

WILEY



Review: Educational Books

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Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 43, No. 4 (Apr., 1914), pp. 438-439

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1778393>

Accessed: 19-06-2016 23:19 UTC

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relationship of the Caribbean fauna with that west of the isthmus of Panama, the results of which are not yet completed.

For the remainder of his life Agassiz devoted himself to the questions of coral reef formation. He further explored Florida, and thence extended his researches to Cuba, the Bahama group, and Bermuda. He considered the last two to be largely of æolian origin, and ascribed their present topography to the action of physical conditions rather than to the oecology of their reef-organisms. Agassiz then set out to examine the Pacific ocean reefs. On the Great Barrier reef of Australia he was not successful owing to the strong trade winds; but his next investigations, seconded by those of his assistant, E. C. Andrews, threw a flood of light upon the elevated limestone islands and the existing reefs of Fiji, where perhaps the greatest variety of forms both in land and reef is seen. The next expedition comprised the Marquesas, Paumotu, Tahiti, Tonga, Fiji, Ellice, Gilbert, Marshall, Caroline, and Ladrone groups, a subsequent expedition proceeding to Easter island and examining the South Pacific. The Maldivian expedition in the winter of 1901-2 was his sole excursion into the Indian ocean.

Agassiz lived to complete an examination of the coral reefs of the world, but necessarily, as he himself recognized, his work was hurried—a survey to be followed up later by others. Wherever he went he sounded and collected, and these collections he deposited at Harvard, where he desired to found a museum mainly for research. Year by year for fifty or one hundred years, as these collections are worked out, they will build up a further tribute to one whose “stupendous scientific achievements are recognized as equal in amount to many men together.”

J. STANLEY GARDINER.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

‘Principles and Methods of Teaching Geography.’ By F. L. Holtz. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1913. Pp. 359. *Maps and Diagrams.*

The general reader will turn to three chapters towards the end of this book which deal with the evolution of geographical knowledge, the history of the science of geography and of its pedagogy, and some American text-books of geography, from the date c. 1774.

The book is American both in its outlook and its methods—in outlook, since the pupil is to be trained in patriotism and good citizenship by special attention to the home country; in method, since it is primarily intended for the American teacher. Probably on both these grounds it will be well for the English teacher to study it; in the first place, in order to realize how geographical environment affects even the teaching of geography. We, in the centre of a world trade and with a world outlook, teach either imperially or with a greater and more scientific world survey; they, within the bounds of an almost self-contained community, teach the home country as the main theme and use world facts as illustrations. In the second place, the different outlook engenders suggestiveness, in regard to which nothing is probably more valuable than the author’s cautions as to the abuse of the causal principle and as to the fact that “the human reason, inclination, and even whim may be more important factors than the natural conditions.” “It is worth while in geography to appreciate the ‘effect of man upon nature.’”

'Commercial Geography of the World.' Part II. Outside the British Isles. By A. J. Herbertson, revised by J. Cossar. London: W. & R. Chambers. Pp. 272, with an Appendix of Statistical Tables of 80 pp. Map. 2s. 6d.

The second edition of Prof. Herbertson's well-known book has been brought up to date and revised by Mr. Cossar. The reference to "Commercial Intelligence" in the Preface should have been amended. Part of the book gives a general treatment of economic geography in relation to geographical principles, the greater portion, however, deals with the separate countries which are arranged in a regional order. The method of selection adopted is that of sampling; so that only in the most important countries is there an attempt at a full and complete account of the economic activities of the people in their geographical environment. The account of these activities does not, as a rule, specify whether the product is for local or for external consumption, nor the relative importance which the product of a particular area bears to similar production elsewhere. The statistical tables generally state for separate countries (i.) the different imports and exports by value; (ii.) the distribution of the trade, by means of average values for two periods. B. C. W.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

EUROPE.

The Diluvial Lakes of Schleswig.—With the help of various other workers, Dr. G. Wegemann, of Kiel, has carried out a thorough investigation of the many small lakes strewn over the surface of the diluvial deposits of Schleswig. The results in the case of a few of the lakes had already been published in *Petermanns Mitteilungen* and elsewhere, but the first general account of the whole research and systematic summary of the results were given by Dr. Wegemann in the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, 1913, No. 8. The lakes, forty-three in all, are fairly regularly distributed over the surface, though falling naturally into certain regional groups. They may also be classified as belonging to the ground-moraine, the terminal moraine, and the "Sandur" formation. The height above sea-level is slight throughout, but greatest along the ridge of the terminal moraine, which forms the water-parting, and has an altitude of 40 to 50 metres. Only one has any considerable size, viz. the Wittensee, with an area of $10\frac{1}{2}$ square kilometres. All are comparatively shallow, two only having a depth of over 20 metres. By reason of its size and relatively great mean depth, the Wittensee alone accounts for two-thirds of the whole water-mass of the inland lakes of Schleswig. As regards form, seventeen may be classed as channel lakes, nine as filling holes or pan-like depressions, while the rest are merely inundated flats, except the Wittensee, which partakes of the character of both the first two classes. Although the greater number lie only a few miles from the Baltic coast, nearly half (eighteen) are drained towards the North sea, only sixteen to the Baltic, and five are without outlet. Many of the lakes occupy portions of former glacial drainage furrows, with a general direction corresponding to that of the "Förden," viz. south-west to north-east; and most appear to owe their origin to eversion and erosion by the sub-glacial water of the Ice Age. Cases of discharge in two directions are, however, absent, though common in Holstein, where the water-parting is less clearly defined. No fewer than sixteen of the lakes are "crypto-depressions," i.e. the lowest part of the hollow sinks below sea-level.