

"a sense of selection and proportion by which alone a history of England can be kept from an unmanageable overload of names and political details." In the performance of such a task a certain amount of subjectivity is probably inevitable and the omission of significant detail may lead in certain cases to an apparent lack of precision, but the author's solution of these problems merits praise and places his work in the very forefront of American textbooks on English history. He has so combined the two great factors of medieval constitution-building and modern colonisation and the formation of empire that it is possible for one to gain an adequate view of both without neglecting either. Social, economic, constitutional and religious developments form an integral part of the history and are not treated as matters to be grouped casually in chapters which are really external. Intellectual aspects are more briefly considered. Literature and science are both dropped, doubtless for reasons of space, after the Stuart period. The reviewer finds therefore the names of Bacon, Harvey and Newton, but not of Darwin and his fellows.

The bibliographical portion of the book, written in the form of a running critical commentary, is of rare excellence. This is not merely because the selection of authors and titles is thoroughly up to date: beyond this the critical remarks as to the merits and defects of specific works are supplemented by statements which assign to each book of prime importance its place in the evolution of scientific historical knowledge, which point out subjects and periods which are still in need of constructive treatment, and which describe recent as distinguished from earlier trends of historical investigation. As an example the remarks on the Constitution under Edward I may be cited. They characterise the points of view of Stubbs, Baldwin and Tout, give a brief exposition of the "essentially judicial character of Parliament in Edward's time" as developed by Maitland, McIlwain and Pollard; and suggest that "Edward's relations with the clergy have not received proper attention."

The style of writing throughout is clear and animated.

OLIVER H. RICHARDSON.

The Cabin at the Trail's End; A Story of Oregon. By SHEBA HARGREAVES. (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1928. Pp. 341. \$2.00.)

Mrs. Hargreaves has told a frontier story of Oregon in the

early days. Historically true, its interest is chiefly in the description of the country and the life of the emigrants in the first winter, augmented by a simple love story and some details of the Indian customs then prevalent. The story is sympathetically told in an easy style which shows that Mrs. Hargreaves' subjects are close to her heart. Boys and girls will enjoy the book, as there is enough plot to hold the interest throughout.

This short descriptive passage will appeal to those who know the Willamette Valley: "In this luminous gem of a valley from October to May there is a week or so of incessant weeping rain, followed by a gradual breaking away, ending in three or four frosty nights with sparkling blue daytime skies and warm clean-washed air."

The most important thing Mrs. Hargreaves has attempted is to show the part played by a woman emigrant in settling the new country. Certainly Martha Bainbridge—her thrift, tirelessness and human kindness—exemplify the highest type of woman, a type doubtless found in many an emigrant train.

CHLOE THOMPSON.

Paul Bunyan Comes West. By IDA VIRGINIA TURNEY. With illustrations by Helen Rhodes. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1928. Pp. 45. \$1.25.)

This is a republication in a different format of the little chapbook which was published at the University of Oregon some years ago and which at that time attracted a great deal of attention as being the first collection of Paul Bunyan stories in a literary form. The story again is as Miss Turney told it originally with some few additions of new stories and sometimes a slight difference in the wording. The illustrations, except for the decorative page border, which is retained from the original book, are new and are by Helen Rhodes, and not, as they were in the original publication, by her pupils. There are board covers on this new book and an attractive jacket.

Miss Turney confines herself in her narrative to those exploits of Paul which have a definitely western localization; how he traveled out West on his snowshoes, how he was engaged by Dan Puget to dig Puget Sound, how he and his ox made Vancouver Island and Hood Canal, and various other exploits not quite so great. Miss Turney's new stories include the one about how Paul, overtaken by *onusual* weather, took shelter in a cave,