

to stop and consider our present position, and ask what must be done for the salvation of our trees—is there any means to replace the millions of tree that are cut down annually? I reply in the affirmative; every one has the power and capacity to aid in this great work. Does not every tree bear its own seed? And sowing or planting trees is no harder than sowing grain.

I have made a calculation that 200 acres (lots such as the present divisions of our townships) planted with a double row of trees, say maple, will give a belt of trees nearly three miles long and a plantation of sugar or other trees. Experience has shown that from 100 feet square of well prepared land sown with ash there can be transplanted enough to cover 100 acres. A return can be obtained after three years, as the smaller trees removed in thinning can be utilized for hop poles, etc. If the soil is well prepared a farm planted with trees will begin to give a return after three years at the rate of \$10 per acre, increasing year by year to \$40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORMS AND CRUSTACEA* is the title of Vol. vii. of the "Guides for Science Teaching," issued by the Boston Society of Natural History. This excellent little work of 68 pages is specially intended for the use of teachers, but will also be found of great service to those who desire in private to obtain a general knowledge of the structure of the groups of animals of which it treats. The first sixteen pages are devoted to a description of the common earth-worm, and the Nereis or sea-centipede, which are taken as types of the classes to which they belong. The remaining portion of the book contains a very accurate description of the lobster, a crustacean easily obtained for study, and notes points in which other groups of crustaceans differ from that taken as the type. The book contains a large number of very good drawings, greatly enhancing its value. We can scarcely see how the publishers can give so much for so small a sum, the price of the book being only thirty cents.

* "Worms and Crustacea," by Alpheus Hyatt, Boston Society of Natural History. (Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston).