

known as long ago). Much careless writing makes us re-read to understand: "Roger has seen over 100 birds that are on the A.O.U. checklist, but he has not seen them within our continental limits" (p. 160). "Roger's contact, of course, at *Life* was Joseph Kastner" (p. 117). There are several references to "birds and animals," an error so persistently and curiously characteristic of journalists. An often unfeeling and sometimes tasteless treatment of delicate or tragic facts creeps in time and again. As a result Mildred and Barbara (Mrs. Peterson numbers 1 and 2) are at times roughed up a bit. And poor James Fisher receives a wholly uncalled for posthumous snipe: Fisher and Peterson are driving on a field trip, Peterson at the wheel. Peterson makes a driving error and they argue the issues. "'Well, have it your way,' finalized James. 'I think you're a bloody bad driver.' (But it was Fisher who was killed driving in England in 1970.)" So there, smarty pants, is the feeling one gets from such an observation.

The account of Roger's boyhood is informative and displays the only consistent evidence of sensitivity and scholarship by the authors. The color plates are attractive but lightweight in the league they occupy as compared to Peterson's field guide illustrations, which are among the best of the genre. Many people are quoted in an attempt to show that Peterson is regarded as one of the great nature artists; but those who seem emphatic about it also seem to be those least qualified to judge, whereas those most qualified to judge (such as Peter Scott and Guy Coheleach) skirt the matter while complimenting Peterson on the influence he has had in the development of nature art.

This book is billed as "an authorized biography." But I simply will not believe that Roger read it in manuscript. If he had, I think it would not have been published as is.—John William Hardy.

NOTES AND NEWS

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

I am attempting to construct a map of peak Ruby-throated Hummingbird migration times in eastern North America which I will relate to geographic trends in flowering times of major ruby-throat food plants. I would appreciate any observational or netting data on ruby-throat abundances over the spring or fall migration seasons that would help me pinpoint the time of peak migration for that area. Data for several years at one site are especially useful but not essential.—ROBERT BERTIN, *Vivarium Bldg., Wright and Healy Streets, Champaign, IL 61820.*

Symposium on Integrated Study of Bird Populations—A symposium will be held at Wageningen (The Netherlands) from 17–21 September 1979 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of The Institute for Ecological Research of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Further information: I.A.C., *Postbus 88, 6700 AB Wageningen, The Netherlands.*

DUES CHANGES

At the NEBBA Council Meeting on 11 May 1979, it was decided to raise dues and subscription rates to *Bird-Banding* effective with payment of 1980 dues. This decision was made because annual deficits have occurred in the operating budget of NEBBA. The new rates will be:

Student—	\$ 6.00	Institutional subscriptions—	\$ 10.00
Individual—	8.00	Contributing—	15.00 or more
Family—	10.00	Life—	200.00
(2 or more in the same family)		(may be paid in four equal payments over a one-year period)	

Until 1 September 1979, life memberships will continue to be \$150.00. Members who can are urged to take advantage of the lower life membership rate now, thus saving \$50.00.