



Business end of a Great Horned Owl is the feet rather than the bill. This is a "winged" specimen found by students who were hunting pheasants near Ames. These owls frequently smell of skunk—one of their food species. Photo by Richard Trump.

History Magazine, Outdoor America, Nature Magazine, Audubon Magazine, Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, National Geographic, and Iowa Conservationist. We have several U.S.D.A. bulletins and Common Hawks and Owls of Iowa, published by the Extension Service, Iowa State College. Most valuable of the books on our shelves is Bent's Life Histories of the Birds of Prey published by the Smithsonian Institution; unfortunately this is out of print. Then we have a number of leaflets and reprints obtained from the National Audubon Society. Students are of course helpful in locating new material—especially in the sports magazines.

In listing our work pattern for this unit I may have given the impression that our sequence of topics is tightly mapped out in advance. It really isn't. And the sequence is likely to be interrupted when Jack brings a pet horned owl, or someone finds a hawk carcass displayed on a roadside fence. We examine the digestive tract of any fresh specimen. One red-tailed hawk, for example, contained only the bill, feet, and gizzard of a junco. The junco's gizzard, incidentally contained a number of weed seeds which germinated when we transferred them to a flower pot.

I said there is a right and a wrong answer to the predator question. This, I believe, is it: Campaigns for eliminating predatory birds are both poor economy and poor ecology.

We need predatory birds. And while very few species are beneficial enough to deserve absolute protection, no species is bad enough to deserve general persecution.

Books for Biologists

PERCEPTUALISTIC THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE, Peter Fireman, 50 pp., \$2.75, Philosophical Library, New York, New York, 1954.

Perception, thinking, and logic are three basic mental activities, always interwoven and jointly lend themselves to the building of a perceptual view of the world and to the formation of a perceptual theory of knowledge.

ON THE NATURE OF MAN, Dagobert D. Runes, 105 pp., \$3.00, Philosophical Library, New York, New York, 1956.

This new work is offered as an attempt to define the border lines of human thinking and human morality. This type of soul-searching philosophy is sometimes baffling, frequently of melancholy character, but always fascinating and inspiring.

DICTIONARY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, Charles Winick, \$10, 579 pp., Philosophical Library, New York, New York, 1956.

This book is the only collection in any language of the specialized vocabularies of all the fields of anthropology. It includes approximately 10,000 entries from archaeology, cultural anthropology, linguistics and physical anthropology. Many terms hitherto used on the basis of a tacit consensus about their meanings and a supposedly shared notion of their connotations are here defined explicitly for the first time.

PSYCHOLOGY—GENERAL, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL, John Menro Fraser, M.A., \$7.50, 310 pp., Philosophical Library, New York, New York, 1956.

The author has in this volume surveyed the fields of general, industrial and social psychology from the manager's point of view and drawn the main issues together. Detail has been disregarded in order to present a coherent theme.

THE WORLD OF BEES, Gilbert Nixon, 214 pp., \$4.75, Philosophical Library, New York, New York, 1955.

Bees have been a source of interest since ancient times. In this book Mr. Nixon has tried to give the reader a glimpse of the whole world of bees in all their intriguing diversity of habit and behavior.

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BOOKS FOR BIOLOGISTS

(Continued from page 155)

EVOLUTION: THE AGES AND TOMORROW, G. Murray McKinley, 275 pp., \$4.00, The Ronald Press Company, New York, New York, 1956.

This book synthesizes facts and theories from many branches of knowledge to present an interpretation of evolution that gives a fresh understanding of man, the world of nature, and man's position in that world.

The author speculates on the origins of the cosmos and the earth, traces the evolutionary process in atoms and molecules, living cells, and increasingly complex animals, and dwells finally on the emergence of man and human society.

CROP PROTECTION, G. J. Rose, 223 pp., \$10.00, Philosophical Library, New York, New York, 1955.

The book is written for the cultivator—whether large or small—faced with the problem of protecting his crops. It is a practical guide to the stored product. In addition, it is an aid to the planning of an intelligent programme of measures for combating insect pests, fungus diseases, and competing weeds.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIANS, Ronald and Catherine Berndt, 144 pp., \$4.75, Philosophical Library, New York, New York, 1954.

The authors show the Aborigines first against the background of our own environment. Then the rich diversity of their life throughout the continent is unfolded: mythology and song; economy and social organization; trade and craftsmanship; ritual and ceremony.

HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION, S. J. VanPelt, 95 pp., \$2.75, Philosophical Library, New York, New York, 1956.

This book tells the general medical practitioner and those intending to specialize in the treatment of psychoneurotic and psychosomatic disorders what they need to know about the modern method of treating these disorders by hypnotherapy.

BIOCHEMICAL INDIVIDUALITY, Roger J. Williams, 214 pp., \$5.75, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York 16, N. Y., 1956.

A collection of available information on inter-individual variability with respect to anatomical and genetic enzyme levels, endocrine activities, nutritional needs, variations, and their implications in various areas.





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