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#### OBITUARIES

CHARLES TAYLOR VORHIES, an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1918, died suddenly in Washington, D. C., on March 10, 1949. Born in Henry County, Iowa, September 7, 1879, he attended public grade and high schools and received his B.S. from Iowa Wesleyan College in 1902. In 1908, he became the first to receive the Ph.D. in zoology at the University of Wisconsin. As professor of zoology and botany at the University of Utah, he served also from 1911 to 1913 as acting dean of the medical school. Moving to Tucson in 1915, he became a professor at the University of Arizona, where for years he was head of the department of entomology and economic zoology. Among other positions, he served for a period as acting president of the University. He would have retired June 30, 1950.

Originally an entomologist, Dr. Vorhies later worked mainly on the lives and ecology of "desert" rodents. Well versed also in herpetology and ornithology, he was one of our few true naturalists. His leadership in the field of ecology was recognized in his election as president of the Ecological Society of America in 1939. Long active in the cause of conservation, he helped found the Arizona Game Protective Association, the Tucson Natural History Society, and the Arizona Wildlife Federation which he served as secretary-treasurer for many years. He was a vice-president and chairman of the Committee on Conservation Education of the National Wildlife Federation; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and president of its Southwestern Division in 1933; and active in other scientific and honorary societies.

Most of his ornithological papers appeared in 'The Condor' (1921 to 1947). He will be especially remembered for such ecological papers as 'Do Southwestern quail require water?' (*Amer. Nat.*, 62: 446-452, 1928) and his studies of rodents, particularly his pioneering 'Water requirements of desert animals in the Southwest' (*Univ. Ariz. Agr. Exp. Sta., Tech. Bull.*, 107, 1945). His death is a tragic loss to his associates, to science, and to the cause of intelligent land use.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS.

ROBERT BRUCE HORSFALL, an Associate elected in 1905, died at Long Branch, New Jersey, March 24, 1948, at the age of 79. He was born at Clinton, Iowa, on October 21, 1868, where his father had emigrated from England. He studied at the

Cincinnati Art Academy, receiving an European scholarship which enabled him to round out his studies in Munich and Paris from 1889 to 1893. He first exhibited in Chicago in 1886. A well-trained artist first, and a naturalist second, he was particularly skilled in portraiture and landscape painting. However, some of his bird portraits, notably the Least Bittern in the Junior Audubon Leaflet series, the Condor in Dr. Alexander Wetmore's office at the Smithsonian, and the Condor in the administration building of the New York Zoological Park have never been surpassed for those species, in my estimation. His influence on school children of my generation, through his illustrations in bird books and in 'Nature Magazine,' whose staff he joined in 1924, is perhaps his greatest memorial. Hundreds of thousands of school children still receive his pictures yearly in the Junior Audubon series. In addition to his many illustrations he painted at least 11 of the backgrounds in the earlier habitat groups of the American Museum, as well as in several other museums. A few months before his death he donated 700 paintings and drawings to Rutgers University Geological Museum.—ROGER T. PETERSON.

LEON JACOB COLE, who became an Associate in 1908 and a Member in 1934, died at Madison, Wisconsin, February 17, 1948. He was born at Allegany, New York, June 1, 1877. After studying at Michigan Agricultural College he entered the University of Michigan in 1898 and received his A.B. degree in 1901. The following year was spent there as a graduate assistant in zoology. He then went to Harvard University where he was given a Ph.D. in 1906.

Cole had unusually wide experience in the biological sciences, having worked with Pycnogonida, fish, mammals, and birds. He was a member of the Harriman Alaskan Expedition (1899) and a zoological expedition to Yucatan (1904); investigator, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries (summer of 1901-06); Chief, Division of Animal Breeding and Pathology, Rhode Island Experiment Station (1907); and Instructor in Zoology, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale (1907-10). In 1910, he became Associate Professor of Experimental Breeding in the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and was made Professor in 1914. Since 1918 the department has carried the more correct title of Department of Genetics.

The first ornithological papers (1897-1905) by Cole appeared in the 'Bulletin of the Michigan Ornithological Club.' The Yucatan expedition yielded a list of 128 species of birds (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50 (5): 100, 1906). He was a pioneer in the fruitful field of bird banding (Auk, 26: 137, 1909, and 27: 153, 1910; Wilson Bull., 34: 108, 1922) and became the first president of the American Bird Banding Association which was organized December 8, 1909. In subsequent years he did notable and extensive work on inheritance, especially in pigeons. His valuable library of publications on pigeons was acquired by the University of Wisconsin.

He married Margaret Belcher Goodenow in 1906 and, at the time of his death, was survived by his wife, a daughter and a son.—A. W. SCHORGER.

ELEANOR ANTHONY KING, elected an Associate in 1946, died at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City on July 5, 1949. Born in San Antonio, Texas, on November 15, 1901, Miss King spent most of her younger life there. She was graduated from the University of Texas with an A.B. degree, was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, and later taught psychology at the University.

In 1922 Miss King came to New York City where she did various kinds of writing and editorial work before going with 'Pictorial Review' magazine. She became a free lance article writer and wrote a book 'Bible Plants for American Gardens' with Wellmer Pessels. Miss King co-authored five other books—'Working with Nature,' 'Insect People,' 'Insect Allies,' 'Garden Creatures' and 'You and Your Camera.'

In the summer of 1942, she came with the National Audubon Society to replace Miss Margaret Brooks as editor of 'Audubon Magazine,' formerly 'Bird-Lore.' Miss King had a particular ability for inspiring authors and for getting the best from them in articles that she needed for publication. Perhaps her greatest service to the magazine came from her breadth of view—her understanding of the problems of conservationists and of the importance of ecology to people and the land—the meaning of the interrelationships of all creatures (including man) and of plants, to the natural world. Although she did not become especially interested in birds until later in life, she finally gained an astonishing knowledge of bird conservation problems to which she gave all the energy of her writing and editorial talents. In her death, conservationists everywhere have lost a vigorous and highly capable associate.—JOHN KENNETH TERRES.

FANNIE MILLER BATES (Mrs. Frank Michler Chapman), an Associate of the A. O. U., elected in 1908, died at Asheville, N. C., on September 22, 1944. She was born at Scarsdale, N. Y., on March 2, 1860. After the death of her husband, Aymar Embury, she married Frank M. Chapman.

In his 'Autobiography of a Bird Lover,' Dr. Chapman says, "when, on Feb. 24, 1898 I married Fannie Bates Embury I acquired a helpmate who ever since has made it the chief object of her life to advance the aims of mine. Without delay her metal was tested." Oak Lodge on the east coast of Florida was selected for their honeymoon. Here Mrs. Chapman learned to skin birds and assisted in preparing specimens of the Brown Pelican for a group in the American Museum of Natural History. The next year she accompanied her husband to Bonaventure Island and took part in collecting material for the Bird Rock group in the Museum. Five years later she was a member of the A. O. U. party on the trip to California and participated not only in the social affairs but also in the more onerous task of securing specimens at Los Banos for the San Joaquin Valley group, prepared to show the effects of irrigation on bird life.

Mrs. Chapman was also interested in such diversified activities as prison reform, saving the Palisades of the Hudson, garden clubs and Red Cross work. Her life extending over four score years and four was a full and active one, and when she died she was survived by her husband and her five children.—T. S. PALMER.

HERBERT MAURICE WEST HAVEN, an Associate of the A. O. U. since 1920, died at his home in Portland, Maine, on February 26, 1949. He was born in Boston on December 16, 1885, and was of English descent.

He was a charter member of the American Society of Mammalogists, a member of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Rocks and Minerals Association, Portland Society of Natural History, Maine Audubon Society, Maine Astronomical Society, Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine, and many others. He was a founder of the Maine Mineralogical Society. He was given an honorary degree of Master of Science by Colby College in June, 1947, and to that college he willed his valuable collection of minerals. His publications on natural history, a few short notes, appeared in 'The Auk,' 'Maine Naturalist,' and 'Bulletin of the Maine Audubon Society.' He did many public-spirited acts, quietly and unobtrusively, aiding worthy people and causes. For years he managed the fund for feeding ducks in winter in Back Cove, Portland.

A good obituary of Haven appeared in the 'Portland Sunday Telegram,' February 27, 1949, and a tribute to him on awarding the Master's degree was printed in 'The Colby Alumnus' of July, 1947. He is survived by his widow.—RALPH S. PALMER.