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Review: A Trip to Novaya Zemlya

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certain of Cook's scientific companions) are unidentified beyond their surnames, when identification should have been possible. The *errata* noted are not the full sum of misprints. There are some excellent reproductions of original charts, ever before published, and there is a full analytical index.

O. J. R. H.

### POLAR REGIONS.

#### A TRIP TO NOVAYA ZEMLYA.

'Dans l'Océan Glacial et en Nouvelle-Zemble.' Par le Commandant Charles Bénard. Paris: A. Michel. [1909.] 10 *fr.*

This expedition (April—September, 1908) was organized under the auspices of the "Société d'Océanographie du Golfe de Gascogne." The expeditionary ship, *Jacques-Cartier*, being a sailing vessel of the same class as those used by the French mariners in the Iceland fisheries, was unsuitable for scientific investigations in the Barents sea, and along the shores of Novaya Zemlya, where to successfully pursue such an enterprise steam-power is indispensable. Under the circumstances Commandant Bénard and his scientific companions carried out a very considerable amount of research work, both by sea and land. The *Jacques-Cartier* did little more, as far as cruising around Novaya Zemlya, than find an anchorage in the Kostin Shar, and act as a dépôt ship. Some interesting perambulations were made, especially in Goose Land. The chief feature of the land exploration was a journey made by Dr. Candiotti, the medical officer of the expedition, who, accompanied by Samoyedes from their settlement at the western entrance of the Matyushin Shar, traversed that strait in open boats, entered the Kara sea, and landed on the east coast of the North island, or Lutke Land. From thence Dr. Candiotti crossed to the western, or Barents sea, side. This excellent journey was carried out by Dr. Candiotti under very trying circumstances, which in a great measure might have been avoided or greatly minimized had the expeditionary ship possessed steam-power to enable it to pass through the Matyushin Shar and land the party on the eastern shore of Lutke Land. Valuable collections appear to have been made in the several departments of natural science. The book is well got up, and beautifully illustrated.

'The Siege and Conquest of the North Pole.' By George Bryce. (London: Gibbings. 1910. Pp. xv., 334. *Maps.*) After a very brief introduction regarding earlier work, this volume carries the story of the North Pole from Parry in 1817 nearly to the present day, but not quite, for this is another work which has apparently been hurried to press before the recent controversy was settled. Close writing and judicious, not excessive, quotation make this a useful handbook of reference which would have been improved by an index. "It is hoped," in the preface, "that the maps may be of considerable assistance in enabling the reader to follow the narrative." This is hardly the case, as they are largely illegible through over-reduction.

### MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

#### A TREATISE ON PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

'Traité de Géographie Physique.' Emmanuel de Martonne. Paris: Armand Colin. 1909. 22 *fr.*

Every writer and lecturer on Physical Geography has to face the difficulty of finding a starting-point and maintaining a logical sequence of treatment, for each main division of the subject is necessarily so intimately correlated with all the