

as 1000 are sometimes caught in one setting of the net, largely Song Sparrows and Yellow-throats.

In Arkansas Mrs. Stephenson and Mrs. Sara T. Thomas have been very active in distributing bird protection posters to the sheriffs, school superintendents, mill owners, etc., a work that cannot fail of good results. Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey urges the same plan of action among the ranches of the southwest. She found at Carlsbad, New Mexico, great flocks of wading birds of all sorts in the irrigated fields, and to anyone in search of either plumes or game, wholesale slaughter would be an easy matter. "The indifference and ignorance," she says, "of the ranchmen in regard to birds makes them largely careless of their destruction and the question suggests itself: Should more effort be made to reach the ranchmen and farmers with bird protective literature? This might perhaps be done in the East through the granges and in the West through agricultural journals."

On the whole, the present status of our work is most encouraging, and in closing I can only urge those who are aiding us to continue their support, feeling sure that the results amply justify our efforts.

WITMER STONE,
*Chairman A. O. U. Committee on the Protection
of North American Birds.*

RESULTS OF SPECIAL PROTECTION TO GULLS AND TERNs OBTAINED THROUGH THE THAYER FUND.

Plate I.

"I will not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly, nor destroy any beautiful thing, but will strive and comfort all gentle life and guard and perfect all natural beauty on earth."—From JOHN RUSKIN'S '*Declaration.*'

THE SECOND year of the special work of the Committee entrusted with the administration of the Thayer Fund has passed,

and the results obtained during that period, it is felt, are very encouraging and fully warrant continued efforts. As the work progresses, the field of operation enlarges greatly, and consequently demands a rapidly increasing expenditure of thought, time, and money by the Committee.

Before entering into the details of the work it again becomes necessary to speak in the highest terms of the part that has been assumed by Mr. Abbott H. Thayer. The fact that he has collected all of the money that has been expended speaks for itself. It is the most thankless portion of the work, and that portion of it that needs the most delicate handling, and had he not succeeded the whole plan of operation must necessarily have been abandoned. The burden of soliciting funds for the proper carrying on of protection work will soon become too great to be borne by one person.

Every year immense sums of money are given by philanthropic persons to Humane Societies, and to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The American Ornithologists' Union is an incorporated society, national in its territorial scope, and capable of wisely administering any donations of funds or any legacies directed to be paid to its permanent endowment, which has already been commenced. This endowment fund is to be maintained in perpetuity and the interest alone is to be used for the protection of *North American Birds*. It is unnecessary at this time to speak of the very great economic and æsthetic value of the birds; it is a fact too patent to need further comment. An appeal is made to the generous American public to contribute to the permanent endowment fund of the American Ornithologists' Union so that the birds of the country may always have given them the protection they so much need.

Two general lines of work have been followed by the Committee, both of them of great importance, but of widely different character, which may be designated as follows: Legislative Work, and Protection by Wardens.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Prior to 1901 only five States had laws for the protection of non-game birds that were at all satisfactory; these were:

Indiana,	statute dated	March 5,	1891.
Vermont,	“	“	Nov. 22, 1892.
Arkansas,	“	“	March 15, 1897.
Illinois,	“	“	April 24, 1899.
Rhode Island,	statute dated	May 4,	1900.

The laws of Indiana and Illinois are substantially the form of statute recommended by the American Ornithologists' Union, while the others follow it so closely that the non-game birds receive ample protection when the law is enforced.

In this connection it will be of interest to note that the passage of the law in the State of Arkansas was the result of the efforts of a member of the Union, Mrs. Louise McGown Stephenson, who, unaided, was able to accomplish the much needed reform. In addition to this great work, Mrs. Stephenson insists that the law shall be respected by the citizens of her State, and more than one law breaker has reason to remember that the birds of Arkansas have good laws and good friends to protect them.

In the report submitted by this Committee one year ago, the work done by the wardens employed was found to have resulted in a large increase in the sea birds breeding from Virginia northward to Maine. These wardens, however, were only employed during the breeding season, as in none of the States where they were located were there any laws to protect the birds after the breeding season was over. Inquiry later in the year disclosed the fact that the plume hunters resumed their work in the fall and winter season, notably in New York, Massachusetts, and Maine, when many hundreds of gulls and terns were killed.

Your Committee therefore decided to make a systematic and determined effort to improve the bird laws of as many States as possible, especially those along the Atlantic seaboard.

Before attempting to amend the laws of a State, it is necessary to make a thorough study of its existing statutes relating to game

and non-game birds, and also to review the legal decisions made by the courts of the State.

While the Committee always uses the A. O. U. model law as a basis, yet it is found that certain modifications have to be made; this work has always devolved upon Dr. T. S. Palmer, and to his clear and judicial insight in such matters the Union is very largely indebted for the many perfect laws that were passed during the year 1901.

A complete new law, or much needed amendments to existing laws, were enacted during the present year in eleven States, as follows:

Maine,	Feb. 15, 1901.	Delaware,	March 9, 1901.
New Hampshire,	March 25, 1901.	District of Columbia,	March 3, 1901.
Massachusetts,	March 21, 1901.	Florida,	June 4, 1901.
Connecticut,	Aug. 1, 1901.	Wisconsin,	April 9, 1901.
New York,	March 12, 1901.	Wyoming,	Feb. 14, 1901.
New Jersey,	March 20, 1901.		

In a number of instances it was necessary for either Dr. Palmer or the writer, or both, to visit the legislature where our bill was under consideration. It is, however, but a plain statement of facts to say that whenever a carefully prepared argument was presented to a legislative game committee, or to the members at large, showing the great economic value of non-game birds, and how inadequately they were then protected, that willing and attentive listeners were found, and in most cases the desired law was enacted without any delay further than that required by parliamentary practice, which always varies in different States. In every State certain modifications have to be conceded to meet the experience or preconceived ideas of its citizens; for instance, the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) of New England, which is there prized as a bird of great economic and æsthetic value, and is always protected, in the South Atlantic States, by reason of its change in habits, becomes a pest to the rice grower and is classed with the English sparrow as an outlaw.

To give the members of the Union and the generous contributors to the Thayer Fund some idea of the amount of labor required, and the number of persons directly interested in the passage of

the eleven new laws, a very brief seriatim statement is herewith submitted:

MAINE. — A member of the Maine Ornithological Society was fortunately also a member of the legislature, and he introduced a bill at the request of his Society. Dr. Palmer and the writer visited the State capital in January and addressed a joint committee of both houses in the Hall of Representatives. The President and Secretary of the Maine Ornithological Society also presented the claims of the birds, and certain wealthy and influential citizens of the State retained an attorney to appear in behalf of the bill. The plume hunting interests were represented by one person, who wisely refrained from making any statement in view of the very strong array of sentiment developed in behalf of the birds. In the evening an illustrated talk on birds was given in the Hall of Representatives, to a large and enthusiastic audience. The result of the day's work in behalf of the birds created such a decided interest that the bill passed the House in a few days, and on the following day was passed in the Senate, and on the third day received the signature of the Governor.

The Thayer Fund furnished 1600 large linen and manila warning notices giving a brief outline of the law and the penalties, which were distributed to every post office in the State by the Maine Ornithological Society; they were also liberally posted on and about all the breeding grounds on the coast.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — In this State the introduction of the bill and its subsequent enactment into law was entirely the work of the Audubon Society, aided by a few suggestions from the Committee.

The Thayer Fund furnished 850 warning notices, which were distributed throughout the state by the Audubon Society. The Secretary of this Society is now actively engaged in seeing that the provisions of the new law are being carried out, especially along the line of preventing the sale of the plumage of all wild birds that are protected.

MASSACHUSETTS. — By the unaided work of Mr. George H. Mackay, a much needed amendment to the existing laws was carried through the legislature, to wit: that Terns and all Gulls excepting Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) and

Great Black-backed Gulls (*Larus marinus*) are protected at all times. This amendment is certainly a great gain, but it is very unfortunate that the Herring Gull is not protected, especially in the winter months when they are so common on the coast. If the Audubon Society will aid Mr. Mackay during the next legislative session to have the law still further amended, so that protection will be given the two excepted species of gulls, it will close up the only gap in the protection of these birds in the coast-wise States from Maine to Virginia.

In the spring of the present year a detective was sent to ascertain whether illegal shooting was going on, but none was discovered; evidence, however, was obtained that a number of gulls and terns had been shipped to a dealer in New York during the close season in the latter State, and suit was brought against the New York dealer, which is still in court. If a conviction is obtained the fines will amount to over \$1500.

Later in the year our fellow member, Mr. Howe, made two special trips along the Massachusetts coast to ascertain whether the law was being observed, and he reported, after a very careful inquiry, that he could not find any persons shooting illegally.

CONNECTICUT.—In this State an entirely new and very radical game law was enacted through the united work and influence of the Audubon Society, the local branch of the League of American Sportsmen, and our fellow member and committeeman, Mr. J. H. Hill. One section of the law was devoted to the non-game birds and is practically the A. O. U. model. Immediately after the law went into effect the Audubon Society distributed large numbers of warning notices printed on linen. In this connection it is a pleasure to call attention to the very valuable aid given to the advocates of the new law by the Hon. A. B. Calkins, Chairman of the Game Committee of the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK.—The writer, immediately after the opening of the legislature, visited Albany, and by the courtesy of the Hon. Wm. M. McKinney introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the game law by substituting the words, "ducks, geese, brant and swan" for the words "web-footed wild fowl," wherever used. The bill successfully passed both houses of the legislature and received the Governor's signature. The effect of the amendment

was to transfer all of the web-footed birds, except ducks, geese, brant and swan, to the wild bird section, for which there is no open season. The amendment also removed by a special clause the grebes and bitterns to the protected class. The Thayer Fund distributed large numbers of linen warning notices in the coastwise counties of the State.

The writer, accompanied by a State game warden, visited all of the cage-bird dealers in New York City. Many of them were found with protected birds in their possession and suits were at once commenced. In every case but one the dealers paid the fines rather than defend the suit. It most effectually broke up the trade in native birds, the dealers now being content to traffic in canaries or imported wild birds. A visit was also made early in October to Wantaugh, Long Island, and a taxidermist's shop was examined. Fifty-nine gulls (*Larus delawarensis* and *L. argentatus smithsonianus*) were found, some still in the flesh and others in various stages of preparation for millinery ornaments. Suit for the sum of \$1510, fines, was at once commenced by the attorney for the State.

Large numbers of the retail milliners and large department stores in New York City have been visited by the writer and a notice calling attention to the law has been served. In many instances the retail dealers returned to the wholesale dealers stock lately purchased, on the ground that it was illegal to have the same in possession for sale, and they were unwilling to take any risks of prosecution. It is believed that only a few of the smaller wholesale houses still traffic to any extent in gulls and terns, and some of these claim that the stock they are now trying to dispose of was procured before the law went into effect. If this is the case, the dealers are trying to work off upon the women of the State some material that is old and out of date. It is proper to say in this connection that there are many wholesale millinery houses in this city that will not handle, under any circumstances, the plumage of any wild North American birds, notably the members of the Wholesale Millinery Protective Association.

NEW JERSEY.—The A. O. U. model law was introduced as a bill by Senator Joseph Cross at the request of the Audubon Society. Dr. Palmer and the writer appeared before the Senate Game

Committee and made an argument in favor of the bill, with the result that a favorable report was secured. Later the bill passed both houses and became a law by the signature of the Governor. Unfortunately two days later the Governor signed a general game law which conflicted with the A. O. U. law in that it makes an open season for two months (September and October) for such an extremely valuable insectivorous bird as the Highholder (*Colaptes auratus luteus*). The State of New Jersey now has two laws in force, in one of which the Highholder or Flicker is classed as a game bird and in the other as an insectivorous bird. An effort will be made at the next session of the legislature to have this unfortunate contradiction corrected. This incident very forcibly shows how absolutely necessary it is that some person or committee with time, money, and interest in the work, shall always be on the watch to prevent changes in the non-game bird laws after they have been made satisfactory. The only absolutely sure method of prevention is to arrange to see copies of all game or bird bills introduced at every session of all the legislative bodies in the United States. This of course will necessitate a large amount of correspondence, a very considerable expenditure of money, and in case adverse bills are introduced, a fight to prevent passage.

DELAWARE. — The Audubon Society, in conjunction with the Delaware Game Protective Association, had the A. O. U. model law presented as a bill in the legislature, where it was, as usual, referred to the game committee who made an adverse report and recommended that "the bill do not pass." This necessitated a visit to Dover, Delaware, by your committee, accompanied by a delegation from both of the societies that had the bill introduced. The result was that the recommendation of the game committee was reconsidered, the bill was recommitted to the committee, who, after hearing our arguments in favor of bird protection, thus getting a clear idea of its merits made a unanimous recommendation "that the bill do pass." It was passed in the very last hours of the session and became a law March 9, 1901, by the approval of the Governor. An additional section was included in the law, at the request of the Audubon Society, to the effect that the Governor be authorized to set apart each year, by proclamation, a day

to be designated as "arbor and bird day," and to request its observance in all public schools, private schools, colleges and other educational institutions by the planting of trees and the adornment of the school and other public grounds, and by suitable exercises, having for their object the promotion of arboriculture, and the protection of birds and trees.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — The vital portions of the A. O. U. model law were embodied as a part of a new law for the protection of birds, game, and fish, passed by Congress, and approved March 3, 1901. The whole law was due to the united efforts and earnest work of Dr. Palmer of our Committee and the District Audubon Society.

Very recently Dr. Palmer, accompanied by a police officer assigned as his aid, visited every millinery establishment in the District and served a printed notice consisting of extracts from the law. This action resulted in the return to New York, and other wholesale centers of a large amount of illegal millinery ornaments, *i. e.*, plumage of wild birds. It is thought by the Committee that this is one of the best methods for breaking up the trade in wild bird plumage; if the retailers will not handle it because they fear arrest and fines, the wholesale dealers will have no market and consequently will cease to employ plume hunters along the coast.

FLORIDA. — In this State the A. O. U. model law was submitted as a bill through the influence of Mr. Robert W. Williams, Jr., a member of this Union and also a member of its Bird Protection Committee. It is largely due to the persistent, unflagging and earnest work of Mr. Williams that the state of Florida now has such an excellent bird law. Notwithstanding all that was done and said by Mr. Williams, the bill at first received an adverse report, and it became necessary for your committee to start on telegraphic notice for Tallahassee. The bill was recommitted, and after it had been thoroughly explained to the committee of both houses, and some slight amendments added to make it conform to local necessities, it received favorable report and was subsequently passed and became an operative law in sixty days, the statutory limit. While in Tallahassee the visiting members of this Committee took the occasion to give a bird talk to a large audience, among whom were the Governor and many members of the legislature.

The Thayer Fund furnished 1800 large linen warning notices, which were distributed throughout the State by different channels; subsequently the Audubon Society had a second edition of 500 printed. It is believed, on very satisfactory evidence, that the new law has stopped to a large degree the disgraceful practice of shooting 'bull bats' or Nighthawks (*Chordeiles virginianus*) for sport. No more valuable bird exists, and the passage of the law was worth all the labor it cost if it had no other result than the prevention of such acts of wanton cruelty and wastefulness.

WISCONSIN. — The passage of a new law was due entirely to the energetic work of the Audubon Society, aided by the public sentiment that had been fostered by that body.

WYOMING. — The A. O. U. model law was enacted largely by the work of our fellow member and committeeman, Mr. Frank Bond, who had a powerful auxiliary in the newspaper which he edits. Mr. Bond is actively engaged in interesting the people of his State in bird protection.

During the present legislative year (1901-02) only a few States will have legislative sessions, namely, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Iowa; and it is the purpose of your Committee to endeavor to secure the passage of the A. O. U. model law in each State. Already Dr. Palmer and the writer have visited Georgia and have had introduced in both houses bills for the protection of the non-game birds. The bills were referred to the General Agricultural Committee in both houses, and your representatives appeared before each committee and made earnest appeals for the passage of the bill, on the ground that as Georgia was the largest fruit growing State in the South, it was extremely important that the wild birds should be protected as aids to the agricultural and horticultural interests of the State. The bill is receiving the strong support of the State Agricultural and Entomological Departments, and has already received a favorable report from the House committee to whom it was referred, has had its second reading in the House, and unless some very unexpected opposition is developed will become a law.

During the visit of your Committee it was discovered that already there was in Georgia a very considerable and growing interest in the subject of bird protection and bird study. One noble

and enthusiastic woman and bird lover, Mrs. Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, had, unaided, secured the pledges of over 3000 of the best women of her State that they would not in the future use the plumage of wild birds as millinery ornaments. Besides this, through her efforts, over 2500 of the school children of Atlanta were subscribers to a pledge not to harm or annoy wild birds. Mrs. Brown is also a regular contributor to the Georgia press of articles relating to the preservation of bird life. The noble example of this woman is commended to the women of other sections of the country, with the earnest hope that many more may be found who will do what they can in this most laudable and important work.

PROTECTION BY WARDENS.

Probably by far the most interesting part of protection work, to the public, is the results obtained through the actual guarding of the birds during the breeding season, by wardens.

During the present year some changes were made in the personnel of the wardens, owing to a better understanding of the actual needs in each locality, that were developed by the inspections made during the season of 1900.

All of the wardens were required to make full and detailed reports in writing, on blanks furnished by the Committee, and from these the following interesting details of the results of the year's work by wardens is submitted :

MAINE. — Ten wardens were employed, each of whom protected from one to five islands which were the homes of gulls, terns or other sea birds.

L. E. Wright, of the Cross Island Life Saving Station, was in charge of Old Man, Doubleheaded Shot, Inner Libby, and The Brothers Islands; the distance from the most eastern to the most western island being about fifteen miles. He reports that he failed to see or hear of any Herring Gulls or Terns being killed on the breeding places, nor afterward. He is sure there is double the number of young gulls this autumn that he has seen any previous year.

O. B. Hall, keeper of the Crumple Island Light, was in charge of Stevens and Sand Islands, Egg and Freeman's Rocks; two of

these islands are wooded and two are simply masses of granite. The birds breeding were Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*), Terns (*Sterna hirundo et paradisæa*), Black Ducks (*Anas obscura*), Black Guillemots (*Cephus grylle*), and Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*). As these islands are a long distance from the mainland, very little trouble was experienced in protecting the birds and their eggs, and the warden reports that no old or young birds were killed, nor were any eggs taken.

Capt. Hall estimates that the number of young birds raised during the present season was as follows: Herring Gulls, 3000; Terns, 4000; Black Ducks, 50; Black Guillemots, 50.

Chas. Holt, keeper of the Nash Island Light, had charge of the breeding colony of Herring Gulls on Cone Island, some 800 in number. Unfortunately there was an increase of only about 100 birds; the reason for this being that the owners of the island, a mother and three daughters, seriously object to having the birds use the island as a home. They keep a large flock of sheep on the island during the whole year, in fact too many for the island to maintain. It is claimed by the owners that the gulls destroy the grass, or render it unfit for the sheep to eat, and they have used every means to drive the birds away, even going so far as to place upon the island four foxes, just before the breeding season, hoping they would destroy the eggs and young birds. This result may obtain during some sixty days in the year, but it is anticipated that next spring the foxes will destroy many newly born lambs. As a matter of fact, the gulls are probably of great benefit to the island, as the deposits of guano serve to enrich the land, and even though the grass is temporarily rendered distasteful to the sheep, during the breeding season, yet the fall rains will wash and sweeten the grass and carry the fertilizing properties to the roots.

Wm. C. Gott, keeper of the Pond Island Light, protected a large colony of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*) on the Douglas Islands; he states that there was a normal increase, as the birds were not disturbed, owing to the fact that he thoroughly posted the island with warning notices.

Wm. D. Upton, keeper of the Petit Manan Light, had charge of a small island called Egg Rock, on which a few terns bred; these were not disturbed at all and the increase was normal.

Great Duck Island was in charge of the owner, Dennis Driscoll, and of Wm. F. Stanley, keeper of the lighthouse located at the south end of the island. This probably is the largest colony of Herring Gulls in the United States. On the adjoining island, Little Duck, there is also a colony of a few hundred Herring Gulls. Both of these islands were thoroughly watched and the wardens report that the increase was absolutely normal. It is estimated that on the two islands, at least 2500 to 3000 young birds matured.

The birds that breed on this island are the ones that are seen about Bar Harbor and the other summer resorts on Mount Desert Island, and it will be of interest to quote from a letter accompanying a contribution from Mrs. Kennedy: "There was a perceptible increase in the numbers of sea gulls seen about Bar Harbor last summer over the year before. Much of the pleasure in sailing about Frenchman's Bay is derived from watching the various sea birds flying about, and if these can be protected and increased in numbers, I consider it a privilege to help on the good work."

The colony at No-mans-land is in charge of the owner of the island, Mark Young of Matinicus Island; this colony is probably but very little smaller than the one on Duck Island. The birds were thoroughly protected, and there is no doubt that at least 2500 young birds were matured at this station. Mr. Young, in his report, gives a very interesting incident; about the time the young gulls were full grown, flocks of them visited the grass and potato fields and ate immense numbers of grasshoppers and Colorado beetles. If the gulls, besides their work as scavengers, are also insectivorous, there is greater reason than ever why they should be protected.

James E. Hall, keeper of the light on Matinicus Rock, reports that the Terns (*Sterna hirundo et paradisæa*) and Sea Pigeons (*Cepphus grylle*) breeding there were again thoroughly protected, and consequently the increase was normal. He reports as an interesting ornithological fact that two pairs of Puffins (*Fratercula arctica*) raised young upon the island during the past season, and also that the colony of Black Guillemots was increased by at least 100 birds.

Mr. Geo. D. Pottle had charge of Shark, Egg and Western Rocks, near Friendship; he reports that the Terns (*Sterna hirundo*

et paradisæa) that bred upon the islands in his charge were molested somewhat by summer boarders and young men who shoot on Sundays; however, there was considerable increase in the number of birds in his district.

Mr. Geo. E. Cushman was in charge of Stratton and Bluff Islands, which maintained a colony of about 600 terns; he estimates that some five or six hundred young were matured; he did not see nor hear anyone shooting terns in his vicinity during the season nor experience any trouble with people seeking eggs; he adds that the prosecution that he instituted in the summer of 1900 taught the people a lesson which has not yet been forgotten.

The writer of this report visited nearly all of the colonies on the Maine coast during the height of the breeding season, occupying nearly thirty days in the work, and it is with great pleasure that he is able to report that he found all of the wardens thoroughly conscientious and very active in their duties. It is believed that the estimates of increase made by the wardens are very conservative and well within the actual facts; many more young birds in the dark plumage were seen than during the season of 1900; further, on most of the islands the breeding birds were very gentle, thus showing that they had not been disturbed to any great extent.

MASSACHUSETTS.—As usual the terns on the Muskegets were protected by our fellow-member, Mr. G. H. Mackay, and those on Penekese Island by the owners, the Messrs. Homer. These two colonies are probably as thoroughly guarded as any in the United States. A few extracts from the report of our member, Mr. R. H. Howe, Jr., who made two special trips to the Massachusetts coast, will be of interest.

“September 19. Arrived at Yarmouth and have been investigating the birds here and gaining information in regard to their being shot. Was told on every hand that but little shooting was done here now outside of that done by the boys about town and by visiting gunners; these did but little and in season only. I was told that H. Lovell and Jamieson, the lighthouse keepers at Sandy Neck, Barnstable, two years ago used to do a great deal of gull shooting for New York parties, but since laws have been passed against it they have stopped entirely, having been instructed by the New York dealers not to ship any more birds, as they could not

sell them. These two men made \$10 to \$15 a day in former years, shooting birds for the milliners.

"It would please you, I am sure, and all members of the A. O. U., to see the thousands of gulls and terns feeding off here in the harbor. From my investigations this day I feel quite confident no serious work is being carried on against the birds protected by law in this region.

"October 9. — I have returned from North Truro and report as follows: There is very little shooting being done in the region of North Truro and Provincetown at this time. I saw Small, who now does little else but shoot; but he is practically the only man who does. He is apparently a law-abiding fellow, who shoots a great deal in season and kills many birds. Last year on October 1, he told me, when the close season ended for gulls, he shot 375 birds that day, and about the same number through the rest of the week. He shipped the birds to a New York market, having been promised $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, but from the bottom falling out of the market, as he expressed it, probably due to the A. O. U. and Audubon work, and because of the great supply, for he says every gunner on the Cape shipped birds, he never received any pay, and his loss was great on ammunition. He said he guessed shooting birds for hats was over."

NEW YORK. — The colonies of Common and Roseate Terns on Flat Hammock, Wicopesset, Little Pine, and South Dumpling Islands, near Fishers Island, were in charge of J. S. Casey to June 20, when he was taken sick and had to give up the work. Subsequently Mr. J. T. Fowler, keeper of the North Dumpling Light, assumed charge.

Mr. James H. Hill, our fellow member, who has charge of these breeding grounds reports as follows:

"I have discovered a small colony of Wilson's Terns (*Sterna hirundo*), five pairs on Goose Rock near Niantic Bay, Conn. This is a new nesting site.

"Mr. Philip J. McCook, an associate member, writes me in regard to the two small colonies of terns on the islands in Niantic Bay. The terns again used Waterford and Two-Tree Islands this year: he reports noting 12 to 13 pairs nesting on Waterford Island the last week in June, and on Two-Tree Island in first week of

July he counted about 35 terns there, but found only seven nests containing from one to three eggs each. He thinks the squatting on the island by people of the mainland to secure a title to it, the digging out and cleaning the well, and the planting and cultivation of a small potato patch has had the tendency to drive away most of the terns from their last year's breeding grounds.

"Mr. Frank Palmer, resident of Stonington, nearest Liddy Island, told me that the terns nested on the island this year, he noting 5 nests, and, further, that he had seen a pair nesting on Rocky Island, a short distance from Liddy Island; nest contained three eggs. The last is also a new nesting site.

"Flat Hammock. It was my intention, and I had made all arrangements to fully protect the breeding birds, having received, through the kindness of Mr. Charles W. Gordon, the Superintendent, and the courtesy of the Messrs. E. M. and W. Fergusons, the owners of both Flat Hammock and South Dumpling Islands, full permission to erect a shanty on South Dumpling, for the shelter of the warden, and I here wish to acknowledge their kindness and co-operation, but owing to the bad weather the latter part of May, and the inability to land materials on the island on account of rough water, and the subsequent sickness of Mr. Casey, our first warden, the middle of June, I was unable to carry out my plans. I therefore reappointed Capt. Fowler, our warden of last year, who cared for the birds the rest of the season.

"Capt. Fowler estimates that we raised, at the lowest calculation, over 1200 birds, counting Wicopesset, Flat Hammock, South Dumpling and Little Pine Island, and I think he is correct as he wrote he counted on June 20, on Flat Hammock, 663 eggs, mostly Wilson's Terns, and a few Roseates.

"Mr. Casey, our first warden, advised me in early June that a few terns were nesting on South Dumpling where we had intended to build a shanty. I found on my visit, June 20, 16 pairs nesting on an open space on the west slope of the island, so that after all we gained something by not building the shanty.

"South Hammock or South Dumpling is a short distance from Flat Hammock, about four acres in area, and rises quite abruptly from the water fifteen to sixteen feet, with not much beach. The top of the island is flat, grassy, with some bushes, and if the terns

get to using it regularly it will be a less exposed nesting place than Flat Hammock. A cabin boat for the use of the warden, anchored midway between the islands, would help to give full protection to the breeding birds, as we now have a new difficulty to contend with, *viz.*: many of the lobster and fishing boats and pleasure launches are now provided with small gasoline motors, and it has happened several times that boats of this character have run up to and made a landing on Flat Hammock and gone away before the warden could launch his boat to warn them off.

“Capt. James Smith, of the steamer ‘Manhansett,’ who makes daily trips to Greenport, Long Island, and whose route is through the ‘Race,’ tells me that he has noted a larger number of terns or mackerel gulls this year than usual, a thousand at a time, and this is the report of all the fishermen, lobstermen and blue fishing parties this season, and also of the soldiers on Great Gull Island, the former home of the terns. My own observations during my trips of inspection make me positive that no birds have been shot by plume hunters in my vicinity.

“There is not the least shadow of a doubt but that the terns are steadily increasing in numbers on Long Island Sound through the special protection given them in the breeding season, and under the wise and beneficent A. O. U. laws enacted for their protection in the different States.

“I said last year ‘You may count me in as a champion of the gulls, terns and ospreys in this locality, and I shall use every means in my power to protect them,’ and I shall try to place them in the protected list. The A. O. U. model is now a law of Connecticut, thanks to an intelligent legislature, the majority of whom were farmer representatives, and a Governor who did his duty, together with the hearty coöperation of the Hon. A. B. Calkins, Chairman of the Committee on Fisheries and Game. Now all wild birds are protected except hawks (Fish Hawks not included), Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus*), Crows (*Corvus americanus*), and English Sparrows. Surely Connecticut is in line with her sister States in the enactment of just laws for the protection of birds.”

The two colonies of terns (*Sterna hirundo et dougalli*) on Gardiners Island were in charge of the same wardens who cared for

them during the season of 1900, *viz.*, Mr. C. W. Rackett at the north end and Mr. Hiram S. Miller at the south end. Both report that they had very little trouble protecting the birds this year, owing to the fact that the inhabitants and the summer boarders are becoming acquainted with the fact that it is illegal to disturb the birds in any way, and further, because the warning notices are conspicuously placed in all parts of the breeding grounds. A very large number of young birds were matured, a conservative estimate being from 4000 to 5000.

NEW JERSEY. — Our fellow member, Mr. W. L. Baily, who had charge of the work on the New Jersey coast, made a trip to Stone Harbor and Peck's Beach July 20 "and found almost twice as many Black-headed Gulls (*Larus atricilla*) as last year. Every nest and egg was washed away by a high tide on June 17 and 18. Afterward the gulls scattered all over the meadows wherever they could find trash and suitable spots and commenced to lay again. The second nests have been undisturbed and the eggs were just hatching July 21; no young gulls were found over one day old. The eggs of the tern colony on Little Gull Island, Stone Harbor, were entirely swept away by the high tide referred to above. I saw the terns but could not find any nests."

R. S. Ludlam was the warden in charge of about four miles of beach and marsh near Stone Harbor. He reports that he protected all kinds of birds that breed in his district; a colony of 800 Black-headed Gulls (*Larus atricilla*), some Terns (*Sterna hirundo*), Fish Hawks (*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*), Clapper Rails (*Rallus crepitans*), and several species of land birds. He estimates that 1000 gulls were raised. He reports that he had the most trouble to keep summer boarders from shooting the birds, as they want sport and will shoot at anything. The hard storm of June 15 to 18 destroyed thousands of eggs about to hatch. He says: "I found Clapper Rails along the beach by hundreds where they had been drowned on their nests, together with their young. Many eggs had been destroyed by the tide. The survivors laid again and hatched in July.

"September 10 I saw hundreds of Black-headed Gulls catching flying ants; this had never been noticed before. There were millions of the ants about forty feet up in the air, and the gulls

were flying about among them with open mouths. The ants are here for two days about the same date each year. It is a common thing to see the terns catch the ants, also mosquitoes and grasshoppers."

Mr. J. B. Rider had charge of a small colony of terns, about 150 pairs, on the beach and marsh near Little Egg Harbor. He thinks that nearly 300 young were raised. By using the linen posters freely along the beach and watching the summer boarder with a gun, he succeeded in saving the birds.

MARYLAND. — Mr. S. B. Harman cares for the beaches and marshes near Cedar Town on which the Mackerel Gull (tern) breeds; he says "the number of birds that can be seen at one time is sufficient proof that the efforts of your society have been a great success."

VIRGINIA. — John B. Whealton, of the Wallops Beach Life Saving Station, estimates in his territory, a district of beach and marsh seven miles long, the following increase in birds; Mud Hens (*Rallus crepitans*) and Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*), large number; Black-headed Gull (*Larus atricilla*), 2000; Strikers (*Sterna hirundo*, *S. forsteri*, and *S. antillarum*), 3000.

He had some difficulty in stopping eggging, even after the close season commenced. He thinks that the law should be changed so that eggging should not be permitted at any time.

Mr. N. B. Rich, of Assateague Beach Life Saving Station, protects a territory seven miles long by three wide. It is both sand beach and high salt meadow and was formerly an island. Birds protected were Willet, Mud Hens, Laughing Gulls, Terns and some Snipe. He estimates a large increase in the birds. He reports two cases where summer boarders killed a few terns, but promised never to do so again if not prosecuted for the first offense. "Boats used to come from New Jersey and North Carolina for the purpose of killing gulls and terns for millinery purposes but have stopped since I have been looking for them."

Mr. L. F. Taylor, of the Metomkin Beach Life Saving Station, cared for a district seven miles long, sand beach and marsh. Birds protected were Marsh Hens, Laughing Gulls, Willets, and Big and Little Strikers (*Sterna*). A normal increase took place, as on one occasion only did he have to stop illegal shooting.

Mr. J. A. D. Savage, of Wachapreague Life Saving Station, protected a territory composed of beach and marsh about three miles by two; he estimates that at least 3000 Marsh Hens, 500 Laughing Gulls, 600 Flood Gulls (*Rynchops nigra*), and 200 Terns were raised during the season. He states that so far as he knows, no birds were killed and but few eggs were taken, and he adds: "For the encouragement of your society I would say that before the efforts to protect the birds were put forth some of the species were nearly extinct, but have now increased to considerable numbers."

Mr. J. W. Richardson, of Parramores Beach Life Saving Station, cares for seven square miles of beach and marsh, principally the latter; he estimates the following increase in birds: Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*), about 600; Willet, 800; Little Strikers (*Sterna antillarum*), 100; Big Strikers (*Sterna hirundo et forsteri*), 300; Mud Hens, 1000.

He adds: "There are more Black-headed Gulls this season than usual. I have walked and sailed through our marshes many times this summer, and have talked with boatmen and others, advocating the cause of birds in my own way, and I found many responsive hearers in sympathy with our work." He suggests that the Virginia law should be changed and made much more strict in order to successfully protect game and other wild birds.

Mr. John E. Johnson, of the Hog Island Life Saving Station, was in charge of about eight miles of marsh and beach on which bred: Common Tern, Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*), Laughing Gull, Black Skimmer, Willet, Wilson's Plover (*Aegialitis wilsonia*), and American Oyster-catcher (*Hematopus palliatus*).

He estimates the young as follows: Common Tern, 2000; Gull-billed Tern, 200; Laughing Gull, 2000; Black Skimmer, 1000; Willet, 100; Wilson's Plover, 50; American Oyster-catcher, 100. "I do not think that any birds were killed illegally, as the residents know that the law is being strictly enforced. I have a very good opportunity of knowing, as I am going through the marshes two or three times a week during the breeding season."

Mr. J. R. Andrews, of the Cobbs Island Life Saving Station, protected about six miles of beach and marsh, and also two large marsh islands of about 800 acres in area. The birds in his dis-

tract were carefully watched over, and he estimates that the increase was as follows: Black-headed Gulls (*Larus atricilla*), about 4000; Black Skimmers (*Rynchops nigra*) about 4000; Terns (*Sterna hirundo et forsteri*), about 600; Gull-billed Terns (*Gelochelidon nilotica*), about 300; Oyster-catchers (*Hamatopus palliatus*), about 4; Willets (*Symphemia semipalmata*), 4; Wilson's Plover (*Ægialitis wilsonia*), 2; Marsh Hens (*Rallus crepitans*), about 2,000.

He reports that about 1000 gulls' eggs, 300 terns' eggs, and 1000 marsh hens' eggs were taken by fishermen and others before the close season commenced. After that date none were taken; "I did not have as much trouble," he says, "this year as last. I think the Black-headed Gulls, Skimmers, Common Terns, and Gull-billed Terns have doubled in number since last year. The day after Mr. Kirkwood left I caught three men very neatly. I was in my lookout and saw a boat coming, and as I was satisfied I knew what they were after, I went up the beach and hid in the grass where I thought they would land. As soon as they landed I rose up with my gun right in front of them and asked them what they were after. At first they said 'nothing,' but I soon made them own up that they had come for young birds. They promised if I would let them off that they would never come again. I have not seen a man on the beach since. A great many boatmen like to eat the young Skimmers."

Mr. G. D. Hitchens, of the Smiths Island Life Saving Station, was in charge of a district about twelve miles long by from one hundred yards to one and one half miles wide, consisting of beach, marsh, and islands. The increase in the birds in his charge, as near as he can estimate, was as follows: Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*), about 1,000; Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*), about 1,000; American Oyster-catcher (*Hamatopus palliatus*), about 20; Wilson's Plover (*Ægialitis wilsonia*), about 6; Clapper Rail (*Rallus crepitans*), about 5,000; Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*), about 75; Royal Tern (*Sterna maxima*), about 100; Black Skimmer (*Rynchops nigra*), about 200.

"No eggs were taken on Smiths Island, but on the Isaacs all the eggs were taken until the last of July. I could not catch the one who did it but was told he was the caretaker of the United

States Quarantine Station on Fishermans Island, which is very close to the Isaacs, while they are about three miles away from me. I think it would be a good idea to ask the Marine Hospital service to send an order to their caretaker regarding this matter; there should have been several thousand birds raised whereas there were only a few hundred. There have been no eggs taken nor birds killed on Smiths Island while I have been warden, and there are more birds now than I have seen in fifteen years."

All of the wardens in Maryland and Virginia were visited very early in August by our fellow-members, Messrs. William H. Fisher and Frank C. Kirkwood, the latter of whom made a long and detailed report, from which the following interesting items are extracted:

"I have just returned from the inspection trip and the results are most satisfactory, and, allowing for the difference of season, I think a 50 per cent increase over last year is a conservative average. At some points it was more, at some less.

"With the waders, however, it was different; they were scarce. The Willet, which breeds all along this shore, was nearly absent and comparatively few Clapper Rails were heard; this may be accounted for by the storms in May which put very high tides over the marshes.

"All the men report that no shooting was done and but very little, if any, egging.

"I am greatly pleased with the wardens; they all greeted me by name, and said they thought I had died, as the last they had heard of me after the trip of 1900 was that I was very sick. They are all very enthusiastic over the increase in the birds. Mr. Fisher secured a number of excellent photographs, and we had some peculiar experiences, one of which was a sudden storm which overtook us; for fierceness of wind, rain, hail, thunder and lightning it surpassed anything I ever saw, and within five minutes our temperature changed from a dripping perspiration to a chill. That night, instead of reaching our destination, we were compelled at 10.30 P. M. to break into an oyster watch-house in the bay and remain there until daylight. One night the heat and mosquitoes were so bad that we climbed to the platform under the lantern of the old lighthouse on Smiths Island, 150 feet up, where we passed

the night and enjoyed a fine breeze and perfect freedom from the insect pests. What delighted me more than anything else during the trip was to discover that there was some increase in the numbers of Least Terns (*Sterna antillarum*) which may in time restock the entire coast. It is hoped that before the time for another report is reached, the Commonwealth of Virginia will have upon its statute books a law that will prevent the taking of wild birds' eggs at any time. It is a practice that there is no reason for, and is only indulged in by a few lawless persons who think that all wild things may be taken at any and all times. The great majority of the citizens of Virginia, it is believed, are heartily in favor of stopping this wasteful practice."

LOUISIANA.—As the fund collected by Mr. Thayer this year fully warranted the expenditure, the territory covered by wardens was enlarged to embrace the coast of Louisiana, which was formerly the home of immense numbers of sea birds. Owing to the depredations of plume hunters, a great many of the outlying islands and sand bars that had formerly been used as breeding places had been deserted; however, on investigation it was found that on Timbalier Island there still remained a very considerable number of birds. The laws of Louisiana afford no protection for birds, and it was found necessary to ascertain the ownership of this island, which is some fifteen miles long and is located in the parish of Terrebonne. At first it was supposed to be still State property, but on investigation it was found to be owned by the Terrebonne Land Company, one of the managers of which, Mr. J. M. Dresser, wrote as follows:

"We are perfectly willing to turn over to your society any rights that we have, to use for the purpose that you require them, the protecting of the sea birds. We think they ought not to be disturbed during the nesting season. We are in full sympathy with the purposes of your society and you can depend upon us to cooperate with you. If you will write an article and send it to the 'Times Democrat,' the most influential paper in this city, they will publish it and gladly aid in bringing the matter before the people, and try to create a sentiment which will result in a law being passed by the next legislature to protect the birds."

The details of the protection work in Louisiana were referred to

our fellow member, Mr. George E. Beyer, who kindly and generously gave largely of his time in its prosecution. He obtained from Mr. Dresser full power of attorney, attested and sworn to before a notary. On April 6, Mr. Beyer returned from a trip to Timbalier Island, an account of which is here appended :

“Last night I returned from the seacoast and the islands, whither I had gone to see what could be done for the protection of the sea birds, and how many still remained to be protected. In regard to the latter, unfortunately but few remain. I left New Orleans for Houma on the 26th of March. Immediately upon my arrival I tried to find out the sentiment of the people in regard to the proposed protection, and was rejoiced to find not a single instance of disfavor; on the contrary, people seemed to be glad that I was about to take steps for the preservation of the sea birds. My presence in Houma and its object spread like wildfire, and quite a number of men whom I met published notices of trespass. In Houma I engaged the services of a small sailing vessel, and left the town on the 28th of March. I reached the first island on the evening of the 29th, and the following morning I proceeded to Timbalier Island. I spent an entire day in a thorough investigation of this piece of land, but only the east end or Racoon Shoals has a colony of breeding birds. This colony is at once the largest and the only one of any consequence left on a stretch of seacoast of about 150 miles. In Houma I had been informed by the sheriff of Terrebonne Parish, that the man living on the island, Ferdinand Desiré, would be about the most reliable, strict, and altogether most suitable one for our purpose. I found that the man came up to every requirement, and also that he was well informed as to the species and number and strength of the remaining colonies. Becoming, in the meantime, familiar with the conditions around, I engaged him for a period of four months, his term of duty to commence on April 15. He was notified by the sheriff to come to Houma to be sworn in as deputy sheriff, and be invested with every authority the parish can possibly grant him. At this man's suggestion, I visited quite a number of other islands, but as he knew, and told me before hand, no birds are left. I enclose a map, published by Wisner and Dresser, upon which I have designated my route, and also the breeding grounds, pointed

out by Desiré, our warden, and verified by myself with the two exceptions on the mainland.

“As far as the trip is concerned I am more than satisfied. I firmly believe we will have no trouble on that section of the coast. The only weak point is this: hunters may be stopped from shooting the birds on land, but possibly could not be prevented from doing so on the water, unless I could get the authority of the United States Government to enforce the law on the three mile limit. I believe the A. O. U. might secure that for me under the Lacey Act. I think it would be well for you to look into this matter at once and do what you can. It will certainly help to make our undertaking a completely successful one.”

Later on Mr. Beyer received the following letter from warden Ferdinand Desiré:

July 13, 1901.

Terrebonne Parish, Timbalier Island.

DEAR SIR:

On the 8th and 9th the wind blew very strong and the tide was very high, in fact, washed over the different islands and destroyed the eggs and young birds. There are only a few eggs and young birds left, but the old birds are still left on Racoon Pass and will very soon lay again. The same of the cranes; their nests were blown down, but the old birds are there still. Timbalier beach has suffered the same; nests and birds destroyed by the tide.

I could not leave this place as often as I would have liked; the Chinamen and fishermen were here and I had to watch to keep them from getting the eggs around Timbalier and Racoon Islands. They are all gone, the fishermen leaving on the 10th. Will make a round as often as possible and report accordingly.

Yours truly,

FERDINAND DESIRÉ.

The following letter from Mr. Beyer gives the result of the effort to protect the birds of Louisiana. It very forcibly shows how necessary it is that the birds should not be subjected to the wasteful methods of mankind when they have to contend with such natural forces as storms and tides.

“Your fears were only too well grounded, as you may perceive from the reports sent me by Desiré. Just before the storm I made an attempt to go to the islands, but could only get as far as Houma. While it is deplorable that we have lost two entire

broods, through no fault of ours, we have at least the satisfaction of having preserved the adults, and by next year I am positive we will have the State laws on our side. I am quietly working now and I think we will experience no opposition or difficulty to gain all our points."

In the several localities where the warden system was employed the results fully warrant the outlay of funds made, and a continuance and extension of the system. It has been thought advisable to append to this report a copy of the model law advocated by the A. O. U., in order that the press and the public may be able to examine it, and, it is hoped, advocate its passage in Commonwealths where the present bird laws are insufficient to give absolute protection to the non-game birds.

LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

ACT PROPOSED BY THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

An Act for the Protection of Birds and their Nests and Eggs.

Section 1. No person shall, within the State of —, kill or catch or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, or purchase, offer, or expose for sale, transport, or ship within or without the State, any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught. No part of the plumage, skin, or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale except as permitted by this act. For the purposes of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens and gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails.

Sec. 2. No person shall, within the State of —, take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild bird other than a game bird, or have such nest or eggs in his or her possession except as permitted by this act.

Sec. 3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of — dollars for each bird, living or dead, or part of bird, or nest, or set of eggs, or part thereof, possessed in violation of this act, or to imprisonment for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act shall not apply to any person holding a certificate giving the right to take birds, their nests, or eggs for scientific purposes, as provided for in section 5 of this act.

Sec. 5. Certificates may be granted by [here follow the names of the persons], if any, duly authorized by this act to grant such certificates, or by any incorporated society of natural history in the State, through such persons or officers as said society may designate, to any properly accredited person of the age of fifteen years or upward, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests or eggs, for strictly scientific purposes only. In order to obtain such certificate the applicant for the same must present to the person or persons having the power to grant said certificate written testimonials from two well-known scientific men, certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be intrusted with such privilege; must pay to said persons or officers one dollar to defray the necessary expenses attending the granting of such certificates; and must file with said persons or officers a properly executed bond, in the sum of two hundred dollars, signed by two responsible citizens of the State as sureties. On proof that the holder of such a certificate has killed any bird, or taken the nest or eggs of any bird, for other than scientific purposes his bond shall be forfeited to the State, and the certificate become void, and he shall be further subject for each such offense to the penalties provided therefor in section 3 of this act.

Sec. 6. The certificates authorized by this act shall be in force for one year only from the date of their issue, and shall not be transferable.

Sec. 7.¹ The English or European house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is not included among the birds protected by this act.

Sec. 8. All acts or parts of acts, heretofore passed, inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

THE THAYER FUND.

The treasurer of the fund attaches a statement showing the subscriptions and disbursements during the year ending November 1, 1901, the correctness of which he certifies to.

¹ Where it is absolutely necessary to exclude any birds from protection they may be added to Section 7, so as not to alter the main text.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1901.

WILLIAM DUTCHER, *Treasurer.*

IN ACCOUNT WITH THAYER FUND.

Balance brought forward from 1900 \$449.98

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

J. M. Sears	\$200.00	D. C. McEwen	\$10.00
C. L. Freer	150.00	Jno. D. Hicks	10.00
Ellen R. Pickman	150.00	R. C. Robbins	10.00
A. Hemenway	100.00	W. S. Peele	10.00
Louisa L. Kane	100.00	C. E. Norton	5.00
Mrs. A. Hemenway	100.00	Wm. Amory	5.00
Wm. Brewster	100.00	Misses Merriman	5.00
Ellen J. Stone	50.00	Miss A. C. Gelpcke	5.00
Mary Lionberger	30.00	Miss Jean Ricketts	5.00
H. Y. S. Hunnewell	25.00	Jno. Donaldson	5.00
S. O. Metcalf	25.00	Emily Howland	5.25
Mrs. J. S. Kennedy	25.00	W. H. Aspinwall	5.00
Miss E. L. O.	25.00	Mrs. Z. Chaffee	5.00
Edith C. Macy	25.00	Frank M. Day	5.00
Frank J. Heckel	25.00	S. Brooks	5.00
A. A. Lawrence	25.00	Mrs. F. T. Gray	5.00
H. S. Hunnewell	25.00	Mrs. R. M. Lawrence	5.00
Walter Hunnewell	25.00	Miss Lucy H. Baird	5.00
Dean Sage	20.00	Mary I. Corning	5.00
Col. O. H. Payne	20.00	H. H. White	5.00
H. M. Hanna	20.00	Miss Cowper Lord	5.00
W. B. Dickerman	20.00	M. Benj. Nicoll	5.00
Conn. Audubon Society	20.00	W. G. Van Name	5.00
Miss Mary A. Greene	20.00	F. R. Bangs	5.00
Mrs. R. G. Shaw	20.00	Jno. L. Cox	5.00
Mrs. T. M. Brewer	20.00	Ralph W. Trine	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Smith	15.00	Etta F. Miles	
Caroline P. Latimer	15.00	(Six children's clubs)	3.75
Miss Fannie Dwight	10.00	Miss Anna D. Ludlow	3.00
S. H. Wheeler	10.00	Helen P. Haskell	3.00
Rev. G. F. Weld and wife	10.00	Elizabeth Christian	3.00
Mary L. Parsons	10.00	Miss E. A. Dana	3.00
Ellen D. Sharp	10.00	Annie M. Archer	3.00
Mrs. Lowell	10.00	Royal E. Robbins, 2nd	3.00
Ellen Collins and sister	10.00	29 contributions from \$2.00 to	
Cash	10.00	10 cents each	32.65
			<hr/>
			\$1679.65
			<hr/>
			\$2129.63

EXPENDITURES.

Virginia.

F. C. Kirkwood, Trav. expenses	\$40.00	
8 wardens	<u>140.00</u>	\$180.00

Maryland.

F. C. Kirkwood, Trav. expenses	4.35	
1 warden	<u>25.00</u>	29.35

New Jersey.

W. L. Baily, Trav. expenses—Inspection	4.00	
W. Dutcher, “ “ to Legislature	3.25	
Dr. Palmer, “ “ “ “	8.25	
W. D. W. Miller, “ “	3.00	
Telegram and sundries75	
Copy of law	2.00	
2 wardens	40.00	
Maps50	
Warning notices	<u>13.00</u>	74.75

New York.

W. Dutcher, Trav. expenses to Legislature	32.54	
E. Hicks, “ “	12.19	
Copies of law	5.00	
Advertising	3.00	
Telegrams and telephone	7.55	
3 wardens	60.00	
Warning notices	<u>13.00</u>	133.28

Connecticut.

One warden	<u>20.50</u>	20.50
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Maine.

W. Dutcher, Trav. expenses to Legislature	38.82	
Dr. Palmer, “ “ “ “	44.00	
Advertising law	6.50	
Express	1.05	
Copies of law	4.00	
Posting notices on islands	5.00	
Telegrams	1.16	
Postage on notices	9.00	
Warning notices	18.40	
11 wardens	<u>353.30</u>	481.23

Delaware.

W. Dutcher, Trav. expenses to Legislature	10.03	
W. Stone, “ “ “ “	<u>6.00</u>	16.03

Louisiana.

G. E. Beyer, Trav. expenses	39.25	
1 warden	<u>160.00</u>	199.25

Texas.

Birds used in evidence (case won)	<u>10.10</u>	10.10
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Massachusetts.

R. H. Howe, Jr., Trav. expenses	8.33	
1 detective, 1 month, salary & trav. exp.	<u>146.89</u>	155.22

Florida.

Dr. Palmer, Trav. expenses to Legislature	25.70	
W. Dutcher, " " " "	88.04	
R. W. Williams, Jr., sundries	5.00	
Warning notices	<u>32.05</u>	150.79

New Hampshire.

Warning notices	<u>10.00</u>	10.00
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Georgia.

W. Dutcher, Trav. expenses to Legislature	98.24	
Dr. Palmer, " " " "	<u>17.25</u>	115.49

GENERAL EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE.

Postage	86.00		
Printing	50.83		
Clerical work	31.30		
Letter cases	1.50		
Clasp envelopes for mailing reports	11.25		
Exchange20		
Copies of state laws	5.00		
Protection Committee reports	39.00		
Reports of Ill. and Mass. Aud. Societies	3.34		
W. D., Trav. exp. to Washington	14.25		
Telegrams72		
Sundries	<u>8.65</u>	<u>252.04</u>	<u>683.54</u>
			\$1828.03
Balance forwarded to 1902			<u>301.60</u>
			<u>\$2129.63</u>

The above report and financial statement are

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

WILLIAM DUTCHER.

New York City, November 1, 1901.

PROTECTION COMMITTEE FOR 1902.

WILLIAM DUTCHER, *Chairman*, 525 Manhattan Ave., New York, N. Y.

ABBOTT H. THAYER, Monadnock, New Hampshire.

JOHN M. SWAIN, Portland, Maine.

RALPH HOFFMANN, Belmont, Mass.

JAMES H. HILL, New London, Conn.

WILLIAM L. BAILY, Ardmore, Pa.

FRANK C. KIRKWOOD, Baltimore, Md.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS, JR., Tallahassee, Florida.

PROF. GEO. E. BEYER, New Orleans, La.

FRANK BOND, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

MRS. FLORENCE MERRIAM BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

EDWARD B. CLARK, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. LOUISE MCGOWN STEPHENSON, Helena, Ark.

A. W. ANTHONY, Portland, Oregon.

Sub-Committee on Laws.

T. S. PALMER, M. D., Washington, D. C.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS of the American Ornithologists' Union convened in New York City Monday evening, November 11, 1901. The meetings were held at the American Museum of Natural History, the public sessions commencing Tuesday, November 12, and lasting three days.

BUSINESS SESSION.—The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. C. Hart Merriam. Sixteen Active Members were present. The Secretary's report gave the membership of the Union at the opening of the present Congress as 738, constituted as follows: Active, 44; Honorary, 16; Corresponding, 62; Associate, 616.