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Review

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momentum and may soon proceed very rapidly. The solution is taken to lie mainly in the hands of this country, the United States, Japan, and China, for the last is believed to show possibilities of becoming the greatest single force in the Pacific. Not only these nations, but others which are concerned in the affairs of the Pacific, are studied in this volume by a writer who has a close acquaintance with all their various interests. The Panama canal, the opening of which is the leading incident which can be foreseen in the future of the problem, of course claims a chapter, and industrial conditions fill an important space, while in connection with these and strategical considerations there is an interesting sketch-map showing trade routes and cable lines, and also naval and coaling stations either in existence or to be established.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

EARTH HISTORY AND MORPHOLOGY.

- ‘The work of Rain and Rivers.’ (Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.) By Dr. G. Bonney. Cambridge: University Press. 1912. Pp. 144. *Illustrations*. 1s.
- ‘The Making of the Earth.’ (Home University Library.) By Prof. J. W. Gregory. London: Williams & Norgate. 1912. Pp. viii., 256. *Illustrations and Maps*. 1s.

The various series of small handbooks which are now appearing have given many good opportunities to first-rate authorities to place a summary of their knowledge before the public in a readily intelligible form, and the two writers of the small volumes under notice have done their respective texts admirably. From the volumes in these two series which have already come under notice, it would appear that the Home University series aims at dealing mainly with broad general subjects, whereas the Cambridge series is concerned rather with special branches of those subjects. Prof. Gregory deals with the origin of the Earth, the formation of its surface and its plan, together with that division which geographers have termed the “biosphere.” He has thus to touch the fringe of many problems, while Dr. Bonney has had to deal with only a few. In studying the work of rain and rivers the latter writer has drawn freely on his personal observations, and his book generally could hardly be improved as an introduction to the subject of land-sculpture, presented in language of peculiarly admirable choice. Both books are welcome to the geographical student on the physical side.

GENERAL.

‘Knowledge of the World.’ With notes by Marcus Jimenez de la Espada. Edited and translated by Sir Clements Markham. (London: Hakluyt Society. Series II., vol. 29. 1912. Pp. xiii., 85, xxxvi. *Illustrations*.) The “book of the knowledge of all the kingdoms, lands, and lordships that are in the world . . . written by a Spanish Franciscan in the middle of the fourteenth century,” is here translated and edited by Sir Clements Markham, who has added a list of the names of places mentioned, classified under the countries to which they belong, together with a key for their transliteration, and a full index; the text, moreover, is carefully annotated and has been made easy to follow. The arms and devices which it was part of the author’s object to illustrate are reproduced very effectively, and the volume is a valuable addition to the Hakluyt series.

‘Geographie des Welthandels und Weltverkehrs.’ By Dr. Ernest Friedrich. (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. viii., 429. *Maps*. 11m.) This commercial geography will be found of more than usual interest to British students, as it is based in

considerable part on Prof. Herbertson's 'Division of the World into Natural Regions.' A good coloured regional map is provided among other maps, which show fairly clearly, though on a rather inadequate scale, the distribution of certain important commodities. The text is divided into two parts: the first dealing in general terms with natural products and world commerce, and the geographical factors involved in their consideration. The second part, amounting to two-thirds of the whole book, deals with the trade of the principal divisions of the world according to continents; but at the same time seeks to establish parallels between the natural regions in the different quarters of the Earth. In this part a considerable amount of the information is given in tabular form, and a notable feature is a copious list of references to authoritative sources of information. The book appears thorough, but it makes rather heavy reading.

'Secrets of the Pacific.' By C. Reginald Enock. (London: Fisher Unwin. 1912. Pp. 359. *Illustrations and Maps*. 12s. 6d.) Mr. Enock in this volume turns his versatile attention to the difficult subject of the lost races of the Pacific islands and America. He has studied the various views which have been expressed as to the routes by which migration took place in this hemisphere long before the late dawn of its history, and though such inquiries have led to little or nothing in the way of definite conclusion, not a few interesting suggestions are made here, and the fascination of the subject for the author is reflected in the style of the book.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

EUROPE.

Glaciation in the Black Combe District, Cumberland.—From its position between the Lake District mountains and the Irish sea, both of which had their own ice-covering in the Glacial epoch, the district of Black Combe presents excellent opportunities for a study of the effects of former glaciation on existing features. The subject has been discussed by various geologists in the past, but little had been written of late upon the Black Combe area until the present year, when, on March 17, Mr. Bernard Smith gave a paper thereon before the Geological Society. This has been printed, with maps and plates, in the *Quarterly Journal* of that Society, vol. 68, Part 3, September 12, 1912. The district consists of (1) the Duddon valley and estuary, (2) the mountains between that and the plain, (3) the low coastal plain at the foot of the mountains. In the two former the effect of the ice-conditions has been merely to modify pre-existing topography, whereas the plain is almost entirely composed of thick drift deposits. The mountain country consists chiefly of "Skiddaw" slate, volcanic rocks, and granite. Apart from the plain, the main features of the district had been already developed before the Ice Age, and the main pre-glacial drainage lines resembled the present; but, as a result of the glaciation, some of the features were accentuated, some subdued, and some new ones were introduced. The direction of movement of the ice at the time of the maximum glaciation is shown chiefly by (a) the composition and distribution of the drifts; (b) the erratics; (c) the grooved, smoothed, and moutonné surfaces, seen to perfection in the volcanic tract. The whole district appears to have been completely overridden by an ice-sheet formed by the confluence of the edge of the Lake District ice-cap with the great Irish sea glacier, even the top of Black Combe being covered. The Lake District ice moved from