

the guide-book's place." Of course he has done much more than to compile a guide-book. He has made a descriptive book that should inspire thousands of readers with an impelling wish to see the Far West.

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BUFFALO BILL AND THE OVERLAND TRAIL. By Edwin L. Sabin. (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1914. Pp. 347. \$1.25.)

This volume is written for boys of all ages from fifteen to ninety. Besides a story in which a fictitious person is introduced as principal character a chronology is included giving the principal events in the life of William Frederick Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill."

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A WANDERER'S TRAIL. By A. Loton Ridger. (New York, Holt, 1914. Pp. 403. \$3.)

The author of this book came from London to San Francisco in the year 1907 and travelled up the Coast as far as Alaska and the Klondyke. About one fourth of the book is devoted to his impressions of the Pacific Coast of America. Never having lived in this country he brings the enthusiasm of first experience to his observation. The result is a readable account of Pacific Northwest travel.

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DIARY OF NELSON KINGSLEY, A CALIFORNIA ARGONAUT OF 1849. Edited by Frederick J. Teggart. (Berkeley, University of California, 1914. Pp. 179.)

The period from February 8, 1849, to March 4, 1851, is covered by this Journal. It is of value as showing the troubles and experiences of young men of the East who left their homes in "forty-nine" to seek wealth in California. In printing, spelling and punctuation the original has been scrupulously followed. This pamphlet is issued as Volume 3, Number 3, of the Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History.

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THE FIRST CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF VANCOUVER ISLAND. By C. F. Newcombe, M. D. (Victoria, B. C. King's Printer, 1914. Pp. 69.)

The title-page indicates that this is the initial number of "Memoirs" to be issued from the Archives of British Columbia. The promise is a wholesome one and all will await future numbers with interest.

The author of this Memoir is a physician who in the prime of life is

fortunate enough to relinquish the labor of his profession to devote his time to ethnology and history. He is well equipped and his friends are justified in expecting great results from his efforts in the realm of letters.

Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, Provincial Archivist, declares as a note of warning that the Archives Department does not assume responsibility for statements contained in the Memoirs. "The reader," he says, "must judge for himself as to the accuracy of the deductions made from the material used in the memoirs, of which the paper under consideration is the first to appear." With this caution in mind, the reader is led promptly into the main purpose by Doctor Newcombe's opening sentence: "It is the object of this paper to vindicate the contention of Captain George Vancouver that his ships were the first to complete the navigation of the inner channels which separate the island, now called by his name, from the mainland of British Columbia."

Time and space cannot here be given to a complete criticism of Doctor Newcombe's extended thesis. He confesses to years of preparation and he seems to have made out a strong case. One impression from a first reading is that he is too controversial. He finds it necessary to demolish the standing of John Meares, a British navigator, and several times he accuses the United States Government of concealing the journal of Joseph Ingraham, an American navigator. This display of vehemence or lack of moderation may result from the notion on the Doctor's part that he is laying the foundations for fresh disputes. In his concluding paragraph (page 54) he says: "Now that, happily, boundary questions between the United States and Canada are, at least, in abeyance," \* \* \* Better basis will surely be found to further a more cordial appreciation of our common history.

If the Doctor's thesis stands the test of time as to its main theme—that Vancouver was first to circumnavigate Vancouver Island,—one thing is certain, namely: the diplomatic importance here assigned for that claim will never be conceded. There were so many elements in the boundary contentions that ended in the treaty of 1846 and in the arbitration of 1872 that the question of the first circumnavigation of Vancouver Island could have been eliminated entirely without changing the ultimate result in either case. Vancouver's discovery and exploration of Puget Sound were of much more diplomatic importance to both boundary contentions. These latter works were not disputed and yet they did not affect the boundary results.

The pamphlet under review is beautifully printed. The marginal citations are instantly helpful. The reproductions of rare old maps add to the value of the work as do the appendices and the bibliography.

On page 40 the printer has tricked the author into the error of

assigning far too great an age to Captain Ingraham at the time of his death.

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DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD, JULY, 1913, TO JULY, 1914. (Washington. Government Printing Office, 1914. Pp. 28.)

The State of Washington is especially interested in this report. Out of a total of 184 decisions, 86 relate to geographical features in this State. Many of them are around Mount Rainier. Twenty-two of the decisions relate to Alaska and 5 to Oregon.

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THE RED MAN. (Carlisle, Pa. February, 1915. 10 cents.)

This magazine, published by the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has reprinted Col. C. E. S. Woods's article on Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce. The article originally appeared in the Century Magazine in 1879, two years after the close of the Nez Perce War. Colonel Woods was an officer with General O. O. Howard and after the war he became a good friend of Chief Joseph. His article has been highly valued and its reprint should make it freshly and more widely available.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES. By William Archibald Dunning. (New York. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914. Pp. xl, 381.)

The author is Lieber Professor of History and Political Philosophy in Columbia University and a former President of the American Historical Association. The book has an introduction by Viscount Bryce and a preface by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. A sub-title of the book says: "A Review of Their Relations During the Century of Peace Following the Treaty of Ghent." The book was prepared "by authority and under the direction of the Committee on Historic Review of the American Peace Centenary Committee" and was, in part, distributed by the American Association for International Conciliation.

Thus the book is seen to be a timely publication, but it has additional interest for readers in the Pacific Northwest for in it may be found a discussion of the Oregon country from the time of joint occupancy on, of Russia's Pacific Coast claims, and of the San Juan Arbitration.

On page 260, the author concludes his reference to the San Juan