
Review

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since a publication by Hahn in 1853, and this would certainly appear to be correct. The photographs, showing the various types of the northern tribes, are excellent, and although no descriptive text is given for Southern Albania, some photographs of the people of that part of the country are included. Special attention may be directed to the photograph facing p. 224, which shows a robber band in Southern Albania. Three such types as are shown on the left of the picture would gladden the heart of any military commander in search of recruits. They certainly furnish strong evidence in support of the claim put forward by the Albanians, that they furnished the soldiers of Alexander of Macedon, who was himself a Southern Albanian. Their dress to-day would seem to have little changed since they followed their leader to the banks of the Indus. Although presenting somewhat the Austrian point of view, the book forms a useful study of the history and customs of this fine martial and gallant people, now entering the political limelight of the Balkans.

F. R. M.

‘British Canals: Problems and Possibilities.’ By J. E. Palmer. (London: Fisher Unwin. 1910. Pp. 254. 5s.) The late Mr. J. E. Palmer, who had experience of canal working probably under the most extreme economic difficulties—he was for many years a director of the Grand Canal of Ireland—was nevertheless a believer in the resuscitation of the British canal system. In the present volume he sets forth the lines on which he would proceed, accompanying his views with a criticism of those of other writers which are opposed to them. The book deals very largely with generalities, and technical descriptions are only introduced in certain instances where they are apposite to the argument. But the geographical relationship between some canals and the economic requirements of the districts they serve are clearly worked out.

‘Great Britain and Ireland.’ By Miss J. B. Reynolds. (London: Black. 1910. Pp. viii., 184. *Maps and Illustrations*. 1s. 4d.) This volume is designed for the upper classes of elementary schools and the lower and middle classes of secondary schools. It is almost severely simple in style, but on the other hand there are no dry bones which need clothing, and the text and clear diagrams together ought to prove suggestive to children ready to be interested. Such interest is fostered by numerous illustrations from photographs, which are generally (if not quite always) appropriate and well chosen.

‘The Junior Scientific Geography.’ Book I. ‘The British Isles.’ By Ellis W. Heaton. (London: Ralph, Holland. 1910. Pp. viii., 127. *Maps*. 1s.) This little book is clearly printed and well produced at the price. Its style is a product (if the expression may be allowed) of the tabular school; easy of reference and memory by pupils so long as they do not find it tedious. The maps are clear and helpful, but it is difficult to believe that in elementary schools the text (in some parts) would suffice by itself without something more than verbal explanation. Some passages read more like reminders of knowledge already acquired.

‘The “Motor-Cycle” Route-Book of the British Isles.’ (London: Iliffe. *N.d.* Pp. 176. *Maps*. 1s. 6d.) This little volume is well produced for its price. Nothing in the way of description of places or scenery is attempted, but each main road is followed by the chief points along it, each of which has the distance quoted for either direction of travelling. Hills and surface are referred to, and speed-limits are marked where existing. There is a full index. The maps (uncoloured), even though the distances between points are given, would have been improved by a scale, and the contours have been sadly lost in the printing.