in the parts devoted to manuring and cultivating.

## R. J. H. DELOACH

## Bermuda in Periodical Literature, with occasional References to other Works. A Bibliography by GEORGE WATSON COLE. Pp. ix + 275. Printed for the Author. 1907.

This volume contains 248 pages of references and 24 pages of index; the references are arranged alphabetically by publications, the index by subject and author, thus providing easy access to the contents. Each title is followed by a brief note which gives the characteristic features of the article, and these notes constitute a feature quite as valuable as the references themselves.

On the last page is a list of references to libraries in which a copy of the work cited was found. By the choice of fonts and skillful use of insets the various items of a citation are clearly differentiated to the eye, and the page is made attractive. The range of periodicals cited is very wide, and they cover not only newspapers and magazines, but proceedings of learned societies. The range of subjects is unrestricted, and taken together, they comprise nearly all that has appeared concerning history, description and natural history for the last fifty years. The last division has been especially well done, for it became apparent to Mr. Cole, soon after beginning his compilation, that Bermuda has been a favorite field for the geologist, the botanist and the zoologist. In the preface he says:

Bearing this in mind, a special effort has been made to render the record of their labors as complete as possible. In order to do this, references are made to some works which are not periodicals, mostly, however, by authors who have also made contributions to periodical literature concerning the flora and fauna of those islands.

The result of this special effort has been to provide in one volume a reference to nearly every addition made to the flora and fauna since (and including) the *Challenger* expedition. The value of such a gathering to the botanist and the zoologist can not be overestimated, and this compilation, moreover, has proved to be exact and accurate at every point tested by the reviewer. Some idea of the manner of treatment may be gathered from the fact that nearly fourteen pages are required for the direct excerpts from the *Challenger* report, to say nothing of the entries of articles appearing elsewhere on the *Challenger* material. The references on birds go back to 1849 and come down to 1904; those on flora extend from 1700 to 1906; those on geology from 1833 to 1906. Moreover, the index takes account of the changes in nomenclature (e. g., "Leptocardians, Goode (1877), 19. See also Asymmetron"), so that the difficulties due to this unfortunate obstacle are minimized.

While natural history is amply represented, the other subjects are not neglected. Twentyfour pages are given to citations from the New York City daily papers and seven pages to those from the London *Times*. The total number of citations is 1,382.

Taken as a whole, the work is a masterpiece of bibliography. To take up the chronicles of a somewhat remote island and set them down in order in these days of wide-spread publication seems a task almost impossible to perform in a creditable manner, and a thankless task when done. Mr. Cole's work is excellently well done, and he will earn the hearty thanks of every botanist and zoologist who has occasion to use the volume. In view of the forthcoming tercentennial celebration to be held in Bermuda next year, the colony may well thank Mr. Cole for so handy a volume of reference.

## C. L. BRISTOL

## SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity for December contains the following articles: "Solar Magnetism," by W. J. Humphreys; "Note on the Magnetic Effect of Winds," by W. J. Humphreys; "Solar Magnetic Fields and the Cause of Terrestrial Magnetism," by W. Sutherland; "Note on Sutherland's Article," by G. E. Hale; "On the Probable Existence of a Magnetic Field in Sun-spots," by G. E. Hale; "On the Distribution of Magnetism over the Earth's Surface, II.," by P. T. Passalskij, translated by Paul Wernicky;