Finally, in regard to Judge Johnson's "outline of the evolution of the Florida Peninsula," he is certainly not a member of the U. S. Geological Survey, but has been consulting with the Geological Society of Washington, but had been circulating in type-written copies for the use of Mr. Eldridge's field-party. It is proper to say that while I had for some time entertained the theoretical view of the Insulin of the Eocene island of Florida, the final proof was supplied by the field observations of Mr. T. W. Stanton on U. S. Geological Survey, while the exploration of the Chipola beds, for material by which their age was determined, and the discovery of their existence in the typical locality on the Chipola River were first made by Mr. Frank Burns of the U. S. Geological Survey; though Langdon had previously observed the lower bed at Alum Bluff, which proves to be the same age.

WM. H. DALL.

Smithsonian Institution, Oct. 31.

BOOK-REVIEWS.


The introductory books of science of Paul Bert for use in the lower grades are very well known in this country, and have been of very great value in introducing science to the lower grades of education. The above course of zoology by Montmahon and Beauregard is designed as a second book in the same series, and is planned to give to a higher grade of students a somewhat extensive study in zoology. The translation of this book into English will be of great value to many of our high schools where an elementary text-book in zoology is desired and one interesting to students. The plan of the book is the natural method of proceeding from the known to the unknown. It begins with an outline of the study of human anatomy and physiology, and passes from this subject to the study of the dog, the chicken, the lizard, the frog, the fish, and then to the invertebrates, beginning naturally with insects and crustaceans and then passing through the lower orders of invertebrates somewhat more rapidly. After having thus given a general study of a type illustrative of each of the large groups of animals, the last half of the book is occupied with a popular study of the larger and better known animals, chiefly mammals and birds. This part of the book is very abundantly illustrated with figures of the animals mentioned and described; and, throughout the illustrations are abundant and good. For the purpose designed this book is open to the criticism that it attempts to crowd rather too much detailed information and too many scientific terms into a short compass. But, on the whole, the style is simple, easily understood by the student for whom the book is designed, and the book seems to be admirably adapted for exciting an interest in zoological subjects among students of the secondary grade of schools. The scholar will hardly get a systematic knowledge of zoology out of the book, but this could not be expected of any zoology adapted to the secondary schools. The work can hardly fail to excite an interest, however, in the scholar and lead him to using his own eyes in the observation of nature, which is, of course, the chief design of scientific instruction in the lower schools. This book can thus certainly be recommended for introduction into high schools and even into schools of lower grade.


The study of chemical theories should be based upon a wide range of experimental facts; and the title of this little volume is promising. The theories, however, are supported by numerous experiments. The beginner may find some things hard to understand, but much that is profitable. Those who are familiar with...