The most valuable matter to one interested in distribution is the list of one hundred and eleven breeding birds, which concludes the chapter on migration. The work, which was published privately, contains a little over one hundred pages, and is illustrated by six fairly good half-tone plates, representing nests or nesting sites. The text is good and we are glad to recommend the book to the consideration of the public.

A. K. F.

D. Lange's little book, 'Our Native Birds and how to protect them and attract them to our homes' is one of the many popular treatises issued for the commendable purpose of awakening public interest in the protection of birds. To make the matter more available and easy of reference the various subjects are treated in eight sections, some of which are further subdivided into chapters. Among the causes of the decrease of song birds given by the author are lack of proper nesting places, lack of water, the English sparrow, boys, collectors, birds on hats, and the cat (which, in the opinion of the reviewer, destroys more bird life than all the others combined). For the purpose of protecting the birds and encouraging them to come to the door yards he advocates planting trees, shrubs and vines for them to live in, putting up nesting boxes for breeding purposes, providing an abundance of water for drinking and bathing, and regular feeding in winter and during unfavorable weather generally.

He very properly deprecates the killing of predaceous mammals and advocates protection for the birds of prey. We rather wish the chapter on 'Birds before Uncle Sam' had been omitted, but the book as a whole is well got up and should be read by all bird lovers.

A. K. F.

BOOKS RECEIVED.


SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

The Journal of Geology for May–June, 1900, opens with an article on 'Methods of Studying Earthquakes,' by Charles Davison. Three methods of determining the epicenter are discussed, depending respectively on the direction of the force, the time of occurrence at successive points, and the intensity of the shock. Double-shock earthquakes are put into two classes: those in which two successive shocks, separated by an interval of fifteen seconds or more, proceed from a single epicenter; and 'twin earthquakes,' having two foci whose impulses are due to the same initial stress. In these the interval between the two shocks varies from zero to a few seconds. E. R. Barbour describes 'Glacial Grooves and Striae in Nebraska,' giving the geographical distribution of glaciation and the direction of the striae. Charles E. Monroe notes a 'New Area of Devonian Rocks in Wisconsin.' The area is a small one near the northern boundary of Ozankee county in the vicinity of the village of Lake Church. He gives a list of Devonian fossils from this outcrop. C. R. Keyes contributes an article on 'Kinderhook Stratigraphy.' The data of recent deep well drillings along the Mississippi River are brought to bear upon the perplexing question of the correlation of the Kinderhook beds at Burlington, Ia., with those of Illinois and Missouri. In a paper on the 'Probable occurrence of a larger area of Nepheline-bearing rocks on the northeast coast of Lake Superior,' Frank D. Adams describes thin sections of rocks from a