

OBITUARIES

EDWARD BARTLETT, elected a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1889, died in Maidstone, England, in April, 1908. He was the eldest son of Abraham Dee Bartlett, Superintendent of the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, and was born about 1836. While still a young man he accompanied Canon H. B. Tristram on a collecting trip to Palestine and Syria. In 1865 he made a trip up the Amazon River. Leaving England in January on a sailing vessel, he arrived at Pará, Brazil, two months later and then proceeded by steamer up the Amazon to eastern Peru. With headquarters at Nauta, he made journeys up the Ucayali and Huallaga rivers and to nearby areas and returned to England in February, 1869. The birds collected on this expedition, including many new forms, were made the subjects of a number of extended papers by Sclater and Salvin in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1866-1873.

From 1875 to 1890 Bartlett served as Curator of the Maidstone Museum and in 1891 left England for Borneo, where he became Curator of the Brooks Museum at Kushing in Sarawak. Returning home in 1897, on the death of his father, he was made a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London and devoted his attention largely to literary work.

His principal publications include an incomplete 'Monograph of the Weaver Birds (Ploceidae) and Arboreal and Terrestrial Finches,' 1888-89, of which five parts were published, and 'Life Among Wild Beasts in the Zoo,' by A. D. Bartlett, edited by Edward Bartlett, 1900. Appendix I of this volume contains 'Additional Notes and Anecdotes,' by Edward Bartlett, and Appendix II, 'Letters and Correspondence.'

On the appearance of his 'Monograph of the Weaver Birds,' in 1889, he was elected to the American Ornithologists' Union. John H. Sage, in his first report as Secretary of the Union, stated in 'The Auk' for January, 1890, p. 68, that Edward Bartlett was elected a Corresponding Member. Bartlett's name does not appear in the lists of members, apparently due to the fact that during his residence in the Far East, his address was unknown to the officers of the Union.—T. S. PALMER.

FRANZ ERNST BLAAUW, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union for fifteen years, died January 17, 1936, at the age of seventy-five. He was born at Amsterdam, Holland, October 27, 1860, and was the son of Quiryn Blaauw and Jonkur Johanna Francisca Berg. He was privately educated at Amsterdam and at the age of thirty married Jonkur Six, a member of a prominent Dutch family.

Blaauw was best known as the owner of a park at Goilust, Holland, where he maintained an extensive collection of live animals and birds and succeeded in breeding in captivity many rare species, including the Trumpeter Swan. He became interested in birds at an early age and published many notes on local species and observations on the habits of the species which he kept in his aviaries. He was the author of a well-known monograph on the Cranes, published in 1897 and illustrated by sketches made by Leutemann and Keulemans.

He was very fond of traveling and for years it was his custom to make a trip each summer to visit the menageries of the Duke of Bedford and the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London. In 1911 he visited Argentina and Chile; in 1915, South Africa; and in 1934, Kenya and Uganda. This last trip furnished the material for a volume of travel published in Dutch a few years after his return. In the spring of 1921 he visited the United States and traveled through the South

to the Pacific Coast. On this trip he met a number of American ornithologists and had an opportunity to observe many of the characteristic forest trees in which he was especially interested.

Blaauw was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the A.O.U. in 1920, a Foreign Member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1924, and for a period of 40 years, from 1887 to 1927, was a contributor to 'The Ibis.'—T. S. PALMER.

MICHAEL ALEXANDROVICH MENZBIER, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Moscow, U. S. S. R., October 10, 1935, at the age of eighty. He was born in the Tula Government, October 23, 1855 (old style), and at the time of his death was Professor Emeritus of Comparative Anatomy at the University of Moscow. Here he had taught for half a century and had seen three generations of students pass through his classes. Among his well-known students were A. Severtzow, son of the explorer, and Doctor P. P. Suskin, an Honorary Fellow of the Union, who died in 1928.

Menzbier's work in ornithology, published in Russian, was devoted to the birds of Russia and the Russian Empire. One of his earlier publications on the 'Birds of the Tula Government,' issued in 1879, contains notes on the occurrence and local abundance of some 220 species. His 'Geographical Distribution of the Birds of European Russia' appeared in two editions, in 1882 and 1892, his 'Revue Comparative de la Faune Ornithologique des Gouvernements de Moscow et de la Toul's' in 1883, and his introduction to Zarudnyi's 'Oiseaux de la Contrée Trans-caspienne' in 1885. In 1887 he published his 'Vergleichende Osteologie der Pinguine in Anwendung zur Haupteintheilung der Vögel,' in which he proposed a new subclass Eupodornithes for the penguins. A quarto work on the 'Ornithologie du Turkestan et du Pays adjacentes,' based on the collections of Severtzow, was planned to appear in six volumes but only one was published, between 1888 and 1894.

Menzbier, 'Nestor of Russian ornithology,' was honored at home and abroad. He was a Fellow of the Russian Academy of Sciences, in which his collection was deposited, an Honorary Member of the British Ornithologists' Union and the Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft, and a Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London, and was one of the twenty Corresponding Members elected in 1884 at the second meeting of the A.O.U.—T. S. PALMER.

HARRY FORBES WITHERBY, an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died December 11, 1943, at the age of seventy. He was the second son of Henry Forbes Witherby of Burley, Hants, England, and was born October 7, 1873. Soon after leaving school he entered the publishing firm of Witherby and Company. He was an active and enthusiastic field ornithologist, particularly interested in the avifauna of Spain, and took many trips to out-of-the-way places, including the Kola Peninsula, Persia, and the White Nile. The results of this last trip appeared in 1902 in a volume entitled 'Bird Hunting on the White Nile.'

In 1907 he founded the magazine 'British Birds,' which he continued to edit until his death, and in 1909 he organized the British Birds ringing scheme which has done so much to increase the knowledge of English bird migration. In 1912, with others, he published the 'Hand List of British Birds' and in 1912-14 a 'Practical Handbook of British Birds.' In 1938-41 he brought out his most ambitious work, a 'Handbook of British Birds,' in five volumes, said to be the best

book on the birds of any country. He was one of the first English ornithologists to adopt the use of trinomials.

Witherby was elected a member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1897, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1921, and an Honorary Fellow in 1928. He served as chairman of the British Ornithological Club from 1924 to 1927, was president of the B.O.U. from 1933 to 1938 and, on his retirement, was awarded the Godman-Salvin medal for work in ornithology. His collection of British and European birds was sold to the British Museum and the proceeds given to the British Trust for ornithology.—T. S. PALMER.

GEORGE SHIRAS, III, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Marquette, Michigan, March 24, 1942, after a long illness, at the age of eighty-three. Born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1859, he was the son of George, Jr., and Lillie E. (Kennedy) Shiras and was educated at Cornell and Yale Universities. He graduated from Cornell in 1881, took his law degree at Yale in 1883, and received the degree of Sc.D. from Trinity College in 1918. For about ten years after graduation he was associated with his father in the practice of law, until the appointment of the latter, in 1892, as an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. After serving a term as Member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1889–1890, George Shiras, III, was elected a member of the 58th Congress and served from 1903 to 1905. It was at this time that he introduced his bill for the protection of migratory birds, the basis of which was explained later in his brief on Federal jurisdiction of migratory birds, published in 'Forest and Stream' for Nov. 24, 1906. He was a constant student of the Constitution and it was his custom to present his conclusions in the form of briefs which were set up in galley proof for further study and revision. His Migratory Bird Bill which later became the Federal Migratory Bird Act of 1913, although held unconstitutional by the lower courts, paved the way for the Migratory Bird Treaty. Finally, Shiras had the satisfaction of seeing his ideas vindicated by the Supreme Court which sustained the validity of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918.

Shiras maintained a summer home at Marquette on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and a winter home at Ormond Beach on the east coast of Florida. From time to time he made various trips in search of opportunities to photograph birds and big game. In 1904 he made a trip to the Bahamas with F. M. Chapman, in 1910 to the Tampico region in Mexico, and later to Hawaii. He was an expert with the camera and developed a highly successful method of taking pictures of animals at night by means of flashlight. He also succeeded in arousing the interest and assistance of Norman McClintock who became an expert in wildlife photography. His experiences were described in 'Hunting Wild Life with Camera and Flashlight,' a work in two volumes which appeared in 1935 and 1936. His collection of photographic negatives was presented to the National Geographic Society.

Shiras was elected an Associate of the A.O.U. in 1907 and a Member in 1915. In addition to holding membership in the Union, he was a member of the Boone and Crockett Club and the Explorers' Club. He served as vice-president of the American Game Protective Association, a trustee of the National Geographic Society, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Biological Survey of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture which issued the regulations for the protection of migratory birds.—T. S. PALMER.

JOHN KINGSBURY BURGESS, an Honorary Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died December 10, 1941. Mr. Burgess joined the Union as an Associate Member in 1898. He was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, January 20, 1863, a son of Edward P. and Mary B. (Kingsbury) Burgess, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1886. He was a mining engineer in Tennessee for some years, but most of his life was spent in Dedham, where he ran the family farm of Broad Oak. He served as selectman of the town, 1921-27, five years as chairman of the board, and he represented his district in the state legislature from 1925 to 1932.

John Burgess's interest in birds was that of an intelligent amateur who passed much of his time in the country, joined to that of an ardent and observant sportsman who specialized in duck hunting. Most of his shooting was done on Martha's Vineyard, and about 1912 he joined with a group of Boston men to form the Tisbury Pond Club, which acquired a farm on Great Tisbury Pond on the southern shore of that island. He assumed active management of the club, and for all the rest of his life he spent much of his time there, both in and out of the shooting season. He was much interested in the habits and movements of the ducks and geese on the island, and he kept a full record of his observations, which was included in the club log. He also did his best to instill proper ideas of conservation into the minds of his fellow members, some of whom in the early days did not appreciate the dangers of overshooting.

The writer's acquaintance with John Burgess, begun in boyhood, ripened into friendship when for several years in the late nineties he and his wife were near neighbors of ours in West Roxbury. We took many bird walks together. He had great natural charm of a quiet kind and was much loved by all who knew him. Though engaged in business and professional matters for some years, as well as in his public duties, he was most at home and happiest in leading the life of a working gentleman farmer at Broad Oak on the banks of the Charles River in Dedham and in the frequent visits he made to the Vineyard.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN.

CHESTER SESSIONS DAY, an Honorary Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 31, 1944. He had been in failing health for the past few years, with various complications which finally caused his death.

He was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on January 15, 1867, a younger son of Moses Henry Day and Sarah Frances Brown, both of Roxbury. After attending grammar schools in that town, with a year or two at the Roxbury Latin School, he entered the English High School and graduated with the class of 1886. He began work in the broker's office of Brewster, Cobb and Estabrook, but left about 1890 to take an interest in the C. J. Jager Co., in the business of installing windmills and other waterworks. He left the Jager Co. about 1918, and since that time was employed as broker's clerk and salesman with Boston brokerage houses, most recently with Draper, Sears and Co.

In earlier life, he had held memberships in the Boston Athletic Association, the Algonquin Club, and the Brookline Country Club, being fond of golf and other outdoor sports. He was an ardent sportsman and a good shot, and he usually spent parts of his vacations on Cape Cod, shooting shorebirds when they were in season and hunting quail on the uplands, for which purpose he had a good bird dog.

His interest in birds began in boyhood, making collections of eggs and birdskins.

In later years, his interests centered in collecting the eggs of hawks and owls, which he accumulated in large series. A few years before his death, he presented his collection of eggs to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge. His early associate in ornithology was Herbert K. Job, who made a trip with him to the Magdalen Islands and the Bird Rocks.

I first met Chester Day at Oak Lodge, on the east coast of Florida, where he had come in 1902 to join Mr. Job and me in photographing and collecting birds and eggs on Pelican Island and in the heron colonies in the interior marshes. The following year, we explored extreme southern Florida, including the Cuthbert Lake rookery, the Cape Sable region and some of the Keys, with Guy Bradley, the martyred warden, as guide. In 1905, the same trio spent the nesting season in southwestern Saskatchewan, living on the ranches, driving many miles over the then open plains and collecting in the timber belts along the streams and around the lakes and sloughs, which in those days were teeming with bird life.

On November 12, 1907, he was married to Bertha Stevens of Malden, and settled down to quiet home life. From that time on, he made no more long trips, but for the next thirty-five years he seldom failed to spend a few days with me each season hunting for nests of hawks and owls in our local woods. He had great enthusiasm for this, was very keen and persistent in finding the nests and was a good climber; he kept this up as long as he was able to walk.

Chester Day was a cultured gentleman of unusual refinement and always immaculate in appearance, even while camping in the wilds of Florida. His delightful personality made him a host of friends, to whom he was always most loyal. His gentleness and quiet modesty often restrained him from publicity and prevented his name appearing in print. But among those who knew him best he was ever a charming companion and a most welcome guest.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Carolyn Thornquist, a granddaughter, a sister, Miss Annie F. Day, and a brother, Nathan B. Day.—A. C. BENT.

WILLIAM BUTTS MERSHON, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, and one of the well-known sportsmen naturalists of our country, died at his home in Saginaw, Michigan, on July 12, 1943. He was born at Saginaw on January 16, 1856, the son of Augustus Hull and Helen (Johnson) Mershon. During the past few years he was confined to his home by illness, but with this exception he had enjoyed an active, vigorous, outdoor life. The grandfather came to Michigan in 1854 and started a planing mill at Saginaw, which later, through the invention of the band saw by Mershon's father, became one of the largest knock-down wooden-box establishments in the country. When seventeen years old, Mershon entered into this work, and by 1876 began the manufacture of, and dealing in, lumber.

On January 9, 1889, Mershon married Catharine Calista Morse of Detroit, whom he leaves, together with three sons, William Briggs, Edward Lowery, and John Morley. His daughter, Marion (Mrs. C. H. Sayre), died a few years ago.

As their president or director, Mershon has been associated in a number of companies interested in lumber, salt, and copper, especially in Michigan, Arizona, and Idaho. For many years he was a leader in the civil, social, and cultural life of his community. In civic life he was mayor of Saginaw, 1894-95, member of the Park and Cemetery Commission for five years, State Forestry Commissioner for two years, and member of the Third Regiment of Michigan National Guard for six years. Among clubs or associations, he was a Life Associate of the American Orni-

thologists' Union and a member of the Michigan Forestry Association, the Boone and Crockett Club, the East Saginaw Club, the Saginaw Club, and the Warren County (Arizona) Club.

He was author of 'The Passenger Pigeon,' 1907, and 'Recollections of My Fifty Years Hunting and Fishing,' 1923. As sportsman and salmon angler he contributed many articles to magazines and periodicals on shooting and fishing. In these books and essays we find much of lasting interest and of value relating to wild life, especially of worth as it is first-hand information from a careful observer. He found in hunting and fishing trips a real opportunity to make strong friendships and to become acquainted with, and to understand, his fellow man. He maintained a fishing cabin on the Ausable River, Michigan, and one on the Cascapedia River in Quebec, where he and his friends fished for trout and salmon annually for fifty years.

Because of his intimate knowledge of the game country and his wide acquaintance among sportsmen and naturalists, he was able to give us an insight into the decadence and later extinction of the wild pigeon, and a picture of the abundance of game before the advent of improved methods of capture and the increasing flood of sportsmen of modern times. Mershon was a perfect example of those sportsmen-naturalists who, though not profound in their knowledge of wild life, were keen in the love of it. In the early days, when game in abundance was near the saturation point, they may have overkilled at times in the excitement of the chase, but later when the ebb was in evidence they were among the foremost in advocating and developing conservation. In his conversations and writings, in referring to a recent trip, he often would briefly state that he secured a fair bag of game or creel of fish, and then dwell for an hour or more on the beauties of nature and the interesting things of the woodland and field which he had observed on the eventful day. He may have been attracted by a group of migratory birds, containing several species, as they drifted leisurely through the shrubbery, uttering their conversational lispings while in quest of food. The richness of the autumnal foliage appealed to him and received his share of admiration, as did the wild flowers that flourished in the dale and along the borders of streams. Even the purple softening of the shadows of departing day with a favorite marsh in the foreground were duly noticed as one of nature's attractive charms.

His winning personality, tolerant spirit, and versatile interests brought to him scores of friends and admirers, and those of us who knew him intimately, and who still remain here, will miss his magnetic companionship, kindly advice, and cordial greetings--fond memories of the past.--A. K. FISHER.

LEONARD ELMER BURNETT, an early Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1903, died at Fort Collins, Colorado, March 16, 1904. He was born in Luray, Missouri, and at an early age moved to Colorado when his family settled near Loveland. A few years later they moved to a ranch near Little Medicine, Wyoming, which was Leonard's home until a short time before his death. From early life he was interested in wild life, spent much time in the field and learned the art of taxidermy in which he became quite proficient. The greater part of the last two years of his life was devoted to collecting material for the museum of the Colorado Agricultural College while acting as collector and taxidermist for that institution. After his death his private collection was presented to the public library of Fort Collins.

From early years he suffered from chronic pulmonary troubles, and ambition and love of work often caused him to exert himself beyond his strength. "His cheerful disposition and kindly attitude endeared him to all with whom he came in contact."

Burnett apparently published little. He contributed notes and observations to Knight's 'Birds of Wyoming,' 1902, a note to 'The Auk' for 1904 recording the capture at Fort Collins of a 'Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*), a New Bird for Colorado,' and a posthumous article to 'The Condor' for July, 1905, on 'The Sage Grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*,' illustrated by a photograph of a specimen which he had mounted. In a footnote on page 107 of this article is added a brief biographical note of the author by S. A. Johnson.—T. S. PALMER.

HARRY ALVIN CASH, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union for 30 years, died of pneumonia, after a brief illness, at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, January 11, 1928, in his 58th year. He was the son of Alvah C. and Florine (Perry) Cash and was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, May 7, 1870. In his later years he was a taxidermist and furrier and a member of the firm of Angell and Cash. He had a large private collection of birds and furnished groups of birds and mammals to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the Pittsfield (Massachusetts) Museum and the museum in Roger Williams Park in Providence.

Mr. Cash was much interested in raising pheasants and reared a number of these birds in an enclosure behind his house. He was also interested in collecting data on the occasional winter flights of the Snowy Owl. During the flight of 1902 he reported 18 specimens for Ruthven Deane's summary, which appeared in 'The Auk' for July, 1902, and for the flight of 1926-1927 he contributed records of 106 specimens for Dr. Gross's account in 'The Auk' for October, 1927.

He was elected an Associate in 1898 and, in addition to holding membership in the Union, he was an Associate of the American Museum of Natural History and a member of the Fish and Game Association.—T. S. PALMER.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON COE, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected at the first meeting, died at his home in Portland, Connecticut, April 26, 1885, at the age of forty-three. He was born at Madison, Connecticut, March 6, 1842, and at the time of his death was President of the First National Bank of Portland of which John H. Sage was then cashier. He and Sage were not only business associates but had been friends from early boyhood. Both were enthusiastic bird students and active bird collectors. When Sage was employed in an insurance office in Hartford, Coe, who was then cashier in the bank at Portland and several years older, induced him to accept a position as teller in the bank so that they might be together and better able to devote their spare time to bird study in the field. Thus began their business association which lasted as long as Coe lived.

Coe's observations were published in a series of notes between 1878 and 1883, the first on 'Spring Notes' in 'Forest and Stream,' and eight others in the 'Ornithologist and Oologist.' All were based on the occurrence of birds which were rare or uncommon in the Portland area. Later these notes were incorporated in Sage and Bishops's 'Birds of Connecticut' which appeared in 1913. Some of them are of considerable interest and well worth reading at the present time—for example, his 'Curious Nesting Places' in the 'O. and O.' for 1882 (7: 183-184), in which he described the nest of a Pewee built on a brake under the guard of a

ferry plying across the Connecticut River between Middletown and Portland, and the attempt of a pair of Bluebirds to build a nest on a ledge in his kitchen chimney. This chimney was in daily use so that the birds could only continue their nest-building activities early in the morning before the fire was lighted. He also refers to the unusual flight of Barred Owls in the winter of 1882-1883, when specimens were brought in in such numbers that he and Sage had difficulty in taking care of them.—T. S. PALMER.

NATHANIEL ATWOOD FRANCIS, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union for ten years, died in Boston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1921, at the age of sixty-two. He was the son of Tappan Eustis and Helen (Shurtleff) Francis and was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, February 25, 1859. His education was received at G. W. C. Noble's School and the Harvard Law School, where he took special studies from 1879 to 1881.

At the age of twenty-one, Francis was elected a member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club and at this time was described by C. F. Batchelder in his history of the Club as "almost a genius at nest hunting, genial and interesting at the Club meetings." But in spite of his activity in the field, he seems to have contributed only two brief notes to the Nuttall Club's 'Bulletin,' one in 1881 on the 'Breeding of the Acadian Owl in Eastern Massachusetts' and the other in 1883 on 'Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago wilsoni*) Nesting in Massachusetts.' Upon completion of his law studies, he entered on the active practice of his profession, which evidently demanded all of his attention. He was elected to the Union in 1893, but his membership lapsed in 1896. He was again elected in 1914 but apparently published nothing in 'The Auk.'—T. S. PALMER.

ALBERT BURTON GRESHAM, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union and a major in the Winnipeg Grenadiers, died in action in China, during the Japanese attack on Hong Kong, December 24, 1941. He was born in Perth, Australia, on March 12, 1905, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Gresham. His education was received in the public school at Elkhorn, Manitoba, and at St. John's High School and the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. On October 7, 1937, he was married to Miss Margaret Kathleen Marr of this city.

Even as a boy, Major Gresham showed a deep interest in natural history. Later in life, birds became a ruling passion and at every opportunity he studied them in their native haunts across the Great Plains and in the Rocky Mountains. He was a keen bird bander and, to an even greater extent, devoted himself to wildlife photography in which he became an expert. His work along these lines was widely known and admired. This was particularly the case with his celebrated photographs of Blue Geese which were taken from the ground and by airplane during the spring migrations in Manitoba.

Gresham was elected to membership in the American Ornithologists' Union in 1939. He was also a member of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, the Wilson Ornithological Club, and the Natural History Society of Manitoba. He joined the last-named society as a young man in 1922 and successively held the offices of ornithological secretary, ornithological chairman, mammalogical chairman and vice-president. He was a newspaperman with the 'Winnipeg Free Press' for many years, to which paper he contributed numerous illustrated articles on nature. He also wrote for many other popular and scientific periodicals. He was recognized as one of the best amateur naturalists in Western Canada.

In 1926 he joined the militia as a private and, with his usual enthusiasm, served

the force well and gained steady promotion. After the outbreak of war, he served in Jamaica for more than a year and then, with the rank of major, proceeded to Hong Kong in November, 1941. He was a lovable character whose death was an extremely sad event to a multitude of friends. He is survived by his wife, mother, two sisters, and a brother.—J. DEWEY SOPER.

NORMAN JAMES, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union for 25 years, died in Baltimore, Maryland, January 24, 1939, at the age of seventy. He was the son of Henry and Amelia B. James and was born in Catonsville, Maryland, September 2, 1868. He received his early education in the schools of Baltimore, then attended the Episcopal High School in Alexandria and the Phillips Exeter Academy, where he graduated at the age of eighteen. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1890. During his college days he developed a deep interest in reading and began to acquire books on sport, hunting, and Americana until his library developed into one of the outstanding collections of its kind in this country.

Upon the completion of his college course, he entered the lumber business established by his father and remained in it during the rest of his life. He had other business interests but still found time to serve as director of several commercial and financial organizations. Always keenly interested in all forms of sport, he took many hunting trips to distant places in this country and abroad but apparently published little or nothing on birds.

James was elected an Associate of the Union in 1913 and a Member of the Boone and Crockett Club in 1915. He was survived by his widow, Isabella L. Hagnar James, who had formerly served as social secretary in the White House during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, and by a son, C. Magnell James, Director of the Peale Museum of Baltimore and a daughter, Mrs. Janon Fisher, Jr., of Eccleston, Maryland.—T. S. PALMER.

NOTES AND NEWS

The A.O.U. has suffered the loss of Dr. C. E. Hellmayr, Honorary Fellow, who died in Switzerland on February 24, this year; of E. C. Stuart Baker, Honorary Fellow, who died in England in April; and of Dr. Dayton Stoner, Member, who died in Albany, N. Y., on May 8.

REPRINTS OF THE 'NINETEENTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE A.O.U. CHECK-LIST' will be available in limited number at twenty-five cents per copy. Owing to present paper shortages, only a sufficient number will be printed to supply the demand, after which the type will be distributed. Readers who wish copies are therefore advised to send their order with remittance promptly to The Business Manager of the A.O.U., 1120 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. Some delay in distribution will be unavoidable since the orders must be in hand before printing is commenced.

THE 1944 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A. O. U.

The place and character of the 1944 meeting of the Society is under discussion by the Council but has not yet been decided. It appears highly improbable that a general meeting can be held this year owing to the continuation of conditions that prevailed in 1943. A restricted business meeting of Council, Fellows, and Members is in prospect. In any case, the necessary advance notices will be distributed by the Secretary. Wherever such meeting is held, it is hoped that the necessary quorums may be present to permit the transaction of necessary business.