
Review

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notice from another point of view. The author is not a mere slayer of big game, but an enthusiastic student of the habits and life-conditions of living beasts and birds. He has, for the first time, made a serious attempt to photograph African wild life amid its natural surroundings, and the very successful results (when we think of the difficulties which such an attempt must involve) are given in the present volume in a most interesting series of pictures. The absorbing interest of the "camera-stalks" necessary to secure these results can well be imagined, and Mr. Buxton insists with justice that a successful picture of wild life is a higher achievement, even in the realm of mere sport, than a trophy, however imposing. Now that he has led the way, we may expect that other travellers will follow suit, and a new interest will thus attach to many of the future narratives of African travel. Mr. Buxton is deeply interested in the question of the preservation of the larger species of African wild animals, and both his remarks on the subject, and his map on which all the game reserves of the British protectorates in East Africa are laid down, are of value in this connection. He clearly shows that the mere marking off of such-and-such areas as reserves is not enough, but that careful attention must be given to the surrounding conditions, the needs of the game, and especially their periodical migrations. Besides the photographs of living birds and beasts, there are others which illustrate native life, types of scenery and vegetation, etc., some of the river-bits in British East Africa being particularly striking.

AMERICA.

COLONIAL HISTORY.

'New France and New England.' By John Fiske. London: Macmillan. 1902.

This volume was intended by its author, the late Mr. Fiske, to complete the series of historical works already published by him on the history of the North American colonies. The early history of the United States had been dealt with in the two volumes, 'The Beginnings of New England,' and 'The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America,' while the more recent part of the story had been told in his 'American Revolution.' The intervening period was marked above all by the increasing rivalry between France and England in North America, and its final arbitrament by the victory of Wolfe. In the present volume, therefore, the author traces the growth of New France from the time of Cartier and Champlain to La Salle, and then describes the development and gradual extension westwards of the British colonies, which led to constantly increasing friction between the two nations. Much of the story has, of course, been often told before, in the writings of Winsor, Parkman, and others, but many readers will no doubt appreciate the opportunity of learning the salient facts of the struggle within the convenient compass of Mr. Fiske's narrative. The fifth and sixth chapters seem, perhaps, hardly to fall into line with the rest, as they treat solely of the internal condition of the British colonies, mainly from the point of view of religion. There are several reproductions of early maps, while references to other authorities will help those who wish to pursue the subject further.

SOUTH AMERICA.

'Down the Orinoco in a Canoe.' By S. Pérez Triana. London: Heinemann. 1902.

This gives a somewhat slight and popular account of a journey from Bogotá to the Orinoco and down the course of that river to its mouth. The author, son of an ex-President of Colombia, was, during one of the periodical South American revolutions, forced to seek safety in flight, and the only way open for this was that across the vast forests which stretch eastward from the foot of the Andes. The

journey appears to have been made some years ago, though dates are eschewed throughout. This, however, is of the less importance that the region traversed is one of the least-known recesses of the continent, and its picture can vary little in the course of a few years. It is, in fact, this very remoteness from the world, of these interior fastnesses described in its pages, which gives to the book an interest it would not otherwise possess. The author waxes eloquent in his descriptions of the vast forests and mighty rivers which lay on his route, though to English ears his language may sound somewhat flowery; while the printing of a laudatory preface by another hand—an objectionable practice which has become too common of late—is by no means a recommendation.

OCEANOGRAPHY.

ATLAS OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

‘Deutsche Seewarte : Atlantischer Ozean. Ein Atlas von 39 Karten, die physikalischen Verhältnisse und die Verkehrsstrassen darstellend. Mit einer erläuternden Einleitung und als Beilage zum Segelhandbuch für den Atlantischen Ozean.’ 2 Auflage. Herausgegeben von der Direktion. L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg. 1902.

When the second edition of the ‘Segelhandbuch für den Atlantischen Ozean’ was published in 1898, it was stated that the publication of the Atlas belonging to it would be delayed until it was possible to incorporate in the maps the results of a number of investigations then in progress, especially those of the great “Zehn Grad-Quadratarbeit,” and of the *Valdivia* expedition. The work has now been completed, and the atlas was issued at the end of last year. The maps, which are drawn on Mercator’s projection, have been reproduced by Wagner and Debes, and are without exception excellent specimens of cartography. The chart of depths (No. 1) shows very strikingly how greatly recent soundings have modified our conception of the relief of the bed of the Atlantic; it is practically a reduction of the admirable equal-area map compiled by Dr. G. Schott for the report on the *Valdivia* expedition. Sheet 2 shows the temperature of water at 400 metres below the surface.

In sheet 3 the surface currents and distribution of drifting ice and weed are shown for mid-winter of the northern hemisphere. This map, which has been drawn up by Prof. Krümmel, is particularly important, as it represents generalizations from observed facts rather than, as in the case of most of the others, simply the facts themselves. The problem of drawing a satisfactory current chart still remains, it seems to us, to be satisfactorily solved. Nearly all are much too suggestive of “rivers in the oceans,” and in some respects we prefer the wavy arrows of the Meteorological Office Current Charts to the stream-lines of this atlas. The marking of regions where “drift” currents predominate by a special colour is an excellent feature, although we should have expected to find part of the equatorial belt so marked, as well as the extra-tropical west-wind areas. While it is true in a certain sense, as Prof. Krümmel says, that the general current system in the Atlantic undergoes little seasonal variation, we can hardly agree that the winter chart serves quite satisfactorily for the whole year. The drift circulation shown on the map for the North Atlantic closely represents the average state of affairs in winter, but in summer the general movement in the belt, say, between lat. 50° N. and lat. 60° N., is more from the west, while on the eastern side the northerly movement is frequently absent, and sometimes, at least, is altogether reversed between Iceland and the British Isles.