

located in the grove and there the sap is gathered and boiled. The sap is obtained by cutting a chip out of the base of the tree, inserting a thin chip in a nick cut in the bark just below the larger incision, and placing below the point of the chip a crude bucket formed by folding upwards the ends of a piece of birch bark. The ends of the birch bark are kept in the folded position by means of thongs of spruce root. This crude but serviceable bucket catches the sap as it flows out of the hacked wound and drips off of the end of the slanting chip, and the sap thus caught is easily carried to the teepee.

BOOK NOTICES.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF VERTEBRATES.—By J. S. Kingsley; 401 pages, 346 illustrations. Price \$2.50 net. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

We have here a really good elementary text on Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. The subject matter of the introduction is well chosen, and includes just the proper groundwork for the later study. The first 120 pages are devoted to the Integument and the Skeleton. The discussion is clear and comprehensive, and particularly well illustrated. There is a short but excellent discussion of the Coelom, pages 121 to 124. I was somewhat disappointed in the section on the Muscular System, pages 125 to 136. As a short discussion, this section is excellent, but a more complete account would seem to me justified in a text of this kind. The Nervous System and the Organs of Special Sense, are dealt with on pages 137 to 205, and receive excellent treatment. Several of the new diagrams here presented will prove very acceptable to both teacher and student. I should have preferred a discussion of the human brain at the close of the section on that organ. The Digestive, Respiratory, Circulatory, and Urogenital Systems occupy the remaining half of the book, and receive capital discussion. The many new diagrams, some of which are particularly useful, add appreciably to the value of the text. There is a well chosen Bibliography at the close, and a valuable series of Definitions of Systematic Names. The book is altogether an excellent one. The author has compressed an immense amount of information into its 400 pages, and has presented it in a very clear manner and with logical sequence. It will fill a decided need in the teaching of comparative anatomy. The publishers are also to be complimented on the excellent appearance of the work. It is of the ideal size, shape and strength for a student text.

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