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Cheap Ordnance Survey Maps for Teaching Purposes

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scale in the same model. In literature truth is often inculcated by fiction; in the training of the sense-perceptions it may be properly inculcated by exaggeration. The experience of many thousand teachers gathered during a score of years in educational work is far better evidence to me than all the logic and arguments of the college and university men to the contrary. The child is instructed by what he can discern, and not by what he cannot discern.

The foregoing, it is hardly necessary to say, applies to the younger pupils of the elementary schools. For older pupils who have been taught to conventionalize, the contour map is generally preferred by teachers to the relief map or the model. Such pupils have been taught to use the imagination, and they are generally able to get correct mental pictures from the conventionalized map. The elaborately finished model, which is designed to show physiographic processes and effects, however useful it may be in the university laboratory or the museum, has no place in the elementary school. It may be added that any relief or model that gives untrue character to topography should be instantly discarded. Unfortunately, much freakish topography that has no likeness in nature has been foisted upon schools both at home and abroad.

A good relief globe that can be furnished for a low price is something greatly to be desired, and if Mr. Patterson's globe can be manufactured so as to be sold for, say, two pounds, I am inclined to think the venture of making and marketing them will be a good one. I see nothing to prevent its being done at the figure quoted, and the good results that will arise from the use of such globes cannot be questioned. As a matter of fact, while we go through the dry formality of mentioning a round earth early in the pupil's course of study, we hustle him through a world that is absolutely flat, and bury him under the surface of it when he is dead.

JACQUES W. REDWAY.

### The Pangong Lake.

20, Wellesley Road, Gunnersbury, October 5, 1903.

In the March number of the *Geographical Journal*, p. 257, Dr. Sven Hedin says that the Pangong lake formerly belonged to the basin of the Indus. I think he must have intended to say the basin of the Shayok, for it does not lead into the Indus basin until 200 miles lower down, and is in a valley parallel to that of the Indus, but about 50 miles to the north of it, with very high mountains between.

Dr. Sven Hedin also says that the water of the Pangong lake is slightly salt. The fact is that there are two, or rather three, Pangong lakes, the upper two being fresh and draining into the lowest one, which, having no outlet, is salt. In 1871 Sir Edward Frankland analyzed for me some water taken from the lowest lake; the detailed result is given at p. 370 of 'Lahore to Yarkand,' the total salts being 1297 parts in 100,000, chiefly sulphate of soda and chloride of sodium.

GEO. HENDERSON.

### Cheap Ordnance Survey Maps for Teaching Purposes.

School of Geography, Oxford.

May I through your columns call the attention of your readers to an important concession which has recently been made to schools by the Board of Agriculture? Most teachers know how necessary Ordnance Survey maps are for sound class teaching in local geography, but the price has hitherto been prohibitive. In response to memorials from various sources, the Board of Agriculture has now

issued instructions that special editions of the one-inch outline sheets be supplied to educational authorities at the following prices: 200 copies, £1 5s.; 500 copies, £2; 1000 copies, £3; 5000 copies, £12. For larger numbers the estimated price would be £2 per 1000 copies. The only stipulation made is that on no account are the maps to be sold. It is universally agreed that all sound geographical teaching must begin in a study of the home region, and it is therefore to be hoped that most teachers will avail themselves of the facilities so generously granted, either individually or by making application through the local education authority.

A. J. HERBERTSON,  
Hon. Sec. Geographical Association.

## GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.

### *Additions to the Library.*

By EDWARD HEAWOOD, M.A., *Librarian*, R.G.S.

The following abbreviations of nouns and the adjectives derived from them are employed to indicate the source of articles from other publications. Geographical names are in each case written in full:—

A. = Academy, Academie, Akademie.  
Abh. = Abhandlungen.  
Ann. = Annals, Annales, Annalen.  
B. = Bulletin, Bollettino, Boletim.  
Com. = Commerce.  
C. Rd. = Comptes Rendus.  
Erdk. = Erdkunde.  
G. = Geography, Geographie, Geografia.  
Ges. = Gesellschaft.  
I. = Institute, Institution.  
Iz. = Izvestiya.  
J. = Journal.  
k. u. k. = kaiserlich und königlich.  
M. = Mitteilungen.

Mag. = Magazine.  
Mem. = Memoirs, Mémoires.  
Met. = Meteorological.  
P. = Proceedings.  
R. = Royal.  
Rev. = Review, Revue.  
S. = Society, Société, Selskab.  
Sitzb. = Sitzungsbericht.  
T. = Transactions.  
V. = Verein.  
Verh. = Verhandlungen.  
W. = Wissenschaft, and compounds.  
Z. = Zeitschrift.  
Zap. = Zapiski.

On account of the ambiguity of the words *octavo*, *quarto*, etc., the size of books in the list below is denoted by the length and breadth of the cover in inches to the nearest half-inch. The size of the *Journal* is 10 × 6½.

A selection of the works in this list will be noticed elsewhere in the "Journal."

### EUROPE.

**Alps.** *Jahrb. Schweiz. Alpenclub.* 38 (1902-1903): 299-326. **Forel, Lugeon, and Muret.**  
Les variations périodiques des glaciers des Alpes. Par Dr. F. A. Forel, Dr. M. Lugeon, et E. Muret. Vingt-troisième rapport.—1902.

**Alps.** *Jahrb. Schweiz. Alpenclub.* 38 (1902-1903): 231-243. **Knouan.**  
Die Alpen im Kriege des Konsuls Bonaparte gegen die Kaiserlichen im Frühjahr 1800. Von G. Meyer von Knouan.

**Austria.** *T. Edinburgh Geolog. S.* 8 (Special Part) (1902-3): pp. x. and 180. **Gordon.**  
The Geological Structure of Monzoni and Fassa. By Maria M. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc. *With Maps, Sections, and Illustrations.*

**Belgium—Lesse.** **Van den Broeck and Rahir.**  
*Mém. S. Belge Geologie* 17 (1903): 119-144.

La Lesse souterraine. La traversée des deux boucles de la rivière à Furfooz démontrée au moyen de la fluorescence. Par E. Van den Broeck et E. Rahir. *With Map and Illustrations.*