

They Also Live

WILDLIFE REFUGES. By Ira N. Gabrielson. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1943. 257 pp. \$4.

Reviewed by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE

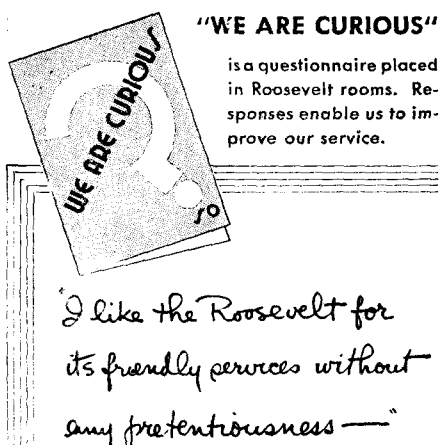
THE wildlife refuge movement as a part of the public domain (to be sharply distinguished from private game preserves) is a very recent thing. There was no hint of it in this country before 1870, and it was sporadic and unorganized until 1903. Twelve years later it was really gaining momentum, until today it represents ownership by the people, for the wild animals, of an astounding pro-

portion of the total area of the United States. The Federal Government alone is administering almost eighteen million sanctuary acres in the continental United States and Alaska, as contrasted with three little acres in 1903. This makes no mention of the state, county, city, and private refuges. Some are bird refuges, some quadruped, and sea animal sanctuaries. They are dotted from the rocks of Maine to the estuaries of Florida and the stepping stones to Kiska and Attu, now so prominently in the news. I believe I am right in saying that no other country in the world has as many wildlife refuges, or spends so much on them.

And I am sure I am right in saying that no other man in the country knows more about all these different sorts of refuges than Dr. Gabrielson, distinguished naturalist and director of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington—the rechristened old Biological Survey. His book is the most compendious account and estimate of these refuges which has been written, and for everyone interested in conservation this should be a reference book to stand where the hand will go out to it with ease whenever a fact is to be verified or statistics to be checked.

Dr. Gabrielson has added chapters on wildlife refuges in Canada and Mexico, countries with which we now have wildlife treaties. I was especially interested in his remarks on Mexico. Dr. Gabrielson says:

The opinion of Fish and Wildlife Service biologists following the migratory waterfowl to their winter quarters in Mexico is that, all things considered, the birds are safer in Mexico than in our own country . . . Such depletion as has occurred has been due to a relatively few visiting hunters who, all too frequently, threw off all restraint where no legal restrictions prevailed. In general the native population does not indulge in 'sport' but confines killing to needs in procuring food. Wildlife can stand such a drain better than it can that of modern hunting with high-power rifles and repeating shotguns.



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Lunar Phenomena

THE STORY OF THE MOON. By Clyde Fisher. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company. 1943 291 pp., and index. \$3.

Reviewed by WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT

SINCE the moon is the nearest of all celestial objects it became the subject of close astronomical study immediately after the invention of the telescope. Indeed it was Galileo who first saw the mountains of the moon, which, because of their number, he likened to the eyes of a peacock's tail. In recent years astronomers have turned to more promising bodies. For the moon is airless and dead. Had it not been for Jules Verne and H. G. Wells, both of whom wrote novels that described voyages to the moon, it is doubtful if even the public would interest itself much in our neighbor.

That the interest persists there can be no doubt. What are the vast areas still misnamed "seas" in accordance with an ignorant tradition? How are the hundreds of extinct craters to be explained, some of them bigger than Rhode Island? How was the moon itself created? Of what is the moon made? The questions demand answers. And Dr. Clyde Fisher answers them with a clarity, charm, and simplicity that are wholly admirable.

This useful volume shows plainly enough how conceptions of the universe have changed with the advance of science. The poetic ignorance of the ancients is revealed. The remarkable mathematical work of Sir George Darwin and Henri Poincaré, out of which emerged the startling fact that the moon was torn out from the earth in a fluid stage, complex lunar motions and their relation to the tides, the origin of the craters—all this is explained in a way that anyone can understand. Since the craters may have been the result of bombardment by meteors Dr. Fisher naturally discusses earthly meteorites; for we, too, are bombarded. And since the moon is a satellite he also takes up the attendants of other planets. What we have, then, is not only a book on the moon but a book that covers a good deal of astronomy besides. For good, instructive reading Dr. Fisher is hard to beat.

A new series of young people's books called "The Cities of America Biographies" has been announced by Messner. Leo Lerman will be general editor of the series. It is planned that each volume be written and illustrated by natives of the city in question.

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By Laurence Dwight Smith

Cryptography

The Crostics Club

IF only the subject and the author's name were not too lengthy for our space, I should be tempted to give you in a DC part of a concoction by H. I. Phillips from his *Sun Dial* column not long ago, titled "Recipe for the Tax Bill." What a whopper for our anti-slangers, but what sense it makes! The first stanza reads:

Take a lot of mumbo-jumbo,
Add some whotzitallabout;
Season well with hocus-pocus,
Add a bucket full of doubt;
Pour in twenty cups of flubdub,
Add some hodgepodge and some bosh;
Throw in just a little twaddle
And pour in a quart of tosh.

Words get into my DCs in devious ways. In trying to eliminate a duplicate in short recently, it became in-shoot, and that turned out to be a perfectly good baseball term. *Clam-jamfry* from Barrie didn't reach you because I found it labeled *Chiefly Scotch*.

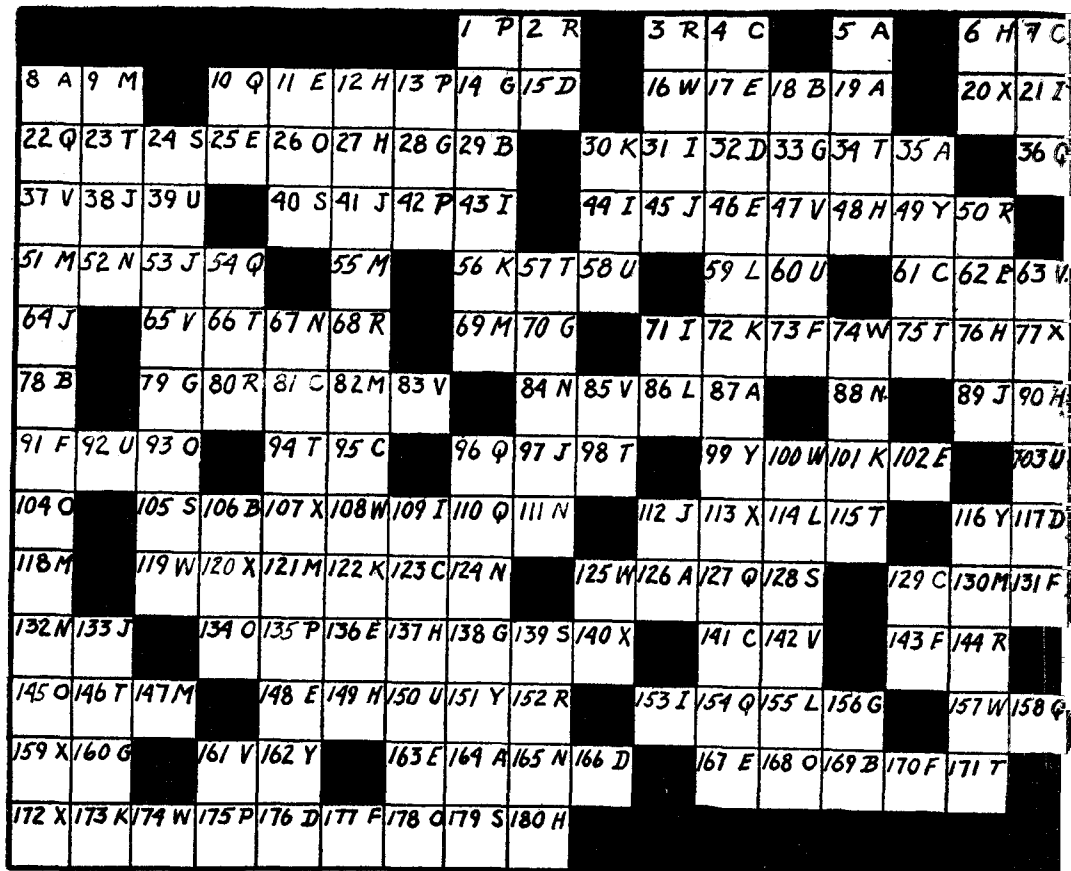
Protests came from Herbert F. Preston, Newport, R. I., and from Laurence P. Dodge, Newbury, Mass., correcting the date of the epistolary romance by C. B. Brown (DC 474) from 1801 to 1799, since "Clara Howard" by the same author in 1801 with the same number of words led to distressing consequences. It is most rare to catch accepted authorities like "The Oxford Companion to American Literature" in discrepancies, but that was the seat of the trouble. For under "Edgar Huntly," which caught my eye in searching for a word with E, the date was 1801, referring one to its author C. B. Brown; but under C. B. Brown, listed among his works the date was given as 1799.

Some years ago I was filled with pride on receiving from an American lady living in Florence, Italy, a delightful letter of appreciation. Mrs. Elizabeth Moorhead Vermorcken is back in this country in Pittsburgh, still including DCs in the day's entertainment; but whereas in Italy she had a personal library of reference books, now, having left them to the mercy of the Italian government, she has to get along without help and she does. She writes that while she is more at home with English poets and classical myths, she can also take American slang in her stride.

Nicholas de Gunzberg, of *Harper's Bazaar*, has been introduced to us by Bennett Cerf, as one who likes to concoct DCs. He is interested in the idea of an exchange, but as yet no one has volunteered to form a group for that purpose.

It is good to hear again from Mrs. Julia W. Goodridge, Santa Barbara, whose oncoming blindness a few years ago necessitated the giving up of DCs. Now she has a companion who shares her pleasure in doing them and they form a happy working team.

E. S. K.



Double-Crostics: No. 477

By ELIZABETH S. KINGSLEY

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-five words, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. The letters in each word to be guessed are numbered. These numbers appear under the dashes in the column headed WORDS. There is a dash for each letter in the required word. The key letters in the squares are for convenience, indicating to which word in the definitions each letter in the diagram belongs. When you have guessed a word, fill it in on the dashes; then write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square on the puzzle diagram. When the squares are all filled in you will find (by reading from left to right) a quotation from a famous author. Reading up and down the letters mean nothing. The black squares indicate ends of words; therefore words do not necessarily end at the right side of the diagram.

When the column headed WORDS is filled in, the initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Authority for spelling and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary (1940 edition).

The solution of last week's Double Crostic will be found on page 34 of this issue.

DEFINITIONS

- Prehistoric towerlike structure found in Sardinia.
- A lover (Fr.; masc.)
- A Mr. and Mrs. in "Joseph Andrews."
- A term of endearment.
- Warns or notifies of a fault.
- The rain-cloud (Metereol.)
- In the contingency of (phrase).
- Sheltered closely.
- Character in "Much Ado About Nothing."
- A low-crowned soft felt hat (comp.)
- Character in "As You Like It."
- A small tambourine used in Egypt.
- A den of iniquity.
- A League of Protestant and Imperial cities in Europe—1531.
- A baseball diamond.
- A jot.
- Excessively zealous; mad.
- Understatement to increase effect (Rhet.)
- An existent.
- A special make of waterproof garment from London.
- Of or in repose.
- A braggart (slang).
- Well-educated persons (colloq.)
- High rank.
- Queer and odd (slang).

WORDS

19	164	8	5	35	126	87
106	189	18	78	29		
141	7	129	61	95	81	4 123
166	176	15	117	32		
148	102	167	11	25	46	163 17 62 136
73	170	91	143	131	177	
33	28	79	138	160	156	14 70
76	12	149	48	180	90	6 27 137
153	43	109	71	31	44	21
89	41	133	97	38	112	45 53 64
173	56	72	122	101	30	
114	59	155	86			
121	130	51	147	55	118	69 9 82
111	84	88	132	165	52	67 124
168	93	104	26	178	145	134
175	1	42	135	13		
158	96	110	54	22	127	36 154 10
68	3	2	80	152	144	50
24	40	105	139	179	128	
171	98	57	23	115	34	66 94 75 146
150	39	103	92	58	60	
161	47	142	65	37	85	63 83
108	119	125	74	174	157	16 100
159	172	107	120	77	140	20 113
49	151	116	99	162		