PROCEEDINGS OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB

By Lawrence E. Hicks, Secretary

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club was held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on December 28-29-30, 1935, in connection with many other organizations affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The business and program sessions were held in the Lecture Hall of the Carnegie Museum. Short business sessions were held Friday and Saturday mornings. The four program sessions Friday and Saturday, morning and afternoon, included thirty-nine papers, slide talks, and movie presentations. The maximum attendance at each session was 86, 103, 96, and 87.

Friday evening the Wilson Ornithological Club Annual Dinner was held at the University Club in conjunction with the dinner of the American Society of Zoologists. Many in attendance were members of both organizations. No exact check could be made on the attendance but at least seventy-two Wilson Ornithological Club members were present. President Shaver represented the W. O. C. on the program. The feature address of the evening was given by Dr. George L. Streeter of the Carnegie Foundation. Following the dinner, all botanists and zoologists attending the meeting joined in the Biologists' Smoker, an important event of the annual A. A. A. S. conventions.

Saturday evening eighty-two members and friends attended a most enjoyable open house and reception in the research laboratories of the Museum. This fine event was made possible through the courtesy and planning of the Carnegie Museum, the Museum Staff, and the Local Committee composed of W. E. Clyde Todd, Bayard H. Christy, Sidney K. Eastwood, Charles Agostini, J. Warren Jacobs, and John W. Handlan. The evening was spent viewing parts of the museum study collection of 110,000 bird skins, the library and research facilities, and the distribution maps of Pennsylvania birds. The session was terminated by the viewing of three reels of splendid movie films depicting the nature study educational values of "The Birds and Animal Life of Frick Park". These were presented by Mr. H. S. Crass, Supervisor of Frick Park.

Sunday morning a number of members joined a party of local observers on a field trip to Frick Park, observing some of the wild birds and mammals there which become remarkably tame through feeding and protection.

EXHIBITS

Another outstanding feature of the annual meeting was a splendid exhibit of Wilsoniana assembled largely through the efforts of Mr. Bayard H. Christy of the Local Committee. This was made possible through the cooperation of a number of individuals and the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director, who loaned exhibit material. The exhibit included manuscripts, drawings, mounted birds, prints of engravings, books, personal effects, and portraits, in such variety and quantity as to picture to the mind's eye the circumstances under which Wilson's great Ornithology was projected and carried through to accomplishment.

The most notable items in the exhibition came from the Thayer collection, and were generously loaned by the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Dr. Witmer Stone, of Philadelphia, kindly contributed a long and interesting letter and a number of engraved portraits as well. Mr. Strickland Kneass, Jr., of Sewickley, loaned an autographed book. Mr. Bayard
H. Christy's collection of Wilson's published works was displayed, with supplementary material loaned by Mrs. Tracy W. Guthrie, of Edgeworth, and by Miss Phoebe Knappen, of Washington, D. C.

Other items exhibited were four of Wilson's letters, a receipt book of Wilson's, the gun which he used in collecting, each edition of his books published, and six water color and one pen and pencil drawing—the originals made by Wilson for the plates of his book.

There were probably few present who viewed these exhibits of the man who has long given both his name and his inspiration to the Wilson Ornithological Club, but that shared the ideas expressed by Mr. Bayard H. Christy in commenting on the exhibit: "These many and various articles, that taken singly are slight and insignificant, possess in the aggregate a surprising evocative power. We are dazzled by the products of mechanical processes of today—by the thousand-fold abundance of facile achievement. But for all their achievement these modern men have not caused us to overlook nor to forget the patient, plodding, loving work of Alexander Wilson. As one looks and meditates, the years between slip away; the objects themselves become instinct with the spirit of the man. It is as though he had but yesterday wrested them from his hand. And they are eloquent of a careful, painstaking, intelligent worker, master of himself, master of what he was doing. We begin to look upon him as we conceive his associates looked upon him, to take satisfaction as they must have taken satisfaction, and to feel the shock and keenness of their regret that the stroke of death should fall when the great undertaking was at the very point of completion."

**Attendance**

The 1934 meeting was one of the largest and most successful in the history of the organization. The total registration was 178 but a considerable number, mostly local visitors, failed to register. However, records available would indicate that in spite of the small local attendance (49), that the Pittsburgh meeting ranks second only to the Des Moines meeting in total registration, and ranks first in the history of the organization in the number of out-of-town visitors registered (129).

Seventeen colleges and universities, and ten museums and other institutions, were represented in the attendance at the Pittsburgh Meeting. These included: Carnegie Institute of Technology, Columbia University, Cornell University, George Peabody College for Teachers, Morningside College, North Carolina College for Women, North Carolina State College, Otterbein College, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, Slippery Rock College, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of Pittsburg, University of West Virginia, Western Reserve University, Wooster College, Carnegie Museum, Emergency Conservation Committee, Hawk and Owl Society, National Association of Audubon Societies, Ohio Division of Conservation, Ohio State Museum, United States Biological Survey, Department of the Interior, Soil Erosion Service, and National Park Service.

**Business Sessions**

Short business sessions were held Friday and Saturday mornings, President Shaver presiding.

The minutes of the 1932 meeting were approved without being read, since they had previously been published in the *Wilson Bulletin* (Vol. XLV, No. 1, pp. 37-50). The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports for the year 1933 were ap-
proved as published in the Wilson Bulletin (Vol. XLVI, No. 1, pp. 67-69). The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports for the year 1934 were also approved. The Secretary's report indicated that during the past year thirty-five members had assisted in the membership campaign by making nominations resulting in the securing of one or more members each. In spite of these additions, a small decrease in the total number of members was reported. A list was presented of the 114 new members secured in 1933 and of the 112 new members secured during 1934, and previously confirmed by the electoral board. These were elected to membership.

The Secretary also presented a list of 128 members from thirty-eight states, each of which, though unable to attend the Pittsburgh Meeting, had written a letter acknowledging the meeting notice, expressing regret at being unable to attend, and sending best wishes for the success of the meeting. The receipt of so many unsolicited letters indicates that the great bulk of the Wilson Ornithological Club membership consists of persons actively interested in furthering the ornithological studies and the educational and conservation work sponsored by the organization. The Secretary expressed his thanks for the many encouraging and stimulating news letters received from the members throughout the year, and voiced his regret at being unable to reply except by brief delayed notes or through the pages of the Wilson Bulletin.

The Editor presented a carefully detailed report, including tables indicating the cost of each item involved in the total cost of each issue of the Wilson Bulletin. The report was too lengthy to be read in its entirety, so was summarized and made available for examination. Its examination enabled the members present to appreciate the demands made upon the time and energy of the Editor in assembling the four issues of the Wilson Bulletin each year. In the absence of the Treasurer, his report was summarized, made available for examination, and at the Saturday session was adopted upon recommendation of the Auditing Committee.

The following temporary committees were appointed by the President: Nominations, T. C. Stephens, W. E. Clyde Todd, and Mrs. Margaret M. Nice; Resolutions and Amendments, Albert F. Ganier, F. N. Blanchard, and F. L. Fitzpatrick; Auditing, Chas. J. Spiker and Bayard H. Christy.

The Committee on Resolutions offered the following resolutions, all of which were adopted by motion:

Resolved, that the Wilson Ornithological Club commends the National Association of Audubon Societies for the educational campaign it has launched in the interest of beneficial hawks and owls of North America.

Resolved, that the Wilson Ornithological Club hereby expresses its approval and commendation on the acquisition of Hawk Mountain in Pennsylvania by the Emergency Conservation Committee, and hopes that it may become a permanent sanctuary for wild life.

Resolved, that the Wilson Ornithological Club, at this concluding point of a most successful meeting at Pittsburgh, desires to express its appreciation and gratitude to—

The Carnegie Museum and its Director, Dr. A. Avinoff, for placing the splendid facilities of this institution at our disposal for these sessions.

The Ornithological Staff of the Museum for their many courtesies and constant attention to the details of the occasion.
The Local Committee of Arrangements, which, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, planned the meeting and coordinated it with other zoological meetings.

Mr. Bayard H. Christy for assembling the interesting collection of Wilsoniana, and those who kindly loaned articles for the exhibit.

The Officers of the W. 0. C., especially the Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor, for the considerable amount of time and talent which they have generously given to the Club during the past year.

The Committee on Nominations offered the following report:

President—Josselyn Van Tyne, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
First Vice-President—Alfred M. Bailey, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Illinois.
Second Vice-President—Margaret M. Nice, Columbus, Ohio.
Secretary—Lawrence E. Hicks, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Treasurer—W. M. Rosene, Ogden, Iowa.
Councillors—Albert F. Ganier, Nashville, Tennessee.
Lynds Jones, Oberlin, Ohio.
Myron H. Swenk, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The report was adopted by motion, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for the nominees. This being done all were declared elected for the ensuing year. The session then adjourned sine die.

COMMUNICATIONS

December 27, 1934.

To Lawrence E. Hicks,
Secretary of the Wilson Ornithological Club:

Greetings from the A. O. U. and best wishes for a successful meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club. I only regret that I can not be with you in Pittsburgh. Very cordially yours,

T. S. PALMER, Secretary A. O. U.

PROGRAM OF PAPERS

The Friday morning session began with an address of welcome by Dr. A. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum, to which President Shaver responded.

The papers as presented, with brief abstracts, are given below, varying slightly in sequence from that announced for the meeting. All meetings were held in the Lecture Hall of the Carnegie Museum.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

1. The Eighth International Ornithological Congress at Oxford. (15 minutes). Margaret M. Nice, Columbus, Ohio.
   An account of this notable meeting, telling of the papers dealing with the study of the live bird, of the brilliant social occasions, and of the memorable trip to the bird islands off the coast of Wales.

   Dissection of adult female owls reveals only unilateral development of the ovaries, the right ovary apparently never occurring as an adult structure. In many species of hawks, however, both in Europe and America, several sources suggest that bilateral ovaries are the rule in early embryonic development, and that in adults of some species both ovaries persist, the right often considerably smaller than the left.

Hawk Mountain, a peak of the Kittatinny Mountains of Pennsylvania, lying between Hamburg and Pottsville, is a concentration point for many birds of prey which in migration follow this ridge of the Appalachians. Here for several decades hunters have slaughtered several thousand birds annually. During the summer of 1934 the Emergency Conservation Committee was successful in leasing the mountain and engaged Maurice Broun as ornithologist-guardian of the area. Strenuous efforts were successful in eliminating all shooting. It is planned to purchase the area and provide it with sufficient endowment to insure its preservation as a perpetual wild life sanctuary. More than 10,000 birds of prey were counted passing the mountain during the fall of 1934. These were of great interest to bird students and included the following species: Vultures, 166; Eastern Goshawk, 125; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1913; Cooper's Hawk, 333; Eastern Red-tailed Hawk, 5609; Eastern Red-shouldered Hawk, 90; Broad-winged Hawk, 2026; Rough-legged Hawk, 20; Golden Eagle, 39; Bald Eagle, 52; Marsh Hawk, 165; Osprey, 31; White Gyrfalcon, 1; Black Gyrfalcon, 2; Duck Hawk, 25; Pigeon Hawk, 19; Sparrow Hawk, 13.


This paper summarized the new species of birds added by park naturalists to the published lists of birds for their respective areas and reviewed the efforts being made to give special protection and encouragement to the species already present. Water conservation, grazing restrictions, and extension of park boundaries were methods used to accomplish bird conservation measures.


An informal discussion of the preparation and use of portable school exhibits of birds, illustrated with examples of birdskins in glass tubes and various types of cases. A part of the cases are family groups of individual mounts, and others are habitat groups with photographic backgrounds portraying a pair of birds with their nest and eggs.


The expedition made many ornithological finds in this region of beautiful, unexplored wilderness. The Black Pigeon Hawk was collected on its breeding territory and reports were received of Trumpeter Swans occurring in numbers. It was also found that traders in British Columbia were encouraging the Indians to kill Eagles by offering rewards of $2.50 for the wings and tail of each bird. This plumage was later sold at a handsome profit to Indians in the southwest, especially to the Hopis and the Indians of the Plains, and sometimes brought as much as $1.00 per feather.


The city of Wheeling, West Virginia, owns a 750-acre public property known as Oglebay Park. The public is invited to meet here each Sunday morning the park naturalist for a conducted nature field trip covering two miles or more of the Park's eleven-mile chain of trails. The success of this fine educational work in natural history is attested by the fact that more than 50,000 people have taken these "bird walks" during the past seven years, with
an average attendance of 115 on each trip. The chief leader of these trips has been A. B. Brooks, Park Naturalist. The interest aroused led to the formation in 1932 of the Brooks Bird Club which now publishes the *Redstart*, sponsors a broad program in the interests of ornithological education, and has been instrumental in the formation of several bird study clubs in the West Virginia region.


Field work done in 1933 and 1934 indicated that the species breeds regularly in the panhandle counties of West Virginia, though uncommon and quite local. Several nests found were studied in detail. All nesting records to date were at altitudes exceeding 1175 feet.

**Friday Afternoon Session**

10. The European Starling as a Banding and Research Subject. (15 minutes). Lawrence E. Hicks, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

The study of 52,000 Starlings captured in central Ohio, of 33,000 banded, and of more than 8,000 used as specimens, emphasizes how much may yet be learned of the fundamentals of bird life by using these easily procured birds as "Guinea Pigs" in ornithological investigations. We have the unusual opportunity of being able to study an introduced migratory species and can work with the large numbers necessary to answer many perplexing questions. It was strongly urged that ornithologists report on the sex ratios found at each season in flocks of Starlings of their home areas.


A brief account of the history and scope of the Carnegie Museum's study collection of birds, which consists of approximately 110,000 specimens, and is the fourth largest collection in North America.

12. Six Years' Records on the Singing of One Song Sparrow. (15 minutes). Margaret M. Nice, Columbus, Ohio.

A male studied (4M) starts his awakening song in the morning at about 0.2 foot candles of light, which in clear weather occurs about one-half hour before sunrise. He sings from eight to nine months each year. He had nine songs in his repertoire from 1929 to 1934. During four autumns he started singing between September 28 and 30, but in 1929 began on September 10.

13. Protocalliphora as Parasites of Birds. (10 minutes). Edward S. Thomas, Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio.

A review was made of the literature relating to these nest parasites. Dr. Plath reported 61 per cent of the nests of ten species were parasitized, an average of thirty-six larvae per infested nest and 5 to 10 per cent or more of the nestlings killed. Three species of this blowfly are known from North America and are recorded as parasitizing no less than thirty-six bird species. A wasp-like chalcid fly parasitizes this parasite. In Ohio many infested nests have been found recently of bluebirds and several species of sparrows and warblers.


Trips to Crawford County, Michigan, in 1933 and 1934, resulted not only in the finding of the nest of the Kirtland's Warbler, but of many other species. A total of ninety-two breeding species were recorded for the region.

15. The Effect of Light on the Reproduction and Growth of Chickens. (10 minutes). (Lantern). E. L. Dakan, Poultry Department, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

16. Methods for Studying the Abundance of Birds. (20 minutes). S. Charles Kendeigh, Biological Laboratory, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
Various methods exist for determining the relative and absolute abundance of non-game birds. Nesting and banding censuses appear the most reliable, as demonstrated by fourteen years records of the abundance of the Eastern House Wren (Troglodytes a. aedon). To analyze the factors affecting yearly fluctuations in numbers, amount of reproduction, and survival over winter must be considered separately. Both biological and climatic factors have been found important, with the former more significant in controlling reproduction and the latter in determining survival.

17. The Harris's Sparrow's Eggs and the 1931 Ornithological Expedition to Churchill, Manitoba. (40 minutes). (Lantern). George M. Sutton, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

A report of the findings of the first nests of the Harris's Sparrow and beautifully colored slides showing the nests and adults of many species of sparrows, shorebirds, gulls, and warblers.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION


Columbiana County is the southernmost of the eastern tier of Ohio counties, being on the glacial boundary. The breeding of 121 species has been established, nests of eighty-eight being found and small young of fifteen additional species. Several northern species reach their southern breeding limits in the county.

19. Distribution of Some of the 179 Species of Birds Known to Breed in Ohio. (15 minutes). (Lantern). Lawrence E. Hicks, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Maps indicating distribution by townships were shown of some thirty species which reach their northern, southern, western, or eastern breeding limits in the state. Stress was placed upon the importance of securing exact detailed data on the present and past distribution of each breeding species. During the past twelve years a map has been prepared for each species on which has been plotted all known published or unpublished breeding data as contributed by most of the ornithologists of the state. It is hoped to soon make some of this information available in published form.


Colored maps illustrating the breeding ranges of thirty species of birds in western Pennsylvania, were exhibited on the screen, with some remarks on each. The ranges as plotted show considerable variation affecting species supposed to belong to the same life zone.


At least 75 per cent of the reports received on the numbers of hawks, eagles, kites, and owls, indicate decided increases due to changes in the natural environment or due to killing for sport, trophies, or so-called "vermin control". Unusual problems present themselves in attempting to save the remnant of our birds of prey population, but these must be surmounted or these economically and aesthetically valuable birds will disappear as have those of Europe.

22. Some Problems of a Teacher of Ornithology. (10 minutes). E. L. Dakan, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

A discussion in which the audience participated, as to the best procedures to follow in most effectively presenting ornithological education to university classes.


A summary of the status of the Bald Eagle on the eastern shore of Maryland. The value of the eagle in removing diseased or wounded muskrats and
waterfowl was stressed. The eagles, now much reduced in numbers, destroy little of value and during the past forty years have not been known to molest lambs.


Photos of many odd nest locations, including several of robins located on railroad cars, the parent birds following the nests many miles to new locations or taking daily trips of several miles without deserting the nests.

SOUTH DAY AFTERNOON SESSION


An account of the shore birds and passerine birds which frequent the lake shore.

26. Blood Studies—the Number of Erythrocytes in Migrating Birds. (15 minutes). (Lantern). Leonard B. Nice, Department of Physiology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

The number of red-blood corpuscles in White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows, Juncoos, Song, Lincoln, Chipping, and Tree Sparrows, ranged between 4,846,000 and 5,702,000 per cubic millimeter of blood. Cardinals averaged 5,123,000, Tufted Titmice 4,368,000, Cowbirds, 6,055,000, and Bobwhites 3,532,000.


A comparison was made of the bird life of the former West Virginia spruce belt as it is today, and as it was when Dr. W. C. Rives wrote of it thirty-six years ago, before the Spruce was cut. Twenty-three species definitely classed as Canadian in the Check-list were recorded as summer residents by Rives. Recent field work by the author of the paper disclosed that no species has been lost to the state, although some range restrictions have occurred. Several new breeding species have been added to the list by the recent work.


A report of detailed observations on an outdoor roost of 32,000 birds located on a hillside oak thicket near Zanesville, Ohio, during the last five months of 1934.


A large map was shown indicating the location of the nests of about thirty-five pairs of eagles studied in a strip of Mississippi bottomland several hundred miles in length.


The comparative experimental and observational data indicate that the pheasant is strikingly superior to the Bob-white in its ability to withstand cold when emaciated, to endure hunger, to retard starvation by feeding upon low quality herbaceous foods, and to regain lost weight quickly and far more completely when opportunity presents itself. Both species die of starvation when reduced down to about 57 per cent of their original normal body weight. No sexual differences in resistance were found for either species.


Five reels of films showing marsh birds, waterfowl, Snowy Egrets, Blue Geese, and other animal life of the swamps.
SATURDAY EVENING SESSION

32. The Bird and Animal Life of Frick Park, Pittsburgh. (3 reels of 16 mm. motion pictures). H. S. Crass, Supervisor of Frick Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following papers were read by title:


34. Views of the Home Life of the Atlantic Murre. (20 minutes). Robert A. Johnson, Oneonta, N. Y.

35. Experiences with the Golden Plover and Other Rare Birds of Indiana. (22 minutes). Mrs. Horace F. Cook, Anderson, Ind.


38. Some Experiences of an Amateur with Birds in Canadian Labrador. (15 minutes). (16 mm. motion pictures). A. A. Myrus, Oneonta, N. Y.


REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR 1934*

To the Officers and Members of the Wilson Ornithological Club:

During the past year, the intensive campaign for new members was continued by the Secretary, to aid in offsetting the membership and financial losses due to the prevailing economic conditions. The work was handicapped by the continued high postal rates, increased printing costs, and by the depression retrenchments which prevented dozens of interested prospects from affiliating with our organization. If the members of the Wilson Ornithological Club, during the coming year, make a special attempt to acquaint friends with the benefits of the organization and forward to the officers the names of all membership prospects, it is believed that the 1935 report will show a decided gain in the number of new members. And a little encouragement will induce many members to carry on in spite of difficulties.

The membership campaign was quite successful. In 1932, 113 new members were secured and in 1933, 114. During 1934, 112 new members were added to the rolls. These 112 new members were: Sustaining, 1; Active, 18; and Associate, 93. The new members were distributed through 34 states and provinces: Ohio, 15; Iowa, 11; Wisconsin, 10; West Virginia, 9; New York, 7; Illinois and Michigan, 6 each; Kentucky, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, and California, 3 each; New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Utah, 2 each; Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Manitoba, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, New Brunswick, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Saskatchewan, 1 each.

Disregarding some duplications in nominations, the various members responsible for the applications of new members, were as follows: Lawrence E. Hicks,

*Revised to the end of December, 1934.
In spite of these increases, the Wilson Ornithological Club has had a slight decrease in net membership number, due to the large number of resignations and delinquencies for 1934 forced by present conditions. The total number of members lost during the year 1934 from all causes was 151, 1 being Honorary, 2 Sustaining, 37 Active, and 111 Associate. Thus, there has been a net loss of 39 members during 1934.

This leaves the present membership of the club at 621, distributed as follows: Honorary, 6; Life, 12 (2 are also Honorary); Sustaining, 44; Active, 154; Associate, 407.

The Secretary wishes to take this opportunity to thank the many members who have assisted in the membership campaign, helped with the staging of the annual meeting, or otherwise advanced the work of the Wilson Ornithological Club during the past year. It has been particularly gratifying to have received in all nearly 300 letters from the members giving news of their own work, ideas and suggestions on ornithological topics, or words of encouragement and constructive criticisms of the work being done. It is greatly regretted that the pressure of other duties has made it impossible to answer many of these directly, or to reply except by abbreviated note.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE E. HICKS, Secretary.

REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE PITTSBURGH MEETING

Proceedings


Summary of Attendance: Canada, 1; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 5; Missouri, 4; New Jersey, 2; New York, 7; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 32; Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburgh, 38; Pittsburgh, 49; Tennessee, 3; Washington, D. C., 5; West Virginia, 18. Total attendance, 178. Total outside of Pittsburgh, 129. Maximum number at each program session: Friday morning, 86; Friday afternoon, 103; Saturday morning, 96; Saturday afternoon, 87. Number at Annual Dinner, about 72. Number at Museum Open House, 82. Number of papers listed on program, 39.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR 1934
From December 30, 1933 to December 15, 1934

Receipts for 1934

December 30, 1933, Balance on hand from last report.................. $ 697.88

The following was collected as dues from members:

2 Associate members for 1932................................. $ 3.00
1 Active member for 1932........................................ 2.50
8 Associate members for 1933................................. 12.00
2 Active members for 1933.................................... 5.00
333 Associate members for 1934.............................. 499.50
151 Active members for 1934................................. 377.50
33 Sustaining members for 1934.............................. 165.00
8 Foreign members for 1934.............................. 15.50
48 Associate members for 1935.............................. 72.00
15 Active members for 1935.............................. 37.50
13 Sustaining members for 1935.............................. 65.00
6 Foreign members for 1935.............................. 9.03
1 Associate member for 1936................................. 1.50
1 Sustaining member for 1936............................... 5.00

Total from membership dues............................................... $1,270.03

The following was collected from subscribers:

59 Subscribers for 1934........................................ $ 88.50
1 Active subscriber for 1934................................. 2.50
13 Subscribers for 1925.................................... 19.50
3 Fractional subscriptions or memberships....................... 2.88

Total from subscriptions............................................... $ 113.38

The following were miscellaneous receipts:

Collected for reprints........................................ $ 15.10
Sale of back numbers of BULLETIN.......................... 9.25
Subsidies toward publication............................ 16.50
Contribution toward publication......................... 100.00
Miscellaneous receipts.............................. 8.35

Total miscellaneous receipts........................................ $ 149.20

Total receipts, including old balance............................ $2,230.49
**DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1934**

Printing four issues of BULLETIN ...................................................... $1,037.12
Cost of halftones, zincs, etc ............................................................... 99.67
Other expenses in Editor's office ...................................................... 68.53
Cost of reprints .................................................................................... 5.40

Publication costs .............................................................................. $1,210.72
Expenses in Secretary's office ............................................................ $112.44
Expenses in Treasurer's office ............................................................ 47.61
Subscriptions refunded account of error .............................................. 7.05
Exchange on Canadian checks ............................................................ 1.53
Three checks returned (later made good) .............................................. 8.00
U. S. Tax on 41 checks at 2 cents each ................................................ .82

General costs ...................................................................................... $177.45

Total disbursements ........................................................................ $1,388.17
Balance on hand, December 15, 1934 ................................................ 842.32

Total ..................................................................................................... $2,230.49

(An itemized list of the disbursements with vouchers is attached for the Auditors).

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. ROSENE, Treasurer.

Ogden, Iowa, December 15, 1934.

**ENDOWMENT FUND**

December 30, 1933, Balance on hand from last report ....................... $1,379.59
Interest second half of 1933, from City State Bank ............................... 17.70
Interest first half of 1934, from City State Bank ................................. 23.43
Interest last half of 1934, from City State Bank ................................. 21.30

December 15, 1934, Balance on hand ................................................ $1,442.02

This balance is deposited in the Savings Department of the City State Bank, of Ogden, Iowa, at 3 per cent interest, and is covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance. Nothing has been paid out of this fund during the year.

**REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE**

The undersigned have examined the report of the Treasurer of the Wilson Ornithological Club for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1934, and vouchers accompanying the same, and have found them correct.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. J. SPIKER.

BAYARD H. CHRISTY.
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR 1934

Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 16, 1935.

I have the honor to present herewith the fourth report of the Librarian of the Wilson Ornithological Club.

EXCHANGES. During the past year the library has received regularly on exchange Iowa Bird Life and the University of Iowa Studies in Natural History. The Librarian can not overemphasize the value of this material. The exchange of the Bulletin for not only domestic but also foreign journals will be of inestimable scientific value to the Club and its library in the field of research. In this field the exchanges may quite naturally become the very backbone of the research library.

REPRINTING. On the matter of reprinting out-of-print numbers of the Bulletin some progress has been made. With funds available from the sale of back numbers 100 copies of Bulletin No. 10 (September, 1896) were made by the lithoprint process during the winter of 1934. This Bulletin is available for $1.00 to non-members and for 80 cents to members of the Club, which is the same price that is charged for Bulletin No. 9.

STOCK. During 1934 our stock was augmented only by the return from Dulau & Co., of London, of forty-two numbers of the Bulletin (Vols. 37-39) for which the Librarian had to send $3.25 for carriage charges.

BOOK PLATE. As yet no book plate has been adopted by the Club although several have been submitted.

DONORS. The Librarian takes pleasure in acknowledging gifts to the Club Library from the following during 1934:

Mr. Samuel Harriot, New York, N. Y.
Mr. E. L. Sumner, Jr., Berkeley, Calif.
Mr. Warren J. Willis, New York, N. Y.

The gifts to the library for 1934 total 22 bound volumes and 242 separates, reprints, and unbound numbers of periodicals. This makes a total for the four-year period of the existence of the library of 178 bound volumes and 1387 separates.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. Allen, Librarian.

KEY TO GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB