

Glacier Park has a wonderful natural variety of plants and animals, containing within its boundaries areas ranging from the lower Transition Zone of its open plains borders, through the dense forests of lodgepole pine, spruce and fir in the Canadian Zone at the base of the mountains, the narrow belt of dwarfed timber at or near timberline in the Hudsonian Zone, and the Arctic-Alpine Zone of the higher mountain-tops. Mr. Bailey has sketched briefly the botanical wealth of these varied climatic and life zones, but the book deals mainly with mammals and birds, and no one is better qualified to treat them than Mr. Bailey with his lifetime of experience in field work in the West, accompanied on many trips by the accomplished "bird woman" who is his wife. While the book is of aid to every beginning naturalist or enquiring tourist who may visit the region, it will prove useful as a Baedeker for the most expert, telling him where the species he is most interested in may be found at the proper time. A good assortment of interesting life-history notes on each species is given, with suggestions of many things which may be of value for succeeding visitors to the park to watch for and add to our knowledge. Most of the mammals are illustrated by photographs from life. The bird section is well illustrated by new life photographs from various sources, and well-selected reproductions of photographs, sketches, and paintings which have been used in other publications. A systematic key is given for the classification of the commoner summer birds of the park which will be useful in other

places in the northern Rockies.

In addition to the pleasure and profit which this book gives to a person already interested in natural history, and its value as a strictly biological report, its chief value will probably lie in introducing the fascinating possibilities of wild life study to the average citizen, the casual tourist and park visitor, whose numbers are increasing from year to year. When this interest is developed, and the parks need only be entered and intelligent attention called to their advantages for the interest to be kindled, a new force is added to the protection of wild life, rational conservation, and public recreation, the influence of which can not be overestimated.

The Canadian National Parks offer similar if not greater possibilities. Waterton Lakes Park (just north of Glacier Park), Rocky Mountains Park at Banff, Jasper Park in Alberta, Point Pelee Park in Ontario (the most southerly point in Canada, on the great migratory bird route along the shore of Lake Erie) and the Percé and Bonaventure reservation for the protection of the great seabird rookeries at the tip of the Gaspé peninsula of Quebec, have their own peculiar attractions to the nature lover, and are bound to be still more attractive when their wild life attractions are more generally known to the public. For such areas, the little books which teach the eye to know what it sees, as well as to notice what is often hidden to the unseeing eye, have an increasing function in popular education.

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