
Review

Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 36, No. 3 (Sep., 1910), p. 355

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1777332>

Accessed: 22-06-2016 15:56 UTC

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at
<http://about.jstor.org/terms>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



The Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers), Wiley are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The Geographical Journal*

water-colour artists and the three-colour process take liberties sometimes—we have grave doubts as to the colouring of Scafell, and none at all as to the inaccuracy of the Swedish scene illustrating the timber industry.

O. J. R. H.

‘An Elementary Practical Geography.’ By Frederick Mort. (London : Blackie. 1909. Pp. 91. *Diagrams and Illustrations*.) A concise work on map-drawing, surveying, position-fixing, and the use and compilation of maps illustrating distribution, etc. The text is brief, but gives a number of exercises, and will therefore serve both student and teacher, especially as there is a useful chapter on the simpler forms of surveying instruments, with illustrations and references to the makers. The illustrations throughout are particularly clear and appropriate.

‘Le Réseau Anglais de Cables Sous-marins.’ By Dr. M. de Margerie. (Paris : A. Pedone. [N.d.] Pp. 202. *Plans*.) This is a valuable technical work on the history, and the financial and other working conditions, of the chief cable companies, their arrangements with government, and so forth.

‘The Senior Scientific Geography.’ By Ellis W. Heaton. (London : Ralph and Holland. 1910. Pp. 861. *Maps and Diagrams*. 5s.) The seven books of Mr. Heaton’s “Scientific Geography” are here collected into one, with certain omissions on the one hand and additions (*e.g.* a section on South America) on the other. In the result we find a volume carefully and systematically arranged, with an error, it may be suggested, in the direction of multiplicity of details : perhaps the volume, on the whole, would be more greatly appreciated by teachers than by students. The diagrams are clear and well chosen. In the process of editing the original volumes for the purpose of this composite volume some further revision might have been applied in parts. To take two examples—the population of Winnipeg has grown very far beyond fifty thousand, and the Canadian Northern railway has extended far beyond Battleford.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

EUROPE.

The Howgill Fells.—An interesting account of this block of hills on the borders of Westmoreland and Yorkshire, from the point of view of the evolution of its present topographic forms, was contributed by Dr. J. E. Marr and Mr. W. G. Fearnside to the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* at the end of last year (vol. 65, part iv.). The tract, which lies immediately east of the Lune valley, near Tebay, forms a well-defined geographical unit of roughly triangular form, being separated by a continuous depression from the adjoining heights on the west, north, and south-east. Geologically, also, it has a distinct individuality, consisting essentially of Silurian rocks, the line of partition between which and the Carboniferous runs along its north and south-east sides. The Fells constitute a monoclinical block, with its dip slope to the north and its scarp facing south, and could the hollows produced by erosion be filled in, we should have a “desk”-structure, with the long gentle slope to the north and the short sharp drop to the south, the east-to-west summit-ridge running, at a height of about 2000 feet, quite close to the southern edge. The original base of the Carboniferous strata probably coincided closely with the general plane of the present surface; but south of the Howgill fells the lowest Carboniferous rocks