

are to be satisfied always. As a matter of fact, the problems in which Brillouin's conditions are satisfied are those which have the greatest bearing on aerodynamical research. Further, Brillouin's conditions can be used to elucidate the rather puzzling question of the difference between barriers which are defined by the same mathematical curves, but of different extents, as e.g. circular barriers of different angular extents.

These two volumes can be highly recommended to all who are interested in recent developments in the mathematics of two-dimensional hydrodynamics.

S. BRODETSKY.

Our Bookshelf.

Register zum Zoologischen Anzeiger. Begründet von J. Victor Carus. Herausgegeben von Prof. Eugen Korschelt. Band xxxvi.-xl., und *Bibliographia Zoologica*, vol. xviii.-xxii. Pp. iv+695. (Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1922.) 280 marks.

ALL who have had occasion to use the bibliography which is issued with the "Zoologischer Anzeiger" know that much trouble and loss of time are involved in consulting the volumes not yet indexed in one of the five-yearly "Registers." They will welcome, therefore, this belated volume, which indexes, mainly, the papers published from 1909 to 1911, including also a few from 1912 and a good many of earlier date which had previously escaped notice. It is compiled according to the same plan as its predecessors. Each paper is indexed under its author's name, with an abbreviated title and a citation of the volume and page of the bibliography where the full reference will be found. There are also cross-references under systematic names where these are mentioned in the title, or in the brief notice appended to the entries in the bibliography, and all new generic names are separately entered.

It was the opinion of Herr Heinrich in Mr. H. G. Wells's story of "Mr. Britling" that "the English do not understand indexing." It may be only because of this national defect that we find the plan of the "Bibliographia Zoologica" cumbersome and inconvenient as compared with that of our own "Zoological Record." The volume before us is only an index to an index. It requires us to take down at least one other volume from the shelf before we can find the reference we want. It includes neither a subject index nor a geographical index, and the systematic references are far from adequate for the needs of the systematist. All bibliographies, however, are useful, if only because none of them is perfect, and certainly no zoologist can afford to neglect the "Bibliographia Zoologica." At the present time, when the obstacles to the international diffusion of knowledge are only slowly being removed, the need for such works and the difficulties in the way of compiling and publishing them are alike great. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this volume will soon be followed by others cataloguing the literature of more recent date.

W. T. C.

Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18. Vol. xii.: *The Life of the Copper Eskimos.* By D. Jenness. (Southern Party, 1913-16.) Pp. 277. (Ottawa: Department of the Naval Service, 1922.) 50 cents.

THE report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18, is planned to include at least sixteen volumes. This, the ethnographical volume, is the work of Mr. D. Jenness, a graduate of the University of New Zealand, who received his anthropological training at Oxford, and is already known as the author of an important book entitled "The Northern D'Entrecasteaux." Mr. Jenness lived for some years in the tents and snow-houses of the Eskimo, and though he says little of his personal difficulties, the companionship of his Eskimo hosts and their strange food must have been a trying experience. With the help of a devoted missionary, the Rev. H. Girling, who unfortunately died of pneumonia at Ottawa in 1920, he has been able to prepare a singularly valuable account of life in all its phases among the Copper Eskimos, whose headquarters are on the Coppermine River. Fortunately for them, this land lies in the track of the Great Caribou migration when the herds move northward in the spring. They are then able to collect stores of meat and skins, and from this and the seals and fish, which are abundant, their wants are supplied. Formerly their hunting was done with bows and arrows, but these are now replaced by rifles, and it would be well for the Canadian Government to consider whether the use of improved weapons should not be controlled in the interests of game preservation.

The book is full of curious facts and is illustrated by photographs and maps. "With the influx of traders and missionaries into the country the conditions of life are fast changing. Famine looms less in the foreground, but in its place European diseases are threatening the health of the communities, and bid fair to rival all other causes in their effect on the death-rate." The suggestion that a period of quarantine and medical examination should be enforced on all strangers entering the Eskimo territory certainly deserves serious consideration.

The Scope of School Geography. By Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, O. J. R. Howarth, and J. Macfarlane. Pp. 158. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1922.) 5s. 6d. net.

THE authors have briefly reviewed the scope of school geography, maintaining two dominant themes throughout, one the essential unity of the subject, the other the scientific character of its data and its methods. "Geography, properly speaking, has a definite viewpoint of its own and is not a mosaic of loans from other subjects." "The teaching of geography is no less the work of a specialist than the teaching of chemistry or history."

The authors have adhered, and for school purposes perhaps correctly, to the statement that geography may be regarded as the interaction between man and his environment; but even for the purpose of this book it might have been desirable rather to have stated the broader and deeper truth that geography has as its field the distribution of the interrelations of many phenomena of which human activities form but one.