

growth. Ten pages only are devoted to the last ice age, and due credit is given to the spectacular quality of existing Canadian glaciers; but one becomes doubtful of the author's knowledge when one reads (p. 186) that "tongues of ice ranging up to fifteen miles in length are frequent along the route from Banff to Jasper," and that (p. 187) "the Clemenceau Icecap [*sic*] . . . may be visited without much difficulty." Among the Canadian National Parks, Robson Park is not mentioned, and, on the map of these (p. 291) the North Saskatchewan is incorrectly labelled South Saskatchewan. On p. 293, the comma between "mule" and "deer" should be omitted, unless it is intended to indicate that the former is part of the Rocky Mountain fauna—as perhaps it is in the southern groups. It also seems an unusual apportioning that one quarter of the text of a book on this great range should be devoted to prospectors, Indians, ranchmen and tourists.

Canadian Landscape, by F. H. Brigden, with biographical notes by J. E. Middleton. 4to; 112 pages with many illustrations, including 24 color plates. Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1944 and 1945. \$5.00.

This fine volume presents the work of a man of great courage, a member of the Alpine Club of Canada on artistic qualification, who, although crippled by arthritis, has attended mountain camps and recorded in vivid watercolors the scenery of the Rockies and the Selkirks. One remembers him at work in Tonquin Valley and at the site of old Glacier House, but we are here introduced to the larger panorama of his work in Canada, particularly in the canoe country of Muskoka, Nipigon and Lake Superior.

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