

from shells, driftwood, and other debris. Dry sand should be avoided as the birds will scratch and get it in their eyes. Moist sand is ideal.

Even though a collapsed net may look like a hopeless mess, the birds are not difficult to remove. There is less chance of injury as they do not struggle much when they are on the ground. Any birds in obvious distress should be removed first. Next remove the jumpers, such as Ruddy Turnstones and other larger birds. Birds that tend to jump can cause injury to the other birds that are close to them. The small Sandpipers usually sit quietly on the ground and seldom struggle very much.

Early one evening we had a flock of 40 shorebirds collapse a net but using this method we had no casualties. Other than a few small abrasions all 40 birds were banded and released in good condition.

This type of incident clearly explains why efficiency, speed, and cooperative teamwork are particularly essential for successful shorebird banding.

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MEMORIAL FUND

Members of the Warburton family have given the largest contribution received to date (\$75.00) to EBBA's Memorial Fund in memory of Benjamin John Warburton, who died suddenly November 8, 1962.

All of us who knew and shared banding experiences with Ben Warburton cannot help but be pleased that this generous donation swells the Fund, the income from which will be used to stimulate research in the field of ornithology through the use of bird banding techniques.

