

A comparison of the ecology of lemming predators on Banks Island, N.W.T., Canada, with that in Alaska. Moss, Melvin L., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, New York, U.S.A.  
Skeletal physiology of arctic fish and marine invertebrates. Pitelka, Frank A., University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.  
Ecology of lemmings and other micro-

tines in northern Alaska. Steere, W. C., New York Botanical Garden, New York, New York, U.S.A.  
Arctic American mosses. Tedrow, J. C. F., Rutgers—State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.  
A study of the pedologic processes operating in the arctic areas of Alaska.

## Reviews

ARCTIC ISLAND HUNTER. By PAUL ADAMS. London: George Ronald. 1961. 136 pages, illustrated. 21 s.

The Germans have an expression to the effect that "when a person makes a journey, then he'll have a story to tell". Mr. Adams, a Londoner, sought adventure in the Arctic and tried Spitsbergen (not Spitzbergen), found something to tell—and wrote a book about his winter with the well-known Norwegian hunter Hilmar Nöis.

The year of hunting and trapping is faithfully recorded: travels on sea and ice and snow, the little things that are important in the life of the over-winterer, and also a visit to the Russians.

It makes entertaining, light reading for the interested who prefers to learn, in comfort, about the polar winter's cold and darkness, and the hunter's lonely life. Furthermore, of course, it is different from those tales one may hear these days, from tourists who visit Svalbard on organised summer tours. Mr. Adams saw another side of the country and people.

Some nice photographs enhance the book.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION FROM SOMERSET ISLAND AND BOOTHIA PENINSULA, N.W.T. By JAMES W. VANSTONE. Pages 1 - 63, 2 maps, 11 plates.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HUMAN OSTEOLOGY OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC. By J. E. ANDERSON AND C. F. MERBS. Pages 65 - 94, 6 tables, map, diagram, 11 plates. Occasional Paper 4. Art and Archaeology Division, The Royal Ontario Museum and University of Toronto. Toronto University Press. 1962. 10 x 6¾ inches, paper. \$1.00.

Between 1939 and 1949 the remarkable Mr. L. A. Learmonth collected and sent to the Royal Ontario Museum archaeological materials from the Somerset-Boothia region. Dr. VanStone has selected, analysed, and interpreted a large part of the collection coming from seven sites. Reporting on materials with limited context information poses several problems that have been carefully recognized by the author. Following a historical summary are sections briefly describing the artifacts from each site, with an analytical summary indicating the ages and cultural relations of the occupations represented. The small body of Dorset specimens likely belongs to a developed stage of that culture. The later Thule culture produced the bulk of the artifacts although there is also a good representation from the 19th- and early-20th-century Netsilik occupations of the region. The 19th-century artifacts are of special historic interest, having come from a grave at Thom Bay that surely contained Tuluahiu, the Netsilik hunter who was