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other in Oklahoma under the directorship of Professor C. J. Bollinger of the University of Oklahoma. Successful meetings have been held in both states.

A New England Geographical Conference was held January 20, 1922, at Clark University, the theme of the program being the Training of Teachers of Geography. The wide interest in the conference was manifested by the attendance of two normal school presidents.

The following papers were presented: "The Present Status of Geographic Work in the Normal Schools, and Certain Proposed Improvements," Robert M. Brown; "Some Aspects of Geography Work Which Should be Emphasized in Normal Schools," Mabel C. Stark; "The Training of Special Teachers of Geography," Wallace W. Atwood.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That no normal school is adequately preparing its graduates to teach geography in the elementary grades if it does not require a minimum of three periods per week for one year in that subject.

Resolved, That the department teachers of geography, training school teachers, and supervisors of the subject should have special professional training in geography to fit them for their work.

Resolved, That the distribution of time between content and method is of such importance that the determination of their proper ratio be made the subject of further investigation by the National Council of Geography Teachers.

It was proposed to establish an organization to be known as the New England Section of the National Council of Geography Teachers if suitable provisions for affiliation with the National Council could be arranged.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

James Fairgrieve. **Geography and World Power.** 373 pp., 80 sketch maps.
E. P. Dutton and Co., New York. 1921.

"Geography and World Power" is a short résumé of the world's history with its relation to geography. The author defines history as "the story of man's increasing ability to control energy" and he states that "the way in which man has come to be able to use more and more energy has been determined by distributions on the earth's surface."

Mr. Fairgrieve traces the history of the world from ancient Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria, to the modern world, and tells us at each stage the geographic control of the particular bit of history. For example, it is pointed out that the reason why civilization started in Egypt was because of the geographic advantages of the people living in Egypt as compared with people living elsewhere.

The concluding chapter, "The Future Possibilities" is especially worth studying. We are told that the possibilities for advance of the world are two. "The controls already affecting us might either act differently or further supplies of energy which have not been used in the past might become available."

The author's hypothesis is applied to each historical fact and tested. The information and views contained in this book are not only valuable to the geographer and historian but are also significant to the general reader.

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