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being made, will excite most interest, but it is well-nigh impossible, at present, to write an impartial history of events, even now in the making. The account does not favor the present factional leaders, or our policy. D. H. B.

Carranza and Mexico. By Carlo de Fornaro. [With chapters by Col. I. C. Enriquez, Charles Ferguson and M. C. Rolland]. 242 pp. Map, ills. M. Kennerley, New York, 1915. \$1.25. 7½ x 5.

The author opposed General Diaz with his pen as Carranza did with his sword, with the result that he languished for some time in prison. This book is the story of Mexican conditions and of the resulting rebellion of Carranza, Madero and other patriotic leaders. The book is most informing, because it gives an inside view of the chaotic state of Mexico and the causes of it. It should be read by all who are interested in the recent troubled history of that unfortunate republic.

AFRICA

Enquête sur la Famille, la Propriété et la Justice chez les Indigènes des Colonies Françaises d'Afrique. 129 pp. Map, ills. Esquisse ethnologique des principales populations de l'Afrique équatoriale française. Par le Dr. Poutrin. Soc. Antiesclavagiste de France; Masson & Cie., Paris, 1914. 11 x 7½.

Étude Anthropologique des Populations des Régions du Tchad et du Kanem. Par R. Gaillard et L. Poutrin. (Extrait des Documents Scientifiques de la Mission Tilho. Vol. 3). 111 pp. Map, ills. É. Larose, Paris, 1914. 11 x 7.

These two monographs by Dr. Poutrin call for consideration in conjunction. The former is a general study of the negro population of equatorial Africa in their ethnologic relations, the latter is a close examination of their anthropologic position as determined by precise bodily measurements. Extensive as is the geographical range of the peoples concerned in this anthropometrical study, the monograph must amount to no more than one more contribution to the collection of similar data from Africa; it is only when we compare such data through a long suite of observations, when we have learned to apply the correction for peculiarities of nutrition and environment, that such material can be made to tell us a complete story of human affinities. The former monograph is a most interesting record, though painfully brief. Dr. Poutrin has sought to familiarize himself with the custom and with the history of the scores of tribes with whom he has been brought into contact in his exploration of the French colony of Equatorial Africa. In many cases the tribes have been reduced to a mere handful of survivors, in many cases his opportunity for making the acquaintance of the savages was very short. But he shows himself a competent observer, he is quick to seize the salient character of the folk under examination and his never failing sympathy has succeeded in extracting from the most shy some note as to their history which may serve to establish their position within the tangle of races which is the resultant of the recent days of the terror of the slave raids. He has proved singularly alert in the recognition of those minor customs which may so readily pass the observer's note, yet which prove such important criteria in establishing the interrelation of widely separated tribes.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Egyptian Irrigation. By Sir W. Willcocks and J. I. Craig. 3d edit. Vol. 1: xxiv and 447 pp. Vol. 2: pp. 449-884. Ills., index. Spon & Chamberlain, New York, 1913. \$12.50. 10 x 7½.

A third edition presenting many quotations from the first and second editions with annotations, so that the work is thoroughly modern. The volumes offer the fullest information obtainable of the Nile and its tributaries and provide a basis for the study of the problems of irrigation. Many pages of a technical nature will appeal only to engineers, but there are many sections of general interest which will aid not only in the interpretation of Egypt but also in the appreciation of the factors and function of irrigation. The introduc-