

in snow-huts and tents, without fires, cheerfully enduring the most terrible climate imaginable." They are gradually coming under missionary influences, to their marked benefit.

It is pleasant to know from such authority that the eskimos of Labrador are living cleanly and under moral conditions, that they have elected elders who control quietly and effectively the whole community. Crime is practically unknown, and the success in banishing liquor-making is a notable instance of their power of self-government. Most persons will be surprised to learn that in literacy the eskimos of Labrador surpass the people of the United States, for, we are told, every eskimo child above twelve years of age can read and write. Every year an eskimo paper is published, and from time to time pamphlets, etc., in the native dialect. They are "a kindly, hospitable people, quick to anger and quick to forgive." The Moravian missionaries have wisely urged the continuance of native methods as to dress, customs and food.

Altogether these two volumes are among the most valuable that have appeared relative to American aborigines in several years.

A. W. GREELY

Reminiscences of the Yukon. By the Hon. STRATFORD TOLLEMACHE. Longmans, Green and Co. Illustrated. \$3.50 net.

The Conquest of the Great Northwest. By AGNES C. LAUT. New ed. 2 vols. in one. Moffat, Yard and Co.

The new and cheaper edition of the "Conquest of the Great Northwest" will be most acceptable to the many desirous of possessing this vividly told story of the Hudson Bay Company, with the preliminary voyages of Henry Hudson, and the rise of the opposition Northwest Company.

The passing of the Hudson Bay Company, and the supplanting of its fur-trade by the gold-seekers of the Yukon Valley, naturally transformed the economical and human history of northwest arctic America. Well told as it is, few now take special interest in the account of the Klondike rush in 1898, the up-building of Dawson, and the extension of

gold discoveries in adjacent regions. These events marked an epoch that has been told and retold in many scores of volumes.

Mr. Tollemache has, however, made a most acceptable addition to life in the Yukon in his reminiscences of eleven years of frontier existence. His experiences on the Pelly and McMillan rivers as a trapper cover a phase of frontier life of which little has been published. His accounts of the methods followed in trapping, and remarks on the game of the country—fish, fowl and beast—are contributions to an accurate knowledge of the natural history of the Yukon watershed that will be eagerly read.

Probably the most interesting chapter in the volume, certainly so to scientists, is that on color protection and big game, though a disappointingly small part is devoted to the color scheme. The account of the Indians is discouraging to the well-wishers of the aborigines, but doubtless correct in its general features. The illustrations are of interest in their presenting methods of trapping with which most general readers are unfamiliar.

A. W. GREELY

Sewage Disposal. By GEORGE W. FULLER. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1912. Pp. 767.

This book is, according to the author's preface, a resumé of the progress that has been made in this country during the last quarter century by one who has been intimately associated with the work. No one could be better qualified to write such a book than Mr. Fuller and no better book on the subject has been written. Its nearly eight hundred pages make a very formidable document, but the dismay of the reader will vanish when he discovers that the material is excellently arranged, clearly printed and paragraphed, and well indexed. Brevity has been sacrificed to clearness, and repetition has been employed for the sake of emphasis. The principal reason for the size of the book, however, is that the author has, as he says, drawn fully from the writings of others and from the professional papers and reports of the firm of