

## EDITORIAL

If members will notify the Editor as early as possible of any changes in address the Club will be saved much unnecessary expense now being incurred because of *Bulletins* which are lost or have to be forwarded. The cost of forwarding a *Bulletin* may amount in some cases to ten times the cost of the original mailing. The Editor will promptly forward notice of address changes to the Secretary and the Treasurer.

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Our Secretary has prepared and had printed some attractive circulars of information about the characteristics and objectives of the Club. He will, on request, supply copies to any members who are willing to assist in the important work of securing new members. Increasing our membership will, among other things, make it possible to publish a larger and better illustrated *Bulletin*.

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The complete stock of back numbers of the *Bulletin* has now been brought to Ann Arbor and consolidated. Mr. Harrell and an assistant have completed the herculean task of sorting, indexing, and storing the *Bulletins* so that we now know for the first time in many years just what stock is available of each issue. Details and prices will be found on page 130 of this issue.

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In view of the increasing prevalence of short-cut, "just-as-good" methods of binding, members of the Wilson Ornithological Club should perhaps be reminded of the points to watch for when binding their volumes of the *Bulletin*.

The most common method of cutting the cost of binding is by substituting machine sewing or even stapling for hand sewing. In these slightly cheaper methods the backs of the signatures are cut and the life of the volume thereby greatly shortened. Another serious consequence is that a volume so bound will not readily open out flat for easy reading. If the covers of the magazines are bound in place it will facilitate turning quickly to the number desired and will increase the value of the volume by preserving the data printed on the covers. Book collectors always specify that bindings shall be "absolutely untrimmed." There is nothing to be gained by trimming a smooth-edged magazine like the *Bulletin* but most binders have the habit of trimming the edges of everything they bind unless they receive contrary orders. The material used in binding is also worth considering. Buckram costs very little more than cloth and is much more durable. In binding a continuing periodical it is wise to choose a standard color which can be quite surely matched when future volumes are ready to be bound. The lettering on the backs may also be skimped by unreliable workmen. A cheap gilt lettering may look much like gold leaf when new but it will become black and illegible in a comparatively short time.

It is well worth while to specify carefully how one's books and magazines shall be bound. Not only does such care increase their beauty and usefulness but it materially adds to their resale value against the time when one may wish or need to realize on their value. Any book collector will gladly pay more for a correctly bound book or periodical.

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ANNUAL MEETING

Plans for the Annual Meeting on December 1 and 2 at Louisville, Kentucky are rapidly being perfected by our Secretary and the Local Committee on Arrangements under the chairmanship of Burt L. Monroe. An important feature of the meeting will be an exhibit of bird photographs. In order that members may prepare for this exhibit well in advance, our Secretary and the Local Committee have drawn up the regulations presented below.

Regulations of the Bird Photograph Exhibit

1. The Exhibit is open *only* to photographs by members of the Wilson Ornithological Club.
2. Photographs presented at the Exhibit must be of living birds, their nests, or eggs.
3. There will be two classifications for photographs: A black and white classification and a natural color classification (*i.e.* photographs taken with color film).
4. Each member may exhibit not more than *three* photographs in each classification.
5. Black and white photographs must not be less than eight inches by ten inches (8" x 10") in size.
6. Natural color photographs must not be less than four inches by five inches (4" x 5") in size.
7. Photographs, unless framed or printed on double-weight paper, must be mounted on stiff cardboard or some similar material.
8. Mats, borders, frames, or frames with glass, may or may not be used, depending on the wishes of the members submitting the photographs. If photographs are framed, members are asked to provide devices (eyelets and wire) for hanging them. Members are also urged *not* to print their photographs on glossy paper.
9. Each photograph must bear the following information:
  - (1) Title of picture
  - (2) Name of member and return address
  - (3) Locality where taken
  - (4) Kind of camera and film used
10. Photographs should be sent to Mr. Burt L. Monroe, Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, 207 N. Birchwood Ave., Louisville, Kentucky. *Photographs must be in his hands not later than November 25, 1939.*
11. The Local Committee will provide return transportation.
12. The Local Committee reserves the right to reject photographs that do not conform to the above regulations or do not seem suitable for the Exhibit. The Committee also may withhold showing natural color transparencies if sufficient lighting is not available in the exhibition rooms.

ORNITHOLOGICAL NEWS

Alexander Wetmore returned to Washington in early May from a successful trip devoted to exploration and collecting in Vera Cruz.

A. J. van Rossem has been granted a Guggenheim Fellowship to "study the ornithological collections of Europe to determine the exact status of the types and specimens upon which the names of American birds were originally based, with a view to the establishment of a permanent nomenclature."

Alexander W. Blain, formerly Editor of the Bulletin of the Michigan Ornithological Club, has been appointed by the Governor of Michigan to the State Conservation Commission.

David Lack has returned to this country from the Galapagos Islands where he studied the habitats and life histories of all of the principal species of *Geospiza*. It was observation of the peculiarities of these remarkable birds, which are confined to the Galapagos, that apparently first turned Darwin's attention toward the problems of evolution and H. S. Swarth in 1931 concluded his noted taxonomic study of the great California series of *Geospiza* specimens by calling attention to the great need for a study of these birds in life.

David E. Davis, who has been studying the Common Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) in Cuba, is now going to British Guiana to study the Great Ani (*Crotophaga major*).