sachusetts. In 1924, he was appointed curator of the Chandler Museum in Columbia University. Of late, he exercised a great influence upon the social development of Columbia students, seeking to make them men of the world. All sorts of willing helpers came to his aid—distinguished actresses and others. He had a very pretty pen, as all know who have his delightful volume of "Percolator Papers" (Harper Bros., 1919), a model in its way—named after the organ of the New York Chemists' Club. He could write on subjects so far apart as Saul of Tarsus and C_2H_5OH—even ascribe to the latter the greater influence for good in the world.

Hendrick was a perfect letter writer. Early in March of last year, he wrote me a rapturous account of "Green Pastures," the work of his friend Marc Connelly. "I'm so full of it, I want to write about it to some sympathetic soul." To him it was a wonderful picture of the way in which the "darkies" took the Bible and adjusted it to their own minds. (This may not be without repercussion upon ourselves, if we consider what is the effect upon students of textbook tarradiddles and modern pseudo-scientific mysticism.) "It is all real from a simple and childish point of view that everybody had once. I urge you to see it. It is free from all the offensiveness of apologetics." His charm, in fact, lay in his being himself a primitive. In "Green Pastures," Hendrick was in the element native to his spirit.—HENRY E. ARMSTRONG in *Nature*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Migration of Butterflies. By C. B. WILLIAMS. Biological Monographs and Manuals, No. IX; Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, 1930, pp. xi + 473, 71 figs. (all diagrams and maps).

MR. WILLIAMS has been studying the subject of migration for a number of years and has written much about it. He has paid especial attention to the migration of butterflies. His successive residences in England, United States, British West Indies, Egypt and East Africa have given him unusual opportunities for observations, and he has not only made the most of these opportunities but has corresponded largely with naturalists in different parts of the world and has collected the literature of the subject very carefully.

The present volume is painstaking and full. The actual evidence in regard to each species is displayed with great care and detail in the first 312 pages. Part IV of the book, which gives a general discussion, is both interesting and important. It contains chapters on the true nature of migratory flights, on the condition and the behavior of the migrants, the conditions determining the start of the flight, and the determination of route and goal. Then follows a chapter on comparison with other animals, in which dragon-flies, locusts and other insects, birds, mammals and fishes are considered. And then there is added a chapter on general problems, with another which contains a summary, conclusions and suggestions for further work. The bibliography is extensive and covers 26 pages of fine type. The format of the book is admirable. Other monographs in this series are probably well known to workers. The general editors, as is well known, are F. A. E. Crew, of Edinburgh, and D. Ward Cutler, of Rothamsted. The object of the series is an admirable one, namely to provide authoritative accounts of what has been done in some of the diverse branches of biological investigation and at the same time to give those who have contributed notably to the development of a particular field of inquiry the opportunity of presenting the results of their researches, scattered through the scientific journals, in a more extended form, showing their relation to what has already been done and to the problems that remain to be solved.

As Mr. Williams states in his introduction, he has not included in his book any entirely new records of migration not published elsewhere. The work, however, brings the subject quite down to date, and it is done in a masterly way by a broad and very competent student.

L. O. HOWARD
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Barlow's Tables of Squares, Cubes, Square Roots, Cube Roots and Reciprocals of all Integer Numbers up to 10,000. Third edition. Revised and enlarged by DR. L. J. COMRIE. Pp. xii, 208. E. and F. N. Spon, London, 1930.

PETER BARLOW'S TABLES will need no introduction to many of the scientists who have found it desirable to use a calculating machine in their work. These tables originally appeared in 1814; a new incomplete edition was edited by Augustus de Morgan in 1840. Since then, an ever-increasing demand for the book has led to many printings from the stereotype plates of 1840.

It is very fortunate that the present revision of these tables has been carried out by Dr. Comrie. His expert knowledge of the efficient use of calculating