

data, then the statement (page 208) that "Both residence patterns and camp conflicts reflect the development of... the solidarity of same-sexed siblings" is not substantiated.

The weight of criticism frequently obscures the positive contributions of an ambitious work such as Dr. Dunning's. In spite of the technical errors and a few questionable interpretations, I would again like to stress the value of Dr. Dunning's work. He has brought much clarity, originality, and sound observation to the social and economic organization of the Cree-Ojibwa of the subarctic. His point regarding past residence patterns (page 49) in which the need for continuity of the co-residential group is uppermost in determining residence solves a much misunderstood situation. Another excellent contribution, perhaps the most important, in his discussion of the random nature of cross-cousin marriage (page 154). Other points of value, such as the wealth of detailed information this work contains, could be mentioned. There is no question that Dr. Dunning's work makes a fine contribution to the literature on the Cree-Ojibwa peoples.

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A Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean 1770, 1770, 1771, 1772. Camuel HEARNE. Edited with an Introduction by Richard GLOVER. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Publishers 1958. xliii, 301 pp., 6 illustrations, 1 map, \$6.50.

Samuel Hearne was employed between 1769 and 1772 by the Hudson's Bay Company to locate a copper mine that had been reported as existing to the north and west of the Churchill River near the Arctic coast. After two unsuccessful attempts, the explorer, accompanied by Chipewyan Indians, reached the Coppermine River traveling overland across the Barren Grounds from Prince of Wales's Fort at the mouth of the Churchill River. The original edition of Hearne's account of this remarkable feat of exploration was published in 1795 and has long been considered a very rare book. In 1911 the Champlain Society published a limited edition of the journals edited by J.B. Tyrrell and it too is difficult and expensive to obtain. A need thus existed for a readily accessible, up-to-date edition of Hearne's travels, and this scholarly edition by Professor Richard Glover of the University of Manitoba fulfills the requirement admirably.

In his introduction, the editor provides the most detailed biographical information available on Hearne and his discussion of the explorer's early

career in the British Navy helps to understand why he was seemingly oblivious to the difficulties and physical hardships encountered on his overland journey. Professor Glover's access to the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company has made it possible for him to indicate clearly the role of Moses Norton, Governor of Prince of Wales's Fort, in planning Hearne's three expeditions. The Governor desired to convince his superiors in London that he was carrying out important explorations and although the presence of copper and its inaccessibility for commercial purposes had long been known, he persuaded them that a white man should be sent to chart a route to the copper mine. It is no credit to Governor Norton that Hearne eventually achieved success on a hopeless task.

The editor emphasizes the importance of Hearne's contributions to the methodology of exploration and praises his abilities as a pioneer field naturalist. Errors in surveying and mapping are defended on the grounds that at no time did Hearne conceive of his task as one of geographical exploration. He was simply to find the copper deposits and report their existence to his superiors. Of particular interest to anthropologists is Hearne's graphic and detailed description of the Chipewyan Indians and his remarkable biography of the guide Matonabbee.

Professor Glover's work naturally invites comparison with J.B. Tyrell's pioneer study, and without minimizing the work of the latter editor, it is possible to say that Professor Glover has utilized all the resources of modern historical research to stress the significance of Hearne's magnificent accomplishment. Of particular importance in this regard has been the opportunity to compare the published version of the third expedition with a near-contemporary copy of the original journal in the British Museum.

Professor Glover is certainly to be congratulated on a thorough and scholarly job. The only improvement that suggests itself would be to have included a modern map on which Hearne's route could be traced.

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Man's Way: A Preface to the understanding of Human Society. Walter GOLDSCHMIDT. New York, Henry Holt and Co. Inc., 1959, 253 pp. \$2.90.

Le principal mérite de ce livre de synthèse anthropologique c'est qu'il est justement une synthèse de théorie anthropologique. Sans employer le mot "interdisciplinaire", le professeur Goldschmidt non seulement tient compte des points de vue historique, psychologique et sociologique mais il démontre