meet a generous and unanimous response throughout the rest of the world. It is but logical that we must have a personality of our own and the time has come when we feel the impulse unitedly to reach out and grasp what the Almighty has so generously allotted to us in the creation of this world. The future of the Pacific must be shared in by the peoples of the Americas, Australasia and Asia, leaving Europe for Europeans, until Europe too is willing to be but an equal unit with the rest of us in this world of ours."

His address was called "The New Pacific". He began and closed with the same sentence: "We of the Pacific wish to know each other."

South Dakota Historical Collections, Volume X. Edited by DOANE ROBINSON. (Pierre: State Department of History, 1921. Pp. 608.)

The portion of greatest interest to the Pacific Northwest is Chapter XVI., "The Astorians in South Dakota", extending over pages 196 to 247. The introductory note, ending on page 199, is by Doane Robinson. The footnotes are by J. B. Irvine, proof reader in the South Dakota Department of History. The main text is a transcript from Washington Irving's Astoria. Since the latter work is not rare, the copious footnotes constitute the greatest value, and a real one, of this reprint.

The first volume is devoted wholly to "Ethnology of the Kwakiutl," by Professor Franz Boas based on data collected by George Hunt. It is a highly technical study of the tribes living in the neighborhood of Fort Rupert, British Columbia. The work

Thirty-Fifth Annual Report. By the Bureau of American Eth-Nology. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921. Pp. 795-1481.)

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report. By the Bureau of American Eth-Nology. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921. Pp. 604.)

The Government Printing Office has not caught up to the prewar conditions as to the dates of these publications. The first item is Part 2 of the report for 1913-1914 and the second one is for the year 1914-1915.

carries extensive vocabularies and an index. It is quite likely that this work will remain definitive in its field.

The second volume contains the reports of the year covered and the accompanying paper is "The Osage Tribe: Rite of the Chiefs; Sayings of the Ancient Men," by Francis La Flesche.

The Chronicles of America. Edited by Allen Johnson. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1921.)

This series of fifty volumes has become popular through the fascinating narratives of the dramatic episodes and through the beauty of the books themselves. They are divided into eight topical groups as follows: "I. The Morning of America," "II. The Winning of Independence," III. The Vision of the West," "IV. The Storm of Secession," "V. The Intellectual Life," "VI. The Epic of Commerce and Industry," "VII. The Era of World Power," "VIII. Our Neighbors."

The reason for mentioning the series at this time is the fact that the Yale University Press has issued a less expensive edition strictly for the use of schools and libraries. These new volumes do not contain the sumptuous illustrations of the original edition, but they seem to be printed from the same type, they are well bound, carry essential maps and each one has a beautiful frontispiece printed in colors.

This Quarterly has received the following numbers of the new edition: Adventures of Oregon, by Constance Lindsay Skinner; The Forty-Niners, by Stewart Edward White; The Passing of the Frontier, by Emerson Hough; The Railroad Builders, by John Moody; The Agrarian Crusade, by Solon J. Buck; The Path of Empire, by Carl Russell Fish.

The Canadian Historical Review. Edited by W. S. WALLACE. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, December, 1921.)

The article most closely related to the Pacific Northwest is "The Gold Colony of British Columbia" by Walter N. Sage, a member of the history staff in the University of British Columbia. Judge F. W. Howay, of New Westminister, has articles in the Reviews of Books department, where he examines in his scholarly way four recent discussions of the origin of the name Oregon,