

few questions left unanswered regarding the precise objectives, methods, and results; even the usual reviewer's task of evaluating the contribution is made largely superfluous by the author's own critical assessments and suggestions for future research.

The illustrations deal chiefly with landform types, but together with those appearing in previous publications from the same project, they provide an excellent pictorial record of the information. The work is pleasingly printed and bound, and only one small printing error could be detected.

J. C. RITCHIE

WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC

By JACQUELYN BERRILL. *New York: Dodd, Mead. 1959. 9¼ x 7 inches, 94 pages, illustrated. \$2.25*

Mrs. Berrill's book "Wonders of the Arctic" is written for a youthful audience (8-12 years). It opens with a general description of the arctic region and its seasonal changes. Then a chapter is devoted each to caribou and wolves, arctic foxes, lemmings, tundra hares, arctic birds, musk-oxen, polar bears, walrus, seals, and whales, giving a succinct account of their daily and family lives. A chapter on exploration, from Pytheas to the *Nautilus*, complete the book. Eskimos, Lapps, and other native peoples are only referred to in passing.

Mrs. Berrill's style is clear and simple. Unfortunately, on occasion she gets carried away (e.g. p. 63, "This is a bear [the polar bear] that never sees a plant in all its life . . ."); some inconsistencies have been allowed to creep in (e.g. p. 77, "Ice islands move through the ice pack in a counterclockwise direction"; p. 92, they are "traveling clockwise about the pole"); and not a few errors (e.g. p. 28, the Barren Grounds and the Tundra are considered the same; p. 36, ". . . and when the little fellows [lemmings] do venture out in the open, there is always a falcon, buzzard, owl, or skua gull ready to snatch them"; p. 42, ". . . the Eskimos, the people of the far North, kill hares

for food and use their snow-white, furry skins to cover the sails of their boats so they can get closer to seals resting on the ice . . ."; p. 48, ". . . when the snow melts . . . there is simply no place for the water to go—so it becomes a bog"). Furthermore, although the Arctic Ocean has been referred to as a "mediterranean sea", it is open to debate whether it can be called "land-locked". On page 89 the impression is given that Alexander MacKenzie and Sir John Franklin were in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company.

"Wonders of the Arctic" is handsomely illustrated with black and white pen-and-ink drawings. These have not been drawn from life, but are nonetheless pleasing. An adequate index is included. The volume is bound in a special reinforced library binding to withstand moisture and dirt, the pages have been strongly stitched to prevent them from coming out, and the cover has been reinforced so that it cannot be readily broken when bent, and will not come loose from the book—all admirable qualities for a children's book.

NORA CORLEY

THE WORLD OF THE ARCTIC

By FRANCES C. SMITH. *Philadelphia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Co.; Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co. 1960. 8¼ x 6 inches, 126 pages, 2 sketch maps, 16 illustrations. \$3.50 in Canada.*

This slim volume is one of the latest in the "Portraits of the Nations" series, which attempt "to give young people compressed, authoritative and interesting profiles of the land, history, geography, and life" of various countries. "The World of the Arctic" is a slight departure from the others in that it discusses a geographical region rather than a political entity.

The reader is introduced to the region in a general outline, thence taken through three chapters concerning the history of discovery and exploration, followed by five chapters on Alaska, Canada's Western Arctic, the Arctic Archipelago, Greenland, and the Soviet

Arctic. Three chapters are devoted to the native peoples and two describe the fauna and flora. Modern exploration and scientific research are discussed in the final three chapters.

The generalization and the simple prose should make this book successful in its limited objective. On the whole, it is accurate and unlikely to leave young readers with false impressions. Unfortunately, the two maps are clumsy and scarcely adequate; indeed, one glaring transposition of Verkuta and Verkhoyansk is inexcusable. The statement that almost one-half of the world's Arctic area lies within the Soviet Union is misleading, especially as the introduction appears to accept the July 50° F.

isotherm as the most suitable southern boundary. Ignoring water surface, Canada contains over 40 per cent of the total arctic area, compared with less than 20 per cent for the Soviet Union. Using another criterion, Canada's arctic tundra area exceeds that of the Soviet Union by some 200,000 square miles.

The sixteen glossy photographs are well chosen and reproduced, except for a caption that describes a large community in what is quite obviously a dense mixed-forest zone as being in the "far north". Despite these criticisms, the book is an adequate introduction to the Arctic for young readers.

J. KEITH FRASER

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE CANADIAN NORTH

The Canadian Board on Geographical Names has adopted the following names and name changes for official use in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory. For convenience of reference the names are listed according to the maps on which they appear. The latitudes and longitudes given are approximate only.

McClintock Channel 67 NW and 67 NE

(Adopted March 3, 1960)

Denmark Bay	70°40'N.	103°25'W.	
Cloette Island	70°38'	103°29'	
Foster Point	71°20'	97°55'	not Point Foster
Cape Rendel	71°15'	96°25'	not Cape Rendell
Point Davison	70°40'	96°20'	not Point Davidson
Cape Admiral Collinson	70°19'	101°45'	not Cape Collinson
Cape Nicholas	70°30'	96°17'	not Cape Nicholas 1st

Fort Smith-Nonacho 75 SW

(Adopted March 3, 1960)

Powder Lake	61°05'N.	108°17'W.
Naskethy Lake	61°19'	109°33'
Heron Lake	61°18'	109°15'

Chart 7082 Cape Baring to Cambridge Bay

(Adopted March 3, 1960)

Altered applications

Rymer Point	69°01'N.	113°35'W.
Clouston Bay	69°02'	113°33'

Carp Lakes 85 P

(Adopted March 3, 1960)

Discovery (post office)	63°11'N.	113°54'W.
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Camsell River 86 SW and 86 SE

(Adopted March 3, 1960)

MacIntosh Lake	65°46'N.	114°54'W.	not Rescue Lake nor Husky Lake nor Tern Lake
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