the world-wide fracture system and its possible causes. The discussion is based on a comprehensive list of 165 references. This paper especially is an important contribution to the geological literature and is of interest to anyone concerned with the analysis of aerial photographs or regional tectonic fracture patterns.

J. A. Elson


During the last few years, several very good children's books dealing with the Arctic regions have been published. This is possibly the first to deal exclusively with the native art.

Strictly speaking, this is a picture book. The various forms of Eskimo art are illustrated by excellent black and white photographs arranged on backgrounds of brightly coloured pages. Most of the objects shown are Alaskan in origin (though the text does not always say so): Canadian Eskimo art is represented only by three soapstone carvings and two sealskin prints, and Greenlandic art by a single drawing by Aron of Kangeq. The captions to the illustrations give the names of the museums owning the pieces. As this book is written for an audience in school grades two to five, the captions might have been more interesting to young readers if they had said where the pieces were made or found and who had carved them.

The text in such a slim volume covering such a broad topic is necessarily brief. General descriptions of the objects illustrated are given, with brief accounts of their purposes or use, and some mention is made in passing of the conditions of Eskimo life.

The book is most attractive in layout, sturdily bound, with a delightful mask on the brightly coloured cover inviting young fingers to open it up to see the treasures within.

Nora T. Corley