

tives of Catholic Missions. The present and concluding volume contains a translation into the English language of the rare *Notice sur le Territoire et sur la Mission de l'Oregon* (Bruxelles, 1847). The work comprises a valuable sketch of Catholic missions in the Old Oregon country, together with several letters of the Sisters of Notre Dame established at St. Paul on the Willamette, and an explanation of the "Catholic Ladder."

For the benefit of students who do not have access to the original edition, attention is called to the omission of the map opposite page 64 of the French text, and to the addition of occasional footnotes supplied by the translator. It should be noted also that in place of the "Explication de L'Echelle Catholique" of the original there has been included an explanation of "The Catholic Ladder" by Clarence B. Bagley, as first published in his *In the Beginning* (Seattle, Lowman and Hanford, 1905), together with a folded plate reproduction of the "Ladder" itself. Mr. Bagley's explanation of the use of the "Ladder" follows in part the "Explication" of the *Notice* but follows much more closely the superior account in F. N. Blanchet's *The Key to the Catholic Ladder* (New York, Strong, 1859).

Credit is due to Sister Daniels of St. Vincent's Home, Seattle, for the faithful smoothly flowing translation. The publishers have supplied good paper, excellent typography, and an attractive binding with cloth back and paper labels to match the first volume. We now have in modern form and dress three rare source items of Northwest history, that have hitherto been almost inaccessible. The publication of these two volumes brings to a fitting close the literary labors of the late Clarence B. Bagley.

CHARLES W. SMITH.

Snow Sentinels of the Pacific Northwest. By JOSEPH T. HAZARD.
(Seattle: Lowman and Hanford, 1932. Pp. 249. \$3.00.)

A member of the Mountaineers for about twenty years, with a distinctly enviable record as a climber and leader of climbing parties, Joseph T. Hazard is well qualified to give us a book on the exploration of the great snow covered peaks of the Pacific Northwest. This attractive volume is divided into nine parts. These deal with the Cascade Trail and the eight peaks—Olympus, Garibaldi, Baker, Glacier, Rainier, St. Helens, Adams and Hood.

Against an adequate historical background, Mr. Hazard has given us good descriptions of the scenic beauties of the various peaks and the country surrounding each, together with many prac-

tical suggestions as to equipment for climbing, methods of approach and routes up the various mountains. These suggestions carry considerable weight since they come from one who has actually ascended each of the eight peaks and knows whereof he speaks. The stories of the important ascents of each of the mountains are particularly interesting. Into some of these the author works his own experiences and actual conversation of the climbers, thus giving to the reader many of the thrills of mountaineering. Popular in style and packed with valuable information, *Snow Sentinels of the Pacific Northwest* should have a wide appeal.

The excellent photographs are alone worth the price of the volume.

In his dedication to Professor Edmond S. Meany, the author gives due praise to a man whose love of the natural beauties of our Pacific Northwest has been a constant source of inspiration to all lovers of the out-of-doors.

RONALD TODD.

Leland Stanford, War Governor of California, Railroad Builder, and Founder of Stanford University. By GEORGE T. CLARK. (Stanford University: Stanford University Press, 1931. xv+491 pp. \$4.00.)

Stanford Alumni and Native Sons will be delighted with this biography of the Founder of Stanford University. The amazing career of Leland Stanford is traced step by step. Mr. Clark commences with a brief account of Stanford's youth on a farm between Albany and Schenectady, his intermittent schooling (one year at the Methodist Cazenovia Seminary), his apprenticeship in law at Albany, his admission to the bar in 1848 and four years of legal practice in the newly laid out town of Port Washington, Wisconsin. In 1852 we find Stanford and his brothers in California during the gold rush days engaged in general merchandising and finally settling in the city of Sacramento. He soon took an active interest in politics, being one of the founders of the Republican Party in Sacramento. This led to his election as Governor of the State in 1862. Next we find Stanford and some business associates embarking on the Pacific Railway project. Four chapters are devoted to this topic and there is included an exciting account of Stanford's personal role in the completion of the Central Pacific. The last chapters deal successively with the story of the Palo Alto Farm, the foundation of the University and Stanford's