"Agricultural Efficiency, a Foundation for National Defense," Howard H. Gross; "Peace through National Defense," Anne R. Minor; "Immunity of Monuments in War and Peace," George F. Kunz; "Preparedness—Some Suggestions," Arthur Williams; "Preparedness," John Q. Tilson; "American Extravagance, a National Problem," E. A. Woods.

Zeitschrift für den Physikalischen und Chemischen Unterricht, for January; *Berlin, verlag von Julius Springer*; M. 12: "Über den Gebrauch Braunschen Röhre zur Analyse von elektrischen Schwingungen im Unterricht," F. Hochheim; "Ein einfacher Apparat für Schülerübungen aus der Optik und Wärmelehre," P. Hanck; "Neue Wellenmaschinen," F. Fricke; "Einfache Demonstrationsversuche mit Wechselstrom," B. Reismann; "Elementare Ableitung der Wegformel des freien Falles," H. Greinacher; "Die Regentropfen am Wagenfenster," A. Lanner; "Schülerversuche mit Schallresonanzröhren," H. Lohmann.

An interesting order was received recently by a Chicago firm for shipment to South Africa. It consisted of a cargo of creosoted oak ties for use in building a new railroad. For many years it has been necessary to use metal ties in parts of South Africa on account of the ravages of the white ants. It now seems to be conclusively demonstrated that creosote treatment is an effective protection against these insects. Even with this fact established, an order for creosoted ties would hardly be expected in America, and the explanation is that the war has closed the Baltic ports and Europe is now unable to supply creosoted timbers in the African market. Within the past year, several cargoes of creosoted Douglas fir ties have been shipped from Pacific Coast points for use in India, and since the average life of a well-creosoted tie, properly protected from mechanical wear, is about thirty years, it is a natural expectation that a further export market for creosoted American timbers will be found.—*American Forestry*.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY.

A NOTE ON THE FOOD OF THE WESTERN ROBIN.

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In front of the Biological Station building at Flathead Lake, Montana, a small spring seeps into the lake, making a damp spot in the sand of the lake shore. Here, in the month of July, swarms of butterflies congregate to drink. The butterflies are principally of two species, *Papilio rutulus*, a large yellow and black one, and *Papilio eurymedon*, an equally large one in cream color and black. These butterflies became so absorbed in their drinking that they could be easily approached and sometimes picked up in the fingers. One day, I was much amused to notice that a robin (*Planesticus migratorius propinquus*) took advantage of this and found them a ready source of food supply. The bird would approach and watch until one fluttered its wings, and then would seize it and swallow it, wings and all. I watched it for some time, and noticed that the yellow butterflies were the only ones eaten, although the others outnumbered them almost three to one. Whether the brighter color attracted the bird to these, or the others were distasteful, cannot be said with certainty, but I believe the former to be the case. A chipmunk, which also fed on these butterflies, caught and ate both species, carrying them to the shelter of a log, where it discarded the wings, leaving them in a large heap.—*The Condor*.