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Cocoa.— **Edith A. Browne.** London: A. & C. Black, Ltd. 1920. Pp. 88.
Illustrations. 2s. 6d. net.

This is one of a series known as "Peeps at Industries." It takes the reader to the Gold Coast to see the cacao growing, harvested, and shipped for market, and then home again to see how cocoa and chocolate are prepared. The style is popular, free from technicalities, and suitable for school-children. The illustrations deserve a word of praise.

Outdoor Geography.— **H. Hatch.** London: Blackie & Son. 1920. Pp. xx.
+ 121. *Price* 3s. net.

This is a clear description of some series of simple exercises in the observation and recording of natural phenomena, and any teacher faced with the task of planning a course in nature study and elementary science for young children will find it very helpful. Its value would be increased by the addition of suggestions for observation of changes in vegetation with the seasons and their correlation with the astronomical and weather changes. Though the whole work is labelled 'Geography,' it is, in fact, much more akin to the "physiography" of the old Science and Art Department syllabus. The whole of the matter is useful, and, if well taught, really educational, and it should form part of the school work of every child; but to call all of it geography is a misuse of that term.

C. B. F.

Philips' Senior School Atlas.— Edited by **George Philip, F.R.G.S.**
London: George Philip & Son, Ltd. 1921. *Price* 10s. 6d.

At the Dundee meeting of the British Association in 1912 a committee was formed to inquire into and draw up recommendations for the production of a school atlas; their report was presented at the Manchester meeting in 1915. They recommended one atlas for junior and another for senior scholars, and this atlas has been published to provide one of the latter class in conformity with the committee's suggestions.

The atlas has 72 quarto sheets of coloured plates, containing 180 maps and diagrams, followed by an index. The maps of the hemispheres and continents are in pairs, physical and political, the former showing relief in the layer system generally combined with hachures, and the latter the international boundaries. The remainder of the maps, for the most part, show the relief in layer tints and the boundaries in bold red lines, although occasionally a separate political map is given; while the smaller physical maps, diagrams, etc., exhibit their special features by colours and symbols. Sea depths are shown by tints of blue increasing in intensity with the depth of the water.

It would doubtless be impossible to produce a school atlas embodying all the recommendations of the British Association Committee without drawing an entirely new set of maps, which at the present time would require a much higher price than the 10s. 6d. asked for this atlas; but on the whole it is a decided step in the right direction. In a new edition it should be possible to follow more closely the recommendations. The rivers and their names should be in blue instead of black. On some of these maps the names are too small and not clearly drawn. The layer tints and political colours are quite unnecessarily heavy. The names will require thorough revision to follow the decisions of the P.C.G.N.

But for the present this atlas has much to commend it for the use of senior scholars, and it is clear that in the selection of maps, projections used (which are named), and general arrangement Mr. Philip has carefully considered the recommendations of the British Association Committee if he has not been able to carry them out completely.

E. A. R.