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THE ORIOLE



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VOL. III

AUGUST, 1915

NO. 2

Official Organ of the
SOMERSET HILLS BIRD CLUB
 BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

THE ORIOLE



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COLOR

By C. William Beebe

Color in nature began to have a real meaning for man when he took clay of various hues—red and brown and yellow—and with it, “drew delightful Mammoths on the borders of his cave.” From that time forth color occupied artists and mystified scientists. Theories innumerable arose, each pushed to its uttermost limits, then settling back into a more normal place, having contributed its greater or less kernel of truth to knowledge.

It was once held that color was for the delectation of man alone, or at most solely for the pleasing of the opposite sex among animals. But the gizzard of a chicken with its rainbow tints; the rich warm sepia of liver; the delicate green of the gall; these disquiet our faith in such a belief. There arose again a reversal of this; a thesis that color was meaningless, a mere byproduct of organic chemistry. Then warning colors came to the fore, and one was asked to see a danger signal in every flash of red or blue. Mimicry paved the way for protection, and a few years ago one of our foremost artists championed the cause of protective coloration to the farthest extremes of the spectrum. He gave us many new and interesting points of view, such as counter-shading, but his very enthusiasm led him to extremes which at once reacted on the whole field.

It is not my intention to enter the controversy which has been waged. Protective coloration exists, but it is as versatile, as changeable as the very tints which

clothe the feathers and scales and fur of its subjects. Any color or shade, however brilliant or sombre, may be protective or advertising within a few seconds of time. Motion is the great arbiter of this, and a hopping sparrow among dead leaves is more conspicuous than a quiescent tanager against a neutral background.

The meaning of color is a momentous question and one which will take many life-times of intensive observation and study of wild creatures to solve. In many instances color and pattern are more ancient and stable than deeper seated characters, even those of muscle and bone. I wish to offer one point of view which seems to be new and which perhaps furnishes a single step in the right direction. This is to dismiss all man-made theories as to protective qualities, or concealing backgrounds and let the wild creatures themselves provide the proof. Three instances will be enough to point my thesis.

The female wood-duck is, as admitted by all, quite well protected by her sombre coat. But it has been claimed that the brilliant dress of the drake is also protective, obliterative in its ruptive patterns of sand, ripple and water-skimmer markings. Ripple marks imply motion, a condition under which no protective color can operate successfully. But the most convincing proof of error in this assumption lies in the fact that, at the time of helplessness, when the flight feathers are simultaneously shed, Nature, (to use a convenient personal noun) mistrusts the dead-autumn-leaf plus ripple-mark plumage and goes to a

great waste of strength and material by instituting a temporary eclipse plumage. Why should we not accept this potent discrimination?

The neck of the peacock is blue like the hue of some skies, its train as green as the green of jungle foliage, but when we study these birds in their haunts, we see that no reliance is placed on such comparisons. The peacock's one desire is to see its approaching enemy first and to fly at once up to the most conspicuous bare branch in view. If the bird itself does not trust to sky and leaf, why attempt to explain the pigments thus?

In studying pheasants in widely varying surroundings, birds in which sexual coloration reaches the antitheses of pigmentation, I was constantly impressed with the proofs which the birds gave me of the relative protective value of their garbs. Two conspicuous instances were the impeyans of the Himalayas and the white-tailed pheasants of Borneo. The young and females of these birds are clad in drabs and browns. The adults are brilliant. The ease of approach is nicely decided by the color of the individual. When a flock of impeyans is sighted, the iridescent cocks are off like a shot; the females may squat and linger until there is no doubt of their having been observed. A young white-tail which still belies his name by retaining the brown tail of the first year, will allow one to come much closer than a pheasant which has acquired the conspicuous tail of the old birds, even though its body plumage be still wholly immature. Such habits are of course wholly instinctive and unquestionably the result of natural selection in past generations. But at

least they seem to indicate that delicate grades of protection are wielded by pattern and color, and that up to the limit of danger, the more protected individuals will trust to this concealment and conserve their energies of flight.

A vast field awaits the experimenter along these lines, for if we can prove that the sparrow hawk is color blind to red, the scarlet-coated tanager is as well protected from this danger as his leaf-green mate. Recently it has been shown that a dog has little or no color perception, although his almost miraculous scent discrimination fully compensates him in his particular walk of life.

SOME NOTES FROM MORRISTOWN, N. J.

By Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby

The accompanying bird records must only be taken for what they are worth. They were made between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, while I was at school at Morristown, N. J. My observations were made very irregularly, as studies and games had to come first. A few early morning walks and Sunday afternoon strolls were the only occasions when I could really go afield, and then the ground covered was usually restricted to a small part of the beautiful valley of the Whippany River, which flows very near the school. Somewhere in the woods along its banks my first pair of field glasses are undoubtedly still rusting, unless someone chanced by soon after I lost them. I missed them badly, for by screwing up and unscrew-

ing one of the lenses I could give a splendid imitation of the notes of the catbird, and often attracted them in this way.

It was a splendid place for birds and I am sorry that at the time I was acquainted with so few species. I feel pretty sure, however, that I have not entered any dubious ones, as I have always made it a point to write only a description when I could not conscientiously give the exact name. I have weeded all such birds out of the list.

As I was always away from the middle of June until the end of September, I have only a fragmentary list of the autumn departure of the various species and practically none at all of the arrival of those that come from the North,—football being at that time the all-absorbing topic.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. 1901-1904

NESTS—(All contained full sets of eggs unless otherwise stated.)

- Mar. 20. House Sparrow. Incomplete.
Apr. 17. Bluebird
24. Red-shouldered Hawk.
25. Robin.
30. Flicker.
May 1. Crow.
6. Green Heron. Not investigated.
15. Vesper Sparrow.
15. Field Sparrow.
18. Chat. Incomplete.
20. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
20. Towhee. Incomplete.
22. Swamp Sparrow.

- 22. Chimney Swift. Not investigated.
- 22. Baltimore Oriole. Incomplete.
- 24. Catbird.
- June 1. Phoebe. Contained young.
- 1. Orchard Oriole.
- 1. Chipping Sparrow.
- 1. Brown Thrasher. Contained young.
- 2. Kingbird.
- 2. Yellow Warbler.
- 2. Redstart. Incomplete.
- 6. Purple Martin.
- 7. Red-headed Woodpecker. Contained young.
- 7. Warbling Vireo.
- 7. Wood Thrush.
- 7. Cedar Waxwing. Incomplete.
- 10. Rough-winged Swallow. Not investigated.
- 11. Song Sparrow.
- 12. Red-eyed Vireo.
- 12. House Wren.
- 23. Crested Flycatcher.

PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

Bobwhite, Marsh Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Barred Owl, Screech Owl, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Flicker, Blue Jay, Crow, House Sparrow, Goldfinch, Song Sparrow, White-breasted Nuthatch, Tufted Titmouse, Chickadee, Bluebird.

OCCASIONAL IN WINTER.

Kingfisher.

WINTER VISITANTS.

- Purple Finch. Jan. to Apr. 30.
- Tree Sparrow. Nov. to Apr. 14.
- Junco. Oct. 27 to May 6.
- Winter Wren. Nov. 3 to Jan. 28.
- Brown Creeper. Oct. 27 to Apr. 24.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet. Jan. to Apr. 22.

MIGRATIONS	SPRING		AUTUMN	
	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.
Meadowlark	Feb. 12		Nov. 7	
Fox Sparrow	Mar. 1	Mar. 17		
Purple Grackle	Mar. 1		Nov. 15	
Robin	Mar. 1		Dec. 15	
Cowbird	Mar. 7			
Red-winged Black- bird	Mar. 12			
Black Duck	Mar. 14		Nov. 15	
Phoebe	Mar. 15		Oct. 19	
Canada Goose	Mar. 22			
Herring Gull	Apr. 1			
Field Sparrow	Apr. 3			
Chipping Sparrow	Apr. 6		Nov. 3	
Pied-billed Grebe	Apr. 6	Apr. 18		
White-throated Sparrow	Apr. 12	May 11	Oct. 6	Nov. 10
Great Blue Heron	Apr. 13	May 15		
Tree Swallow	Apr. 13	May 20	Sep. 28	Oct. 11
Hermit Thrush	Apr. 13	May 7		
Yellow-bellied Sap- sucker	Apr. 14	Apr. 22	Sep. 29	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Apr. 18	May 6		
Barn Swallow	Apr. 21			
Myrtle Warbler	Apr. 22	May 11	Oct. 20	
Louisiana Water Thrush	Apr. 22			
Swamp Sparrow	Apr. 22			
Towhee	Apr. 22			
Vesper Sparrow	Apr. 23			
Chimney Swift	Apr. 24		Oct. 12	
Bank Swallow	Apr. 24			
Catbird	Apr. 24		Sep. 29	
House Wren	Apr. 24		Oct. 6	
Carolina Wren	Apr. 24	Reported to me		

MIGRATIONS	SPRING		AUTUMN	
	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.
Yellow Palm Warbler	Apr. 25	May 3		
Spotted Sandpiper.	Apr. 27			
Least Flycatcher.	Apr. 27			
Black and White Warbler	Apr. 27			
Ovenbird	Apr. 27			
Green Heron	Apr. 29			
Brown Thrasher.	Apr. 29			
Grasshopper Sparrow	Apr. 30			
Rough-winged Swallow	Apr. 30			
Yellow Warbler ..	Apr. 30			
Black-throated Green Warbler.	May 2	May 11		
Redstart	May 2			
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	May 3			
Kingbird	May 3			
Crested Flycatcher.	May 3			
Purple Martin	May 3			
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	May 3			
White-eyed Vireo ..	May 3		Oct. 20	rep
Blue-headed Vireo.	May 3			
Golden-winged Warbler	May 3	May 14		
Blue-winged Warbler	May 3			
Magnolia Warbler.	May 3	May 6		
Wood Thrush	May 3		Oct. 6	
Bobolink	May 4			
Baltimore Oriole.	May 4			
Yellow-throated Vireo	May 4			

MIGRATIONS.	SPRING		AUTUMN	
	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.
Mourning Dove ...	May 5	.....	.....	.....
Orchard Oriole ...	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Worm-eating Warbler	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Chestnut-sided Warbler	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Black-throated Blue Warbler ...	May 6	May 8	.....	.....
Canadian Warbler.	May 6	May 22	.....	.....
Maryland Yellow- throat	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Hummingbird ...	May 7	.....	.....	.....
Veery	May 9	.....	Oct. 6	.....
Blackburnian War- bler	May 11	May 14	.....	.....
Yellow-breasted Chat	May 11	.....	.....	.....
Red-eyed Vireo ...	May 14	.....	Oct. 20	.....
Warbling Vireo ...	May 14	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Tanager...	May 16	.....	.....	.....
Blackpoll Warbler.	May 16	May 25	Oct. 7	.....
Indigo Bunting ...	May 17	.....	.....	.....
Wood Pewee	May 18	.....	Sep. 28	.....
Mourning Warbler.	May 25	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Waxwing ...	.....	.....	Oct. 29	.....
Nighthawk .....	.....	.....	Sep. 28	Oct. 5
ALSO—				
Red-headed Wood- pecker	June 7	.....	.....	.....
Wood (?) Duck ...	May 20	.....	.....	.....



BIRDS OF A GARDEN IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

By Belle Williams

In this beautiful old southern city, there is a garden which covers a square of four acres. The sides and back are inclosed by an old brick wall ten feet high. The front is shut in by an iron fence which rests on a brick foundation.

On the inside the wall is draped with a profuse tangle of honey-suckle, woodbine, trumpet vine, wistaria and English ivy. The iron fence is bordered with an old hedge of box (*Boxus semper virens*).

On the outside in front of the iron fence is a row of mock orange trees, (*Prunus caroliniana*), evergreens—covered in early spring with dainty little white blossoms, beloved of bees; in winter, bearing dark purple berries which furnish a feast for many kinds of birds. Guarding the high old brick wall on the outside, like sentinels, stands a stately row of willow oaks and water oaks, a century old.

The garden was planted in the long ago by an English landscape gardener and tradition has it that the ivy came from Kenilworth. The flora is most interesting, comprising as it does, in addition to its rich native species, many rare foreign species.

We find a rare East India pine; several handsome deodars; tall trees of sweet olive (*Olea fragrens*); a handsome bush of the *Camellia japonica*; a few plants of the *Thea Camellia*, or tea plant; oak leaf hydrangeas; syringas; two magnificent live oaks and two



BLUE JAY

Order—PASSERES
Genus—CYANOCITTA

Family—CORVIDÆ
Species—CRISTATA

National Association of Audubon Societies

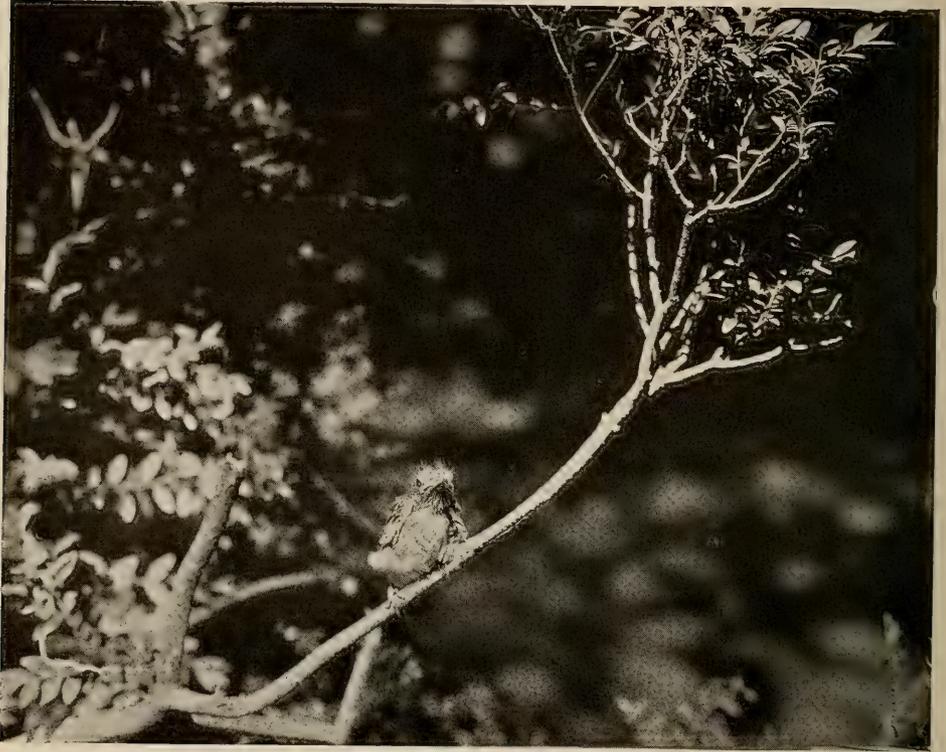
laurel oaks, one of each on each side of the mansion which sits toward the front of the garden in the middle of the square; two ivy-covered old osage orange trees; a Japanese plum which bears; several hollies (*Ilex opaca*); numerous trees of the Christmas berry (*Ilex vomitoria*); Japanese and California privets; a fine ginkgo; many different kinds of magnolia; dog-



Nest and Eggs of Brown Thrasher

woods; fig trees; grapes; pomegranates and all kinds of rose vines. This is only a small beginning of the list of trees and shrubs, containing, perhaps, the largest and most conspicuous ones. On the right of the mansion is a beautiful hemlock, about forty feet tall.

The numerous tall red cedars have nearly all died out. The rods and rods of walks are bordered with the stateliest, most old-fashioned box hedges, which have a delicious smell like mellow apples.



Baby Cat-bird

I had the privilege a few mornings in May, 1914, to observe the bird life. I found the cardinal, crested flycatcher, blue jay, brown thrasher, redstart, red-headed woodpecker, and catbird. The mockingbird was conspicuous by its absence.

About the first of October of the same year I resumed my visits. The bird life was very different

from what it was in the spring. I saw two mockingbirds and heard snatches of song. I heard the peculiar frog-like note which these birds utter only in winter. The call of the catbird betrayed its presence. One day a Carolina wren burst into song. A male black-throated blue warbler made a short stop on his way south. The hummingbird dipped into a canna blossom. The ovenbird tarried for a few days. The yellow-bellied sapsucker drilled holes in the ginkgo tree. The flickers were pleased to sit in the top of the tall pecan tree and call to each other. The red-headed woodpeckers were less in evidence than in the spring-time. A goldfish remained one day. The wood pewee could generally be found in the same place.

For two weeks, my visits to the garden were interrupted. When I returned on November 10, I was greeted by red-eyed towhees, ruby-crowned kinglets, and a flock of about thirty white-throated sparrows. These stayed all winter and the sparrows made the garden cheery with their sweet songs.

The following birds made up the list of winter residents: cardinals, blue jays, brown thrashers, red-headed woodpeckers, mockingbirds, red-eyed towhees, white-throated sparrows, and ruby-crowned kinglets, the first five being permanent residents. A flock of cedar waxwings came in almost every day to feed on the berries of the *Ilex vomitoria*.

On April 19, 1915, I was much interested in seeing some blue jays and a red-headed woodpecker catching insects on the wing. The latter looked like a small wet blanket trying to fly, but he seemed successful in

catching his prey. About April 20, the towhees, kinglets and white-throated sparrows had gone, and the garden became alive with migrants. The myrtle warbler was recorded on March 18.

From October, 1914, to May, 1915, I listed thirty-seven species including residents and transients: Cardinal, crested flycatcher, blue jay, brown thrasher, redstart, red-headed woodpecker, catbird, mockingbird, oven bird, black-throated blue warbler, flicker, ruby-throated hummingbird, yellow-bellied sapsucker, Carolina wren, gold finch, wood pewee, red-eyed towhee, white-throated sparrow, ruby-crowned kinglet, cedar waxwing, hermit thrush, myrtle warbler, tufted titmouse, hooded warbler, chipping sparrow, parula warbler, woodthrush, red-eyed vireo, Maryland yellow-throat, summer tanager, swamp sparrow, chimney swift, white-eyed vireo, scarlet tanager, black-poll warbler, black and white warbler, orchard oriole. There were two or three other species which I could not identify.

My greatest "find" was on May 3, when I saw two male scarlet tanagers in full nuptial plumage. They staid only a few moments. The tree ranging warblers found the tall live and laurel oaks greatly to their liking, while the ovenbirds, Maryland yellow-throats and hooded warblers enjoyed the thick undergrowth.

By May 16 the tide of migration had passed and bird life was almost normal. Among the permanent residents breeding are the brown thrashers, four nests; blue jays, five nests; mocking birds, one nest; cardinals, one nest. The only summer resident breeding is the catbird. There are two nesting pairs of these.

It appears from this that the winter bird life is richer than the summer bird life. The first catbirds of the season came April 22. On May 4, they were building. On April 26, brown thrashers were observed feeding young. It would seem, that, with as much cover as the gardens afford, there would be more breeding birds. The comparative scarcity may be due to the lack of water and presence of cats and English sparrows. The blue jays, too, are very aggressive.

DECORATION DAY CENSUSES

The idea of a Decoration Day bird census, which we announced in the June number, was acted upon by a number of bird students. We present the results herewith:

ENGLEWOOD REGION

Palisades from Grantwood to Coytesville and westward through Nordhoff to Teaneck. May 29. 7:25 A. M. to 6:05 P. M. Mostly cloudy; almost calm; 64° at 3 P. M. Spotted Sandpiper, 2; Mourning Dove, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2 pairs; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 10; Whip-poor-will, 1; Chimney Swift, 44; Phoebe, 2; Olive-sided Flycatcher, 1; Wood Pewee, 8; Acadian Flycatcher, 1; Chebec, 4; Blue Jay, 1; American Crow, 4; Starling, 37; Red-winged Blackbird, 13; Meadowlark, 1; Baltimore Oriole, 2; Purple Grackle, 6; American Goldfinch, 6; House Sparrow, 77; Vesper Sparrow, 4 ♂; Chipping Sparrow, 13; Field Sparrow 1 ♂; Song Sparrow, 33; Swamp Sparrow, 3 ♂; Towhee, 6; Indigo Bunting, 6; Scarlet Tanager, 2 ♂; Barn Swallow, 4; Three Swallow, 1 (a weekly individual); Red-eyed Vireo, 28; Yellow-throated Vireo, 3 ♂; White-eyed Vireo, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Black and White Warbler, 1 ♀; Blue-winged Warbler, 6;

Yellow Warbler, 9; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Magnolia Warbler, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 1 pair; Black-poll Warbler, 6; Maryland Yellowthroat, 13; Ovenbird, 9; Louisiana Waterthrush, 3; Worm-eating Warbler, 1 ♂; Hooded Warbler, 3 ♂; Canada Warbler, 13; Redstart, 43; Catbird, 7; Brown Thrasher, 2; House Wren, 4; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Wood Thrush, 11; Veery, 7; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 2; Olive-backed Thrush, 7; Robin, 43. Total, 60 species, about 540 individuals.

CHARLES H. ROGERS.



Leona, Nordhoff, West Englewood, Harrington Park and Closter, New Jersey. May 31. 7:45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fine, light west wind, temperature about 85°. Roads, woodlands and Hackensack River. Marsh Hawk, 1 brown; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Chimney Swift, 16; Kingbird, 2; Crested Flycatcher, 1; Phoebe, 3; Empidonax sp, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 10; Starling, 23; Cowbird, 1 ♂ 3 ♀; Red-winged Blackbird, 5 ♂; Meadowlark, 2; Purple Grackle, 4; English Sparrow, 52; Chipping Sparrow, 7; Field Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 66; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Towhee, 4 ♂ 1 ♀; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1 ♂; Scarlet Tanager, 1 ♀; Barn Swallow, 5; Tree Swallow, 2; Red-eyed Vireo, 10; Yellow-throated Vireo, 1; White-eyed Vireo, 1; Black and White Warbler, 1 ♂; Blue-winged Warbler, 2; Yellow Warbler, 3 ♂ 1 ♀; Ovenbird, 3; Louisiana Waterthrush, 2; Maryland Yellow-throat 13 ♂ 1 ♀; Canada Warbler, 1 ♂; Redstart, 14 ♂ (adult and immature) 2 ♀; Catbird, 2; Brown Thrasher, 1; House Wren, 1; Wood Thrush, 6; Veery, 4; Robin, 54; Bluebird, 2 ♂ 1 ♀. Total: 43 species, 336 individuals.

G. E. HIX.



Within 2 miles from Demarest, N. J. May 25. All day. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Flicker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crested Flycatcher, 3; Kingbird, 2; Phoebe, 2; Wood Pewee, 1; Least

Flycatcher, 1; Chimney Swift, 11; Crow, 5; Blue Jay, 7; Red-winged Blackbird, 4; Meadowlark, 3; Baltimore Oriole, 2; Orchard Oriole, 1; Whip-poor-will, 1; Towhee, 7; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 2; Scarlet Tanager, 3; Goldfinch, 3; Indigo Bunting, 1; Field Sparrow, 6; Chipping Sparrow, 4; Vesper Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 5; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Barn Swallow, 5; Tree Swallow, 3; Red-eyed Vireo, 4; White-eyed Vireo, 2; Blue-winged Warbler, 5; Black and White Warbler, 1; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 1; Black-throated Green Warbler, 2; Hooded Warbler, 4; Redstart, 2; Yellow-breasted Chat, 1; Ovenbird, 3; Louisiana Waterthrush, 2; Maryland Yellow-throat, 6; Chickadee, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; House Wren, 6; Brown Thrasher, 2; Catbird, 4; Wood Thrush, 2; Veery, 1; Robin, 7; Bluebird, 2. Total: 49 species, 151 individuals.

B. S. BOWDISH.



A rectangular area 500 by 200 yards, 500 yards N. E. of Closter, Bergen County, N. J. May 31. 11.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. Temperature 87°. Wind, light, north northwest. Green Heron, 1; Spotted Sandpiper, 1; Bob-white, 1; Mourning Dove, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 1; Nighthawk, 3; Chimney Swift, 7; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Crested Flycatcher, 2; Kingbird, 2; Phoebe, 2; Least Flycatcher, 1; Wood Pewee, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 2; Red-winged Blackbird, 3 ♂ 1 ♀; Cowbird, 1 ♂; Meadowlark, 1 ♂; Orchard Oriole, 1 ♂; Baltimore Oriole, 2 ♂ 1 ♀; Goldfinch, 13; Vesper Sparrow, 1 ♂; Grasshopper Sparrow, 1 ♂; Field Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 7 (2 nests); Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 3 ♂ 1 ♀; Scarlet Tanager, 2 ♂; Barn Swallow, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 24; Red-eyed Vireo, 3; Yellow-throated Vireo, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; White-eyed Vireo, 1 ♂; Parula Warbler, 1 ♂; Black-poll Warbler, 2 ♂; Yellow-breasted Chat, 1 ♂; Black and White Warbler, 1 ♂; Ovenbird, 1 ♂ 2 ♀; Maryland Yellow-throat, 5 ♂ 1 ♀; Wood Thrush, 2 ♀; Veery, 3 ♂ 1 ♀; Bluebird, 1 ♂ 1 ♀. Total: 44 species, 132 individuals.

WILLIAM H. WIEGMANN, NEW YORK.

PATERSON REGION

Locality: Carmantown (Bloomingdale), Haskell, Pompton Junction, and Butler, Kampfe's Lake and Mud Pond.

Date: May 30th, Fair with light clouds, Temp. at Noon: 68 degrees. Time: 4.00 A. M., to 8:00 P. M. Wind: Light and Westerly.

Woodcock, 1-x; Ruffed Grouse x-1 and 6 young; Osprey, 1-x; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 1-x; Black-billed Cuckoo, 1-x; Belted Kingfisher, x-1; Downy Woodpecker, 1-x; Flicker, 5-4; Whip-poor-will, 10-x; Nighthawk, 1-x; Chimney Swift, 54-5; Kingbird, 10-12; Great-crested Flycatcher, 5-4; Phoebe, 15-10; Wood Pewee, 20-14; Least Flycatcher, 15-10; Blue Jay, 5-x; Crow, 20-5; Starling, 150-40; Cowbird, 1-x; Redwings, 20-15; Meadowlark, 5-x; Orchard Oriole, 4-8; Baltimore Oriole, 15-10; Purple Grackle, 5-x; Bronzed Grackle, 1-x; Goldfinch, 40-33; Vesper Sparrow, 11-5; Grasshopper Sparrow, 2-x; Chipping Sparrow, 10-8; Field Sparrow, 24-8; Song Sparrow, 24-15; Swamp Sparrow, 2-x; Chewink, 24-18; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 5-4; Indigo Bird, 42-10; Scarlet Tanager, 5-6; Barn Swallow, 40-32; Tree Swallow, 10-x; Bank Swallow, 5-4; Rough-winged Swallow, 2-2; Cedar Waxwing, 2-0; Red-eyed Vireo, 12-4; Warbling Vireo, 2-x; Yellow-throated Vireo, 15-10; Blue-headed Vireo, 6-4; Black and White Warbler, 5-2; Blue-winged Warbler, 4-1; Yellow Warbler, 5-11; Magnolia Warbler, 2-x; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 10-4; Bay-breasted Warbler, 2-x; Blackpoll Warbler, 4-x; Blackburnian Warbler, 2-x; Black-throated Green Warbler, 5-x; Ovenbird, 20-5; Maryland Yellow-throat, 44-6; Yellow-breasted Chat, 22-7; Redstart, 3-24; Catbird, 20-6; Brown Thrasher, 14-8; House Wren, 42-24; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 1-x; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1-x; Wood Thrush, 14-12; Wilson Thrush, 5-2; Robin, 56-24, and Bluebird, 42-11. Total: 68 species; 1,437 individuals.

LOUIS S. KOHLER, Bloomfield, N. J.

Locality: Carmantown (Bloomingdale), Haskell, Pompton Junction, and Butler.

Date: May 31st, Clear throughout day; Temp. at Noon; 82 degrees. Time; 4.00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. Wind; Light and Westerly.

Woodcock, 1-1 and 2 young; Ruffed Grouse, 1-1; Marsh Hawk, 1-x; Cooper Hawk, 1-x; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 2-x; Belted Kingfisher, x-1; Downy Woodpecker, x-2; Flicker, x-2; Whippoorwill, 5-4; Nighthawk, 2-x, Chimney Swift, 10-4; Kingbird, 2-2; Great Crested Flycatcher, 5-4; Phoebe, 3-8; Wood Pewee, 6-4; Least Flycatcher, 5-5; Blue Jay, 7-3; Crow, 4-4; Starling, 5-10; Cowbird, 1-x; Redwings, 4-5; Meadowlark, 2-4; Orchard Oriole, 5-2; Baltimore Oriole, 6-5; Purple Grackle, 5-5; Goldfinch, 20-14; Vesper Sparrow, 5-2; Grasshopper Sparrow, 1-1; Chipping Sparrow, 14-8; Field Sparrow, 7-4; Song Sparrow, 6-4; Swamp Sparrow, 5-2; Chewink, 12-2; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 8-4; Indigo Bird, 6-2; Scarlet Tanager, 7-4; Barn Swallow, 24-14; Tree Swallow, 20-4; Bank Swallow, 7-7; Rough-winged Swallow, 1-1; Red-eyed Vireo, 5-8; Warbling Vireo, 6-4; Yellow-throated Vireo, 5-2; Blue-headed Vireo, 4-4; Black and White Warbler, 5-x; Yellow Warbler, 16-4; Magnolia Warbler, 5-4; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 4-4; Blackpoll Warbler, 2-x; Black-throated Green Warbler, 2-x; Ovenbird, 17-14; Maryland Yellowthroat, 4-2; Yellow-breasted Chat, 8-4; Redstart, 5-3; Catbird, 16-14; Brown Thrasher, 7-5; House Wren, 6-2; Chickadee, 2-x; Wood Thrush, 20-14; Robin, 40-25, and Bluebird, 20-12. Total: 61 species; 724 individuals.

LOUIS S. KOHLER, Bloomfield, N. J.

BERNARDSVILLE REGION

Near Bernardsville, New Jersey, within a rectangular area of approximately a half by four miles. May 29. Cloudy, wind light, south-east, temp. at noon 65°. Time, 6 A. M. to 10 A. M. Black-crowned Night Heron, 4; Green Heron, 2; Spotted Sandpiper, 2; Killdeer, 1; Common Pheasant, 6; Dove, 4;

Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Chimney Swift, 10; Flicker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1 ♂; Pewee, 2; Phoebe, 4; Least Flycatcher, 4; Kingbird, 8; Crested Flycatcher, 2; Alder Flycatcher, 2; Red-winged Blackbird, 12 ♂ 4 ♀; Cowbird, 2 ♂ 1 ♀; Meadowlark, 6; Purple Grackle, 18; Orchard Oriole, 1 ♂; Baltimore Oriole, 7 ♂ 3 ♀; Crow, 14; Vesper Sparrow, 2; Field Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 30; Chipping Sparrow, 40; English Sparrow, 10; Goldfinch, 2 ♂ 2 ♀; Towhee, 1 ♂; Indigo Bunting, 1 ♂; Scarlet Tanager, 2 ♂; Bank Swallow, 1; Barn Swallow, 3; Red-eyed Vireo, 20; Black and White Warbler, 1 ♂; Blackpoll Warbler, 4 ♂ 2 ♀; Magnolia Warbler, 1 ♂; Blue-winged Warbler, 1; Ovenbird, 3; Yellow-breasted Chat, 1; Wilson's Warbler, 1 ♂; Louisiana Waterthrush, 2; Maryland Yellow-throat, 6 ♂ 3 ♀; Bay-breasted Warbler, 1 ♂; Redstart, 8 ♂ 4 ♀; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 8; Yellow Warbler, 14; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 1; House Wren, 2; Catbird, 16; Olive-backed Thrush, 1; Wood Thrush, 12; Veery, 6; Bluebird, 6; Robin, 60. Total: 57 species; 418 individuals.

JOHN DRYDEN KUSER, Bernardsville, N. J.

PLAINFIELD REGION

From Plainfield northward across Watchung Mountains through Union Village and up Passaic Valley; back after sunset by road through Mt. Bethel to North Plainfield. May 31. 5.20 A. M. to 9.05 P. M. Fine; moderate wind; 49° at beginning, 73° at 2 P. M. Green Heron, 2; Spotted Sandpiper, 6; Bobwhite, 1 ♂; Pheasant, 1 ♂; Mourning Dove, 9; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 1 ♂; Sparrow Hawk, 1 ♂; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 5; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 5; Nighthawk, 3; Chimney Swift, 33; Kingbird, 8; Crested Flycatcher, 15; Phoebe, 11; Wood Pewee, 9; Chebec, 1; Blue Jay, 17; American Crow, 23; Starling, 34; Bobolink, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Cowbird, 6; Red-winged Blackbird, 16; Meadowlark, 9; Orchard Oriole, 3 ♂; Baltimore Oriole, 5; Purple Grackle, 54; House Sparrow, 99; American Goldfinch, 11; Vesper Sparrow, 3 ♂; Grasshopper Sparrow, 1 ♂; Chipping Sparrow, 20; Field Sparrow, 9; Song Sparrow, 72; Swamp Spar-

row, 3 ♂ ; Towhee, 5 ♂ ; Cardinal, 1 ♂ ; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1 pair; Indigo Bunting, 2 ♂ ; Scarlet Tanager, 10; Purple Martin, 23; Barn Swallow, 17; Rough-winged Swallow, 6; Cedar Waxwing, 46; Red-eyed Vireo, 41; Warbling Vireo, 2 ♂ ; Yellow-throated Vireo, 4; White-eyed Vireo, 1 ♂ ; Black and White Warbler, 2 ♂ ; Worm-eating Warbler, 2 ♂ ; Blue-winged Warbler, 9; Yellow Warbler, 9; Magnolia Warbler, 2 ♂ ; Black-poll Warbler, 7 ♂ ; Ovenbird, 17; Northern Waterthrush, 1; Louisiana Waterthrush, 3; Maryland Yellow-throat, 6 ♂ ; Yellow-breasted Chat, 6; Canada Warbler, 6; Redstart, 3; Catbird, 15; House Wren, 2; Tufted Tit, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 1; Wood Thrush, 12; Veery, 9; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 2; Olive-backed Thrush, 1; Robin, 84; Bluebird, 6. Total: 72 species, about 865 individuals.

CHARLES H. ROGERS.



Roselle Park, New Jersey: May 29, 3.30 to 5.30 P. M.; May 31, 9 to 11.30 P. M. Chimney Swift, 1; Flicker, 1; Phoebe, 3; Wood Pewee, 2; Crow, 2; Blue Jay, 7; Red-winged Blackbird, 5; Purple Grackles; Cowbird, 7; Meadowlark, 7; Orchard Oriole, 2; Starlings; Chipping Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 8; Field Sparrow, 2; Goldfinch, 2; Towhee, 8; Red-eyed Vireo, 2; Redstart, 6; Magnolia Warbler, 1; Maryland Yellow-throat, 10; Catbird, 2; Brown Thrasher, 7; Veery, 4; Robin, 1. Total: 25 species, 97 individuals.

INA C. DEWITT, Tenafly, New Jersey.

A GLIMPSE OF EGYPTIAN BIRD-LIFE.

By C. William Beebe

When visiting Egypt for the first time it is difficult to turn one's attention from the wonderful relics of past Rameses and other Pharaohs to the pursuit of



Frieze of Geese, painted in the Third Dynasty of Egypt

modern ornithology. Indeed it is not wholly necessary to do so, for the mummified remains of creatures include many species of birds, and other organisms from crayfish to monkeys. The most famous bird picture of ancient Egypt is a frieze of three species of geese, Red-breasted, Bean and White-fronted, exquisitely drawn and colored by some artist who lived about the third or fourth dynasty, over six thousand years ago. Such accuracy may well make us blush when we consider the chaos and confusion of modern international ornithological nomenclature.

The few notes I offer were made during a stay of five days, from February 3rd to 8th, at the base of the great pyramids of Ghizeh, with short excursions about Cairo, and a twenty mile trip on dromedaries to the tombs at Sakkara.

The variety of bird life in the Province of Ghizeh during the year is shown by a recently published list of over two hundred and fifty species. I observed only thirty odd during my brief stay. These may be roughly grouped in four divisions; birds of the city and villages, of the desert, of the irrigated fields, and of the ponds and water courses.

Of the city birds two species were abundant and tame, the Yellow-billed Egyptian Kites and the Hooded Crows. Both were scavengers, although with nothing of Vulturine appearance about them. The Hooded Crows were also common all over the cultivated parts of the country where their diet was more normally corvine. Both species bred in the Ghizeh Zoological Gardens where protection had ren-

dered them perfectly fearless. The picturesque white Egyptian Vulture, had unwisely been exterminated in Cairo. I saw only one, and that far out in the desert.

Two small passerine birds were common in the shrubbery of the city gardens, the Egyptian House Sparrow, identical with the Indian bird, and differing only sub-specifically from our imported pest, and the dainty little Chiff-chaff which, as it flitted among the leaves, recalled a vireo or wood-warbler. The Chiff-chaff was a migrant from the far north.

Both wild Senegal Turtle Doves and Stone Plovers were nesting in an Ostrich paddock of the Zoological Gardens, although they could hardly be classed as city birds.

Passing out toward the desert, we were certain to see Rufous-bellied Swallows about the mud huts of the Arabs. The endless undulating dunes of sand harbored a most interesting lot of birds, and many of these, as well as the mammals and insects, were akin to the desert, in color of feather, fur or chitin.

On the way to Sakkara, our dromedaries roused flocks of the exquisite Cream-colored Coursers, and Sand-grouse dashed from underfoot like flying bits of the sand itself. These were residents, but the graceful black and white Pied Wagtails which were seen everywhere were migrants. Barely moving from beneath the camel's feet, flitting about the lower tiers of the pyramids, running over the ploughed ground or even wading at the edge of the canal—they come first to mind when one recalls the winter birds of Egypt.

From the top of Cheops I saw two species of Hawks soaring beneath me, Long-legged and Desert Buzzards. A pair was flying about the Second Pyramid and a few years ago their eggs were found on that great monument.

Two small desert birds, garbed in sand colored plumage were Cinereus Skylarks and Isabelline Wheat-ears, both keeping in loose flocks. Not far from the Sphinx we saw a little drab bird with a reddish tail, known as the Rufous Warbler, although it is really first cousin to the Nightingale. All these birds had good need of sharp eyes, for their insect food was cloaked also in desert garb.

On the train from Port Said to Cairo one was hardly ever out of sight of birds. The caravans of camels, or smaller camels harnessed to water buffalos and tugging at primitive wooden ploughs were attended by wag-tails and even sandpipers on the lookout for insects or worms exposed in the furrow. Hooded crows were scattered over the few green fields and near the moist spots. In one place I saw a man prostrate on a bit of carpet, his slippers by his side, praying toward the east, and a flock of Lapwings was scurrying close about him. Kestrels hovered here and there over the fields on the watch for grasshoppers and once a beautiful little metallic green Kingfisher flew past. Doves were everywhere.

One of the most wonderful sights in Egypt was the waters of Lake Menzala, a few miles south of Port Said. To the naked eye, the surface was covered with myriads of black dots, while half a mile from shore there seemed to extend a long line of breakers, pinkish-white in color. The glasses resolved the dots into

Ducks, while the lines of white became Pelicans and Flamingos. Here a phalanx of Pelicans swam slowly along; next a maze of long, curving necks shot up as one, and twisted and turned in every direction. At times the two species seemed to be quite intermixed. In all directions from these larger birds, the water for a half mile or more was densely covered with a mass of Ducks, Shovelers, Pintails and Teal predominating. In this vast expanse of reeds and shallow water the birds were safe and will probably long remain to delight the eye of the bird lover.

Steaming slowly south through the Suez Canal, bird life was still abundant. Chiefly, however, in the form of Gulls, the Little Black-backed fellows who seemed to spend their lives following close behind the steamer. For miles the ship passed a flat plain of sand without dunes. Noticing a tiny black object in the distance I focussed on it and saw an Egyptian Peregrine Falcon perched on a low stake protruding not more than a foot from the sand. Shortly afterward two others were seen, one on a six-inch stake, and the third on a bit of turf only three or four inches above the ground. These were the only elevations in all this plain and were used as trees would be elsewhere, as lookout places. Still another Falcon was plucking a Teal preparatory to eating it. The sand all about was fairly white with feathers. Such was my last view of the bird life of Egypt.

We regret having failed to acknowledge our appreciation for the use of the Audubon Society's colored plates in the June number. We wish at this time to thank them both for the use of these and for the ones published in this number.

THE ORIOLE

Official Organ of the

SOMERSET HILLS BIRD CLUB

BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Devoted to the Protection and Study of Birds

VOLUME III

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NUMBER 2

JOHN DRYDEN KUSER, Editor

MISS MARISE BLAIR, } Associate

MEREDITH H. PYNE, } Editors

EDITORIAL

DOES JUSTICE WARRANT THE EXISTENCE OF GAME PROTECTION.

Included in my title lies the foundation for all discussion for or against the protection of game. Game in this case does not only imply that the life referred to is legal game, but, indeed it included all forms of life—for really is not game what all life is to man? I *am* writing as a game protectionist. I am and always have believed in its justice—protection—not implying the favoring of absolute prohibition of killing.

All arguments for protection readily fall into two distinct and widely separated groups. Every argument for or against the cause must be included in one or the other. They are both distinct and all-inclusive; that of cruelty or of economic results.

I confess that tho I have many times thought of the arguments involving cruelty, I have never come to a very satisfactory conclusion upon the subject. Let me attempt to prove to you why a definite conclusion is difficult to form. First you must hold one of three beliefs: either that man has not the right to kill any form of life; or that man has the right to kill the lower forms of life or life, when that life becomes obnoxious to man or stands in the way of his pleasure in too great a degree; or else that man has the right to kill all forms of life for his pleasure. Altho I said that you must believe one of these three ideas, yet I think that there are very few who believe either the first or the last, absolutely, that is, without exception. So, for all but extraordinary views the second is the right one. Thus far, it is simple enough; but does not the second in both its definitions vary toward both the first and the second, or, in other words, is it not so, that the second is not a definite class at all but is merely the whole scale running between the extreme and unusual cases of the first and the third?

Now the number of different views that may be taken and are included in this scale are measured not in thousands or in millions, but can only be measured by infinity. Therefore if we wish to define the line of demarkation, as to where killing is wrong and where it becomes right, then we must immediately select one of the infinite views for this special view. But we are instantly opposed by an infinite number of different beliefs because the number of cases becomes greater as it moves from the extremes.

So we at once become impressed with the fact that both a definite view is impossible to exist because it cannot be proved and a general view cannot exist because of the variation in belief. Then the only admission which can be made is that there is no general or correct but only an individual view.

For convenience we may divide the arguments for economic results into three classes: for financial benefits, for use for sport and for our enjoyment of beauty. Selfishly, if we wish to have game for ourselves in the future for any of the three reasons or unselfishly if we wish to give to our posterity for use in all of the three classes that game which was bequeathed to us, then we must protect the game from natural enemies and from the greed of the game-hog, the over-energetic collector and the furrier and milliner. How we should protect it and what are the rights of the sportsmen and others is not at present the question at issue—that will come later. The present question is: of what value is game to us or to future generations?

First let us consider financial results. I will not be so foolish as to attempt to give any illustrations here as to the amount of good done by birds in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, but I think it may be safely stated that over 99 per cent. of the birds in any community are beneficial rather than harmful. However, in any particular locality the list of harmful species may be so easily procured that ignorance is inexcusable. The scientific tests and examinations which have been made within the last few years make excuses for killing beneficial birds ridiculous. So much

for the birds— Unfortunately I cannot talk so advantageously on other divisions of life as I have not given them an equal amount of study, but information can readily be obtained and I feel sure that in most cases each species thru study is classified either in the beneficial or the harmful classes. So, seeing that there are so many species that do good, we must admit that this class of beneficial game should have protection so that we and our descendents may receive these same benefits in the future that we have had in the past.

True sport is one of the finest pleasures that we have in this world and is one of those few relics left to us in our state of civilization and in many cases over-civilization from the glorious life of the savage. It is the expression to feelings of energy and of spirit, which are ruined by too much civilization and it is so rare in many localities to-day that true sport should always be upheld and so-called sport, carried on by certain sportsmen in the name of sport, but which in reality is the practice of game-hogs, should be denounced with all force and the difference between the two shown. To have sport in the future these enemies of true sport must be prohibited from destroying all our wild life and depriving us from that of which we rightfully have a share.

Beauty in game is to be so undeniable that it becomes an exceedingly difficult question to argue. Also it is a hard question to discuss for the reason that it is not a matter of statistics but one of appreciation. Therefore if one does not have that appre-

ciation it is practically hopeless to attempt to prove to them any type of beauty. For an example; to me there is no sound in music as beautiful as the songs of certain birds; no color or pattern in art so wonderful as that of some butterflies; or no form in architecture or sculpture so delicate as that of certain species of fish, coral, or sponges, or so magnificent as big game in the wild? Maybe it is an appreciation peculiar to me. Concerning that there can be no verdict, but it is certain that since game does have an aesthetic value to a great many people, altho it may appeal in varying ways, yet they have the right to have that game alive just as much as others have to have it dead.

Now that I have finished attempting to show you why I think game should be protected I will consider the possible arguments against protection. All ideas for this side must originate from one of four desires: the pleasure of attempting to kill or of actually killing, the pleasure of keeping, the financial gain or the use for food. These are respectively represented by the sportsman or the game-hog, the collector, the representative of furriers, milliners and similar trades and the individual who eats game either for need or for pleasure.

Since I have already said that while I am a protectionist I do not necessarily favor prohibition of all killing, you will realize that in cases where I allow the killing of game as being right I am not compromising my cause in the slightest degree because I am favoring not a prohibition but rather a reasonable regulation of killing so that it may be kept down to a basis where

the game continues to be preserved and is not decreased or in cases where a species is rare is increased, notwithstanding the allowed amount of killing.

I am now going to discuss which kinds of this killing we allow, that is, which of the arguments for the defense of killing are able to stand as just. First in line comes the sportsman. It seems to me that I was obliged to go so deeply into this subject in my defense of true sport that any discussion here would be repetition; but let me say that I consider the sportsman who exceeds a fair limit to be a game-hog of the worst degree, for he is killing merely for the pleasure of killing, which is certainly not a very noble pursuit, and furthermore he is taking more than his share, thereby depriving others of that which should be theirs. In modern days the collector has an exceedingly weak case. His former defense in those regions which are now settled and his present defense in regions which are still left to a degree unexplored is that of scientific research; but so much has been done and is still being done by proper authorities in almost all regions that the work of an amateur who is merely a collector is practically useless. If he merely collected a few individuals of game the case would not be so strong against the collector, but statistics prove that this group of game killers take far more than their share. Therefore we realize that they, too, must be regulated and controlled by protection or else we shall lose our game.

Practically the same arguments which I used against the collector hold good against the repre-

sentatives of furriers, milliners and others who are killing game for financial gain. If they were each to take their allotted share of the extra game in their region it would be perfectly allowable, but since in almost every case they are slaughtering not only their own and everyone else's share of the extra game but are drawing on the principle, as it were, thereby causing a decrease in the numbers of the species and finally resulting in the total extinction of the species, their practices cannot be tolerated. Here for the third time we realize need for a regulated protection. Against the cause of the individual who kills game for food on account of actual need I have not a word to say. His right is established before the case is argued. But the truth is that this type of killing is so rare in the present day that the resulting decrease in game from this cause is practically zero. But we are confronted with the question of whether the killing of game for food to satisfy peculiar or especial tastes is right. It seems to me perfectly allowable if regulated by a well-founded system of protection.

We observe that it is not one cause which is to blame for our decrease in the number of game—it is many; but together the result is large. I ask for a regulated protection favoring killing in a moderate degree to those whose causes are just and granting game in a lesser amount to less worthy causes.

In fact my whole theory of protection is that out of the two billion people in this world each should have his one two-billionth share of game and that protection should exist not to favor any particular class or to

harm any other but to control the increase in game so that a principle consisting of an adequate number of each species shall always be left and that all the increase shall be proportionally divided as the classes are in the plurality; or for example if there are ten million sportsmen to five thousand collectors, the collectors should not be allowed to slaughter all or even a majority of the game, depriving the sportsmen who are the larger class of their rights.

Remember that throughout my argument I have used the word game to mean all life. As I said before, I sincerely hope that after reading this through you will sustain me in believing that protection is right by also believing in its justice.

A prize has been offered to the member who secures the most subscribers to "THE ORIOLE" by September 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOMERSET HILLS BIRD CLUB.

June 24. The seventh meeting of the active members of the Club was held at the Somerset Hills Country Club. Vice-President Harriman called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved. The following amendments to the By-laws were proposed and passed.

(1) Article 11 now reading "a board of Trustees shall annually be elected from the Active Members consisting of ten members to have full power to elect

members and officers for the year from its own body and decide all matters concerning 'THE ORIOLE' and meetings of the Club," to be changed to read: "A board of Trustees shall annually be elected at the June meeting of the Active Members consisting of fifteen members to be elected by the Active Members from their own body. The Board of Trustees shall have full power to elect members officers of the Club for the year from its own body, to appoint Committees which shall decide matters relating to them and to decide matters concerning the meetings of the Club."

(2) Article 1 reading "failure to pay dues within four months after they become due shall cancel membership" to be changed to read: "All dues shall become due on May first of each year. Upon failure to pay dues by August first second notice shall be sent and if the member has not remitted by the tenth of that month the member in default shall cease to be a member and a notice to that effect shall be sent him. In such case he may be re-elected but not until such time as when he has paid the dues which he already owes the Club."

The payment of dues was brought up and discussed. It was decided that those members, who, since the forming of the Club, have paid their dues, but paid them after the limit has expired, thereby losing their membership shall now be considered re-elected. Nineteen Active Members were nominated as Trustees for

1915-1916. The following fifteen were elected: Misses Edith and Marise Blair, Ruth Bliss, Leila H. Burden, Mary S. Chapin, Constance Chappell, Mary Lorillard, Mildred Mitchell and Caroline Stevens and C. Merrill Chapin, Jr., Walter F. Chappell, Jr., John B. Clark, Alan Harriman, John Dryden Kuser, and Meredith H. Pyne. J. D. Kuser was appointed temporary chairman of the Board of Trustees.

WALTER F. CHAPPELL, JR.,
Secretary.

July 1. The first 1915 meeting of the Trustees was held. Temporary Chairman called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The resignation of Eno Campbell was accepted and the following were elected Life Members: Miss Edith Blair, Mrs. Max Behr, Evander B. Schley. The following officers were elected for the year 1915-1916: President, Miss Edith Blair; Vice-Presidents, Miss Mildred Mitchell and Alan Harriman; Secretary, Walter F. Chappell, Jr., and Treasurer, John Dryden Kuser. The following committees were appointed for 1915-1916: Meetings: Miss Edith Blair, Chairman; Misses Mary S. Chapin and Leila H. Burden; Bird Box: J. D. Kuser, Chairman; George R. Mosle, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer; Alan Harriman, M. H. Pyne, Miss Marise Blair; Lecture: J. D. Kuser, Chairman; Walter F. Chappell, Jr.; Liberation of Game: J. D. Kuser, Chairman; C. M. Chapin, Jr., and W. F. Chappell, Jr. New Active Members elected were: Miss V. Fiske, Louis S. Kohler, R. H. Kissel, Jr., C. Hale, D. Hale, and J. F. Dryden, 2nd.

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