

the better of his judgment. "And still he lives, but pacing—pacing—pacing—you may see him, scanning not the crowds, but something beyond the crowds, breaking down at times into petulant rages, but recovering anon his ponderous dignity, looking—waiting—watching—held ever by that Hope, that unknown Hope, that came." Throughout the book we get glimpses of a river that does not reach the sea, and a poetic parallelism is sustained between river and bear—both ending in imprisonment. "The river, born in high Sierra's flank, that lived and rolled and grew, through mountain pines, o'erleaping man-made barriers, then to reach with growing power the plains and bring its mighty flood at last to the Bay of Bays, a prisoner there to lie, the prisoner of the Golden Gate, seeking forever Freedom's Blue, seeking and raging—raging and seeking—back and forth, forever—in vain." So with the bear. The book is delightfully printed and got up, and many of the thumb-nail drawings are very graphic. We are told on what pages they occur and on what pages the chapters begin and end, but there is no pagination!

*Religion and Culture: A Critical Survey of Methods of Approach to Religious Phenomena.*

By Dr. Frederick Schleiter. Pp. x+206. (New York: Columbia University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1919.) Price 8s. 6d. net.

IT is well to be reminded by such an acute critic as Dr. Schleiter that anthropology, one of the youngest of the sciences, is still in search of the one scientific method of analysing and co-ordinating the enormous mass of material which has been, and is still being, collected. The object of this book is to review the methods in use at present and to point out certain difficulties which each involves. Though in his preface the author tells us that he has in some degree modified his iconoclastic attitude towards the comparative method, his criticism still remains sufficiently drastic. Thus he remarks that "in his immensely voluminous works" Sir James Frazer has embodied "several mutually irreconcilable types of research." Again, the method of intensive study of a limited group of cultural facts—the Australian culture, for instance—"bristles with fallacies and insupportable pre-suppositions." In dealing with Mana, Dr. Marett "appears to have expressed bewildering varieties of opinion on this subject." Sir E. Tylor postulates "a single coherent and systematic view of the world, or what he repeatedly refers to as a 'philosophy of nature.'" But "all ethnological evidence tends to show that no such universal systematisation of experiences has ever taken place." In short, "ethnographical literature, as a whole, presents to us little more than groups of classifications carried out from mutually irreconcilable points of view—the advocates of the separate principles being gathered into schools which profoundly distrust each other's results."

Dr. Schleiter, though an acute critic, is not a lucid writer, and his work is critical rather than

constructive. He supplies a bibliography, but, strange to say, no index. We can do no more at present than indicate the scope of this important review of methodology applied to ethnography.

*Manuel Pratique de Météorologie.* By J. Rouch. Pp. viii+145+xiv plates. (Paris: Masson et Cie, 1919.) Price 6.50 francs net.

THIS book, the outcome of war experience especially with aviators, is designed to give those who receive weather forecasts some knowledge of the principles on which they are based. The greatest measure of success is likely if the recipients have this knowledge, and are also in personal contact with the forecaster.

The construction of weather charts, the interpretation of their broader features, and the travel of large weather systems are dealt with in the first eight chapters. The greatest danger, however, often attends the passage of smaller travelling systems. Accordingly, chap. ix. discusses in great detail secondary phenomena, line squalls, thunderstorms, etc. Fog has a separate chapter, and an account is given of the main results of recent upper-air research. A useful feature is a list of the chief barometric situations of the year 1917 to serve as examples supplementary to those given in the book. The published daily charts of the Bureau Central Météorologique may be obtained for this purpose.

Detail is not lacking, and physical explanations are given of many phenomena. The book should appeal to meteorologists, as well as to "those who, without being meteorologists, wish to know what the weather will do." M. A. G.

*Wireless Transmission of Photographs.* By Marcus J. Martin. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. xv+143. (London: The Wireless Press, Ltd., 1919.) Price 5s.

A CERTAIN amount of experimenting has been done from time to time on the transmission of sketches, photographs, etc., electrically along ordinary telegraph circuits, but in the case of long lines success has been limited by the difficulty of obtaining sufficiently sharp current impulses owing to the capacity effects in the line. This difficulty disappears with wireless transmission, and it is chiefly for this reason that the author anticipates greater success, as well as greater convenience, in the apparently more delicate methods which it is his purpose to describe. In his own system a bichromate print made on a metal film is rotated on a drum at the same time fed axially, and a stylus is caused by the presence of the picture to make intermittent contact and to send a series of impulses from an ordinary wireless transmitting set. A synchronised drum at the receiving end carries a photographic film, and a beam is directed on to it, which is made intermittent by the movement of a small shutter controlled by the receiving apparatus. Considerable ingenuity has been exerted to overcome the many practical difficulties encountered. The additions to this the second edition relate chiefly to optical and photographic matters.