

The New Brunswick Naturalist is on the verge of getting back on schedule. Preparation of the November number has now started. Thank you for your patience this summer. We will try to prevent any more delays such as the three to four month lag of the May and July issues.

The November number will complete one year of the New Brunswick Naturalist. Your response to this newsletter has been very pleasing and we would like to ask now for comments and suggestions that will help guide us in its preparation during 1971.

We are particularly indebted to the many persons who have reported their nature observations or submitted specimens to the Museum. It has not been possible to include all the reports we would like to, through space limitations. An attempt is made to report all "newsy" items concerning rare or unusual species and also much information on common species, when several records are available to illustrate a distributional, behavioural or phenological pattern, or a comparison among species. For example, a blooming date for Strawberry at Chatham would not be used, but if there is similar information from Bathurst, Woodstock, St. Andrews and Fredericton we can probably have an interesting paragraph on the subject.

Although many of your reports may not be included in this newsletter, please be assured, that almost all will be retained in the Museum's files for reference by anyone who is researching New Brunswick's natural history. For example, Dr. W. Austin Squires is about to revise his book The Birds of New Brunswick. Many of your records may be in the bird files here that he will be consulting.

#### NATURALIS

New Brunswick's first record of a Hoary Bat was one taken years ago at Grand Manan and preserved in the Moses collection there. We always suspected that this large, migratory bat was not as rare in New Brunswick as the one record would suggest, but it was not until this year that any more were found. Elmer Wilcox kindly sent in one that had been shot on White Head Island, Grand Manan about August 24. Another was found injured in Fredericton August 25 by Dr. & Mrs. J.P.A. Noble who attempted unsuccessfully to nurse it back to health (fide Peter Pearce). Both probably were migrating southward at the time. The species is a solitary, forest-dweller occurring quite widely across North America.

Yet another Cougar (or Panther) has been reported. This time, the sighting was of one crossing a road at Flint Hill, Albert County, about August 22 (Pearl & Connie Colpitts).

We have another whale identification though not as good as the photographs of the Piked Whale reported previously. On a crossing of the Grand Manan Channel August 18 two, possibly three, Atlantic Killer Whales were seen surfacing several times, not far

off Blacks Harbour (David Christie & Chris Majka). They were identified by their moderate size (about 20 feet) and the very high, straight-pointed dorsal fin which is quite different from other whales of the Northwest Atlantic. The Killer is one of the family of toothed whales which includes dolphins. Further out on the same crossing another whale, of the larger fin-backed family, was seen but not identified.

#### BIRDS

A few Red-throated Loons are known to spend the summer in the Bay off Albert County, but Peter Pearce was surprised to see an adult bird at Buctouche August 8-9. Some Albert County records in the same period were an adult at Cape Enrage August 9 (Christie et al) and 3 at Mary's Point Aug. 16 (C. Majka, Eric Tull & Matt Cummins). A couple of Red-necked Grebes also lingered in summer or were well in advance of most of their kin on the fall migration. Father Jean-Paul Lebel saw 1 at Dalhousie Aug. 20 and an adult was at Memramcook Lake Sept. 12 (Reid McManus & Doug Whitman).

Jim Wilson crossed the Bay from Saint John to Digby on Sept. 11 and saw approximately 300 Greater Shearwaters, 1 Sooty Shearwater and 150 Gannets on the crossing. He believes there were large schools of fish attracting them, as many of the birds were diving, circling, or on the water, apparently feeding. Dr. Ken Edwards, saw one of the much rarer Manx Shearwaters in the Grand Manan Channel Sept. 6.

A Leach's Petrel off its normal oceanic habitat was seen in Sackville September 8 by Mrs. Ruth Henderson (fide A. Smith). The next day it was found dead. Al Smith suggests that the severe storm of September 4-5 may have been responsible for its demise.

The most amazing report of the last few months is of a Great White Heron at Castalia Marsh August 16. It was discovered by Mr. & Mrs. Harry Kerr, of Toronto, who were visiting Grand Manan at the time. They were able to pass the word and it was seen also by Mary Edwards and Kenneth Edwards Jr. The Kerrs saw it perched in a tree alongside a Great Blue Heron which was the same size. The Edwards, who did not have the Great Blue handy for comparison, noted that it seemed much larger than the immature Little Blue Heron they had been watching for weeks, and that both the beak and the legs were yellow, these being key features of this entirely white-plumaged heron. The report will no doubt produce some skepticism because Great White Herons are birds of the Florida Keys and are rarely seen much farther north than Miami. They have never been reported in Canada before, although there are a few extra-limital records for such States as South and North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Ornithologist Aeron Bagg, of Dover, Massachusetts, says that the weather maps suggest that "conditions during August 10-12 were good for bringing this heron up from Florida." Elmer Wilcox says he had been told about a "white crane" seen elsewhere in the Grand Manan area a couple of days before the 16th, but this could have been any bird. It is also pertinent that Mrs. Edwards has seen this species in Florida and is familiar with all the "white" herons we expect more normally in New Brunswick.

Castalia does it again! Or in other words, an adult Yellow-crowned Night Heron was seen at Castalia (and at Long Pond) in late August by Dr. W.O. Robinson and Penny Turle (fide Dr. K. Edwards). The only previous New Brunswick record is an adult taken at North Head April 2, 1931.

More ordinary herons at Castalia were the Little Blue (white immature) that was present much of July and August (Edwards et al), a good number of Great Blues, and the Black-crowned Night Herons, of which there were 40-plus on one day about the middle of August (Kenneth Edwards). Elsewhere in New Brunswick, Great Blues were common along the east coast, where Kermode Parr found 22 at the mouth of Riviere des Caches, Northumberland County in August. Roy Hunter saw a Green Heron along the coast between Cocagne and Buctouche Sept. 13.

With respect to ducks there is little to report. One Greater Scaup, probably a summering non-breeder, was at Machias Seal Island August 8 (Rev. Charles Dorchester). This species appeared at Dalhousie Sep. 8 (Lebel). From Sep.20 on Father Lebel saw up to 11 Hooded Mergansers at once at Eel River Bar. When Mr. Parr was holidaying at Burnt Church in August few ducks were to be seen, until the last few days of the month when Black Ducks began to appear in flocks and he saw 200 in one group.

Jim Wilson had an excellent view of the rare Cooper's Hawk at Saint John Aug.10, the first he had seen. Three Red-shouldered Hawks were at McAdam Lake Aug. 5 (Henrik Deichmann).

Bald Eagle and Osprey: Earlier in the year we requested information on Bald Eagles and Ospreys. Both species have declined greatly in the last 20 years over much of North America. In New Brunswick, observers generally agree that they have decreased too, but there is no adequate data for comparison between past and present populations.

The decline of these and some other birds has been found to be due to food chain concentration of persistent pesticides such as DDT and its close relatives in the Chlorinated hydrocarbon group. The effects seem to be of two kinds, decreased fertility of eggs and thinner, softer egg shells due to interference with calcium metabolism. Birds of prey appear to have much lower tolerances to these substances than do many other creatures such as man and gulls.

Huge amounts of DDT have been applied to New Brunswick through the years, particularly for control of the spruce budworm and for agricultural crop protection. In some areas, mosquito control projects may have been heavy users. Side effects of the forest spraying have been shown by salmon kills and recently by the high residues DDT and its metabolites in Woodcock. Recent controls and restrictions on DDT use may improve the situation, but the long life of these substances means they will be present in high concentrations for many years yet. New Brunswick eagles and Ospreys no doubt have been feeling the effects and will continue to do so for some time. Additionally, research may show that still other chemicals present in our ecosystems may have similar effects.

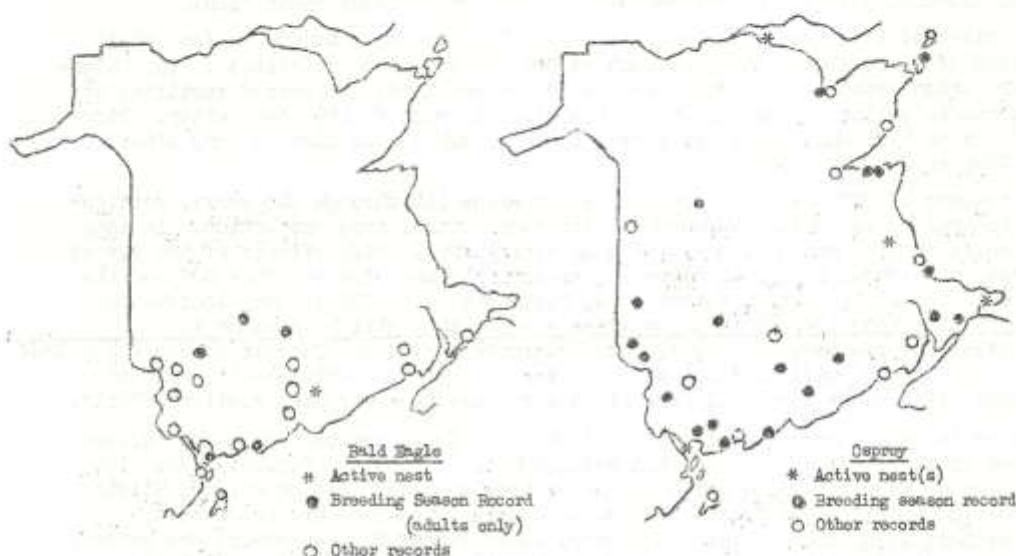
In order to assess the present status of the Bald Eagle and Osprey in the province we have kept track of all reports of them between Dec. 1, 1969 and Sep.30, 1970. The following persons supplied information on one or both species: Marion Bolyca, Hilaire Chiasson, David Christie, Reg Craft, Andy Dean, Henrik Deichmann, Dr. Art Dobson, Mrs. V.D. Fisher, Stan Gorham, Harold Hatheway, John Holman, Stephen Homer, Roy Hunter, Cecil Johnston, Jean-Paul Lebel, Mark Macaulay, Donald McAlpine, Willa MacCoubrey, Mrs. E.F. McIntosh, Reid McManus, Alan Madden, Chris Majka, Mary Majka, Dr. M. Majka, Nettie Moore, Kermod Parr, Peter Pearce, Walter Sangster, Beverley Schneider, Al Smith, Rudy Stocok, Murray Watters, Doug Whitman, Charlie Wilson and Jim Wilson. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

The accompanying tables and maps summarize the reports received. They have been divided into periods; for the Bald Eagle, winter (Dec.-Mar.15), breeding season (Mar.16-May) and summer (June - Sept.) and for the Osprey, spring migration (Mar.-May 15), breeding season (May 16-July) and late summer (Aug.-Sep.).

Nearly all the eagle reports are from approximately the southwestern quarter of the province; the three in southeastern areas were all considered rather unusual wanderers. Only one active eagle nest is known, on the lower Kennebecasis River, in the general area of two former nest sites used during 1964-8. Possibly the same pair is responsible for all three nests. Other observations suggest that there may well be active nests in the Saint John River valley from Fredericton south, on the Charlotte County coast and in the lake region around Harvey and McAdam. Generally, the eagle picture does not look good. The one nest reported failed to produce young. A diminishing number of eggs, from two on May 14 to one on June 13 to none on June 25 (Wilson's) raises suspicions that they might have been soft-shelled ones, easily broken by the incubating birds.

Species	Season, etc.	No. of - 30 -		Total birds (max. no.)#	No. of Active nests
		Reports	Areas		
Bald Eagle	winter	12	9	10	
	Breeding(adults only)	6	5	6	1
	summer	13	13	22	
	adult plumage	19	9	14	
	immature/subadult	9	8	11	
	Total (all reports)	36	19	33	1
Osprey	spring migration	10	8	10	
	breeding	25	24	39	6
	late summer	14	12	17	
	Total	49	36	58	6

(# - sum of maximum numbers seen in each area)



Bald Eagles take about four years to acquire fully adult plumage. Therefore quite a number should be seen in immature plumage. In the recent past that has not been the case, but this year a pleasing 11 out of the 33 eagles were reported as immature or subadult birds. Fourteen were mentioned as adults and the remaining eight probably were also, as some observers neglect commenting on the age, when they see an adult. Banding returns have shown that young southern eagles wander north in summer when 8 of these 11 were recorded, so they are not necessarily of New Brunswick origin. However, it is good to know that there are a few younger eagles around.

For the Osprey, 6 active nests were reported and there are no doubt a good number more; several brooding season reports were of pairs. The outcome of five of the nests is unknown. The sixth, near Roxton, failed to produce any young (Mrs. Fisher). There were three active nests on Horon Island, Restigouche County (Madden & Lebel).

The Osprey reports are well scattered across the province, the main areas being the entire eastern coastline, the lake region of Charlotte and southern York counties, the Charlotte County coast and the lower Saint John and Kennobecasis valleys. The lack of reports from northern inland areas is perhaps due to the scarcity of observations there. The picture of Osprey distribution does not seem critical, but we know too little about nesting success.

We would like to continue to gather all Osprey and eagle observations to summarize the reports similarly, next fall. To properly understand the present status of these two species it is important that more active nests be located and watched from a distance (to prevent disturbance) to see if young are raised successfully.

Rails are very secretive and even when common may be seldom seen. Peter Pearce saw a Virginia Rail, next most common to the Sora, at Chance Harbour Sept. 20.

It has been a very good fall for Am. Golden Plovers. The first report comes from the Upland Plover fields at Salisbury where there were 16 on August 12 (Pearce & Stan Teeple). Subsequent sightings there were: 18 on Aug. 17 (Whitman), 60 on Aug. 20 (Mary Majka et al), 76 on Aug. 23 (Dr. H. Majka et al), 32 on Aug. 27 (Dr. D. Wilcox). Elsewhere there were the following: 1 at Hay Island, Neguac Aug. 19 (Parr); 3 at Red Head Aug. 27 (Christie); 1 at Chance Harbour in early September (Jan Dexter); appeared at Eel River Bar Sept. 8 with 21 there on the 21st (Lebel); also at Jacquet River (Lebel); and 1 at St. Andrews from Sept. 19 to Oct. 1 (Willa MacCoubrey). Probably there have never been so many in one fall since the species declined rapidly due to overshooting in the 19th century. Killdeers were also common at Salisbury with a maximum 40 reported Aug. 23 (Dr. Majka et al).

Shorebirds are the first group to begin their southward migration. Peter Pearce's observations at Buctouche on July 12 are typical of the beginning: 1 Black-bellied Plover, 18 Whimbrel, 18 Short-billed Dowitchers, 1 Semipalmated Sandpiper, 1 Hudsonian Godwit, and 1 Sanderling. There were also 20 to 30 adults and young of the Piping Plover which nests there.

An earlier Whimbrel was at Jacquet River July 5 (Lebel). Another Whimbrel spent a couple of weeks or more during October feeding on lawns in Champlain Heights, Saint John. It caused a bit of excitement among the residents of the area who weren't sure whether it was a Whimbrel or an Eskimo Curlew!

The Upland Plovers at Salisbury continued to be seen throughout August. On the 11th Pearce saw 4 there and was "fairly certain at one point that there were five."

Knots were reported a number of times, the first being 20 at Mary's Point August 16 (Moncton Naturalists' Club). There were 60+ at Eel River Bar August 26 (Lebel), 30 at Lameque Sept. 18 (Frere Clarence LeBreton), and 25 at Miscou Island Sept. 26 (LeBreton & Hilaire Chiasson). Smaller numbers were reported at Little Shippegan, Red Head and St. Andrews.

Mary's Point, Albert County is often a concentration point for shorebirds at high tide. On August 16 the Moncton Naturalists' Club found 10,000+ Semipalmated Sandpipers on the beach. Other shorebirds present were 100 Semipalmated Plovers, 150 Black-bellied Plovers, 15 Ruddy Turnstones, the aforementioned Knots, 2 White-rumped Sandpipers, 5 Least Sandpipers, 100 Short-billed Dowitchers, 15 Sanderling, 1 Hudsonian Godwit, 2 Greater Yellowlegs and a Spotted Sandpiper.

Kermode Parr reports a single Baird's Sandpiper seen at Hay Island, Neguac on August 21. This species, very rare here, is a difficult one to identify, but the bird cooperated and he had ample time to check all its characteristics.

A scarce gull in New Brunswick is the Sabino's, there being only seven records before this year. Father Lebel found two immatures, associating with Bonaparte's Gull, at Eel River Bar September 30. Even less often recorded, though perhaps mostly due to its close resemblance to other species, is the Rosette Tern, one of which was seen in the Grand Menan Channel August 19 (Christie & C. Majka). The bird was sitting on some floating debris that was passed very closely by the ship.

Two Common Murres were seen in the Grand Manan Channel August 18 & 19 as was a Common Puffin on the 19th (Christie & C. Majka). There possibly may be few pairs of this murre nesting on Machias Seal Island now, at least they have been seen there in June in recent years. Three of them were at Eel River Bar Sept. 21 and one at Dalhousie Sept. 24 (Lebel).

Common Nighthawk migration takes place mostly in August, but no large flocks were reported. There were 35 at Saint John West (Christie) and "a small flock and three more lots" near Doaktown (Parr) both on August 7. Three were at Saint John West Sept. 8 (Cecil Johnston) and the species was seen till Sept. 9 at Jacquet River (Lebel). Two Whip-poor-wills were heard near Chatham Aug. 26 and 28 (Cliff Jones).

Doug Whitman saw 3 Pileated Woodpeckers at Stoney Creek, Albert County, Sept. 6 and Marion Belyea had a female Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker at Cambridge Aug. 16.

Most Bank and Tree Swallows disappear before the middle of August and just about all swallows by the tenth of September. Two later records are of a Tree Swallow at Mazeroll Settlement, York County Sept. 20 (Parr) and 5 Cliff Swallows flying northwest at Jacquet River Sept. 27 (Lebel). Roy Hunter has provided dates of departure of Purple Martins at a number of colonies, as follows: Hampton Aug. 10 (A.W. Quann), Island View Aug. 17 (Leigh Dunphy), Island View Aug. 20 (Walter Sharpe), Harvey Station Aug. 28 (Gray Morcraft), Irishtown Sept. 6 (Charles McEwen) and Pointe-du-Chene Sept. 19 (Philip Downey). Most of the birds at the last colony were gone by September 8. Mr. Sharpe had 93 pairs this summer. Other September martins reported were a male at Youngs Cove Road Sept. 5 (Christie & Majkas) and one at Moncton Sept. 12 (Hunter).

A most interesting sighting at Machias Seal Island on August 8 was a Gray Jay (Dorchester), a species never before to our knowledge, having been found on any of the islands of the Grand Manan Archipelago. Though it is not a very strong flier, one would expect the occasional one to have reached Grand Manan during its occasional fall movements.

There was a flurry of Mockingbirds in the latter part of August and early September: 1 at Cambridge Aug. 13 (Belyea), 1 at Cocagne Bar Aug. 23 (Christie & Majkas), 1 at Saint John West Sept. 1 (Bruce Bosence), and another there a few days later (Doris Johnston). One of the birds that spent the summer at Burnt Church was seen Aug. 22 (Parr).

An Eastern Bluebird was seen at Brockway Sept. 20 (Pearce) and a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher was at Saint John West Sept. 9 (Johnston). It is a casual wanderer to New Brunswick. An early Water Pipit was at Neguac Aug. 29 (Parr).

Warbler migration is heavily underway in August and September. Dr. H. Majka reports that many were passing over Caledonia Mountain on the night of August 25 to 26 when one Ovenbird was attracted to the lights of the house.

David Smith witnessed a large evening movement of blackbirds at Mactaquac August 22. Many flocks of from 30 to 100 birds were flying down the Mactaquac Valley towards the Saint John River. He estimated about 2000 birds in all, but could not identify them in the evening light. A few long-tailed Common Grackles stood out as being different from the majority of the birds.

A mixed flock of blackbirds in Saint John West during early September produced a surprise for Jim Wilson and Cecil Johnston on Sept. 6 when a Yellow-headed Blackbird (female or young male) flew up amongst some Cowbirds and landed in a tree. A Dickcissel was at the same place on Sept. 12 (same observers). Earlier, a Dickcissel had been caught and banded at Cape Spencer Aug. 22 (Will Astle and Saint John Naturalists' Club).

Scarlet Tanagers are much less conspicuous in fall than in spring because of the dull winter plumage. A fascinating note comes from Father Label at Dalhousie where on August 1 he watched an immature tanager trying to beg food from an Eastern Kingbird. The Kingbird chased it away. Some Scarlet Tanagers in September were one at Pt. Lepreau Sept. 1 (Wilson & Johnston), 2 at Jacquet River Sept. 16 (Label) and one at Saint John West Sept. 20-21 (Johnston et al).

Ever seen a Sharp-tailed Sparrow? It is a bird of the salt marshes and some freshwater marshes in New Brunswick. Where it occurs it is usually fairly common. Mr. Parr reported it in the Burnt Church area in August and about five were evident around Halls Creek in Moncton (Tull) also in August. Some others were 10 at Beresford Beach Aug. 4 (Christie & C. Majka), one at Harvey, Albert County Aug. 9 (Christie) and one at St. Andrews Sept. 6 (MacCoubrey).

#### INVERTEBRATES

Monarch butterflies, famous for their long migration, were mentioned in our last number. Now we have the southward bound migrants reported. One was captured at Southern Head, Grand Manan August 19 (Christie & C. Majka) and a "loose flock" of 20+ were seen at Pt. Lepreau Sept. 6 (MacCoubrey), Nettie Moore & John Rigby). We do not know just where these butterflies will go. Banding in southern Ontario, where they are much more common than in New Brunswick (that flock of 20 is exceptional here), has yielded many recoveries along the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas. Most likely ours will reach Florida.

Cabbage Butterflies are not a migratory species but one was flying along over the Grand Manan Channel, about two miles north of the nearest land on August 18 (C. Majka & Christie). This species was "out in force" September 21 at Bath, after two days of very warm weather there (May Armand).

Two butterflies that should be of great interest to New Brunswickers are the Ringlet (subsp. nipisiquit) and the Dorcas Copper (subsp. dospassosi). Both these sub-species are known only from salt marshes in the Bathurst area. They are separated from the rest of their species by many miles of apparently unsuitable habitat. The two were discovered in 1939 by Dr. J. McDunnough and they have been a special interest of insect collectors ever since. This summer, August 3-5, the museum sent a field party (Christie & C. Majka) to the area to obtain some specimens and to try to locate them in other areas. Much searching of the salt marshes from Jacquet River to Caraquet produced the two species only in the immediate vicinity of Bathurst, between Caron Point and Beresford.

Another butterfly of these coastal regions, but widespread rather than local, is the Short-tailed Swallowtail, a species very similar to our Black Swallowtail. A number of them were seen at various localities from Jacquet River to Caraquet and also near Chatham.

Parasites can be an interesting field of study. Currently, the Department of National Health and Welfare is conducting an investigation of bird ticks, which in other regions have been shown to be carriers of disease. Anyone finding ticks on a wild bird is requested to capture them and send them and the pertinent information to the Canadian Communicable Disease Centre, Ottawa. A small pill bottle is a good container. We sent in a dozen ticks from a young Swainson's Thrush that had been killed by a car at St. Andrews Sept. 20. They were identified as Haemaphysalis leporispalastris, and tests are being conducted to see if they were disease carriers.

Another episode of parasite study was initiated when Roy Hunter brought in some "lice" collected from Cliff Swallow nests at Irishtown. After examination under the microscope they were found not to be lice but a type of bug that looks like a louse, apparently Oeciacus vicarius, a relative of the bed bug.

FLORA

Mrs. Joan Hoyt of Bloomfield wrote in to find out whether a puffball she found on Sept. 20 was a record. Her Giant Puffball, Calvatia gigantea measured 14 inches in diameter, 42" in circumference and weighed 6½ pounds. It is a normal size of this kind of puffball and the record belongs to a real giant found in New York State that was 5 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 6 inches and 9½ inches high.

Not a recent collection, but one that the Museum just obtained is a very large specimen of one of the woody, shelf or bracket fungi that grow on trees. Collected from a Yellow Birch near Barnesville, St. John County, about 1945 by the late Mrs. Regine Armstrong this shelf is 34½ inches by 17½ inches. It is believed to be a species of Fomes.

PUBLICATIONS AND SOCIETIES

Some subscribers may be interested in similar publications for nearby areas. Maine Nature (Box 509, Brunswick, Maine 04011), a monthly containing news of birds and other life in the Pine Tree State, is available for \$4.00 a year. The Nova Scotia Bird Society (c/o N.S. Museum, Summer St., Halifax) publishes its Newsletter with bird news and articles three times a year. N.S.B.S. membership is \$2.00 annually. Back at home, many New Brunswickers eagerly watch for Kermode Parr's "Mixed Cargo" column Wednesdays and Saturdays in the Daily Gleaner. He often includes news on things natural in the Fredericton area.

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CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT  
Dec. 22, 1970-Jan. 3, 1971

It is time to be thinking of Christmas Bird Counts again. The counts are made within an area 15 mi. in diameter on one calendar day during Dec. 22 to Jan. 3. Each count should last at least 6 hours, preferably more. It is best to make a cooperative effort of several persons, if possible. Last year 24 counts were conducted. Persons in those areas should contact their local compiler. The rest of the province is available for new counts. The compilers of existing counts are:- Perth-Andover (Murray Watters, Box 77); Blackville (Norman Stewart, Box 69); Woodstock (Jane Speer, Upper Woodstock); Fredericton (Andy Dean, 670 Reid St.); Jemseg, Grand Manan & G.M. Channel (Peter Pearce, 5 Shamrock Terr., F'ton); McAdam (J.W. Sangster Sr., Box 248); Dalhousie (Alan Maddon, Box 277, Campbellton); Jacquet River (J.P. Label, Paroisse St. Jean Bosco, Dalhousie); Bethurst (Ronald Godin, 1650 Rough Waters Dr.); Shippegan Id. (Hilaire Chiasson, C.P. 55, Lamoque); Kouchibouguac, Saint John & Lepreau (David Christie, 13 Spruce St., S.J.); Cape Tormentine-Sackville (A.D. Smith, Box 180, Sackville); Moncton (Doug Whitman, 314 Blythwood Ave., Riverview); Riverside-Albert (Ford Alvard, Box 14); Fundy Park (Roger Roy); St. Martins (Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw, West Quaco); Pennfield (Mrs. H.C. Morehouse); St. Andrews (Dr. J.E. Rigby, Box 250); Deer Id-Campobello (Bill Townsend, E. Sullivan, Me., 04622).