

*Mourning Dove in Northern Michigan.*—By M. J. McGee and K. Christofferson, pp. 566-567.

Notice of occurrence within some fifty miles of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., They seem to be increasing their range in this direction and may cross our border into Northern Ontario at any time.

*Nesting Notes from Ladysmith, Wisconsin.*—By Wallace B. Grange, pp. 575-578.

Of 24 nests discovered during 1911, ten were from one cause or another destroyed or were unsuccessful in raising broods. In 1920, of three Ruffed Grouse nests, one containing 11 eggs brought out nine young. If this is the normal mortality of the nestling stage, not counting partial losses of broods, it supplies us with much food for thought. A careful and prolonged study of the percentage of failures of broods and, where possible, the causes, would be a very valuable addition to our knowledge of the factors that control the increase of species.

We would like to call the attention of subscribers who have had cause of complaint in the appearance or management of *The Naturalist*, authors whom we have had to ask to furnish plates for the illustration of their donated articles, and friends who have any complaint whatever against us to the following in *Notes and News*:

"The A.O.U. is deeply indebted to Mr. Prentiss Baldwin who has generously financed the publications of the papers by himself, Mr. Talbot and Mr. Lincoln, on the various phases of bird-banding which have appeared in *The Auk* during the past few years. To Mr. Chas. L. Whittle we are similarly indebted in connection with the paper on the Arboretum Mockingbird."

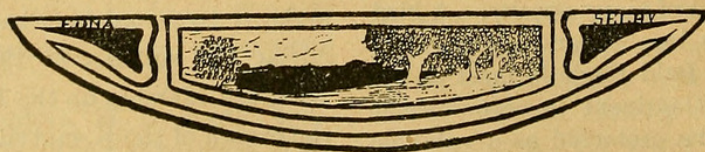
When such a strong and firmly established journal as *The Auk* is glad to receive extra assistance, we think something can be condoned in *The Naturalist*, which has worried along without such aid.

THE MINDS AND MANNERS OF WILD ANIMALS  
By W. T. Hornaday, Sc. D.A.M., Scribner's, New York.

The mentality of animals has been a fascinating subject since very early times, as is proved by countless fables and legends. To primitive man it was a very practical study, as his success depended very largely upon his ability to avoid being devoured by some and to capture others. Great as is the volume of material in the form of stories of domestic animals, anecdotes of pets, and hunters' tales, it is only of recent years that the animal mind has received any analytical attention, and the science of animal psychology is one of the youngest branches of zoology. The data with which this science has to deal are in part observational and in part experimental, and as a contribution to observational data Dr. Hornaday's book is of great value.

Dr. Hornaday is well known as a field naturalist, and his long experience in the field in many lands, and his position as director of the New York Zoological Park give him exceptional qualifications to write on this subject. A great deal which has been written concerning the behaviour of animals has been marred by extreme tendencies in two directions; that is, either by regarding all animals as mere machines, or at most as endowed with "instinct", or by an uncritical sentimentality. Dr. Hornaday's attitude is that of one who steers a sane middle course. He believes it is as sensible to choose "white rats, domestic rabbits, cats, dogs, sparrows, turtles and newts as the hand-picked exponents of the intelligence of animals" as it would be for an ethnologist to study "the Eskimo, the Dog-rib Indian, the Bushman, the Aino and the Papuan, and then to write conclusively on the intelligence of the human race", and yet on the other hand that "the temptation to place upon the simple acts of animals the most complex and far-fetched interpretations is a trap ever ready for the feet of the unwary".

To the naturalist this book will appeal strongly, not only because of the facts it contains, and the vivid portrayal of incidents, but because it will undoubtedly have a decided influence in securing a greater measure of fair play for wild animals.—A. B. K.







Klugh, A. B. 1923. "The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals, by W. T. Hornaday [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 37(3), 60–60.  
<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338243>.

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