

to stop himself quickly enough to avoid falling into the hole, but he had a strong emotional shock from the experience. Münsterberg persuaded him under slight hypnosis to think himself once more in the situation of his run for the car, but, as soon as he reached the hole, to jump over it. He went through this motor feature on ten successive days with increasing energy, and from that time the trouble disappeared.

Both books make a very useful addition to the libraries of people interested in the subjects with which they deal.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical and Commercial Geography. By Profs. H. E. Gregory, A. G. Keller, and A. L. Bishop. Pp. viii+469. (London: Ginn and Co., n.d.) Price 12s. 6d.

THE aim of this work is stated to be "to infuse orderliness and sequence into the chaotic data and statistics of trade," and this the authors regard as constituting "a new departure."

The question whether their work constitutes a new departure or not is, however, one of comparatively small importance. We may at least admit that the attempt to carry out this aim in their "own chosen way" is new, and we may add that that way is a good way, and, on the whole, admirably followed. We feel sure that no student or teacher of commercial geography could fail to profit greatly by the perusal of this work, and, above all, of its more general sections.

The work is divided into three parts, each of which, we are told, belongs essentially to one of the three authors, though they have a joint responsibility for the outline and general character of treatment. The first part is entitled "The Natural Environment," the second "The Relation of Man to Natural Conditions," and the third "The Geography of Trade." It is in the first two sections that the aim of the work as above indicated, the tracing of the influence in the moulding of trade of what "might be called the environmental (or geographical) factors," is kept most consistently in view, and with the most satisfactory results.

The third part of the work is the most disappointing. Here the geographical point of view is much less prominent. In it, the authors say, their treatment is "Topical, a short monograph upon each preeminent article of commerce occurring under the general politico-geographical section which leads in the production or use of the article in question."

But in some of the most important cases little or no attempt is made to show what, if any, geographical influences have been at work to help in creating that importance. Emphasis is laid on the remarkable lead which Great Britain takes in the cotton industry and in transmarine carriage; but the question whether geographical circumstances have had anything to do with this in either case is not even raised. There is very little comment on the seats of manufacturing industry in the United States. There is a reference to water-power in certain cases, and coal, iron, and limestone, as determining the localisation of the iron in-

dustries of Pittsburg and the Birmingham districts, but little else. The reason for this apparently is the attaching an exaggerated degree of importance to sources of power as localising manufacturing industries, and overlooking the importance of the relation to labour supply and the market. When the latter relations are kept in view it may be shown that the fact that so few important manufacturing towns in the United States are situated on the coalfields is as much due to geographical causes as the fact that in England and Germany so many are.

RESTORATIONS OF EXTINCT ANIMALS.

Extinct Monsters and Creatures of Other Days; a Popular Account of Some of the Larger Forms of Ancient Animal Life. By the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson. New and enlarged edition. Pp. xxxiii+329. (London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1910.) Price 10s. 6d. net.

SINCE the author of this volume was the first to recognise that the larger extinct animals of former ages presented a promising field for a popular work showing what these creatures probably looked like in life, he thoroughly deserved success in his attempt to fill a gap in literature, and we have therefore great pleasure in congratulating him on the appearance of a second edition. In the volume now before us, Mr. Hutchinson has combined his original two works in one, with some condensation of the old matter, and with the addition of a large quantity of new material, both in the shape of text and illustrations, in order to bring it abreast of modern palæontology. Since 1892 and 1894, the respective dates of publication of "Extinct Monsters" and "Creatures of Other Days," vertebrate palæontology has indeed made vast strides, as is especially noticeable in the case of the anomodont reptiles and the proboscideans, and the author appears to have discharged the difficult task of bringing the work up-to-date in a satisfactory and interesting manner. From first to last the volume is thoroughly readable, and it is to be hoped that it may aid in dissipating the ignorance still so prevalent with regard to the relative ages of the mammoth and the iguanodon.

In referring to the iguanodon as a smooth-skinned reptile, and then giving a plate of it clad in crocodile-like armour, the author appears to display inconsistency; and in the plate of *Ceratops* the individuals in the background are depicted with relatively larger fore-limbs than the one in front. Reference might also have been made to the evidence in favour of an elephant-like pose of the bones afforded by the figure of an undisturbed limb of *Diplodocus*; and recent researches indicate that the restoration of *Stegosaurus* with a double row of plates is incorrect. A few improvements might also be suggested in the text, as, for instance, on p. 169, where it is stated that the teeth of *Claosaurus* resemble those of *Hadrosaurus*, without any clue being given as to the nature of the latter. Misprints and typographical inaccuracies are singularly few, although we notice *Jakutsh* on plate xliii., and *Yakutsk* in the first note on p. 276. The book is thoroughly deserving of a large sale.

R. L.