

the infested with grubs and pick the larvae from the backs of stock as well as pecking at any open sores thereon.

These scattered records—and no doubt others from the state could be added—indicate that the movement of magpies into southeastern Nebraska did not end there, but has continued pretty well across Iowa, a greater number of individuals having been reported during the fall and winter of 1921 than the sum total heretofore taken in or recorded from the state.

DAYTON STONER.

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

NOTES—HERE AND THERE

Conducted by the Secretary

The Southern Manufacturers' Association of New Orleans is distributing an attractive "Bird Book," in which working plans are given for the making of nest boxes, food shelters, etc., out of cypress wood.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold a summer meeting at Salt Lake City June 22 and 24. It is expected that a large number of its Pacific coast section will attend.

Prof. Thos. D. Burleigh, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., is now located at Athens, Ga., where he is Associate Professor of the Division of Forestry, University of Georgia.

The state of Texas has recently leased to the National Association of Audubon Societies, for a period of 50 years, without cost, the six most important bird breeding islands along its coast. Here are represented extensive colonies of more than a dozen species of water birds. The 100,000 or more birds breeding on these islands will be protected as far as feasible against the raids of commercial eggers and plumers.

Mr. Edward R. Ford, formerly of Chicago, and at one time business manager of The Wilson Bulletin, is now located at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Readers will note that the area covered by type on The Bulletin's new page has been perceptibly increased, being made wider and three lines longer. Last year's 48-page Bulletin contained 5,200 square inches of typed surface, while the new 64-page magazine will show 8,200, or an increase of 60 per cent of reading matter.

The Secretary has recently been the recipient of pleasant visits from Messrs. H. A. La Prade of Atlanta, Ga., and H. E. Wheeler of Conway, Ark. Both of these gentlemen are enthusiastic and accurate ornithologists and each is a prime mover in the establishment of a museum of natural history in his home city for the benefit of the public.

Our membership teams of last year did splendid work and the result of their efforts did much toward encouraging the officers of The Club in their plans for expansion. The total number of new names added during the year was 162, which is nearly double that of the preceding year. The "team" captained by Dr. Geo. R. Mayfield brought in 63 new members, while that of Dr. T. C. Stephens tallied 59. The Secretary

played neutral and tried with a lone hand to at least land second place; he scored a poor third with 40 names. H. L. Stoddard used a rabbit's foot—or perhaps a lucky duck hawk's claw—and led with a total of 22 new members. Dr. Stephens is responsible for 14 names, Brasher C. Bacon put Kentucky on the map with 12, Eric A. Doolittle showed that there's nothing in a name when he sent in a total of 8, Editor Jones and Treasurer Fordyce, from their points of vantage, stamped 11 and 6 applications respectively with their approval. Others sending in 5 or more were Miss Sherman and Messrs. Eifrig, Bales, Hunt, Stoner, LaPrade and Mayfield. The current year should show even better results since our workers are getting into practice and have given some thought to "lining up" prospective membership material. All members who wish to assist in extending the membership should write to the Secretary for application blanks, etc.

The Museum of Comparative Oology of Santa Barbara, Cal., announces plans for the construction of an attractive building for its collections and expects to be in its new quarters by summer. The building will be of the mission type, fireproof, and will provide 5,000 square feet of floor space.

Hon. R. M. Barnes of Lacon, Ill., publisher of *The Oologist*, announces that the new Standard Catalog of North American Birds' Eggs will be off the press by spring. It is expected that the catalog will become the universally used medium of exchange for oological specimens.

The practice of planting windbrakes of pine, cedar and other evergreens about the farmsteads in the northwest is said to be becoming more and more widespread and incidentally the birds are being thus afforded a haven in time of blizzards.

Mr. Harold H. Bailey of Miami Beach, Fla., is preparing the manuscript for a book on the breeding birds of Florida, similar to his work on Virginia birds. Mr. Bailey is anxious that unpublished breeding records of Florida birds be furnished him.

The late annual meeting, minutes of which are printed elsewhere, was one of the most successful in the history of The Club.

The Okefenokee Swamp in Southern Georgia is one of the great natural curiosities of the country and a "last stand" for a number of species of birds. Recently the heavy inroads of lumbermen into its wonderful moss-clad forests of cypress has brought forth organized effort to acquire the swamp for a National Monument. As such it would serve as a bird sanctuary, game preserve and mecca for the naturalist for all future time. The Okefenokee is 22 miles wide and 30 miles long.

The California Nature Study League, under the guidance of its president, Mr. G. M. Goethe, of Sacramento, is carrying on a worth while campaign with a view of interesting the public in the study of nature and the great outdoors. One feature of the work is the issuing of an illustrated monthly leaflet, most interestingly written, each issue calling attention to some interesting species which may be found near at hand. The circulation of the leaflet is said to reach a quarter million readers.

Filling as it does the need for a clearing house of ornithological observations, the Biological Survey at Washington has evolved a system of indexing and cross-indexing its records and notes which is very effective. The writer, on a recent visit to Washington, was initiated into the well worked out scheme of card indexing by Dr. Oberholser, whom he suspects had a good deal to do with the development of the plan. A room 12 x 16 is fitted with card index cases on three sides. One section of these cases contains records by species, another shows records by states, and each in turn is subdivided as between the observations of members of The Survey and the records of other observers. Published records are included as well as those gleaned from manuscript sent in by correspondents. Another feature is the map case. In this, a lithographed map sheet of the United States is assigned to each species and subspecies and graphically thereon is shown, by means of symbols, the recorded occurrence of the bird in question as a breeder, transient, winter visitor, etc. The system is susceptible of unlimited expansion and deserves a more extended description than can be given here.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

Notes on the Birds of Carroll, Monroe, and Vigo Counties, Indiana. By Barton Warren Evermann. Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, 1920, pp. 315-401.

A feature of exceptional interest in this paper is the length of the period over which the records extend, for few local lists are published with observations by the same observer dating from the present time as far back as 1877. The loss, by fire, deplored by the author, of most of his notebooks prior to 1888, was indeed a serious one, but the data remaining were certainly worthy of permanent record.

The three counties covered are all in west-central Indiana, though not adjoining one another. Two hundred and thirty-seven species of birds are listed. The treatment is mainly with regard to the manner of occurrence of the species concerned, but scattered through the accounts there are also notes descriptive of habits and mode of life, or, as under the Red-headed Woodpecker, of some original manner of securing specimens or abating a nuisance.

It is a matter of some wonder that the author, amid engrossing interests and far removed from the scene of his earlier bird studies, could find the time and the enthusiasm to place on record these valuable observations.—H. S. Swarth.