

Glacial Features of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, by Fritiof M. Fryxell.
Rock Island, Ill. 1930. Augustana Library Publications, No.
13. \$1.50.

This monograph deals with the glaciers which covered the famous Jackson Hole in ancient times. It describes the successive periods of glaciation and their effect upon the topography of the Hole. Three fairly definite glacial stages are recognized: the Buffalo, the Bull Lake and the Pinedale—names first adopted by Blackwelder in his comprehensive report on this area. The former extension of the glaciers and their influence upon the productiveness of the territory are shown quite clearly. Their erosion of the mountains of the Teton range is treated only incidentally. The explanation of some of the puzzling surface features the buttes, potholes, etc., will probably most appeal to the traveler and the climber, but we can recommend the book as a definite contribution to the literature on this fascinating corner of the Rockies.

K. A. H.

A Guide to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, by Ansel F. Hall, chief naturalist of the National Park Service. Illustrated by Donald G. Kelly. National Parks Publishing House, Berkeley, California. 1930.

This attractive little book should be very useful to visitors to the Sequoia country. It contains a brief account of the history of these parks, simple but clear directions for finding one's way about the various trails, a large airplane map, and several smaller maps, many pen and ink sketches of plants and animals and odd bits of scenery. It is pocket size, well printed and has an attractive cover in color.

M. H. S.

Yosemite Valley, an Intimate Guide, by Ansel F. Hall, chief naturalist of the National Park Service. National Park Publishing House, Berkeley, California.

A similar book to the preceding, and a very comprehensive one. Any one digesting all the material offered by Mr. Hall will have a good knowledge of this most enchanting of valleys, so loved by Muir and Le Conte and all other visitors who have been so fortu-

nate as to enjoy its stately rock domes, its shimmering waterfalls, its gay flowers and bird life.

Mr. Hall, as chief naturalist, is well equipped to tell the story of the geological formation of Yosemite, its history, both Indian and white, its flora and fauna. He not only gives full directions for finding all the trails and points of interest, but he stops to tell you how to distinguish the sugar pine from the yellow one, where to look for the water ouzel, and when to listen for the song of the Carolina wren. The charming little sketches by Leo Zellensky add much to the interest of the text and there is a good bibliography at the end.

As a guide-book, however, it is at times a bit too discursive, the printing leaves much to be desired, and there are only three maps and these are all of the pictograph variety. Aside from this it is a handy volume that should be of much value to a Yosemite visitor, and one that he would enjoy rereading after his visit is a thing of the past.

M. H. S.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th Edition, 1929.

The following notes make record primarily of topographical errors and discrepancies found in certain topic headings dealing with the mountains of North America. In general, a lack of editorial uniformity is noted, as well as the frequent use of obsolete data, especially in respect to altitudes.

ALASKA—The following mountains are mentioned by name: Crillon, Fairweather, Vancouver, Wrangell, St. Elias, Logan, McKinley, Foraker. The first three of these are stated to be "over 15,000 ft.," whereas Mt. Crillon is only 12,727, according to the triangulation of the Alaska Boundary Commission. Mt. Wrangell, actually about 14,000 ft., is credited with 17,500. The figures 18,024 and 19,539, which are given for Mts. St. Elias and Logan, should be superseded by the Boundary Commission altitudes of 18,008 and 19,850. The statement that Mt. St. Elias is "in the Nutzotin mountains" is puzzling and must be a mistake.

The Coast range is dismissed with the statement that it "is characterized by the uniformity of summit levels between 5,000 and 6,000 ft." Surely this is an inadequate description of a rugged range containing several summits over 10,000 ft. and a great num-