

photographed with great success. We learn much that is unexpected of the intimate habits of very noble beasts, who train their children for their first two or three years in all that pertains to their wild-craft. They are creatures of habit and ordinarily only hunt their legitimate hoofed prey, never learning except by chance that man may be an easier victim. The latter is safe enough in his tree, for the lion is not a climber. It is claimed that he hunts not by scent but by a very acute hearing, while the kill is a highly scientific affair, following a short charge at incredible speed.

(2) In contrast, Mr. Driberg's story is that of the cub he reared with a goat as foster-mother; this was in Kenya, mostly in the Lango country. It is described as kittenish but it soon joined the dogs, obeyed the whistle and even slept under his master's bed. 'Engato' was always a companion on his duty-treks, and we doubt not but that he added to his master's prestige in many a village palaver. The two became inseparable, so that, when one underwent manhood initiation into a Lango society, it was proposed that his associate, 'Engato', should be admitted to "The Lions"; both initiations are described, but, while the master was starved, Engato was allowed to draw upon a private store of meat. Okeng and Lungamoi also tell us some human lore and another story is of a voyage over Kioga, but these good tales must be read in the original.

### Origin of Man in America

*The American Aborigines: their Origin and Antiquity.* A Collection of Papers by Ten Authors assembled and edited by Diamond Jenness. (Published for presentation at the Fifth Pacific Science Congress, Canada, 1933.) Pp. 396. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1933.) 10s. 6d. net.

THIS book, sponsored by the National Research Council of Canada, was prepared for presentation to the Fifth Pacific Science Congress, which was to be held in Canada in June 1932, but actually did not meet until June 1933. The editor's preface is dated February 1932, and it must be assumed that these papers were written before that date. The point is not without consequence. The papers are focused on the problem of the antiquity of man and his culture on the American continent, which is considered in the light of the evidence of geology, palæontology, archæology, physical anthropology, linguistics and cultural anthropology. In view of the numerous accessions to archæological knowledge now being made in the United States and Central America,

it is important to know precisely what evidence was accessible to the authors when arriving at the conclusions which they have here set down.

On the whole, the views put forward are in agreement that the arrival of man in America was late. As Dr. N. C. Nelson puts it in writing on the archæological evidence, it was "some time after, but probably incidental to the general disruption caused by the last ice retreat". Man is thus made to arrive as "the bearer of the partially developed Neolithic culture somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 years ago". At most it is conceded that the Folsom stone 'points' from New Mexico may show faint traces of the Solutrean cultural stage. This, it is admitted, is difficult to reconcile with the palæontological evidence, unless the very late survival of extinct fauna be accepted; for notwithstanding much doubtful evidence, the contemporaneity of man and varieties of extinct fauna, especially in the south-western United States, seems well on the way to being established.

On the other hand, the evidence of physical characters is difficult to interpret. Prof. E. A. Hooton, who deals with this topic, shows considerably more caution than some of his colleagues, especially in Europe, in assigning to American Indian strains their Old World affinities. He suggests, very tentatively, that the three dolichocephalic types which he distinguishes point to Mediterranean, negroid and 'archaic white' elements, "subsequently glossed over with mongoloid traits due to mixture with other migrants", and that his three brachycephalic types are derivative from Asiatic Mongoloids. His final view, however, is that the evidence from physical anthropology provides a scheme of research rather than any present contribution to the solution of the problem.

The temptation to follow up the argument as it is set forth in the remaining papers must be resisted. In addition to the topics already mentioned, the geological evidence is discussed by Mr. W. A. Johnston of the Geological Survey of Canada; Dr. Alfred S. Romer of Chicago deals with that of the Pleistocene vertebrates; Dr. Clark Wissler discusses ethnological diversity in America and its significance, and Mr. H. J. Spinden the origin of the civilisation of Central America and Mexico. The late Baron Erland Nordenskiöld deals with the origin of South American civilisation in a thorough manner, which once more emphasises the loss to science through his untimely death. Prof. Franz Boas and Dr. Roland B. Dixon deal with Old World contacts, the former with north-east Asia and the latter across the Pacific. The final contribution is from the editor, who brings his intimate knowledge of the north-west to bear on the difficult problem of the Eskimo.