

the various causes, preventable and otherwise, which have led to this sad result. Section IV treats of the protection of song birds, and suggests various means for promoting their increase, particularly in the vicinity of our homes. The titles of the chapters under this section indicate the means suggested, as follows: Chapter I. 'By furnishing them Trees, Vines, and Shrubs. Flowers for Hummingbirds. General Suggestions for Tree-planting for Birds. Rural Schools and Nature.' Chapter II. 'Provide Nesting-boxes. Do not cut down every Hollow-tree.' Chapter III. 'Provide Drinking and Bathing Fountains.' Chapter IV. 'Feeding Birds in Winter and in unfavorable weather at other seasons.' Chapter V. 'Miscellaneous. Dust Baths, Gravel, and Lime.' Chapter VI. 'Protecting Birds from their Natural Enemies.' Chapter VII. 'The English Sparrow Question.' Chapter VIII. 'Birds on Hats, Boys, Collectors, So-called Bird Students, Bird Hunters, Ubiquitous Gunners.' Chapter IX. 'Song Birds as Food.' Sections V and VI relate to 'Education and the Birds'; especially to the awakening of an intelligent and kindly interest in birds on the part of school children, through 'bird day' exercises in schools, and by other means. 'The Birds before Uncle Sam' is a contribution to a bird day program, in which 'Uncle Sam' is supposed to hear the complaints of the birds and to give judgment in their behalf, the birds being personated by boys and girls in appropriate costumes. Section VIII discusses 'Game Protection from the Nature Lover's Point of View'; and the concluding Section IX gives a variety of useful information about magazines more or less devoted to bird protection, the care and protection of forests, and allied topics; Audubon Societies, Game Protective and Humane Associations, a list, with addresses; the U. S. Department of Agriculture, its various divisions, their work and publications; list of Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States and Canada; and, finally, a list of books helpful to beginners in bird study. The work is thus novel in conception, and should be extremely helpful to those interested in the development of nature study in schools and in the education of the general public. It also not only urges bird protection but furnishes suggestions in respect to providing food and favorable breeding places for birds whose surroundings have become more or less untenable through the necessary changes in environment due to man's agency. — J. A. A.

Macpherson's 'History of Fowling.'<sup>1</sup>—A bibliographical notice of 'The Literature of Fowling' occupies pp. xiii-xxv of the 'Introduction,'

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<sup>1</sup>A | History of Fowling | being an account of the many curious | devices by which Wild Birds are or | have been captured in different parts of the world | By the | Rev. H. A. Macpherson, M. A. | Member of the British Ornithologists' Union, author of | "The Fauna of Lakeland," etc., joint author of | "The Fur and Feather Series," etc. | [Vignette.] Edinburgh: David Douglas | MDCCCXCVII. | All rights reserved. — Large 8vo, pp. liv+511, pll. v, and nearly 200 text figures.

and is followed (pp. xxv-xl) by a historical résumé of 'The Art of Fowling.' In the main body of the work (pp. 1-502) the subject matter is arranged systematically, beginning with the Corvidæ and ending with the Apterygida.

The art of fowling dates from the highest antiquity, its origin being prehistoric, and is as characteristic of barbarous tribes in remote islands and inaccessible regions as of civilized nations. The means vary with the species of bird it is desired to capture, both among wild tribes and in civilized countries. For the most part, however, fowling is a thing of the past; while it flourished in Europe in early times and is still practiced here and there as an amusement or for profit, "the Italians appear to be almost the only European people who still regard the resources of fowling as affording a prime amusement, to be enjoyed by all classes as opportunity permits." Among the more important devices employed are traps and snares, in great variety, and bird lime and nets, also of various kinds. Mr. Macpherson has brought together a vast amount of curious and interesting information, relating to almost all countries and peoples, and to all classes of birds from Larks and Sparrows to Water Fowl and Ostriches. His pages are also enriched with abundant illustrations, showing the nature and use of the multifarious devices employed for entrapping wild birds. Many of these are reproductions from old works on fowling, but many are after original designs, prepared especially for the present volume. A wide field is here well covered, the author having bestowed upon his task much time and a vast amount of careful research.—J. A. A.<sup>1</sup>

**Mrs. Wright's 'Wabeno, the Magician.'**<sup>2</sup>—This is another of Mrs. Wright's admirable nature books for the young, in which the phenomena of nature, both animate and inanimate, are explained in the delightfully informal and seductive way so characteristic of the author of 'Tommy-Anne,' of which deservedly popular work this is the happy sequel. While treating of nature in a broad sense, it is rather more than incidentally ornithological, the birds, the beasts, the insects, and the plants, and the forces of nature receiving about equal attention.—J. A. A.

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<sup>1</sup> This work was received in November, 1897, but by accident was mislaid and overlooked for two years, which explains the much regretted lateness of this notice.

<sup>2</sup> Wabeno the Magician. | The Sequel to | "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts" | By | Mabel Osgood Wright | Author of "Birdcraft," "The Friendship of Nature" | etc., etc. | Illustrated | by Joseph M. Gleeson | New York | The Macmillan Company | London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1899. All rights reserved.—8vo, pp. xi+346. \$1.50.