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Review

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into four divisions according to the reliability of the estimates of its iron ores. Group A includes Europe and the eastern parts of the United States, the only large areas for which the calculations are fairly reliable. For the lands of Group B the estimates are very approximate. For C, including more than half the land of the world, no numerical estimates are possible; and for Group D, including a quarter of the land, the iron supplies are unknown.

Prof. Sjögren has made a rough estimate of the total available quantity of iron ores by multiplying the number of square miles of land of the Earth by the average amount of iron ore per square mile in Group A. According to this calculation, the supply of iron ore is 425 thousand million tons.

The origin of the ores is only considered in the monograph in so far as is necessary for estimation of the quantities. The most important contribution in these volumes is the evidence as to the actual and potential ore supplies of each of the chief iron-producing countries. The quantities are shown in a table compiled by Mr. Tegengren.

The various reports show that the supply of iron ores containing sixty or more per cent. of iron is limited. At the present rate of consumption the known supplies of high-grade ores will be exhausted in twenty years; the known quantities of the lower-grade ores, which are already being used in the iron industry, will last for another two hundred years, and by including the potential reserves the supply is sufficient for a thousand years. By the use of still lower-grade ores the supplies will last for thousands of years. Moreover, much of the iron which is produced will come into the market again as scrap iron, while the use of ferro-concrete is replacing iron for many purposes and thus lessening the demand. The development of many of the less settled countries will render available vast quantities of iron ores from South America, Australia, and Africa, and unless some of the lower-grade European ores are used at present they may be permanently wasted, as it may be impossible to work them in competition with the ores of countries which have not yet begun iron production. This authoritative monograph shows that there need be no anxiety as to the iron ore supplies of the world. The difficulty in the future of the iron industry is the possible failure of the supply of coking coal necessary for the reduction of the iron ores.

J. W. G.

#### GENERAL.

'Touring in 1600.' By E. S. Bates. (London: Constable. 1911. Pp. xiv., 418. *Illustrations*. 12s. 6d. net.) An acceptable work on a subject not hitherto too well investigated. The sub-title, "A study in the development of travel as a means of education," sufficiently explains the aim of the book. The period chosen is the hundred years centering in 1600, and the matter is presented synthetically, over two hundred and thirty travellers being mentioned whose narratives, both printed and manuscript, have been utilized. The result is a vivid picture of the state of Europe and the Mediterranean lands at this epoch, with the troublous adventures encountered by tourists. Although the work has entailed long research, its style is easy, and the result is a volume of very entertaining reading.

'The Life of Dr. Arthur Jackson of Manchuria.' By the Rev. A. J. Costine. (London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1911. Pp. 187. *Illustrations*. 2s.) This short volume is a proper tribute to the brief career of one whose missionary service was cut short by the plague in Mukden early last year. There are some admirable descriptive quotations from some of his letters.

'Behind the Ranges.' By F. G. Afalo. (London: Secker. 1911. Pp. 284.

*Illustrations.* 10s. 6d.) Mr. Aflalo's stray reminiscences seldom fail to entertain, and his experiences range wide. The Mercator map, on which we learn his travels in search of angling are recorded, is evidently well covered.

'Exercises in Practical Geography: The British Isles.' By C. R. Dudley. (London: Philip. *N.d.* Pp. 69. *Maps.* 1s.) These exercises, which take the form of a series of questions, are accompanied by maps of good size and admirably clear. All are on the same scale for each country, and so can be readily compared. Teachers will find the questions suggestive, but will require to amplify them in some instances, as the inferences required for their answer are often decidedly difficult. Mr. J. A. White supplies some questions, accompanied by special maps, on London.

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## THE MONTHLY RECORD.

### THE SOCIETY.

**Sir Joseph Hooker.**—At the meeting of the Society on January 15, the President (Lord Curzon) made the following remarks in connection with the death of Sir Joseph Hooker: I should like to say a word about the loss which geography and science in general have experienced since our last meeting, by the death of the veteran Sir Joseph Hooker. He was, as you know, in his ninety-fifth year when he died. He was elected a Fellow of this Society forty-five years ago. For many years he served as a Councillor and Vice-President, and I remember well, when first I had the honour of a seat on the Council, the keen interest displayed by Sir Joseph Hooker in our proceedings, which he made a point of attending with the greatest regularity. We have to go back as far as the thirties to find Sir Joseph Hooker beginning his career as an explorer and a botanist. He was on the staff of the famous Antarctic expedition under Sir James Ross. The results of that expedition, so far as Sir Joseph was concerned, were manifold and of the highest value. For it led to his systematic treatment of the botany of a large portion of the southern hemisphere. A good many years later Sir Joseph devoted himself for a considerable period to the exploration of the eastern Himalayas, which also resulted in a contribution of the highest value to geography and botany. Many of you have read his famous works which were the result of that expedition. Later still, he did admirable work in exploring the Moroccan section of the Atlas mountains. It was no doubt first of all as a botanist that Sir Joseph Hooker undertook these various expeditions, but he took a great interest in the geography of all the regions which he explored, and his botanical results deal largely with the question of geographical distribution. The advanced age to which he lived is in itself a proof of the wonderful vitality which he possessed, and those who knew him will bear me out when I say that he kept his youthful enthusiasms to the end. He may be said to be the last of that distinguished band which was intimately associated with