

BOOK REVIEW

Birds in Our Lives. Edited by Alfred Stefferud. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1966, 561 pp., illus. \$9.00 from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Between Roger Tory Peterson's "What Are Birds For?" and John S. Gottschalk's "We, the People", fifty-two authors contribute general information on what appears to be every facet of the relationship between birds and man. Pigeon raising and falconry, hunting and raising exotic fowl; migration, the role of hawks and owls in rodent control, introduction of foreign species; bird watching, bird photography, birds on stamps and coins, birds in fine arts and literature; what birds do for man; what man has done to birds; conflicts between man and birds with suggestions for alleviating some of them—all these and more are included. Profusely illustrated with black and white drawings by Bob Hines and photographs, it is a book for browsing to introduce people to the complicated interdependence of man and environment and birds. The chapter on Raptors by the Craigheads should be read by some other branches of the government and by the conservation departments of some states.

The entire last section is devoted to problems of future survival of birds. In the final chapter Mr. Gottschalk points out that "We, the people" will determine what happens to birds in our lives in the future, and that "we, the people" means each one of us who is interested in birds taking responsibility to help save habitat threatened by dams, road-building, urban sprawl; to urge laws for the control of pesticide use, water pollution and air pollution; to keep the need for wild areas in addition to "boardwalks, bandstands and ball diamonds" before the planners. DWM

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FALL SEASON

August 16–November 30

DAVID B. PEAKALL

It was a fall without any spectacular waves of migrants. Above normal numbers of White-crowned Sparrows were noted in the central and eastern parts of the state, with a maximum of 160 counted in Region 5 on October 13, 80 in Region 9 on October 15, a flock of 100 on the coast on October 22 and 46 banded by "Operation Recovery" on that date. The data from the chain of coastal banding stations, excellently summarized in Davis and Heath's report, is an impressive addition to our knowledge. It should be read in conjunction with Wilcox's article on this subject (*Kingbird* 15:205, 1965). It seems to me to be important to give some indication of numbers, and although less detailed than the banding data from Long Island Scheider's tabulation of warbler migration in central New York will give future workers some idea of the magnitude of migration in the mid-sixties.

The unprecedented flight of Purple Sandpipers along the Shores of Lake Ontario (see Field Notes) reminds one again of the oceanic nature of the Great Lakes. A number of species are almost unknown away from