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THE DANISH GREENLAND EXPEDITION, 1906-8.

'Im Grönlandeis mit Mylius-Erichsen. Die Danmark-Expedition, 1906-1908.' Von Achton Friis. Autorisierte Uebersetzung von Friedrich Stichert. Leipzig: Verlag von Otto Spamer. 1910. Pp. 630. Price 15m.

As is known to readers of this *Journal*, the Danish expedition under Mylius-Erichsen completed the survey of the coasts of Greenland by uniting the work of the Koldewey expedition to the furthest point which Peary had reached from the north, or from $76^{\circ} 50'$ to $82^{\circ} 58'$ N. lat. The vessel, the *Danmark*, was after some difficulty with the ice brought to an anchor in Danmarkshavn, near the south-east extremity of Germania land, and thence in the autumn of 1906 short sledge excursions were made to the great Koldewey island (which proved to be one divided by two deep breaches and not three as on Koldewey's map), and to the neighbouring coasts, and depôts of provisions were made northwards for the great sledge expeditions of the following year. Of these the most successful was led by Captain Koch, the cartographer of the expedition, who reached Peary's cairn on the coast of Peary land, and extended his journey to Cape Bridgeman in the hope of completing the survey of the coast of Peary land where the American discoverer had met with foggy weather. Similar weather prevented Dr. Koch also from performing this work thoroughly.

Mylius-Erichsen, accompanied by Lieut. Høegh-Hagen, cartographer, and Brönlund, a Greenlander, was not so fortunate. Delayed by hummocky ice round the great western peninsula of Greenland, and mistaking a land on the west side of Danmark fiord and south of Independence bay (Mylius-Erichsen land) for Peary land, they met Dr. Koch on his way southwards. They then marched westwards into Independence bay, and a southern inlet now called Hagen fiord. On their return they had difficulty in obtaining food and lost all their dogs, and worn out by their exertions and the cold, Erichsen and Hagen perished near the glacier north of Lambert land, while Brönlund reached a depôt on Lambert land where he also died, and his body was found by Captain Koch, and a diary in which the fate of his companions was recorded.

Though much affected by the loss of their leader, the members of the expedition prosecuted their scientific work energetically, and a sketch of their acquisitions in various branches of science has been contributed by Dr. Lindhard, the doctor of the expedition to this *Journal* (May, 1910). On the death of the leader it was decided that Mr. Achton Friis should write the narrative of the expedition and with the help of the diaries of the leaders of the exploring parties he has been able to give a very complete account of the geographical results. The volume is well illustrated by the author and Mr. Bertelsen, the other artist of the expedition, and with photographs, but the map is defective; many names of importance in the narrative are not marked on it.

THE SECOND CHARCOT EXPEDITION.

'Le Pourquoi Pas? dans l'antarctique 1908-1910. Par le Dr. Jean Charcot. Paris: E. Flammarion, 1910. 15 fr.

To the chief discoveries of Dr. Charcot's recent expedition we have already called attention in reviewing a preliminary pamphlet on its results (*Journal*, November, 1910, p. 606). That summary of his results is reprinted as an appendix to this general narrative of the expedition, but an addition is made in the shape of several maps. While some of these are good, notably those of the winter quarters at Petermann island and the opposite coast of Graham