

OBITUARIES

WALTER EDWARD COLLINGE, Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union from 1918, was the greatest economic ornithologist the British Isles have produced. His publications in this field, issued from 1906 to 1941, totalled about 170, of which two were books. While he shared and eloquently expressed the conservation point of view, he was a true economic biologist and advocated effective control of seriously injurious species. He made it clear that indiscriminate protection defeats its own ends by tending to make agriculturists, who must have relief from the depredations of certain species, hostile to all birds. He dealt especially with the economic relations of species injurious to husbandry, as the Rook, Bullfinch, Pheasant, House-Sparrow, and Starling, but, in time, took up the study of all species for which he could obtain material.

In his early work, Dr. Collinge followed the fashion in his country of using the numerical system for recording the results of bird stomach analyses. About 1914, however, realizing the superiority of the volumetric method, he re-examined all of his previously worked material—some thousands of specimens. Summarization of the results appeared in book form in 'The Food of Some British Wild Birds' (First Edition, London, 1913, vii + 109 pp.; and Second Edition, York, 1924-1927, xxi + 427 pp.). The latter text (reviewed in *The Auk*, April, 1927) contains a portrait of the author and one of Professor F. E. L. Beal to whose memory the work is dedicated. Professor Beal, our revered Nestor of this realm of biological investigation, was hailed as "the most brilliant economic ornithologist of his day, whose writings have been an incentive and a source of inspiration to all who have followed him." In addition to accounts of the food habits of kinds of birds, Dr. Collinge wrote on broader topics, as the relation of birds to forestry, the attacks of birds upon fruit, sea-birds—their relation to the fisheries and agriculture, the destruction and dispersal of weed seeds by birds, the rate of digestion of various species, the value of the different methods of estimating the stomach contents of wild birds, the need of a bird census, the citizen and wild birds, and the necessity of State action for the protection of wild birds.

He urged the establishment of a public, and preferably national, organization for the study of economic biology and cited the U. S. Biological Survey as a model. His hopes were never fully realized though 'The British Trust for Ornithology' is an approach to them. It came too late, however, to benefit him, or more correctly for it to profit from his participation, which would have been invaluable.

It should not be forgotten that Dr. Collinge's crusade for the scientific management of Britain's wildlife was a largely personal one, supported by occasional grants in aid and by the help of friends. The results are a monument to his earnestness, industry, and public spirit. The record is remarkable—no less—but it reflects only one side of a varied and always productive career.

He held the degrees of Master of Science from the University of Birmingham and of Doctor of Science from that of Saint Andrews. At the latter institution, he was Demonstrator in Biology and lectured on comparative embryology, and at Birmingham on economic zoology and comparative anatomy. He was Keeper of the Yorkshire Museum, at York, 1921-1941. The *Yorkshire Evening Press* (Nov. 25, 1947) noted that "Under his able and experienced guidance . . . the Museum has become one of the finest in the provinces, attracting investigators and students from all parts of the world."

Among recognitions accorded him were those of: Woodall Fisheries Prizeman, the

Darwin Gold Medal, Walker Trust Research Scholarship, and Carnegie Fellowship. He was for many years President of the Midland Malacological Society (establishing the *Journal of Malacology* in 1890), he was an Honorary Secretary of the Association of Economic Biologists (serving for a period as Editor of the *Journal of Economic Biology*), and General Secretary and Editor of the Wild Bird Investigations Society. He was a Foreign Member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists (being author of a 'Manual of Injurious Insects'), Honorary Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, Member of the Scottish Wild Bird Protection Advisory Committee, Member of the British Ornithologists' Union, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and Fellow of the Linnaean Society of London. He was the originator of the Yorkshire Branch of the English Speaking Union, and local secretary for a number of scientific and technical organizations when they held their meetings at the Yorkshire Museum. Truly a varied experience.

Dr. Collinge always paid full attention to the bibliography of his studies and his own publications on economic ornithology are rather completely cited especially in the 1924-1927 book. But in addition to writings in the usual journals, he was a frequent contributor on natural history to newspapers, and took an active part in education, through lectures at the Yorkshire Museum. He was retired in 1941 but in reporting the event, wrote: "Yes after 50 years labour, mostly devoted to Economic Biology, I have retired and am now a poor man with no pension." What a reproach to current civilization!

There have been few in recent times so well qualified as Dr. Collinge to be awarded the honorable title of 'naturalist.' That he was a good and loyal friend I can appreciatively testify from a correspondence that began in 1913, was stimulated by personal communion in 1927, and continued into the year of his death.

In retirement, he dealt principally with the terrestrial and fresh-water isopods. In April, 1946, he wrote: "I am still very busy on my studies . . . [of these animals] and although entering upon my 80th year, I manage to put in 7 or 8 hours work daily." He published several brief papers on the biology and genetics of the woodlice, but difficulties as to printing prevented the publication of a longer composition in this field as well as another book he had planned on 'The Interrelations of Wild Birds and Insects.' Science and the world lost more by their non-appearance than did Dr. Collinge. No further luster was needed to mark his outstanding career of devoted service and sound achievement.

He was born at Huddersfield, April 19, 1867, and died from apoplexy at York, England, November 24, 1947. Interment was in Fulford Cemetery, York. He is survived by a daughter, Edie M. (Mrs. Dalton Garbutt) and by Mrs. Collinge whom he married as Maude Hamilton, July 28, 1897.—W. L. McATEE.

FRANKLIN LORENZO BURNS, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Berwyn, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1946, at the age of 77. He was born near Berwyn, Chester Co., January 18, 1869, and at an early age began to collect eggs. During the rest of his life his spare time was devoted mainly to the study of the habits of the birds of his native county. His concentration on the birds of Chester County, in southeastern Pennsylvania, was as marked as was that of J. Warren Jacobs on the birds of Greene County in the southwestern part of the state. But Burns's work was confined mainly to the eastern and southern portions and did not cover the entire area of the county (*see* Stone, *Auk*, 27: 155-156, 1920).

Burns was a Founder of the Wilson Ornithological Club and served as Secretary in 1906 and as President from 1909 to 1911. He was elected an Associate of the A. O. U. in 1891 and a Member in 1901. He contributed occasional short notes to *The*

Auk and the Bulletin of the Wilson Ornithological Club. Among his other publications of merit, special mention should be made of three monographs—on the Crow, 1895; Flicker, 1900; and Broad-winged Hawk, 1912; a series of eight papers on Alexander Wilson, 1908–1910, a bibliography of minor ornithological publications published as a supplement to *The Oologist*, July, 1915; the 'Ornithology of Chester County, Pa.,' 1919; and his autobiography, 1926. All of these except the bibliography and the 'Ornithology of Chester County' appeared in the *Wilson Bulletin*. His series of eight papers on Alexander Wilson, inspired by the conviction that an impartial biography of Wilson had never been written, shows remarkable familiarity with practically everything that had been published on the subject up to that time. His autobiography, however, written at the age of 57, does not include the last 20 years of his own life.—T. S. PALMER.

BENJAMIN TRUE GAULT, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, was born in Decatur, Illinois, on November 2, 1858. His father, James C. Gault, one of the original 'Forty-niners,' and his mother, Mary T. (Dudley), were from New Hampshire, with distinguished colonial ancestry. They came to Illinois in 1854, returned to New Hampshire for a brief period, came back to Illinois in 1866, and moved to Glen Ellyn, Illinois, in 1890. The father died in 1905; the mother in 1924. Of their six children, only Benjamin survived.

Benjamin seems not to have had an extended formal education, nor to have engaged in any routine income-producing activity. When he was eight years old, his father gave him a little book on natural history which he evidently enjoyed and cherished; it was found in his library after his death. This book may have been the stimulus for his lifelong interest in nature.

In 1902 he accompanied George K. Cherrie on an expedition to French Guiana which was terminated after four months by Cherrie's illness. The birds collected were reported upon by Berlepsch in the *Novitates Zoologicae*, 15: 103–164, 261–324, 1908, and are now in the Rothschild Collection in the American Museum of Natural History. He was offered a position by Field Museum of Natural History to work further in South America but refused because of unwillingness to leave his mother alone. He remained, until her death, in Illinois, busying himself in making notes on the local bird life, assembling a library of nature books and periodicals, attending meetings of the societies of which he was a member, and mounting birds that he collected.

After his mother's death, he stored his belongings and made an extended visit to Ireland where he remained for two years, hunting, fishing, photographing, collecting specimens, and filling his notebooks. A collection of badgers that he made at this time he later sold to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

After his return to America, he gave a number of lectures, illustrated with his own photographs, and resumed his former quiet occupation of keeping notes and attending meetings. The Park Board of Glen Ellyn purchased an area of ravine-land in the village that was named the Benjamin Gault Bird Sanctuary, and he took great pride in stocking it with native trees and wild flowers. His health failed and for a number of years he was in financial difficulties before he died on March 20, 1942. He was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery where his grave is marked with two great boulders, weathered and lichen-covered, brought from the Morton Arboretum, and planted with Waukegan juniper and hawthorn.

Benjamin Gault joined the American Ornithologists' Union in 1885 and was elected a Member in 1903. In addition, he belonged to the Wilson Ornithological Club, the

Cooper Ornithological Club, Illinois Audubon Society (of which he was at one time a Director and later Honorary Member), American Society of Mammalogists, and the Kennicott Club, and was made an honorary member of the local Izaak Walton League. He was author of a 'Check-List of the Birds of Illinois,' published by the Illinois Audubon Society in 1922, and of a number of current notes published in *The Auk* and other journals. He also supplied local notes for various other authors who availed themselves of his fund of information. He was modest and unassuming but well-informed and helpful, and left a host of friends who mourned his passing.—
AUDRIE ALSPAUGH CHASE.

ALDO LEOPOLD, who became an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1929 and a Member in 1935, was born at Burlington, Iowa, on January 11, 1886. Both of his grandfathers came to the United States from Germany. He was educated at Lawrenceville Preparatory School and Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, the latter granting him the degree of Master of Forestry in 1909. Following graduation he entered the U. S. Forest Service and served in New Mexico and Arizona from 1909-1924 in various positions from Forest Assistant to Assistant District Forester. From 1925-1927 he was Associate Director of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. A game survey of the north-central states, conducted for the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute from 1928-1931, gave direction to his future activity.

As a boy he was intensely interested in ornithology and inherited from his father a fondness for hunting. He was unique among foresters in his broad vision of land use. Preservation of the flora, fauna, and soil went hand in hand, "useless each without the other." The experience gained in game protection in New Mexico and in the game surveys resulted in the publication, in 1933, of 'Game Management,' the first modern book on the subject. In this year he became Professor of Wildlife Management at the University of Wisconsin, a position held until his death. The Wisconsin Conservation Commission, on which he served since 1943, found him a very stimulating member.

Honors in the form of the presidency of societies, chairmanship of committees, and medals were many. Shortly before his death he was requested by Secretary of State Marshall to serve as Discussion Chairman of the Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Resources, and by Secretary of the Interior Krug to serve on the Advisory Committee on American Participation at the United Nations' Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources.

A bibliography of approximately 300 titles speaks of his monumental effort to mold public opinion in all phases of conservation. The skulking fox, the booming prairie chicken, the yellow lady's slipper, were all entitled to preservation if for no other reason than aesthetic. Raising game in pens for liberation on unsuitable terrain was an undignified procedure. Restore to the land the natural food and cover and game could declare its independence.

A decade of effort on his part resulted in the establishment, by the Forest Service, of Primitive Areas. His love for the unspoiled wilderness and his zeal for its preservation was most appealing. In this he had close kinship with John Muir. But unlike the latter he had a scientific approach to problems in nature. Data must not only prove a phenomenon but form the basis for a philosophical deduction.

Aldo Leopold died on April 21, 1948, while fighting a marsh fire near his cabin on the Wisconsin River, nine miles west of Portage. The end was in harmony with lifelong endeavors. He was interred in the Aspen Grove Cemetery at the place of his birth. He was married on October 9, 1912, to Estella Luna Bergere who survives

him. His two daughters and three sons are trained and active in the natural sciences. This in itself is a great achievement.—A. W. SCHORGER.

JANE SHIELD ELLIOTT (MRS. NORMAN THOMAS ELLIOTT), an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died January 2, 1946 at the age of nearly 78, at South Norwalk, Connecticut, while on a visit to her daughter. She was born in Washington, D. C. March 1, 1868, and graduated from the high school in Washington in the class of 1887. She was employed in the Biological Survey in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 22 years until her retirement in 1939.

Mrs. Elliott was an artist of considerable ability. Her principal work included making diagrams and maps to illustrate the publications of the Bureau and the preparation of a much larger series of reference maps showing the distribution of mammals and birds. These maps were executed with neatness and precision and she took great pride in making them as accurate as possible.

She was an Associate of the Union for 24 years, having been elected in 1921, and she was also a member of the American Society of Mammalogists. For 30 years she was head of the primary department of the Washington Heights Presbyterian church, and a Founder and first President of the Cultus Club. She was also active in the 20th Century Club of Washington, and in local D. A. R. work, and had served as Regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter. She was survived by her daughter Mrs. Frederick G. Nelson of South Norwalk and a brother, James Van Allen Shields of Ridgefield, Connecticut.—T. S. PALMER.

ALLEN FROST, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1919, died January 9, 1946, in his 69th year, at his home in the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was born on July 17, 1878. He was a direct descendant of Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the family of Nathan Hale. After a preparatory education at the old Riverview Academy, means were lacking to realize his early ambition for medicine, and he entered business, first in local banks and later as an officer of the Trussell Manufacturing Company. A childhood love of nature and outdoors developed in maturer years to an absorbing interest in ornithology, to which he devoted an increasing amount of leisure time and energy. He became a leader in every Dutchess County activity connected with natural history, and the well-loved friend of every like-minded person. No one was a more zealous lieutenant to the late Maunsell S. Crosby in his studies for a book on the birds of the county. It was through Crosby that I first met Frost, and we became intimate friends and field companions; at this date it is impossible to count the number of trips I had with Crosby and Frost. Frost was a gifted and cautious field observer, and deafness in the later years of his life was a great cross to him.

Frost retired from business in 1927, and served as Curator and President of the Vassar Institute. He joined the staff of the Franklin D. Roosevelt library in 1941. He was active in many county activities, the Boy Scouts, the county Historical Society, and other civic and church affairs. He always felt keenly his amateur status and lack of technical training. This made him reluctant to publish anything but a few notes and short articles, so he freely turned over to others the fruits of long years of experience and study. Modest, unassuming and self-effacing, he had the two great gifts of capacity for loyal friendship and the ability to arouse and retain for life the same feeling in others. A simple, unaffected gentleman in an old American tradition, he lived to be widely known, honored, and esteemed in his home community. He probably would have been astounded, could he have read the obituary notices and editorials in the local papers after his death. I am grateful to another

old and mutual friend, Mr. Raymond G. Guernsey, of Poughkeepsie, for most of the data in this account.—LUDLOW GRISCOM.

WILLIAM ELLERY HUGHES, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1944, at the age of 87. He was born in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, in 1857, and received his degree from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. Following his internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Children's Hospital, he engaged in active practice for more than 60 years. He was consulting physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, Misericordian Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital, and was Professor of Clinical Medicine of the Medico-Chirurgical College faculty for a number of years. As a physician, Dr. Hughes was widely known as one of the foremost diagnosticians of the East and as a physician's physician he had treated more doctors and doctors' families than any other Philadelphia physician.

Dr. Hughes joined the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club in 1891, and the American Ornithologists' Union in 1920. His chief hobby was travel, and in the course of years he had visited many foreign countries. In 1891 he accompanied Robert E. Peary on one of his North Polar expeditions, and about 1921 went to the Fiji Islands in the South Pacific.—T. S. PALMER.

HERBERT NEWBY MCCOY, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1930, died in Los Angeles, California, May 7, 1945, at the age of about 75. He was born in Richmond, Indiana, June 20, 1870, the son of James Wellington and Sarah Newby McCoy. It was his intention to study zoology under David Starr Jordan at the University of Indiana, but after the removal of Dr. Jordan to Stanford University, McCoy changed his plans and entered Purdue University as a student of chemistry. He received the degree of B.S. in 1892, M.S. in 1893, and in 1898, Ph.D., the last from the University of Chicago. After successfully carrying on his professional work as a chemist for some years, he retired about 1928 and moved to Los Angeles where he devoted much of his time to studying birds and mammals. He made frequent trips to the mountains and near-by deserts, and in 1932 made a collecting trip to Guatemala.

McCoy was a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club as well as of the A. O. U., and served as President of the Southern Division in 1938, and also as a member of the Board of Governors. His publications, numbering 40 or more, were on organic amalgams, radioactivity and other chemical subjects. More extended accounts of his activities may be found in *Chemical Bulletins*, 24 (5): 171-174, 1937, and a notice by George Willett in 'The Condor' for May, 1945, pp. 174-175. The latter is illustrated by a portrait and is the source of the information here given.—T. S. PALMER.

EDWARD LUDLOW PARKER, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1916, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 20, 1860. In 1902, he moved to Concord, Massachusetts, where he lived the remainder of his life. He died on September 12, 1925 at the age of 65.

Mr. Parker's paternal ancestor came from England in 1635; his maternal ancestry goes back to Elder Brewster of the Company of the Mayflower. Brought up in the hotel business, he soon turned to accounting and became a certified public accountant in 1909, attaining high skill in his profession which he practiced for the rest of his life.

In reading the account of his life, we learn of Mr. Parker's interest in natural history: "He was a lover of wild life, and particularly of birds. When very small, he was taken gunning by his father; and for a number of years he was fond of shooting,

in a time when the wild birds of Massachusetts were plentiful. At the age of forty, however, his attention was called to the slaughter of gulls and terns, and he then and there became a bird-protectionist. At Concord he was fond of feeding the winter birds; he planted his shrubbery and windbreaks partly for their food and nesting; and he was interested in watching his birdhouses, to which the martins came each spring.

"He was as fond of his books as of the birds. It was characteristic of him that he was a careful and thoughtful reader. In all his personal relations Edward Parker was of a serious cheerfulness. He liked his joke; he enjoyed his penetrating and not unsympathetic study of the people and things around him. His approach to any new subject was scientific and thorough."

We learn these facts from a brief notice of Mr. Parker's life published in 'Memoirs of Members of the Social Circle in Concord,' 1940, and written by Allen French.—W. M. TYLER.

CHARLES LINCOLN PHILLIPS, an Associate of The American Ornithologists' Union since 1912, died in Taunton, Massachusetts, on November 28, 1946. He was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, April 27, 1868, and had been associated with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for nearly half a century, during twenty-five years holding the position of travelling auditor. He retired in 1931.

For the following fifteen years he and his wife, who shared his interest in natural history, spent the winters in Sarasota, Florida, where he was able to concentrate on the study of wild life which had been his lifelong hobby. His collection of bird skins, assembled over the course of years, numbered 2000. He also collected shells and butterflies, and was a painter in watercolors of some ability.

He published ten general notes in 'The Auk.' Three of these were of more than passing interest, *viz.*: Report of a Flicker which laid 71 eggs in 73 days (mentioned in Bent's Life Histories); the occurrence of an Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow at Plymouth, Mass., in mid-winter; and a Clay-colored Sparrow collected in Florida. From two of his notes we learn that he visited Colorado in 1928, and Canada in 1939.

Mr. Phillips's articles are written carefully and with painstaking accuracy, leaving us with a pleasant impression of the author as a gentleman enjoying the out-of-doors and faithfully recording his discoveries in his chosen avocation.—W. M. TYLER.

JOHN W. SUGDEN was born at Salt Lake City on June 29, 1896. He died at Phoenix, Arizona, while on a trip, March 19, 1947. Between these two dates lies the story of a very interesting life during which he not only ministered to his clientele as a medical doctor but also contributed significantly to Utah ornithology.

He was educated in Salt Lake City schools, the University of Utah, and Rush Medical School in Chicago. He married Roberta Edmonds in 1920 and they had three children.

Dr. Sugden's father, John W. Sugden (1867-1935) was born in England but came to Utah at two years of age. In Utah, he became interested in a nature hobby which he learned from his father who had been a casual devotee of butterfly collecting before he left England. From butterflies and other insects, Mr. Sugden spread to collecting birds' eggs and nests about 1895. He received much encouragement at the old Deseret Museum. He collected because of genuine interest and did not indulge in the commercialism that was so rampant in his day. He never sold a specimen as long as he lived but he did launch a series of exchanges with naturalists in many places and added many exotic specimens to his local collections.

Dr. John W. Sugden grew up in an atmosphere of keen interest in these naturalistic hobbies of his father. His university training added further zest to his youthful enthusiasm and he continued work with the collection after it passed to him from his

father. He tried to make it useful to science. He became a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, the Cooper Club and the Audubon Society and contributed articles for publication. The writer first met Dr. Sugden in 1927 at a meeting of the Cooper Club held at the home of his father where the Sugden collection was the theme of discussion. Close friendship that developed around a common interest in birds during the next four years led to an agreement in 1931 to undertake a comprehensive study of the birds of Utah. Thereafter, much of Dr. Sugden's spare time was directed toward gathering data for that purpose. In 1936, our efforts were consolidated with those of Dr. Clarence Cottam, of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who had been directing efforts toward the same end.

Dr. Sugden was an excellent photographer and almost always carried cameras with him on field trips. He accumulated, in addition to his many breeding records, large numbers of pictures of birds, many of which are to be used in the forthcoming book on 'The Birds of Utah.'—ANGUS M. WOODBURY.

JOHN WANLESS, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union from 1928 to 1940, died at Toronto, Ontario, July 15, 1941. He was born in Toronto, August 28, 1862. Mr. Wanless became a leading member of the political and business life of the city. He was proprietor of one of the leading jewelry establishments at 243 Yonge Street (founded in 1840 by his father, John) and was a councillor in York Township, an alderman of the City Council (1912-1914), and a trustee of the Board of Education (1923-1926). He was for two years Chairman of the Board's finance committee, and served also, for a time, in the city's Treasury Department.

Mr. Wanless had varied interests. Educated at Canon Dixon's private school and the Normal Model School, he later obtained degrees in commerce, law and natural history, under private tutors and at the British American College of Commerce, Toronto, and the American Law School, Chicago.

Although he was a lifelong student of natural science, he did not write anything in ornithology or identify himself actively with local natural history activity. He belonged to the American Genetic Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Toronto Field-Naturalists' Club, besides the A. O. U. Other interests included systematic theology and apologetics. John Wanless Public School, Wanless Avenue, and Wanless Crescent, Toronto, bear his name and indicate the esteem in which he was held by his political associates.

His two sons predeceased him. His portrait, painted by Dr. George Berthon in 1883, is in existence in Toronto.—J. L. BAILLIE, JR.

FRANCIS BEACH WHITE, Member of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1925, died January 17, 1948, at the age of 75. He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 20, 1872, one of three sons of John Gardner and Mary (Beach) White. He prepared at Noble and Greenough School in Boston and was graduated from Harvard College in 1894, receiving its A.M. degree the following year, specializing in English literature. That year his father died and he began the teaching career in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., which was his life work until his retirement in 1942, when his love of the school led him to buy a house on Silk Farm Road near the shore of Big Turkey Pond.

No teacher in the past generation was so greatly loved as he as house master and head of the school department of English. He never married but gave to the boys of the school and to his intimate friends the love and loyalty which might have gone to wife and children. His greatest enthusiasms were for the Puritan inheritance and for the New England scene. For these, as for the poetry of Wordsworth and Milton, of Keats, Browning and Shelley, he had an enduring passion which he was able to transmit to others.

The possession of the octavo Audubon led him as a boy to the study of birds, and when he was 15, with his neighbors, Rodman Peabody, Robert Walcott and James Whittemore, he founded the Wilson Ornithological Club which kept the interest of its members until they joined the Nuttall Club of which, during his last year in Cambridge, White was the Secretary, and for many years thereafter a member of the Council, never permitting the journey from Concord to hinder his attendance.

From the beginning of his residence at Concord, N. H., White gave careful attention to the birds of that territory; the results he published in a 'Preliminary List of the Birds of Concord, N. H.' printed at his expense, an indispensable aid for the bird lover in that location and a joy to all who appreciate accurate observation and lucid yet poetic English.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Massachusetts Audubon Society, Vice-President of the New Hampshire Audubon Society and Past President of the New England Bird-Banding Society.—
ROBERT WALCOTT.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE Editor wishes to announce that, due to increasingly heavy demands on his time, he has felt obliged to tender his resignation to the Council of the A. O. U. to take effect at the completion of the current volume of *The Auk*. He takes this occasion to thank the many contributors during his term of office who have co-operated in his effort to make the journal a record of study and observation in the field of ornithology, and who have been sparing of criticism for its shortcomings. It is with genuine regret that he withdraws from the post.

At the time of going to press it is impossible to announce the new Editor who is to be elected at the forthcoming annual meeting, although it may be a matter of record by the time these pages are read. Prospective contributors are asked to withhold their manuscripts until details are available. An early effort will be made to advise the editors of publications on the exchange list of the new address. *Personal exchanges* of the retiring editor will still be welcomed at his current address which has not been altered.

Editorial thanks are again due to Dr. and Mrs. Charles Vaurie for their generous assistance in the preparation of the section of 'Periodical Literature,' and to Miss Constance Sherman for the compilation of the annual 'Index' and other efficient secretarial help.