

the hunted; to hunt carelessly and noisily, crippling animals, littering and damaging their habitat is to destroy the experience you are looking for.

The book is beautifully and subtly arranged, the photographs well produced and the text typical Munro, easily read, logical and lucid.

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### **The National Forests of America**

By ORVILLE L. FREEMAN and MICHAEL FROME. G. P. Putman's Sons, New York in association with Country Beautiful Foundation, Inc., Waukesha, Wis. and Longmans Canada Limited, Toronto. 1968. 194 pp., illus. \$16.25.

This is a large book with striking scenic photographs, many of them in color, of the National Forests and National Grasslands in the United States. The text by Orville L. Freeman, until recently Secretary of Agriculture, and Michael Frome is a compact commentary on these reserves, their characteristics and their uses.

It is significant of changing public attitudes toward native landscapes that the book emphasizes the recreational the aesthetic values of the forests rather than marketable commodities such as lumber and beef. A naive reader might suppose that the chief aim of the National Forest System is to enhance the enjoyment of the tourist, the hiker, the camper, and the skier. True there is mention that about 25,000 timber sales yield close to \$140 millions annually, and that about 60,000 farmer-ranchers graze livestock in the reserves, but such statistics are given relatively little space. Furthermore, the increasing alienation of forest land as Wilderness Preserves is recorded without a tremor as if it were

the most natural thing in the world, from all of which one can conclude that the authors have not been overly influenced by traditional forestry. A short "Epilogue" by the Chief of the Forest Service, Edward P. Cliff, gives a professional's appraisal of what the National Forests are all about, and here we glimpse a truer picture of multiple use and its implications for "natural" landscapes.

The fact that the book is slanted to the beauties of mountain, river, forest and grassland rather than to resource management detracts not at all from it, for by what other means can the interests of humanity-at-large be caught and held? Doubtless the real future of much of the North American wildland resource lies with amenity and recreation. In Canada too the trends are evident, although progress in setting up new national parks, natural areas and wildernesses is disappointingly slow.

The introduction traces the history and development of the Reserves and of the Forest Service. Then follow pleasingly illustrated chapters on trees and forests, wilderness areas, scenic roads, wildlife, recreation areas and interpretation programs, youth-training programs, scenic rivers, hiking trails, winter sports, grasslands, scenic Alaska, and historical monuments. Included are tables and maps, providing information in summary form on National Forests, Wildernesses, Primitive Areas and other reserves of special interest. A few small errors were noticed in the common names of animals; a toad is called a tree frog on page 64, a damselfly is a dragonfly on page 144, and on page 169 the swans look remarkably like geese.

I found that book attractive and informative, and can recommend it to nature lovers and park enthusiasts.

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## Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas

By ALBERT E. RADFORD, HARRY E. AHLES and C. RITCHIE BELL. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1968. lxi + 1183 pp., illus. \$19.75 (U.S.).

Students of the vascular plants of the southeastern United States and of the Carolinas in particular will be more than pleased with the appearance of this new flora. It is the only descriptive flora of North Carolina and South Carolina since "Flora Caroliniana" by Thomas Walter was published in 1788, although the regional manuals by J. K. Small did include the area.

The book is written in the standard fashion with keys to families, genera and species, family, generic, and species descriptions, notes on habitat, abundance, flowering time, distribution within the Carolinas, and distribution by state in the southeastern U.S.A. Synonymy is given where the names used for taxa differ from other manuals, with the useful suffix of an initial to indicate the reference, e.g. F (Fernald), S (Small). A total of 3542 taxa are treated. Some additional taxa which have been reported for the area but for which no voucher herbarium specimen could be found are briefly described at the end of the genus, but are not keyed out. Chromosome numbers have mostly been taken from Delay (1951), Darlington and Wylie (1955) and Cave (1955-66); numbers followed by a raised small ° indicate that the count was from material gathered in the Carolinas.

Small Carolina distribution maps are provided nearby to give the county occurrence for all taxa which are known to occur in six or more counties; where a taxon occurs in five or fewer counties, these are listed alphabetically in the text.

Line drawings by Marion Seiler and Peggy Kessler Duke greatly enhance the volume. These are necessarily small, but nevertheless of good quality. They are

intermixed with the maps and are to be found on almost every other page throughout the book. A small asterisk after the specific name in the text indicates that there is a drawing. I could, however, find no mention of this practice in the introduction, and it took some time to divine just what the asterisk meant. There are unfortunately no page references for the drawings or for the maps.

Work on the flora began in 1956 with three years of systematic county by county surveying of the vascular flora. Specialized collecting of particular areas and genera followed and in all, the authors accumulated over 200,000 specimens which served as a basis for their writing—a remarkable feat. Responsibility for the treatments of various families was divided among the three authors; a list by family is recorded in the introduction. Other specialist contributors were: W. T. Batson (*Juncus*), Janice Coffey (*Luzula*), D. S. Correll (Orchidaceae), F. C. Hommersand (Boraginaceae), H. R. Totten (Pinaceae, Taxodiaceae, Cupressaceae and Fagaceae), M. Evans (Ferns and Fern Allies) and R. L. Wilbur (Fabaceae).

The authors are to be congratulated for their foresight and perseverance in bringing such a work as this to fruition.

The volume is well bound with a flexible spine which allows the 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick book to remain open at any page. There is unfortunately considerable difference in the blackness of the print from page to page in the copy reviewed.

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Dore, William G. 1969. "Two Pioneer Naturalists: John Goldie, Diary of a Journey through Upper Canada, 1819, foreword by William Spawen, and John Kerr McMorine, 1842-1912. Clergyman and Botanist, by Edna G. Ross [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 83(4), 418-419.

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