

is only required a reliable publishing house in this country, willing to undertake the enterprise, when the labor of translating from Danish into English will be entered upon, and the work pushed to a finish as rapidly as possible. When issued this work will be of the greatest value to all English speaking ornithologists, and to avian palæontologists as well.

Faithfully yours,

R. W. SHUFELDT.

3356-18th Street,
Washington, D. C.
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NOTES AND NEWS.

JOHN ALEXANDER HARVIE-BROWN, D. D., an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his residence, Dunipace House, Stirlingshire, Scotland, July 26, 1916. He was born at Dunipace August 27, 1844, and spent his life there being a landed proprietor and an excellent example of a gentleman of leisure who devoted himself to natural history.

He was best known for his work in connection with the splendid 'Vertebrate Fauna of Scotland,' of which he was chief editor and author of many of the volumes. He was also the founder, owner and joint editor of the 'Annals of Scottish Natural History,' as well as a staunch supporter of its successor 'The Scottish Naturalist.' While his chief interest lay in the study of his home country, and the outlying Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetland Islands, he in early life explored the Petchora and Dwina valleys with Seebolm and Alston, and parts of Transylvania with Danford. The ornithological results of these trips appeared later in 'The Ibis.' He was much interested in bird migration and was a member of the committee of the British Association appointed for investigation in this field.

The collection of skins and eggs which he had formed in conjunction with Col. Feilden was destroyed by fire in 1897 and the loss was a severe blow to him.

In later life, in fact for many years, Dr. Harvie-Brown was unable to travel about and was known to the present generation of ornithologists mainly through his publications and through correspondence.

Dr. Harvie-Brown became a member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1873 and was elected one of the original Correspondents of the A. O. U. in 1883, being advanced to Honorary Fellowship in 1902. In 1912 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in recognition of his services in the cause of Natural History.

LINDSEY LOUIN JEWEL, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died of tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on September 5, 1915.

Mr. Jewel was born at Christiansburg, Va., on November 24, 1877, and was graduated in 1900 with the degree of B. S. from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Two years later he received the degree of Civil Engineer from the same institution. While a student he had enlisted in 1898 in the 2nd Virginia Volunteers for service in the Spanish-American War, and at its close was mustered out with the rank of Corporal.

From 1903 Mr. Jewel was connected with the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and in 1910 was sent by them to the Canal Zone in charge of the lock gate erection, and was thus engaged when, in the autumn of 1912, he organized the Central American Construction Company, and was chosen its President and Chief Engineer. Before his return to the United States in October, 1913, in search of health, his company had completed some important constructions in the Zone. In recognition of his interest in development work in the Zone, President Wilson, in 1913, had appointed him United States Vice-Consul at Colon.

The end, hastened by the death of his wife, his companion since childhood, came only after a wonderfully brave fight. No children survive.

Mr. Jewel was a Member of the National Association of Audubon Societies and was elected, in 1910, a Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he had been an Associate Member since 1906. His chief ornithological work consists of a collection of some 400 beautifully prepared skins of Panamanian birds (with some nests and eggs) now preserved in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. In the preparation of many of these, particularly hummingbirds, his wife skillfully assisted him. Readers of 'The Auk' will remember his article on 'Some North American Birds in Panama' (Auk, 1913, pp. 422-429).

Mr. Jewel's most kindly and friendly hospitality to another Associate of the Union, and the writer on the occasion of their visit to the Zone in 1912 contributed very greatly to the enjoyment and success of that visit. The President Emeritus of his Alma Mater writes that Mr. Jewel had, 'before reaching middle life, won for himself in the short period of time allowed him on earth, a position of wide and commanding influence and placed to his credit a surprising amount of engineering work of the highest grade and value.'—C. H. R.

JOHN CLAIRE WOOD, well known in Michigan as an oölogist and ornithologist, died June 16, 1916, at his home in Detroit, aged 45 years. Mr. Wood was born on July 27, 1871, at Saline, Washtenaw Co., Mich., and came to Detroit in 1878 where he spent the remainder of his life. He was educated in the Detroit public schools, and early took up the profession of surveying. He was for many years a member of the firm of Mason L. Brown and Co., and attained considerable prominence as an efficient civil engineer.

From his early boyhood he was intensely interested and devoted to ornithology, and especially to oölogy. His collection of some 8000 eggs

in sets was well representative of the United States. His own collecting was done carefully, and his specimens prepared with exceptional neatness. As a field worker Wood was keen, persistent, and tireless; his climbing abilities and fearlessness were remarkable. His knowledge of southern Michigan birds in the field was excelled by no one, and many of the local records are due to his acuteness and familiarity with the notes and habits of all of our birds. I know of no one that prepared a finer bird skin.

Mr. Wood was not of a bookish or literary nature, and his writings consisted mainly of short notes of a faunal or oölogical nature. Personally he was of a somewhat retiring disposition, and mingled but little with others of kindred interests. He was a trained athlete and a splendid shot.

He was a prominent member of the now defunct Michigan Ornithological Club, the Wilson Ornithological Club, Cooper Ornithological Club, and an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union. Mr. Wood's death so early in life is a decided loss to ornithology and to Michigan in particular.

He is survived by his widow and five children. — B. H. S.

COL. HERBERT HASTINGS HARRINGTON, the British ornithologist, noted for his work on the 'Birds of Burma' (1909) and for numerous papers on Indian birds, was killed in the campaign in Mesopotamia on March 8, 1916. He was born on January 16, 1868, at Lucknow. His publications appeared mainly in 'The Ibis' and the 'Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society' and many of the new species that he discovered have been named in his honor.

LT. COL. BOYD ROBERT HORSBRUGH, well known as the author of 'The Game Birds and Water-Fowl of South Africa' and of numerous articles in 'The Avicultural Magazine' died at his home in Surrey, England, on July 11, 1916, having been invalided home from France in 1915. Col. Horsbrugh was born at Poona, July 27, 1871.

A TREATY between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and the Dominion of Canada was signed on August 16 and ratified by the Senate on August 29, 1916. This treaty, the first ever entered into between the United States and a foreign country for the protection of birds, marks the beginning of a new era in bird protection in America and affects a greater area than any similar treaty ever in force in Europe. Provision is made for the protection of all migratory birds in North America north of the southern border of the United States except in Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland.

The treaty includes nine articles. Article I divides migratory birds into game birds, insectivorous birds, and other nongame birds, and adopts the A. O. U. definition of game birds including the five groups, *Anatidae*, *Gruidae*, *Rallidae*, *Limicolae*, and *Columbidae*. In Article II, provision is made for open seasons on game birds not to exceed three months and a half

in length between September 1 and March 10, except that the seasons on *Limicola* in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in the States on the Atlantic seaboard north of Chesapeake Bay may be fixed between August 15 and February 1. There is no open season for insectivorous birds. Indians and Eskimos are permitted to take auks, guillemots, murrens, puffins and their eggs for food or their skins for clothing. Article III provides a ten-year close season for band-tailed pigeons, cranes, swans, curlew and all the smaller shorebirds, and Article IV, special protection for the wood-duck and eider duck either by a five-year close season, by establishment of refuges, or otherwise. Article V permits the taking of nests and eggs for scientific and propagating purposes under such regulations as the respective governments may deem appropriate and the issue of these permits by the proper authorities is provided in Article VII. Article VI prohibits international traffic in migratory birds or their eggs during the continuance of the close season and requires all packages containing birds or eggs to be properly marked with the name of the shipper and a statement of the contents. Articles VIII and IX provide that the respective governments shall take the necessary measures to insure the execution of the treaty, which shall continue in force for fifteen years and then from year to year unless either party gives notice of its intention of terminating its operation.

The treaty will become effective as soon as ratifications are exchanged and a bill to carry out its provisions will be introduced at the next session of Congress.— T. S. P.

From the Annual Report of the director of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh we learn that the collection of birds now numbers 51,989 specimens, representing approximately 5000 species. A restoration of the Dodo and Great Auk have recently been acquired from Rowland Ward, the former of which is figured in the 'Founders Day Report' of the Carnegie Institution.

As previously announced the thirty-fourth stated meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union will be held at the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia, November 14-16, with a business meeting of Fellows and Members on the 13th.

While the leading ornithologists of the country and a constantly increasing number of Associates are regular attendants at these meetings, there are a large number who read the annual notices in a purely perfunctory manner without considering seriously the possibility of attending. It is this class — those who have never attended a meeting — that we would earnestly urge to make their plans at once for being present at Philadelphia on November 14.

The program is always interesting and instructive; but it is the informal social intercourse with ornithologists from all parts of the country that counts for more in broadening our views, suggesting fields of work and

arousing anew our enthusiasm for our favorite study. The daily midday luncheons, the informal dinner on the evening of the 14th and the smoker in the ornithological rooms of the Academy which has been arranged for the evening of the 15th, offer abundant opportunities for informal discussion.

Then the many historical points of interest which are to be seen about Philadelphia — Audubon's home on the Perkiomen, Bartram's house on the Schuylkill, which is so closely identified with Alexander Wilson — are objective points for delightful outdoor trips.

A large registration benefits not only those who are fortunate enough to be present at a meeting, but strengthens the whole A. O. U. as an organization. Therefore let us make this thirty-fourth meeting the best in the history of the society and plan at once to be present.