

Seattle certainly has reason for increasing pride in the achievements of this dignified citizen, Edward S. Curtis.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

JOURNAL KEPT BY DAVID DOUGLAS DURING HIS TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA 1823-1827. Together with a particular description of thirty-three species of American oak and eighteen species of *Pinus*. With appendices containing a list of the plants introduced by Douglas and an account of his death in 1834. Published under the direction of the Royal Horticultural Society. (London: William Wesley and Son. 1914. Pp. 364.)

The extended title of this volume gives a very good idea as to just what it contains. Its contents naturally fall into three groups.

The first group consists of Douglas's own accounts of his journeys. These are mainly day-by-day accounts of his expeditions and give lists and brief descriptions of the plants collected, notes on their habits, accounts of his adventures, and interesting comments on the regions through which he passed. The first one deals with his travels in Eastern North America in 1823. The second is a general sketch of his journey made to Northwest America (1824-1827) under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of London. The third is the detailed journal of this expedition including the overland trip from Fort Vancouver to Hudson Bay and the return from there to England in a whaling vessel. The fourth comprises a partial account of his second expedition to Northwest America (1830-33). This was the expedition on which he continued his journey to the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands, where he met his death July 12, 1834.

The second group consists of two articles descriptive of groups of American plants, written by Douglas. The first of these articles, "American Oaks," consists of an annotated list (accompanied by a key) of the known species of American oaks of eastern North America, mainly those that he saw during his journey in that region in 1823. To this he has added at a later date an account of an oak (*Quercus garryana*) which is limited to the Pacific Coast region. This species Douglas named in honor of N. Garry, an official of the Hudson Bay Company. The second article is a description of "Some American Pines." To this genus, at the time that Douglas wrote, were assigned not only what we now call pines, but also the Douglas fir, the noble fir, the lovely fir, the white fir, the western hemlock, and the Sitka spruce. The advance of morphological knowledge since that time has made it evident that these cannot all be classed under the genus *Pinus*, but are more naturally classified under five different genera.

The third group consists of papers, written by others persons, relating to the life, work, and death of Douglas. These are as follows: "Mémoir of David Douglas," "Account of Douglas' Death in the Sandwich Islands," "Inscription on Douglas' Monument at Honolulu," "A List of Papers Written by Douglas," "Plants Introduced by Douglas," and "A Description of Ice Lettuce" (one of the plants introduced by Douglas to Europe from America).

The volume is fully indexed with both Latin and English names of plants as well as with personal and geographic names.

The collections of plants made by Douglas on his various journeys cover a considerable portion of North America as well as part of Hawaii. He collected over a considerable area of what is now the State of Washington as well as portions of Oregon and Idaho. On the coast he collected around Willapa Harbor, Grays Harbor, and the mouth of the Columbia river. Inland in this region he followed mainly the Columbia river and the Snake river. In addition to covering with considerable thoroughness the entire course of these rivers lying within and along the three states mentioned, he made extensive collections at Walla Walla and in the Blue Mountains. He also made collections on his overland journey from the Columbia river to Hudson Bay. His travels were mainly on foot or by canoe, though a portion of one journey was made on horseback. He did an enormous amount of work under conditions that would have discouraged any man not possessed of a stout heart and an indomitable will.

Douglas collected the seeds of such species as he found in a suitable state of maturity and thus introduced to Europe many plants from America. Among these was the Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), many noble specimens of which are still growing in England. Through his collections there were introduced into the gardens of the London Horticultural Society, by whom he had been selected to make the two trips to Northwest America, 210 species of North American plants. Of these, 80 were considered mere "botanical curiosities" and thus cultivation was abandoned. The growing of the other 130 species was continued and they were distributed to all parts of the world.

In addition to the Douglas fir, he introduced also the western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), the broad leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and the vine maple (*A. circinatum*). Among the shrubs introduced were salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) and the tall Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*). Among the herbaceous flowers were the yellow rice-root (*Fritillaria pudica*) and the musk flower (*Mimulus moschatus*).

The Douglas fir as well as several other important conifers of the Puget Sound region (e. g., the lovely fir and the noble fir) was first made known generally through Douglas' description. The Douglas fir had pre-

viously been seen by Menzies and by Lewis, but had not become generally known.

Some portions of Douglas' journal were published in 1836 by Sir W. J. Hooker in the "Companion to the Botanical Magazine" and the paper was later reprinted by the Oregon Historical Society. His collections were described in Hooker's *Flora Boreali-Americana* (1829-1840). In the main, however, the contents of the present volume are now for the first time made available for the general public.

The publication of this journal is a matter of interest and gratification to botanists. The pioneer botanical work in any region is necessarily concerned with the collecting and naming of plants. The taxonomic work must precede investigations in the more modern fields of morphology, ecology, pathology, and physiology. In the extent of territory covered, in the number of new species added to science, as well as the number introduced to cultivation in other countries, and in patience and perseverance under trying and even perilous circumstances, Douglas certainly ranks first among that remarkable group of pioneer collectors who made possible the present progress in botany in the Pacific Northwest.

His untimely death at the early age of 35 occurred in the Sandwich Islands in 1834. Such particulars as could be learned regarding the circumstances of his death were made known through a letter from missionaries of Hawaii to the British consul at the Sandwich Islands. It need hardly be added that the book is interesting and valuable to historians as well as to botanists.

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THE POLITICAL AND SECTIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, 1828-1842. By Raynor G. Wellington. (Cambridge, Riverside Press, 1914. Pp. 131. \$1.25).

The land question has been a subject of much debate since the settlement of America and out of it has come a good deal of discussion. Private property in land, the influence of free land on democracy, the political part played by the cession of the common lands by the various states to the central government, and the economic issues arising out of the growth of slavery are some of the points of view elaborated by many writers. The angles of approach to the subject vary with the individual and his interests.

The present study attempts to show how the public lands, owing to the growth of sections having conflicting economic interests, became a subject for political bargainings and sectional alliances. As Professor Wellington well points out: "The struggles of the sections were centering about these three economic issues—tariff, public lands, and internal improvements. The interest of the different sections in these issues, in the order