willets here on April 26, Black-bellied Plovers on May 22, and Ruddy Sandstones and White-rumped Sandpipers on May 24.

The most interesting observation of the period came on May 12 when David Hulse found two pair of Cattle Egrets nesting in a mixed Heron colony on the Swam Creek Public Hunting Area, a colony that also included 25 pairs of nesting Little Blue Herons, 12 pairs of Black-crowned Night Herons and 5 pairs of Snowy Egrets. The Cattle Egrets have spent the summer here in force with David Hulse and Paul Bryan reporting them in flocks up to 17 individuals from as far to the west as the Finley Island vicinity and

as far to the east as the Belle Mina vicinity. They remained at least until July 26 and never lost the reddish wash from heads and backs.

Jim, Keeler, Buddy English and Jack Tanner, visiting Wheeler Refuge on August 2, spotted a lone Mississippi Kite on the White Springs islands and a Black-bellied Plover in partial breeding plumage along the White Springs dike. David found Least Terns on July 14 and July 21 and a single Pinewoods Sparrow on July 23 and again on August 2.

Thomas Z. Atkeson, Jr.

Brownsboro (Huntsville) --

Our spring migration was a great disappointment. We noticed no waves of birds, and the Warblers we saw and heard did not linger. Our first migrant Warbler was a black and white on March 26. Blue-gray Gnatcatchers came on April 7, and the first Scarlet Tanager on April 8. On April 11, we had our last Purple Finches, and on April 14 our first Indigo Buntings, Prairie Warblers and Chuck-will's-widow. Several Whip-poor-wills were heard, and White-eyed and Yellow-throated Vireos seen on April 15. On the 16th, we heard a Black-throated Green Warbler, caught a Ruby-throated Hummingbird in a mist net, saw a Wood Thrush, and saw an Anhinga in a blackberry patch on the side of our mountain. These were some of our firsts of the season. Yellow-breasted Chats started coming through on April 26. This was the only specie seen in greater than usual numbers. There seemed to be fewer Thrushes, Warblers, and Vireos and definitely fewer Flycatchers than we have had the past two years. We banded one Rose-breasted Grosbeak on May 8. This was the only one banded this spring, compared with 9 in 1961--all banded before May 8.

A record for the Tennessee Valley area was the adult male Connecticut Warbler netted and banded on May 20.

Our birding and banding have lagged this summer as a result of the dry weather and heat. We have maintained a small pool in the woods near the house. This is one of the few sources of water in the surrounding valley and has attracted birds from the varying habitats around us. The pool seems to have made more Wood Thrushes nest close by, and our feeders must be responsible for a rise in the Chickadee and Downy Woodpecker populations.

We hope we will have more of interest to write of the fall migration, but if dry weather was responsible for the birds passing us by this spring, we can't hope for many to stop this fall as this area is drier than it has been for years.

Margaret Robinson

The Bander's Corner

Birmingham

During the first 6 month of 1962, we banded 477 birds, using baited wire traps. 21 species are represented:

Mourning Dove	2	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	Evening Grosbeak	52
Blue Jay	6	Purple Finch	165
Brown Thrasher	5	Cardinal	19
Mockingbird	5	Rufus-sided Towhee	35
Tufted Titmouse	10	Goldfinch	5
Carolina Chickadee	2	Slate-colored Junco	4
Robin	1	Chipping Sparrow	55
Pine Warbler	1	Field Sparrow	24
Myrtle Warbler	56	White-throated Sparrow	27
Summer Tanager	1		

Of the 27 returns, there were 1 Summer Tanager, a Titmouse, a Cardinal, a White-throated Sparrow, a Myrtle Warbler, and a Field Sparrow, each of which was 4 or more years old, and one Chickadee 7 years old. (Chickadee banded as an adult 6-2-56 and last seen 7-30-62).

D.O. and Harriet Wright

Jet Age Jay — A banded Blue Jay found April 1962 in Chatom, Washington County, Ala. was banded in New Jersey 8-14-61.

M. W. Gaillard

1962 Nature Camp Another Success

A total of 53 campers attended Blanche Dean's Nature Camp held June 7-14 at Cheaha State Park. The leaders of the Bird Section were three of our able A.O.S. members, Blanche Chapman, Idalene Snead and Cecil Hornady. An excellent list of 81 species of birds was identified and studied by this enthusiastic group. The high spot of each day was the song of the Oven Bird heard just at dusk.

Other group leaders were Judge William Bibb--Indian Lore; Amy Mason--Flowers; Ruth Brabston--Insects; Clustie McTyeire--Mushrooms; Bob Ham--Trees; Blanche Dean, the originator of Nature Camps in Alabama, led the Fern Group.

We all feel this was an interesting and worthwhile effort in the field of Conservation.

Ecological Studies at the Audubon Sanctuary at Dauphin Island.

Dan Holliman and a group of students from Birmingham-Southern College visited the Sanctuary on Dauphin Island and made preliminary observations concerning the ecology of food-habitat plots. This wildlife preserve has unlimited possibilities and shows great promise for affording food and resting quarters for migrating birds. Let's all back this worthwhile endeavor and assist Dr. Gaillard in any way that we can. October should give us a full Fall migration and a wonderful place to bird watch with members of our growing Fraternity. Dan C. Holliman, Bham-Southern College, August 25, 1962

Dauphin Island Sanctuary Status

The Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board is pleased to have an ecological study--relation of food to animal life--made of its Bird Sanctuary by Mr. Dan Holliman of the Birmingham-Southern faculty.

In his preliminary report, Mr. Holliman stated that attracting birdlife within the Sanctuary is "unlimited". That means the more food the more birds.

May we explain that while the Park & Beach Board is interested in the conservation possibilities, its first consideration, as Trustees of this valuable land, is making the Sanctuary area attractive and useful to humans. Fortunately, both wildlife conservation and human benefits can be attained at the same time; because the more colorful birdlife within the Sanctuary becomes, the more people will visit it. Since visitors to Dauphin Island add to the economy of the island - to the motels, restaurants, merchants, etc. - the Park and Beach Board felt justified in creating a bird sanctuary on a trial basis. How long this type use will continue depends on the degree of public interest shown in the Sanctuary. Therefore, we, who are interested in Audubon projects, should publicize its present abundant bird population and, by donating food producing shrubs, add to its phenomenal birdlife potential.

Those who know birds believe Dauphin Island can be made into a world famous Bird Sanctuary!

Feeding Habits of the Mississippi Kite

During July 1961, 12 hours of a five-day period were spent on the observation of the actions of the Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) on a semi-prairie and meadow area in Montgomery County, Alabama. This area is partially surrounded by two rivers and comprises about 1,200 hectares (3,000 acres). The actual feeding area involved was completely bare of trees.

The study was conducted with three objectives in mind: (1) to determine the type of prey species taken, (2) methods of securing prey, and (3) the amount consumed in a given period of time.

With the aid of field glasses on a clear day, it was possible to attain all three of these objectives rather satisfactorily. The types of prey taken included a species of May Beetle (*Phyllophaga* sp.), Carolina Locust (*Dissosterra carolina*) and undetermined grasshoppers and dragonflies. Two kites were collected, as well as examples of the prey species other than those contained in the stomachs of the kites. During this particular period, May Beetles were very common and made up a major portion of the diet. Dragonflies and grasshoppers were both common; however, more grasshoppers were taken, probably because of their ease of capture. Many passes made on dragonflies were unsuccessful. The grasshoppers were picked up from the ground and eaten aloft. The beetles and dragonflies were taken and consumed in the air.

The method of attack on dragonflies and beetles was the same. The bird circles in a leisurely way usually about 50 meters (150 feet) to 100 meters in altitude, then stooped in a falcon-like manner, which in all cases indicated prey had been sighted. The angle of the stoop was usually slight (less than 20 degrees) and extended in length from a few meters up to, in one case, over 100 meters. The stoop was occasionally accompanied by a few, quick, short wing strokes or a half barrel-roll, but was usually straight and unaided. In most cases it terminated in a quick, short turn upon contact with the insect. On occasion, a bird was noted to rise on a slight grade in a straight, headlong manner, accompanied by deep, steady wing beats until the prey was overtaken. Several times a beetle was struck and fell and the kite immediately wheeled and caught it in midair. Some of the beetles were flying in copulation when struck by the kite, in which case, one beetle would fly off, apparently unharmed, and less often fall to the earth. At no time was it determined that the kite took both insects on the same pass. Twice single beetles were struck and fell straight to the ground, no attempt being made by the bird to retrieve them. Immediately after the capture of prey, the birds would level off and commence circling and feeding, unless the strike was made low to the ground, in which case altitude

was gained quickly. All prey was eaten while the kites were in flight. Both of the bird's legs may or may not hang down while feeding; however, only one foot was used to hold the insect. The bird's wings are held steady and level, the tail generally half-spread. Slow, easy circles are performed with an occasional wing beat. There was a general tendency to gain altitude during the whole process.

The method of attack on grasshoppers was a straight, swift drop of approximately 90 degrees, terminating a couple of feet from the ground. The instant the prey was grasped, deep wing strokes carried the bird off 50 to 75 meters (50 to 75 yards) distant and 30 to 40 meters elevation, at which time feeding took place. On other areas, where grasshoppers frequented tall grass or wheat, they were captured by the kite in a sweeping, continuous stoop with a partial break in speed at the point of contact.

Several times individual kites were observed for periods of up to 40 minutes to determine the amount of prey taken and the time involved between each take. Forty minutes was the maximum time a kite was noted to feed before leaving the area or rising to an elevation too far to be observed. The soaring time between each strike was three to six minutes. The required time to consume each prey animal was 30 to 70 seconds. There was an average of 10 kites feeding at one time, which would indicate approximately 60 prey species taken in a 40-minute period or about six grasshoppers, beetles, or dragonflies taken by each kite.

There was a general tendency for all the kites on the area to feed during the same period of time and for all to disappear about the same time. Occasionally, one or two would stay within view of the feeding area but appeared not to be feeding or feeding only sporadically.

Robert W. Skinner, State Conservation Dept., Game & Fish Division, Montgomery, Ala.

Duck Bag Limit Reduced

Because of adverse weather conditions in their northern breeding grounds, the hunting limit on ducks has been reduced to two per day. This means there is a severe shortage in breeding stock and therefore, we in the South, should do everything possible to return the survivors in good health next Spring. Well managed private ponds, such as our Dauphin Island Sanctuary, will help.

ALABAMA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

Article I. Name

This organization shall be called the Alabama Ornithological Society.

Article II. Objectives

1. To foster a greater knowledge of the birds of Alabama through observation, education and publication.
2. To be a potent voice in Conservation of all of Alabama's natural resources, but especially in birds.

Article III. Membership

The membership shall consist of Active, Associates, Sustaining, Student, Life and Honorary Members, who have a sincere interest in bird life.

Article IV. Officers

The Officers shall consist of Elected, Appointed Officers and Directors.

Sec. 1. ELECTED OFFICERS. The Elected Officers shall be the President, Vice-President and Treasurer. They shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present at the Annual Meeting and shall serve for a period of one year. The Vice-President will succeed the President.

Sec. 2. APPOINTED OFFICERS. The President shall appoint Regional Directors, a Secretary, a Librarian, and Editors.

Sec. 3. THE DIRECTORS. The Regional Directors shall represent districts of the State of Alabama proportioned to cover the entire state for representation in the Society.

Sec. 4. THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. The Executive Council shall consist of the Elected and Appointed Officers, the Immediate Past President and the Directors.

Article V. Meetings and Quorum

Sec. 1. TIME OF MEETINGS. The Society shall hold at least one business meeting a year, which is to be known as the Annual Meeting. Three meetings are recommended: One in the winter, one in the spring and one in the fall. Other special meetings may be called by the President at his discretion.

Sec. 2. QUORUM. No quorum is necessary to conduct business at any meeting, Regular, Council, or otherwise, provided written notice of one month of time and place is given to the membership.

Article VI. Life Membership Funds

Life Membership Funds shall be treated as an endowment fund and invested at the discretion of the Executive Council. The interest from this principal may be dispensed at the discretion of the Executive Council.

Article VII. Amendments to the Constitution

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voting members present at any regular meeting, provided that thirty days written notice of the proposed change be given each voting member.

Article VIII. Rules

The rules contained in ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER, Revised, shall govern this Society in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with this Constitution.

ALABAMA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BY-LAWS

Article I. Dues and Membership

- Sec. 1. There shall be six classes membership.
- ACTIVE MEMBERS. Entitled to all privileges of the Society upon payment of the annual dues...\$2.00.
 - ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (out-of-state). Entitled to all the privileges of the Society, except the privilege to hold office and vote, upon payment of the annual dues...\$1.50.
 - SUSTAINING MEMBERS. Entitled to all the privileges of the Society upon payment of the annual dues...\$5.00.
 - STUDENT MEMBERS. Any High School or College Undergraduate Student; will not be eligible to vote or hold office...\$1.00.
 - LIFE MEMBERS. Will be entitled to all the privileges of the Society, as a member desiring to pay his dues for the rest of his life in one sum. Memberships may be paid within a two-year period...\$50.00.
 - HONORARY MEMBERS. An Honorary membership may be bestowed upon any person of eminence in Ornithology, who has made such contributions in the State of Alabama. They must be elected upon the recommendation of the Council and by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting. They are exempt from dues and cannot hold an Elected Office.

Sec. 2. The fiscal year of the Society shall coincide with the calendar year. All annual dues shall be payable at the beginning of the calendar year, January 1. After April 1, there shall be sent a written notice to all members in default, that their names are being dropped from the roll of membership as of May 1.

Article II. Official Publications

There are two publications of the Society, a scientific journal and a newsletter.

Sec. 1. The name of the scientific journal of the Alabama Ornithological Society shall be "Alabama Birdlife". It shall be published quarterly and shall be sent to each member in good standing of the Society. All members shall be encouraged to contribute worthwhile articles and field notes and should feel free to call upon more experienced members for help in proper presentation.

Sec. 2. The Newsletter shall be published as many times per year as is necessary to keep the members informed of the activities of the Society and other items of interest.

Sec. 3. There shall be an editor for each publication and as large a committee as necessary to produce a satisfactory publication.

Article III. Order of Business at the Meetings

As nearly as possible, the business at each meeting shall be conducted in the following order:

1. Call to order.
2. Report of the Secretary, including the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and their approval and also the reading of the correspondence.
3. Treasurer's report.
- Old or unfinished business: report of associate committees.
5. New business: report of committees.
6. Election
7. Program
8. Adjournment.

Every effort should be made by the chairman and members who have the floor to make the business meetings short, whereby to allow as much time as possible for the members to enjoy the program and the social and field aspects of the meeting.

Article IV. Officers

Sec. 1. ELECTED OFFICERS: The Elected Officers shall be the President, Vice-President and Treasurer. Except for the President, they shall be elected by a majority vote of the membership present at the Annual Meeting. The Vice-President automatically becomes President. If, for any reason, he does not, then the President is elected by a majority vote of the members at the Annual Meeting. The Elected Officers shall serve for a period of one year from the time elected.

Sec. 2. APPOINTED OFFICERS. The President shall appoint the Regional Directors, a Secretary, a Librarian and two Editors, each of whom shall serve until a successor is chosen. Other committees shall be appointed when necessary to the efficient performance of the Society, serving only until the end of that year.

Sec. 3. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. The Executive Council shall consist of the Elected and Appointed Officers, the Directors, and the Immediate Past President. They shall act as an advisory body to the President. Consistent with time and distance, they shall manage as much as possible of the business and property of the Society between the regular meetings.

Sec. 4. NOMINATING AND ELECTING. A slate of prospective officers shall be presented to the membership by the chairman of the Nominating Committee at the Annual Meeting. Any member with voting privileges may nominate from the floor, with the candidate's consent. Candidates for each office shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present.

Sec. 5. VACANCIES. A vacancy occurring in any office shall be filled by appointment by the President for the unexpired term of office. The Vice-President shall become President if that office is vacated.

Sec. 6. PRESIDENT.

- a. The President shall manage the affairs of the Society and shall preside at its meetings.
- b. He is responsible for the agenda for all meetings.
- c. He is Chairman of the Executive Council.
- d. He shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, with the approval of the Executive Council.
- e. Special meetings may be called by the President at his discretion.

Sec. 7. THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

- a. He shall automatically become President the year following his term as Vice-President.
- b. He shall preside in the absence of the President.
- c. He shall work in coordination with the President at all times.

- d. He shall serve as Chairman of the Program Committee.
- e. He shall serve as Chairman for all arrangements of the Annual Meeting.

Sec. 8. THE SECRETARY

- a. The Secretary shall record and report the minutes of all meetings.
- b. He shall record the actions taken at all membership meetings.
- c. He shall handle the correspondence of the Society when the President so requests.
- d. He shall compile said minutes into a permanent binder furnished by the Society.
- e. He shall keep a register of the active members and call the roll whenever requested.
- f. He shall work closely with the President in the matter of courtesy correspondence and notices.
- g. Previous to the Executive Council and Membership meetings, he shall send the President a copy of the last minutes.

Sec. 9. THE TREASURER.

- a. The Treasurer shall keep the financial records and have custody of the funds of the Society.
 - b. He shall disburse the funds as may be ordered by the Executive Council, taking proper vouchers therefor.
 - c. He shall keep a roster of the members of the Society and provide the President, other Officers and all Committee Chairmen with a running list of active members.
 - d. All checks and drafts of the Society shall be signed by the Treasurer, except drafts for the Life Membership Funds; then the President will be a co-signer.
 - e. The Treasurer shall work in conjunction with the Membership Committee Chairman.
 - f. There shall be an independent audit made annually of the Treasurer's books and records at the end of the fiscal year by the Auditing Committee. It shall be reported at the Annual Meeting and placed on file with the Secretary.
- Sec. 10. THE DIRECTORS. The Directors shall act as a coordinator of the Society, each in his own district; doing everything possible to develop local interest of ornithology in his district; and serving on the Executive Council.

Sec. 11. THE EDITORS.

- a. The Editors and their committees shall gather and edit materials for the official publications of the Society and arrange for the printing and distribution to the membership.
- b. The Editors shall advise the membership of the format to be used in the preparation of articles and notes for publication.

Sec. 12 THE LIBRARIAN. The Librarian shall gather and preserve all scientific material of the Society, either as records, publications, or other property. He shall, with his judgment, assist members to make proper use for research purposes, whatever material is in his care.

Article V. Local Groups

Sec. 1. Local Groups may be formed by 5 or more members who reside in any one county.

Sec. 2. These groups shall be autonomous regarding their local constitution and officers, except that the local treasurer shall be responsible for the collection and submission of state dues to the state treasurer.

Sec. 3. Any existing organization containing 5 or more members of the Alabama Ornithological Society may affiliate with said Society. Approval of the membership of the local organization and of the AOS Executive Council is required.

Sec. 4. Advantages of organizing into local groups:

- a. Develop and maintain local interest in birds.
- b. AOS officers are available with information and assistance on methods of organizing field trips and programs for meetings of local groups.

Sec. 5. Objectives of such local groups should be:

- a. Teach birds to beginners and advanced alike.
- b. Keep a county bird list.
- c. Maintain interest in birds during the interval between statewide meetings.
- d. Reconnoited local places for statewide meetings and field trips.
- e. Act as hosts on such occasions.

Article VI. Admendment to By-Laws

The By-Laws of this Society may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the membership present at any regular meeting, provided that written notice of such amendments shall have been received by the membership at least 30 days prior to said meeting.

Proposed Revision Approved:

By the Executive Council February 18, 1962

By the Membership at the Annual Meeting April 28, 1962

Christmas Bird Count 1961, Auburn, Alabama

The 1961 Christmas bird count at Auburn, Alabama was made on December 23. The same area was used as in previous years, using three parties for a total of 24 party-hours. Weather was variably cloudy and clear with a westerly wind 20-25 miles per hour. Temperature averages about 45 degrees.

The following list of birds was counted: Pied-billed Grebe 4, Great blue Heron 2, Mallard 5, Ring-necked Duck 37, Lesser Scaup 3, Common Goldeneye 2, Turkey Vulture 11, Black Vulture 67, Red-tailed hawk 2, Red-shouldered Hawk 1, Marsh Hawk 1, Sparrow Hawk 6, Bobwhite 11, Killdeer 27, Common Snipe 5, Spotted Sandpiper 1, Mourning Dove 30, Screech Owl 1, Belted Kingfisher 3, Yellow-shafted Flicker 11, Red-bellied Woodpecker 2, Red-headed Woodpecker 2, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 3, Hairy Woodpecker 1, Downy Woodpecker 15, Eastern Phoebe 6, Blue Jay 26, Common Crow 35, Carolina Chickadee 37, Tufted Titmouse 9, Brown-headed Nuthatch 30, Brown Creeper 2, Winter Wren 2, Carolina Wren 16, Mockingbird 15, Brown Thrasher 4, Hermit Thrush 1, Eastern Bluebird 27, Golden-crowned Kinglet 4, Ruby-crowned Kinglet 19, Water Pipit 27, Cedar Waxwing 6, Loggerhead Shrike 15, Starling 30,000, Myrtle Warbler 29, Pine Warbler 16, Palm Warbler 1, Yellowthroat 1, House Sparrow 300, Eastern Meadowlark 50, Redwinged Blackbird 600,000, Rusty Blackbird 30,000, Common Grackle 100,000, Brown-headed Cowbird 40,000, Cardinal 23, American Goldfinch 200, Rufous-sided Towhee 15, Savannah Sparrow 3, Bachman's Sparrow 1, Slate-colored Junco 87, Chipping Sparrow 42, Field Sparrow 117, White-throated Sparrow 300, Fox Sparrow 9, Swamp Sparrow 8, and Song Sparrow 21. Total species - 67. Total individuals - 801,761.

Julian L. Dusi

Created in 1849, The Department of the Interior -- America's Department of Natural Resources -- is concerned with the management, conservation and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs

As the National's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States -- now and in the future.

A Beautiful Invocation

Omnipotent, Eternal Father, at all seasons of the year, we enjoy unusual advantages for bird observation on Dauphin Island. A mecca for tourists of the flyways, myriads of gorgeous birds gather here each Fall in preparation for the hazardous flight to more southern climes and return through this gateway the following Spring in a bustling spectacular pageant of unparalleled natural display of song, color and flight pattern. Lured from the air by this favorable spot, they descend to rest and feed and thereby to replenish their exhausted energy under the protective solicitude of devoted friends. Eternal Father, your Divine munificence awes and overwhelms us, yet leaves us humble and grateful.

The domain of birds is the vast outdoors. To see birds is to witness Nature in all her varied aspects and moods, for they are inseparable. Even Solomon in all his glory rivalled not in splendor and simplicity the birds of the air and the lilies of the field.

Thus it is most fitting, Eternal Father, that we dedicate a sanctuary on this Island in the sacred Temple of undisturbed Nature, where God may be constantly glorified in a multiplicity of His creations.

We beseech Thee, Heavenly Father, bless in a special way Dr. Wilson Gaillard, who conceived the idea of this wildlife refuge, this inviolable asylum, for Your beautiful feathered creatures and who worked laboriously for its realization; bless the Dauphin Island Officials who granted approval for this haven and collaborated most generously in every detail; bless all those who contributed, in various ways, to the permanent establishment of this invaluable asset in our midst.

Inspire our community and all future visitors to respect the sacredness of this Bird Sanctuary, to extend a welcome to the travellers of the air, who are our friends, our allies, our entertainers. May this Pageantry be a perennial source gratification and an object of protection. May this Sanctuary guarantee immunity from hard, and ever remain a hallowed place of frequent pilgrimage for all our citizens.

(Offered by our beloved member, Father J. L. Dorn, S.J. at the Dedication Ceremony of the Audubon Bird Sanctuary on Dauphin Island, March 17, 1962.)

Dates to Remember:

A.O.S. Fall Meeting - October 20-21

Place - Dauphin Island

Reservations: Write Mrs. Carolyn Hager

Holiday House, Dauphin Island, Ala.

Don't forget to bring a plant for the Bird Sanctuary.

Christmas Bird Counts:

Dauphin Island - Saturday, December 29, 1962

The Mobile Chapter of A.O.S. would like to make this the most thorough and largest count ever made in South Alabama. We earnestly request your help. Every one is invited, especially members from adjacent states.

100% Growth in One Day?

A.O.S. can double its membership in just one day! How? After reading this paragraph, will you Immediately phone a friend and either sell or give one new membership? We just tried it and it works. Phone NOW for your new member. Our November issue of Birdlife will publish the names of those who do their part.

We all see unusual birds or bird behavior worth passing on. Send it to Birdlife Editor.

IMPORTANT BIRTHDAY

Last May A.O.S. became ten years old! Since we could not be together on that date, let's all join in a belated celebration at Dauphin Island on October 20-21.

The Mobile Chapter would like to furnish a big cake with 10 candles and have each of our past presidents light a candle, shedding some light on his or her term in office. The cheering glow of 10 candles will bring back pleasant memories and help light the way for another decade of service in bird conservation.

ALABAMA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Founded May 17, 1952

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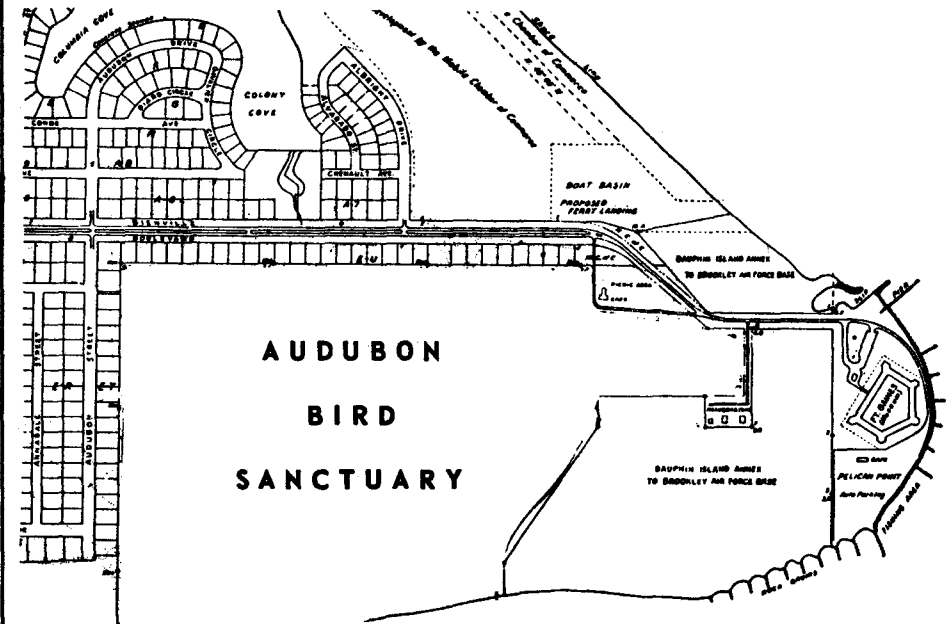
ALABAMA BIRDLIFE is included in all types of memberships.
For others by subscription, \$1.50 yearly or 50¢ per issue.

BEAUTIFUL DAUPHIN ISLAND

Tempered by tropical breezes and warm Gulf water, this quaint south Alabama island is a natural bird haven! With its stately Pines and moss-laden Live Oaks, it offers rest and food for the hordes of migrating birds which cross the Gulf of Mexico each Spring and Fall. Shallow bays and salt marshes team with birdlife the year 'round.

In order to share this spectacular birdlife with you, the Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board has set aside a large tract of valuable land as a Bird Sanctuary and are in the process of making it second none.

Dauphin Island is a fascinating 20-minute over-water drive from world famous Bellingrath Gardens. You are cordially invited to come and enjoy it, and be sure to visit historic Fort Gaines—Civil War Museum just east of the Sanctuary.



DAUPHIN ISLAND PARK AND BEACH BOARD

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