

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,

B. C., is the first public recognition of the debt that civilization owes him, for, though the Thompson River is called after him, a few years ago not one geographical student in a thousand knew anything about him."

Through the historical work of such men as Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. T. C. Elliott, of Walla Walla, and Judge F. W. Howay, of New Westminster, B. C., students are now being led toward a proper, though tardy, estimate of David Thompson.

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*History of Oregon, A Teachers' Outline for Use in the Eighth Grade.* By COMMITTEE. (Salem: J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1922. Pp. 40.)

Through the recommendation of the History Teachers' Section of the Oregon State Teachers' Association and the Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers, the Superintendent of Publication appointed a committee representing those organizations to prepare this outline. The committee consisted of R. C. Clark, H. G. Starkweather, R. H. Down, Suzanne Homes Carter and Mrs. W. K. Barnum. The outline will prove serviceable. It carries the work down to the admission of Oregon to statehood, February 14, 1859.

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*Lincoln's Last Day.* By JOHN W. STARR, JR. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1922. Pp. 100. \$1.50 net.)

Though not within the field of the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, this book is mentioned here for the benefit of those who are collecting Lincolniana. The work is well indicated by the title. The volume contains seven portraits of Lincoln and a picture of the well known statue by St. Gaudens.

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*Forests of Mount Rainier National Park.* By G. F. ALLEN, Supervisor of Rainier Forest. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922. Pp. 33. Twenty cents.)

Tourists will appreciate this pamphlet prepared for their enlightenment and their enjoyment. There is a generous supply of illustrations—twenty-five of them, showing different species. That the author has a fine appreciation of his theme is shown by the opening paragraph, as follows:

"The remarkable development of the forests about the base of Mount Rainier results from climatic conditions peculiarly favorable to tree growth. The winters are mild and short. The ocean