

Wildfowl of Your Own

NOBLEMEN and royalty of old times gloried in their great private game preserves, the forests and moors that made up considerable parts of their holdings, in which they alone had the right to hunt deer and boar and other game. And woe to the wight of low degree who was caught a-poaching!

The right to the game that lives on the land inheres with the ownership of the land. Exception is made of migratory game, principally waterfowl such as ducks, geese, and swans. For these there are elaborate protective codes, even international treaties.

But upland game, such as bob-white quail, grouse, and the imported pheasants, stay within comparatively limited range under normal conditions, often not leaving the farm or timberlot that is their "home." They are not as domestic as hens, to be sure, but they are not much wilder than many flocks of turkeys which farmers call their own.

They do require a little care, in consideration of their willingness to live on your land. But it is really very little. Give them some brushy patches for shelter, let some berry- and seed-bearing shrubs grow, in extreme winters scatter a little charitable grain—that is all they

ask. And in reason and in season, they are yours for the shooting. No man may hunt them on your land without your permission. Many landowners, having thus encouraged upland game birds to live on their property, become so fond of them that they have not the heart to shoot them or permit them to be shot.

This kind of game farming has recently become a pleasant and profitable side issue of the great national task of soil conservation. Farmers who have conquered gullies that were eating away their sloping lands hold the soil against further washing by planting it with shrubs and low trees. These offer congenial shelter for the wild birds, and if the planted species are properly selected yield winter food as well.

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or the cruising speed of modern transport planes.

Comparison of records over land and over the ocean on the trans-Pacific flights shows that the previously noted smoothness of the latter flight is a scientific reality.

Partly this is due, declared Mr. Rhode, to the lesser turbulence of air over large bodies of water but it is also due to the wider latitude of flight, both in direction and altitude, which the seaplanes enjoy. They intentionally dodge rough weather and often come down near the sea to get under the bumps.

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GEOLOGY

Seaweeds Form Great Rocks In North America

SEAWEEDES are responsible for the formation of many massive rocks in the older strata of North America, the Paleontological Society was told at its meeting, by Dr. Carroll Lane Fenton and Mrs. Mildred Adams Fenton.

Many seaweeds even today are great gatherers of limestone, which they extract from sea water and deposit as shell-like crusts about their bodies. Some seaweeds of this type are often superficially so like corals that many persons mistake them for these animals.

It is difficult to identify some of these seaweed-deposited limestones, Dr. Fenton said, because they form a maximum of lime and leave a minimum of plant traces. Nevertheless, he and Mrs. Fenton have been able to make out certain form-species that appear to be alike in

widely separated regions, such as the Grand Canyon, Minnesota, Montana, and Pennsylvania.

Worms, also, can slowly build mighty rocks. Drs. B. F. Howell and John F. Mason of Princeton University described reefs in certain California strata, formed entirely of the limy tubes in which, ages ago, lived crowds of the marine worms known to science as *Serpula*.

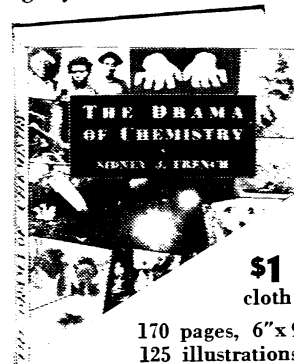
Clays Tell Sea Canyon Story

Investigations of the great submarine valleys of Georges Bank, northeast of New England, were reported by Prof. Henry C. Stetson of Harvard University. Dredgings yielded specimens of hard sandstone from two hitherto unknown formations in the canyon walls. Many samples of stiff clay were brought up, containing skeletons of microscopic animals of present-existing types.

The expedition also used the core-taking device recently perfected by Dr. C. S. Piggott of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which shoots a steel tube into the bottom from a kind of small cannon. Samples of the same kind of clay were taken from the bottom at depths of nearly 6,000 feet. Prof. Stetson regards these clays as fill material.

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