

hounds lost track of the coyote because it was overhead in the truck where they did not see it and they hunt mostly by sight.

Anyone else for dog stories?

## WHY NOT PLANT SOME BULBS THIS FALL?

At least one Junior has had success with a bulb planting project. Colette Isinger tells us, "On September 16, 1967 I planted some bulbs. I planted two daffodils, a hyacinth, and a tulip. I brought all of them into direct sunlight on January 28, 1968.

"My daffodil started blooming on February 17. My hyacinth started blooming on February 16. It was purplish blue. The scent was nice."

These are all cultivated bulbs which Colette is growing. Growing instructions usually come with these bulbs

when you buy them. Be sure to buy your bulbs from a well known nursery specializing in bulbs which are hardy in your area.

Do you know any native plants which grow from bulbs? The lily family (Liliaceae) has several members which grow from bulbs or bulb-lets. Perhaps the best known is the Western Red Lily, the flower emblem of Saskatchewan.

Some members of the lily family are poisonous. The Death Camas which grows from an onion-like bulb is one of them. Others have bulbs which are edible. I remember as a child how I used to eat wild onions at recess time and how wonderful it was being sent back out into the fresh spring air after the bell rang because classmates couldn't bear to sit near me. That's all for this time. Be seeing you in the Newsletter.

## The Blue Jay Bookshelf

**OUTDOORSMAN'S FITNESS AND MEDICAL GUIDE.** By Laurence Galton. 1966. Harper and Rowe, New York. 260 pp. Black-and-white illustrations.

For natural historians who may be prepared to watch the birds of Lake Athabasca, climb trees to band owls, or explore the wilderness and forests, this book is timely as it contains information on fitness and survival for the outdoor man. Methods of getting physically fit for the rigours of field study are discussed, as well as associated problems of diet both before and during trips. The system of "down-proofing" whereby a man can stay alive for hours in the water will be useful for the canoeist and those who will be boating. Other chapters on survival in deserts, cold, and high altitudes give the reader a wider knowledge of how to live comfortably while in the bush. The subject of first aid for minor and serious injury is described and illustrated with excellent drawings, together with sage advice.

The style of the author is straightforward and concise, and makes easy reading. The illustrations make this book a worthwhile addition to personal bookshelves. It should be read thoroughly by anyone who is going to spend much time in the wilderness.—  
*Thomas White, Regina.*

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**CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE PROGRESS NOTES.** Mimeo. 8½ x 11 sheets, punched for filing in three-ring binder. Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa.

The Canadian Wildlife Service's *Progress Notes* contain interim data and conclusions from studies being currently carried on by the Service in different parts of Canada. They are intended for circulation to wildlife biologists and other interested agencies who would like to know the present status of such studies without having to wait for final publication of results in journals and monographs. It is of course intended that the notes will appear in summary volumes from

time to time; in the meantime, the convenient format makes it possible to file them in an ordinary ring binder.

Six numbers of these useful notes have now come to the Editor's desk. The last three received are of special interest to persons concerned with the waterfowl harvest, and this is a reflection of one of the main concerns of the Canadian Wildlife Service. In No. 4, Denis Benson, Head of the Biometrics Section of the Service in Ottawa, gave a preliminary report on sales of the Canada migratory game bird hunting permit in 1967-68, showing the make-up of the hunter population in terms of province or state of residence. In No. 5, he reported on the results of a survey made of these hunters, giving an estimated total harvest of birds, the seasonal and daily bags, and the total man-days of recreation provided by the resource. In No. 6, M. F. Sorensen of the CWS and E. F. Bossenmaier of the Manitoba Wildlife Branch, give an appraisal of the no-Mallard restriction during a portion of the 1967 waterfowl hunting season in southern Manitoba.

The candour with which these "progress notes" are presented is indicated by the nature of some of the interim data appearing in the tables. For example, the table of hunter success for Saskatchewan shows species such as Band-tailed Pigeons and Gallinules being taken, with the simple comment that these reports probably represent misidentifications. Later reviews of these studies will have to correct these misrepresentations but it is of considerable interest to see information in this provisional form.

**MAN — AN ENDANGERED SPECIES?** U.S. Department of the Interior Conservation Yearbook. 1967. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. \$1.50.

Although the title ends in a question mark, the fourth Conservation Yearbook just published by the Department of the Interior begins:

"Man is a threatened species." The twin dangers he faces, according to the book, are "overpopulation and unbridled technology—both self-induced." The double threat is examined in its relationship to man's total habitat, "the diminishing quality, the creeping vulgarity and ugliness of those environmental components which man must look at, listen to, work with, and play in."

Continuing the full-color, magazine format of Interior's three previous yearbooks, the 100-page publication went on sale late last month at the Government Printing Office for \$1.50 a copy. The three previous reports—"The Third Wave," "The Population Challenge," and "Quest for Quality"—have sold more than 200,000 copies and serve as annual reports for the Department for 1964, 1965 and 1966. "Man—An Endangered Species?", the 1967 edition, contains a foreword by Secretary Stewart L. Udall and presents the year's record of his Department within the areas of responsibility assigned to it by Congress and the White House.—Reprinted from *Conservation News*, 33(4):11, Feb. 15, 1968.

## A GUIDE TO SASKATCHEWAN MAMMALS



This SNHS Special Publication is still available from the *Blue Jay*, Box 1121, Regina for 50 cents.