

lunches, both of which have now been dismissed from consideration although some serious requests for the birds' destruction on these scores have been made in the past! The case of the Pelican taking trout that the fishermen regarded as their game has been met by restocking the lakes rather than destroying the birds.

Of offences of man against the birds are oiling of waters to dispose of mosquitos which resulted in the killing of certain birds and destroying feeding grounds, and the intrusion by park visitors upon the colonies of breeding Pelicans and other colony-nesting species. Mr. Wright quite properly thinks that those wishing to visit national parks will have to put up with such inconveniences as mosquitos and must be excluded from nesting rookeries, although plans can be perfected whereby large numbers of rookery birds may be seen on their feeding grounds and their evening flight back to the rookeries witnessed with ease.

'Men and Mammals' in the parks forms another interesting chapter as does Williams' account of the 'Kaibab Deer Fiasco' where the killing off of the Pumas so increased the deer that they consumed all the forage and it will take fifty years of careful management to cover the scars of the fiasco. The surplus of deer have meanwhile been killed off.

There are many other interesting discussions and many attractive photographs in this little volume.—W. S.

Year Book of the Indiana Audubon Society.—This annual,¹ always rich in bird lore, opens this year with a sketch of T. Gilbert Pearson by Robert P. Allen. There is an interesting article on 'Some of the Large Birds of Indiana' by W. P. Allyn, with photographs of adult and young of the Black and Turkey Vultures. 'Robin Notes' by Earl Brooks and Grant Henderson, the latter presenting evidence of a single Robin attending two nests. Five nests were located in successive buckets of an elevator and two which were side by side contained two eggs each, the others being unfinished. Sidney R. Esten presents a table of migration data for Fort Wayne, Ind., compiled during many years by the late Charles A. Stockbridge. The Society is making a strong movement to prevent the placing of the Mourning Dove on the list of game birds.—W. S.

Third Report of the Hawk and Owl Society.—This publication like its predecessors is full of information regarding the progress of movements for the preservation of these birds. There is much information upon the Hawk Mountain controversy which has fortunately subsided for the present and the protection of the birds given first consideration.

Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., has an interesting report on the Hawk conditions in the South with a list of species observed.

Mr. Warren Eaton, prime mover in the organization of the Society has, as is generally known, been taken on to the staff of the National Association of Audubon Societies in charge of Hawk and Owl protection and Mr. Charles K. Nichols takes his place as Secretary. All contributions in aid of the Hawks and Owls should be sent to the Treasurer, Colvin Farley, 2 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.—W. S.

Snyder on the Sharp-tailed Grouse.—Mr. Snyder has gathered together in this study² of the Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*) a vast amount of information on the cyclic abundance of the species and its habits, followed by a more detailed account of the 1932 emigration of the northern race through Ontario and Quebec, with observations on the behavior of the migrating birds the possible causes

¹ The Audubon Year Book, Vol. XIII. Price \$1.00 (H. A. Zimmerman, 915 W. Gilbert St., Muncie, Ind.).

² A Study of the Sharp-tailed Grouse. By L. L. Snyder. Contributions Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology No. 6. (Reprinted from Univ. Toronto Studies Biol. Ser. No. 40) 1935. Pp. 1-66.