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To those who know only the scientific services of Sir Woodbine's long and useful life, the narrative of his earlier career and of his diplomatic labours will have great interest. His granddaughter, Miss Nina Kay Shuttleworth, has performed her task with ability and sound judgment, and has only inserted letters and despatches when they are necessary to explain or illustrate the story of an eventful life. Woodbine Parish, when quite a youth, was employed in Sicily and Naples, in the department of the commissary-in-chief, and in the Ionian islands under Sir Thomas Maitland. The narrative including this period is very interesting. Parish's next employment was as attaché to Lord Castlereagh at the Aix le Chapelle Congress and in Paris. The death of his master, then Lord Londonderry, found Parish acting as assistant Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, an experienced diplomatist, highly thought of by his superiors.

Mr. Canning had succeeded Castlereagh, and resolved to recognize the independence of the South American Republics. He turned his attention to Argentina in the first place, as the state which was first to become independent, and was likely to be the most important. He gave the appointment of Consul-General to Sir Woodbine Parish in 1823, and supplied him with full instructions. Miss Kay Shuttleworth here furnishes a condensed but well-written *résumé* of the previous history of Buenos Aires, which enables the reader to understand the position of affairs when Sir Woodbine arrived.

His diplomatic services at Buenos Aires must be considered the great work of Sir Woodbine's life. Canning could not have found a better man to execute this difficult and very important mission. He became popular, was always sympathetic; and he successfully negotiated the first commercial treaty between great Britain and a South American Republic. During ten years, from 1823 to 1833, Sir Woodbine watched over the interests of his own country, while, at the same time, he established a very friendly and cordial feeling between the two countries. He was, as he himself wrote, "identified with the history of the independence" of Argentina.

After his return from Buenos Aires Sir Woodbine was employed once, and that was on the very difficult question of the sulphur claims. He was sent to Naples to assist Sir William Temple, and his work, which was successful, received full appreciation.

The latter years of Sir Woodbine's life were passed at Quarry House, St. Leonards, where he occupied himself in valuable literary work, where he was engaged in attending to the interests of a large and attached family, and where he died at the age of eighty-seven.

The life-story of so distinguished a diplomatist and man of science is well worthy of detailed record, and the memory of Sir Woodbine Parish is ably preserved by his biographer.

C. R. M.

TRAVEL AND SPORT.

'Hunting Camps in Wood and Wilderness.' By H. Hesketh Prichard, F.Z.S.
London: W. Heinemann. 1910. 12s. net.

This is a description in full detail of a series of hunting expeditions in the widely separated regions of Norway, Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, and Patagonia. As some parts of the last three countries had not previously been visited by sportsmen, the narrative is of considerable interest.

In Patagonia the author is struck with the desolate landscape of the pampas, where herds of guanaco and wild cattle roam, as well as the puma, Patagonian hare, and common grey fox. The rhea (locally called ostrich) also affords excellent sport, and it is described as the wildest and most difficult quarry. The

guanaco, another sporting quarry, is distributed over the whole area of the pampas; being very numerous, it is the "prop of life to the nomadic tribes" in the south, as is the caribou in the same latitude in the north. There are some interesting accounts of days spent on the pampas with the rifle alone, and also in the more exhilarating way of hunting (guanaco especially) with horse and hound. The Patagonian Indians hunt by forming in a large circle and driving the game inwards. Guanaco and rhea abound on the lower slopes of the Andes and on the adjacent levels, while higher in the mountain regions guemal (or huemal) and wild cattle have their home. The guemal, the beautiful deer peculiar to the Andes, was found to be more easy of approach if the hunter walked upright than if he attempted to get to close quarters by crawling. The puma is everywhere, but is more numerous on the rocky escarpments of the lower hills. These five species complete the list of big game in Patagonia. One feature of the Andean foothills is the extraordinary number of birds and beasts of prey that exist there.

Labrador (1903) is another virgin hunting ground, and it was found to be a wild, gloomy, and sterile country; five or six weeks were spent there without seeing either bear or caribou. 1903, however, was a bad year for caribou, for the ill-fated Hubbard expedition further south killed but one animal. A description of the marshy, moss-grown barren lands of Labrador is given, and their strong contrast to the arid plains of Patagonia in the same latitude south pointed out.

In Newfoundland (1903-6) the Government gave the author licence to kill extra caribou stags in recognition of his attempt to open up Labrador as a sporting field. The interior of the country is well described, and there is an account of a stag fight. Game was plentiful, and during one fortnight an average of a hundred caribou per day was seen, about ten per cent. being stags.

The hunting of the elk in Norway (1905) is compared unfavourably with that of the moose, the New World form of the same animal, in Canada. It was a poor season, for only two heads were secured after eighteen blank days.

The hunting of the moose, the greatest of deer, in Eastern Canada (1906-8) afforded excellent sport, but the use of the hound—not in packs, nor singly and loose, but on leash—would add enormously to the enjoyment of the hunter; but dogs in moose-hunting are prohibited all over America. The descriptions of moose "calling" are interesting, and moose "jacking" is an exciting sport attended by no small danger when the moose charges.

In order to correct the idea held by some people that big-game shooting is inseparable from great slaughter, the author states that during the trips he deals with he "fired on an average once for every six days' hunting."

Some excellent illustrations by Lady Helen Graham and Mr. E. S. Caldwell, and numerous photographs add much to the interest of the work.

W. B.

MAP PROJECTIONS.

'The Theory of Map-Projections, with Special Reference to the Projections used in the Survey Department.' By J. T. Craig, M.A., F.R.S.E. Cairo: National Printing Department. 1910. Pp. iv., 80.

Amongst the many important treatises issued by the Egyptian Survey Department, the one under review takes a high place. Mr. Craig is not only a master of the subject of map projections, but is himself the author of an original projection of a very interesting type. In the preface Mr. Craig remarks that his treatment of the subject is almost exclusively analytical, and, though this may be a stumbling-block to the beginner, it must be confessed that it is the only way in which the matter can be seriously dealt with. The attempt to treat projections geometrically absolutely fails. Indeed, the geometrical sound of the