WILEY

Review

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some degree military, for the names of Port Arthur and Mukden head successive chapters. In this connection the two maps of military operations round Port Arthur by Messrs. Johnston are particularly clear and graphic of their kind.

'A Cruise through Eastern Seas,' by A. O. Plate, for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. (London: Stanford. 1906. Pp. 293. *Maps and Illustrations*), is conceived in a more literary style than the ordinary guide-book. Dealing with places of leading interest to tourists in a round tour embracing Ceylon, Further India, the Malay peninsula and archipelago, the Chinese littoral, Japan, etc., it briefly furnishes information of almost encyclopædic character about each, and should serve its special purpose excellently.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

EUROPE.

Charles the Great's Passage of the Alps.—In the *English Historical Review* for July last there is an interesting article on the route taken by Charles the Great through the Alps on his march into Lombardy in 773. Hitherto the generally accepted view, based on the authority of the German chronicles, has been that Charles crossed by the Mont Cenis pass. Mr. Coolidge, the author of the article, is able to show, however, that this opinion is probably erroneous, and that Charles really crossed by the Mont Genève route. His view is based on the fact that the German chroniclers obviously presumed that Charles followed the route taken by his father, Pippin, some years before, while the only two chronicles which show any knowledge of local topography, those of Novalesa and of Ado of Vienne, distinctly state that Charles went by way of the Mont Genève. The question is not one of great importance, but, as the author says, it "offers a certain interest to those students who delight in clearing up small historical puzzles."

Some Features of the Karst.—The latest student to take up the question of the Karst landscape is Dr. I. V. Daneš, who has devoted some time to a thorough examination of the morphological features of the region of the Lower Narenta. He has described the results of his investigations in a detailed report published (in Czech) by the Bohemian Geographical Society, but has made his conclusions more generally available in a German abstract in the *Abrégé du Bulletin de la Soc. Hongroise de géogr.* (1906, No. 8). The first section of the paper is devoted to the "poljes" of the Karst, and Dr. Daneš begins by sketching the views which have been held by recent investigators as to their mode of origin. It may be remembered that Dr. Cvijić attached much importance to the removal of material by chemical agencies, chiefly, as he supposed, along the lines of previously existing dislocations. He also considered that the major axis of the poljes coincided in direction with the strike of the rocks. Dr. Alfred Grund, in his 'Karsthydrographie' published in 1903, contested the views of Cvijić, holding that the lines of fracture had no connection with the mountain structure, but were merely marginal to the areas of subsidence of the poljes. While not denying that some poljes were formed by the removal of waste material, he considered this to take the ordinary form due to mechanical erosion, the poljes in this case being in part at least drained by open-air channels, and thus not belonging to the category of Karst-poljes in the stricter sense. Grund also attached importance to the gradual sinking of the level of the ground-water, as a condition for the origination of the typical Karst landscape. Dr. Daneš, who has investigated several typical Karst-poljes, has come to conclusions differing from those of either of the above writers. He found that the Imotsko