

NOTES AND NEWS.

FRANK HALL KNOWLTON, elected an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union at its first meeting in 1883 and a Member in 1902, died at his home in Ballston, Va., after a brief illness, November 22, 1926, at the age of 66.

He was the son of Julius Augustus and Mary Ellen Knowlton and was born at Brandon, Vt., September 2, 1860. He was educated at Middlebury College, where he received the degree of B.S. in 1884, M.S. in 1887, and hon. Sc.D. in 1921. He also received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbian, now George Washington University, in 1896.

Knowlton early became interested in natural history, both botany and zoology, and at the age of 18 published his first paper on 'A Partial List of the Birds of Brandon, Vt.,' in a local newspaper, 'The Brandon Union' for Dec. 13, 1878. Four years later he published in the same paper 'A Revised List' of 149 species found in the vicinity of his home, and during the next few years contributed several papers on birds to the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' and 'The Auk.' In 1894, with Dr. Richmond, he published a paper on the 'Birds of South Central Montana' containing notes on 111 species observed in 1888 and 1890. To ornithologists, Dr. Knowlton was known chiefly as the author of 'The Birds of the World,' which appeared in 1909, following in general the classification of Robert Ridgway. This book, one of the best in its field, still remains a valuable work of reference.

In 1884, Knowlton removed to Washington, D. C., where he successively held the positions of aid, asst. curator in botany, and asst. paleontologist in the U. S. National Museum; and paleontologist, and since July 1, 1907, geologist in the U. S. Geological Survey. Between 1884 and 1889 his work was primarily concerned with recent plants, and in later years with paleobotany. He was Professor of botany in Columbian University from 1887 to 1896 and in 1897 established 'The Plant World' of which he was editor for seven years. He published one of the additions to the Flora of the District of Columbia and wrote many of the botanical definitions for the 'Century Dictionary' and the new edition of 'Webster's Dictionary' and the 'Jewish Encyclopaedia.' He assumed entire responsibility for the botanical matter in the 'Standard Dictionary' for which he prepared about 25,000 definitions.

Knowlton's chief work, however, was in the field of paleobotany in which he published a number of monographs and two important catalogues. Among these were Fossil Floras of the Yellowstone National Park in 1899, the Montana Formation in 1900, the John Day Basin in 1902, 'Laramie Flora of the Denver Basin' in 1922, Catalogues of Cretaceous and Tertiary Plants in 1898, and Mesozoic and Cenozoic Plants of North America in 1919. His latest work 'Plants of the Past,' a popular account

of fossil forms, on which he was engaged in reading proof at the time of his death, is now in press.

For many years Dr. Knowlton suffered from asthma, which at times almost incapacitated him temporarily, but in spite of this handicap he took an active part in scientific work and was a member of a number of organizations. For many years, he was a member of the Botanical and Biological Societies of Washington and served 13 years as treasurer of the latter Society and two years as its president. He also served as vice-president of the Washington Academy of Sciences and the Geological Society of America, and as president of the Geological Society of Washington and the Paleontological Society of America. He was popular among his associates and was always congenial. He was an easy and ready writer and apparently enjoyed such work, but with the handicaps under which he labored it was surprising how much he was able to accomplish in research and publication.—T. S. P.

DR. ALPHONSE JOSEPH CHARLES DUBOIS, elected in 1884 as a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, and in 1911 as an Honorary Fellow, died at his villa at Coxyde-sur-Mer, Belgium, June 1, 1921, at the age of 82. Although five years have elapsed since his death it is fitting to place on record in the pages of 'The Auk' a summary of his work and his more important contributions to ornithology.

He was born at Aix la Chapelle in 1839 and was the son of Charles Frédéric Dubois, who, about a year after his son's birth, moved to Brussels, Belgium. Here Alphonse received his education, graduating from the Free University of Brussels with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1869 was appointed Conservateur of the section of Higher Vertebrates in the Royal Museum of Natural History, a post which he filled with distinction until his retirement in 1914.

His first scientific publication on the 'Utility of certain Animals for the Country' appeared in the 'Belgique Horticole' in 1864. The list of his publications numbers more than 100 titles of which the following are some of the more important: The second series of 'Les Oiseaux d l'Europe et leurs Œufs,' 1861-72, completing the work begun by his father, who died in 1867; 'Conspectus systematicus et geographicus Avium Europæarum,' 1871; 'Revue des dernier Systemes Ornithologiques,' 1891; 'Faune des Vertébrés de la Belgique' (Oiseaux), 2 vols., 1876-94; 'Les Animaux nuisable de la Belgique (Vertébrés),' 1893; 'Synopsis Avium,' 2 vols., 1899-1904; 'Remarques sur l'Ornithologie der l'Etat independent du Congo,' 1905. He also contributed monographs on the Pelecanidae, Musophagidae and Bucerotidae to Wytsman's 'Genera Avium.'

Dubois was the leading ornithologist of Belgium, and in 1914 received the title of 'President General Sociétés ornithologique de Belgique' on the completion of 50 years of scientific work, and after his retirement became Honorary Conservateur of the Royal Museum of Natural History. With the outbreak of the war in 1914 he retired to Coxyde-sur-Mer on the

unoccupied part of the Belgian coast, where he lived during the war and up to the time of his death.—T. S. P.

DR. RUDOLPH AMANDUS PHILIPPI, who was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1884, died at Santiago, Chile, on July 23, 1904.

He was born on September 14, 1808, in Charlottenburg, near Berlin, Germany, where his father occupied a post at the Prussian court. At an early age he was sent, with his brother Bernard, to Yverdon to attend Pestalozzi's school. There the young Rudolph acquired a love of nature which endured till his death; and, from the outset, he made zoological and botanical collections during his leisure hours.

He entered the university in Berlin as a medical student, but, under the guidance of such professors as Link, Lichtenstein, Mitscherlich, Wiegmann, and Alexander von Humboldt, his interest in natural history became dominant, as his graduation thesis, 'Orthoptera berolinensia,' indicates. After receiving his degree in 1830, he abandoned all idea of practicing medicine and went to Italy, where he studied the geology and conchology of Sicily. On his return to Germany he published his first important work, 'Enumeratio molluscorum Siciliæ,' for which he was awarded a gold medal by Friedrich Wilhelm III, of Prussia.

In 1835 Doctor Philippi became professor of natural history and geography in a technological school in Cassel. He was successful as a teacher, for he possessed in a high degree the power of communicating his enthusiasm to his students. Save during a time when ill health led him to revisit Italy, he devoted himself to his work at Cassel until his connection with the political disturbances of 1848 brought his duties to an end.

Meanwhile Bernard Philippi had gone to Chile, where he was engaged in a scheme for the colonization of that country, and, in 1851, he persuaded his brother to join him. The death of Bernard Philippi in the following year, left Doctor Philippi in possession of a large estate near Valdivia. But his chosen career was not to be abandoned. His value as a scientist was soon realized, and in 1853 he was appointed professor of zoology and botany at the University of Chile and Director of the National Museum and of the Botanic Gardens.

He soon realized that natural sciences were not receiving the attention which was their due in the lower schools. He devoted himself to altering this condition, and finally succeeded in making natural history compulsory in the National Institute in Santiago. In an endeavor to increase the scanty collections of the National Museum, where Chilean fauna and flora were almost without representation, he accompanied an expedition to the desert of Atacama in 1853. His book, 'Reise durch die Wueste Atacama,' was one of the results of the journey. During the succeeding years, and as the finances of the institution permitted, Doctor Philippi dispatched expeditions to the Strait of Magellan, the oceanic islands of Chile, and other regions considered worthy of especial attention.

His duties proving too onerous, by 1883 he had retired from all his positions save the directorship of the National Museum. As his interest in the museum was particularly strong, he remained in that office until 1896, when failing vision caused his retirement.

Although his time was well occupied by official duties, Doctor Philippi found opportunity for research work upon such new material as was acquired by the museum. His labors resulted in the publication of about 350 articles¹ dealing with nearly every branch of natural history. Twenty-three of his papers relate principally to birds. His most extensive ornithological work, 'Figuras i Descriptiones de Aves Chilenas,' appeared but two years before his death. Independently, and in collaboration with Luis Landbeck, Doctor Philippi described about 30 species of birds as new. Many of the names have since been relegated to synonymy, but his studies have done much to increase our knowledge of the Chilean avifauna.—M. E. McLellan.

HENRY JOHN ELWES, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1921, died at his home at Colesbourne, Gloucestershire, England, Nov. 26, 1922.

He was the son of John Henry Elwes of Colesbourne and was born May 16, 1846. According to Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe "the record of Mr. H. J. Elwes constitutes as fine a display of energy and devotion to scientific work as any in the annals of English science. . . . He was educated first at Mr. Goldney's school at Tonbridge, where the present Lord Walsingham made the study of natural history the rage, and this doubtless had its influence in the after career of Mr. Elwes. After four years at Eton, he joined the Scottish Guards in 1865, and it was in 1863 and 1864 that he made his first expeditions in pursuit of natural history to the Orkney Islands" (Hist. Coll. Nat. Hist., B.M., II, p. 345, 1906).

In 1868 he spent three months in the Hebrides, in 1869 he accompanied Mr. T. E. Buckley to Greece, Turkey, and the Crimea, and in 1870 he retired from the Army with the rank of Captain and devoted his time to travel and the study of natural history. He went to India with Col. Barne and Col. F. Bridgman, and after hunting big game in Travancore visited the Terai and Darjiling, and later joined Dr. W. T. Blanford in an expedition to the Tibetan frontier, which, though unsuccessful in reaching its destination, resulted in the discovery of the Jelap-la Pass and the acquisition of valuable collections. In November he went to Assam and after an expedition to Kangra in the northwestern Himalayas returned to England in 1871. The results of his experience with Indian birds appeared in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London' for 1873. In the following year he made an expedition to Smyrna and Lycia, collecting both birds and plants. From this time on he became especially interested in horticulture and did little more in ornithology except his trips with

¹ *Vide* Fürstenberg, P., *Verhandl. d. Deutschen Wiss. Ver.*, Santiago, V, pp. 233-269.

Seebohm to Denmark and Holland in 1880, and an expedition to Siberia in 1898 to hunt wild sheep. Here he found the breeding place of Stejneger's Scoter (*Oedemia stejnegeri*). In 1879 he turned his attention to Lepidoptera, to which he devoted his attention for about 20 years, and in 1902 presented his collection of about 30,000 specimens to the British Museum. His collection of some 4000 birds is now in the Rothschild Museum at Tring.

Mr. Elwes made several visits to America. He went to Chile in 1901 and 1902 to collect plants and butterflies, and he made four trips to the United States. In 1888 on his return from Mexico, where he had been collecting birds and butterflies with his brother-in-law, Dr. F. D. Godman, he visited California, Oregon, and Yellowstone Park; in 1893 and in 1895 he visited the Rocky Mountains, Colorado, Montana, and Alberta; and in 1919 he again visited the United States.

After the death of his father in 1890 he settled on the family estate at Colesbourne, devoting his time mainly to horticulture. He published a monograph of the genus *Lilium* and a monumental work on the 'Trees of Great Britain and Ireland.' In 1884 he was the British Delegate to the International Congress of Botany and Horticulture at St. Petersburg. He also served as President of the Royal Arboricultural Society, Vice-president of the Royal Horticultural Society, in 1893 and 1894 as President of the Entomological Society of London, and at the time of his death was President of the British Ornithologists' Union.

Mr. Elwes was a man of remarkable energy, charming personality and unbounded enthusiasm and interest in natural history. Even at the age of 73, on his last trip to the United States, his activity and endurance were remarkable. An interesting account of his life illustrated by an excellent portrait, reproduced from a photograph taken shortly before his death, appeared in 'The Ibis' for Jan., 1923.—T. S. P.

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since its organization in 1883, and former President of the Republic of Hawaii, died in Honolulu, June 9, 1926, at the age of 82. Few men have filled more varied positions or seen greater changes in their surroundings than Judge Dole. Born in the Hawaiian Islands April 23, 1844, the son of Daniel and Emily Ballard Dole, American missionaries, he received his education at Oahu College in Hawaii and Williams College, Mass. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston, and on May 19, 1873 married Miss Anna P. Cate, of Castine, Maine. Returning to Hawaii he entered the practice of law and became a member of the Legislature in 1884 and 1886, a judge of the Supreme Court from 1887 to 1893, head of the Provisional Government in 1893, and served as President of the Republic of Hawaii from 1894 to 1900. He was a strong advocate of annexation, and when this was accomplished was appointed Governor of the Territory of Hawaii in 1900, U. S. District Judge in 1903, and after 12 years' service retired from the bench in 1915.

Judge Dole was actively interested in ornithology and described a new genus and several new species of Hawaiian birds. His first paper published when he was 25 years of age was entitled a 'Synopsis of the Birds hitherto described from the Hawaiian Islands' which appeared in the 'Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History' in 1869 and contained 48 species, or about one-third of the number now known from the islands. This list was revised for the 'Hawaiian Almanach' for 1879, which appeared late in 1878, and included 53 species, four of them described as new. The descriptions of the new species, *Accipiter hawaii*, *Drepanis rosea*, *Fringilla anna*, and *Pennula millsii* were reprinted in 'The Ibis' for 1880, p. 241. The last two species are of special interest. *Fringilla anna*, now known as *Ciridops anna*, was named in honor of his wife, while *Pennula millsii*, a rail, and the type of the new genus *Pennula*, was named in honor of Mr. Mills of Hilo, who secured these and other specimens.

In recognition of his ornithological activities, Judge Dole was elected a member of the American Ornithologists' Union at the first meeting, but being at that time a resident of an independent country he was made a Corresponding Member. In recognition of his contributions two species of Hawaiian birds have been named in his honor, a Flycatcher or Elepaio (*Chasiempis dolei*), now regarded as a synonym of *C. sclateri*, and a Crested Honey Eater (*Palmeria dolei*).—T. S. P.

AUGUSTUS SAYRE KIBBE, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1923, died at his home in Berkeley, Calif. on Aug. 21, 1926. He was born at Albany, New York, Aug. 8, 1865. In his death the A.O.U., as well as the Audubon Society of the Pacific and the Cooper Ornithological Club, with which he was more actively associated, have been deprived of a valued and valuable member. Mr. Kibbe was a civil engineer, specializing during much of his life in street railway work. He graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1886. Upon graduation he became Assistant Engineer in charge of the Champlain Canal Improvement, with headquarters at Fort Edward, New York. Later on, he had offices established consecutively at Albany, N. Y., in New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Reno, Nevada, and finally at Berkeley, California. From 1914 until his death he was consulting engineer with the Key System Transit Company, of the San Francisco Bay region, handling valuation and rate cases.

Mr. Kibbe's interest in birds dated from his boyhood, but the demands of a busy professional life and the absence of associates who were similarly inclined long barred any desire on his part to further his knowledge of ornithology. In 1917 the casual visit of Mr. and Mrs. Kibbe to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, at Berkeley, resulted in their being brought in touch with the Cooper Club and a little later with the Audubon Association of the Pacific and with the A.O.U. The associations thus formed were evidently what Mr. Kibbe had been hungering for, probably for years

past, and there developed therefrom all the joy, interest, and work that filled his spare time to overflowing during the remainder of his years. His own main interest in ornithology lay in the living bird and also in the conservation of bird life in general, of which he was a most enthusiastic upholder, but his love for the bird itself never obscured his appreciation of scientific work based upon bird specimens. A conservationist, yes, but one of wise judgment and sane view, and one in whose hands bird lover and bird student both were content to leave the adjustment of questions where their interests were involved. This is shown in the appearance of his name on practically every committee concerned with conservation appointed by the Audubon Association of the Pacific or by the Cooper Club for many years past.

Mr. Kibbe was a keen observer and most thorough and accurate in his work. His paper on "Aquatic Visitors to Lake Merritt, Oakland, California" (*Condor*, vol. 27, 1923, pp. 55-58) is an example of careful work, along the line that he enjoyed; his occasional brief writings in 'The Gull' possess a happy touch that make one regret that he did not take his own literary ability more seriously. "A Western View of the Game Refuge Bill" (*Bull. American Game Protective Association*, vol. 14, Jan., 1925, pp. 5-6), was an excellent paper that was read at the 11th Annual Game Conference of the American Game Protective Association.

At the time of his death Mr. Kibbe was President of the Audubon Association of the Pacific and had been so for six years, and he was editor of 'The Gull,' published by that society. Beside his ornithological affiliations he was secretary of the California Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life, and member of the Sierra Club, of the Pacific Railway Club, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—H. S. SWARTH.

MRS. HIRAM BYRD, an Associate of the Union since 1918, died at Bradenton, Florida, October 14, 1926 and in compliance with her request, her body was committed to the sea about 12 miles outside of Tampa Bay. Her maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Burrell. Born at Walnut, Illinois, August 21, 1873, of New England parents, she removed to Florida with her family in 1886, and most of her life was spent in that state—at Ocala, Kissimmee, Jacksonville, Princeton, and Bradenton. In 1901, she was married to Dr. Hiram Byrd, who with their son Wallace, survive her.

She began the study of bird life about twelve years ago, and her love for birds deepened with the years until it became one of her most consuming interests and a source of pleasure to the end of her life. About two years ago she acquired a nearly complete set of "The Auk," and was engaged in reading it. She was not satisfied with acquiring information about the birds, but was constantly striving to do something for their preservation. This led to her appointment as chairman of the Committee on Conservation of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs and it was largely through her efforts, together with those of her husband, that the Tamiami Bird Reservation was set aside in 1925. In 1924 she was elected General Secretary of the Florida Audubon Society, of which Dr. Byrd is President.

Mrs. Byrd kept accurate records of the birds she observed, and was keenly enthusiastic to make the acquaintance of species new to her list. Although she never published any notes, her letters were full of delightful anecdotes of the birds she had seen. Even during her last illness, which confined her to her bed for over a year, she wrote of the birds that came to cheer her. On November 19, 1925, she wrote: "I saw a Blackburnian Warbler in the guava tree close by my window, and an Indigo Bunting obligingly stopped in the oleander bush long enough for me to make her out. The Northern Water Thrush hung around our yard, for a long time and gave me most excellent gazes at him. I have close on to 200 on my local list, but need 3 or 4 more to make it."

Among her last words were these: "My body I bequeath to the plankton of the sea, to feed the little fishes—in turn to feed the birds. My work of conservation I bequeath to my husband and son and those who love me."

Mrs. Byrd was possessed of unusual charm and her enthusiasm was contagious. She made hosts of friends, who will feel her loss keenly. It is hoped that some of them will be able to carry on her unfinished work for bird protection in Florida.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL.

SAMUEL HENRY VANDERGRIFT, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1918, died at Washington, D. C., September 21, 1926, after an illness of about three years when he suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Vandergrift was born in Oil City, Pa., June 30, 1866, and was the son of J. J. Vandergrift, a pioneer oil man and steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh, and a lineal descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Vandergrift resided most of his life in Pittsburgh but for the last 18 years had made his home in Washington.

He was deeply interested in natural history and in outdoor sports, and was a member of the Audubon Society of Pittsburgh and of the Winous Point Shooting Club on Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie. He spent much time in studying local movements and relative abundance of the various species of Ducks which frequented this part of the Lake. On the grounds of the Winous Point Club and of the adjoining Ottawa Club extensive experiments have been made to eliminate the carp which infested these waters for the last forty years and had destroyed much of the Duck food. In these experiments Mr. Vandergrift took a deep personal interest as well as in other factors which affected the flight and seasonal abundance of migratory birds on this part of Lake Erie.—T. S. P.

BENJAMIN HARRY WARREN, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union and at one time State Ornithologist of Pennsylvania, died at his home in West Chester, Pa., on October 10, 1926 and in the 69th year of his age. Dr. Warren was born in Marshallton, Chester Co., Pa., on May 29, 1858, the only son of Dr. John L. Warren and Mary Supple Warren. He was

raised in an atmosphere which tended to stimulate his mental activities, coming in contact with many men of scientific and medical attainments. From early youth he evinced a marked interest in natural history and his preceptor was Benjamin M. Everhart the well-known botanist of West Chester. With the intention of following in his father's footsteps he studied medicine, graduating at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and for a time aided his father in his practice.

His interest, however, was always with birds, was chosen Ornithologist to the State Horticultural Society and later secured the appointment, under Governor Hastings, of Zoologist to the State Board of Agriculture, travelling all over the state collecting data for the notable volume on the 'Birds of Pennsylvania' which appeared in two editions in 1888 and 1890. Dr. Warren was always interested in politics and was involved in many contests at the capital which resulted in his loss of the position of Zoologist, though he was later appointed Dairy and Food Commissioner, a position which he filled with ability, and still later was employed on the Game Commission staff as lecturer, travelling over the state and speaking before grange and sportsmen's meetings. In the meantime he served for several years as director of the Everhart Museum at Scranton and was consultant of the DuPont Powder Co. in its campaign against Crows.

Dr. Warren was always interested in the economic side of ornithology and published some of the first detailed information on the food habits of Hawks and Owls, furnishing much data and many stomach specimens to the U. S. Biological Survey, while through his political influence he furnished valuable aid in having important conservation measures passed by the State Legislature. He was also in his latter years active in the West Chester Bird Club.

Besides his 'Birds of Pennsylvania,' he published a list of the 'Birds of Chester Co., Pa.,' in 'Forest and Stream,' 1879-80; three papers on the 'Economic Status of Hawks,' 1879-1885; one on the 'Crow Blackbird,' 1884; a newspaper list of Chester Co. birds, 1885, and an article in the 'American Field' on 'The Wild Pigeon' in the same year and in 1890 notes in 'Forest and Stream' on 'Rare Birds in Pennsylvania' including apparently the first record of the Evening Grosbeak for the state.

In 1897, in conjunction with Dr. Leonard Pearson, he prepared a voluminous report on the Diseases and Enemies of Poultry—the latter portion being Warren's contribution, and in 1896 published a pamphlet on taxidermy. Besides field work in Pennsylvania he made early trips to Florida and in his latter years spent much time on Wallop's Island, Va., where he was an active member of the Club and did much toward making this spot a reservation for song birds.

Dr. Warren was elected an Associate of the A.O.U. in 1886 and retained his membership until 1910. He was reelected in 1922 but he took no part in the Society's activities. Dr. Warren is survived by his wife who was Miss Etta Kremer of Lewisburg, Pa.—W. S.

HENRY KELSO COALE, an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists Union since 1883, died October 13th, 1926 at his home in Highland Park, Ill., after a brief illness. He was born in Chicago, February 28th 1858, a son of Isaac and Eliza Jane Kelso Coale, pioneer residents in that locality. He received his education in the local public schools, and at an early age became deeply interested in the study of birds and acquired a small collection in 1880. While later, in the employ of several mercantile houses, he devoted many of his spare hours roaming through the fields and marshes, at that time closely adjacent to the city. The Ridgway Ornithological Club was organized September 6th, 1883, and Coale was active in its formation and was its first secretary. He made two quite large collections of birds which were later sold, one being sent to the British Museum in 1880, but his last collection, consisting of over 11,000 skins of North American and foreign species, he retained up to the time of his death.

When the Field Museum was established after the Worlds Fair in 1894, Coale was given a position in the bird department with recommendations from Ridgway, Bendire and others, but he remained there only a few months.

During the Spanish-American war, Coale brought his inventive genius to play by manufacturing himself a compact officer's mess chest for army use. Large numbers of these were used in Cuba and western forts where he had friends among the officers, who later aided his collection with many birds.

For a number of years he was prominent in the real estate business and was a member of the board of education in his town, also a member of the Chicago Ornithological Society and the Wilson Club. His published articles and notes number about fifty, most of them having appeared in 'The Auk.'

Coale visited California in 1924 and 1926, and spent some weeks observing the birds of that State, making the acquaintance of ornithologists, and visiting the Museums. He was a tireless worker and midnight often found him busy in his museum and he had no greater pleasure than showing his collection to those mutually interested.

Coale was a fairly regular attendant at the annual meetings of the 'Union,' where his particular interests lay in meeting the new faces with whom he had corresponded, and in going over the museum collections to compare with his specimens brought for that purpose. For several years he had acquired many birds through exchange with foreign collectors.

His untimely loss will be felt by his many friends in the Middle West and elsewhere.

Mr. Coale was first married in 1883 to Miss Caroline Markham of California, whose death occurred in 1910. By this marriage there are one son and two daughters living. In 1924 he married Miss Irma Burdette of Chicago, who survives.—R. D.

VON HAAST'S BIRTHDAY—A Correction. In 'The Auk' for Oct. 1926, p. 576, attention was called to the different dates assigned by various authorities as the birthday of Sir Julius von Haast. In spite of all precautions another erroneous date was added to the list by a typographical error which made the date read May 1, 1882 instead of the correct year 1822.—T. S. P.

THE Baird Ornithological Club of Washington, D. C., was entertained on Oct. 29, 1926, by Mr. B. H. Swales in honor of its president Dr. Leonard Stejneger. In view of the fact that the following day was the 75th anniversary of Dr. Stejneger's birth a special meeting was arranged with a program devoted to a review of some of the events of his life. Dr. Alexander Wetmore presided, Dr. Palmer mentioned briefly some of Dr. Stejneger's activities as ornithologist, herpetologist, fur seal commissioner, and member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and Dr. Bartsch by means of a reflectoscope exhibited a unique series of pictures showing Dr. Stejneger at various ages, his parents, and the house where he was born. Explanations of some of the pictures were added by Dr. Stejneger himself. Refreshments were served in the dining room which was decorated for Hallowe'en and the place of each guest at the table was marked by an appropriate souvenir. Altogether the anniversary celebration was unique and one long to be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

THE RIDGWAY MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN.—Plans for the Ridgway Memorial received further impetus at the American Ornithologists' Union meeting recently held in Ottawa, Ontario. As is now well known this memorial will be a sanctuary for birds and other wild life—a tribute to Mr. Ridgway's services to science and to wild life preservation. Few ornithologists indeed have so richly deserved the love and gratitude of their fellow-men.

Mr. Ridgway's tract of land, known as "Bird Haven," situated near Olney, in southern Illinois, will be turned over by him to the Ridgway Memorial Association now incorporated under the laws of Illinois, for preservation and perpetual care.

In order to carry out this plan a fund of \$35,000 is necessary. The project has been thoroughly endorsed by the American Ornithologists' Union, the Cooper Ornithological Club of California, and the Wilson Ornithological Club. The Committee appointed to take charge of raising this amount consists of Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, of the United States Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., Chairman, representing the American Ornithologists' Union; Mr. Harry Harris, Box 123, Eagle Rock, California, representing the Cooper Ornithological Club; and Mr. Percival B. Coffin, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, representing the Wilson Ornithological Club.

The active campaign for the fund is about to be launched and all persons interested in wild life conservation as well as all bird lovers are urged to

contribute. Let us all thus assure the perpetuation of Bird Haven as a wild life refuge and at the same time repay our debt to Robert Ridgway.

Remittances should be made out to the Ridgway Memorial Fund and may be sent to any member of the committee above mentioned.

A PRIZE of \$25.00 is to be awarded annually at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., for the best examination in Ornithology. It is established by William Foster Jones of San Diego, Calif. The ornithological course at the College covers 36 lectures and field work and is conducted by Prof. Herbert H. Beck.

THE National Association of Audubon Societies, held its 22nd annual meeting in New York City, October 25 and 26. The report of the President, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, throws an interesting light on the scope of the Association's activities. We quote, "The tendencies affecting the fortunes of wild bird and animal life in America have not greatly changed since last year. Most species of small birds are doubtless on the increase and large game animals, in many sections, continue to show a disposition to increase to the full extent of the range they occupy. Wild fowl are reported as holding their own or gaining over large areas of North America, despite the annual toll taken by gunners and the perfectly enormous economic waste of their bodies as a result of alkali and perhaps algae poisoning in the northwestern states and Canada."

"During the year, officers, directors and members of the Association have given public addresses before audiences in many parts of the country. In addition the Association has employed and kept in the field, a large part of the time, seven special lecturers. In this period more than 1,500 lectures and talks to combined audiences of not less than a quarter of a million listeners have been given under the Association's influence."

As further indicating the extent of the Association's educational work is the enrollment, during the year, of 327,776 Junior Club members, both in public and private exchools, as well as among troops of Girl and Boy Scouts, the total enrollment, since the beginning of this work, being 3,065,120.

The protection given colonies of nesting sea birds, as well as Egrets and other members of the Heron family, has been continued through the employment of special wardens. Approximately 130,000 of these birds and their nests have received protection in this manner. Many thousands of wild Ducks and Geese have likewise received protection on the Paul J. Rainey Sanctuary on the Louisiana coast, which consists of 26,000 acres, and is owned and administered by this Society.

The Association now has 8,875 adult members as well as 120 affiliated organizations.

The report issued by the Auditor shows a surplus in all funds. The total income for the year was \$257,083 and the balance sheet now shows assets of over \$925,000, of which \$809,454 is represented by Permanent Endowment.

A JOINT COMMITTEE representing the Mass. Audubon Society, the Mass. Fish and Game Protective Association and the Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England, Inc., has been recently formed under the name of the 'Associated Committees for Wild Life Conservation.' The officers are John L. Saltonstall, chairman; Laurence B. Fletcher, secretary; and George C. Warren, treasurer. The object of the organization is to avoid duplication of effort and insure greater efficiency in the work in which all are interested. Each organization will continue to work on the special matters which interest it above while "their combined efforts will greatly assist those causes to which all three are devoted."

THE SNOWY OWL FLIGHT.

The extent of this winter's flight of Snowy Owls and Goshawks seems to warrant a careful record of the occurrence of these and other northern species. If observers will send in to the Editor a summary of their records of these birds during the present winter with as many definite dates and notes as habits, etc., as possible the reports will be combined in a general article which will appear later in 'The Auk.'

WITH this issue 'The Auk' enters upon the forty-eighth year of its existence. It is in good health and in full winter plumage. In the autumnal molt it got rid of some of the financial burdens that have recently hampered its activities, and while still incapable of flight it hopes to move along at its accustomed pace without serious difficulty. While food in the form of manuscripts is abundant, strict attention must be paid to diet, to avoid excessive growth and attendant financial ailments. Leading Articles should not exceed 8000 words and General Notes should be made as concise as possible or they must submit to serious surgical operations by the Editor. All manuscripts must await their turn and no definite time for publication can be guaranteed, although papers of immediate interest or discoveries of importance may be given preference.

The Editor does the best he can in the time at his disposal and tries to coöperate to the fullest extent with the contributors, but other pressing duties sometimes make prompt replies to correspondence impossible. For this he would humbly apologize.

He further hopes that the contributors and readers get even half as much pleasure from their contact with the "Ancient and Honorable Fowl" as the Editor does in his association with them, and to one and all he extends best wishes for the coming year.