

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Canadian Federation, its Origins and Achievement: A Study in Nation Building. By REGINALD GEORGE TROTTER, PH. D. (Toronto and London, J. M. Dent and Sons, 1924. xiv, 348 p.)

This volume is the best short treatment of Canadian federation yet written and it is a worthy contribution to the growing list of scholarly Canadiana. "Federation," writes Professor Trotter, "was the work largely of a few men, inspired by wide political vision, actuated by economic interest, stimulated by dangers of foreign aggression." Durham's bold conception of 1838 was premature, the far-flung provinces being steeped in a provincialism which prevented a national outlook. The forties saw the working out of responsible government, the chief corner stone of the present British commonwealth. The fifties brought union well within the bounds of possibility — reciprocity with the United States stimulated economic life, railways were projected, foreign capital was attracted, and the future of the Hudson's Bay Company's vast territories engaged the attention of far-seeing statesmen. The early sixties witnessed the drifting of the French-English province of Canada (now Quebec and Ontario) into that political limbo which finally drove irreconcilables into coöperation and caused petty provincialism to make way for national unity. Events moved rapidly. In 1867 a federation of four provinces was consummated. Three years later the Hudson's Bay Company's territory was acquired. By 1871, with the admission of British Columbia, the young dominion had qualified for its present motto, *a mari usque ad mare*.

Of special interest to Minnesotans is the importance of the future ownership of the present Canadian West in this movement for political union. Canadian railways were languishing and could only be made prosperous by extension — to the Atlantic at least, but if possible to the western sea. Railway promoters in the British provinces, like Edward W. Watkin,

consequently favored federation and the speedy acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Company's preserves. To this economic urge was added the disquieting nightmare of possible American aggression. Oregon, it was recalled, had been lost by the advance of the American farmer. Minnesota was casting longing eyes on the Red River settlement. The Hudson's Bay Company's weak rule might serve as an excuse for American occupation. The Civil War raised many fears which the Fenian raids on Canada did nothing to allay. In 1866 the United States abrogated the Elgin-Marcy reciprocity treaty and Canadians, perhaps unjustly, regarded this action as a lever to promote annexation. "One may question, indeed," writes Professor Trotter, "whether success [*in federation*] could then have been achieved but for the help that came to the cause as a result of the condition of the country's external relations at that particular time." The reviewer would venture to go further — American eagerness for annexation has been, perhaps, the most potent influence in keeping the northern half of the continent British.

Professor Trotter has done a good piece of work here. We hope he will give us more.

CLARENCE W. RIFE

Stories of Early Minnesota. By SOLON J. BUCK, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society and professor of history in the University of Minnesota, and ELIZABETH HAWTHORN BUCK, formerly instructor in English in the University of Minnesota. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1925. x, 233 p. Illustrations, maps.)

A new volume has been added to the literature of Minnesota history. Its maps would never pass muster with the United States Geological Survey, footnotes and annotations are conspicuously lacking, some of the illustrations show striking deviations from all established rules of perspective and proportion, the diction is most unerudite, and the color of the binding is frivolously gay. But these seeming defects will endear it all the more to the readers for whom it is designed. It is the aim of the authors, apparently, to reach children of eight to ten years of age, a stage of growth at which the mental attitude of historical criticism is none too well

developed. Their chief requirement is that a book should tell a story that they can understand, and their reasonable demand has been admirably met in the little volume prepared by Dr. and Mrs. Buck.

The book is a collection of short chapters or stories dealing with various aspects of Minnesota history from the time of the first French explorations in the region, down through the period of the Sioux Outbreak of 1862. They are arranged in an order that is roughly chronological, but as the preface points out, no attempt has been made to give a connected historical narrative. The life of the Sioux Indians is discussed in the opening chapters, and through the story of White Otter much interesting information regarding Indian customs is conveyed, not by the pedantic presentation that chills so many textbooks, but by a stirring and dramatic narrative. In the further accounts of Indian warfare which are interspersed among the stories of explorers and early settlers, there is an occasional goriness of detail that an adult might be inclined to rule out, but doubtless its inclusion is justified by the fact that young children often show great relish for such vivid touches. The diction of the book is simple and natural, and difficult terms and strange words are usually explained wherever they are first used. Occasionally, as in the account of the Chippewa missions, the zeal of the historian to be accurate and detailed overrides the desire of the narrator to be clear and entertaining, and as a result a few pages bristle with dates and geographic names that are of little concern to young children. There are a few slight inaccuracies: for instance, the length of a journey taken overland on snowshoes from the Red River settlement to Prairie du Chien would be considerably less than one thousand miles, and an inaccurate impression is conveyed by the sentence, "People used the skin [*of beaver*] to make beaver hats."

The illustrations are well chosen and the explanations beneath them add greatly to their value and to the enjoyment children will get from examining them. One can imagine the pleasure that some chubby little girl will have when she reads, "This is a doll that a little Sioux girl used to play with. It hasn't any nose, but she loved it just the same." The maps are as charming as they are unusual. Each map illustrates just one incident or episode and

in order to avoid confusion, cartographical details are reduced to a minimum. Quaint little pictorial drawings are then added, to show what took place at that spot. The canoes on the Minnesota River are pitched at a precarious angle, but the pictures are very stimulating to the imagination, and convey a surprising amount of information. After studying the map of Schoolcraft's expedition, no child would be in any doubt as to the meaning of "portage."

The reviewer feels that the authors had much enjoyment in writing this little book and that the children to whom it is addressed will have equal pleasure in reading it.

MARY V. CARNEY

The Medal of Gold: A Story of Industrial Achievement. By WILLIAM C. EDGAR. (Minneapolis, The Bellman Company, 1925. vii, 373 p. Illustrations.)

Though Mr. Edgar has ended his notable career as editor of the *Northwestern Miller*, he has not lost his interest in the milling industry. Hence the publication of this little book. Those who are familiar with his *Story of a Grain of Wheat* will find much that is familiar in this later work. But while the earlier book dealt with milling in general, this gives us an account of the achievements of a single firm — the Washburn-Crosby Company. Beginning with an account of the "man of vision," Cadwallader C. Washburn, who founded the mills in 1866, the history of the company is related down to the present. About half of the book is devoted to the history of the period before 1890. In this the writer describes the building of the original mills, the period when Governor Washburn was an active partner, and the leasing period down to the time of the futile effort made by the English Pillsbury-Washburn Company to combine the mills with the Pillsbury group after the death of Governor Washburn. In this part of the book the author is traversing well-worn paths and there is little that is new or unfamiliar to students of Minnesota history. From chapter 8 on, however, he is covering ground that is less familiar to most of us and presenting material that should be of great interest to students of economic history. His account of the methods by which the company extended its markets — both

domestic and foreign — in chapters 9, 13, and 14, is most interesting, though one cannot help but feel that for much of the story (for instance in chapter 14 on the advertising policy of the company) the author knows a great deal more than he chooses to tell us.

The establishment of branch offices with traveling salesmen to eliminate the middlemen, the efforts to extend trade to the Latin-American countries, and the changes in exporting methods brought about by the World War are all given due consideration. This extension of markets caused an expansion of plant also, partly in Minneapolis, but to a much greater extent in other sections of the country as at Buffalo, Louisville, and Kansas City. The part played by officers of the company in the World War is properly emphasized, and all through the book there are brief biographical sketches of the men who made the company what it is. The author's conclusion illustrates his philosophy.

The thread of gold running through the fabric is not found in the material accomplishments, great although they are, not in the enduring mills solidly built, nor in the far extended trade which, based essentially on good will, has been created and developed. It lies in the human character, which, tested day after day in the round of prosaic business . . . has come through all with credit and honor. . . With the exception of the founder, the writer knew personally all of those who contributed to the upbuilding of the company which is the subject of this book. With many of them he was on terms of personal friendship. . . . It would be natural that, in writing of them, as he has, he should accept that which is the most praiseworthy in their actions and their characters, yet he is unconscious of having spoken of them in a more laudatory manner than was just, or having praised them beyond their deserving.

No author can entirely divest himself of his prejudices. Mr. Edgar likes white bread and has nothing but contempt for the advocates of the health breads. "Those who mourn for the old process flour, as for the unattainable, and lament the lack in modern flour of the old 'nutty flavor' may find consolation in the knowledge that this delectable flavor was not imparted by the method of grinding, but by the crease dirt adhering to the wheat from the field in which it was grown and not removed by the old

process. They can easily secure the long-lost flavor which they crave by simply mixing a small quantity of ordinary earth, well powdered, with the beautiful wholesome white flour they find on the market. Street dust would answer the purpose admirably, and probably would add somewhat to the nuttiness they yearn for, or think they do." So too, perhaps one should not expect the writer to treat at length any topics which might tend to arouse criticism against old friends. One may read the book through without getting a hint that the Minneapolis millers ever gained advantage over their competitors in rival milling centers through discriminating freight rates in their favor. A single paragraph is all that is allotted to the Minneapolis Millers' Association which caused so much opposition to the local millers in the seventies. It is introduced only to bring out the fact that Governor Washburn advocated a similar pooling arrangement to build up the flour export trade. Not that the author is entirely indiscriminating in his attitude. He criticizes severely the neglect of members of the LaCroix family, who invented the purifier, after they had stood by the millers loyally in the famous purifier suits. He criticizes the sale of the Pillsbury mills and the William D. Washburn mills to the English company in 1889, and reviews with evident satisfaction the defeat of the attempt to form a flour mill trust in 1899, though the severe attacks with which he greeted the Minneapolis participants in the *Northwestern Miller* at that time are not reflected in the present account. In a few cases he criticizes some of his heroes personally. Thus, though he admires W. D. Washburn greatly, he writes the following characterization, "Dogmatic and sometimes even arrogant, he insisted always upon doing things in his own way, regardless of restraint or advice of others, and was not always easy to work with. He was an anachronism, being essentially an aristocrat in a very democratic environment."

So is our author for that matter. He is but slightly interested in the details of mechanical improvements nor does he love the dust and roar and sweat of the mills. He gives a somewhat detailed account of the strikes of 1894 and 1903, but his sympathies are wholly with the employers. He quotes approvingly a statement of John Crosby, the elder, that "he proposed to pay his men what they were worth to him." The pay must always be

generous, but the employees would always be "his men" — to the author as well as to Crosby.

Since the death of John Crosby in 1887, there have been many changes in the milling industry. A new type of mill-owner has arisen. He concerns himself very little with the mechanics of milling. He is primarily a merchant emphasizing buying and selling rather than manufacturing. Moreover large-scale enterprise cannot be watched over in its minutest details by its head as was customary in Crosby's day. The individual proprietorship has been superseded by the partnership, and that, in turn, by the corporation. The president of a large modern milling company intrusts the wheat-buying to one executive, the financing to another, the superintendence of production to another, and the selling to still another. Efficient leadership now requires one who is "able intelligently to grasp all the salient and important principles of each department, and to coördinate them to a common end and purpose, sympathetically understanding their several difficulties, yet firmly requiring efficiency in overcoming them," and, "likewise, a man of affairs, of wide vision, definite policy." Such a man must necessarily be quite removed from any close contact with the rank and file of the workers under him. Thus results one of the chief weaknesses of the present economic order — the "impersonality" of modern management. But on the other hand, the modern miller has a world outlook and a comprehension of world problems which were quite absent in the old days. Mr. Edgar speaks briefly and modestly of his fine work in securing from the millers of the nation a shipload of flour for Belgian relief in 1914. He does not mention an earlier and even more praiseworthy effort along the same line — for the relief of famine sufferers in Russia, I believe. One may hazard the opinion that the contributions of the millers were a testimonial mainly to Mr. Edgar's personal popularity and powers of leadership. Very few men connected with the industry when Mr. Edgar first joined the *Northwestern Miller* staff in 1882, seem to have had the characteristics of generosity and broadmindedness, combined with a broad world outlook, so well developed as the author of this book.

C. B. KUHLMANN

Red River Trails. By [GRACE FLANDRAU]. ([St. Paul, The Great Northern Railway Company, 1925.] 27 p. Illustrations, map.)

Instead of the usual calendar with which banks and other commercial bodies are accustomed to bid their patrons a Merry Christmas, the Great Northern Railroad in 1925 sent out a booklet entitled *Red River Trails*. It gives in brief compass the story of the Red River Valley from the Christmas which La Vérendrye spent on its edge to the period when it had become the granary of the world. This transformation from the "sea of waving grass" where "shaggy buffalo scattered leisurely to graze, trampling the myriad wild flowers and staining their hoofs with the wild berries that carpeted the prairie" to the modern farm lands whose poetry "must be looked for in grain elevators, chambers of commerce, model dairy farms . . . gas-driven farm machinery and prize-winning hogs" has been effected largely by railroads. Among the latter the Great Northern has not been the most inconspicuous agent for bringing to the region its present numerous, prosperous, and heterogeneous population. A map in the center of the booklet shows that several branches of this railroad follow the routes of the old cart trails—the famous Red River trails that constituted the great highway of commerce for the earliest settlers in the valley.

The facile pen of the author is responsible for not a little of the satisfaction with which one reads this pamphlet. Add the very beautiful vignettes which adorn almost every page and illustrate the text and the effective silhouette in blue and white which forms the cover, and one is disposed to believe that advertising—of such artistic quality—pays.

G. L. N.

Pioneers of Deerwood. By ALFRED J. CRONE. (Deerwood, [1923]. 57 p.)

In this pamphlet Mr. Crone presents short biographies of the frontiersmen who settled in his native village during the first twenty years of its existence. They came just after the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Crow Wing County,

while the "crude log camps of the graders were standing along the right-of-way" and the "wagon ruts were still visible on the tote-roads, paralleling the railroad." For the sketches of these pioneers he paints a common background in a brief introduction, from which the reader may gather that the story of Deerwood is that of the typical railroad village, with perhaps some interesting immigration side lights thrown in. The railroad contractors were "unusually shorthanded," according to Mr. Crone; consequently the "Railroad Company sought to overcome this labor shortage by sending special agents to northern Europe to employ men by offering free transportation and remuneration that would prove attractive to the wage earners of those countries." As a result a group of laborers from Sweden emigrated to northern Minnesota, and "among those who arrived in that shipment" were several who eventually settled in Deerwood. The railroad was followed by a surveying party, which defined the limits of Deerwood Township. And the surveying party counted among its members Robert Archibald, the "first settler of Deerwood." Immediately following the introduction is a sketch of this pioneer, who is honored by a fourteen-page biography — the longest in the pamphlet.

Mr. Crone contends that "the history of Deerwood revolves around these courageous men." Like many other writers of local history, he has been so absorbed with the characters in his drama that he has perhaps failed to sense the drama itself. His sketches, though of a somewhat conventional type, are not without value, since they are written by a man who has spent the greater part of his life in Deerwood and has known personally the men of whom he writes. Thus through the publication of this pamphlet, he is preserving some of the crude materials of history. When the writer of the drama of Deerwood appears, he will find his characters already drawn, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Crone in recording their individual stories.

B. L. H.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The fifth state historical convention is to be held on June 17 and 18 at Mankato, upon the invitation of the chamber of commerce, the Blue Earth County Historical Society, and members and friends of the state society in Mankato. It is tentatively planned that the "historic tour," to be made on the day preceding the convention, will include stops at Northfield for a luncheon and at Faribault for an evening meeting.

The most notable recent development in connection with the society's staff is the election of the superintendent, Dr. Solon J. Buck, as executive secretary of the committee on endowment of the American Historical Association. With headquarters in New York City he is to devote his time from February until September directing a campaign to raise a permanent fund of a half million dollars for the national association. The endowment committee, headed by former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, will ask the country to give special aid to the American Historical Association, which was chartered by Congress in 1889 and has done service national in scope through publishing the *American Historical Review* and special historical works both primary and secondary in character, preserving manuscripts, giving expert historical help to the government, forwarding the archives movement, and in general coördinating American historical activity.

In a pamphlet issued by the association it is stated that the people are to be called upon not only to support these activities but also to help promote a wider program involving the furtherance of scientific study and publication in the history of American international relations, the development of the common law in America, the story of immigration and sectionalism, the growth of business, the history of agricultural and rural life and of the American family, and other important topics. Attention is called to the need for studies in the European backgrounds of American history and it is suggested that among "the possible services which the association may perform are the reproduction

of important sources in European collections and the preparation of lists and indexes locating valuable material, whether in Europe or America." Another suggested type of service is the formulation of an adequate publication policy for the national archives.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of national independence will be celebrated next July. This will be a notable occasion and, no doubt, many possible memorials will be proposed. It may be questioned whether any could be more thoroughly appropriate than the setting up of a large endowment for the American Historical Association. Obviously the work that it is doing and the program that it proposes represent the highest type of history — disinterested research seeking to explain the backgrounds of our present-day life. This correlation of history with practical contemporary problems is one of the most promising movements of the age. The campaign directed by Dr. Buck deserves the cordial support of the American people and it may be predicted that if those who have money to give to worthy causes are made aware of the magnificent possibilities in the use of funds for the forwarding of history in America they will overwhelm the endowment committee and the total will be not a half million but one or two million dollars.

Four Minnesota men, three of whom are members of the society's executive council, are on the national advisory committee of the American Historical Association for the endowment campaign. They are Dr. William W. Folwell, president of the society, Mr. Ralph M. Budd of St. Paul, Mr. Herschel V. Jones of Minneapolis, and Mr. Edward C. Congdon of Duluth. Another Minnesota man, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota, is a member of the special endowment committee. Dr. Buck has been given a leave of absence both by the University of Minnesota and by the society. During his absence from Minnesota the assistant superintendent, Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, will serve as acting superintendent. Dr. Blegen has been granted a leave of absence from Hamline University and will devote all his time to the society until next September.

At the special meeting of the society's executive council held on January 11 Mr. Ralph M. Budd of St. Paul was elected a

member of the council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Olin D. Wheeler.

Sixty-three additions to the society's active membership were made during the three months ending December 31, 1925. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

ANOKA: Scott H. De Long and Mrs. J. L. Weaver of Anoka.

BLUE EARTH: Mrs. F. O. True of Good Thunder.

CLAY: Nels B. Hanson of Barnesville and Ella A. Hawkinson of Moorhead.

DODGE: James H. Parker of Kasson.

HENNEPIN: Dr. Hugh C. Arey of Excelsior; H. Louise Bailey, Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Elting H. Comstock, Franklin M. Crosby, Levi W. Day, Joseph A. De Laittre, Henry Deutsch, Louis L. Dodge, Dr. Frederick A. Dunsmoor, William A. Durst, Dewitt C. Edwards, Mrs. Jeanette E. Eitel, James H. Ellison, William H. Eustis, Evalin Ewing, William A. French, Mrs. Joseph L. Harper, Charles M. Harrington, Dr. George D. Head, Charles O. Hodgkins, Willard G. Hollis, Dr. Walter L. Hyde, E. Bird Johnson, Luther S. Oakes, Margaret O'Farrell, Peter P. Quist, F. Carleton Smith, and Nelson A. Wiff of Minneapolis; and Mrs. Charles C. Stettbacher of Osseo.

HOUSTON: O. K. Dahle of Spring Grove.

OLMSTED: Dr. Frederick L. Smith of Rochester.

OTTER TAIL: Dr. Olaf T. Sherping of Fergus Falls.

RAMSEY: Edward G. Cheyney, Mrs. Russell G. Elliott, Edward F. Flynn, Mrs. Joseph L. Forepaugh, Henry E. Gipson, John A. Lagerman, Mrs. William M. Liggett, Mrs. Clarence A. Morrow, Herbert L. Peterson, and Harry S. Thompson, all of St. Paul.

RICE: Nils Flaten and Gertrude M. Hilleboe of Northfield, and Charles W. Newhall of Faribault.

ST. LOUIS: Harold A. Carmichael and Horatio S. Newell of Duluth, and Gilmore H. Johnson of Floodwood.

SCOTT: Philip M. Schaefer of Jordan.

STEARNS: Mrs. Will H. Moos of St. Cloud.

TRAVERSE: Mrs. Isaac Lee of Wheaton.

WASHINGTON: Alpheus E. Doe of Stillwater.

WATONWAN: Mrs. James T. Reynolds of Madelia.

NONRESIDENT: Mrs. Hannah S. Davis of San Francisco, California; Louis Rask of Schenectady, New York; and Asher K. Thomas of Rapid City, South Dakota.

New subscribers to the society's publications during the last quarter are the public libraries of Luverne and Windom; the school libraries of Halstad, Red Lake Falls, Storden, and Wanamingo; and the library of the State Hospital for Crippled Children at Phalen Park, St. Paul.

The society lost eight active members by death during the quarter ending December 31: Alonzo T. Rand of Minneapolis, October 1; Frank A. Bovey of Wayzata, October 9; David F. Simpson of Minneapolis, October 11; Dr. Knut Hoegh of Minneapolis, November 1; Crawford Livingston of St. Paul, November 16; James P. Gribben of St. Paul, November 30; Luth Jaeger of Minneapolis, December 6; and Peter Broberg of New London, December 28. The death of C. M. Anderson of Minneapolis on May 26, 1925, has not previously been reported in this magazine.

Three members of the staff, the superintendent, the librarian, and the curator of manuscripts, attended the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Ann Arbor, Michigan, from December 27 to 31. The superintendent participated in the discussion of the conference of historical societies and spoke particularly on the need of coöperation among historical societies. At a joint session of the American and the Mississippi Valley historical associations Dr. Nute read her paper on the history of the American Fur Company's fisheries on Lake Superior (see *ante*, p. 49-51). After the meeting Dr. Nute visited the Burton Historical Collection in Detroit and the manuscript division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison. She also made brief visits in Chicago and Milwaukee in search of manuscripts or clues about manuscripts of Minnesota interest. Miss Krausnick also attended the midwinter meeting of the American Library Association at Chicago. Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the University of Minnesota graduate school and a member of the

society's executive council, was one of the speakers at a luncheon conference at the Ann Arbor meeting. His subject was "The Function of Historical Research in Relation to the Progress of the Social Sciences."

The third volume of Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota* is in press and is expected to be ready for distribution in a few months.

The society's log cabin, which was originally erected at the state fair grounds (see *ante*, 6: 200, 289), was taken down in December and the logs and other materials were moved to the Historical Building, where the cabin has been reërected in the East Hall of the museum, fitted with a fireplace, and supplied with pioneer furnishings. The cabin as exhibited is a vivid representation of the home background of Minnesota pioneer life in the middle fifties. It was officially opened for inspection at the annual meeting of the society on January 11. It has proved an unusually popular exhibit both for visiting school classes and for individual visitors.

Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg, senior research associate of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, spoke at the meeting of the society's executive council on October 12 on "Research and Publication Work of a State Historical Society."

The assistant superintendent has been elected managing editor of the publications of the newly organized Norwegian-American Historical Association.

Members of the staff as usual spoke before a number of organizations during the quarter ending December 31, generally on phases of the state's history or on the activities of the society. On October 7 the superintendent addressed the Meridian Club of Minneapolis on "Historical Aspects of the Growth of Minneapolis." The assistant superintendent spoke on the work of the society to the Carleton College History Club at Northfield on November 10, gave a lecture on Minnesota history in the high school curriculum before Professor August C. Krey's history teachers' class at the University of Minnesota on December 10, spoke on "Interpreting Minnesota" to the Men's Club of the Immanuel Lutheran Church of St. Paul on December 16,

and gave a talk on "Paul Bunyan" before the students of Hamline University in November. The curator of the museum discussed "The Marking of Historic Sites, with Particular Reference to the Midway District" before the North Star chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in St. Paul on October 27; spoke on the work and needs of the society to the Minnesota chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, in St. Paul on November 19; and lectured at Hamline University on "The Adjustment of the Indian to White Civilization" on November 27.

The society is making an effort to complete certain files in its library and will welcome assistance from anyone who may chance to have some of the following items: the *Red Cross Bulletin* (Washington) for June 30 and August 27, 1917, and March 3 and June 23, 1919; the *Mississippi Valley Magazine* (Minneapolis) for the years from 1919 to 1925; *Kvartalskrift* for July, 1916; the *American Legion Weekly* for January 23 and 30 and February 6 and 13, 1920, December 26, 1924, and January 2 and 16, 1925; the *National Farmer* (Winona) for October, 1921; the *Labor Digest* (Minneapolis) for July, 1916; and the *Deutsche Farmer* (St. Paul) for the years 1910 to 1912 inclusive.

ACCESSIONS

In 1840, when the sixth United States census was taken, part of the region now known as Minnesota was included in Wisconsin Territory, and the remainder in Iowa Territory. A few years ago the returns for the area included in Wisconsin were secured in photostat form from the federal census bureau (see *ante*, 5: 61). Recently it was discovered that the returns for the country south of the Minnesota River were included with those for Clayton County, Iowa, and photostats of these returns, which amount to eight pages, have now been obtained from the census bureau. They enumerate the heads of families at St. Peter's, Traverse des Sioux, Little Rock, Lac qui Parle, Lake Traverse, and Fort Snelling, and in the Lake Pepin precinct. The list includes the names of most of the earliest settlers and gives information about their ages, occupations, and schools.

The manuscripts of Fourth of July orations delivered by Hollis R. Murdock at Stillwater in 1859 and 1864, together with that of his address on the death of Lincoln, dated June 1, 1865, have been presented to the society by his daughter, Miss Alice Murdock of Stillwater.

From August 7 to September 30, 1860, a detachment of recruits were en route to Fort Vancouver from Fort Benton under the command of Major George A. H. Blake of the First United States Dragoons. An official record of this expedition, a little volume about eight by six inches in size, written in a beautiful hand and illustrated with detailed diagrams of camp sites and maps of the route followed, has been acquired recently from the Minnesota chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. It is not known who wrote the record.

Mr. Robert K. Boyd of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, whose recollections of the famous Birch Coulee battle are still vivid, has presented a most interesting manuscript sketch of his experiences on that occasion and an account of the misfortunes of Mrs. Augusta Krueger, who was wounded during the fight. He has added a chart giving a detailed ground plan of the corral.

That the political career of Ignatius Donnelly holds much attraction for students of Minnesota history is evident from the fact that five college theses dealing with various aspects of it are now in the society's manuscript division. The last to be added is on "The Political Career of Ignatius Donnelly, 1863-73," by Edmund A. Moore, a study written for the degree of master of arts at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. William W. Folwell has recently turned over to the society a file of archives of the board of park commissioners of Minneapolis covering the years from 1888 to 1903, a period that coincides very nearly with his service as member and president of the board. The papers include some two hundred letters and several petitions and financial statements.

From the secretary of state's office the society received in 1919 the major part of the state's noncurrent bonds for the period prior to 1912, and recently that office has turned over additions

including notarial bonds to January 1, 1918, warehousemen's bonds for the period from 1885 to 1909, commission merchants' bonds from 1899 to 1905, and old oil inspectors' bonds, together with election campaign records from 1896 to 1916, and a small file of papers of qualification for commissioners of deeds from territorial days to about 1871. From the governor's office seven file cases of old records have been received, three of which relate to relief matters, particularly to the grasshopper plague of 1875, the New Ulm cyclone of 1881, and the disastrous hail storms of 1877. The other files contain correspondence with the general land office in 1876 and 1877, data concerning the proposed Atlantic-Mississippi waterway about 1872, and papers relating to plans for improving the Red River for navigation purposes in the seventies.

Full records of a tour of the entire scene of American participation on the western front of the World War made by a group of men under the guidance of officers of the American Expeditionary Force in April, 1919, have been presented by Major Clarence B. Winter, who was one of the student group. He has also given the society copies of the papers and maps used for a staff school tour over the entire Meuse-Argonne territory from January 4 to 12, 1919. These military records constitute a valuable addition to the society's World War collection.

A collection of papers of the late George Chase Christian of Minneapolis consisting of items relating to aeronautics and of notes on the Shakespeare problem has been presented by Mrs. Christian.

Additions of importance have been made to the society's collection of ethnological materials by gifts of a comprehensive set of articles representing life among the Bontoc Igorot head-hunters of Luzon in the Philippine Islands, received from Miss Pearl Clark of St. Paul; and of a collection of *casse-têtes*, beadwork, and pottery, from the Minnesota chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

A pair of snowshoes made by Massachusetts Indians and used more than a century ago by Ezra Wetherbee when a student at

Harvard University has been presented by Mr. William C. Whitney of Minneapolis.

Recent additions to the society's costume and domestic life collections include a black lace gown of 1904, silk and velvet wraps of 1890 and 1903, and a hat of 1895 from Mrs. William C. Whitney of Minneapolis; old-fashioned clothing, hats, hat-boxes, candlesticks, and many other articles from Mrs. William F. Webster and Mrs. George E. Tuttle of Minneapolis; a Swiss straw hat from Miss Theresa Ericksen of St. Paul; and nine beautiful snuff boxes made of silver, gold, and tortoise shell, which are to be known as the "Dr. Alfred Wharton Collection," from Mrs. John W. Willis of St. Paul.

Additions to the numismatic collection include a large number of Philippine and oriental coins from Miss Pearl Clark of St. Paul; several modern European coins from Miss Mary E. Wheelhouse of St. Paul; and two one-dollar notes of the old Dayton Bank of St. Paul presented by Mr. D. C. Wismer of Hatfield, Pennsylvania.

A gavel made from a piece of the Washington elm and used in opening the 1925 session of the state legislature has been presented by the Honorable Mike Holm, secretary of state.

A marine uniform worn in overseas service during the World War, together with medals and other souvenirs of service in a machine gun battalion of the United States Marines, has been deposited with the society by Mr. Maurice H. Gustin of St. Paul. Other additions to the military collection include an interesting collection of revolvers, a cavalry carbine, a pike, and some other articles presented by Mrs. Mortimer M. Wheeler of St. Paul in memory of her daughter, the late Mrs. Mary E. W. Currie; and a sword carried by a Virginia ancestor of the late Captain Mortimer M. Wheeler of St. Paul and a naval pennant that floated on a gunboat in the Red River expedition of the Civil War, presented by the Minnesota chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

Among valuable recent library acquisitions are ninety-four books and pamphlets relating to the United States acquired from

three European book dealers. Many are works of travel and description by German, French, and Scandinavian travelers in America, and contain material of value both for the study of the immigration movement and for general American history. An early rarity is an Italian translation of Father Louis Hennepin's *Descriptione de la Louisiane*, published in Bologna in 1686 under the title *Descrizione della Luigiana*. Attached to one of the pages of Bins de Saint-Victor's *Lettres sur les États-Unis d'Amérique écrites en 1832 et 1833* (Paris, 1835) an original manuscript letter was found, dated New York, April 20, 1832, and apparently written by the author of the book. Most of the German and French works are of general interest, without special Minnesota material, though among those of comparatively recent date some local material is included. For example, in Ernest Frignet and Edmond Carrey, *Les États du North-West et Chicago* (Paris, 1871), there is a brief chapter on Minnesota. Most of the Scandinavian works are in Swedish. Some of them, including C. D. Arfwedson's *Förenta Staterna och Canada, åren 1832, 1833 och 1834* (Stockholm, 1835), the same author's *Minnen från Europa och Amerika* (Stockholm, 1837), and Carl E. Swalander's *Tillförlitliga underrättelser om Nord-Amerikas Förenta Stater* (Gothenburg, 1853), are from a comparatively early period and are extremely valuable. Johan Schröder's *Vägisare för emigranter till Förenta Staterna och Canada* (Stockholm, 1868) is a translation from the Norwegian; it contains an interesting chapter on Minnesota. Hugo Nisbeth's *Two år i Amerika 1872-1874* (Stockholm, 1874) appears to be of special value for the history of the Swedish immigration, and it contains much material on Minnesota. The author visited the state, and in his book he tells of a day spent visiting the Minnesota legislature, and of trips to Duluth and to other parts of the state. *Amerika sådant det är!* by Alex. Nilsson (Stockholm, 1871) contains an important discussion of the emigration and its causes. One of the books of recent date, Ester B. Nordström's *Amerikanskt: som emigrant till Amerika* (Stockholm, 1923), includes a chapter telling of the history of a Minnesota farm.

NEWS AND COMMENT

In discussing "The Social Value of Historical Memorials" in the December *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Dr. Joseph Schafer calls attention to Montalembert's words: "Long memories make great people."

A volume entitled *How to Read History* (New York, 1924, 259 p.), by W. Watkin Davies, deals primarily with the question of what to read in the various fields of history. A brief chapter on American history, contributed by Edwin W. Pahlow, should be of interest to readers who are being introduced to the subject for the first time.

In an article on the "History of the Calendar of Documents in the Archives of Paris Relating to the Mississippi Valley," by Mrs. N. M. Miller Surrey, in the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* for October, a survey of an important coöperative historical venture is made and the author says, "The printed calendar of the documents in the Paris archives relating to the history of the Mississippi basin, will bring to the easy use of historical students about 30,000 documents distributed through something more than 100 different series, and 10,000 different volumes that are to be found in ten different repositories in Paris."

A monograph entitled *Political Organization of the Plains Indians, with Special Reference to the Council*, by Maurice G. Smith, has been brought out by the University of Nebraska in its series of *University Studies* in a double number for January-April, 1924 (84 p.).

The published works of the late Reverend Chrysostom Verwyst are briefly reviewed in an article entitled "A Chrysostom in Chippewa," issued in the fall number of the *Indian Sentinel* (vol. 5, no. 4). In the same magazine is an account of Verwyst by the Reverend Odoric Derenthal.

An interesting and useful collection of material on the La Vérendrye expeditions, published originally in the *Quarterly* of

the Oregon Historical Society for June, 1925, has been reprinted by the Great Northern Railroad in a pamphlet entitled *The Verendrye Overland Quest of the Pacific* (64 p.). A general account of these expeditions, which "marked the beginning of modern history in all the vast region stretching westward from the upper waters of the Mississippi," is contributed by Grace Flandrau. Two important documents relating to the journeys of the La Vérendryes follow. The first is the "Journal of the First Expedition of Pierre Gaultier, Sieur de la Verendrye to the Mandan Villages on the Missouri" in the well-known translation by Douglas Brymner, and the second is the "Journal of the Voyage Made by Chevalier de la Verendrye with One of His Brothers in Search of the Western Sea, Addressed to the Marquis de Beauharnois," newly translated by Miss Anne H. Blegen of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. Several interesting maps and illustrations are included in the booklet, among them a "map of the approximate route of Verendrye and his sons."

An article on "The Missouri River in History" is brought out in the *Western Magazine* for December by Edmond L. DeLestry, the editor. Several interesting pictures accompany the article, including one of Governor Isaac I. Stevens and one of a steamer at old Fort Benton.

Of the writing of Paul Bunyan stories there is no end. Many of the tales are retold in an amusing and informing fashion in an article entitled "Paul Bunyan Is with Us Again," printed in the *Wisconsin Magazine* for December.

George W. Sandt's *Theodore Emanuel Schmauk* (Philadelphia, 1921. 291 p.) is a biography of an important leader among American Lutherans and throws some incidental light on church conditions in Minnesota and the Middle West.

At a meeting held at St. Olaf College, Northfield, on October 6, the Norwegian-American Historical Association was established. Its purpose is to organize historical work pertaining to the Norwegian immigration and its backgrounds and to the activities of the Norwegian element in the American population. The plans of the association involve the collection of manuscript and

printed materials as well as museum objects and a wide program of publication. It is announced that the first publication will be a volume of special studies and records and will be brought out by May or June of the present year. The new association is in a sense an outgrowth of the Norse-American Centennial celebration. It was intended to bring the society into being on that occasion, but the plan was crowded out by other events. Undoubtedly, however, the interest in Norwegian-American history aroused by the celebration led directly to the organization of the new association. It appears certain that the association will have ample funds to finance a notable series of publications.

At the annual meeting of the Swedish Historical Society of America, held in the auditorium of the Historical Building, St. Paul, on December 2, papers were read on "Educational Work among the Swedish Baptists in America," by Adolph Olson, and on "Minnesota's Campaign for Immigrants," by Theodore C. Blegen.

Manitowoc-Gjerpen-Valders Congregations is the title of a somewhat unusual congregational history (Decorah, Iowa, 1925. 48 p.). It deals with three Wisconsin Norwegian churches and was issued in honor of the seventy-fifth anniversary of their establishment. A number of documents illustrating the early history of the congregations are printed in full and the interest of the publication is further enhanced by several facsimiles of important papers. The pamphlet as a whole is a contribution to the history of the Norwegian element in the West. It is the work of the Reverend D. G. Ristad, president of the newly organized Norwegian-American Historical Association.

An interesting account dealing with the experiences of Norwegian settlers in Minnesota during the Sioux Outbreak, particularly those hailing from the district in Norway known as Voss, is published in *Vossingen*, vol. 7, no. 3-4.

A list of Norwegian-American monuments and markers and much information about Norwegian-American societies and organizations may be found in *Skandinaviens Almanak og Kalender* for 1926 (Chicago, 1925. 191 p.).

An *Encyclopedia of South Dakota* (Pierre, 1925. 1,003 p.), which has been brought out by Doane Robinson, contains hundreds of entries arranged alphabetically and is a valuable compendium of information on various aspects of South Dakota history.

A valuable study of the early history of the French post at Green Bay appears under the title "La Baye," by Arthur C. Neville, in the *Green Bay Historical Bulletin* for April, 1925.

Two new books, a *History of Farmers' Movements in Canada*, by Louis A. Wood (Toronto, 1924. 372 p.), and *Agricultural Coöperation in Western Canada*, by W. A. Mackintosh (Kingston and Toronto, 1924. 173 p.), are of special interest for students of the "agrarian crusade," which has not by any means been confined to the United States. In both works some attention is given to the American connections.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

An article entitled "The Boundary Water Way," by John P. Pritchett and Warren W. Chase, published in the issues of the *Western Magazine* for September and October, tells the story of a summer's canoe trip made by the authors over the Lake Superior-Winnipeg River waterway. Special attention is given to historical associations, of which there are many, for the route is one that was followed by many early explorers and fur-traders.

A series of historical articles that appeared in the *Washington County Post* of Stillwater in 1924 under the title "Legends and Stories from the St. Croix River," by Ruth Teare Woodworth, has been brought out as a pamphlet entitled *Old Man of the Dalles; An Autobiography* (Stillwater, 1925. 44 p.). The author dramatizes a rock formation on the St. Croix known as the "Old Man of the Dalles," which is made to tell of the varied scenes that it has witnessed from the days of the first white explorer down to the twentieth century.

Nearly twelve thousand people, representing almost every state in the Union and many foreign countries, visited the Sibley House at Mendota during the summer of 1925.

A concise description of memorials and markers established or placed by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution appears in the *Year Book* of that organization for 1925.

Fifty Memorable Years at St. Olaf is the title of an informing illustrated pamphlet by I. F. Grose, dealing with the history of St. Olaf College (Northfield, 1925. 46 p.). The first chapter discusses the general background of the Norwegian immigrant in the United States. In the second chapter an account is given of the career of the founder of the college, Bernt Julius Muus, who came to Goodhue County in 1859 as a pioneer minister. How Muus conceived the idea of establishing a college at Northfield and how that idea came to be realized are the themes of the third chapter. The last two chapters carry the story from January 8, 1875, when the college was opened, down to the present.

A review of the progress of education for the blind in Minnesota from 1866 to the present, which appears in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 8, dwells especially on the work accomplished by the Minnesota State School for the Blind at Faribault since it was founded in 1874 and is based upon an interview with Mr. Joseph F. Vance, the superintendent of that institution.

The arrival at Jordan fifty years ago of "four priests and four brothers" of the Franciscan Order was commemorated by the Catholics of the community on October 18. A brief history of the order in Minnesota appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 11.

The story of the mill at Edina in Hennepin County, as recalled by George Millem, "who operated it for 20 years until the water in Minnehaha creek got so low it would no longer turn the mill-wheel," is told in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 25. With the article appear a portrait of Mr. Millem and pictures of the old mill and of the "Grange hall, where Edina farmers used to meet every week."

Some light on Minnesota's financial history is shed in James B. Forgan's *Recollections of a Busy Life* (New York, 1924. 335 p.), for one chapter is devoted to the author's connections with

the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, of which he was cashier from 1888 to the end of 1891.

A survey of the memorials erected in memory of the state's World War heroes in various parts of Minnesota appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 12.

Knute Nelson: Memorial Addresses Delivered in the United States Senate (Washington, D. C., 1925. 44 p.) is the title of a volume containing tributes to the memory of Senator Nelson by eight senators, including Henry Cabot Lodge, Henrik Shipstead, and Magnus Johnson.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Notable progress in local history organization was made in Minnesota in October and November. On October 29 at Grand Marais the Cook County Historical Society was organized and at Two Harbors on November 25 the Lake County Historical Society came into being. On both occasions Mr. William E. Culkin, president of the St. Louis County Historical Society, and Judge Bert Fesler of Duluth were present, and among the speakers at the Two Harbors organization meeting was Mr. William A. McGonagle of Duluth. The St. Louis county society evinced much interest in the development of new societies in the North Shore counties and its experience under the guidance of Mr. Culkin has undoubtedly been of great practical help to the organizers of the new societies. Mr. Culkin also acted as special representative of the Minnesota Historical Society at the two meetings. The constitutions adopted were based in the main upon that recommended for county societies some years ago in this magazine (see *ante*, 4: 252-256). The president of the Cook County society is Mr. George H. Durfee of Grand Marais. Mr. Thomas Owens of Two Harbors was elected president of the Lake County society. One of the directors of the Lake County society, Mrs. R. B. Elliott of Two Harbors, represented the two societies at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society on January 11 and reported on local history developments in the North Shore counties. With the work well organized in St. Louis, Lake, and

Cook counties, northeastern Minnesota leads all other sections of the state in the matter of local history organization and deserves the congratulations and good wishes of all those interested in Minnesota history.

The arrival forty-five years ago of the first railroad train in Taylor's Falls, "bringing a large delegation from the Twin Cities to participate in the initial Dalles park celebration," is recalled in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for November 9.

The story of the Elstad Lutheran Church of Amherst Township in Fillmore County is told in a pamphlet bearing the title *The Three Score and Ten Anniversary Book* (1924. 20 p.). The congregation, a Norwegian Lutheran body, was organized in 1854.

The fiftieth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester was celebrated on December 10.

An unusually interesting contribution to Minnesota local history, brought out a few years ago, is Hallie M. Gould's *Old Clitherall's Story Book; A History of the First Settlement in Otter Tail County, Minnesota, 1865-1919* (43 p.). The pamphlet is divided into twenty-two chapters, most of which consist of first-hand accounts by early settlers.

An interesting little volume entitled *Recollections of Early Days in Duluth* (Duluth, 1925. 99 p.) has been brought out by Mr. Jerome E. Cooley, who established himself in that city in 1873 and has played in Duluth affairs ever since then the dual part of participant and observer. A mass of detailed information is incorporated in the book on various aspects of the story not only of Duluth but also of the North Shore in general.

The text of the *Historical Pageant of Lake Pepin*, held last July (see *ante*, 6:413), is printed in the official program of that event (Lake City, 1925. 38 p.).

A portrait of the Reverend William E. Boutwell and other interesting illustrations appear in a pamphlet entitled *Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, Stillwater, Minnesota* (11 p.). Boutwell organized the church in 1849 and the anniversary was celebrated in December, 1924.

Portions of the reminiscences of Edward B. Drew, pioneer farmer of Winona County, are published in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for October 10, 17, and 24. The account begins with a vivid description of a trip by ox team from Indiana to Minnesota in 1852, and continues with a detailed report of conditions at Wabasha Prairie in the early fifties. The original Drew manuscript is owned by the Minnesota Historical Society.

A pamphlet on *Parks and Parkways of Minneapolis, 1925* (40 p.) contains a brief general historical sketch of the parks of Minneapolis, a special section entitled "Historical Parks," in which interesting historical connections of various parks are pointed out, and a list of statues, markers, and memorials donated to Minneapolis.

A brief review of the early history of the village of St. Anthony, with somewhat special attention to the social aspects of the life of the early settlers, is given in the December number of the *Community Bookshelf*, the organ of the Minneapolis Public Library.

An interesting brief account of "How the Automobile Came to Minneapolis," by Smith B. Hall, appears in the *Gopher-M* for January.

The history of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church of Minneapolis, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with special services on November 1 and 8, is outlined in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 1.

A sprightly historical account of "St. Paul: The Untamable Twin," by Grace Flandrau, appears in *The Taming of the Frontier*, a volume edited by Duncan Aikman (New York, 1925). Mrs. Flandrau sketches St. Paul history with a light hand but it is evident that she has undertaken considerable research. Her pictures of social life in St. Paul at different periods are particularly interesting. The title of the sketch illustrates the author's personal view of her subject.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of Christ Episcopal Church of St. Paul was celebrated with special services on December 6.



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