

Other maps and illustrations have similar interest attached to them. Quotations and citations evince an earnestness of workmanship. Many of the struggles are given in detail down to the treaty of 1868. Some readers may miss an extended account of Custer's defeat in the Battle of the Big Horn of June 25, 1876. That disaster is referred to often. It is called the finale of the struggle and in the scheme of this work does not seem to call for the same detailed treatment as that given the Fetterman disaster and other earlier battles. The greatest Indian portrayed in the work is Red Cloud, the Ogallala Sioux war chief, and the treatment of the famous scout, Jim Bridger, makes what is probably the best biography yet written of one of the most effective personalities of the West.

The authors and the publisher should be congratulated upon this beautiful and valuable addition to Western American literature.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

Rand-McNally Guide to Alaska and Yukon. (New York and Chicago: Rand-McNally and Company, 1922. Pp. 175. \$2.50.)

A recent publication relating to Alaska is the Rand-McNally Guide, giving data for travelers or settlers in the northern Territory. It is profusely illustrated and contains maps—one of the Territory as a whole, and several of details of different routes and localities.

A considerable portion of the work is given to descriptions of the country, the climate, productions, conditions, and mode of life prevailing there. The tables of distances are comprehensive and sufficiently detailed.

This is the first guide to the Territory published since the one prepared by Eliza Ruhama Scidmore was issued by Appleton and Company, in 1898, and should fill a widely extended need for just such a volume of information.

CLARENCE L. ANDREWS.

Descriptive Booklet on the Alaska Historical Museum. By. A. P. KASHEVAROFF, Curator. (Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Historical Association, 1922. Pp. 61.)

This interesting pamphlet gives the story of the creation of the Alaska Historical Museum with an account of the specimens

that have been acquired. It is a cross between a guide book and an elementary history of the Alaska Indian tribes. Numerous illustrations add to the value of the booklet.

The English Traveler in America, 1785-1835. By JANE LOUISE MESICK. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1922. Pp. 370. \$2.50.)

This volume does not fall within the geographical area of the Pacific Coast. Its contents nevertheless should prove of interest to students of Western history since it throws light on early travel to the West. The experiences of the emigrant and the traveller had much in common. The returned traveller gave out the information which encouraged or retarded emigration to the West. The author of this monography has made use of the publications of the best known English travellers during the period covered and has made useful generalizations upon conditions in the frontier settlements of the time.

Students' History of the Northwest and the State of Washington
By LAURA B. DOWNEY BARTLETT. Volume I. (Tacoma: Smith-Digby Company, 1922. Pp. 232.)

The need for a good grammar school history of the State of Washington has been long apparent. There has been and is a similar need for a documentary source book covering the history of the Pacific Northwest for the use of high schools and colleges. The present volume by Mrs. Bartlett appears to have been compiled for the purpose of filling both needs within the compass of one volume.

As a history, the work lacks proportion. No less than twenty-eight pages are devoted to preliminaries: title page, contents, pre-amble, two notes of appreciation and an index to epochs. Twelve pages are given over to a history of the United States before 1776 and an equal amount of space is devoted to biographies of the Presidents. Of the limited space left for the Pacific Northwest, seventeen are given to Astoria and fourteen to Lewis and Clark, while many important topics are barely mentioned.

As a source book, little of the material, barring the Constitution of Washington, comes within the scope of the book. Thirty-five pages are employed to reproduce in full the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States. That it should take forty-four