

to be little influenced by weather conditions. Many species arrive with great regularity, irrespective of bird waves. It is believed that through study of weather maps 'bird waves' can be predicted with some certainty.— J. A. A.

**Montgomery's 'The Protection of Our Native Birds.'**<sup>1</sup>—This admirable essay considers, successively, (1) the reason for protection, (2) data on the destruction of birds, and (3) the means for their protection. Under these several divisions the author summarizes the leading features of the subject, especially the value of birds to agriculture. Among the means for the protection of birds, he urges emphatically "the spread of accurate knowledge concerning the practical value of the birds, and especially among farmers. . . . Common-sense talks before farmers' granges and before the meetings of ranchmen may prove more efficacious than printed matter," inasmuch as the bulletins prepared by experts seem rarely to reach the farmers, "being consigned to the waste paper baskets of congressmen." The wide distribution of this important presentation of the subject among the people of Texas should result in much good.— J. A. A.

**Oberholser's 'The North American Eagles and their Economic Relations.'**<sup>2</sup>—This is a summary of the distribution and life histories of the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) with a brief allusion to the Gray Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), which has in North America only a very limited range, being found, so far as known, only in Greenland, on the shores of Cumberland Sound, and on Unalaska Island. The food habits of both the Bald Eagle and the Golden Eagle are considered at length; the former being regarded as "rather more beneficial than otherwise," and the latter as "on the whole more harmful than beneficial." Each species is illustrated by a plate, and the breeding range of each is shown by means of two maps.— J. A. A.

**Cooke's the Distribution and Migration of North American Ducks, Geese, and Swans.'**<sup>3</sup>—Sixty-four species and subspecies of ducks, geese and swans are stated to occur in North America north of Mexico, of which 24 breed in the United States. Five of the latter are confined to the southern border of the United States and range thence southward, leaving 19 as regular and more or less common breeders over portions of the

<sup>1</sup> The Protection of Our Native Birds. By Thos. H. Montgomery, Jr., Professor of Zoölogy, University of Texas. Bull. University of Texas, No. 79; Scientific Series No. 6, 8vo, pp. 30.

<sup>2</sup> The North American Eagles and their Economic Relations. By Harry C. Oberholser, Assistant Ornithologist, Biological Survey. Biological Survey, Bull. No. 27—8vo, pp. 31, 2 pl. and 2 text figures, 1906.

<sup>3</sup> Distribution and Migration of North American Ducks, Geese, and Swans. By Wells W. Cooke, Assistant, Biological Survey. Biological Survey, Bulletin No. 26, 8vo, pp. 90. 1906.