

PASSENGER PIGEON INVESTIGATION.

February 14, 1912.

LIST OF REWARDS WITH CONDITIONS GOVERNING THEM.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000) REWARD.—For first information, *exclusive and confidential*, of the location of a nesting pair or colony of passenger pigeons, anywhere in North America; when properly confirmed and if found by confirming party with parent birds and eggs or young UNDISTURBED:

Colonel Anthony R. Kuser will pay a reward of . . . \$300
John E. Thayer will pay a reward of . . . \$700

For first nesting discovered thereafter in the following States will be paid by:—

John Burroughs, New York	\$100
A. B. F. Kinney, Massachusetts	100
Anonymous, Massachusetts, for 2d find	100
Allan B. Miller, for 1st nesting found in Worcester Co., Mass.	20
Edward Avis, Connecticut	100
Harry S. Hathaway, Rhode Island	100
Worthington Society, New Jersey	100
John Dryden Kuser, for 2d nesting found in New Jersey	10
Henry W. Shoemaker, Penna. \$200 (adds \$25, if nest is protected)	225
W. B. Mershon, Michigan	100
R. W. Mathews, Minnesota	100
Ruthven Deane, Illinois	50
John E. Thayer, Me., N. H., Vt., Ont., Wis., \$100 each	500
John Lewis Childs, for first three nestings not entitled to any of the above rewards, \$200 each	600

The purpose of these offers is to secure an intelligent search of the American continent for breeding pigeons in the hope that, if found, the species may be saved from extermination.

All above rewards are offered solely and only for information of location of undisturbed nestings. We do not desire possession of any birds, alive or dead, but are working solely to save the free, wild pigeon.

To insure intelligence and good faith informants of nestings are advised to enclose or agree to forfeit at least \$5 in case they have failed to identify the birds correctly. This is only fair, since the amount may cover but a small part of the costs occasioned by a false report. The money will be immediately returned, if the birds are found to be passenger pigeons (*Ectopistes migratorius*). In the case of nesting pigeons, there can be no excuse for sending in false reports. *Disregard all nests on*

the ground. The wild pigeon always nests in trees, generally 10 feet or more from the ground.

Priority of claim will be decided by time of receipt at post or telegraph office. Rewards will be equally divided, if two or more letters or messages bear record of same date and hour. All nestings within one mile of one another will be counted as one colony.

Please report all pigeons seen, giving *exactly* date, hour, number in flock, direction of flight. Unless absolutely certain that you know the Band-tailed, Viosca and Red-billed pigeons, do *not* report that you have seen the passenger pigeon in the Rocky Mts. or Pacific Coast region, from British Columbia to Mexico.

As soon as a pigeon nesting is surely identified write the undersigned, who will arrange for confirming party and for payment of the reward. All rewards not claimed by Oct. 31, 1912, will be withdrawn.

Signed, C. F. HODGE,
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

DRINKING WATER AND HEALTH.

BY FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., F.R.S.C., DOMINION CHEMIST.

(Continued from page 171).

Waters as used by towns or for isolated households, as on the farm, may be classified as follows:— Rain water; Upland surface waters; Ground waters or those of shallow wells; and Deep-seated waters, as obtained by drilling or boring and among which many springs may be placed.

Rain water. This can be caught and used as such. As a drinking supply little need be said of this source. In Canada, where in most districts, other and larger sources of supply are readily available, rain water is seldom used save for washing and laundering purposes, for which by reason of its extreme softness it is eminently suitable, Its quality or purity will depend on the condition of the atmosphere through which it falls; if in town we may expect it to contain soot and gases from which it would be comparatively free if falling in rural parts. Again, dirty roofs and eave troughs, storage tanks in which organic débris accumulate, all contribute towards making this supply foul and unfit for consumption—so that even a fairly pure rain water that has been stored is difficult to find. However, if fresh and clean, it is not at all unwholesome, though



Hodge, Clifton F. 1912. "Passenger Pigeon Investigation." *The Ottawa naturalist* 25(12), 174–175.

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