WILEY

Review

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Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 52, No. 5 (Nov., 1918), pp. 324-325

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1779440>

Accessed: 22-04-2016 07:02 UTC

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geographical position of the country, indeed, the mode of life seems to approximate to that which exists among simple peoples in Africa and elsewhere, for the woman is carrier and agriculturist, while the man is fundamentally a warrior and a warrior only. The most fervent of the wishes expressed for a boy at baptism is said to be, "God save him from dying in his bed"! Men physically incapable of soldiering are said to adopt the profession of minstrel, thus taking a vicarious part in the deeds of the warriors.

The account of the Montenegrin campaigns during the present war, however, shows how poor a chance courage of the heroic type, even when supplemented by the advantages due to a country well fitted for defence and guerilla warfare, stands against a modern well-equipped army. Mr. Devine defends Montenegro and her king vigorously against the aspersions which have been cast against both, in connection with the surrender of Mount Lovchen and the last disaster, and much of his book is occupied with political matters which cannot be discussed here. It is furnished with a bibliography, but no index.

M. I. N.

AFRICA

General Smuts' Campaign in East Africa.— **Brigadier-General J. H. V.**

Crowe. Introduction by **General Smuts.** London: John Murray. Pp. xxiii. and 280. *Sketch-maps.* Price 10s. 6d. net.

Sketches of the East Africa Campaign.— **Captain R. V. Dolbey, R.A.M.C.**

London: John Murray. 1918. Pp. xxiv. and 219. *Illustrations and Sketch-map.* Price 6s. net.

Brigadier-General Crowe was in command of the Royal Artillery in East Africa during the period of General Smuts' campaign there, and his narrative is almost entirely a record of military events. It may be regarded as a semi-official account, and while it is reticent with respect to certain events on which fuller information would be welcome, it makes some unexpected disclosures—for instance, as to the blockade-running by the Germans in 1915 and 1916. General Crowe brings out clearly the great physical obstacles to campaigning in East Africa, and the wonder grows that the South Africans, unaccustomed to bush fighting, accomplished so much in so short a time. For the protraction of the campaign should not blind us to the fact that, with the help of the Belgians and General Northey, the greater part of German East Africa was conquered in the seven months March–September 1916, and that the driving force in that period was mainly General Smuts and his South Africans—British and Boer. The introduction by General Smuts adds considerably to the value of the book; it is specially noteworthy for his powerful plea that the conquered country "may never be allowed to become a menace to the future peaceful development of the world," as General Smuts rightly holds that it would be were it returned to Germany. Moreover, it would be a great betrayal of the interests of the natives.

Captain Dolbey, a Canadian doctor, does not give us a formal narrative, but his sketches go a long way to help the reader to get the "feel" of East Africa—or rather of those parts of it in which the doctor worked while attached to the army of General Smuts. They are mainly letters written home, and they have the vivid touch which comes from first impressions—when one possesses, as does the author, insight and the gift of letters. Naturally there is a good deal about disease and sickness, of the patients and nurses in the hospitals; there are also arresting descriptions of the country, its inhabitants, its flora and fauna, and of the bestiality (it is the correct word) of the Germans. It is a book well worth reading by all who enjoy the study of nature, animate or

inanimate. Those who know or are specially interested in East Africa will appreciate it most. It discusses in a very sensible manner some serious issues—such as the knowledge gained by the African that as a trained soldier he is, in Africa at least, the equal of the white man. Some slips there are, as when Captain Dolbey writes that German East Africa is “fully developed with excellent railways,” etc., a statement which even his own experiences must have disproved; but these slips are not many, and the picture given us is, as a whole, very accurate. The illustrations are good. F. R. C.

GENERAL

The Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker. Leonard Huxley, based on material collected and arranged by Lady Hooker. London: John Murray. 1918. *Price 36s. net.*

A man's life lasting nearly a century strenuously and zealously devoted to scientific work of a most detailed character up to its last years, must be almost unique. Such is the record of the subject of this memoir.

The life of Sir Joseph Hooker, distinguished as a botanist and a traveller, appeals to a wide circle. But it is especially to the biological student of the latter half of the nineteenth century that the account of Hooker's work will be attractive. To him, in fact, it is of absorbing interest. Every one interested in or influenced by the theory of Evolution must be attracted by the biography of a life-long friend of Darwin, one whose help and advice the author of the ‘Origin of Species’ was never tired of acknowledging. The significance of Hooker's work as a pioneer in that all-important branch of Evolutionary study—Geographical Distribution—has hardly been sufficiently appreciated, and the admirable account of it Mr. Huxley has given in this ‘Life’ must be regarded as one of the features of the book.

Growing up in a botanical atmosphere, stimulated and encouraged by the work and example of his distinguished father, Hooker was probably more favourably placed than any one for embarking on a life of botanical study and investigation. It was this favoured start, supported by his prodigious power of work and application, and the possession, as he modestly admits, of a *talent de bien faire*, that made him the first botanist of his time. Hooker's industry was indeed phenomenal, and the picture of him in his 93rd year “with my eyes as good as ever and my fingers as agile as ever” deftly dissecting small plants, examining them under the microscope and sketching them, must excite the wonder and admiration of every one who has ever engaged in biological work.

Preponderant attention is naturally given to Hooker the botanist, and the geographer will perhaps feel some regret that more space could not have been given to Hooker the traveller. The classical ‘Himalayan Journals’ which have charmed and instructed every one who has read them, are illuminated by many facts and letters chronicled by the biographer, and they cast a glow over the whole of Hooker's subsequent life, for one of his greatest achievements, occupying him down to his last years, was the ‘Flora Indica.’ The time, labour, knowledge, and detailed investigation bestowed on this colossal work have probably never been surpassed in the production of any scientific monograph. Yet it was only one of four similar works on which Hooker's fame as a botanist rests. With it must be ranked the ‘Flora Antarctica,’ the ‘Genera Plantarum’ in collaboration with Bentham, and the ‘Kew Index’ which owed its inception to Darwin, and the means for its execution to his munificence. Hooker's early Antarctic experiences, when as assistant surgeon he accompanied Sir John Ross on his celebrated voyage to