among the biographies cited. It is by tests of this kind that the usefulness of a reference work must be determined.

The arrangement of the material in the volume is open to criticism. Instead of the well tried and very usable one-alphabet arrangement with an index by states, the biographies are segregated by states with a general alphabetical index. This has the advantage of course of showing the relative number of prominent women in each state. Each group of biographies is preceded by several short articles on the women of the state or on women in general. The space allotted to each writer is so short that the resulting articles are on the whole mere generalizations and consequently of little value as reference material. The placing of these articles is also carelessly done. It is rather startling to the Washington reader to find among the essays under Wyoming one entitled “Women of Tacoma” by Mrs. Beek of that city, while the article on “The Western Woman—Her Opportunity” under the same heading is obviously descriptive of California only.

ETHEL M. CHRISTOFFERS

_The Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest, a History._ By GEORGE W. FULLER. (Spokane-Denver: H. G. Linderman, 1928. Four Volumes. $33.00.)

The author of this new work on _The Inland Empire,_ George W. Fuller, is Librarian of the Spokane Public Library and speaks of his work there “during the past seventeen years.” Three volumes of this work are devoted to the history and the fourth volume is the old familiar collection of biographies disguised in this case under the title of “Who’s Who.” There are 294 of these brief biographies and they are not accompanied by portraits. They are, of course, useful sketches but there are many known leaders in industrial and professional life in the Inland Empire whose biographies do not appear in this collection. To that extent the title of the volume is misleading.

If asked to designate the most excellent portion of Mr. Fuller’s work, it would probably be just to answer: “Bibliography.” He shows admirable familiarity with the printed books, pamphlets and magazines dealing with his subject. This is probably a natural capacity for a librarian. Failure to make greater use of personal and manuscript unprinted sources probably accounts for some errors in the work. In Volume III., page 223, he makes Cyrus F. Yeaton the first Postmaster of Spokane whereas that honor
should go to S. R. Scranton who was appointed to that office on July 5, 1872. In the same Volume III., page 160, the author says: “There is no evidence, however, that a camel train ever worked out of Walla Walla, and there is grave doubt that camels were ever used in Montana.” On this he cites “Early Experiences” by James W. Watt published in the Spokesman-Review of Spokane on April 15, 1928. An amplified form of those “Experiences” is now being published in this Quarterly and Mr. Watt, still living near Spokane, is quite explicit on the points doubted by Mr. Fuller.

The work done by Mr. Fuller in his three volumes was in a way twice done before him—Jonathan Edwards: Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington, 726 pages, published by Lever in Spokane in 1900; and Nelson Wayne Durham: History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country, Washington, from Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time, three volumes, published by Clarke in Spokane, in 1912. All three works make Spokane the center of the Inland Empire and justify a natural pride in that fact. Mr. Fuller was perfectly aware of his predecessors in the field and makes acknowledgments to them as he does to many other authors. One of the most convincing chapters written by Mr. Fuller is the first one, in which he sets forth the reasons for the use of the name “Inland Empire.”

Mr. Wilbur W. Hindley, one of the editors of the Spokane Spokesman-Review published in the issue of that paper for August 5, 1928, a laudatory review of this work, beginning: “From prehistoric days when the forces of nature were shaping the Inland Empire down to 1928 with the development of the Columbia basin project almost within sight, George W. Fuller, city librarian of Spokane, tells the comprehensive story of the early beginnings and development of what is now known as the Inland Empire in his four-volume history just off the press.”

The work is thus favorably launched in the region to which its pages are devoted. Readers and collectors are entitled to know something of the scope and style of the three volumes. The first volume is given over to geological development, Indian races, explorations by sea and land and the advance of the fur traders. The second volume chronicles the work of the missionaries, the boundary treaties, beginnings of government, organization of Washington Territory, Indian uprisings and the block-
house era. The third and last volume of the history continues the story of Indian troubles and then relates the political, social and economic advance in chapters with such headings as "Social Life of the Pioneers," Political Subdivision," "Mining," "Transportation," "Education," and "Irrigation,"

The style is excellent throughout. The author uses a straight, clear-cut English with here and there a dash of humor. There are given lists of Governors in the four Territories and States—Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and a general index at the end of Volume III. The biographies in Volume IV are arranged alphabetically, obviating the need of an index there. The books are handsomely printed and bound. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen. The high price of the volumes is liable to prevent a very general distribution of them. There is not likely to be a second edition. In similar cases throughout the Northwest, the publishers have safe-guarded the cost of the first edition by securing a subscription list before going to press.

Edmond S. Meany

Adventures in Alaska and Along the Trail. By Wendell Endicott. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1928. Pp. 344. $5.00.)


Three new volumes received by this Quarterly since the last issue was printed indicates a continuing interest in Alaska and the Northland. Wendell Endicott's Adventures in Alaska is a combination of hunting adventures, tourist's guide book, and pioneer tales. End-paper maps indicate the route covered by Endicott and Haley in the hunting trip which forms the background for the volume. More than one hundred and fifty illustrations from photographs constitute an essential part of the book. The attractive type and make-up place this volume quite definitely into the classification known as "Gift Book."

A Dog-Puncher on the Yukon classifies equally well as "Biography" or "Adventure." It gives a first hand narrative of the author's experiences as a dog-team freighter in the Yukon beginning there two years before the famous Klondike gold rush and extending until three years after. Few men ever had a bet-