the whole of Oregon. "And unhappily," he muses (p. 152), "there is no hint in our jumbled world that anything other than might or force will be brought into play to settle the affairs of a tortured world."

The book is rich in character portrayals, but the narrative—although very interesting and refreshing—is not free from misstatements. For examples, in the chapter on Oregon, he uses the term "Hudson Bay" when referring to the important Hudson's Bay Company. He is in error when he states that the data concerning George Vancouver and Alexander McKenzie are "hazy in recital and to some extent lack verification." In referring to the exploits on the Columbia River of the Americans, Robert Gray, Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark, he completely ignores the equally significant activities of the Britishers, William Broughton and David Thompson. He credits the Spanish with a better title to Oregon than that of the British, and without qualification credits the Spanish with being the first to "settle Oregon." And in view of extensive British operations in Oregon by 1824, notably those of the North West Company, it is far fetched to say (p. 224): "Even accepting the British formula of occupation as the ultimate test, we [the United States] were in possession of Oregon."

Oscar Osburn Winther
The work must be read in order to secure an adequate idea of its contents. Since the conclusions require one hundred pages and since much of the material is already reduced to charts and tables a review can be only cursory.

A number of conclusions are presented that will have special interest beyond the scientists who are more particularly concerned. Large classes and student bodies in higher education are considered unfavorable to the production of scientists. Disparity between the recognition and rewards received by scholars, businessmen, administrators, and entertainers is held to be a cause for a decline in scholarship. Young vigorous university presidents and teachers are more effective in recruiting scientists from the student body. New England, in proportion to population, led in the production of starred men in each of the twelve sciences, but in the number of all starred scientists the East North Central states excelled. The South has not produced so many. Neither topography nor wealth explain the rate of appearance. Cities offer more encouragement than the little towns and the open country, although the difference may be due to isolation and the lack of contacts which lead to opportunities for scientific advancement.

There are some limitations to the study. There is little consideration given to the idea that scientists like artists may be born not produced. Some men have to sing or paint in order to be happy. Do some others have to live lives of scientific endeavor? How desirable is recruiting of scholars particularly if intrusted to the very young? Two items are emphasized until they suggest a point of view rather than scientific conclusions. They are the lack of adequate rewards and the necessity of young teachers for purposes of attracting promising students. Could we conclude that these professions are sufficiently unremunerative that new scientists must be recruited when they are immature and that the recruiting agents should be only slightly more mature?

These limitations concern only a few details. Many others are stimulating and original. If the book points the way to the production of more able scholars, it will be widely welcome as a significant book.

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