

name of Grays Harbor as "Bull Finch Harbor". Surviving members of the Bulfinch family will resent this blunder. Charles Bulfinch, whom Captain Gray sought to honor by naming the harbor, was one of the owners of his ship *Columbia* and was also a famous architect. He is credited with having drawn the plans of the capitol at Washington, D. C.

On page 71, the famous Spanish vessel *Sutil* is given as "Satil" and its master Captain Galiano is given as "Galleano". Captain William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, is wrongfully given a final "e" to his name. The Elliott Coues edition of the *Journals* gives his autograph more than once and throughout the three volumes the name is correctly spelled. The same blunder has been perpetuated by adding the final "e" to the name of Clarke County in the State of Washington. This was ably discussed by Frederick V. Holman in his presidential address before the Oregon Historical Society, December 18, 1909. See the *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*, Volume XI., pages 3-6.

It was probably only a typographical error which caused Marias River to appear on page 74 as "Marius River". The United States Geographic Board has rendered a decision on the proper spelling of that name.

The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay during Two Hundred and Fifty Years, 1670-1920. By SIR WILLIAM SCHOOLING, K.B.E. (London: The Hudson's Bay Company, 1920. Pp. 129.)

Here is a beautiful and worthy tribute to one of the most remarkable institutions of the new world. The book is handsome in type, binding, illustration and—above all—in spirit of service.

After the introductory chapter and lists of officers, there are ten chapters with the following heads: The Prelude to the Charter, The Granting of the Charter, Exploration and Discovery, Life in the Service, Indians, A Chapter of Natural History, Landmarks of History, Land and Settlement, Forts and Stores, Fights and Wars. The illustrations include colorplates, half-tones and clever drawings.

The spirit of the book is well shown in the introduction by the present Governor of the Company, Sir Robert Molesworth Kinderley, G. B. E. He says: "There were long conflicts with the French, and difficulties to be settled with Russia and the United States.

There were attacks upon the Charter and the rights of the Company which had to be met. There was the rivalry of the North-West Company, terminating in union; and—the crowning event of all—the surrender to the Queen of England of some of the rights under the charter in order that the territory the Company had ruled might be transferred to the people of Canada.

“This was the beginning of a new and momentous era in the Company’s history. By its agreement it acquired a different title from that which the Charter afforded to specified proportions of the ‘Fertile Belt’, and thus became directly interested in land and settlement, with which it had previously had little concern. ***

“The Great War brought responsibilities and opportunities of a new and different kind. For long after the foundation of the Company it was in conflict with the French traders, and, indeed, with France herself; but the days of enmity have long gone by, and it was a singular privilege for the Company to be entrusted by the French Government with great and responsible duties which played some part in winning victory for the Allies.”

That the Company has a sense of its enduring life is made clear in Sir William Schooling’s closing sentences: “In some future century a later historian will give the record of the times that are now to come. It will be a story of still greater accomplishments, of services yet more valuable, and of the continued growth of the spirit and tradition which have prevailed throughout the company since the granting of the Charter two hundred and fifty years ago.”

The Colonization of North America, 1492-1783. By HERBERT EUGENE BOLTON AND THOMAS MAITLAND MARSHALL. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920. Pp. 609. \$4.25.)

It is appropriate as well as refreshing that this new view of American history should be the product of men of the far West. Doctor Bolton is Professor of American History in the University of California and Doctor Marshall before he became Professor of History at Washington University, St. Louis, was a member of the staffs at Stanford University, the University of Idaho and the University of Colorado.

In this important book they have presented against a broad European background the spread of civilization in America. They have written from the standpoint of America as a whole. Col-