

# WILEY



---

Review: Geographical Terms

Author(s): G. G. C.

Review by: G. G. C.

Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (Nov., 1907), pp. 554-555

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1778070>

Accessed: 31-05-2016 07:33 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](mailto:support@jstor.org).



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

## GENERAL.

## ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

‘Die Weltwirtschaft: Ein Jahr-und Lesebuch.’ Edited by E. von Halle. Three parts. Leipzig and Berlin. 1906.

The three parts or volumes (for they are separately paged) published under this title form the first year's issue of what is intended to be an annual publication, giving statistical and other data bearing on the economic condition of the principal countries of the world. The first part gives international surveys on economic policy, social policy, the production of food-stuffs and raw materials, the money market of the world, commerce, the means of communication, insurance, etc. The corresponding part of the second year is already issued. The second part is entirely devoted to Germany, and the third deals with other countries separately. In each part the different chapters are by specialists. Much of the information contained in these volumes will be of great use to geographers, though the work is mainly designed for economists and statisticians, no attempt being made in the work itself to deal with the facts contained in it from a geographical point of view. How far that point of view is from the minds of the writers may be judged from the fact that even in the volume on Germany there is no systematic statement of the localities in which different industries are carried on. Thus under “jute” there is not the slightest hint as to the principal seat or seats of this industry in Germany; under “linen” there is only an incidental mention of a wages agitation in the Berlin and Bielefeld districts; under “cotton” only an enumeration of spindles and looms by political divisions (states and provinces), and so in other cases.

G. G. C.

## A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A. Demangeon, ‘Dictionnaire de Géographie.’ Paris: Amand Colin. 1907. *Price*, 6 francs.

This compact volume, composed of 860 pages of small type, or rather types, in double columns, is for the most part a general gazetteer; but over and above that is a dictionary of persons distinguished in connection with geography, and one of terms used in every branch of geography, including not merely definitions of terms, but brief expository statements. The scope of the work under this latter head may be indicated by mentioning that it contains brief articles under *aberration* (of light), *abîme*, *ablation glaciare* (in the sense of the melting of glaciers), *abyssal*, *acacia*, *acadien* (in geology), *acclimatation*, *altération* (dealing with changes in rock structure due to the action of water, air, sun-heat, frost, etc.), *altitude* (with an account of its influences on atmospheric pressure, on temperature, and on precipitation), *alumine*, *aluminium*, *alun*, etc. All the headings belong to one alphabetical arrangement. There are numerous sketch-maps and other illustrations. Oversights of one kind or another of course occur, but the work appears to be on the whole well done, and is likely to be very useful.

G. G. C.

## GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Lucien Hochsteyn, ‘Les Termes de Géographie dans les langues du globe.’ Brussels Misch et Thron. 1907.

One cannot but regret the large amount of labour that has been almost entirely wasted in the preparation of this volume, at any rate in the form in which it is now published. The terms of geography are arranged in alphabetical order in the French language only, and there is no means of finding the meaning of a term in

any other language unless by the merest chance one drops on the required entry amongst thousands of others. Under *colline*, for example, one finds the equivalent in more than 150 languages, including the Taungtha, Welaung, Esperanto, etc.; but if one meets with the Taungtha name for "a hill," there is no index to aid one in learning the signification from this book. Moreover, if one may judge from the English equivalents that are given for the French terms, one cannot but be doubtful as to the accuracy of the equivalents in other languages. The English equivalents given for *colline* are exactly as follows: "cashion-shaped, doune, down, hill, hillock, hummock, knock, knoll, knowl, neck, meal, and slope." In some cases the foreign equivalent appears to have been arrived at by a very reckless use of dictionaries. Thus, for *croupe*, which is defined as "*le sommet arrondi d'une montagne*," the English equivalent *crupper* is given, which is indeed the equivalent for that meaning of the term *croupe* which has suggested the geographical sense, but which has no such geographical use in English. A more extraordinary instance is found under *albarède*, which is defined as a "*plantation d'aubiers*" (guelder-rose trees), and for which the English equivalent "bleak district" is given. This seems to have been arrived at in this way: The ordinary meaning of *aubier* is "alburnum," or "sapwood," for which an old and little used term is "blea" and perhaps "bleak." "Bleak," at least, is given in French if not in English dictionaries in that sense, and the author has added "district." There would, at least, be some value in the book if it were a complete list of French geographical terms with their meanings; but this it is not. The author appears to have understood "geographical terms" in a peculiar sense, which makes it difficult to understand his criterion for admission and inclusion of terms. *Bataille*, *bleu*, and other names of colours, the names of plantations of different kinds of trees are all included; but such terms as *atmosphère*, *cumulus*, and other names of cloud forms, *faïlle*, and other geological terms, are excluded. *Alluvion* and *limon* are both entered and defined, but there is no entry of *falun* (a deposit of sea-sand and sea-shells), a term much more likely to be sought for by those who consult a dictionary of this sort.

G. G. C.

### SHORT NOTICES.

*Asia*.—'The Truce in the East and its Aftermath.' By B. L. Putnam Weale. (London: Macmillan. 1907. Pp. xv. and 645. *Maps and Illustrations*.) This is another of the political studies through which Mr. Weale's pen is well known; it is, in fact, a sequel to his 'Reshaping of the Far East.' The book is in the main a political prophecy; from the strictly geographical standpoint, it may be mentioned that the author maintains his policy of furnishing a few descriptive paragraphs (such as that dealing with a journey along the military railway in Korea), which undoubtedly add intelligibility to the work at large. The large map of the Far East must have undergone considerable revision in its time, but it would bear some more. The sketch-map showing the boundary between the "zones into which Manchuria is now tacitly divided" is interesting.

*Africa*.—'The Egypt of the Future,' by Edward Dicey (London: Heinemann. 1907. Pp. 216), is another political prophecy and sequel to a previous work—not, as in the case of the book just noticed, lightened by geographical description. The author contrasts Lord Cromer's system of government in Egypt with his own ideal.

*America*.—'Recent Hunting Trips in British North America.' By F. C. Selous. (London: Witherby. 1907. Pp. 400. *Illustrations*.) The famous African sportsman here describes his hunting expeditions into new fields—Central