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Review

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this size. Dravidia, then, must still wait for its Kipling. "Civilian," however, has a keen eye for scenery, and writes about it vividly and with just appreciation. J. A. B.

**Women of India.**— Otto Rothfield, I.C.S. Illustrated by M. V. Dhurandhar. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd. 1921. 20s. *net*.

In marked contrast to the outlook of the Madras Civilian is that of his confrère of Bombay, who surveys the vast field of "Women of India" with whole-hearted sympathy and an admiration often rising to the dithyrambic. It may be imputed to him, indeed, that he is inclined to lay too great stress upon the ideals of writers of old, and too little upon the hard facts of contemporary domestic life, the latter being undoubtedly hard to be ascertained at first hand by a foreigner. Without accepting all his ethnological conclusions, which are, after all, but a minor part of his subject, the reader will get a very interesting, and on the whole a lifelike, representation of the types of women here described. The important matter of dress, with its almost infinite variety of caste tradition and custom, is much elucidated by the illustrations of the Bombay artist, though he has missed the variety of racial and climatic feature. J. A. B.

#### AFRICA

**The Geology of the Plateau Tinfields.**— J. D. Falconer. Bull. No. 1, 1921, pp. 55. Published by authority of the Nigerian Government. London: Crown Agents for the Colonies, Millbank, S.W. 1. *Map and Illustrations*. 10s. *net*.

Since its establishment in 1919, the Geological Survey of Nigeria has been largely occupied with an investigation of the tinfields, and Bulletin No. 1 gives the results of that work. The area dealt with covers about 1800 square miles, extending southward from the Delime valley (lat. 10° N., long. 8° 55' W.), and includes that portion of the Bauchi plateau where tinstone is now being worked.

The rocks of the plateau consist mainly of gneisses and schists with intrusions of granite. On the margins of these granite intrusions there are felsites and quartz-porphyrries. Other igneous rocks include basalts and dolerites, which appear to be younger than the granites. The tinstone is associated with the granitic intrusions, having been deposited in lodes and veins around their outer margins, partly in the granites and partly in the surrounding rocks. The conditions of occurrence and mode of origin are thus much the same as in Cornwall and other tinfields. Up to the present, however, the tinstone of Nigeria has been obtained almost entirely from surface alluvial deposits, formed by denudation and stream action extending over a long period of time. Attempts have been made to open up occurrences in the granites and gneisses, but as yet these attempts have proved unsuccessful. A very interesting type of alluvial deposit described as occurring in Nigeria is that of the "deep-lead," in which tinstone-bearing alluvium in old stream-channels has been concealed by a cover of basalt or barren alluvium.

The Bulletin is well printed; the illustrations include six plates of photographic reproductions showing the scenery of the country, four plates of photomicrographs of rock sections, and a coloured geological map of the plateau tinfields on a scale of 2 miles to the inch. T. C.