

sections are devoted to the comparison of social structure and religion, respectively, with the hill people of Guadalcanal. The space allowed is naturally too limited for any convincing portrayal of the hill people, and one may wonder if the same space could not have been profitably utilized for a fuller exposition of the Kaoka speakers themselves.

While most of the information is based on the material obtained from the field work of 1933, the recent changes are covered in the final chapter drawn from the author's observation in 1945. It appears that there has been some change in social organization, while material aspect of life remained virtually the same. The author seems to feel that this "state of stagnation" with "the incompatibility of wants and the means of achieving them" led to the form of nativistic movement called Masinga Rule, in which the desired goal is the goods of Western manufacture delivered by the American wartime transports, to be attained by faith and ritual mainly of Puritanical inspiration. Since we are told that his material aspect came in at the later stage of the movement, which in the beginning had political objectives, the reviewer feels that the gap between the needs and their fulfilment should probably be interpreted in a much broader sense than just the material needs. The account of the movement, which is still in progress and involves the organization of people in a hitherto unprecedented scale, is nevertheless very illuminating.

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*"Hunters of the Buried Years"*. Alice B. KEHOE. School Aids & Text Book Publishing Co. Ltd, Regina — Toronto; N.D. 94 pp., 78 illustrations. \$ 2.00.

Alice Kehoe's *"Hunters of the Buried Years"*, is a most pleasurable and instructive book, devoted to the prehistoric peoples of the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The book is not long, 94 pages, many of which are taken up with photographs and drawings. Nevertheless, she has covered her topic from man's first arrival on the Plains until almost the present day most entertainingly. To do this she has five chapters, four detailing the prehistory of the Plains and one, the third, is concerned with the woodlands people. She begins with the early big game hunters, followed by the "foragers", next the "fishermen", and then those groups who abandoned their village life to hunt bison after the advent of the horse on the Northern Plains and finally a section on the historic period.

The book is intended for the interested layman rather than the professional archaeologist but even the latter might well benefit from reading it. Each of the five chapters begins with a hypothetical description of what the life of the people must have been like at the period under consideration, based upon archaeological discoveries and ethnographic parallels. These are well done,

bringing vividly alive the peoples described. I would, though, question whether Indians actually ate fish raw, which is so un-characteristic of the subarctic peoples (p. 55). Furthermore, whitefish do not spawn in the spring but rather in the fall (p. 56). These, however, are minor points. Following this sketch of what life must have been like at different times in the past, is a discussion of known factual data for each period.

There are several features of this book which add greatly to its attractiveness. The photographs are well chosen and illustrate clearly what they are meant to portray. In addition, line drawings are sometimes employed to supplement a particular photograph thereby enhancing its value while at the same time the photograph adds to an understanding of the drawing. There are other drawings, of artifacts and reconstructed scenes, which add to the pleasure of the reader.

What Mrs. Kehoe has to say regarding the training of archaeologists and their interpretation of archaeological remains is of considerable interest.

"Part of an archaeologist's training is intensive study of artifacts and the descriptions of their manufacture and use that have been collected by ethnographers. Comparisons between excavated sites and the camps and villages of primitive peoples today are the means by which the archaeologist puts flesh upon the dry bones he digs up." (p. 10).

Much more stress should be given these two points by the archaeologist both as teacher and as excavator. Mrs. Kehoe, for example, has published in this book an aerial photograph of the Indian Days Celebration camp, Blackfoot Reserve, Montana in contrast to an aerial photograph, placed just below on the same page, of tipi rings (p. 65). This brings into sharp focus the possible use of ethnographic data.

Finally, Mrs. Kehoe's plea for the preservation of archaeological sites from vandalism presented in the "Epilogue" is well taken and it is hoped that this will be read widely and the advice followed. All in all, this is a very worthwhile book and one which the public should enjoy.

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*Kabloona and Eskimo in the Central Keewatin.* F.G. VALLEE, Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, 1962. 218 pages.

Ostensibly a study of Eskimos in the Baker Lake region, *Kabloona and Eskimo in the Central Keewatin* is useful as a contribution to our under-