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They accept, for example the views upon the general circulation of the atmosphere arrived at by Hildebrandsson and de Bort as the result of extensive observations all over the world, which disproved parts of Ferrel's theory. Mr. Redway, a countryman of Ferrel, is more conservative. But all three authors agree in regarding the question of temperature distribution as fundamental in dynamical meteorology. The investigations of the upper air have shown that there is a close connection between the pressure at 9 km. above the surface and the mean temperature of the air. And it is probable that conditions at the surface are mainly governed by the pressure at 9 km. above the surface.

W. H. A. W.

GENERAL

Human Geography.— J. Brunhes. Translated by T. C. Le Compte and edited by I. Bowman and R. E. Dodge. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. Pp. xvi. and 648. *Maps, Diagrams, and Illustrations.* Price 5 dollars.

This is a translation of Brunhes' work, 'La Géographie humaine,' of which the first edition was reviewed at length in this *Journal* (vol. 37, p. 559). In translation it has been adapted to meet the requirements of American students by the omission of certain sections and chapters, and, at the request of the author, the substitution of the Central Andes for Le Val d'Anniviers as a type of "islands" of high mountains in the section on special studies of natural units. This change does not detract from the value of the book to British students, but we are sorry to find "the footnotes have been reduced in number and restricted to sources available in a geographical reference library." It is surely no disadvantage to have references which may be useful if an exhaustive library or libraries are at hand. Additions to the illustrations and text have also been made to bring out significant facts in American geography. Examples of the working of geographical principles are, however, drawn so widely that English students will not be handicapped in using it. It is the type of scholarly book that is badly needed to raise the dignity of university geography in this country. M. Brunhes, insisting on the physical basis of all geography, reminds geographers that they must continually bear in mind the fundamental facts: facts of unproductive occupation (houses and roads); facts of plant and animal conquests (cultivated fields and domesticated animals); and facts of destructive economy (exploitation of minerals and devastation of plant and animal life). He does not narrow the province of the geographer, but reminds him that many human problems lie on the borderland of the science, and cannot be solved by geography alone. The geographer, for instance, must not usurp the functions of the historian; and while he can, no doubt, throw light on many economic and social questions, he must not presume to explain them in full. The book is very carefully indexed.

R. N. R. B.

Eskimo Folk-Tales.— Collected by K. Rasmussen. Edited and rendered into English by W. Worster. London: Gyldendal. 1921. Pp. 158. *Illustrations.* 15s. net.

Some forty years ago Dr. H. Rink published a considerable collection of Eskimo folk-tales in his 'Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo,' but his volume is long since out of print. The present collection contains some fifty stories selected from a large number made by Mr. Knud Rasmussen in different parts of Greenland. Many of them contain ideas not found in Dr. Rink's collection, and all are charmingly told. No man knows the Eskimo better, and being partly of Eskimo origin Mr. Rasmussen was singularly well qualified

for the task. His full collection, which was made under the auspices of the Carlsberg Foundation, has not yet been published. The tales are delightfully simple and frank, and have a quaintness all their own. They reflect, of course, the hard life of the Eskimo, and many of them dwell on friendship between animals and men. Some of them, Mr. Worster claims, show evidence of derivation from the earliest common sources of folk-lore, and run parallel with legends of other lands and ages. Several of the tales mention inland dwellers, shy and simple people who live in fear of dogs. "There are still some inland dwellers left," says one tale from Smith Sound, "but they are now gone very far up inland." Dr. Rink suggested that the idea of inland people was derived in all probability from the hunting and fishing tribes of the north-west interior of America, and so threw light on the Eskimo origin. Mr. Rasmussen gives no notes to his collection, and thus we miss his explanation. The stories are enhanced by a number of primitive drawings by native Eskimo artists, illustrating typical scenes and incidents that occur in the tales.

R. N. R. B.

The Times Gazetteer of the World.— London: 1922. 18½ × 12 ins. *Price* 21s. *net*.

This, as the title-page indicates, is really the Index-Gazetteer to the 'Times Survey Atlas,' with which it is uniform in size, and is simply a list of place-names, with the country, latitude, longitude, and map-reference in each case.

Some half-dozen introductory pages are devoted to the pronunciation of certain geographical names. This list would be more useful than it is if it had received a more thorough revision. The pronunciation of the difficult names in Polish, Czech, Magyar, etc., is nearly always given correctly; on the other hand, Russian and Welsh names are often very inaccurately rendered. Several well-known names are wrongly accented; and the division into syllables sometimes disregards the derivation, *e.g.* "Guadalquivir = gwa-dal-kē-vēr', Kilimanjaro = kē-lē-man-jar'-o, Ystradfydwg = us-tra-duf'-ō-doo-g." It will be observed from these examples that the system of "phonetic respelling" is an attempt to give purely English equivalents; but long *ē* has to do duty not only for English *ee*, but also for French *u* and German *ü*. We should have been glad to see the R.G.S. II. system employed in this compilation.

La Géographie de l'Histoire : Géographie de la paix et de la guerre sur terre et sur mer.— Jean Brunhes et Camille Vallaux. Paris: Félix Alcan. 1921. Pp. 716, with 39 diagrams. 40 *fr. net*.

When two authors of such outstanding eminence in human and social geography, as Prof. Jean Brunhes and Prof. Camille Vallaux, combine to produce a volume of this magnitude, and especially when one expects it to be a piece of typical French work, its interest ought to be at least as great as its importance. Of the importance, especially to the general reader, there is no question; but the book is rather lacking in sustained interest. It will take its place as a book of reference rather than as a treasured friend.

One reason for this may be found in the fact that, along with its dual authorship, it is really two books. Part I. is theory, and Part II. professes to be the application of the theory—to the Great War and the resultant peace or lack of peace; but the profession is scarcely made good. Part I. is essentially a separate book, treating generally the relations of geography and history, especially from the political side. It wanders, rather incoherently, over a very wide field, including statistics and psychology (which does not

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