

61. Red-breasted Nuthatch—*Sitta canadensis*.
62. Tufted Titmouse—*Bæolophus bicolor*.
63. Carolina Chickadee—*Parus c. carolinensis*.
64. Wood Thrush—*Hylocichla mustelina*.
65. Olive-backed Thrush—*Hylocichla u. swainsoni*.
66. Robin—*Planesticus m. migratorius*.

NOTES—HERE AND THERE

Conducted by the Secretary.

Mr. Benj. T. Gault is preparing for the Illinois Audubon Society a "Checklist of the Birds of Illinois." It is planned to have it ready in time for spring migration.

Mr. Fred M. Dille, one of our pioneer western bird men, is in charge of the U. S. Biological Surveys' Niobrara Reservation for Wild Life in northern Nebraska. His postoffice is Valentine.

Hon. R. M. Barnes is piloting the venerable Oologist through its 38th year and expresses confidence in its future. We regret that Mr. Barnes missed the Chicago meeting by reason of getting the dates mixed.

Miss Althea R. Sherman, who in past years has written many valuable articles for the columns of The Bulletin, has of late been devoting her time and talents to securing the establishment of a National Monument park on the Mississippi River, near McGregor, Iowa.

Prof. Horace Gunthorp, formerly of Topeka, Kans., is now with the Department of Zoölogy of the University of Washington at Seattle. In the May, 1920, issue of School, Science and Mathematics, is published his paper on "Bird Study in the Mississippi Valley." In this paper is incorporated an analysis of the distribution of the membership of the three major bird clubs.

Professor Z. P. Metcalf of the North Carolina State College, has been elected Instructor in Ornithology and Entomology at the University of Michigan Biological Station, at Douglas Lake, for the coming session. He will give courses in elementary ornithology and direct the research work in ornithology as well.

Mr. Herbert L. Stoddard, formerly with the Field Museum, is now Curator of Ornithology in the Milwaukee Public Museum. One of the treats in store for our readers is a very thorough paper by Mr. Stoddard treating of the life histories of the Great Horned Owl. Mr. Wm. D. Richardson will furnish some of his excellent photos from life as illustrations.

Dr. L. Ottley Pindar, who wrote of Kentucky bird-life while

at Hickman, Ky., during the late eighties, is now located at Versailles, Ky., having recently received his discharge from the Medical Corps of the A. E. F. Dr. Pindar founded the young Oologists Association, which was the forerunner of The Wilson Club, and with our present Editor, our present President, Past President Frank L. Burns, and others, laid the foundations for our organization. Dr. Pindar is planning to take up more actively his long neglected ornithological work.

The Tennessee Ornithological Society has recently launched The Middle Tennessee Audubon Society and has entrusted to the new organization that portion of its work dealing with bird protection and education.

The Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago will open its doors to the public on June 1, 1921. The structure, which has been many years in building, will be one of the handsomest in the world devoted to museum purposes. We hope to give more details in a later number.

The Oologist Exchange and Mart, a well conducted little monthly published in England by Mr. Kenneth Skinner, is henceforth to be issued quarterly under the name of The Oologists' Record.

Our worthy contemporary, The Condor, is traveling the same stormy financial sea as is The Wilson Bulletin and is going to make the best of it until prices come back. Dr. Joseph Grinnell advises that they are succeeding nicely toward raising an endowment fund, the interest of which will go toward maintaining the publication.

The National Association of Audubon Societies have available for exhibition some wonderfully fine motion pictures of bird life. Those taken along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and in Florida by Messrs. Finley and McClintock are probably the finest series of motion pictures ever taken of wild birds. Mr. Pearson, for many years secretary of the societies, is now its president, having succeeded the late William Dutcher.

It is a foregone conclusion that as a feature of our next annual meeting the sessions will be so arranged that our members may indulge more lengthily in informal interchange of notes and the making of new acquaintances. When bird students get together the conversation never drags so "talk fests" galore will be in order.

The museum of ornithology of Emory University in Atlanta is now the repository of the fine collections of Rev. Wm. L. La Prade of that city. Mr. La Prade, who is Honorary Curator, is an ardent field worker and is adding new material constantly. A list

of the rarer specimens in the museum is being prepared for publication in *The Wilson Bulletin*.

Our committee of Ways and Means, composed of Messrs Swenk, Stephens and Bales, are reporting good success toward achieving the results aimed at. There is a strong current of feeling that *The Wilson Club* shall go forward.

Quite a lot of interest is being attached to the outcome of the work of our two membership teams, which are being captained by Dr. T. C. Stephens of Sioux City, and Dr. Geo. R. Mayfield of Nashville, Tenn. If the members of these teams "acquit themselves nobly" we shall have something laudatory to say of them in a future issue. Aside from their actual results there will be much satisfaction in knowing that the work of the organization is being carried on by many willing hands.

Future meeting places for the *Wilson Club* are now receiving careful consideration. A most cordial invitation from our Chicago members has been extended and the Windy City bids fair to land the next meeting. Whenever the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which *The Wilson Club* is associated, meets within the middle west it is a distinct advantage for us to meet with them. The A. A. A. of S. registration at Chicago was nearly 2500 and many of our members, being connected with other of the affiliated organizations, are thus able to kill two birds with one stone. The meeting places for the A. A. A. of S., thus far chosen, are: 1921, Toronto; 1922, Boston; 1923, Cincinnati; 1924, Washington; 1925 not yet decided upon, but Nashville, Tenn., will make a strong bid for the honor.

The draining of the Florida lakes and Everglades goes steadily on and a consequent diminution of the water-bird life is inevitable. Such species will not adapt themselves to new breeding grounds but will die out like the vast number of water-birds which formerly bred on the western plains. Visitors returning from Florida are predicting that its east coast will finally outstrip southern California as a winter resort. If only from a commercial standpoint, Floridians should conserve their water birds to offset in a way the glories of California's mountains.

The 1920 report of the U. S. Biological Survey is of much interest to ornithologists, mammologists, and conservationists generally. We learn therein that among the publications ready to be issued are three state lists, viz., *Birds of Texas*, *Birds of New Mexico*, and *Birds of Alabama*. Two hundred and fifty observers filled out and sent in the standard migration blanks during the year. Seventy bird reservations are now established, on thirteen of which wardens are maintained throughout the year. Permits for

collecting were issued to seven hundred and eighty-three individuals, from which figure it is evident that "the army of collectors" has dwindled to an almost negligible few.

Although it has been generally conceded that the last wild buffalo had disappeared from the American continent, the Canadian government sent an expedition to investigate the tales told by Indians of a large herd in the remote north. F. H. Kitto of the Canadian Department of the Interior, who headed the expedition, located a herd of approximately a thousand and secured photographs of them. The herd was found in the district south of Great Slave Lake and west of the Slave River. This herd brings the known number of buffalo in North America up to nearly ten thousand.

At the recent meeting Dr. Bales was drawn into relating some of his experiences among the tidal marshes of the Virginia coast, where he is wont to hie himself each June. One day, relates the Doctor, he left his balky guide in the boat and waded alone, deep into the quaking morass, in search of a colony of Laughing Gulls. Like a rainbow quester he was drawn on and on, zigzagging erstwhile to keep within his depth, until finally he came upon the colony. Until now he had given little thought to his return, and a downpour had set in, with no more to guide him than the waving sawgrass, he vainly tried to retrace his steps. His load was as heavy as his legs were weary and with the tide rising he began to wonder what Mrs. Bales and the boys at home would do with his big egg collection. He floundered on and on until his recollection of passing events became very hazy. However, he recalls that when the guide finally dragged him over the gunwale he surveyed his sorry plight and gurgled out, in words of Mother Goose, "Lawk a mercy me, can this be I?"

ANNUAL MEETING

The seventh annual meeting of The Wilson Ornithological Club was held at Chicago, Ill., on December 27 and 28, 1920. As one of the constituent organizations forming The American Association for the Advancement of Science its meetings were held with the annual meeting of that body at the University of Chicago. The sessions of the various associated and affiliated organizations extended from December 27 to January 1.

The morning session of The Wilson Club began with a conference of the officers, following which the meeting was convened and the preliminary business taken up. President Strong sketched over the work of the past year and outlined the needs and possibilities for increasing the Club's activities during 1921. The report