

"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 The meat of all big game except deer has been withdrawn from the market, and in many large cities even deer are not in the market, either because of nonsale laws or owing to the limited supply.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.

period has arrived when European pheasants, grouse, and plover are rapidly replacing corresponding American birds; and unless suitable measures be adopted for preserving and increasing our own game, we shall doubtless have to depend more and more on imported game for our market supply."

The present scarcity of game is compared with its former abundance, and the cause of the decrease is traced to the recklessness of the early colonists and their pioneer successors in the settlement of the country, to the conversion of wild into cultivated land, and to unrestricted trade in game, aided by modern cheap rapid transit and cold storage. The present prices of game here and in Europe are compared, and also the cost in this country of European grouse, plover, etc. in comparison with the far greater cost of American game of similar character. "The principal reason for this apparent anomaly is," it is stated, "that the European game markets are largely supplied by private preserves, which are comparatively few in number and near the market, and which can maintain their stock at a fairly constant point; while the American supply is obtained from distant and numerous sources and is derived from wild and practically unregulated stock. . . . Free marketing of wild game leads swiftly to extermination, while game reared as private property may be marketed freely without reducing stock."—J. A. A.

Cooke on Migration Routes of North American Birds.¹—Prof. Cooke states: "The Bureau of Biologic Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has collected much information on the migration of North American birds, and this article is an attempt to put in popular form some of the data that have already appeared in the more technical bulletins and reports."

A number of outline maps effectively illustrate the text. The seven principal migration routes used by North American birds in their migrations to and from South America are thus graphically shown. We are warned against supposing that "these routes as outlined on the map represent distinctly segregated pathways. On the contrary, they are merely convenient subdivisions of the one great flightway which extends from North to South America. There is probably no single mile in the whole line between northern Mexico and the Lesser Antilles which is not crossed each fall by migrating birds." The great bulk of the land birds, both as to species and individuals, cross the Gulf to eastern Mexico, while two less important routes run from Florida through the West Indies to South America. The species of the western United States whose migrations are, on the whole, much less extensive, follow two main routes to their winter homes in Mexico.

¹ Our Greatest Travelers: Birds that fly from Pole to Pole and Shun Darkness: Birds that make 2,500 Miles in a Single Flight. By Wells W. Cooke, of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. National Geographic Magazine, April, 1911, pp. 346-365, 6 maps.