

It would seem that this avowed object has been accomplished remarkably well. Professor Clark's book will be consulted for many years as a dependable reservoir of historical materials. He reveals the quality of his scholarship by adding an appendix of twenty valuable documents. One of these is quite unique in Oregon annals. During his researches in the Public Record Office, London, Professor Clark found among other rich materials a letter from Lieutenant Jeremy Pinch, establishing the claim that he was the first American to follow in the footsteps of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Oregon country. One page 122 he says Lieutenant Pinch undoubtedly spent the winter of 1807-1808 "on Coeur d'Alene Lake, or some other lake situated in the country of the Nez Percés Indians, and his post may have been located there or at the junction of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers." A footnote cites to the appendix, where, on pages 839-840, may be found the precious letter here first published. The letter dated at "Poltito Palton Lake, Sept. 29th 1807," is a pugnacious demand that British merchants trading with American Indians respect the regulations of Congress. He threatens to use force. In the same Foreign Office file bearing date of February 23, 1846, is a reply to Pinch from David Thompson, dated December 26, 1807, in which that representative of the North West Company took sharp issue with the claims of Lieutenant Pinch. Thompson added to the copy of his reply a note saying the Poltito paltons were the Green Wood Indians and the Pilchenees (marauders mentioned by Pinch) were Fall Indians, adding: "not one of these petty officers but what has as much arrogance as Bounaparte at the head of his Invincibles." The discovery of this choice item whets the appetite for more information about Lieutenant Jermy Pinch.

Alumni Directory of the Law School, University of Washington.

By EDWARD W. ALLEN, DOLPH BARNETT and THEODORE D. CARLSON. (Seattle: Law Alumni Association, 1927. Pp. 66.)

A portrait of the late Dean T. Condon of the Law School of the University of Washington is followed by a dedication to the beloved Dean from the pen of one of his students, Edward W. Allen of the Seattle bar. This dedication is a brief biography but it is also a tribute reflecting the affectionate esteem in which the Dean was held by all his students.

A brief history of the Law School is supplied by Dean Alfred

J. Scheppe, followed by a complete list of the Law School Faculty.

There are four lists of Law School graduates, one showing their present locations, one alphabetically arranged, one arranged in classes of graduation, and the last one of "addresses not known." This last list is stressed with an appeal that the addresses be sent to the Dean's office by anyone who can supply them.

Mackenzie and His Voyageurs. By ARTHUR P. WOOLLACOTT.
(London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., 1927. Pp. 237.)

In the January issue of this Quarterly a review was published of Dr. M. S. Wade's *Mackenzie of Canada* published by William Blackwood & Sons. Another London firm has now issued another work on the same subject. Dr. Wade sought to reveal Mackenzie's biography especially the portions before and after his great voyages. Mr. Woollacott has not concerned himself particularly with those years but has told again the story of the explorer's great achievements. He has sought to include all the latest researches and from his Foreword it is clear that he consulted with the authorities in British Columbia such as Judge F. W. Howay, Wm. J. Forsyth, the libraries in Vancouver and Victoria and numerous Canadian officials. There are useful maps and reproductions of thirty-two photographs.

While giving in the first two chapters a summary of explorations in the Northwest, the author injects a note of consequence. He there relates that officials of the Hudson's Bay Company have gone to Ulster to copy a remarkable document that has just come to light, the journal of Henry Kellsey covering the period from 1683 to 1722. Kellsey was the first Englishman to penetrate from the Hudson Bay coast to the western Canadian prairie country. "It was not before known that a copy of his journal was in existence." The author will undoubtedly seek the first opportunity to consult that journal for in two instances (pages 3 and 4) he states that Kellsey's tales of travel in 1692 were never regarded seriously. The source of his injected note was a London dispatch dated May 15, 1926.

The forty-ninth parallel is in no sense a boundary when it comes to a matter of interest in the work of such men as Sir Alexander Mackenzie. A cordial welcome should be accorded to these new books by Dr. Wade and Mr. Woollacott.