subject. Tripods come in all sizes and weights. If you go to the trouble of carrying two to four pounds of telescope, it is such a small addition to carry two or three pounds of tripod, and it will make an enormous difference in the results obtained.

The factors to consider in selecting a telescope are exactly the same as for a binocular. Most telescopes are of the drawtube Galilean type, the principal shortcoming of which is a small field of view. Because of the more limited use to which a telescope is put, this is easily obviated by two means:

1. A steady tripod.
2. Mounting a small rifle sight on the scope, by means of which you can quickly aim the scope at the bird.

The most useful size of objective for a scope is from 50 to 65 mm., and the most useful magnification about 20x. Larger objectives can result only in more weight and bulk and therefore will seriously limit the number of occasions when you can have the scope with you. There will be numberless times when the incidental presence of a convenient portable instrument will mean the sure identification of a bird. The larger, heavier scope will usually be left at home, or at least in the car, except for those occasions where you are sure you are to use it and when you have not too far to walk. A 20x50 mm. scope would be the most useful adjunct to a fine 7x35 mm. binocular. If the image given by the scope is not clear and sharp, you will find yourself using your 7x or 8x binocular despite the difference in magnification. By all means, be sure to use the sun shade which is usually an integral part of the instrument.

The telescope which I find ideal for my use is of the prism type, with a 60 mm. objective and three oculars (12x, 24x and 42x), mounted on a revolving drum by means of which each ocular can be brought into position. This makes it possible to meet almost any demands of light or distance. The arrangement for attaching the scope to the tripod is such that it can be easily swung to or locked in any position.

At a great deal less cost one can find prism scopes made by the Bausch & Lomb Company with objectives of 50 or 65 mm. and with removable eyepieces ranging from 13x to 56x. The 50 mm. model is particularly well suited for constant use, since it weighs only 2½ pounds and is only 13 inches long. Equipped with a fine 7x35 mm. glass and an equally good 20x50 mm. scope, the most ambitious of bird students will find himself admirably equipped for practically every occasion.

**MARTHA ANDERSON WYMAN**

1868 – 1946

Small and to all appearances frail, yet possessing wiry endurance, Martha Wyman was unique among cultured gentlewomen.

With her heavy grey-white hair fastened into a tight knot at the nape of her small neck, her grey eyes ever sparkling, her tiny hands, soft as petals, her rare sense of humor, she seemed ageless to us, who had the privilege of her friendship for more than a score of years.

Seldom was she inactive; for her reading was of great scope and variety and her interests manifold. As a guide for others in pursuance of them, her enthusiasm and knowledge led the way.
For many years Martha Wyman was authoritatively engaged in the study of bird and plant identification. She led us, her admiring students, afield into the woods and to the shores of lakes and ponds. Weather conditions, brambles, fences or rough ground never deterred her from finding objects of search.

A faint song, a chirp, a moving line or flash of bright feathers were instantly observed, then quietly drawing closer to sound or movement, the low spoken identification was made known to us, who marvelled at such alertness of sight and hearing.

It was Martha Wyman's particular skill to identify birds by the rapid mental process of elimination. If, however, there was the least doubt in her mind regarding the aspect or characteristics of the bird in question, and despite fatigue from hours of walking and peering through binoculars, Mrs. Wyman seldom failed to consult her many books or those in the city library for just that one described phase of color, sound, flight or habit which gave the clue to sure identification.

I can well remember when, on many occasions, Mrs. Wyman came upon a tiny plant. Stooping to cup its foliage or blossom with gently stroking fingers, as if she were drawing from the plant itself the murmur of its name, her eyes spoke recognition even before she replied to my query.

Trees to her were life-time friends and often as she emerged from their shade or wintry tracery on snow, Martha Wyman seemed to be part of the quiet beauty of nature which she so intensely loved and understood.—G. A. N.

The Student's Page

Edited by MRS. N. R. BARGER

In our last issue we discussed winter bird feeding trays as a means of attracting birds to our homes. If we wish to hold these visitors during the breeding season also we must provide nesting places for them. A simple method, though it does not apply to all species, is to build bird houses.

Everyone knows about wren houses, martin houses or even bluebird houses, but did you know that you can also attract birds such as nut-hatches, chickadees, crested flycatchers, woodpeckers or even certain owls? Of course the surroundings as well as the house itself must be adapted to the bird you wish to attract.

Many nesting sites are eliminated today when farmers brush out fence rows, when park authorities remove dead wood, and when English sparrows and starlings "grab" available cavities. We can satisfy a very real need, therefore, by providing nesting boxes for the various kinds of birds that will use them. Perhaps we can help to increase the bird population also, which is so useful in the control of harmful insects.

When building a bird house certain general rules that cover all types of houses should be followed as well as specific requirements for individual species. A well-built bird house should be durable, rain-proof, cool, and easily cleaned. Wood is the best choice of material. Metal should be