

OBITUARIES

FREDERICK NUTTER CHASEN, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, was drowned at the age of forty-five in the Straits of Malacca, about September 1, 1945, when the vessel on which he was making his escape from Singapore was sunk by enemy action two or three days before the fall of that city. He was born in Norfolk, England, and served with the Norfolk Yeomanry in 1914-1918, during World War I. His interest in natural history was greatly increased by his nine years' association with the Norwich Museum from 1912 to 1921. In the latter year he was appointed Assistant Curator of the Raffles Museum in Singapore, Straits Settlements, and served as Director of the Museum from 1932 until his death. Through his association with H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss and years of collecting in the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, North Borneo and the islands of the South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam, he became the leading authority on the mammals and birds of Malaysia.

Chasen was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the A. O. U. in 1934 and a British Empire Member of the B. O. U. in 1939. Some of his earlier papers were published with Boden Kloss, but his own publications were numerous and important. Among the most important were the third and fourth volumes of Robinson & Chasen's 'Birds of the Malay Peninsula,' 1936-1939, and his 'Handlist of Malaysian Birds,' 1935, and that of 'Mammals,' 1940, which appeared in Bulletins 11 and 15 of the Raffles Museum. A bibliography of his bird papers may be found in 'The Ibis' for 1946, pp. 529-530.—T. S. PALMER.

OSKAR HEINROTH, Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, was for many years Germany's most popular ornithologist. Publicity of an author and lecturer but rarely corresponds with his worth as a promoter of science. Heinroth, however, like a few other pioneers, worked as much in the depth as in the breadth. His original mind had systematically helped to open an immense new field of research—the comparative study of animal behavior, which is gaining ever increasing importance under the leadership of Konrad Lorenz, N. Tinbergen, and other sagacious observers.

In his study of live animals, which he had begun as a small schoolboy, nothing attracted him as much as registering and analysing the instinctive actions, especially of birds, those "beings with much feeling and little intelligence" to use his own words. It had been this interest in animal life which led him to study zoology after he had passed his examinations in medicine and attained the degree of M.D. In 1900-1901 he joined an expedition to the Bismark Archipelago. Back in Berlin he entered the staff of the Zoological Garden. In 1911 he planned and erected there the Aquarium which soon became famous the world over.

Heinroth's first revolutionary article on avian psychology appeared in the Proceedings of the Fifth International Ornithological Congress (Berlin, 1910) under the title 'Beiträge zur Biologie, namentlich Ethologie und Psychologie der Anatiden,' but it was almost twenty years before this publication was recognized at its full worth. Other classical papers of his were: 'Beobachtungen bei einem Einbürgerungsversuch mit der Brautente (*Lampronessa sponsa* L.) (Jour. für Ornith., 58: 101-156, 1910); 'Die Beziehungen zwischen Vogelgewicht, Eigewicht, Gelegegewicht und Brutdauer' (Jour. für Ornith., 70: 172-285, 1922); 'Lautäusserungen der Vögel' (Jour. für Ornith., 72: 223-244, 1924).

Fundamental in many ways is the work "Die Vögel Mitteleuropas," published in four volumes from 1926 to 1933 under the joint authorship of Dr. Heinroth and

his wife, Frau Magdalena Heinroth (deceased 1932). Herein were made known the results of the authors' personal studies of almost all the birds breeding within the limits of Germany, which for years the Heinroths had kept in cages and aviaries in their home, where many of them had been reared and closely observed from hatching or shortly thereafter. His excellent little book, 'Aus dem Leben der Vögel' (Berlin, 1938) summarizes the salient points in bird life. Up to his last year of life, Dr. Heinroth continued his many-sided investigations, as proved by the important paper on the homing faculty of the Carrier Pigeon, published by him and his second wife, Dr. Kaethe Heinroth (now Director of the Berlin Zoo), in the *Journal für Ornithologie* for 1941.

In 1941, when Heinroth had reached the age of 70 (he was born at Kastel near Mainz, March 1, 1871) the *Journal für Ornithologie* published an anniversary volume (Heinroth-Festschrift) with contributions of some of his most outstanding disciples. This was a tribute to his merits not only as a scientist, but also as President of the Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft, which post he had held since 1926. With his death in Berlin on May 31, 1945, there passed one of the greatest ornithologists of our generation.—E. STRESEMANN.

HUGH WHISTLER, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1921, died at Battle, Sussex, England, July 7, 1943, in the fifty-fourth year of his life. He was the eldest son of Major Fuller Whistler of the Highland Light Infantry and was born in Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, England, September 28, 1879. He was educated at Aldenham School and at the age of 20 joined the Indian Police and was assigned to the Province of Punjab, with headquarters at Phillour. In subsequent years he visited all parts of the Punjab from the lower plains to the higher Himalayas, and his interest in birds was a decided advantage in his regular work by causing him to visit many out-of-the-way places. Soon after his arrival in India he entered into correspondence with C. B. Ticehurst and thus began a friendship which lasted until Ticehurst's death. In 1917, during World War I, Ticehurst was serving in the R. A. M. C. at Karachi, and he and Whistler were able to spend their leave together near Simla.

In 1924 Whistler returned to England and made a trip to northern Spain with Ticehurst. During subsequent years they made many trips together to France, Spain, Portugal, North Africa, Albania, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Accounts of several of these trips were published in 'The Ibis.' In 1913 he joined the British Ornithologists' Union and in 1940 served as Vice-President. He also took an active part in local affairs, serving as Secretary to the local committee on Bodian Castle, justice of the peace, and in 1941 as Vice-Chairman of the Battle Rural District Council.

Shortly after his return from India, a plan was made for an illustrated popular book on Indian birds. This book, published in 1928, proved a great success and was republished in three editions. Two years later, with Ticehurst, he planned a systematic account of the birds of India, Burma, and Ceylon, but the death of Ticehurst prevented the consummation of the plan. After his return from a trip to Kashmir with Admiral Lynes he intended to publish an account of the birds of Kashmir and the Punjab, but this, too, remained incomplete. 'The Ibis' for October, 1943, pp. 542-532, contains a biography of Whistler, with a portrait and a bibliography of 145 titles of papers on birds.—T. S. PALMER.

JOSEPH WARREN JACOBS, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1947, at the age of seventy-eight. He was born on a farm two miles south of Waynesburg, December 5, 1868. At an early

age he became interested in natural history and began to collect nests and eggs of local birds. In 1893 he exhibited his collection at the World's Fair in Chicago and again at the St. Louis Exposition where it was awarded a gold medal. Later he built a museum adjoining his home for its proper installation.

In 1889 Jacobs was elected an Associate of the Union and in 1904 was advanced to the status of a Member. His connection with the Union thus extended over a period of 57 years and was exceeded by that of comparatively few others. He began to contribute to 'The Auk' in 1888 and published occasional notes in subsequent years. He also published a series of papers entitled 'Gleanings' of which a number of issues were printed privately. His interests were centered primarily in the local birds and his two formal papers were devoted to the 'Summer Birds of Green County' (his native county), 1893, and the 'Summer Birds of Monongalia County, West Virginia' (the adjoining county on the south), 1905. Jacobs's name will always be associated with the Purple Martin, a species which was a special favorite of his and its protection his principal hobby. He built martin boxes which had a wide sale and resulted in the organization of the Jacobs Bird House Company to carry on the manufacture of martin boxes on a larger scale. He is survived by his widow and ten children. His interest in wildlife conservation is being continued by one of his sons who is Secretary of the Florida Forest and Parks Association at Tallahassee.—T. S. PALMER.

RICHARD MAGOON BARNES, an Honorary Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1889, died at Lacon, Illinois, July 18, 1945, at the age of eighty-three. He was born on April 21, 1862, at Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was educated as a lawyer and for years was local attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad at Lacon. He was greatly interested in oology and brought together a notable collection of nearly 40,000 birds' eggs which he bequeathed to the Chicago Natural History Museum. In recognition of this gift he was elected posthumously a Contributor of the Museum. Several years before his death the collection had been deposited in the Museum where he served as Honorary Curator of Oology.

R. Magoon Barnes, as he usually signed his name, was probably best known as editor and publisher of 'The Oologist' which he conducted for thirty-two years. He acquired the magazine, then in its twenty-sixth volume, in April, 1909, and continued it until December 31, 1941, at the close of volume 58, when he retired as editor at the age of nearly eighty. This journal served as a medium of publication of many notes on eggs and the nesting habits of birds which otherwise might not have been placed on record. The last number contains an interesting autobiography of the editor and a brief review of his connection with 'The Oologist.'—T. S. PALMER.

RUSSELL MESSER BERTHEL, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1938, died at Crookston, Minnesota, May 14, 1944. All A. O. U. members who knew him keenly regret the loss to their ranks in his passing. A heart attack suffered while engaged in an upland game bird survey near Crookston cut short his work at the age of but forty-two years. Russell's infectious smile, his perennial good humor, and his eagerness to discuss ornithological questions made his presence always welcome at meetings or on field trips. Unfortunately, he did not fully recognize the depth of his natural history interest until well along in early life. Then, after losing some time in "back tracking" in his training, he was just getting well established in the work he loved at the time of his death. Consequently his passing in early middle age seemed doubly tragic.

Russell M. Berthel was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 11, 1901. His father was a successful dentist in that city. He received his secondary schooling at the St. Paul Academy and at Mechanic Arts High School in St. Paul. In 1923, he entered Hamline University. In the fall of 1925, he transferred to the School of Business at the University of Minnesota. He left the University in his senior year and bought an interest in a company which sold iron and steel products. A few years later he established his own business for the sale of small iron and steel supplies.

Business proved to be a secondary interest with him, however, and he finally made the major decision to devote himself to his chief interest—natural history, and particularly ornithology. He returned to the University and graduated in 1939, and thereafter took graduate work in natural history, at the same time carrying on his iron and steel business. He finally disposed of the business in the fall of 1942, and a few months later became a field biologist for the Minnesota Department of Conservation, remaining in that work until his death. He is survived by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Berthel of St. Paul, and his wife, Mary Wheelhouse Berthel of White Bear Lake, Minnesota. His ornithological publications consist of seven articles dealing with field observations and life history notes in the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union publication, *'The Flicker.'*—W. J. BRECKENRIDGE.

OTTO C. MCCREARY, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1932, died at the age of sixty-four, at Mesa, Arizona, January 6, 1944, while on sick leave from the University of Wyoming. Born in Fishertown, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1879, he received the degree of B. S. from the University of Michigan in 1907 and Ph.D. from Ohio State University in 1926. He served as Assistant Chemist at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, 1907–1920, and at the Washington State Experiment Station at Pullman, 1920–1922. From 1926 on he was associated with the University of Wyoming as Research Chemist of the Experiment Station where his work dealt chiefly with the forage plants of the state.

Dr. McCreary was an authority on bird migration in the Rocky Mountain region. His publications on birds included two notes in the Reports of the Geological Survey of Michigan for 1905 and 1908, one note in *'The Auk'* for 1934, one in the *'Wilson Bulletin'* for 1935, and *'Wyoming Bird Life,'* 1937.—T. S. PALMER.

JOHN CLAUDE BRALY, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, was born at McMinnville, Oregon, on October 10, 1875, and died in Portland, Oregon, on November 8, 1944, at the age of sixty-nine. His early education was received in McMinnville, Oregon, and later at San Diego, California.

During his early boyhood days, while living in San Diego, California, he developed a keen interest in birds and like many others of his own age started a collection of eggs. During those years he tramped the fields and hills with A. M. Ingersoll and others who later developed into lifelong ornithologists. Leaving San Diego he went into the automobile business where he soon became representative for one of the well-known automobile manufacturers. Devoting his entire time to a commercial life, his interest in birds waned until he became financially comfortable. When he was about 54 years of age, while renovating his home he discovered a long-forgotten box of birds' eggs. His early interest was suddenly aroused. He at once determined to devote his leisure time to bird study instead of his other recreations which had been trout fishing and duck hunting.

Braly called at my office on a spring day in 1924. This started a close and intimate friendship which lasted to the day of his death. He joined the American Ornithologists' Union, the Cooper Club and the Northwest Bird and Mammal Society. He

read everything he could find relating to birds, he learned to make bird skins and soon became an expert along this line, later mounting many birds in a very lifelike and artistic manner. He travelled widely throughout the west collecting such sets of eggs and birds as were needed to fill gaps in his rapidly growing collection. While Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson and the writer were compiling data for the work on the 'Birds of Oregon,' Braly was one of our closest coöperators. Through his efforts much new information on the nesting of Oregon birds was made available, including such rarities as the Oregon Jay, Clark's Nutcracker, California Pygmy Owl, and several others.

Retiring from active business in 1929, he located at Depoe Bay on the Oregon coast. Here he soon became an active leader among those business men who were developing this seaside resort town. His collection having grown beyond the size of a "home collection," he built and equipped the Braly Museum of Natural History which soon became the headquarters of most of Oregon's bird students as well as thousands of tourists. Shortly before he died the museum became too great a burden on his time so it was moved to Oregon State College at Corvallis, Oregon, where it now is well housed and available for study, not only to students of the college but to visiting ornithologists at large.

Surviving are his wife, Katherine, who was always his sympathetic and very efficient helpmate in all his efforts, and his son, James, besides a host of friends who will long remember his enthusiasm, energy, and liberality. To have known John Claude Braly was a real privilege.—STANLEY G. JEWETT.

HERBERT HUTCHINSON BRIMLEY was born on March 7, 1861, in the village of Willington, County of Bedford, in the midlands section of England. He died April 4, 1946, at Raleigh, North Carolina. His forebears had farmed at Willington for three generations or more, but high rentals and competition with American wheat discouraged the family and they resolved to migrate to Australia or Canada. At this point an immigration agent of the North Carolina Board of Agriculture found the prospects. The result was that the parents with three sons and two daughters arrived in Raleigh in a blizzard on the last day of 1880. The hotel for this night occupied the site where 'Herb' and his brother, Clement, were to make their notable contributions to the zoological sciences of eastern America.

Eight years in the Bedford County School at Elstows, the old home of John Bunyan, constituted Herb Brimley's formal education. He excelled in mathematics, football and swimming. At the end of school he joined an older brother for a clerical job in the iron works, but the lure of the outdoors on another continent drew him away from this. At home near the River Ouse spare time forays for collecting birds and eggs had planted the naturalist seeds.

Near Raleigh the family's attempt at farming the rocky hills was not successful, and Herb fell back on schoolteaching in a one-room log building on the present Meredith College campus. The salary was \$30.00 per month for a three-month term. The English accent and unruly pupils combined to make this an unpleasant vocation. Meantime, he had secured a small book, "Taxidermy Without a Teacher," and this furnished a guiding impulse. With brother Clem he quickly developed a business of collecting, preparing and selling zoological specimens. At the time the Carolina field was still a new one and the Brimley brothers sent their handiwork to scientists in far places.

Herb soon had a reputation that caused the State Board of Agriculture and Immigration to seek his services in 1884 to mount specimens for the State Centennial Exposition. Similar responsible work followed for the Chicago Exposition (1892),

the Charleston Exposition (1901), the Saint Louis Exposition (1904), the Boston Food Fair (1906) and the Jamestown Exposition (1907).

Meanwhile a vision was nurtured. The Board of Agriculture had a collection of two untidy rooms; called it a museum. In the face of many obstacles, Herb Brimley took charge of this in 1895, at a salary of \$75.00 per month, and began the enlargement program to accommodate exhibits coming back from expositions. Literally millions of visitors have come, through the years, from North Carolina and elsewhere to appreciate these exhibits of our Natural History and Natural Resources. For more than sixty years he gave his best to build for his adopted state the leading museum in this section of America. Being a self-taught scholar, he always cherished worth-while publications and built an excellent museum library. In 1941 the Board of Agriculture fittingly designated this as the 'Brimley Library of Natural History.' Further accessions from friends and otherwise have fixed this as a worthy, useful and growing collection.

In his long career, Herb Brimley found time for a hearty participation in social, civic and scientific organizations. He was a founder and life member of the North Carolina Academy of Science, The Raleigh Natural History Club, the Raleigh Bird Club, and the North Carolina Bird Club. He held active memberships in the American Ornithologists' Union, the American Society of Mammalogists, the American Association of Museums, the Museums Association of Great Britain, and the American Museum of Natural History. In all these he has had official position and made original scientific contributions on many occasions. With brother Clem and T. Gilbert Pearson, he was author of the volume on 'Birds of North Carolina' in both the 1919 and 1942 editions. He was an active collaborator with Hugh M. Smith in preparing the volume on 'Fishes of North Carolina' in 1907.

As a citizen, he expressed himself in active leadership in his Rotary Club, his Boy Scout district, and as head of Raleigh's Festival Association, and always he was foremost among those who would conserve the recreational assets of hunting and fishing for North Carolina. His clean sportsmanship was traditional, and he was always sought out as a genial boon companion. He touched the lives of thousands of young people and they perpetuate his tradition.—HARRY T. DAVIS.

LOUIS HOPKINS PORTER. When the 'Birds of Connecticut' appeared in print in 1913, there were several references to specimens of some of the rarer species in the collection of Louis Hopkins Porter. Mr. Porter, an Honorary Life Associate of the A. O. U., died at Stamford, Connecticut, January 18, 1946. He was born in New York City, March 16, 1874. He was graduated from Yale in 1896, and then studied law at Columbia University. He practised law in New York City, and became chief counsel for several large corporations. In 1901 he married Ellen Marion Hatch, who survived him only five months. They had four children.

Mr. Porter was interested in birds from early boyhood, joined the A. O. U. in 1893, made a collection of birds, and published the more unusual records in *The Auk*. His earlier collection, including the specimens referred to in the 'Birds of Connecticut,' was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1916, when his house in Stamford was burned. He published nine articles in *The Auk*, the earliest in 1892 and the last in 1930. After his death his collection of birds, made since 1916, and about thirty volumes of *The Auk*, were donated to the Stamford Museum.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

WILLIAM EMERSON RITTER, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1929, died in Berkeley, California, January 10, 1944, at the age of eighty-seven. Born in Hampden, Wisconsin, November 19, 1856, he was the son of Horatio

and Leonora (Eason) Ritter. He graduated from the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1884, from the University of California in 1888, received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1893, and LL.D. from the University of California in 1932. He was a student of the Stazione Zoologica at Naples and at the University of Berlin, 1894-1895. As an undergraduate student, Ritter was somewhat older than most of his classmates and at an age to derive the maximum benefit of university training. At the University of California he came under the influence of two professors, Joseph Le Conte, geologist, and George H. Howison, head of the department of philosophy, both of whom made a marked impression on his subsequent career. Upon graduation he inaugurated postgraduate study in biology under Le Conte but left at the end of the year to continue his work at Harvard. Returning to his alma mater two years later, he became Instructor, 1891-1893, and Assistant Professor of Biology, 1893-1898, Associate Professor of Zoology, 1898-1902, and Professor of Zoology from 1902 until his retirement.

An enthusiastic laboratory worker, Ritter returned from abroad with an ambition to establish a marine biological station on the coast of California. After working at several points he finally located at La Jolla, near San Diego, the laboratory which developed into the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Active in various fields of scientific work, Ritter served as President of the California Academy of Science from 1898 to 1900, was a member of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899, and later accompanied Mr. E. W. Scripps on several oceanic cruises.

As an author his publications are mainly zoological or philosophical. His chief interest was in the invertebrates, but he devoted some attention to certain west-coast vertebrates. On the subject of birds he will be remembered by his book on 'The California Woodpecker and I,' 1938, in which he sought to explain the social habits of the birds in a colony which he had studied for several years.

Through the personal interest of E. W. Scripps, an organization was developed by the newspapers of the Scripps Syndicate for supplying to the press, in simple language, accurate and complete reports of scientific progress. This organization of which Ritter was Honorary President, is now Science Service, an independent and influential institution in Washington, D. C.

Ritter's three outstanding accomplishments were inauguration of postgraduate biological study at the University of California, establishment of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and his efforts to popularize science in the press through Science Service. In 1891 he married Mary E. Bennett, later a successful practicing physician in Berkeley, California, who survived him.—T. S. PALMER.

EDWARD ALEXANDER SIMONS.—Tradition means a great deal in Charleston, South Carolina. Though an intangible quality, it is a very living one and its insistent hold through the centuries has depended upon those men and women of culture who have made the city known the world over. Of these there have been many, and high amid that distinguished list are those who have delved into, and followed, the natural sciences. Such names as Gabriel Manigault, Lewis Gibbs, John Bachman and Arthur Wayne come to mind at once. With these professionals however, have been numerous amateurs who perhaps followed science as a hobby but who added materially to it in their quiet, unassuming way. One such was Edward Alexander Simons. The writer was privileged for years to call him friend, and gained much from his kindly character, his intense interest in the outdoors, and his sound advice and companionship.

Edward A. Simons, or "Mr. Eddie" as many of us knew him, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1928, was born in Charleston, October 24,

1863, in the midst of that upheaval of misfortune known as the War Between the States. His father was Thomas Grange Simons, Jr., and his mother, Elizabeth Bonneau Noble (Simons). After receiving his education he entered the business of phosphate mining, a great industry in the Carolina Low Country at that time. Years later, however, he left it and became interested in insurance which he sold successfully until he retired.

On January 9, 1890 he married Miss Sara Simonds. Three children were born to them. The eldest, Edward A. Simons, Jr., died as a youngster of five years but the other two survive, these being Sara Calhoun (Mrs. C. Norwood Hastie) and Andrew, a business man of Charleston.

Mr. Eddie was a devoted sportsman, always ready to go afield, but always leaning toward ornithology. He studied birds carefully and his observations and records were of great interest and value to the staff of the Charleston Museum. He was elected a Trustee of that institution in February, 1916, and became its Secretary in March, 1920, holding that position until January, 1928, when he resigned. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and the National Audubon Society. He came frequently into the preparation room of the Charleston Museum during the years the writer was employed there, and together we made many trips afield in the interest of birds, and as companions. Following with enthusiasm the establishment of national and private refuges for wildlife, he was often consulted upon the advisability of areas under consideration and his statements were always accurate and unbiased.

There are many kinds of monuments erected to those who have passed on but some rear monuments as they live. Mr. Eddie has many in the hearts of those who knew and admired him. He died in Charleston, December 23, 1939, and his beloved city thus lost a sincere son, while science lost a devoted adherent, and his family and friends an upright, lovable parent and companion.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR.

HENRY EMERSON TUTTLE.—Those who have been readers of *The Auk* from as far back as 1919 may remember, in that year, a most interesting article on the drumming of the Ruffed Grouse, accompanied by an excellent photograph of a drumming bird. This article was the work of Henry Emerson Tuttle, an Associate of the A. O. U. from 1909 until his death on March 8, 1946, when he was fifty-five years of age.

Emerson Tuttle was born in Lake Forest, Illinois. His main work in life was in education, teaching English at Westminster School and at Groton. In 1930 he came to Yale, and became Master of Davenport College, his success there being attested when President Seymour spoke of him as "beloved friend of undergraduates."

He had a lifelong interest in birds, wrote about them, photographed them, and sketched them. In the latter part of his life he made etchings, drawings, and paintings of birds which were of such high order that his works are parts of the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Chicago Art Institute, Yale Art Gallery, the British Museum, and the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris.

While Tuttle wrote little for *The Auk*, he had articles published, and illustrated with excellent photographs, in *Bird Lore*, *Outing*, *Wild Life*, *the Conservationist* and *Recreation*. His interest in birds was chiefly from the esthetic and artistic sides, rather than the scientific, but his observations are sound, and his writings inspirational, revealing his love of birds and all nature. I have found great pleasure in re-reading his articles in *Bird Lore*, in the years from 1918 to 1920, and would recommend such reading to others who have access to them. They are ornithological literature at its best.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.