

while the destruction of injurious insects, encouraged by the entomological bureaus, demands the clearing up of all brush.

Mr. Leopold is very logical in his discussion of birds of prey and predators. He says that it is foolish to kill Crows in their winter roosts in order to protect nests and young where Crows are migratory since the Crows leave the neighborhood for elsewhere long before nests are built.

It is interesting to note that this investigation and that of Mr. Stoddard in the Southeast are in substantial agreement on the history of the Bobwhite although they approach the subject from different angles and treat of quite different regions, Mr. Stoddard dealing with a poorly cultivated area available for reservations and breeding farms, and Mr. Leopold largely with a high grade agricultural area where successful farmers have to be dealt with.

In the chapter on Wild-fowl we are sorry to read that in all but one or two duck clubs studied, the Federal limit of 25¹ rather than the state limit of 15 is observed and Mr. Leopold "gathered that the practise met with the acquiescence on the part of both State and Federal wardens!"

Mr. Leopold certainly deserves great credit for the mass of data that he has brought together and which must be considered by both gunners and conservationists if game is to be saved from extermination. We only regret that lack of space prevents us from placing more of the information before our readers.—W. S.

Hornaday's 'Thirty Years War for Wild Life.'—Having in the preceding pages noticed the recent contributions to the game problem by the advocates of Quail raising and restocking, and by the arms manufacturers, we turn to quite a different aspect of the subject as presented by Dr. Hornaday in his 'Thirty Years of War for Wild Life.' Dr. Hornaday has long been the militant advocate of wild life conservation, fighting vigorously for what he considers right and sparing no one who opposes him, and in every campaign for game preservation he has occupied a conspicuous position in the front line of attack.

He opens his book with the statement that it is "a book of pertinent facts and useful history. Many of its records are of the ugly and disagreeable kind that our opponents carefully do not print, . . . some of our logical conclusions are just as ugly and disagreeable as the game slaughter conditions on which they are based." He attributes the decrease in game birds to the increase in gunners, of which there are in the United States today 7,500,000, the equivalent of an army of 7500 regiments of full strength. Of these 6,493,454 are legally licensed while about 1,500,000 hunt legally on their own lands or are hunting illegally. His remedy is still lower bags and shorter seasons and throughout he voices an urgent appeal for the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill to reduce the season to eight weeks with no shooting on baited waters.

He continues his campaign against the pump gun and urges that no

¹ Lately reduced to 15 for next season.

gun be sold carrying more than two cartridges, which is the only "gentleman's weapon," a claim backed by many organizations including the Winchester Arms Manufacturing Co., and the State of Pennsylvania. He also contends that no individual gunner should be allowed to hunt more than every other year. He does not believe in the possibility of restocking and says: "after thirty years of intensive work I am convinced that all breeding and 'educational work' done thus far has not saved the game, that no easy-going 'education' ever will save it, that nothing but a combination of drastic laws and big-stick enforcement (plus other salvage measures) ever will achieve good or great results." He also deplors the introduction and rearing of alien birds to replace our own species. The establishment of game refuges requires years as do also investigations of the subject and he adds "what can happen to the remnants of game with 7,500,000 hunters going out after them annually? Who is there who will guarantee a remainder five years hence? Think it over!"

He shows the failure of the bag limit, alone, in maintaining the supply of Quail and the definite increase in these birds in Ohio since they have been protected there at all times.

Dr. Hornaday sets forth in detail the disgraceful political influence present in almost every effort for game legislation and the attitude of the U. S. Biological Survey, the National Association of Audubon Societies and certain sportsmen's organizations which according to his statements in several important crises were not acting in the interests of conservation.

Everyone interested in game birds should read this book and gain a knowledge of the complications which beset every move in the conservation program and the powerful influences which have to be met. That there are legitimate differences of opinion on some of the questions raised by Dr. Hornaday must be admitted. He, for instance, while deploring the importation of foreign game birds, is strong in his praise of the Starling, yet in Great Britain where the bird is better known it is regarded as a pest by those best qualified to judge. In the experience of the reviewer, while it does devour the larvae of the Japanese beetle, our own Grackles and Robins are equally efficient but are being crowded out by the increasing hordes of the foreigners which eat everything in sight and deplete the winter food of many of our native species.

Dr. Hornaday's book¹ is full of tables and diagrams which deserve careful study as well as many portraits of those who have been most active in the defense of our wild life.—W. S.

Williams on Trinidad Birds.²—When passing through Trinidad some-time ago the reviewer had the good fortune to come into possession of a

¹ *Thirty Years War for Wild Life. Gains and Losses in the Thankless Task.* By William T. Hornaday. Published for the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund by Charles Scribners' Sons. New York—London, 1931, pp. 1-xiii + 1-292. Price \$2.50.

² Williams, C. B. *Trinidad Birds. Notes on the Food and Habits of Some Trinidad Birds.* Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, Vol. XX, 1922, pp. 123-185.