Now as to what happened to the one blessed. It is said that "Black Rainbow" was his name. And his niece was named "Deer-Horn" so it is said. They were both blessed together. An account of their meeting the owl is given and we read of the blessings which the owl bestowed upon "Black Rainbow:" he will be able to wade a deep and wide river, and if any one is wounded he will be able to heal them. Elaborate explanations came next. The one blessed will "instruct those who will take care of the sacred pack in the future."

A gens festival is held. The virtue of the sacred pack is revealed by those who had poor eyesight and they were made to have good eyesight. And those who had various diseases were led around in a circle four times. After they had been led around four times they were healed. More elaborate instructions followed.

Black-Rainbow and his niece Deer-Horn were captured by the Sioux. Black-Rainbow used his power upon them making them beat his drum. Many a Sioux came. All were captured. All were killed but one woman who was sent home to tell the story of this capture. A captured Sioux warrior was sent home to narrate the same story. The last episode is the turning to granite of both Black-Rainbow and Deer-Horn.

FRANCES CLARK FIELDS


The Manual is printed every two years by the North Carolina Historical Commission and is used to furnish in compact form information about the state and its government and institutions. Similar manuals were issued by the state in 1903, 1905 and 1907, after which the historical commission took over the work of publication. The work of the state is taken up in the manual under the following heads, Legislative department; Executive department; Judicial department; Administrative department, Boards and Commissions, State educational institutions and State charitable institutions. A complete official register for the year 1921 is given and, as is the custom, the senators and representatives along with the gover-
nor are given publicity thru the section devoted to biographical sketches. The editor has compiled a very helpful and handy reference concerning the election returns both for the state and nation. The platforms of the leading political parties are set forth along with a copy of the Declaration of Independence and state and national constitutions. The editor has in a complete yet concise way presented reports of all the branches of government of the state and has included some new material of value. The average reader would find the book more easily usable if an index were furnished, on account of the wide difference in the character of the subjects taken up in the book.

ARTHUR MILLER


The first part of the book is taken up with an account of the work of the association, giving all the details connected with the association, including a list of the members, officers, etc. The latter part of the book is given to historical addresses and papers. Among them are: The First New York State Constitution, by Edgar Dawson—this gives a description of the economic, social and political conditions at the time the constitution was made, and it also gives some of the provisions of the constitution; The Earliest Years of the Dutch Settlement of New Netherland, by Worthington C. Ford; The Beginnings of Daily Journalism in New York City, by Francis Halsey—this paper sets forth the needs of newspapers in early New York and the names of some of the first papers in the state; King's College and the Early Days of Columbia College, by John B. Pine; Some English Governors of New York and Their Part in the Development of the Colony, by Frank Severance; Early History of Staten Island, by Ira K. Morris; Soldiers of the Champlain Valley, from a card catalogue collected by Silas H. Paine, and many others of equal interest to the student of history. Of special interest is the catalogue of the soldiers of the Champlain Valley, for although the New York Historical Association does not guarantee its accuracy, it seems to be a very complete list of the members, with account of