

*The Culture of the Orange and Allied Fruits.* By Prof. H. Clark Powell. (South African Agricultural Series, Vol. 8.) Pp. 355 + 83 plates. (Johannesburg: Central News Agency, Ltd., 1930.) 21s. net.

IN 1913 the exports of citrus fruit from South Africa amounted to 70,000 cases; by 1929 this had risen to 1,200,000. At the present time only 22 per cent of the citrus trees in the Union of South Africa are more than eight years old. Citrus groves are established from the Zoutpansberg, in the north of the Transvaal, to Uitenhage, in the extreme south, and Clan William, in the extreme west of the Cape of Good Hope. Such are the very varying climatic and soil conditions under which this young industry is established. There is no well-defined citrus area such as exists in Florida and California. So far as possible, the author has drawn on South African experience, and much information has been collected from the successes and failures of the past. Where South African experience does not exist—and a large amount of research and investigation is shown to be still necessary—the author has of necessity to draw on work done elsewhere.

The book deals in a thoroughly practical manner with all aspects of citrus growing, and should prove a great help to the grower and the industry in general, besides being a valuable addition to citrus literature. A short account is given in the concluding chapters of citrus culture in other parts of the world.

### Economics.

*Youth and Power: the Diversions of an Economist.* By C. R. Fay. Pp. ix + 292. (London, New York and Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 1931.) 10s. 6d. net.

IN this book Mr. C. R. Fay discourses on a wide range of subjects, including topics so varied as the outlook of youth, trade unions, Adam Smith and foreign trade, unemployment, immigration, and the psychology of revolt. Its scope is thus better indicated by the sub-title, "Diversions of an Economist", rather than by the main title. A special interest is attached to Mr. Fay's reflections, since he has had exceptional opportunities of studying conditions in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. In discussing unemployment, for example, he is thus able to contrast conditions in various countries. In France there is a great degree of economic stability, due largely to her agricultural democracy, but in Great Britain technological unemployment, which is distinctively American, has been added to various pre-War causes. These, playing upon Britain's peculiar post-War situation, have produced a position in which one industry after another is depressed. The present problem, in his view, is one of readjustment to a new world balance which calls for an unusual degree of co-operation between employers and employed. The book as a whole is very readable and should interest the general reader as well as the professional economist.

*Britain and World Trade: Quo Vadimus and other Economic Essays.* By A. Loveday. Pp. xxi + 229. (London, New York and Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 1931.) 10s. 6d. net.

THIS volume consists of a series of essays written at various dates and now collected in book form. The subjects discussed are: post-War economic tendencies up to 1925; gold and prices; Britain and world trade; economic progress 1925–29; tariff level indices, and an essay entitled "Quo Vadimus?" in which present-day economic trends are examined. Mr. Loveday is head of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, and is thus well qualified to discuss these problems. He points out that Great Britain's share in world trade has declined and continues to decline. Whereas in 1913 she claimed 13.9 per cent of all exports, in 1928 this had fallen to 11.2 per cent. He considers that the forces determining economic development to-day demand a revision of industrial methods and a modification of industrial technique which have perhaps been less fully accomplished in Great Britain than elsewhere, though mobility of demand and the rapid progress of science render suppleness of industrial mechanism more necessary than ever. The book suffers from the form in which it is composed, and would have been improved if rewritten into a homogeneous whole.

### Geography and Travel.

*The Groundwork of Modern Geography: an Introduction to the Science of Geography.* By Dr. Albert Wilmore. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. xxii + 533 + 27 plates. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1931.) 7s. 6d.

A BOOK which has now reached its third edition, in addition to five reprints of the earlier editions, requires no technical criticism; it has obviously filled a long-felt want. We have approached it from the point of view of one who from boyhood has wandered about England and later in many other lands, having been taught to use his eyes and understand something of their geography, geology, flora and fauna, etc., and has in turn tried to impart some of this knowledge to the next generation. With such interests one is never alone; indeed, the trouble is to find time to do all the things that tumble over one another in their urgency when in new country. What a treasury of other people's learning and experience is disclosed by Dr. Wilmore; his simple classifications, the succession of chapters on land forms, make all so clear; so that one can without great difficulty puzzle out some of the riddles of our own Lake District, not unassociated in our memories with the genial enthusiasm of Dr. Marr, and even attempt the more complex conundrums set us in the High Alps.

Climate on holiday means fine weather, yet we are able to realise the need for rain and appreciate Charles Kingsley's reasons for declining to pray for the rain to cease. The book should be better known; it can add enjoyment to every holiday spent in the hills, whether we go to the Alps in summer