

the behavior of Pelé by the French commission, will be looked for with interest.

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CURRENT NOTES ON METEOROLOGY.

METEOROLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

It is likely that but few persons will be perfectly satisfied with any single volume of the 'International Catalogue of Scientific Literature,' but the help to be gained from the different volumes is so great that it seems rather ungrateful to make adverse comments. Any one who has endeavored to keep a complete card catalogue of the current literature in even one science will necessarily appreciate these volumes much more fully than he who has not spent many weary hours in the monotonous labor of copying titles from scientific journals. The writer has, since 1887, the date with which the 'Signal Service Bibliography of Meteorology' ended, kept for his own use, and that of his students, a fairly complete card catalogue of meteorological literature, not only of original articles, but also of notes, abstracts and reviews. To him, therefore, the publication of the 'International Catalogue,' unsatisfactory as it is in many respects, means the relief from cataloguing to which reference has just been made, and this means the addition of just so many more hours to constructive work.

The chief complaint which is to be made regarding the first volume on meteorology (1901) of the 'International Catalogue' is the entire omission of the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*. The *Zeitschrift* is by far the most important of all meteorological journals, and no one can pretend to keep up with the progress of the science who does not see this publication regularly. It is evident, moreover, that Austrian publications as a whole were neglected, for we miss also the *Sitzungsberichte* and the *Denkschriften der Wiener Akademie der Wissenschaften*, which have always contained valuable contributions to meteorology. Furthermore, Dr. Hann, whose writings on meteorology are among the most important the world over, and who by common consent stands in the very front rank of

meteorologists and climatologists, appears in this volume only as the author of the 'Lehrbuch der Meteorologie' and of one article, of comparatively little note, published in the *Geographische Zeitschrift*. It is almost inconceivable that this volume should have been allowed to appear without any mention of the *Zeitschrift* and of the Vienna Academy publications. Doubtless the mistake will be rectified in the 1902 issue, and it certainly should be.

There are a number of misprints. Among them we have noted the spelling of Dr. Köppen's name as Koppen; of *Meteorologie* as *Meterologie*, etc. Nevertheless, with all its imperfections—and we do not propose to debate here the question of the classification which has been adopted by the International Council—the 1901 volume on meteorology of the catalogue will be received by many workers in meteorology, as it has been by the writer, with a grateful feeling of relief.

While considering meteorological bibliographies, it is to be hoped that an appropriation from the Carnegie fund may be made with a view to completing and printing the 'Signal Service Bibliography' above alluded to. The few copies of that publication which were sent out, in the very crude form which was alone possible at the time of its issue, but emphasized the importance of the work. It would be a very great help to meteorologists and other persons who have need to refer to meteorological literature, if the 'Signal Service Bibliography' could at last be completed and properly printed.

As regards current meteorological bibliographies, these are now published regularly in three journals, the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, the *Monthly Weather Review* and the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*. With these lists coming in from month to month, and with the annual list in the 'International Catalogue,' the lot of working meteorologists and climatologists, as well as of teachers and students of these branches of science, is made much easier than it was a year or so ago.

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