

American Museum of Natural History and the Canadian Bureau of Mines.

In the preface to this volume she says: "As in all other volumes of this series, only the quaint, the pure, and the beautiful, has been taken from the tales of the Indians. Anyone wishing pure ethnology, good and bad together, would do better to go to ethnological reports." These stories are prepared for young readers. The book is well illustrated.

Alaska, the Great Country. By ELLA HIGGINSON. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xii+583. \$2.50.)

Mrs. Higginson's well-known book has been given a new edition unchanged except for the addition of a chapter at the end of the book, bringing the information about remarkable recent developments "along the lines of commercial, mining, agricultural, and government development" down to date.

The book is descriptive of the wonders and beauties of the country as well as of its marvellous material wealth. It is beautifully illustrated. As in the original edition, the dedicatory page reads: "To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elliott Holmes."

Washington State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Register. (Seattle: The Society. 1917. Pp. 216.)

The newly issued volume of the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution follows the traditional form of the Registers of State Societies. Information is given in regard to the State Society and the several chapters in the State of Washington. The roll of active members in the State comprises about one-half of the volume.

A special feature is the list of Revolutionary Reference Books compiled by State Librarian J. M. Hitt. This check-list was prepared with the cooperation of the State Library and the State University Library and the public libraries of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma and locates the revolutionary rosters to be found in each of these libraries.

The History of the Forty-ninth Parallel Survey West of the Rocky Mountains. By OTTO KLOTZ. (New York: American Geographical Society. 1917. Pp. 382 to 387.)

The pamphlet of six pages reprinted from *The Geographical Review* for May, 1917, opens as follows: "The object of this paper

is to tell the—one may almost say—romantic story of the survey in 1857-61 of the boundary between the United States and Canada along the forty-ninth parallel west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and to relate how the final report, which had been lost until that time, was found in July, 1898."

The story, though briefly told, is well authenticated with citations and a sketch map adds to its value. It is one of the fugitive little items which collectors of Northwest Americana will prize in the future.

Proposal to Change the Name of Mount Rainier. By CHARLES TALLMADGE CONOVER, VICTOR J. FARRAR and Others. (Seattle: Privately published. 1917. Pp. 58.)

The Mountain. By JUSTICE TO THE MOUNTAIN COMMITTEE. (Tacoma: The Committee. 1917. Pp. 24. 50 cents.)

Here we have the two pamphlets or briefs submitted to the United States Geographic Board at the open hearing in Washington City on May 2, 1917.

The Washington State Legislature by joint memorial had asked that such a hearing be given. The above two pamphlets represent the principal testimony submitted, though much oral testimony was offered at the same time. The pamphlet entitled "The Mountain" presents the Tacoma side of the case and puts forth every possible argument against continuing the name of Mount Rainier and makes a strong plea to substitute the supposed Indian name Tacoma. Indian evidence is offered in abundance and a rather extensive bibliography is added under the title, "Authorities Consulted." The pamphlet ends with a reproduction of a pamphlet issued by Hon. James Wickersham in 1893. This was a paper read by Judge Wickersham before the Tacoma Academy of Science under the title of "Is It 'Mt. Tacoma' or 'Rainier'? What Do History and Tradition Say?"

The other side, as represented by pamphlet first cited, opposed the change of name from Mount Rainier. The original discovery and naming of the mountain by Captain George Vancouver in 1792 is established by accurate citations and much evidence is given to show the solid foundation of this fact. The general and continued use of that name is shown. The validity of Tacoma as the real Indian name is attacked and it is shown that there were several Indian names for the mountain. It is a stronger and more logical brief than the other. It would be stronger if the same identical evidence were not repeated in the different portions of the pamphlet.

This pamphlet is also marred by an absurd blunder on page 21,