

## Book Notices.

Since the issue of the April number, another of Mr. G. Waldo Browne's very interesting books for boys has been received. It is entitled "The Woodranger," and is one of a series of five volumes named "Woodranger Tales." Although each book is complete in itself, the same characters have been continued throughout the series. Like the "Pathfinder Tales" of J. Fenimore Cooper, this series combines historical information relating to early pioneer days in America with interesting adventures in the backwoods.

The work is dedicated by Mr. Browne to his son Norman Stanley Browne. It is illustrated by L. J. Bridgman, and published by L. C. Page Co., of Boston, from whom it may be obtained. Pp. 312. Price \$1.00. Cloth, boards.

"Pensées Poétiques," by Miss Lydia A. Edwards. A booklet containing twenty-three pages of short poems upon various subjects. The work is without title page or index, and the printer's name does not appear upon it. From the personal nature of many of the verses and the style of make-up, it would appear that the work was issued for private circulation only.

"The Physiography of Acadia," by Prof. Reginald A. Daly, printed for the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Geological Series, Vol. V., No. 3. 31 pps. with 11 plates. Prof. Daly concludes his work in the following summary:

"The attempt has been made in the foregoing sketch to show first, that Acadian land forms may be described in terms of two topographical facets, each a nearly perfect plain of denundation, interrupted by incised valleys and surmounted by residual hills; secondly, that there is evidence to show that the denundation was essentially subaerial and referable to two chief cycles of geographic development. This evidence, though not so complete, is of the same quality as that used in the best extant treatments of similar facets in more southerly portions of the Appalachian system. Finally, the following table will summarize the very striking parallel which can be drawn between the physiographic features of Acadia and New England. The similiarity between the two provinces is being expressed in terms of a theory of development, but the homologies between the greater facets and the details of relief exist independently of theory. Extending the comparison to the central and southern Appalachians would prove this standpoint of physiographic history, and still further establish the organic unity of the whole system from Georgia to the Gulf of St. Lawrence."