
Review

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TIBET.

'India and Tibet.' History of the relations between the two countries. By Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E. London: Murray. 1910. 21s. *net*.

No better authority than Sir Francis Younghusband could have been found to write a record of the Tibetan expedition of 1903-04 and the events that led up to it. And the story of the expedition practically occupies the whole of this work for the events from the time of Warren Hastings' mission in 1774 up to Lord Curzon's attempts in 1899 to open direct communication with the Tibetans only cover sixty-five pages. It will be understood, therefore, that the present book is historical and political rather than geographical; at the same time geography plays such an important part in the better understanding of the Tibetan problem that we should have liked rather more detailed information regarding the trade routes of the country, particularly those leading into India and the passes across the Himalayas, and the practicability of the routes through Bhutan and the Mishmi country, which are at present very imperfectly known. The author's principal suggestion towards remedying the anomalies and difficulties of the present *impasse* is the appointment of a British agent at Lhasa, and on the whole one is forced to agree with him. But at the same time the chief justification of such a step would be found in the expectation of a lucrative trade being thereby fostered, for this is, after all, the mainspring and general object of ordinary international intercourse, to which hitherto our governments have been so strangely opposed in the case of Tibet. A carefully written chapter on the existing resources of Tibet, and the opportunities for trade would thus have been most welcome, for the subject is extremely important and little understood, though ample materials for a trustworthy account are available in every direction. The present state of the relations between India and Tibet is clearly temporary. With the advent of the Chinese at Lhasa a radical change in the political and social organization of Tibet must occur sooner or later, and the monkish supremacy must give way in the end. Neither the Tibetan people nor their Chinese masters are opposed to commercial dealings with their neighbours, so we may fairly anticipate that the new *régime* will be productive of a better *entente* between India and her northern neighbours.

'Forest Life and Sport in India.' By S. Eardley-Wilmot. (London: Arnold. 1910. Pp. xi., 324. *Illustrations*. 12s. 6d.) This we should judge to be an important work on its subject. It is written by an ex-inspector-general of Indian forests, who in his book has made sport only incidental to his work, as it was in actuality. Without entering into technicalities, the book covers the whole subject of forests in the Indian Empire, describes and illustrates them and their diverse conditions, clearly shows the present position of forestry as a branch of the administration, and gives indications of the duties of a forester.

AFRICA.

GERMAN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

'Zwanzig Jahre in Deutschen Kolonien.' By Major Wilhem Langheld. Berlin: Wilhelm Weicher. 1909. 10m.

In October, 1889, Major, then Lieutenant, Langheld joined von Wissmann's staff at Dar-es-Salaam, where he met Stanley and Emin Pasha on their return from "darkest Africa." A little later he met the ill-fated trader Stokes. His African services, which thus link on to the romantic era of exploration, did not end until February, 1908. From 1889 to 1900 he was employed in German East