MR. WALLACE has already communicated to the public, in various periodicals, that if the present work had never been composed, he islands of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, which are separated from adjacent parts of the continent. On the other hand, "all the islands, from Celebes and Lombock eastward, exhibit almost as islands do to Asia." The contrast becomes most striking in the islands of Bali and Lombock, which are only separated by a deep strait 15 miles wide. The former has the barbets, fruit-creatures, and woodpeckers of the western region, scarcely a few cockatoos; Lombock has none of the three former types, but abundance of cockatoos, honey-suckers, and brush-turkeys, all but the first unknown in Bali, and all unknown further west. Mr. Wallace therefore holds that all the islands east of Java and Borneo form part of a region, rather that of Australia and New Guinea (which may be considered for little or nothing from the head men of the coast villages, to whom at the time he left he had "fully intended to come believes indeed that all the rarer species are now more difficult to obtain the slightest awkward satisfactory evidence of their exceeding four feet and a few inches. In the Moluccas they are often promoted to places of importance as sailors or soldiers, and are sometimes raised to positions of trust. In the Dutch East Indies they have been known to have been employed as officers. Mr. Wallace has made many important observations on the ethnology of the Eastern Archipelago, his main doctrine is that two great races only divide that region among them for little or nothing from the head men of the coast villages, to whom at the time he left he had "fully intended to come back in the ancient". The interest of Mr. Wallace's observations is so varied that it is impossible to do them justice under all their aspects. As respects the zoological geography of the Eastern Archipelago, his main doctrine is that two great races only divide that region among themselves, reddish-brown Malays (amongst whom he includes not only Bugis and Tagals, but Dyaks), and sooty-black Papuans; that not only the tribes known variously as Alfuros, Harafuras, &c., but the Polynesians generally, although often lighter even in complexion than the Malays, are Papuans, and not Malays, as the Polynesians at least have been generally considered to be hitherto. He thus sums up the masterly description of the characteristics of the two races:

"The Malay is of short stature, brown-skinned, straight-haired, beardless, and smooth-bodied. The Papuan is taller, black-skinned, frizzy-haired, bearded, and hairy-bodied. The former is broad-faced, has a small nose, and flat eyebrows; the latter is long-faced, has a large and prominent nose, and projecting eyebrows. The Malay is bashful, undemonstrative, and quiet; the Papuan is bold, impetuous, and noisy. The former is grave and solemn; the latter is jocular and laughing—this one excels his emotions, the other dispenses them."

As should be added that Mr. Wallace, whilst admitting that "in the affectionate and moral sentiments" the Papuans "seem very decisiue," and in particular "are often violent and cruel with their children," with whom the "Malays are invariably kind and gentle," yet, strange as it may seem to most readers, is inclined to rate the Papuan intellect "somewhat higher than that of the Malays, notwithstanding the fact that the Papuans have never yet made any advance towards civilization."

The Papuan has a greater feeling for art, and a "flying frog," for instance, shows no inferiority of intellect compared with Malays, but rather the contrary; and in the Melasians they are often promoted to places of considerable trust. The Papuan has a greater feeling for art, and a "flying frog," for instance, shows no inferiority of intellect compared with Malays, but rather the contrary; and in the Melasians they are often promoted to places of considerable trust. The Papuan has a greater feeling for art, and a "flying frog," for instance, shows no inferiority of intellect compared with Malays, but rather the contrary; and in the Melasians they are often promoted to places of considerable trust. The Papuan has a greater feeling for art, and a "flying frog," for instance, shows no inferiority of intellect compared with Malays, but rather the contrary; and in the Melasians they are often promoted to places of considerable trust. 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evil hour he bought one himself, and here is the summary of his first voyage in his own boat:

"My first crew ran away; two men were lost for a month on a desert island; we were ten times aground on coral reefs; we lost four anchors; the sails were devoured by rats; the small boat was lost astern; we were 38 days on the voyage home, which should not have taken twelve; we were many times short of food and water; we had no compass lamp, owing to there not being a drop of oil in Waigiou when we left; and to crown all, during the whole of our voyages, occupying in all 78 days, or only twelve days short of three months (all in what was supposed to be the favourable season) we had not one single day of fair wind. We were always close hauled, always struggling against wind, tide, and leeway, and in a vessel that would scarcely sail nearer than eight points from the wind."

Some of Mr. Wallace's observations are pregnant with grounds for reflection to the politician and the economist. Can there be a more remarkable fact than the one recorded in the following passage, relating to Dobbo, the emporium of the Aru Islands?

"We were here 1,000 miles beyond Singapore and Batavia, which are themselves emporiums of the Far East; in a place unvisited by, and almost unknown to, European traders. Everything reached us through at least two or three hands, often many more; yet English calicoes and American cloths could be bought for 8s. the piece, muskets for 15s., common scissors and German knives at three-halfpence each, and other cutlery, cotton goods, and earthenware in the same proportion. The natives of this out-of-the-way country can, in fact, buy all these things at about the same price as our workmen at home, but in reality very much cheaper, for the produce of a few hours' labour enables the savage to purchase in abundance what are to him luxuries, while to the European they are necessaries of life."

So that the result of the competitive system would seem to be that naked savages at the other end of the world are supplied with the products of our industry at the same price as the producers themselves, whilst Trades' Unions' Commissioners are gravely inquiring whether it should be lawful for these latter, without special let or hindrance, to combine for refusing to take less, or for asking more, for the labour of production.

But here is another marvel:

"I dare say there are now near 500 people in Dobbo of various races, all met in this remote corner of the East, as they express it, to 'look for their fortune,' to get money any way they can. They are most of them people who have the very worst reputation for honesty as well as every other form of morality—Chinese, Bugis, Ceramese, and half-caste Javanese, with a sprinkling of half-wild Papuans from Timor, Babber, and other islands—yet all goes on as yet very quietly. This motley, ignorant, bloodthirsty, thievish population live here without the shadow of a government, with no police, no courts, and no lawyers; yet they do not cut each other's throats, do not plunder each other day and night, do not fall into the anarchy such a state of things might be supposed to lead to ....... I sleep in a palm-leaf hut, which any one may enter, with as little fear and as little danger of thieves or murder as if I were under the protection of the Metropolitan Police."

And the conclusions expressed by Mr. Wallace in the last few pages of his work will be startling to most readers. Having lived "with communities of savages in South America and in the East, who have no laws or law courts but the public opinion of the village freely expressed," where "each man scrupulously respects the rights of his fellow, and any infraction of those rights rarely or never takes place," he believes "it is not too much to say that the mass of our populations have not at all advanced beyond the savage code of morals, and have in many cases sunk below it," and that

"Until there is a more general recognition of this failure of our civilization,—resulting mainly from our neglect to train and develop more thoroughly the sympathetic and moral faculties of our nature, and to allow them a larger share of influence in our legislation, our commerce, and our whole social organisation,—we shall never, as regards the whole community, attain to any real or important superiority over the better class of savages."

It should indeed be added that, by what seems to us an odd inconsistency, Mr. Wallace, for all the high character he gives to self-governed savagery, is yet an apologist for the compulsory culture system and trade monopolies of the Dutch.