

'Audubon Societies in their Relation to the Farmer.'—In a paper of about a dozen pages,¹ with the above title, Mr. Oldys has given a clear and succinct account of the Audubon Societies and their work. After referring briefly to the economic value of birds, and to the causes that have operated to effect their decrease, he proceeds to an account of the Audubon Societies, beginning with the first national movement in 1886, and the reawakening of bird protection sentiment in 1896, resulting in the founding of some thirty societies with, in 1902, a joint membership of 65,000. Their purposes and methods of work are detailed and a résumé is given of the results of their efforts, with finally a statement of 'The Farmer's Interest in Bird Protection,' or, rather, of why he should be interested in it.—J. A. A.

Summary of Game Laws for 1903.²—This presents, in a brief form for ready reference, "the provisions of the various State laws which primarily form the basis of the Lacey act and which govern the trade in game, namely, those relating to close seasons, licenses, shipment, and sale." The scope of the summary includes the United States and Canada, and it being necessary to condense as much as possible, the matter is mostly presented in tabular form, and in a series of maps. The tabulated matter shows: (1) the close seasons for game in the United States and Canada (pp. 9-19); (2) export of game prohibited by State laws (pp. 22-26); (3) restrictions on sale of game (pp. 32-35); licenses for hunting game (pp. 37-40); (5) close seasons for game in the United States and Canada, by States and Provinces (pp. 44-48); (6) close seasons for game under County laws (pp. 48-53); summary of the principal restrictions by non-residents (pp. 53-56). Five maps show which States and Provinces (1) require nonresidents to obtain hunting licenses, and the amount of the license fee; (2) which prohibit export of game; (3) which permit export of game for propagation; (4) which prohibit sale of game at all times; (5) which limit the amount of game that may be killed. All the States, except Kentucky and Mississippi, have some kind of a nonexport law, varying in scope in respect to the kinds of game thus protected. All the States and Territories now prohibit the export of quail, except four, in one of which no quail occur, and in two of which there is no nonexport law; in the other, several counties prohibit such export. "Nearly

¹Audubon Societies in their Relation to the Farmer. By Henry Oldys, Assistant Biologist, Biological Survey. Yearbook of Department of Agriculture for 1902, pp. 205-218, with 2 plates and 2 text figures.

²Game Laws for 1903. A Summary of the Provisions relating to Seasons, Shipment, Sale, and Licenses. By T. S. Palmer, Henry Oldys, and R. W. Williams, Jr., Assistants, Biological Survey. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 180. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903. 8vo, pp. 56.

every State in which Prairie Chickens occur now has a nonexport law, the effect of which, combined with sale restrictions, is to make the sale of Prairie Chickens illegal outside of their normal range." Only fourteen States and Alaska permit the export of game intended for propagation; only six of these States are east of the Mississippi River. "Thirty-four States and Territories and most of the Provinces of Canada now prohibit the sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons." The Ruffed Grouse cannot be legally sold in eleven States and three Provinces. A steady increase in the prohibitions against the sale of game has continued during the last three years, and the general outlook is hopeful for the preservation of most kinds of game animals and birds, many of which were so recently threatened with speedy extermination. This Bulletin gives a most interesting and valuable summary of the present status of game protection in the United States and Canada.—J. A. A.

NOTES AND NEWS.

GURDON TRUMBULL, a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 28, 1903, in his sixty-third year, being the last of three brothers, each of whom was distinguished in his own way, Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, the philologist, and Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, a well known editor and writer.

He was born in Stonington, Conn., May 5, 1841, and early in life showed a natural fondness for art. He studied under various teachers in Hartford and also with James M. Hart in New York, progressed rapidly and soon became prominent as a painter of fish, his principal pictures in that line being 'Over the Fall,' 'A Plunge for Life,' and 'A Critical Moment.' These were extensively copied, and many chromos were made that had a large sale. Perhaps the best of his smaller pieces — a perfect gem — was a painting of the common sunfish.

While always a lover of nature, and for many years an ardent sportsman, he later in life became especially interested in ornithology. He wrote 'Names and Portraits of Birds which Interest Gunners, with Descriptions in Language Understood of the People,' published by Harper & Brothers in 1888. He contributed to 'Forest and Stream' for Dec. 11, 1890, a notable paper on the 'American Woodcock,' which contained the first record of a bird's power to curve the upper mandible, and to 'The Auk' in 1892 and 1893 (Vol. IX, pp. 153-160, and Vol. X, pp. 165-176) two articles on 'Our Scoters,' giving careful and detailed descriptions of the species from fresh specimens.