

pages to print the Constitution of the State of Washington with the Amendments illustrates the difficulty of carrying out the apparent design of the book within the limits of a small volume.

The combination of sourcebook and history is not to be commended since the documentary material can hardly be of use before the high school, whereas the stories and precepts of the volumes are not beyond the calibre of grade pupils.

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*The Trans-Mississippi West, 1803-1853.* By CARDINAL GOODWIN. (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1922. Pp. 528. \$3.50.)

The author is Professor of American History in Mills College. He dedicates the volume "To Herbert Eugene Bolton and to the group of young scholars who owe their love of western history to the inspiration and training which they received from his instruction."

The book will have an interest in the Pacific Northwest. Three of the fourteen chapters are devoted to "Early Claims to Oregon," "The Settlement of the Oregon Country," and "Oregon Diplomacy Through 1846."

Bibliographical notes at the end of each chapter will give the volume a value in academic work. This was part of the author's plan for he wrote in his preface: "There has been a growing interest in the western history of the United States during the last few years. Several colleges have introduced courses in the subject and the number is increasing. It is hoped that classes organized for such study will find this volume helpful."

The general reader will also find Professor Goodwin's book interesting and worth while. He has equipped it with maps, foot-notes and an adequate index.

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*Canada, Descriptive Atlas.* By HON. CHARLES STEWART, Minister of Immigration and Colonization. (Ottawa: Government, 1922. Pp. 81.)

The numerous maps are copyrighted by Rand, McNally & Company of Chicago and evidently the attractive book was made by that well known firm for the Canadian Government. As indicated by the title the book is intended to attract settlers. It will undoubtedly serve that purpose well. In clear, large type the text tells a direct story and the numerous half-tone illustrations will furnish lures for tourists, settlers, investors and sportsmen. The

maps and historical paragraphs make the booklet worth saving for its permanent values.

Here, in the Pacific Northwest, readers will find pages 72-81 of most interest since they deal with the neighboring provinces of British Columbia and Yukon Territory. The map of British Columbia, the pictures and the descriptive paragraphs show most graphically what lies immediately to the northward of the State of Washington.

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*The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.* By CHARLES C. TANSILL. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1922. Pp. 96.)

This scholarly study by the Professor of American History in the American University, Washington, D. C., will have a timely interest during the diplomatic and economic adjustments now going on between Canada and the United States.

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*David Thompson, Canada's Greatest Geographer.* By J. B. TYRRELL. (Toronto: The Author, 1922. Pp. 8.)

Mr. Tyrrell is a mining engineer who has earned for himself a comfortable position among historians by his scholarly work in editing *David Thompson's Narrative of His Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812*, published at Toronto in 1916 by The Champlain Society.

The present little booklet contains an address, or, as the author calls it, "An Appreciation." The address was delivered at the ceremonies opening the David Thompson Memorial Fort at Lake Windermere, B. C., on August 30, 1922. Those who were not fortunate enough to attend those ceremonies are grateful to Mr. Tyrrell for making his address available to all readers. The spirit and purpose of his address are well related in his opening paragraph as follows:

"David Thompson was the greatest land geographer who ever lived; and, therefore, one of the greatest scientists. He came to Fort Churchill a 14-year-old boy from a London charity school in 1784. While his greatest work was being done during twenty-eight years, he was never within a thousand miles of any civilized community of five hundred souls. He died in obscure poverty sixty-five years ago and lies in a nameless grave at Montreal. The opening of the memorial museum and hall at Lake Windermere,