

Shelter. The advice given here is of great importance, especially the instructions for the building of igloos and snow caves.

Compass and Map. Here again there is much of interest for the "short term" traveller, but the explorer will need to refer to more advanced work. The chapter loses somewhat through omission to recognize the existence of some of the modern European compasses, such as the excellent Swiss Büchi.

First Aid and Transportation of the Injured. The two chapters under these headings contain matter which everyone should master.

A brief appendix offers suggestions on "equipment to carry" and "equipment to wear".

The chapters describing "Wax and Skins" and "Snowcraft and Avalanches" are poor and give but a superficial idea of the problems involved and their solutions. This comment will still hold even if avalanches are not likely to be encountered, for there is really nothing to justify the title "Snowcraft". A thorough knowledge of this subject is nearly as important to ease the task of the hauler of a sledge as to ensure the safety and comfort of the climber on high hills.

Having completed this survey I am forced to the conclusion that I have been a little unfair. The manual was written for the ski-tourer and mountaineer and, even though it has shortcomings in its original purpose, it is perhaps a little hard to apply it to the needs of the explorer for whom it was never intended. In spite of this, it contains matter which the organizer of an expedition should be able to turn to useful account.

G. S.

Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. By GEORGE PETER MURDOCK. (Yale Anthropological Studies, Vol. 1.) New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1941. pp. xvi + 168. \$2.

This valuable bibliography covers the aboriginal population of the whole of North America, including Greenland. It is organized by areas and within each area by tribal groups arranged in alphabetical order. Under the areal headings are included regional studies, geographical and historical sources, travel accounts, and other works presenting little specific original information on individual tribes. Under the tribal headings are included works which deal directly with the particular group or its sub-groups. Standard monographs covering large segments of a tribal culture, or, in default of these, other general works of considerable scope, are placed ahead of the alphabetical list of other sources. An appendix includes references to works about North America in general or about a number of areas. A folding map shows, with approximate boundaries, the location of the various tribal groups at the period of their first extensive contacts with Europeans.

Arctic and sub-Arctic regions occupy some 20 to 30 pages of the bibliography. To compress a classified bibliography on a whole continent into a single volume requires considerable selection. This has been achieved by including such references as seemed likely to prove of value to an anthropologist wishing to discover what is known about a particular culture. Works

in which a tribe is barely mentioned or in which no new information of value is given have in general been excluded.

The aim has been to make the tribal bibliographies as complete as possible on all ethnographical subjects. Works on physical anthropology and linguistics, and on archaeology where pertinent to a known historical culture, have been listed whenever obtained incidentally in the search for ethnographical items. The bibliography is therefore incomplete for these subjects. At a later date the author hopes to issue a supplement in which any errors found can be corrected, and physical anthropology, linguistics and archaeology can be covered as exhaustively as the ethnographical literature. He is to be congratulated on the production of a list of references that will obviously be of the greatest assistance to research workers.

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