

of many areas where no single reason was compelling in itself. Even where a purpose such as flood control does warrant immediate action, a little imagination will often make it possible to accomplish a secondary purpose—such as preservation and improvement of wildlife habitat—very economically. These ideas are not entirely new, but many of the best examples of successful multiple use of land are not widely known among those whose interest is primarily wildlife conservation. This is the best general discussion I have seen on what the problem is and how to go about putting the ideas into practice.—E. Alexander Bergstrom.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

At the field meeting of NEBBA held on June 4, 1960 (at Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, near Northampton, Mass.), the Council reviewed the third draft of the proposed by-laws for NEBBA as a corporation, and recommended that the Association incorporate, and adopt these by-laws. The recommendations will be voted upon at the annual meeting, October 1.

The ten-year index to *Bird-Banding* for the years 1941 through 1950 will be ready this fall. It runs to some 256 pages, inasmuch as the reviews are indexed in detail; thus it can serve as a brief index to general ornithological literature of that decade as well as to papers and notes published in *Bird-Banding*. Copies are being sent without further charge to: (1) life members of NEBBA; (2) current exchanges; and (3) those who have contributed to the Index Fund over the past 10 or 12 years (this includes a number of copies to IBBA, in recognition of their generous support of the index). Present members or subscribers may purchase copies at \$3.00 (paperbound) or \$4.00 (hard covers), postpaid within the U.S. or Canada; the price to others will be \$4.00 (paperbound) or \$5.00 (hard covers). Orders should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Downs.

Mrs. Downs can also furnish lists of back issues of *Bird-Banding* in stock (at \$1.25 per issue).

For prices and other information on the five types of mist net sold by NEBBA, inquire of Mr. E. A. Bergstrom, 37 Old Brook Road, West Hartford 17, Conn.

The Bird-Banding Office at Patuxent is planning an experiment on band legend, to compare the reporting rate of the present bands with one having no indication that a Federal agency is involved ("write P.O. Box 66, Bowie, Md., U.S.A."). The species in this test will be the Red-winged Blackbird, Common (= Bronzed or Purple of the 4th A.O.U. checklist) Grackle and Starling. Any bander who would like to take part, and who has reasonable expectations of banding 100 or more of any one of these species by December 31, 1961, should write to Dr. A. J. Duvall, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Md. Only flying (non-nestling) birds will be used. The experimental bands (string of 50) will be used alternately with standard bands (string of 50 supplied by Patuxent specifically for this test) as controls. We hope that this test can be conducted on a sizeable scale, as any improvement in the reporting rate of bands would make our efforts as banders more effective.

Dr. Paul Bartsch died at the age of 89 on April 24, 1960. He did the first important scientific banding work in America, having banded, during 1901 and 1903, a total of 101 young Black-crowned Night Herons at two colonies in the District of Columbia. The bands were labelled "Return to Smithsonian," plus year, and a serial number. The results of this work were published in *Smithsonian Misc. Colls.*, 45 (1-2): 104-111 (Dec. 9, 1903). See also, *A Note on the First Bird-Banding in America*, by Dr. Bartsch, in *Bird-Banding*, 23: 59-60, April, 1952.

A conference on the potential role of birds in the epidemiology of certain viruses affecting man was held at the National Institutes of Health on April 4, 1960. The purpose was to bring ornithologists and virologists together in a joint effort to suggest solutions for these problems. A result of the discussions was recognition that many ornithological aspects need more research. For example, dates of arrival and of departure, numbers of migrants, distribution in South America and in southern United States, and also several physiological aspects

are important problems that ornithologists might explore in more detail. The Public Health Service supports basic research that often has intrinsic ornithological value. Information about applications for grants may be obtained from: Research Grants Division, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda 14, Maryland. The ornithologists present at the conference were David E. Davis, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, Mr. Allan Duvall, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland, Mr. William H. Gunn, Ontario Society of Naturalists, Toronto, Canada, and Dr. Herbert Friedman, U. S. National Museum, Washington 25, D. C.