

reason that no young men were available who had had the necessary training. It was agreed that permits were not to be handed out indifferently to all youngsters who applied for them, but only in those cases where a real interest was shown, and then with the provision that the apprentices would work under the direction of some recognized ornithologist. This would not only be to the student's advantage, but would be a safeguard against any injudicious acts. These conclusions have been our guide in Massachusetts. We have issued a number of permits under the arrangement that the student would work with some recognized collector who would vouch for him. Our scientific institutions are encouraged to come to us with their problems. Not with the idea that we can supply highly trained men to work out a solution, but that we may do all in our power to assist scientists in their investigations.

The conservation commissioners throughout the country to a man should be squarely behind the ornithologists to help them in every possible way to carry on their investigations. Dr. Fisher has made it perfectly plain that the number of specimens taken is only a drop in the bucket compared to the losses to our wild life resulting from other causes. We should not lose sight of the fact that those specimens taken for science are not lost. They do not go down the gullet, but into the brain, and eventually we are all rewarded by growing contributions to that fund of exact knowledge on which the hopes of our work must be based. The ornithologists in return must conduct a portion of their researches along lines which will help in every-day problems. This teamwork exists today in our state. It should exist in every state in the Union. WILLIAM C. ADAMS, *Director, Div. of Fisheries and Game, Mass. Dept. Conservation.*

NOTES AND NEWS.

In the present Congress the Federal Public Shooting Ground and Game Refuge Bill which was defeated by a few votes in the last Congress, will be reintroduced. The Secretary of Agriculture, the American Game Protective Association and all true sportsmen have endorsed it and members of the A. O. U. should use their influence with their representatives to secure its passage.

Judge Lee Miles explains its provisions in the November issue of 'American Forestry' and Mr. Ray P. Holland in the October number of the 'Bulletin of the American Game Protection Association.'

Briefly the purpose is to establish a federal license fee of one dollar on hunters of migratory game birds, the funds so secured to be devoted (1) to the purchase or rental of areas of water and marsh land to prevent their destruction by drainage and to make them perpetual public shooting grounds in the open season and protected game refuges at other times, and (2) to the enforcement of the provision of the migratory bird treaty.

This will place the expense of game maintenance squarely upon the hunters who enjoy the benefits and relieve the government of a considerable outlay, while it will maintain splendid game refuges and offer opportunities to check the widespread drainage operations which have worked such havoc among water fowl in the west and are driving them away everywhere. All interested in wild life conservation should act at once to ensure the passage of this bill.

THERE is unfortunately much disagreement among experts as to methods of protecting wild life, some preaching extermination of so called pests, others opposing such a violent upset of Nature's balance. Personally we hold the latter view and would advocate the killing of individual birds of a species when damaging crops or wild fowl, but not the extermination of the species. The latter may involve factors that we know nothing whatever about at the moment and once accomplished can never be rectified.

In this connection we call attention to the curiously involved case of the Crow, against which widespread propaganda are now being carried on in the daily papers and some sportsmen's journals. A recent issue of the 'Game and Fish Conservationist' throws much light on this subject. We read here an illustrated account giving the experiences of Dr. B. H. Warren with Crows on the Virginia coast islands where by the aid of photographs great quantities of Gull and Mudhen eggs are shown under trees where Crows nest. We know that thousands of these eggs are washed out on the meadows by high tides but to what extent these eggs furnished the Crows supply we have no data. The interesting fact however is that while this article (widely circulated) is an attack on the Crow, the bird that did this damage is quite another species, the Fish Crow, an important detail which is not referred to! Furthermore a prefatory note states that a leading gun-powder company financed Dr. Warren's trip, and that the sales-manager of the company states that Crows are increasing of late years.

Most ornithologists will differ on this latter statement while the publications of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (Biological Survey) show that the Common Crow does about as much good as harm. By all means let the farmer kill Crows when damaging crops but do not let us *exterminate* an extremely interesting species of bird on the advice of ammunition manufacturers.

We find the same thing in connection with certain Hawks, the shooting of which as "vermin" is widely encouraged and uses up a great deal of ammunition. The stopping of shooting of shore birds and Flickers forces those who have to shoot something to kill Hawks and at strategic points like Cape May, N. J., thousands of Sharp-shinned, Cooper's and Pigeon Hawks and many Sparrow and Marsh Hawks are killed every autumn.

And now propaganda are started against the Red-Squirrel.

These birds and animals have always had precisely the same habits and killed just as many birds and destroyed just as many eggs as they do today.

It is all part of Nature's scheme and when we begin to upset it who knows what the result will be? At any rate the facts set forth are food for thought.

LEWIS DEXTER, an associate of The American Ornithologists' Union since 1915, died in Boston, Mass. on August 19, 1923. He was born in Providence, R. I. March 28, 1860, and after receiving the degree of A. B. from Brown University in 1883, he entered the cotton business, an industry with which he was associated until a few months before his death. For twenty years after leaving college he held a position in the St. Croix Mills at Milltown, New Brunswick, and later, for many years he was Manager at the Stark Mills at Manchester, N. H. until, following a period of re-organization and labor difficulty, his health began to fail and, after a prolonged rest in Florida, he assumed duties more within the compass of his strength at the Warner Mill at Newburyport, Mass. This position, however, proved too great a tax on his strength and in January 1923, he retired to the country at Andover, N. H. where for a few months he lived a life of quiet. He died suddenly at The Phillips House, a Boston Hospital, leaving behind his widow and three married daughters.

Mr. Dexter's interest in birds began when he was living in New Brunswick. He was at first a sportsman and hunter, but his interest was soon directed to the study of the distribution and habits of birds, and in his later years it included the literature of ornithology. Discoveries of problematical birds in Manchester were sure to be reported to him for solution, and bird-lovers often appealed to him for advice and help. On the infrequent occasions when he came to Cambridge to attend a meeting of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, he always gave pleasure to the members present by expressing the enjoyment he felt in spending the evening with friends whom he was seldom able to meet. His friendship with Walter Faxon, whom he met about ten years ago, was a great stimulus to Mr. Dexter's study of ornithology, and I believe that there were few happier days in his life than during the two excursions when he and Mr. Faxon toured the White Mountains together.

His family and those associated with Mr. Dexter during the years immediately after the war, realized that the strain of the responsibility he had carried and the solicitude he had felt for the men in his charge had made a permanent effect on him,—that these cares had taken strength away which he would never regain,—but they looked forward to years of comfortable, happy lifetime for him, as Mr. Dexter did himself, in which, undisturbed by cares of business, he could follow his chosen avocation.

It is sad that this could not be. With Mr. Dexter, as with many men, the study of birds had to be reserved for the spare hours in a very busy life; it is sad that when leisure came, he did not live to devote himself to the science that he loved.—W. M. T.

THE NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB, on December 7, 1923, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by a special afternoon meeting at Cambridge,

under the hospitable roof of Mr. Charles F. Batchelder, its senior resident member. By invitation, two ex-presidents of the A. O. U., Dr. Witmer Stone, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and Mr. John. H. Sage, of Portland, Conn., were present as honored guests. Dr. Stone conveyed to the Club a cordial greeting from the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and gave a brilliant address on the development of the science of ornithology in this country and the opportunities for broadening its scope. He brought out the influence of such men as William Brewster, Elliott Coues, J. A. Allen, and other early members of the Nuttall Club, on the growth of ornithology. At the close of this address, formal announcement was made of the election to Honorary Membership in the Club, of Henry W. Henshaw, one of its founders, John H. Sage, and Dr. Witmer Stone. The meeting then adjourned to a dinner at the Tavern Club, Boston. Messages were read from Henry W. Henshaw, Walter Woodman, and Ruthven Deane, three of the five founders of the Club now living; and reminiscences of its earlier days were given by Ernest Ingersoll, another living founder. Other speakers were: Dr. Charles W. Townsend, John Murdoch, Dr. Witmer Stone, and Thomas E. Penard. The Club presented to Charles F. Batchelder a silver punchbowl in appreciation of his long and valued services as Treasurer, Editor and Councillor. Altogether the occasion was a memorable one, recalling the notable part played by Cambridge men in ornithological history.—G. M. A.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Inland Bird Banding Association was held in Indianapolis, Indiana, on November 2 and 3, 1923, under the auspices of the Indiana Audubon Society, and the Nature Study Club of Indiana. A two days scientific program was arranged, the papers relating chiefly to Bird Banding, and illustrated by lantern slides. The meetings proved very popular, and were well attended and most satisfactory to all three organizations.

On Friday afternoon the business session of the Inland Association was held, and the following officers elected:

S. Prentiss Baldwin, President, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.; Dr. Leon J. Cole, Vice President, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Wm. I. Lyon, Secretary, 124 Washington St., Waukegan, Ill.; Herbert L. Stoddard, Treasurer, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.

Councillors: M. J. Magee, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Mrs. H. C. Miller, Racine, Wis.; Dr. H. B. Ward, University of Illinois; Albert F. Ganier, Nashville, Tenn.; P. B. Coffin, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. F. C. Test, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel E. Perkins, III, Indianapolis, Ind.; Prof. J. M. Robinson, Auburn, Ala.

On Friday evening, Mr. Richard Lieber, Director of Conservation for the State of Indiana gave an interesting talk on 'Conservation of Bird Life in the State Parks' and Mr. Baldwin, President of the Inland Association, talked on 'The Methods of Trapping and Banding Wild Birds and Interesting Stories Derived from this Method,' illustrating his remarks with lantern slides.

On Saturday morning the program was as follows: Mr. W. S. Blatchley, 'A Naturalist in South America;' Mr. Wm. I. Lyon, Secy. of the Inland Bird Banding Association, 'Scientific Methods and Results in Banding Wild Birds,' illustrated by slides; Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln, U. S. Biological Survey, 'Bird Banding Under the U. S. Biological Survey.'

In the afternoon, Mr. Herbert L. Stoddard, Treasurer, Inland Bird Banding Association, 'The Shore Birds of Lake Michigan,' illustrated by lantern slides; Mr. T. E. Musselman, Field Secretary, Inland Bird Banding Association, 'Bird Banding at Thomasville, Georgia—Handling 4,000 Birds in 40 Days,' illustrated by lantern slides and Mr. S. Prentiss Baldwin, 'Bird Banding as Used in the Intensive Study of One Species of Birds.'

This was followed by the Annual Dinner attended by members of the three organizations, Dr. Stanley Coulter, Dean of Purdue University, presiding. An address by Dr. Amos W. Butler, with informal talks by Percival B. Coffin, Mrs. H. C. Miller, O. M. Schantz, A. H. Hadley, Prof. C. H. Eigenmann and others.

The reports of progress of the Inland Association besides the success in publicity and membership brought out some very interesting activities of the Association which promise much for the future. The Cleveland Museum of Natural History has organized and recently sent into the South Atlantic a two years collecting expedition headed by George Finlay Simmons. The Inland Association in cooperation with the U. S. Biological Survey provided a large supply of bands, which will be put upon the birds of the South Atlantic. While it is recognized that the percentage of "returns" from this work will be small, yet any "return" is certain to be of very great interest.

AN INTERESTING announcement made at the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union at Cambridge was that in regard to plans for a complete study of the life history of the Quail: a bird which has been less thoroughly studied perhaps than our other American game birds.

The present plan is an outgrowth of the trapping and banding station, maintained by S. Prentiss Baldwin at Thomasville, Georgia, during the last ten years.

It seems that some two hundred thousand acres, between Thomasville, Georgia and Tallahassee, Florida, are taken up by sportsmen for Quail shooting. The sportsmen are chiefly men from New York or from Cleveland, and mostly own the Quail lands in large areas of ten to fifteen thousand acres; or in some cases the Quail lands are leased; the lands are cultivated by tenant farmers as cultivation is better for the Quail shooting sport. The interest in Mr. Baldwin's trapping and banding at Thomasville has created some talk for several years as to the practical question of placing bands upon Quail coveys, and then by keeping track of the birds as shot, some information would be obtained of the extent to which Quail wander or scatter.

During the last winter several of the Quail sportsmen gathered at the home of Mr. Lapsley near Tallahassee, Florida, to discuss the proposition to have a thorough study made of the Quail, its life history, breeding, foods, diseases, natural enemies and any other questions bearing upon it; this to include the study by banding of the extent of wandering or scattering of Quail. A meeting in New York on April 25, 1923, was attended by Messrs. Chas. M. Chapin, L. S. Thompson, Arthur Lapsley, Percy Chubb, Robt. H. McCurdy, Russell Perkins, John T. Nichols of the American Museum of Natural History, Frederick C. Lincoln, of the U. S. Biological Survey, and S. Prentiss Baldwin, President of the Inland Bird Banding Association. At this meeting it was definitely decided to raise funds for such an investigation; to arrange with the U. S. Biological Survey a plan for the Survey to take charge of the scientific work, and plan to employ an ornithologist and assistant to proceed to Thomasville at once to carry out such a study. A Committee of Quail sportsmen was formed, with L. S. Thompson, Redbank, N. J., Chairman, and Arthur Lapsley, Promfret Centre, Connecticut, as Secretary and this Committee has reported funds, sufficient to provide for the work to be carried on for at least three years. The work will be entirely in charge of the U. S. Biological Survey, and any application from one who may wish to be employed in this work should be made to Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief, U. S. Biological Survey, Washington.

Suggestions, questions and information may be sent to Dr. E. W. Nelson, U. S. Biological Survey or to S. Prentiss Baldwin, President Inland Bird Banding Association, 817 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.

UNDER the auspices of the New England Bird Banding Association and with the official endorsements of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, the Essex County Ornithological Club, and others organizations, a course of ten lectures on 'The Elements of Ornithology' will be given by Dr. Glover M. Allen in January, February, and March, 1924, in the lecture-room of the Boston Society of Natural History. The lectures will treat the subject somewhat thoroughly, discussing structure, classification, habits, migration, plumage, song, etc., and will be illustrated by lantern slides and study material. In addition to their oral delivery they will be printed and sent to subscribers as a correspondence course. The prices will be \$5.00 for attendance at the course, \$.75 for single lectures, and \$3.00 for the correspondence course. Persons taking the course in either form will be expected to take a written examination at the end.

The purpose of the New England Bird Banding Association in arranging this course is not only to provide a means of personal pleasure and profit for its members and other bird students, but also to help the science of ornithology itself by awakening an interest on the part of bird-banders and others in the many ornithological problems which are waiting to be solved. The Association is fortunate in receiving the services of so competent an ornithologist as Dr. Allen.

It is understood that after the completion of Dr. Allen's course a supplementary lecture will be given by Prof. Alfred O. Gross for the purpose of indicating to bird-banders and other students how they can best assist in cooperative work.

Further information in regard to the lectures will be furnished on application to Lawrence B. Fletcher, Secretary, Room 941, 50 Congress St., Boston.

MEMBERS of the Union will be interested to learn that no casualties were reported among the ornithologists of Tokyo in the great earthquake and fire which devastated the city September 1, 1923. Under date of October 23 our Honorary Fellow Nagamichi Kuroda writes: "My house was very near the area of destruction in Tokyo, but I was fortunate enough to escape from both earthquake and fire. My own ornithological collection was also safe. Mr. S. Uchida and other ornithologists escaped the disaster except that Mr. T. Momiyama's collection of birds (about 2000 skins from Japan and Micronesia) was lost. The Tokyo Educational Museum at Ochanomizu in Tokyo was lost but the Imperial Museum at Uyeno Park and the Science College, Tokyo Imperial University were saved."

COMPLETE SETS OF 'THE AUK.'—Since the publication of the list of about 150 sets of the journal ('Auk,' Apr. 1920, pp. 348-352), several notes have appeared from time to time calling attention to additions or to changes of ownership. Much activity in completing sets has been manifested during the last three years and in spite of changes due to the death of some of the owners the number of sets has steadily increased. The list corrected to January 1, 1924 is now published in full, arranged geographically as before with the sets in public libraries mentioned first, followed by those in private hands. An asterisk indicates that a single volume or part of a volume is missing

A complete set of 'The Auk' includes 40 volumes and the two general indexes for 1876-1900 and 1901-1910. The total number now known is 203 of which only 87 are in public libraries or museums. The Secretary requests any information concerning additions or corrections which will increase the accuracy of the list. He will also be glad to advise members who are interested in obtaining back numbers to complete their sets.

ALABAMA

Dept. Archives & History, Montgomery

ARIZONA

University of Arizona, Tucson

CALIFORNIA—20

California Academy of Sciences,
San Francisco

Leland Stanford Jr. University,
Palo Alto

Museum of History, Science and
Art, Los Angeles
University of California, Berkeley
Scripps Biol. Station, La Jolla
Chambers, W. Lee, Eagle Rock,
Los Angeles
Dawson, W. L., Santa Barbara
Dickey, D. R., Pasadena
*Emerson, W. O., Haywards
Evermann, Dr. B. W., San Fran-
cisco

Fisher, Prof. W. K., Pacific Grove
(Bendire set)
Fowler, F. H., Palo Alto
Grinnell, Dr. Joseph, Berkeley
Hoffmann, R. W., Carpenteria
Howell, A. B., Pasadena
Ingersoll, A. M., San Diego
Mailliard, Joseph, San Francisco
Morcom, G. Freaan, Berkeley
Stephens, Frank, San Diego
Storer, T. I., Davis

COLORADO

Coburn Library, Colorado College,
Colorado Springs

Bergtold, Dr. W. H., Denver
* Mitchell, Dr. W. I., Paonia

CONNECTICUT—7

Pequot Library, Southport
Watkinson Library, Hartford
Yale University, New Haven
Bishop, Dr. Louis B., New Haven

Ferguson, H. L., Greenwich (Allen
set)
Sage, John Hall, Portland
Seton, Ernest T., Greenwich

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—21

Library of Congress, Washington
U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Wash.
U. S. National Museum, Wash. (2)
Bailey, Mrs. Vernon, Washington
Bartsch, Dr. Paul, Washington
Bond, Frank, Washington
Cooke, Miss M. T., Washington
Fisher, Dr. A. K., Washington
Hollister, Ned, Washington
Howell, A. H., Washington
Nelson, Dr. E. W., Washington

Oberholser, Dr. H. C., Washington
Palmer, Dr. T. S., Washington
Richmond, Dr. Chas. W., Wash.
Riley, Joseph H., Washington
Smith, Dr. H. M., Washington
* Stejneger, Dr. Leonhard, Wash.
Swales, B. H., Washington
Wetmore, Dr. Alexander, Wash.
(Mearns set)
Williams, R. W., Washington (Mc-
Ilwraith set)

FLORIDA

Bailey, H. H., Miami

Nehrling, H., Naples on the Gulf

ILLINOIS—11

Field Museum, Chicago
Illinois State Laboratory of Nat-
ural History, Urbana
John Crear Library, Chicago
Public Library, Chicago

University of Chicago, Chicago
Barnes, R. Magoon, Lacon
Coale, Henry K., Highland Park
Conover, H. B., Chicago (Osgood
set)

Deane, Ruthven, Chicago
Gault, B. T., Chicago

Ridgway, Robert, Olney

INDIANA

Indiana State Library, Indianapolis
Butler, Amos W., Indianapolis

Indiana Univ. Library, Bloomington

IOWA

Iowa State College, Ames

Stephens, Prof. T. C., Sioux City

KANSAS

State Library, Topeka

*Bunker, C. D., Lawrence

MAINE—5

Bowdoin College, Brunswick (F.
H. Knowlton set)
Public Library, Portland

Johnson, H. H., Pittsfield
Merrill, Harry, Bangor
Norton, Arthur H., Portland

MARYLAND

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

Jackson, R. W., Cambridge
Kirkwood, Frank C., Monkton

MASSACHUSETTS—25

Boston Public Library
Boston Society of Natural History
Fall River Public Library (Durfee
set)
Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst
Mass. Audubon Society, Boston
(Purdie set)
Mass. State Library, Boston
Museum Comparative Zoology,
Cambridge
New Bedford Public Library
Springfield Library Association
*Taunton Public Library
Thayer Museum, Lancaster
Wellesley College, Wellesley

Bagg, A. C., Holyoke
Batchelder, Charles F., Cambridge
Bent, A. C., Taunton
Chamberlain, Chauncy W., Boston
Farley, John A., Malden
Fletcher, L. B., Brookline (Mer-
riam set)
Jeffries, William D., Boston
Kennard, F. H., Newton Centre
Lawson, Ralph, Salem (W. H. Fox
set)
Morris, Robert O., Springfield
Phillips, Dr. John C., Wenham
Townsend, Dr. Charles W., Boston
Tyler, Dr. Winsor M., Lexington

MICHIGAN

Detroit Public Library
Grand Rapids Public Library

Mich. Agricultural College, East
Lansing
Wood, Norman A., Ann Arbor

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Athenaeum Library,
Minneapolis

Roberts, Dr. Thomas S., Minne-
apolis

MISSOURI

Bolt, Benjamin F., Kansas City
Harris, Harry, Kansas City

Widmann, Otto, St. Louis

NEBRASKA

University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Dille, Frederick M., Valentine

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Levey, Mrs. William M., Alton
Bay

White, Francis Beach, Concord
Whittle, Mrs. H. G., Peterboro

NEW JERSEY

Princeton University, Princeton
Bowditch, B. S., Demarest

Havemeyer, H. O., Mahwah
Rhoads, Samuel N., Haddonfield

NEW YORK—24

American Museum Natural History, New York
Brooklyn Museum
Brooklyn Public Library
Buffalo Public Library
Columbia University, New York
Cornell University, Ithaca
Nat. Association Audubon Societies, New York
New York Public Library
N. Y. State College of Forestry, Syracuse
New York State Library, Albany
New York Zoological Soc., New York

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie
Braislin, Dr. Wm. C., Brooklyn
Chapman, Dr. Frank M., New York
Crosby, M. S., Rhinebeck
Dwight, Dr. Jonathan, New York
*Fuertes, L. A., Ithaca
Grinnell, Dr. Geo. Bird, New York
Herrick, Harold, New York
Pangburn, C. H., New York (W. C. Metcalfe set)
Pearson, T. Gilbert, New York
Philipp, P. B., New York
Williams, R. S., New York
Woodruff, L. B., New York

OHIO—7

Adelbert College, Cleveland
Cincinnati Public Library
Cincinnati Society Natural History
Cleveland Museum, Cleveland
(J. L. Childs set)

Oberlin College, Oberlin
Ohio State University, Columbus
Baldwin, S. P., Cleveland (Leverkuhn set)

OKLAHOMA

*Hallinen, J. E., Cooperton

Nice, Mrs. M. M., Norman (Henshaw set)

PENNSYLVANIA—8

Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia
Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh
Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh
(Todd set)

Burns, Frank L., Berwyn
Fisher, Miss Elizabeth W., Philadelphia
Norris, J. Parker, Jr., Philadelphia
Stone, Dr. Witmer, Philadelphia(2)

RHODE ISLAND

Hathaway, Harry S., Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston Museum, Charleston
(Brewster set)

Wayne, Arthur T., Mt. Pleasant

TEXAS

University of Texas, Austin

WASHINGTON

*Public Library, Seattle

Rathbun, Samuel F., Seattle

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Public Museum

Taylor, Warner, Madison (special
Allen set)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Bureau of Science, Manila

PORTO RICO

Dexter, J. S., Santurce

CANADA—14

Geological Survey, Ottawa
Laval University, Quebec
McGill University, Montreal
Reference Library, Toronto
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg
Arnold, Edward, Montreal
*DeLury, R. E., Ottawa

Fleming, James H., Toronto
Keays, J. L., London
Lloyd, Hoyes, Ottawa
Rowan, Wm., Edmonton
Saunders, W. E., London
Taverner, Percy A., Ottawa
White, G. R., Ottawa

DENMARK

Royal Library, Copenhagen

ENGLAND

British Museum Natural History,
London
Zoological Society of London
Zoological Museum, Tring

Jourdain, F. C. R., Abingdon
Mathews, Gregory M., Foulis
Court, Fair Oak

FRANCE

Museum Histoire Naturelle, Paris Delacour, Jean, Paris

GERMANY

K. Zoologisches Museum, Berlin Museum Zool. Stats-Sammlung,
Munich

HOLLAND

Royal Museum Natural History,
Leiden

RUSSIA

Zool. Museum Acad. of Sciences,
Petrograd

SCOTLAND

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh

SWEDEN

Royal Swedish Academy Sciences,
Stockholm

—T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union was held at the Hobart Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, November 6, 7, and 8, 1923. Dr. J. A. Leach was elected President and Editor of 'The Emu,' J. Cross, Secretary and Z. Gray, Treasurer. Reports were made by committees on State Branches, Bird Protection and Game Laws, Export of Australian Birds and on the Second Edition of the 'Check-List of Australian Birds.' On November 9, the members left Hobart for Adventure Bay for the annual camp-out.

PLANS for the next annual meeting of the A. O. U. have already been begun. The meeting will be held at the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 10-13, 1924. The Committee on Arrangements, appointed by the President, consists of W. E. Clyde Todd, Chairman, Witmer Stone and Lynds Jones.

FOLLOWING the practice of most present-day journals 'The Auk' is compelled to ask those submitting matter for publication to have it typed if possible. The corrections necessary when longhand manuscripts are submitted to the printer are a source of considerable extra expense as is also the typing of the manuscripts after their receipt by the editor.