

in the multitude of undertakings. That he has, in addition to this quality, the spirit of the historian, is shown on page 19, where he speaks of new material as follows: "It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to quote to you from a paper that was prepared by an inspector of the Hudson's Bay Company who had gone over nearly all the waterways which he describes as follows:" The quotation is a present-day description of the routes followed by the fur-traders.

As an appendix there is copied from Moody's *Analysis of Investments*, page 105, a financial summary including this rather surprising item: "On March 31, 1921, the unsold lands in the possession of the Company amounted to 2,835,934 acres."

Adze, Canoe, and House Types of the Northwest Coast. By RONALD L. OLSON. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1927. Pp. 38. 50 cents.)

This study is No. 1 in Volume II of the University of Washington Publications in Anthropology. The work is embellished with plates and maps. After choosing three traits of material culture (adze, canoe, and plank house), Mr. Olson proceeds to study the variations, combinations and re-combinations of the elements, considering such developments quite as important in the culture process of a people as is the invention of an entirely new trait and its spread over a given area.

The Ghost Dance of 1870 Among the Klamath of Oregon. By Leslie Spier. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1927. Pp. 39-56. 25 cents.)

No. 2 of Volume II, University of Washington Publications in Anthropology carries the study of the Ghost Dance in a linguistically isolated tribe beyond former presentations. After tracing the development with minute care, the author concludes: "These then are familiar instances of the acceptance of ritual rather than doctrine among peoples with a richly developed ceremonial background." Professor Leslie Spier has recently transferred from the University of Washington to the University of Oklahoma.

Mount McKinley National Park. By NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1927. Pp. 20.)

Visitors to any of the national parks become familiar with the valuable and helpful pamphlets issued by the National Park Ser-

vice. This is the first such pamphlet on Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. It gives a brief history and description of the Park as well as paragraphs about the plant and animal life found there. The value of the pamphlet is enhanced by two maps and on the covers are reproduced seven attractive photographs. The Superintendent of the Park is Henry P. Karstens, whose address is McKinley Park, Alaska.

Chronology of Woodrow Wilson. Compiled for MARY VANDERPOOL PENNINGTON by JOHN RANDOLPH BOLLING and others. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1927. Pp. 383. \$3.50.)

The preface states: "It is often asked what Woodrow Wilson did that he became the universally acknowledged dominating world figure during the Great War, and what entitles him to rank forever among the foremost of mankind. This publication undertakes to answer this question in as brief and concise a form as can possibly be put forward, giving only easily accessible and verifiable *Facts* and *Dates* relating thereto."

In addition to the compact chronological table, occupying one-half of the book, there is a summary of his life, a list of honors conferred upon him and selections of his most important addresses.

An American Soldier and Diplomat, Horace Porter. By ELSIE PORTER MENDE, in collaboration with HENRY GREENLEAF PEARSON. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1927. Pp. 390. \$5.00.)

Mrs. Mende is the daughter of General Horace Porter and has here prepared a literary monument to her distinguished father. As an aide to General Grant and later as Secretary to President Grant, General Porter's activities enlighten the annals of the American Civil War. As successful diplomat he saw much of the developments that led to the Great World War.

Although his career was national and international in its scope, it did not touch directly the Pacific Northwest. Still, a maritime people, having contacts with the United States Navy, are sure to be interested in Chapter XXI. of this book. It relates the remarkable achievement by America's Ambassador to France, General Horace Porter, in finding and rescuing the remains of John Paul Jones, America's first naval hero, more than a century after burial in an obscure Paris cemetery. Two republics thrilled over tardy pageantry. Even the participants