

Mrs. Davenport's 'Birds of Windham and Bennington Counties, Vermont.'¹—These two counties embrace the southern fourth of the State of Vermont, and aggregate an area of about forty miles square, varying in elevation from about 200 feet in the valley of the Connecticut River, which forms its eastern border, to nearly 4000 feet, in the interior. This region has been Mrs. Davenport's home for the greater part of her life, and she has become familiar with its flora and fauna through many years of careful exploration. The character of the country is first described, followed by an annotated list of the birds, numbering 176 species. The annotations contain much definite information about the manner of occurrence of the species. Of the twelve species of *Dendroica* recorded eight are given as more or less common breeding summer residents. Unfortunately the list is badly disfigured by typographical errors, for which the author is doubtless not responsible.—J. A. A.

Herman's The Protection of Birds in Hungary.²—Hungary—greatly to her credit—has ever taken a most active interest in bird protection, and from the first inception of the movement in Europe for the international protection of birds has been one of its strongest supporters. This work, issued in English, by order of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, and prepared by Otto Herman, the well-known Hungarian ornithologist and director of the Hungarian Central Bureau for Ornithology, is, in effect, an historical account of the efforts for bird protection in Europe, and of the present state of international bird protection. Preceding the historical part is an introduction (pp. 9–23) treating of the generalities of the subject, under 'Birds and Nature' and 'Birds and Man.' The 'Historical Part' begins with a general statement respecting the changes unfavorable to bird-life due to the spread of agriculture, and the resultant need for systematic bird protection through legal enactments and international coöperation. Then follows a detailed account of the progress of bird protection in Europe, beginning with a meeting of German farmers and foresters in 1868 in advocacy of an international agreement, and of subsequent steps to the same end down to the International Convention for the Protection of Birds held in Paris in 1902, and the adoption, in 1906, of the 'International Convention for the Protection of Birds,' into the "Corpus Juris" of Hungary; which, "being endowed with the force of law, found the rational protection of birds in Hungary a *fait accompli*." The signatories to the Paris Convention (March 19, 1902) include, through their properly appointed representatives, the following countries: Austria, Prussia, Belgium, Spain,

¹ Birds of Windham and Bennington Counties. By Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davenport. Vermont Bird Club, Bulletin No. 2, pp. 5–14, July, 1907.

² Publication of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.—[The International Convention for the Protection of Birds concluded in 1902; and Hungary. Historical Sketch. Written by order of his Exc. Ignatius de Darányi, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.] By Otto Herman [late M. P. Director of the Hung. Centr. Bur. f. Ornithology.] [Seal] Budapest Victor Hornyánszky, Court Printer | 1907 — 8vo, pp. v + 241.