its recognition as a state. With that idea in mind they had already laid at Seattle the foundation of the future State University, an infant institution located in a private residence on the hill. The faculty consisted of Dr. Alexander J. Anderson, the president, and his wife and daughter. To the forty students, more or less, I gave a lecture on the Dogfish—\textit{Squalus sucklii}—a kind of shark locally abundant. Among the eager lads I remember one “Eddie Meany,” now for twenty-three years the professor of American History in the flourishing university grown from the humble beginning I have indicated."

In the summers of 1897 and ’98 we find Dr. Jordan as a member of the Joint British-American Diplomatic Commission investigating the Seal problem in Alaska.

A glance at the elaborate Index of the two volumes reveals the astounding wealth of material. Every significant problem of the last forty years finds an interesting treatment. The discussion of questions pertaining to the college curriculum, evolution, religion, literature and art, pragmatism, national and international politics, pacifism, the Civil War, the Great War, the Treaty of Versailles, testifies to the wide range of the interest of the author. And throughout it all Dr. Jordan emerges as an enthusiastic scientist, a profound scholar, an inspiring teacher and a courageous leader of democracy. Having reached the ripe old age of three score and ten he thus gives vent to his unbounded optimism:

\begin{quote}
Jungle and town and reef and sea,
I have loved God’s earth and God’s earth loved me,
Take it for all in all!
\end{quote}

\textit{LOUIS P. DE VRIES.}


The publication in 1817 of “\textit{Thanatopsis}” brought in its train the haunting desire to penetrate the mysteries.

“Where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound,
Save its own dashings.”

This, however, with rare exceptions, ended in the desire. The practical, everyday endeavor found ample scope for adventure and enterprise in what we now denominate the “Old West.”

In the introduction to the first edition of \textit{Indian and White}
in the Northwest, the author gives the reason for its publication, the history of Catholicity in Montana. The story delineates in smooth composition the beginnings of civilization in “Old Oregon” thus making a wider appeal to students.

Father Palladino, the scholarly Jesuit, after a lapse of thirty years, has rewritten, corrected and added to the original in this second edition now off the press.

In the present volume we note the full and satisfactory explanation of the Garfield Treaty of 1872, long a bone of serious contention between the government and Chief Charlot.

The story of Big Ignace—Grand Eneas—through whose persistence the Jesuit Missions were finally established, in the early forties throughout “Old Oregon” by Father DeSmet, lifts this Iroquois sojourner among the Flatheads into the rank of the crusader. His tragic death in his quest and the taking up of his task by his son Francois Saxa, presents both in heroic mould.

The lives of these early Missioners, Flemish and Italian, exemplified in their devotion and self-denial with their uplifting influence upon Indian, trapper and trader, make us all their debtors.

Standing in high relief are the chapters on Father Anthony Ravalli—Priest, physician, surgeon. During the influx of the gold stampede of the sixties he served and ministered to all alike.

The drama of civilization in the “Old Oregon” country has few chapters more enthralling than that depicted by the venerable Father. Indian and White should be on the shelves of public and private libraries throughout the confines of the territory it covers.

JAMES H. T. RYMAN.

Menzies’ Journal of Vancouver’s Voyage, April to October, 1792.
Edited by C. F. NEWCOMBE, M. D. (Victoria, B. C.: Provincial Government, 1923. Pp. 171. $5.00 in cloth, $3.00 in paper covers.)

There is a charming appropriateness about the choice of editor for this important publication. Dr. C. F. Newcombe is a trained physician whose love for botany, history and Indian lore has led him into numerous investigations resulting in discoveries and publications of real importance. Those qualities seem exactly to parallel those of Dr. Archibald Menzies, surgeon and botanist of the great Vancouver expedition of discovery in 1792. With capti-