

from the statutes relating to game warden departments, duties and powers of officers, and special provisions connected with administration. No effort has been spared to make the report as complete and accurate as possible. In addition to extracts from the statutes, it contains the results of seven years' observation of the methods of administering game laws, and the conclusions of those who have contributed to the discussion of points of special interest." The foregoing is from the Preface (p. 10), by Dr. T. S. Palmer, and states concisely the scope and purpose of this important publication, which must be of great value to persons interested in game protection, and especially to those charged with the enforcement of game laws. Under 'Game law administration' (pp. 43-99) are defined the powers of officers and methods of procedure in respect to arrest, search and seizure; prosecutions, in reference to who may prosecute, the methods, and the results, etc. The 'Summaries of the provisions relating to enforcements' give, in concise form, the provisions at present in force in all of the States and Territories, and include the duties of officers, and the offenses and the required evidence on which to base prosecutions. The 'Extracts from laws with special reference to enforcement' occupies the second half of the 'Bulletin,' and presumably comprise all of the essential features. We have thus in convenient form a condensed 'law-book' on game protection which should meet an actual need.—J. A. A.

Anderson's 'The Birds of Iowa.'—In a paper¹ of nearly 300 pages, Mr. Anderson records 355 species and subspecies as of known occurrence in the State, 309 of which are "found more or less regularly," and 44 as only "casual or accidental" visitants; one species, the Carolina Paroquet, is given as extinct, and another, the House Sparrow, as the only introduced species. Twenty-five additional species are given in a 'Hypothetical List' as having been taken "very close to the borders of Iowa," or "reported as occurring in Iowa on what appears to be insufficient evidence." Some of these might well have been included in the main list, and it is only a question of time when all may doubtless be added on the basis of actual capture within the State; but their present exclusion as Iowa birds is commendable.

An 'Introduction' of 20 pages states the scope and basis of the work, the topographic, climatic, and faunal features of the State, and contains a list of the large number of contributors who have furnished valuable notes or local lists, covering most of the counties of the State.

The method of treatment includes, usually, a general statement regarding the character of the bird's occurrence in the State, followed generally by a paragraph of detailed county records, especially in the case of the rarer species, giving locality, date and authority for the records cited. A large part of the text thus consists of previously unpublished records, and

¹The Birds of Iowa. By Rudolph M. Anderson. Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci., Vol. XI, pp. 125-417, March, 1907.

adds greatly to our knowledge of the distribution of many species of birds within the boundaries of Iowa. The list is thus voluminously annotated, the notes varying, as the case may require, from a dozen lines to a page or two to the species. It is, however, all pertinent matter, and the list as a whole is an unusually important contribution to faunistic ornithology.

A bibliography of 10 pages consists of the titles of, for the most part, general works that include incidental references to Iowa birds; but as they are unannotated, and as the minor records and 'notes' contained in ornithological and other periodicals are altogether omitted, it falls far short of being a satisfactory bibliography of the subject treated. Reference is here made to 'The Literature of Iowa Birds. A Complete Record of the Published Writings on the Birds of Iowa,' by Paul Bartsch, "prepared [in 1899] as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science," and forming three volumes of typewritten manuscript, deposited in the library of the State University of Iowa. It is to be hoped that Dr. Bartsch's work may eventually be published, at least in extended abstract, and thus be made available for more general use.—J. A. A.

Rich's 'Feathered Game of the Northeast.'¹ — This handsomely printed and effectively illustrated book of about 450 pages treats of about ninety species of the game birds of the "upper eastern coast" of North America, from the standpoint of the sportsman, by a sportsman, well qualified for the task by personal experience in the field and literary and artistic ability. It should prove of interest not only to sportsmen but to the general reader, and to some extent to ornithologists. The writer has evidently some knowledge of ornithology, the technical names of the birds being 'up to date,' and their relationships and distribution, when referred to, are generally correctly stated, although his surmise that "possibly a few" Heath Hens may still "be left on the eastern end of Long Island" is a little out of date. The author is heartily in favor of better protection for our rapidly decreasing game birds, and in his preface and throughout his book urges "upon the great brotherhood of sportsmen" moderation in the use of the gun, and both in the preface and elsewhere (see under American Woodcock, p. 127) favors the abolition of spring shooting, the prohibition of the sale of game, and the limitation of the number of birds which a man may kill in a day's hunt. The illustrations, from drawings by the author, are a serviceable addition to the text, being for the most part good representations of the birds depicted.—J. A. A.

¹ Feathered Game of the Northeast | By | Walter H. Rich | With illustrations by the author | New York | Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. | Publishers.— No date (1907). 8vo, pp. xvi + 432, frontispiece in color (Wood Duck), and 84 halftone plates. \$3.00 net, postage 30 cents extra.