

bine the two functions above outlined, by the strict elimination of such censuses as emanate from the obviously untrained observer, or at least of the names of those species of doubtful occurrence in the localities concerned from such lists as are published? True, this would require a high grade of editing; but if the first function above indicated is to be served at all, such expert editorial service must be performed unflinchingly.

Shall *Bird-Lore's* censuses be accepted in the future as contributions to ornithology?

As already announced in these columns, the California Fish and Game Commission about two years ago established a Bureau of Education under the directorship of Mr. Harold C. Bryant who had been previously connected with the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. This departure from the purely police function of the Commission was undertaken in the belief that an enlightened public sentiment might go far toward securing popular recognition of the need for game protection and thus eventually do away with the necessity for maintaining a large force of wardens. There seems to be no doubt whatsoever today but that the plan is going to succeed, and Mr. Bryant is to be highly commended for his earnest efforts in developing the idea.

One of the instruments for reaching the people of the state has been the periodical called *California Fish and Game*. Volume I of this journal has lately been completed. There were five numbers in this volume, the first issued in October, 1914, and there were 261 pages and 53 illustrations. The departments regularly appearing were: General articles; editorials; hatchery and fishery notes; conservation in other states; life history notes; wild life in relation to agriculture.

The general articles of particular note pertained to the following subjects: Recent game legislation; crude oil, a trap for birds; bird life as a community asset; the Wood Duck in California; books and pamphlets relating to California birds; the California Valley Quail; and early nesting of ducks.

As may be inferred from the above list of subjects there is much of real scientific value included in the columns of *California Fish and Game*. The editor has, and properly so, taken pains to select only authentic contributions for publication. The danger with any periodical in a popular field is that it will become the vehicle for more or less imaginative, or hearsay tales. Very little criticism can be offered on this score and it is to be hoped that even more rigid censorship will be exercised in future volumes.

The following are some of the sentiments we find expressed editorially on different pages, and with which we most heartily

concur. "The effectiveness of game protection is governed by the interest of the people and the spirit of those who hunt and fish." "Proper knowledge on the subject of game preservation is not yet possessed by the people as a whole in any western state." "The recognition of scientific truths combined with a practical knowledge of the working of correct laws are essential things in game administration."

INFORMATION WANTED FOR THE "LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS"

COURTSHIP: Of Mexican Grebe; any of the Loons (except Red-throated); any of the Alcidae; any of the Longipennes (except Kittiwake, Herring, Ring-billed, Heermann or Ross gulls; Gull-billed, Royal and Sooty terns; Noddy, and Black Skimmer); any of the Fulmars, Shearwaters and Petrels; any of the Steganopodes (except Gannet, Anhinga, Cormorant, and Double-crested Cormorant); Florida and Mottled ducks; and Gadwall.

NESTING HABITS: Of Whiskered Auklet; Marbled Murrelet; Kumlien and Nelson gulls; Slender-billed Fulmar; Greater, New Zealand and Pink-footed shearwaters; and White-bellied Petrel.

FEEDING HABITS: Of Mexican Grebe; Pacific Loon; Craveri Murrelet; Red-legged Kittiwake; Kumlien, Nelson, Slaty-backed and Vega gulls; Elegant, Aleutian and Bridled terns; Yellow-nosed Albatross; Pink-footed, Audubon, Townsend and New Zealand shearwaters; Black, Scaled, Least, Kaeding, Guadaloupe and Hawaiian petrels; Cinnamon Teal; and Florida and Mottled ducks.

VOCAL POWERS: Of Rhinoceros Auklet; Whiskered Auklet; Kittlitz Murrelet; Mandt Guillemot; Red-legged Kittiwake; Kumlien, Nelson, Slaty-backed, and Vega gulls; Elegant and Bridled terns; Pacific and Slender-billed fulmars; Cory, Pink-footed and New Zealand shearwaters; Black-capped, Scaled, Guadaloupe and Socorro petrels; Red-faced Cormorant; Florida and Mottled ducks; and Cinnamon Teal.

WINTER HABITS: Of Kittlitz Murrelet; Long-tailed Jaeger; Red-legged Kittiwake; Nelson, Slaty-backed, Vega and Franklin gulls; Elegant, Aleutian and Bridled terns; and Noddy.—A. C. BENT, Taunton, Massachusetts.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

NATURAL HISTORY OF HAWAII, Being an Account of the Hawaiian People, the Geology and Geography of the Islands, and the Native and Introduced Plants and Animals of the Group. By WILLIAM ALANSON BRYAN, B. Sc., Professor of Zoölogy and Geology in