

mentions anyone from whom we may not gain some enlightenment; and the total effect of this method of approach in the gradual unfolding of the human spirit in the history of science is most inspiring. He rightly regrets the limited interest taken in this supreme subject, and the highest recommendation of the book is that it is bound to send some of its readers to study the material on which it is based.

Apart from this, it contains the most admirable and convincing criticism—convincing because so temperate as well as searching—of Bergson, Bradley, Brunshvig, and many other workers in the field.

F. S. MARVIN.

Short Reviews.

A History of Geographical Discovery and Exploration. By J. N. L. Baker. (Harrap's New Geographical Series.) Pp. 544. (London, Bombay and Sydney: George G. Harrap and Co., Ltd., 1931.) 12s. 6d. net.

MR. BAKER'S pioneer effort to survey the whole field of geographical discovery throughout the centuries fills a long-felt need. There is an embarrassing wealth of original accounts of voyages of discovery, and there are a few outstanding studies of particular periods or regions. With remarkable skill and accuracy the author has here gathered together all the essentials of our knowledge of the obtaining of the data on which modern charts and maps are based. A short bibliographical study precedes the volume; for each chapter a main source list is given and, in addition, there are numerous text references to authorities. The author frequently points out that the more spectacular voyages were by no means always the most fruitful in scientific results; his thoughtful appraisal of the ultimate geographical importance of many little-known voyages should help to stimulate the student's critical faculty.

There are fifty line maps, some of them arranged on a folder method which makes it easy to consult them when reading other pages. The frontispiece shows the world according to Behaim (1492) superimposed upon a map of the world as known to-day.

In a brief summary the author directs attention to an important, but too often forgotten, fact—the very small proportion of the world which has been scientifically surveyed in detail. Students need to be reminded that the printed map frequently gives a deceptive suggestion that all is known of a region. S. Obruchev's work in north-east Siberia (1926) shows how misleading are all available maps of that region. A further edition of this volume will inevitably be called for, since it is indispensable for all serious students of geography; in it we hope there may be added a map indicating the extent of fully surveyed country. The publishers have done geography a service by issuing so full and detailed a book at such a reasonable price.

The Sturge Collection: an Illustrated Selection of Flints from Britain bequeathed in 1919 by William Allen Sturge. By Reginald A. Smith. Pp. xii + 136 + 12 plates. (London: British Museum, 1931.) 25s. net.

IN 1919 the archaeological collections of the British Museum were much enriched by the bequest of the large and valuable collections of the late Dr. Allen Sturge. He had amassed specimens on his visits to England from Nice, where he was in practice, and on his retirement, when he settled at Icklingham in Suffolk, he became an assiduous collector, with the assistance of his wife, in that happy hunting ground of the student of the stone age implement. To his own collections he added others by purchase from time to time, those belonging to Canon Greenwell, Allen Brown, and Worthington Smith, among others, passing into his possession. Nor was his interest confined solely to the specimens from Britain, which are dealt with in the work under notice. The implements from other parts of the world which he collected have gone to the Ethnographical Department of the British Museum.

In this descriptive catalogue of a selection from the British implements now in the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities, geographical distribution has been followed in preference to typology, in accordance with the arrangement for exhibition purposes. Dr. Sturge's home at Icklingham has been taken as the centre, and the various sites are grouped according to their distance from it. The list is very fully illustrated, so that in addition to being a tribute to the testator's generosity, which is its primary purpose, it is also an album which, while indicating the richness of the bequest, may also serve, as its author hopes, to fix types and nomenclature for the benefit of the student. There is no discussion, but ample references are made to the relevant literature.

Spencer's Last Journey: being the Journal of an Expedition to Tierra del Fuego by the late Sir Baldwin Spencer; with a Memoir. Edited by R. R. Marett and T. K. Penniman. With Contributions by Sir James Frazer and H. Balfour. Pp. xii + 153 + 14 plates. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1931.) 12s. 6d. net.

A SENSE of tragedy is inseparable from this volume commemorating Baldwin Spencer's last journey, the expedition to Tierra del Fuego in 1929, on which he died. Although he himself would, no doubt, have chosen to end his life in harness, his work was unfinished. His intercourse with the few Yahgans with whom he came into touch was not without result. He collected implements, which are described by Mr. Balfour in an appendix, and he recorded some of their kinship terms and a small vocabulary which will be of service to science: but anthropologists must forgo the light of his unrivalled first-hand knowledge on the problem which has been raised by the suggested affinities between Fuegian and Australian culture.

Baldwin Spencer's journal, which is here printed in full, and his note-books exemplify the care with