

Wolfson considers experimentation a valid test. We reiterate our conviction that since we are concerned with possible dynamic factors operative *under natural conditions*, it seems extremely doubtful whether the abundant means which have been discovered for upsetting the physiological balance of captive birds should be accepted as possessing any direct bearing on the factors which control the cycle in nature. In the analysis of the complex relations of an organism to its environment experimentation can be a highly useful tool. It cannot provide the ultimate test of validity for hypotheses based upon field data. The experimentalist and the field worker are concerned with different aspects of the same complex and many-sided phenomena. Their divergent points-of-view must inevitably be resolved as the truth is approached more closely from all sides. Meanwhile each will do well to recognize the limitations of his approach. We hope we have adequately expressed our consciousness of the limitations of our approach to the problem. Whether or not we have done so rests with our readers.

The reviewer's task was a hard one. We want to compliment him on his summary of our factual material. Unfortunately, our discussions of possible implications of the data do not lend themselves to review by quotations taken out of context, and we can only request those interested to read both our recent paper and the earlier one¹ on which it is based (for it is impossible fully to understand the later work without thorough knowledge of the earlier one) and judge for themselves whether or not our tentative conclusions are justified.

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¹Blanchard, B. D.

1941 The white-crowned sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) of the Pacific seaboard: environment and annual cycle. Univ. Calif. Publ. in Zool. **46**, No. 1, pp. 1-178.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Massachusetts Audubon Society (155 Newbury St., Boston 16, Mass.) has added another size of colored aluminum bands to its stock. This is equivalent to size eight of the Fish and Wildlife Service bands, and is available in red, blue, green or yellow, at \$2 per hundred. The minimum order of any one color is 25 bands. Mr. C. R. Mason, Executive Director of the Society, believes the new bands may prove very useful for species such as the cormorants or pelicans, where a high percentage of returns and recoveries may be expected.

Erratum: Doctor E. Schüz has drawn the attention of the editors to an error in Review No. 4, *Bird-Banding*, 22(2): 83-84 (April, 1951). The review states that the Gibraltar route is not used by German storks whereas actually this route is used by the southwest German storks, as well as those from Hesse and Rheinland, and to some extent by those of Westfalen and Niedersachsen; it is not used by the east German storks.

In common with most other journals, *Bird-Banding* has faced substantial increases in printing costs over the past few years. Because of increases in the cost of paper, wages, and other items, a further increase has now been announced. Our regular income is not adequate to meet this without reducing the number of pages or the number of illustrations or both. It is probable that some reductions will be necessary, starting with the January issue; each reader who can get a new member or subscriber would help substantially in maintaining the present size of issues. A considerable increase in circulation could be handled without increasing many elements of printing cost, particularly setting type.