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sciences, of botany and of geology, who seek the larger aspects of terrestrial physics, of physiography, and of meteorology. For this reason the author has minimized the mathematical treatment of his subject, and the few formulæ are given in small type, so that they can readily be omitted.

The first part of the book is taken up with a discussion of the essential facts of astronomy—the form and movements of the earth; gravitation; the density of the earth; the nebular hypothesis; chapters on geodesy and geodetical methods; seismic disturbances and terrestrial magnetism. The second part deals with the physics of the ocean, occupies pages 125 to 162, and contains brief consideration of the density, temperature, and salinity of the ocean water, waves, tides, and currents. The third part, the physics of the atmosphere, occupies over one-half of the whole volume. In this section the author has endeavoured to emphasize the general laws governing the movements of the atmosphere and atmospheric phenomena, and has set himself the task of showing that a knowledge of the laws of terrestrial physics and of physiography makes it possible to deduce the meteorological conditions of a district. His point is that it is better to deduce these conditions, to predict them, than to learn them from tabulated data. This is a rational method of treatment in a book of this sort; but it has been altogether too much neglected, and meteorology has, in consequence, often seemed to lack interest to the general student. More of the large view, and the general law, is needed in our teaching of elementary meteorology.

The discussion of meteorology is necessarily incomplete; but as the author distinctly says that he has tried to write only “an introduction to the study of meteorology,” no further comments on this subject are called for. On the whole, this book cannot be said to “fill a long-felt want.” We already have, for example, Hann’s admirable *Erkundung* of a few years ago. Nevertheless, the volume will doubtless prove of interest to many persons who are familiar with French, and who want a readable general account of the subjects here discussed.

R. DEC. W.

Eastern Uganda. An Ethnological Survey. By C. W. Hobley. Occasional Papers No. 1. The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1902.

While Mr. C. W. Hobley was Sub-Commissioner in the Uganda Protectorate he made many ethnological notes and collected several vocabularies of the tribes living in Eastern Uganda between the Mau Escarpment and Victoria Nyanza. This valuable material

has been published by the Anthropological Institute, in a large, handsomely-printed pamphlet of 96 pages, with a map and five plates of photographs. The map shows the distribution of the four groups of natives inhabiting this area. Mr. Hobley says that in this, as in most other mountainous regions of Central Africa, there are practically no human habitations at an altitude of over 7,000 feet. The climatic conditions above that altitude prevent the growing of dhurra and the eleusine grain (wimbi), and this fact, he thinks, is sufficient to check the occupancy of higher latitudes as places of human abode.

Bibliotheca Geographica. Vol. VIII, 1899. Compiled by Otto Baschin for the Berlin Geographical Society. 511 pp. W. H. Kuhl, Berlin, 1902.

The eighth volume of this most complete of geographical bibliographies contains 33 more pages than the last preceding number. In fact, the work has been slowly and steadily growing in thickness ever since the volume appeared. The geographical literature of the Russian Empire, Austria-Hungary, and the Balkan States is more completely indicated in this volume than in its predecessors, and the Society has adopted for the transliteration of Russian words and names the scheme now in use at the Royal Library and the University in Berlin. A few items, as Tyrrell's "The Geology of the Klondyke Region," under the subdivision "Alaska und Aleuten," might more properly have been placed under "Britisch Nord-Amerika."

The Grand Duchy of Finland. By the Author of "A Visit to the Russians in Central Asia." T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1903. (Price, 2s. 6d. net.)

This short book is little more than a catalogue of the rulers who for many generations have lorded it over Finland. Incidental remarks are interlarded, but the whole is only a slight sketch that throws little light on the characteristics, the development, or the wrongs of the Finns.

A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps relating to Central America. Compiled for the Bureau of the American Republics by P. Lee Phillips. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1902.

The latest bibliographical work of Mr. P. Lee Phillips, in charge of the maps and charts in the Congressional Library, is a list covering 109 pp. of the literature and maps relating to Central America and the countries composing it. The list is the fullest compilation of the sort yet made.