

THE WILSON BULLETIN

Published at Oberlin, Ohio, by the Wilson Ornithological Club.

Official Organ of the Wilson Ornithological Club and the Nebraska Ornithological Union (in affiliation.)

Price in the United States, Canada and Mexico, \$1.50 a year, 50c a number, post paid. Price in all countries in the International Union, \$2.00 a year, 60c a number. Subscriptions should be sent to Wm. I. Lyon, 124 Washington Street, Waukegan, Ill.

EDITORIAL

The Editor regrets the delay of this issue, and must ask the indulgence of members and readers for the delay, which has been due to illness. He trusts that the June issue will appear on time, if not a little early. The clamor for space in this issue has necessitated the postponement of several things that it was planned to present on this page. The March issue is the one in which the reports of officers naturally appear, thus making necessary the postponement of the membership roll as well as other matters.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB, CINCINNATI, OHIO

December 31, 1923, and January 1, 1924

December 31, 1923, 10:00 a. m.

Joint Meeting of The Wilson Ornithological Club and The Ecological Society of America.

1. Birds and Their Environments—Dr. Lynds Jones, Spear Laboratory, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Dr. Jones has made nine Ecology trips to the Pacific coast from Oberlin, Ohio. He has been particularly interested in comparing his knowledge of birds in the Grasslands gained in his youth with the knowledge gained on these trips. He has found that birds which were originally to be found only in the Deciduous Forest area have gradually adapted themselves to the Grasslands or, in the case particularly of the larger birds, have succumbed to civilization. However, the great irrigation projects have served to increase bird life of two types, water birds and those that nest in the vegetation which has sprung up around the great dams and lakes. In fact, the territory which surrounds these places has become a bird-paradise. Fortunately, the birds which have decreased are not of very great economic importance, while insectivorous birds have greatly increased in number.

2. Food Habits of the American Eagle—Professor Francis H. Herick, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

The American Eagle, though very unpopular and considered fair game by every sportsman at all seasons of the year, has continued to survive, even in Alaska, where bounties offered for heads of eagles because of its supposed destruction of valuable fishes and game animals