

A GREAT PEACE MAKER, THE DIARY OF JAMES GALLATIN, SECRETARY TO ALBERT GALLATIN, 1813-1827. With an Introduction by Viscount Bryce. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914. Pp. xiii, 314. \$2.50 net.)

The extended title of this book will undoubtedly attract the general reader of American history, but there should be expected in such a book an especial appeal for the lovers of history in the Pacific Northwest. The Lewis and Clark Expedition wrote Gallatin's name indelibly upon the geography of the present State of Montana. Gallatin was one of the framers of the Treaty of Ghent (1814) in which American claims in the Oregon country were safeguarded. Gallatin, while United States Minister to France, was transferred to London and his name is the first signature to the treaty of 1818, known as the Joint Occupancy Treaty. Before the ten-year limit of that treaty provision expired, Gallatin was sent as United States Minister to Great Britain and was remarkably successful in extending indefinitely the joint occupancy plan, in the treaty of 1827. These were fundamental provisions by which American interests in Oregon were protected by diplomacy while there were no American settlers in the region affected. It is no wonder, therefore, that later studies in this field are awakening new interest in the life and work of Albert Gallatin.

However, from this point of view the book now being considered is a distinct disappointment. Albert Gallatin died in 1849 at the age of 88 years. Three years before his death he published his famous pamphlet on "The Oregon Question," in the opening sentence of which he declared that he had been a pioneer in gathering facts about Oregon. James Gallatin, the son and secretary, reveals no enthusiasm whatever for the West. The word "Oregon" does not appear in the index nor have I been able to find it in the body of the book.

Under the date of October 2, 1818, he tells of his dislike of England and says that after "endless discussion" the results included "also the joint use of the Columbia River." That seems to be the only reference he makes to the joint occupancy treaty. When the ten-year limit of that treaty was about to expire, Gallatin was sent to England to secure the "fifty-four, forty" boundary or to renew the joint occupancy treaty. The latter result was brilliantly achieved but this is the puny record in the diary:

"August 16 (1827). A treaty was signed today which continues the Commercial Convention of 1815 indefinitely. All is now entirely satisfactorily settled and we return at once to America."

It is difficult to account for the young man's lack of appreciation.

Instead of one treaty thus briefly alluded to there were three, and one of them related wholly to the joint occupancy of Oregon. There is also a discrepancy as to date. He makes the record on August 16, while the published treaties all say August 6. A worse jumble of dates occurs in 1818. He refers to the treaty under the date of October 2 and then records efforts to leave for France under the dates of October 10, 11 and 12. The published treaty shows that it was signed on October 20. He may have been very careless of dates for in many instances he writes the month only and lets it go at that.

That the young man did not take himself too seriously is evidenced from the entry of November 10, 1817, (page 115): "I often wonder if anybody got hold of my diary after I am dead what an ass they would think me. I will leave strict instructions to burn it. Frances and I are both learning a new dance, the 'Schottische.' It is very pretty and quite the fashionable rage."

He never fails, however, to show high regard for his great father. There are abundant references that show the statesman's patriotic efforts for his adopted country (Gallatin was born in Switzerland) and his earnest desire to help in the establishment of lasting peace.

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST: ITS EARLY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE RECORDS: MINUTES OF THE COUNCILS OF THE RED RIVER COLONY AND THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT OF RUPERT'S LAND. Edited by Professor E. H. Oliver. (Volume 1, Ottawa, Government, 1914. Pp. 688.)

Issued as Part 1 of Number 9 of the Publications of the Canadian Archives, this volume is entirely devoted to pioneer legislation in the Canadian Northwest. It is a veritable mine of information covering essential facts relating to the history of the region. No student interested in the legislative or economic development of the Pacific Northwest can afford to overlook this work. Doubtless an ample index will be provided in the second and concluding volume.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1913. By E. O. S. Scholefield, Provincial Archivist. (Victoria, B. C. King's Printer, 1914. Pp. 135.)

The 1913 report of the Provincial Archives Department of British Columbia is noteworthy for the documents published therein. The report