

than "It was not so when I was young." But here we have in one brief review the opinions of one hundred and ninety persons qualified to give accurate information in regard to this decrease. We are therefore without further excuse for ignorance of the facts.

The "destructive agencies now in operation," according to this report, are eighteen in number, half of which stand out prominently as menacing factors. They are: Sportsmen, and so-called sportsmen; boys who shoot: market hunters and "pot-hunters;" "shooters generally;" plume hunters, and milliners' hunters; clearing off timber; development of towns and cities; Italians, and others, who devour song birds. Other agencies comprise so small a proportion of the whole that they scarcely need mention here.

While this report shows that the average decrease in the bird and mammal fauna of the whole country is forty-six per cent. for the last fifteen years, it also tells us that 154 species, including the *Gallinae*, *Columbae*, *Limicolae* *Paludicolae*, *Herodiones* and *Anseres*, are rapidly becoming extinct. These comprise the so-called game birds and plumage birds. If the slaughter could be confined to these even, the problem of adequate protection might be fairly easily solved; but as these begin to disappear the other birds, particularly the song birds, because they are so easily secured, are set upon and destroyed.

The problem, then, becomes one for universal protection for the birds at least. It is a problem not alone to be grappled with by the scientist and the legislator, but by every patriotic citizen of our country, because the destruction of the birds, which, at the present rate will be complete in the next fifteen years, touches every one in every walk of life. The utility of the birds is universally accredited and need not be mentioned here. The question is, what are we going to do about it? What is the attitude our Chapter should take in view of these facts presented by Mr. Hornaday? This is a vital question to us, because we are acknowledged students of the birds. Shall we not have an universal expression of opinion before the next issue of the BULLETIN? Let the question be, What shall we do as a Chapter? If you have no special thots on the subject, or no special reply to make, will you not state as briefly as you please how you stand with reference to the question? Let us not delay.

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### CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Mr. Arthur H. W. Norton changes his address to Waring, Kendall County, Texas.

Mr. Walton I. Mitchell desires his address changed to El Parvenir, New Mexico.

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### A CORRECTION.

Editor of THE WILSON BULLETIN:

*Dear Sir:*—Please make the following corrections in my note on page 8 of BULLETIN No. 8: For Water Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) read Grinnell's Water Thrush (*s. n. notabilis*). A careful study of the specimen convinces me of the error. Yours truly,

SIDNEY S. WILSON.

St. Joseph, Mo.

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### ERRATA.

In BULLETIN 19, p. 25, line 10, for Conk read Couk.

Line 16, for Chiprie read Chipnie.

Line 23, for nearly read nearby.

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### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Gleanings from Nature, No. 1. Oological Abnormalities.* By J. Warren Jacobs. This is the first of "A series of pamphlets based chiefly on the author's research in ornithology and oology and published from time to time as accumulating material and data permits." In the preparation of this pamphlet "Over one hundred sets of eggs [110], each containing one or more abnormal specimens, have been bro't together along with the copious notes appertaining thereto. Care has been taken to incorporate in the paper only such notes as have been properly authenticated and are based wholly on adnormal sets in the author's possession."

In the first sixteen pages of this pamphlet the author presents in tabulated form both the average size of a number of normal eggs and the actual measurements of abnormal ones; and discusses briefly some of the reasons for the production of abnormalities in "Size," "Color," "Contour." In the remaining twenty pages the 110 sets in which abnormal specimens are found are carefully described, and the abnormal features are made to at once appeal to the eye by being set in italics.