

Both as regards text and illustrations the author has shown excellent judgment in using the necessarily limited space at his command to the best advantage. Every one of the 395 species treated appears to be figured, many of them in colors. These illustrations were made from mounted specimens and if one must admit that they do not represent the highest type of taxidermy, at least they are useful.

As organizing inspector of nature study of the education department of Victoria, Mr. Leach is familiar with his audience and its special needs, and he has evidently supplied them satisfactorily and in a manner which should do much to promote bird study and bird protection in Australia.—
F. M. C.

'**Bird Stories from Burroughs.**'—This small volume¹ has been gathered from Mr. Burroughs's books, dating from 1871 to 1909, and consists of chapters on about thirty species of the best known birds of the Northeastern States. A chapter is given to each species, and the "chapters are arranged in a sort of chronological order," according to the time of the bird's arrival in spring, or with reference to the season when the species is particularly conspicuous. Hence the Bluebird, Robin, Flicker, and Phoebe head the list, which includes the Crow, Whip-poor-will, two hawks, the Screech Owl, Ruffed Grouse, Chickadee, and some twenty other species which have been subjects of the author's special attention. The selections include also six of his bird poems. It is unnecessary to commend Mr. Burroughs's bird stories: the warm welcome they have always received is sufficient guaranty that the present selection from them will meet with a cordial reception. The eight beautiful drawings, four of them in color, of some of our best loved birds, by Mr. Fuertes, add greatly to the attractiveness of this little volume.—J. A. A.

McAtee's 'Local Names of Water-fowl and Other Birds.'—In a brochure of 24 pages,² reprinted from 'Forest and Stream,' Mr. McAtee gives local names for 96 species, 61 of which are game birds (ducks, geese, and shorebirds), and the others various non-game birds, of which 16 are passerine birds. These names are mainly additional to those given by Trumbull in his 'Names and Portraits of Birds' (1888), and are compiled in part from 'The Auk' and other published sources, but chiefly from the author's own notes taken during field work made under the auspices of the Biological Survey in North and South Carolina and the Gulf States. "The principal additions now made to Trumbull's lists," says the author,

¹ Bird Stories | from Burroughs | Sketches of Bird Life | taken from the works of | John Burroughs | With Illustrations by | Louis Agassiz Fuertes | [Seal] Boston and New York | Houghton Mifflin Company | The Riverside Press — (No date = Sept., 1911.) 12mo. pp. viii + 174, pl. 8, 4 colored. 60 cents net.

² Local Names of Waterfowl and Other Birds. By W. L. McAtee, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C. 24mo, 24 pp., reprinted from 'Forest and Stream,' issue of July 29, 1911, pp. 172-174, 196, 197.

"are the French names, their translations, or the French and English combinations in use among the gunners of southern Louisiana."

Citations of localities where a name is used follow the name. A name index concludes this valuable contribution toward a more complete glossary of game bird local names.— J. A. A.

Game Protection in the United States.—The last annual review of game protection in the United States¹ notes "the steady progress in the movement for the increase of game by propagation and the establishment of game preserves"; the condition of the different species of game as to increase or decrease in 1910; game conditions in the National parks and game refuges, National bird reservations, State game preserves, and private game preserves; statistics of the importation of foreign game birds for stocking purposes; State game farms; protection of non-game birds; meetings of game and bird protective associations; administration and enforcement of game laws; legislation and court decisions affecting game and bird protection. It contains also a convenient 'Chronological Record of Game Protection for 1910.' The legislation in 1910 resulted in the passage of few laws affecting game protection; among them were several of importance, but most of them dealt with minor regulations affecting the limits of open seasons, bag limits, licenses, export of game, sale of game, etc. The court decisions were generally favorable to the constitutionality of contested game laws, including the right of a State to regulate the kinds of guns used in hunting game, even to the use of the automatic gun and the gun silencer.

Another brochure of interest in relation to game protection is 'The Game Market of To-day,'² which shows the rapid decrease of game in this country with the increase of population. "From a time when bounties were paid for [the destruction of] ruffed grouse and apprentices appealed from a diet of prairie chicken, we have reached a time when ruffed grouse are within the reach only of the rich and prairie chickens are not to be had at any price. The meat of all big game except deer has been withdrawn from the market, and in many large cities even deer are not in the market, either because of nonsale laws or owing to the limited supply. Rabbits and waterfowl are still offered in some numbers, and quail are on sale every open season in a number of cities; but wild turkeys, once so abundant that colonists shot them from their doorways, are rare in northern markets and are found in very limited quantities in the South; while native woodcock and other shore birds are sold only in small numbers, if at all. The

¹ Progress of Game Protection in 1910. By T. S. Palmer and Henry Oldys, Assistants, Biological Survey. United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey — Circular No. 80. Henry W. Henshaw, Chief of Bureau. Issued June 29, 1911. 8vo, pp. 36.

² The Game Market of To-day, by Henry Oldys, Assistant Biologist, Biological Survey. Yearbook Depart. Agriculture for 1910, pp. 234-254.