must be admitted that he has produced an excellent piece of work; even the phonetics are very good and fully adequate, while the grammar and vocabulary are very extensive. The texts given in the last section consist of fables in Lango and English.

It will be seen even from these few brief remarks how significant this book is for the study of the Nilotic peoples. 

F. P. Schebesta, S. V. D.


The data incorporated in this book were obtained by the “University Museum’s South American Expedition” during the years 1913–1916. The manuscript was finished by Farabee in December, 1921, and was put into print in 1922, shortly after he had proceeded to South America on a new expedition. He returned home in 1923, seriously ill, and owing to his illness was unfortunately not able to revise his work in the light of his improved knowledge.

The book is a rich store-house of information about the spiritual and material culture of the Central Caribs, and its utility has been greatly enhanced by the praiseworthy lucidity of its arrangement and the terseness of its style.

Special attention is paid to the Makusi. In the section on what Farabee terms “Material Culture” many interesting details are given of the building and contents of the huts, of basketry, spinning and weaving, and of agriculture, food and drink. Under the heading “Social Culture” he then describes clothing and adornment, music, dancing and games, political organisation, the medicine men, birth, marriage, the couvade and death. A short grammar is also given of the language of the Makusi, together with a list of phrases, texts and a vocabulary (English-Makusi and Makusi-English) of about 600 words. The texts are exclusively of a religious nature with Christian content (Gospel of St. John, IV, 46—54; Epistle to the Thessalonians, I, 1—10; the Credo, morning prayer, Te Deum and Psalm 94).

The Waiwai are dealt with next. A general survey of the tribe is first given, and then follow remarks on dancing, drinks, quipus, fishing, hut-building, art, burial rites, etc. An English-Waiwai vocabulary of 150 words is added.

The Parukuatu, Diau and Apalaii are then described in the same way, while several other tribes are very briefly touched upon. In addition to the vocabularies already mentioned Farabee gives also the following: English-Parukuatu (70 words), English-Chikena (60 words), English-Diau (100 words), English-Kumayena (60 words), English-Urukuena (60 words), English-Apalaii (500 words), English-Azumara (80 words), English-Porokoto (80 words).

The last forty pages of the book are devoted to observations on the physical Anthropology of the Central Caribs, a bibliography and a detailed subject-index. The beautiful plates call for special mention. This book, in short, merits every praise, although it may be said that its innate excellence is the best recommendation it can have.

F. George Hölter, S. V. D.


Drei Jahre welche Leden als ethnographischer Forscher vom Fach in Kiwatin, dem „Lande des Nordwinds“, nordwestlich von der Hudson-Bucht, Seine auch stilistisch gut geführte Reisebeschreibung liest sich wie der Roman eines Abenteurers, bleibt dabei aber immer wohltuend sachlich und ist reich gespickt mit wertvollen, ethnographischen Einzelheiten aus dem Kulturleben der dortigen Eskimos. Es seien unter anderem genannt: der unheilvolle europäische Versuch zur Seifenhaftmachung der nomadisierenden Eskimos (S. 15); die (totemistische?) Namengebung nach Tieren (S. 49); ein Spielzeug aus Treib-