Review: Australia

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in British territory, but the British secured from Belgium the right to establish a trading station on the northern shores of the lake, and thither Major Jack went to report on the possible site for such a station and the prospects of trade. To the Mfumbiro mountains the author obviously lost his heart, and little wonder, if weird beauty be the attraction. He claims for them the honour of being the *Lunæ Montes*, whence, according to ancient and mediæval geographers, the Nile issued—and he makes out a fair case. One of the most interesting of his chapters describes Ruanda and its cattle-owning inhabitants, the Batusi, who are of the same stock as the Bahima. Scattered throughout the book are illuminating comments on the mentality of the African, good stories of lion and elephant shooting, and shrewd observations on the activities of missionaries and officials.

Besides a serviceable map, there are many fine photographs and some clever pencil drawings by the author.

F. R. C.

'Morocco.' By Pierre Loti. (London: Werner Laurie. 1914. Pp. xv., 335. *Illustrations*. 7s. 6d. net.) Pierre Loti's 'Morocco,' the latest of his batch of Oriental travel books, is thin and superficial compared with his 'India' and his 'Egypt.' The title is a little misleading, as practically the whole of the book is taken up with an account of his experiences as an honorary member of the French Mission to Sultan Mulai Hassan at Fez in 1889. The journey is described with all the author's charm of style and literary distinction, and the description of incidents on the journey and the social life of the Moorish capital makes pleasant reading. Considering the shortness of his stay in Morocco—a few weeks only—it says much for the author's sympathetic intuition and trained observation that he gives such a vivid impression of the atmosphere of this fascinating country. We get graphic pictures of the social life of Fez; the author, through his knowledge of Arabic and familiarity with Oriental modes of life, being far better equipped than nine out of ten travellers in Moghreb-el-Aksa. The illustrations, mostly in half-tone and photogravure, are well reproduced.

AUSTRALASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS.

AUSTRALIA.

'Federal Handbook on Australia.' Prepared for the Meeting of the British Association. Edited by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G. Published by the Commonwealth Government, 1914. Pp. xxi. and 598. *Illustrations and Maps*.

This is the largest of the many handbooks provided for members of the British Association at last year's meeting, for in addition to this one each of the States prepared a separate handbook, and members were overwhelmed with literature wherever they went. In this respect, like in all others, Australia left nothing to be desired in her arrangements for the members of the Association. The present volume is divided into fourteen chapters dealing with various aspects of Australia, and certainly forms the most valuable volume on Australia as a whole that has ever been published. Prof. E. Scott writes on the history of Australia, and Prof. Baldwin Spencer on the aboriginals. The physical geography is treated by Mr. Griffith Taylor, and the geology by Prof. T. W. E. David. Mr. H. A. Hunt deals with the climate, Mr. Maiden with the vegetation, and Prof. W. A. Haswell with the animal life. Other chapters are on astronomy

and geodesy (by Mr. P. Baracchi), mining (by Messrs. E. F. Pitman and A. G. Maitland), agriculture, manufactures, educational policy, and political systems. All the ground is covered by experts, and many data are given which are not readily accessible. Only one or two of the papers contain references to other literature, but to demand a bibliography of Australia, even of modest dimensions, would be asking too much in a handbook. The volume is profusely illustrated, and contains many maps and diagrams. It is much to be hoped that the Commonwealth Government have printed an edition large enough to enable them to put on sale this standard reference work on Australia.

R. N. R. B.

'The Old Whaling Days.' By R. McNab. (Christchurch, etc.: Whitcombe & Tombs. 1913. Pp. xiv. and 508. 12s. 6d.) This volume deals with the history of New Zealand from 1830 to 1840. It partially overlaps the author's previous work, 'Murihuku,' which terminated with the year 1835, but since that appeared he has had access to fresh sources of information. Moreover, in 1829 "sealing had died away to very small proportions," and bay whaling from 1830 practically took its place. The present volume provides a record of that industry and of the historical incidents directly or indirectly connected with it; the Dominion and students of imperial history owe gratitude to the author for thus rescuing from oblivion these early records of the activities of white men in New Zealand. The close of the period introduces interests wider than those of the whalers. Appendices supply transcriptions of the logs and records of individual vessels and traders, among whose names that of Enderby holds an honourable place in the minds of geographers.

ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

EARLY MAN IN EUROPE.

'The Antiquity of Man in Europe: being the Munro Lectures, 1913.' By Prof. James Geikie. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. 1914. 10s. 6d. *net*.

Prof. Geikie's book, published in the early summer of last year, really represents our knowledge of the ancient history of man in Europe down to the beginning of the year 1913. He just makes mention of the remarkable Piltdown discovery, but at the time of his reference much less was known about Eoanthropos and its probable geological horizon that was subsequently discovered and set forth by Dr. Smith-Woodward, Mr. Charles Dawson, Mr. Lewis Abbott, and others. Consequently, Prof. Geikie lays most stress as regards ancience of human remains on the Mauer jaw from the neighbourhood of Heidelberg. This man of Heidelberg, I believe, is classified by Dr. Keith as akin to the Neanderthal species. If so, it would point to that species having originated at a comparatively early stage of man's development. But for the fact that the molars are hypsodont, and consequently much specialized as compared to those of modern man or of Eoanthropos, one would be inclined to attach great importance to the very simian features that distinguish the remainder of this lower jaw.

Prof. Geikie, though his work wants bringing up to date in a few places—so rapidly does our knowledge increase of the antiquity of man in Europe and elsewhere—has nevertheless produced a most interesting and valuable summary of the geological conditions of Europe during the Pleistocene and the opening of the recent or Human period. The present age is not to be called Human because it marks the origin of Man, for that origin must now be put back at