

In the chapters dealing with meteorology, biology, oceanography, and economics the relations of these subjects to geography and the material which geography can and must derive from them for its own study is fully discussed. On the subject of maps and map-reading the book contains excellent advice. "The practical study of maps must entail the art of map-reading." "The map must be interpreted."

Many will disagree with the authors' application of the term historical geography. Some historical events depend for their complete interpretation on a knowledge of geography, but this is not historical geography; it is merely history fully understood. It is possible, however, in theory at least, to reconstruct for each region the geography of past epochs and to see for that area not merely the evolution of its history, but what is much more comprehensive, the evolution of its geography. This is historical geography.

The book should do much to remove the many anomalies which exist in the school study of the subject.

*Within the Atom: A Popular View of Electrons and Quanta.* By John Mills. Pp. xiii + 215. (London: G. Routledge and Sons, Ltd., n.d.) 6s. net.

WHAT can a scientific reviewer say about books like this on "popular science"? Mr. Mills, who has quite a competent knowledge of his subject, sets out to initiate those who have no knowledge of physics and chemistry (and apparently no intention of acquiring it) into the mysteries of modern atomic theory. Of course the task is utterly impossible. Scientific theories serve mainly to explain facts, and those who have no knowledge of those facts can grasp little of their real meaning. Such satisfaction as they can obtain must be wholly different from that of the earnest student, who, even if he admits the morality of an attempt to delude the laity into the belief that they can appreciate scientific work without serious study, can never be in a position to judge whether an author has been successful in tickling the palates of his readers in the manner they desire.

However, from the sale of similar works we imagine that there are some who will appreciate the mixed fare set before them. Very mixed it is, ranging from a conversation (in the spirit, but not the style, of the celestial dialogues of Faust) between the author, an electron, energy and the reader to a more or less sober discussion of the difficulties of interpreting X-ray spectra. Indeed we find a certain inconsistency in our author's attitude; if he is prepared to make such a concession to sensationalism as to assert that the nucleus is smaller than the electrons which it contains, he need not have boggled over many quite minor difficulties which seem to us to occupy a disproportionate space. But then, as we said, we are clearly not in a position to judge.

*Süd-Bayern.* Von R. H. Francé. (Junk's Natur-Führer.) Pp. v + 423. (Berlin: W. Junk, 1922.) M. 32 and 150 per cent "Valutazuschlag."

It is pleasant to think that the State of Bavaria was not dismembered by the great European peace, and we regret that Dr. Francé's scientific guide-book could not extend a little northward, so as to include the palæontological treasures of Eichstätt and the cauldron-

subsidence of the Ries. But the finest landscapes of the country await the traveller across the southern glacial plain. There is much, indeed, to detain him on the "Niederterrassenschotter" itself. Dr. Francé calls attention, for example, to the forest of Ebersberg, within easy reach for any botanist who visits Munich. Here the climatic change in modern Germany may be traced in the decay of the giant oaks in the eighteenth century, in the subsequent dwindling of the beeches, and in the present predominance of conifers, under which wild tulips grow. The site of Munich raises the puzzle of its apparent extinction in Roman times, though Roman roads run through it, based on predecessors built by Celtic engineers. The rapid rivers are themselves worth watching, as they stream from the Alps across the glacial deltas of the plainland. With this book as a companion, the naturalist will finally cross the old lake-floor to Partenkirchen, and will stand under the crags of the Wetterstein well content.

G. A. J. C.

*In the Heart of Bantuland.* By Dugald Campbell. Pp. 313. (London: Seeley, Service and Co., Ltd., 1922.) 21s. net.

MR. CAMPBELL provides his readers with an abundance of good stories of big-game hunting, slave traders, and natives and Europeans whom he has met in his twenty-nine years of experience as a missionary. His travels range from the Katanga and Angola to the shores of Lake Nyassa. His use of the word "Bantuland," not merely in his title but in the text, may be misleading to the uninitiated, as he does not deal with all Bantu peoples, but only with those within the limits mentioned. Even thus he is not always sufficiently explicit in mentioning the tribe to which a particular custom or belief appertains. Many of the peoples with whom he deals are but little known, and his careful description of their culture is a useful addition to our knowledge. His account of secret societies of various types is worthy of note. Mr. Campbell gives to native character a tribute of admiration which is well deserved, as is shown by instances of self-sacrifice and bravery, while he has much to say of the political sagacity and instinct for government displayed by some of the tribes and their chiefs.

*The Technique of Psycho-Analysis.* By Dr. David Forsyth. Pp. viii + 133. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., Ltd., 1922.) 5s. net.

IN his book on the technique of psycho-analysis Dr. Forsyth deals, from the practical viewpoint, with a subject which is full of difficulties for the beginner in analytical work. The first chapter is devoted to a consideration of the analyst himself; the second deals with the conditions under which the treatment should proceed; the remaining four chapters discuss the actual analysis. Dream analysis is excluded as being too big a subject for discussion in such a book, and the reader is referred to Freud's "Interpretation of Dreams" for the study of this side of analytical treatment.

Dr. Forsyth gives much practical advice which is frequently omitted from literature on the theory and practice of psycho-analysis.