
Here is a lusty story of that industrial pioneer who marched in the vanguard of civilization from the white pine of Maine to the Douglas fir of the Pacific region. Logging in the Maine woods had all the earmarks of a crude frontier industry in which the deliberate movement of the ox and the hand of man made power. As the logger strode westward, however, with the moving empire, the tempo of the industry changed. The horse began to replace the ox; crews trebled in size. The crosscut saw, the ice road, and the steam loader speeded up the production of logs necessary to satisfy circular and band saws, furiously moved by the energy of steam. Such equipment soon laid the forests low.

As the logger hewed down the last white pine in the stand reaching from Maine to western Minnesota, he faced a long jump over the Great Plains in order to reach redwoods and Douglas fir. Once in the new forest, he discarded his husky woolens and took on different attire—tin pants and tin coats to keep out the ever pouring rain. The hero of the crew there was neither the teamster nor the chopper, but the high rigger, a workman found only in the tall timber of the Far West. He was a spectacular workman, this steeplejack of the woods, in spite of the fact that he nibbled a cigarette instead of spitting his spearhead far into the wind. This logger slept in spotless sheets, while the woodsman of an earlier day sought strength for another day on a bed of boughs. The work of the lumberjack was always a battle of red blood pitted against big tasks, for logging was everywhere a hazardous game and called for strong, daredevil men.

The woodsman was not an angel, but to devote the major portion of a book about him to the drinking and harlotry of a lumberjack is hardly fair. The reader may rightly wonder when the lumberjack found time to cut down all the trees. What was a man-sized job in the woods? How many feet of logs did a he-man lumberjack cut in a day? Was the jack who swung an ax a more skillful workman than
he who labored with a crosscut saw? Such facts do belong to the story of the logger. In this book they are not found, for they are not facts that fit into the breezy, sensational tone of the work. Mr. Holbrook has succeeded, however, in writing a story of loggers without cluttering it with tales of Paul Bunyan and his blue ox. For this we commend him.

AGNES M. LARSON
ST. OLAF COLLEGE
NORTHFIELD

Historic St. Joseph Island. By JOSEPH and ESTELLE BAYLISS. (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, The Torch Press, 1938. vi, 237 p. Illustrations. $2.00.)

St. Joseph is a large island cosily tucked away in the great strait that sends the waters of Lake Superior down into Lake Huron. Its historic interest turns on its position between Canada and the United States, and on the question whether the international waterway runs east or west of the island. The authors have given one chapter to its early history, when it belonged to the French empire of Louis XIV and XV and was visited by the explorers and missionaries sent out from Canada, Brulé (perhaps), Nicolet, Jogues, Ménard, Allouez, Marquette. They recite the pageant of St. Lusson, which took place in 1671 at the Sault, and the establishment of De Repentigny’s seigniory at the site of the present city of Sault Ste. Marie.

Then follows the loss of Canada and the coming of the victorious British, the establishment and organization of the British fur trade, and the heyday of the Northwest Company. The central history of the island, however, relates to it as a post of retreat from Mackinac, when after Jay’s treaty had adjusted the occupation of the Northwest posts, Mackinac was surrendered in 1796 to an American garrison. Then at Fort St. Joseph on the island, a British garrison was maintained until the War of 1812 gave its commandant the right and privilege to sail across and recapture Mackinac, which the British held until the close of the war. The events of this period are very well told by the authors with some details not found elsewhere. The subsequent history of the island is of less international interest, none the less Major W. K. Rains, the grandfather of Mrs. Bayliss, makes a gallant figure in his retreat at this place.
The reviewer thinks the book is well worth while and that the chapter on navigation gathers up and puts in order the different types of vessels on the upper Great Lakes from the birch-bark canoe to the huge steamers of the late nineteenth century. There is also a brief but adequate statement about the building of the ship canal at the Sault and the improvement of the channels that surround St. Joseph Island.

As a local history that touches international history, while at the same time keeping close to the terrain in question, it well exemplifies the "History at Home" so delightfully set forth by Dr. Wesley in Minnesota History for last March.

Louise Phelps Kellogg

State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Madison

Norwegian Settlement in the United States. By CARLTON C. QUALEY.
(Northfield, Minnesota, Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1938. xi, 285 p. Maps, illustrations. $3.00.)

Mr. Qualey regards the role played by the Norwegian-American immigrants in the passing of the American frontier from a new angle. To him the trek of the Norwegians westward from the Atlantic seaboard is a modern example of a folk migration, worthy of scientific investigation as a socioeconomic phenomenon. As a native of the successful Norwegian-American settlement at Spring Grove, Minnesota, he does not miss the glamour of the migrations, but he chooses to approach his problem from the point of view of an analyst of population. His volume is by way of a statistical supplement to the romantic literature which has grown up around the migrations—the saga of Giants in the Earth woven out of data secured from the United States bureau of the census and various other American and Norwegian official and private sources.

Starting with the arrival in New York of the fifty-three Norwegian slopers on the "Restaurationen" in 1825, Mr. Qualey traces the swelling tide of the immigration—especially after 1866 when the agricultural Northwest began to be opened up—until ebbtide was reached in the second decade of the twentieth century, several years prior to the stringent anti-immigration measures of the United States. Since his primary concern is the fate of the Norwegian emigrants once they had reached the western shores, he deals only incidentally
in his first chapter, "Migration Factors," with the social and economic situation in Norway which led to the avgang. The movement was essentially agricultural, as can be seen from the sections of Norway chiefly affected, and it was brought on by the dearth of opportunity offered the Norwegian peasant, in particular the small landowners and the tenant and day laboring classes. Theirs was a resolve to escape the poverty imposed by nature in the form of very limited natural resources, rather than a desire to throw off artificial restraints such as feudal survivals. Feudalism had never lent itself very successfully to Norwegian land economics. Incidental factors were present: the desire for greater freedom of political expression, which moved the liberty-loving middle classes, as well as a determination to escape the stern ritualism of the Norwegian state church, a motive prompting the more pietistic.

Free land and the wide acres to be secured under the generous land policies of a government eager to populate its West were the lures which drew the Norwegian peasant. Mr. Qualey shows how closely the waves of Norwegian migration followed on the official inducements of the United States government — the Pre-emption Act, the Homestead Act, the land grants to the railways — and the well-timed efforts of the state immigration agents and the builders of the transcontinental railroads. The abundance of land granted the railways in North Dakota as compared to South Dakota resulted incidentally in larger settlements in the former state. To the Norwegian-Americans, however, the presence or absence of railroads seems not to have been a determining factor; railroad building was as much the effect as the cause of settlement.

The major portion of Mr. Qualey's study is devoted to the influx of the Norwegians into the agricultural Northwest. Step by step he traces the course of the settlements as they spread out like a fan-tail from the mother settlement in Illinois on the Fox River. Each of the states penetrated is dealt with separately, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana. The detail with which Mr. Qualey handles these state settlements makes his work of special value to the student of regional and local history. The county, township, and village settlements painstakingly listed reveal the prodigious amount of research done by the author.

The outlying or isolated settlements, which the author calls "island settlements," are dealt with very briefly. The lumbering,
mining, and shipping interests of the Great Lakes area, particularly Michigan, attracted a number of Norwegian settlers. Boston's and Brooklyn's shipping opportunities also resulted in sizable colonies. Similar inducements in the Pacific Northwest led to a Norwegian trek at the turn of the century. Settlements in the South, Virginia for example, and in the Southwest, Texas, proved to be abortive.

Mr. Qualey states in his preface that the full history of the Scandinavian settlements in the United States has yet to be written. He has made a valiant initial contribution by his judicious and objective study of the Norwegian settlements. If his volume seems to be somewhat lacking in human interest that is because of the limits Mr. Qualey sets himself. He is not blind to the influential part played by Norwegian emigration enthusiasts, the vigorous Cleng Peerson for instance, whose single efforts did so much to bring on the partial depopulation of Norway in the nineteenth century. Biographical studies lie outside the scope of Mr. Qualey's work. Nor is he specially concerned with analyzing the psychological effect of the propaganda put forth by the Norwegian-American press or the various Norwegian-American associations. He is nevertheless keenly aware of their influence.

Mr. Qualey writes in a simple and lucid fashion. The text, which has been very carefully edited and is typographically most attractive, is supplemented by numerous valuable maps and statistical tables as well as a detailed index. The comprehensive, carefully arranged bibliography is prefaced by an interesting explanatory statement on the nature of the material consulted.

Gertrude Ann Jacobsen

Hunter College of the City of New York

The Unicameral Legislature. By Alvin W. Johnson. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1938. ix, 198 p. Frontispiece. $2.50.)

The subject of reform in the legislative systems in the different states of the Union has been occupying a relatively larger position in public thought and discussion from year to year. In this volume Professor Johnson has contributed a timely and scholarly study of the movement for the adoption of unicameral legislatures in the United States. He begins his discussion with a historical essay on the development of the legislative systems of the various nations, showing how
and why a bicameral system developed in Great Britain, France, and elsewhere. He next turns his attention to America, tracing the development of the existing bicameral system in the national government and early experiments with unicameral legislatures in the states of Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, and in certain provinces of Canada.

Interest in unicameralism as a solution for legislative ills and abuses in the United States, Professor Johnson explains, was awakened in 1912, when bills were introduced in the legislatures of Ohio and Oregon to convert them into unicameral bodies. Since that time scarcely a year has passed without similar proposals being made somewhere. In 1934 the state of Nebraska adopted the unicameral system, and interest in the nation soared skyward. In 1937 twenty-one of the forty-three state legislatures in session were considering the problem. The proposed plans varied widely, with large and small legislatures receiving almost equal attention. In 1935 Minnesota was awakened to the possibilities of the plan by an appeal by Governor Floyd B. Olson, and in 1937 four amendments to bring about unicameralism were introduced in the legislature. The appeal for consideration of the plan in this state was based upon the large size of the existing senate—it is the largest in the United States—and also the extraordinary number of standing committees, many of which are large. While all probably will not agree with Professor Johnson’s statement that Minnesota has “no serious problem of urban and rural representation”—about a third of the population is concentrated in three large cities—all can agree that the unicameral idea should be submitted to the people for consideration (p. 102).

ARTHUR J. LARSEN

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
St. Paul


The author of this volume has performed a Herculean task: The gathering and arranging of social data involve endless labor and unlimited patience. Pages and pages are filled with statistics, and tables,
graphs, and maps are used extensively in an effort to present the data in a convenient manner. The book deals with population, racial groups, business growth, age trends, housing conditions, marriage and divorce, crime, delinquency, prostitution and venereal disease, and suicide. Most space is given to the various aspects of the housing problem.

The casual reader of this volume will probably become confused. The pages abound with facts, and unless one reads carefully and ponders their significance, he may be inclined to pronounce the facts as inert and isolated. For examples, one learns (chart 184) that robbery of streetcars and taxicabs is likely to occur near the periphery of the city. One learns (p. 258) that "row" houses in St. Paul have the highest percentage of vacancies. One learns (chart 86) that in 1895 the Germans constituted nearly three per cent of the population of the thirteenth ward in Minneapolis and that by 1930 they constituted less than one per cent. These are mere examples of thousands of facts which one can glean from this volume. The meaning which the fact has will depend largely upon the person who reads. It is apparent, however, that city officials, social workers, teachers, and students of society can gain many significant facts from Professor Schmid's work.

The larger significance of this book is its inescapable message of the interrelation of environment and conduct. The increasing complexity of society means the introduction of new factors, new influences, new environments. The nearness of a railroad track, the presence of a foreign group, and the average rental of property are examples of environmental factors which have only begun to be recognized. The sociologist is devoting great attention to human ecology, and the legislator, the teacher, and the social worker are destined to become more conscious of the little-noted but significant factors which play such a large part in determining human conduct.

EDGAR B. WESLEY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

The Checkered Years. By MARY DODGE WOODWARD. Edited by MARY BOYNTON COWDREY. (Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1937. 265 p. Illustrations. $3.00.)

To Mary Dodge Woodward, a little New England lady, life in Dakota Territory in the decade of the eighties was so filled with contrasts to her former homes in Wisconsin and Vermont that she noted daily
in her diary the differences she discovered. Changes in housekeeping methods, in farming techniques, and especially in climatic and geographical features altered the problems of settlement for the pioneers on the prairies, and Mrs. Woodward was a keen observer of these conditions. She constantly marveled at the long range of vision on the prairie, and she watched every evening for the lights of Fargo and Moorhead, eight miles from the farm where she lived. She used a telescope to study the country and saw five towns, three large town schoolhouses, and four country ones, and a hundred farmhouses (p. 32, 37). During the height of activity in the harvesting of wheat, she could see eight threshing machines at work, each with crews of twenty men or more. She saw at one time eight trains on four railroad lines during the busy season for the transport of grain.

Mrs. Woodward went to Dakota Territory in 1882 at the age of fifty-six to make a home for her sons and daughter, after one son had accepted a position as manager of a farm owned by a relative in the East. Mrs. Woodward made her entries in her diary faithfully, though she had baked on one day seventeen loaves of bread, a total of seventy-four since the preceding Sunday, and also twenty-one pies, as well as puddings, cakes, and doughnuts (p. 90).

Her household labors were extremely heavy in summer, yet she found time to observe the plants, birds, frogs, and snakes, and she noted with delight the discovery of wild flowers she had known in her other homes. Her winter days permitted more time for reading, and she followed with interest the effect of international complications and war scares on the price of wheat. The comparison of the view of grain elevators distorted in a mirage to “Bartholdi’s statue” in a note in 1884 indicates that she must have read of the completion in that year of the Statue of Liberty. Her conservatism in politics is suggested by the comment after a visit of a book agent selling a biography of Cleveland, “We will wait until their term at Washington expires before we buy as we might possibly be ashamed of them” (p. 72).

Daily comments on the life at the farm bring mention of the nationalities attracted to the area. Many of the farm hands were Irish and Norwegian, but there were French, Swedish, and German settlers in the neighborhood. Mrs. Woodward regretted the lack of active church organizations and the necessity of working on Sunday, but she decided that “if one has to break the Sabbath one might as well break it all to pieces” (p. 139). She was pleased when her daughter was able to
assist in organizing a Sabbath school and she noted her son's first vote in a territorial election cast in favor of prohibition. She felt that national legislation in that field would be necessary, however, for the saloons were moving across the Red River from Fargo to Moorhead.

Medical treatment administered by her daughter for her care during a fever included wrapping her head in cold cloths, her feet in cabbage leaves, giving the patient sage tea and crust coffee, a Dover's powder, rhubarb and soda (p. 247). Thus bits of information are woven in, covering the social life and customs of the area. Religion, politics, literary tastes, and general reading are all suggested, along with many statistics on farming, the cost of horses, the amount of wheat produced, the number of wells needed for stock and the cost of well digging, problems of fencing and grazing, and mention of types of machinery used. Along with all these details there is an expression of a warmth of spirit and affection for the members of her family in the diary which she expected only them to read.

Mary Boynton Cowdrey, the granddaughter of the writer, has edited the volume and identified the authors of many of the bits of poetry quoted “to suit the day.” The title was probably taken from the closing entry dated December 31, 1888, in a reference to “the checkered year of joy and woe.” The editor has included pictures of the individuals in the family group and of the farm buildings, which all add to the personal quality of the volume. There is no index, and the table of contents indicates only the years covered in the diary, 1884–89.

In published form such a diary is a real addition to the literature on social life in an agricultural community of the eighties. It may be hoped that its appearance will suggest to families with diaries in their possession the advantages for historical research in making such manuscripts available to students through historical society collections when publication is not possible.

Evadene Burris Swanson

St. Paul, Minnesota

Zezula, or Pioneer Days in the Smoky Water Country. By Jessemine Slaughter Burgum. (Valley City, North Dakota, Getchell and Nielsen, 1937. 195 p. Illustrations. $2.00.)

Linda W. Slaughter first went to Fort Rice, on the line between present-day North and South Dakota, in 1870 as the wife of an army surgeon, Dr. B. Franklin Slaughter. She identified herself with this
new country, and in a number of notable articles, published in magazines and newspapers of the Northwest during the seventies, established a reputation as its ardent advocate. The "Dolly Varden" letters, which appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer in 1872, and two essays entitled "The New Northwest" and "Leaves from Northwest History," published in a Fargo paper in 1873, were the first of her public articles.

Included in the present volume are the diary kept by Dr. Slaughter while he was stationed at Fort Rice in 1871, Mrs. Slaughter's remiscent account of the upper Missouri River country in the seventies entitled "From Fortress to Farm," extracts from the "Dolly Varden" letters, and a number of historical essays written by Mrs. Slaughter and relating chiefly to early forts and military events on the frontier.

The volume contains a great deal of material about the development of Dakota Territory which is important, and which, in some cases, was difficult of access.

A. J. L.
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
NOTES

Dr. Charles W. Nichols ("Henry Martyn Nichols and the Northampton Colony"), associate professor of English in the University of Minnesota, has recently presented to the society the diaries and letters of his grandfather, who is the subject of the interesting article published in this issue of the magazine. Mr. Everett E. Edwards ("T. L. Haecker, The Father of Dairying in Minnesota") is the editor of Agricultural History. He is well known to readers of this magazine for contributions in the field of American agricultural history. Mr. Cecil O. Monroe ("The Rise of Baseball in Minnesota") is an instructor in the senior high school at Aberdeen, South Dakota. His study of baseball forms a part of a history of the rise of organized sport in Minnesota which he is preparing. Mr. Wilbur F. Decker ("Clearing for Action on the Upper Mississippi") came to Minneapolis in the eighties to accept a position as instructor in engineering in the University of Minnesota. He was president of the St. Anthony Falls Bank at the time when he was most active in promoting the upper Mississippi project. He is the author of an article entitled "Completing the Mississippi System" in the American Review of Reviews for December, 1926. Dr. Henrietta M. Larson ("The 'John B. Alley,' A Pioneer Locomotive") is the editor of the Bulletin of the Business Historical Society and holds the position of associate in research in business history in the Harvard graduate school of business administration. She is the author of an important work entitled Jay Cooke, Private Banker (1936). The reviewers include Dr. Louise P. Kellogg, the noted Wisconsin historian; Professor Edgar B. Wesley of the University of Minnesota; Evadene Burris Swanson, well known to readers of this magazine as the author of a series of illuminating articles on everyday aspects of Minnesota pioneer life; Dr. Agnes M. Larson, associate professor of history in St. Olaf College, who has recently completed the preparation of a doctoral dissertation on the lumber industry in Minnesota; Dr. Gertrude A. Jacobsen, assistant professor of political science in Hunter College, New York; and Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, head of the society's newspaper department.
Tentative plans for the 1938 summer tour and convention of the society contemplate a one-day trip with a stop at the Donnelly house in Nininger, a luncheon session at Frontenac, and a visit to the Garrard home, a stop at Red Wing to view the museum of the Goodhue County Historical Society, an afternoon session at Vasa, centering about the pioneer Swedish settlement in Minnesota, and a supper meeting at Northfield. Announcements giving the date and the details of the programs will be mailed to members of the society in the near future.

Eleven active members joined the society between January 1 and March 31: R. C. Bartlett of Lake City, Mrs. Thomas J. Dillon of Minneapolis, Philip B. Fleming of St. Paul, Dr. James A. Johnson of Minneapolis, Perrie Jones of St. Paul, Alan M. Kennedy of Minneapolis, Mrs. J. C. Klein of Shakopee, J. A. C. Leland of Berkeley, California, Archibald E. MacQuarrie of Minneapolis, Orson R. Steffens of Racine, and Edgar B. Wesley of Minneapolis.


The death of Mr. Fred S. Bell of Winona removed the last of the society's patrons. The qualification for a patron is that of contributing fifty dollars or more a year to the society for the promotion of its objectives and activities. A single payment of one thousand dollars entitles the member to the rank of a life patron. The bylaws of the society also make provision for the class of contributing-life members — those who contribute from five to fifty dollars annually to the society’s support.

On March 10 the Royal Frederik University of Oslo, Norway, conferred the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy upon the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society in recognition of his researches in the history of Norwegian migration to America.
Articles about the society and its collections have been appearing on a page devoted to "St. Paul Public Libraries and Museums" in the Sunday issues of the St. Paul Pioneer Press since October. The sketches are prepared by members of the society's staff.

A member of the society's executive council, the Reverend William Busch of St. Paul, was elected to membership on the executive council of the American Catholic Historical Association at a meeting held in Philadelphia early in January.

The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, head of the society's newspaper department, by the University of Minnesota at its June commencement. His dissertation is a historical study of the "Development of the Minnesota Road System."

The superintendent presented addresses on "Immigration and the Westward Movement in Ballad and Song" at Hamline University on January 17, before the Merriam Park Study Club of St. Paul on February 2, and before the Danish Reading Circle of Minneapolis on March 26, and on "Little Discoveries in a Great Past" at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul on February 16; he participated in a debate with Professor Herbert Heaton on the subject "If Only" at the Women's City Club of St. Paul on February 21; and he discussed "A Chapter from Early Minnesota History" before the first annual Minnesota conference on the social studies on the campus of the University of Minnesota on March 18. Mr. Babcock spoke on "Minnesota Paper Money" before the Northwest Coin Club meeting in Minneapolis on March 3, on "Indian Life" at the Blake School of Minneapolis on March 17, and on the "Chapel of St. Paul" before the Knights of Columbus in St. Paul on March 29; and he presented an "Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History" at St. Paul's Church in Minneapolis on March 9. Miss Nute discussed the Ordinance of 1787 before chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the P.E.O. in St. Paul on February 17 and March 18, respectively.

ACCESSIONS

"I learn that St. Pauls has been building up very rapidly sometimes at the rate of 12 houses per week. Taverns & boarding very high."
Butter ready sale at 50 cents per lb. good Horses very high, Indian ponies low. . . . common lumbering wages are from $20 to $30 per month.” Thus wrote the Reverend Thomas Barland from Galena, Illinois, where he had stopped while en route to Minnesota, in November, 1852. The passage is quoted from one of four letters photographed for the society from originals in the possession of Miss Isabelle V. Towne of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Three of the letters appear in the issues of the Eau Claire Telegram for November 20 and December 10 and 11, 1937.

Letters from the Reverend H. M. Nichols, whose efforts on behalf of the Northampton colony form the subject of the leading article in this issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY, are quoted in one of the items of Minnesota interest recently copied for the society from the file of the New York Tribune in the Boston Public Library (see ante, p. 96). The extracts, which appear in the issue of March 12, 1853, are taken from letters describing Minnesota that Nichols wrote to the Northampton Courier. He “tells some magnificent stories about the country”; for example, he learned from a “man of veracity . . . that a squash, raised by himself, grew so large that he was unable to turn it over.” Nichols advised prospective colonists that “Garden vegetables surpass anything ever known at the East,” and that “Apples will flourish here, if grown in the first place in a northern climate, and nurseries are now growing in St. Paul, where persons can supply themselves with grafted trees at a cheap rate.” Other transcripts recently made from the Tribune deal with colonization companies organized in New York in 1855, the Pacific railroad survey of I. I. Stevens, and trade between St. Paul and the Red River settlements.

Eighteen letters written between 1856 and 1861 by Mrs. Harriet Griswold, a Cambridge pioneer, and members of her family have been received from Mr. Warren H. Biggs of Williamston, North Carolina. The letters are of value for a study of social conditions on the Minnesota frontier.

About a hundred and twenty “America letters” have been copied recently from originals in Norway by Mr. Arne Odd Johnsen of Oslo and added to the large collection of such letters already in the possession of the society (see ante, p. 97). Among them are letters written between 1857 and 1886 by Norwegian settlers in Minnesota living
at Spring Grove, Byron, Minneapolis, and in Blue Earth and Rock counties. In the spring of 1857, a Norwegian immigrant found in Houston County "one of the largest Norwegian settlements in the West with only a slight mixture of Americans." He expressed astonishment over the fact that "four or five years ago this region was a bare wilderness, where wild animals and savage races wandered undisturbed by any white being; but now it is a region stirring with life, where thousands of bushels of wheat and other products are raised and sold each year and where there is a race in the building of towns, mills, and farms." Letters from a number of other states are included in the collection.

A diary kept by Benjamin Drew in 1858 and 1859, while he was serving as the first principal of the St. Paul schools, has been photographed for the society from the original in the possession of the St. Paul Public Library. The principal was required to "visit all the schools daily, and enter in a journal, provided for the purpose, the general appearance and condition of the schools, and the conduct of the teachers and pupils." On April 20, 1858, he noted that a number of boys were tardy at the Adams School, "the arrival of the first boat through the lake [Pepin] having tempted them to the levee." On another occasion he tested the pupils in a certain class and found "spelling, punctuation, and use of capitals shockingly bad."

A small collection of the Civil War papers of Captain William Arkins of Company A, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, has been presented by his nephew, Mr. W. M. Arkins of Los Angeles. Included are Captain Arkins' commissions and letters written while he was serving in the South.

Some mission work of the Iowa synod of the Lutheran church among the Indians is described by F. Matter in an autobiographical sketch written in German, a photostatic copy of which has been received through the courtesy of Mr. George Fritschel of Dubuque, Iowa. A mission station on Deer Creek in Wyoming in 1863, visits to Minnesota and Nebraska, and mission work in Illinois and Ohio are among the subjects touched upon.

Photostatic copies of the application and drawings that accompanied a patent for an improvement in the construction of railway cars granted
to Samuel R. Calthrop, in 1865 have been made from the originals in
the United States Patent Office and presented by Mr. Ira C. Oehler
of St. Paul. The cars designed by Calthrop were strikingly similar
to the modern streamlined trains. A reproduction of Calthrop's own
drawing of the train he designed appears in the magazine Globe for
February–March, 1938.

Transcripts of two letters of Thomas Hale Williams, a pioneer
Minneapolis librarian, have been received from the Minneapolis Public
Library, which owns the originals. In the first, which was written in
February, 1867, Williams describes the recently completed building of
the Minneapolis Athenaeum; in the second he suggests to the United
States commissioner of education plans for a convention of librarians.

Investments in Minnesota lands in the sixties are the subject of four
letters from the papers of Senator Clement C. Clay of Alabama, which
have been copied for the society by the photostatic process from originals
in the library of Duke University. Clay, who visited Minnesota for
his health in 1861 and 1870, bought land in Pine, Chisago, and Mor­
rison counties. On August 3, 1866, his agent wrote from St. Paul as
follows: “I think the land in Morrison Co. will be in good demand in
a short time, owing to the completion of a Rail Road to St. Cloud . . .
it will no doubt advance the price of land in that locality & increase the
demand for it.”

Five volumes of records of the First Covenant Church of St. Paul
for the years from 1874 to 1930 have been presented through the cour­
tesy of its secretary, Mr. E. L. Benson. Included are minutes of meet­
ings of the congregation, the board of trustees, and a conference of
young people's societies in Minnesota. The church is affiliated with
the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America. All the rec­
ords are written in Swedish.

Records of four disbanded Swedish Methodist Episcopal churches
in Minnesota, covering the period mainly between 1888 and 1930, have
been received from the Reverend Glenn Kjellberg of St. Cloud. They
consist of minutes of quarterly conferences for the church at Evans­
ville; lists of pastors, members, baptisms, and marriages for the church
at Melby; and minutes and parish records for the churches at Colfax
and Farwell. Most of the records are written in Swedish.
Minutes of meetings of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Macalester Presbyterian Church of St. Paul for the years 1889–92 and 1921–27, and of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society for the period from 1893 to 1899 are recorded in three volumes presented by the former organization through the courtesy of Mrs. Cannie M. Reed of St. Paul.

Dr. Henry M. Bracken of Claremont, California, who served as secretary of the Minnesota state board of health from 1897 to 1919, has presented four bound volumes of typewritten papers that he prepared between 1895 and 1932. Students of the medical history of Minnesota, and particularly of the state's public health problems, will find much of value in this collection. Among the subjects treated in individual papers are medical inspection of schools, sewage disposal, legislation relating to sanitation, the history of the state board of health, and various diseases, such as smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and leprosy, in Minnesota.

Five items from the papers of William C. Edgar have been presented by Miss Marjorie Edgar of Marine. Included are letters of Cyrus Northrop, President Theodore Roosevelt, and Archbishop John Ireland.

Some thirty plans and drawings for churches, homes, and other buildings designed by the late Harry W. Jones, a Minneapolis architect, and a scrapbook of pictures of completed structures have been presented by his widow. A pastel portrait of Jones is included in the gift.

A doctoral dissertation on “The Farmer's Marketing Movement in the Spring Wheat District,” prepared by Sever Klaragard at the University of Illinois in 1923, has been copied for the society on filmslides. Photographic copies have been made also of a master's thesis on the “History of the Pipestone Reservation and Quarry in Minnesota,” submitted by John W. Davis at the University of Colorado in 1934.

Copies of masters' theses on “The History of the Settlement of German Mennonites from Russia at Mountain Lake, Minnesota,” by Ferdinand P. Schultz, and on “The Early Political Career of Knute Nelson, 1867–1892,” by Walter B. Evans, both prepared at the University of Minnesota, have been presented by the department of history.

A history of Itasca State Park, prepared by Robert Anderson as student historian under the National Park Service, has been photographed for the society from a typed copy in the possession of Mr. E. P. Lacey, administrative inspector for the Minnesota district of the park service.

Two early maps of the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes basin have been added to the society's map collection. One, which bears the date 1763, shows early forts in the Minnesota country, including Fort L'Huillier near Mankato, Le Sueur's fort on Prairie Island, Fort St. Charles, and Fort St. Pierre. Another recently acquired map shows Wisconsin and Iowa before Minnesota Territory was organized.

Photostatic copies of three rare items of Minnesota interest have been made for the society from originals in the possession of the New York Public Library. The First Annual Report of the corresponding secretary of the Minnesota Territorial Temperance Society was printed at St. Anthony in the office of the St. Anthony Express in 1852. It is signed by Charles G. Ames of St. Anthony, and among the officers named in the booklet are Nathaniel McLean of Fort Snelling, the Reverend Chauncey Hobart, and the Reverend E. D. Neill. It includes a list of eleven temperance organizations that were active in Minnesota Territory in 1852. The other items relate to the colonization of New Ulm by members of the Turner society. A Verhandlungen of a convention held in Cincinnati in August, 1856, by the "Ansiedlungs-Vereines des sozialistischen Turnerbundes von Nord-Amerika" includes a report of a discussion of the name of New Ulm and a letter from W. Pfänder, the organization's agent at New Ulm. An die Mitglieder des Ansiedlung-Vereins des socialistischen Turnerbundes von Nord-Amerika is a one-page circular letter printed in the office of the New Ulm Pioneer in December, 1858.
Issues of the *Sauk Rapids Frontierman* for May 24, 1855, and February 15, 1856, have been presented by Mr. George C. Hineline of Minneapolis, a grandson of William H. Wood, one of the founders of this early Minnesota paper.

The publishers of the *Volkszeitung* of St. Paul have presented 184 volumes of German-American publications issued from their office. Included are the weekly *Volkszeitung* for the years from 1907 to 1921, *Minnehaha* for the period from 1921 to 1932, and the *Deutsche Farmer* from 1910 to 1927.

An oil painting by Peter G. Clausen of Minnehaha Falls in 1903 is the gift of his son, Mr. Adler C. Clausen of Spokane. Clausen, who was well known as a scenic artist and a decorator of public buildings, lived in Minneapolis from 1867 to his death in 1924. His panorama of the Middle West was displayed at the world’s fair in St. Louis in 1904.

A powder flask, a slaw cutter, patchwork quilts dating from the late forties, and a woolen shawl are the gifts of Mrs. H. W. Kingston of St. Paul. Other recent additions to the domestic life collection are a chopping knife of Icelandic origin, from Mr. G. S. Bardal of Minnesota; a bellows and a small open iron lamp, from Mr. E. A. Blomfield of Minneapolis; and a grain measure dating from 1888, from Mr. Guy Cole of Mora.

Among items recently added to the costume collection are a wedding bonnet, slippers and lingerie dating from 1868, a fan, and infant’s shoes and gloves worn in 1870, received from the estate of Mrs. M. M. Wheeler through the courtesy of Mrs. George W. Smythe of St. Paul; a Paisley shawl bought in 1859, presented by members of the Robertson family through the courtesy of Mrs. A. S. Dean of Minneapolis; and two pairs of white silk knitted mittens, from Mr. Orrin F. Smith of Winona.

A Governor Winthrop desk of cherry dating from 1789 has been received from Miss Nell Field of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. James B. Hewitt of St. Paul has presented a small mahogany stand made about 1800.
NEWS AND COMMENT

The first issue of the American Archivist, the quarterly publication of the Society of American Archivists, appeared in January. The leading article is one of a series dealing with "Manuscript Repair in European Archives"; it consists of a discussion by L. Herman Smith of methods used in Great Britain. Book reviews, news notes, and abstracts of European archive publications make up the remainder of the issue.

An able discussion of the "Administration of State Archives" is contributed to the January issue of the Pacific Northwest Quarterly by Charles M. Gates, formerly acting curator of manuscripts on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. In the same issue, Robert C. Clark points out the value of the "Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company" for the student of the history of the Pacific Northwest.

The first English version of Peter Kalm's Travels in North America has been revised from the original Swedish and edited by Adolph B. Benson for publication as a two-volume work (New York, 1937). The Minnesota Historical Society has copies both of the rare first Swedish edition of 1753–61 and of the first English edition of 1770–71 (see ante, 16:338). In his introduction, Professor Benson includes a valuable bibliographical note on the many editions through which this interesting early narrative of American travel has passed.

A catalogue of Some Recent Additions to the Finley Collection on the History and Romance of the Northwest (30 p.) has been issued by the Knox College Library at Galesburg, Illinois. The new items, which were collected and contributed by Mr. Edward Caldwell of New York, include numerous editions of the travel narratives of Hennepin, Carver, and Lahontan.

In Kitchi-Gami: Wanderings round Lake Superior (1860), Johann Georg Kohl "gave us what is easily the best book on the Lake Superior country, its natural features, population, the Indians, their
legends, languages and social conditions," writes J. Christian Bay in his *Second Handful of Western Books* (1936). The work of this German visitor of the fifties is only one of the many items of Minnesota and Northwest interest mentioned and evaluated by Mr. Bay in this and his *Third Handful*, published in December, 1937. Among other travelers in the Minnesota country whose narratives he looks upon as significant are Carver, Albert Lea, Pike, Long, Lanman, Schoolcraft, and Henry Lewis. The publication by the Minnesota Historical Society of the latter's diary is noted in the later volume. Attention is called also to Hezekiah Brake's interesting narrative of pioneer life in Minnesota in the fifties, as set forth in his *On Two Continents* (1896).

The extensive collection of Lincolniana assembled by the late Judge Daniel Fish of Minneapolis has been acquired by the Lincoln National Life Foundation of Fort Wayne, Indiana. More than thirty-eight hundred books and pamphlets relating to Lincoln are included in the foundation's library.

A letter written from Mankato on November 29, 1874, is included in the *Unpublished Letters of Bayard Taylor in the Huntington Library*, edited by John R. Schultz and issued by the library (San Marino, California, 1937). Taylor was engaged in his third Minnesota lecture tour when this letter was penned. "I am resting here, on the borders of civilization, on a still, sunny day, and temperature at zero," he writes. An essay on Taylor's Minnesota visits will appear in a future issue of this magazine.

Volume 5 of the *Territorial Papers of the United States*, compiled and edited by Clarence E. Carter, deals with the *Territory of Mississippi, 1798–1817* (Washington, 1937. 815 p.). The same careful selection and editing characterize this volume that were features of the earlier issues. It includes material which but remotely bears upon Minnesota and the Northwest.

Many items of Minnesota interest are listed in a *Bibliography of North American Geology for 1935 and 1936* by Emma Mertins Thom, which has been published by the United States Geological Survey as number 892 of its *Bulletins* (Washington, 1937). An excellent index brings together the Minnesota items.
A program for the training of archivists, open to candidates for the doctorate, will be offered next fall by the faculty of political science of Columbia University in co-operation with the National Archives at Washington. Students will be expected to take a graduate course on "Archives and Historical Manuscripts," to be given under the department of history at Columbia by Dr. Solon J. Buck, director of publications in the National Archives, and to select their other courses in consultation with him. They will also be expected, in addition to fulfilling all the usual requirements for the degree, to take advantage of the opportunities offered to a limited number of suitably prepared students for advanced study of archival problems and archival administration at the National Archives. Dr. Buck has been appointed visiting professor of archives administration at Columbia.

Fifty examples of Sioux Indian Painting have been reproduced in color, arranged in two portfolios, and issued with introductions and notes by Hartley Burr Alexander (Nice, France, 1938). In the first appear "Paintings of the Sioux and Other Tribes of the Great Plains"; the second is devoted to the "Art of Amos Bad Heart Buffalo."

In a volume entitled The Amerindians, from Acuera to Sitting Bull, from Donnacona to Big Bear, Donald M. McNicol attempts to picture the effect of advancing white civilization upon the native red population (New York, 1937). He manages to dispose of one of the most serious Indian outbreaks in American history, the Sioux War of 1862, in two brief paragraphs; and he erroneously designates as "Crow Wing" the able Indian leader of the outbreak, Little Crow. Several chapters are devoted to the Riel rebellions of 1869 and 1885 in the Canadian Red River country.

A revealing picture of frontier social life is presented by Nelson Vance Russell in an article on "The French and British at Play in the Old Northwest, 1760–1796," which appears in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society for March. Clothes, houses, food, and living conditions, as well as sports, social functions, games, and the like are described. One receives the impression that the inhabitants of such frontier posts as Detroit and Kaskaskia lived in a manner that was both gay and luxurious. "Most of the gentry lived
comfortably and well,” according to the author. He points out that “there is an abundance of evidence to be found . . . to indicate a luxury of dress that is astonishing.” “So happy and carefree was life in the western wilderness that those who moved elsewhere were inclined to yearn for the pleasures of the posts,” writes Mr. Russell.

Fort Laramie and the Pageant of the West, 1834–1890 is the title of a comprehensive history of a western post by LeRoy R. Hafen and Francis M. Young (Glendale, California, 1938. 429 p.). The book is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the fur trading post and the second with the military post. The authors see the history of the fort on the Oregon Trail as the “story of the conquest of Western America,” since it was “founded in the days of the fur-trapper” and it continued in existence to be “identified with the principal factors of western expansion.”

A section on Minnesota is included in a volume edited by Ivan Mlandineo and published under the title Marodni Adresar (New York, 1937), which deals with the Yugoslavs in the United States. Organizations, churches, and occupations of Yugoslavs in various Minnesota communities are listed. The volume reveals that most of the people of this race living in Minnesota reside in the communities on the iron ranges.

A chapter on “‘Der Wanderer’ und sein Redakteur,” dealing with a German-American newspaper published at St. Paul under the editorship of Joseph Matt, is contributed by Joseph Kreuter to Georg Timpe’s recent volume on Katholisches Deutschum in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (Freiburg, 1937). Of Northwest interest also are accounts of “Der deutsche Farmer in Wisconsin” by Joseph M. Sevenich, of the Benedictines in the United States by Alex. Hoffman, and of “Die deutschrussischen Siedlungen in Nord-Dakota” by Andreas Kohlbeck.

An excellent article on “The Swedish American Press and the American Protective Association” by Fritiof Ander appears in the June, 1937, issue of Church History. Professor Ander discusses the attitude of various Swedish-American newspapers and their editors toward an anti-Catholic organization of the eighties and nineties. The policies of several Minnesota papers are explained.
The Swedish-American tercentenary, which will be marked by numerous celebrations in June and July (see ante, p. 106), is the occasion for the publication of books and articles relating to the Swedes in America. The Yale University Press has announced for spring publication a volume of essays dealing with Swedish contributions to American life. "The Story of New Sweden" is reviewed by George H. Ryden in the spring number of the American Scandinavian Review. In the New York Times Magazine for April 3, Hal Borland surveys "Three Centuries of New Sweden," giving special attention to Swedish settlement and influence in the Northwest and Minnesota. The University of Pennsylvania Press has issued Christopher Ward's New Sweden on the Delaware (1938, 160 p.), which is based on his earlier volume, The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware (1930).

The Finnish American Delaware Tercentenary Committee is planning celebrations in many parts of the United States. One will take place at Glenwood Park, Minneapolis, on June 26. Finnish folk dances and musical numbers will be included on the program, which will commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Finnish settlers with the Swedish colonists of 1638.

West Virginia Historic and Scenic Highway Markers is the title of an attractive guidebook published by the state road commission of West Virginia in 1937 (247 p.). This state has carried on an extensive program of marking historic sites along trunk highways, to "enable the greatest possible number of persons to read excerpts from the fascinating pages of West Virginia's history." The publication is of special interest to Minnesotans because this state too is erecting markers, though of a slightly different type, along its trunk highways under a project handled co-operatively by the department of highways and the Minnesota Historical Society. A list of Minnesota markers has already been issued on the reverse side of the 1937 Minnesota trunk highway map. In the West Virginia booklet the marker inscriptions are arranged alphabetically, but careful cross-indexing, by counties, highways, tours, and places, makes the information readily accessible. Numerous road maps, photographs, and a brief summary of the history of the state and the region make the publication a very useful tourist guide to West Virginia.
As the "first of several volumes on the history of Chicago, most American of American cities," Bessie Louise Pierce presents her History of Chicago: The Beginning of a City, 1673–1848 (New York, 1937. 455 p.). Emphasis has been placed upon the period after 1833; "the story is that of a frontier community and typifies the life of the Middle West before 1850," writes the author in her preface. Her picture of the "beginning of organized community life in its varied aspects" during a period when "Chicago saw priest and explorer, adventurer and trader, farmer and artisan, jointly and in turn find within her gates a way of life" should be of interest to Middle Westerners generally. The wide range of subject matter treated in the volume can be illustrated by such chapter headings as "Along the Highways from East to West," "The Struggle for Economic Empire," "The Fabric of Society," and "The Pursuit of Culture." The book is a notable contribution to middle-western history.

When Edward Eggleston appeared before the examining committee of the Minnesota Methodist conference at Winona in August, 1857, he was an "unpromising candidate for clerical honors." The lad of twenty was "tall and gaunt, with long hair, unshorn locks and unshaven face," he had "unclerical manners," and he wore "unclerical clothes all of which he had out grown." This vivid description of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," penned many years later by the Reverend William McKinley, a member of the conference, is quoted by Effa Morrison Danner in an article on Eggleston which appears in the December issue of the Indiana Magazine of History. She supplements with several other bits of information Dr. Flanagan's essay on the "Hoosier Schoolmaster in Minnesota" in Minnesota History for December. For example, she quotes Mrs. Nancy Kiethley Bean's report of Eggleston's visit to her father's home near Cleveland in the summer of 1857. There he was provided with a crude pulpit, and there, according to Mrs. Bean, he "exhorted with so much fervor . . . that I was the first convert of the man who afterwards became famous." Memories of Eggleston at Winona in the sixties, as recalled by Mr. Orrin F. Smith of that city, also are presented. Mrs. Danner's paper was prepared for presentation before the Julia L. Dumont Club of Vevay, Indiana, on December 3. She spoke also at a meeting of the Switzerland County Historical Society at Vevay on December 10. Both addresses commemorated
the centenary of the birth of Eggleston at Vevay on December 10, 1837.

The founding, growth, and development of a western community are pictured by Nicholas D. Diedrich and John B. Gehl in a recently published History of Clintonville, Wisconsin, from Pioneer Days to the Present Time (1937. 293 p.). They depict the founding of the settlement and its pioneer beginnings, the development of "River and Road Traffic," and phases of economic growth, such as "Finance and Banking." On the other hand, they have not neglected social history. In a chapter entitled "Steps towards Health and Safety," the authors deal with such subjects as sewage disposal, water and electric plants, fire protection, and the telephone; and in another on "Social and Cultural Life" they tell of local churches, schools, newspapers, hospitals, the library, sports, and the like.

To mark the centennial of the founding of Iowa Territory, every number of the Palimpsest for 1938 "will be devoted to the history of the commonwealth a hundred years ago" reads an announcement in the January issue. In an account of the "Geography of Wisconsin Territory" appearing in the same number, William J. Petersen reveals that the original territory of 1836-38 was "greater in size than the Old Northwest Territory" and that within its area "the capitals of five States—Madison, Des Moines, Saint Paul, Pierre, and Bismarck—are now contained."

The origins of more than four hundred geographic names are explained in a booklet dealing with the History and Legends of Place Names in Iowa: The Meaning of Our Map by Leon C. Hills (Omaha, 1938. 90 p.). There are, among others, sections devoted to Indian, French, Spanish, Polish, Swiss, German, Norwegian, and Danish names.

A study of Immigrant Settlements and Social Organization in South Dakota by John P. Johansen has been published by the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts as number 313 of its Bulletins (Brookings, 1937. 63 p.). Consideration is given to the state's Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, and German-Russian settlements, and to social and church organizations in these communities.
The exploration of the Glacier Park area from 1894 to 1897 is the subject of a volume by Albert L. Sperry entitled *Avalanche* (Boston, 1938). The discovery of Sperry Glacier by the writer's uncle, Dr. Lyman B. Sperry, is the central theme of the book. Dr. Sperry was for many years a professor of geology and lecturer at Carleton College. Since the author, who resides at Owatonna, accompanied the explorer on several trips to the park, his narrative is of a reminiscent type.

Under the title "From Sea to Sea," Lawrence J. Burpee discusses the functions and activities of the International Joint Commission, of which he is Canadian secretary, in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for January. The northern boundary of the United States, which includes Minnesota's northern boundary from the mouth of the Pigeon River to the Red River, with the "territory adjacent to it on either side, and the waterways through which it passes, are the principal... scenes of the jurisdiction" of the commission, Mr. Burpee explains. As an example of its activities, he cites its investigation of the water levels of the Lake of the Woods.

"Fort Prince of Wales, Fort Chipewyan, York Factory, Norway House, and the trails of Peter Pond and Alexander Mackenzie have... been more familiar to me during the last 30 years than the highways and byways of civilization, so I speak of them not only as historic spots but as places around which much of the fabric of my life has been woven." Thus writes Philip H. Godsell in the introduction to a series of articles on "Famous Forts of Furland," the first of which appears in the *Winnipeg Free Press* for February 5. The opening article is an account of York Factory; it is followed by discussions of Fort Prince of Wales (February 12), Fort Chipewyan (February 19), Norway House (February 26), Fort Resolution (March 5), Fort Simpson (March 12), Fort Norman (March 19), and Aklavik (March 26). Pictures of the forts or of ruins on their sites accompany the articles.

**General Minnesota Items**

In a remarkable tribute to the character and services of Floyd B. Olson, Dean Guy Stanton Ford, the acting president of the University of Minnesota, addresses this appeal to the friends of the late gov-
Governor, "You owe him one obligation, to see that all written records about him are carefully preserved and that the incidents and the sayings now fresh in your memory are put down in writing. Ultimately, and the sooner the better, all this material must find a secure depository in the Minnesota Historical Society's archives, where the future may find the record of the stirring and significant days of which he and you and all of us have been a part." Dean Ford's address on Governor Olson, originally delivered at a commemorative meeting held in Northrop Auditorium, Minneapolis, in the summer of 1937, is published in full in the volume of the dean's papers and addresses entitled *On and Off the Campus* (University of Minnesota Press, 1938). A review of this book will appear in a later issue of this magazine.

The "pioneer caravan" that traveled from Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Marietta, Ohio, during the past winter, as part of the celebration commemorating the sesquicentennial of the enactment of the Ordinance of 1787 and the settlement of the Northwest Territory (see ante, 18:101), will reach Minnesota on July 30. The caravan, which reached Marietta on April 7, will visit seventeen Minnesota communities, beginning at Duluth, where its members will present a colorful Northwest Territory pageant on July 30 and 31. Between August 1 and 18, they will repeat the pageant at Virginia, Grand Rapids, Itasca State Park, Fergus Falls, Brainerd, St. Cloud, Alexandria, Willmar, Marshall, New Ulm, Fairmont, St. Peter, the Twin Cities, Stillwater, Rochester, and Winona.

Archives of the United States department of the navy preserved in Minnesota are listed in the first section of an *Inventory of Federal Archives in the States* to be published by the Minnesota Historical Records Survey (St. Paul, 1937. 18 p.). In this section, which is designated as "Series VII," are enumerated archives to be found at Duluth, Mankato, Minneapolis, Paynesville, Rochester, St. Cloud, and St. Paul. The survey of federal archives in Minnesota was made in 1936 and 1937 as a project of the WPA. It was directed by Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Jacob Hodnefield, now in charge of the Historical Records Survey. Inventories of the archives of all other federal de-
departments operating in the state have been completed and are being prepared for publication.

The "Conservation of Historic Fort Ridgely" is discussed in the March issue of the *Minnesota Conservationist* by G. Hubert Smith, archaeologist for the National Park Service, under whose direction the recent excavations have been made on the site of the Minnesota Valley military post. He interprets the word "conservation" to include the preservation of the "tangible remains of our past," such as the "priceless manuscripts, the fascinating old photographs, furniture, clothing, and objects of everyday use in Minnesota's past that may be seen at the Minnesota Historical Society." Mr. Smith reveals that on the Fort Ridgely site have been found "more than thirteen hundred identifiable objects . . . building hardware, domestic utensils, personal articles, tools and implements, harness and gear, and weapons." He points out that both the information obtained and the objects found in the course of the excavations are being carefully conserved. Mr. Smith also is the author of a report on the "Archaeological Work" done at Fort Ridgely in 1936–37, which appears in the February issue of the *Minnesota Archaeologist*.

An anthology of verse by thirty-nine contemporary *Minnesota and Nebraska Poets* has been issued with a foreword by Robert Cary (New York, 1937. 128 p.). Students of Minnesota and western literature will find the collection of special value, since it brings within the covers of a single book poems that appeared originally in a large number of scattered publications.

A useful survey of "Minnesota Writers" by Cecilia Brandl appears in the March issue of the *St. Benedict's Quarterly*, a publication of the College of St. Benedict at St. Joseph.

The "History of Medicine in Minnesota" to 1900, which has been appearing in serial form in *Minnesota Medicine* since January, is a co-operative project prepared under the auspices of the Minnesota State Medical Association and edited for publication by Dr. John M. Armstrong, chairman of the historical committee. He supplies an introduction, in which he outlines briefly the medical history of the state and calls upon readers to send to the committee any pertinent items, such as "minutes of medical meetings, physicians' diaries, ad-
dresses, account books and letters." Some such sources have been used by Dr. Richard Bardon, the author of the installments appearing in February and March. He sketches first the "Background of Medical History for Northeastern Minnesota and the Lake Superior Region," mentioning doctors who engaged in the fur trade or accompanied explorers. Among them were John McLoughlin, Dr. Zina Pitcher, Dr. Douglass Houghton, and Charles W. W. Borup. Some early medical men in Duluth and the "Organization of the St. Louis County Medical Society" are discussed in Dr. Bardon's second article.

A study of Mortality Trends in the State of Minnesota by Calvin F. Schmid has been published by the University of Minnesota Press (Minneapolis, 1937). Numerous charts illustrate chapters on such subjects as "Trends in Total Mortality," "Principal Causes of Death," "Infant and Maternal Mortality," and "Seasonal Variation of Mortality." For most of the subjects covered, the author has considered statistics for the years from 1910 to 1935 only, but in a chapter on St. Paul and Minneapolis he deals with the period from 1885 to 1935.

Through a committee for the preservation of historical material, of which Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota is chairman, an appeal has been sent to Congregational churches in Minnesota urging them to deposit noncurrent baptismal and other records with the Minnesota Historical Society. The importance of preserving church records in "some central place" is stressed. "As records of life in their respective communities, they would have great historical value," reads the appeal, and "with the almost universal adoption of old age pensions and the tracing of relationships which grow out of these laws, and also the inheritance laws, these old records will become increasingly important."

Minnesota is pictured as a garden spot in a letter written by Thomas Haritt, a McLeod County pioneer, in January, 1862, which is published in the Moorsfield Antiquarian for August, 1937. Haritt, who had been in Minnesota only a short time, declared himself "perfectly satisfied with the Country." "The soil is very fertile," he writes. "Grain, Corn, Potatoes, &c. surpass by far anything of the
kind I have seen in Canada. . . . the feed of Horses, Cows and Hogs for about seven months is nothing and any man may cut One thousand acres of grass if he chooses." He tells his correspondent that "Grapes Hops, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Plums, Cranberries &c. grow spontaneously," and that garden seeds planted "in a piece of land that was never cultivated by Plough or spade" produced abundant yields "without any farther labour." The facts that the only roads were muddy wagon tracks and that the nearest store was seventeen miles away, Hartt considered minor drawbacks.

Personal reminiscences figure prominently in Grace Cynthia Hall's story of the Wadsworth Trail, which has been issued as a pamphlet (Morris, 1938. 44 p.). Near this trail, which was opened to connect St. Cloud and Fort Wadsworth in Dakota Territory in 1864, Miss Hall's father, Rollin J. Hall, settled on a homestead in 1871. The author relates many incidents connected with pioneer life on the farm near Morris and at the Sioux agency west of Brown's Valley, where her father served for a time as government farmer. She describes also various settlements along the trail—Gagers Station, Frisbys Grove, Toqua, Browns Valley, and the fort which later was known as Fort Sisseton. A map of the trail is a valuable supplement to the narrative.

Heroes of the Northwest by E. Dudley Parsons (Minneapolis, 1936. 151 p.) is a revised edition of a little volume first published in 1931 (see ante, 13:95). It is written for school children in the lower grades, and is made up of sketches of incidents in the lives of men who were prominent in the development of the Northwest. Mr. Parsons has enlarged as well as revised the 1931 edition, and has added sketches of two men—Stephen M. Babcock, who invented the "Babcock Test" for butterfat in milk, and Edmund LaCroix, who contributed greatly to the perfecting of the methods of flour milling used in the Northwest. Unfortunately, the entries in the table of contents for these sketches are reversed. The book as a whole furnishes entertaining and instructive reading and should prove popular for school use.

A. J. L.

A summary of an address on the "Food Industries of Minnesota," presented by Professor C. H. Bailey at the University of Minnesota
as one of the annual series of Sigma Xi lectures, appears in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for March 12. Dr. Bailey deals with the milling, baking, dairying, meat-packing, and canning industries in the state.

An illustrated guide by Alonzo W. Pond to *Interstate Park and the Dalles of the St. Croix* (1937) includes a brief sketch of the history of the region. French exploration, the fur trade, the lumber industry, and the establishment of the park are touched upon. The geological and scenic features of the park are stressed in the booklet.

Mrs. Daisy T. Abbott is the author of a useful guide for Minnesota gardeners, which has been published by the University of Minnesota Press under the title *The Northern Garden Week by Week* (1938. 94 p.). It contains "directions for planning, planting and care of the garden in sections of the country which have hard winters and dry summers," and it gives "particular attention to those plants which will grow in the northern climate without too much care." Naturally, much information about the Minnesota climate is included. The volume is said to be the "first garden book to be written especially for the Northern states."

Twenty-two models of Minnesota historic homes and public buildings—the work of Mrs. J. Douglas Winter of Mound—were displayed at the W. B. Mitchell home in St. Cloud under the auspices of the local branch of the League of Women Voters on March 30. Among the structures reproduced by Mrs. Winter are the Godfrey and Stevens houses of Minneapolis, the Mattocks School and the Ramsey home in St. Paul, the Pond house in Bloomington, the Donnelly house in Nininger, and the Garrard home at Frontenac. Members of the league who viewed the exhibit also heard Mrs. Bess M. Wilson of Minneapolis speak on the career of the pioneer St. Cloud journalist and feminist, Jane Grey Swisshelm. The Minnesota League of Women Voters has established a "fund to be known as the Jane Grey Swisshelm fund," a fact to which Mrs. Wilson calls attention in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 20. She notes also that "books could be written" about Mrs. Swisshelm, and that "Arthur J. Larsen of the Minnesota State Historical Society has written a very excellent one called 'Crusader and Feminist.'"
Local Historical Societies

The housing of museum objects in quarters where they can be satisfactorily displayed, and the preservation of books, manuscripts, and newspaper files are problems that are being faced by most of the half hundred local historical societies in Minnesota. Recent reports from some of these societies, however, indicate that they are finding solutions for this problem. Space is being made available in courthouses, libraries, and municipal buildings, county boards are appropriating funds for special buildings, and individuals are making substantial additions to these funds. How a few of Minnesota's local historical societies are meeting the problem of space is indicated in some of the notes that follow. Members of societies that are beginning to build up historical collections probably would like to know also what the older societies display in their museums and how they care for their collections. An effort to present information of this kind will be made in future issues of this magazine.

Papers on "Additions to the City of Anoka" and on "Pioneer Women of Minnesota" were read by Mrs. C. E. Lenfest and Mrs. J. L. Weaver at meetings of the Anoka County Historical Society held at Anoka on February 14 and March 14. Mrs. Lenfest's paper appears in full in the Anoka County Union for February 23.

Pioneer cultural and social activities drew the attention of speakers appearing before the Becker County Historical Society at Detroit Lakes on January 4 and February 1. At the January meeting, Mr. George W. Peoples, Sr., recalled two early local organizations, the Detroit Lakes Band and the Becker County Drivers' Association. Members of the latter group purchased land for a racetrack that was later deeded to the county. Library clubs at Detroit Lakes and their activities were discussed by Mrs. L. C. Weeks at the February meeting.

A sum of a thousand dollars was appropriated recently by the county board for the maintenance of a museum by the Blue Earth County Historical Society at Mankato. The society plans to move its collections from its present quarters in the basement of the Mankato library to the old Hubbard home. The society has assembled a valuable collection of manuscripts, newspapers, and books and pamphlets relating
to the early history of the county, as well as museum objects, according to an announcement in the *Mankato Free Press* for February 24. The further growth of these collections is, however, impossible until additional space for storage and display becomes available.

Extensive and valuable files of New Ulm newspapers, formerly stored in the city clerk's office, recently were placed in the custody of the Brown County Historical Society by the New Ulm city council. The society's files of local newspapers are now almost complete, and current issues are being added as they appear. The society and the library completed the first year in the new building at New Ulm on February 15. A report of their activities during the year appears in the *New Ulm Review* for February 17. "Attendance at the museum has run into the thousands," it reads. "Visitors have come from many states and from dozens of cities in Minnesota." Since the society's collection "is now much too extensive to be shown all at once," Mr. Fred W. Johnson, its president, arranges temporary exhibits which are kept on display for a few weeks only. The histories of several New Ulm and Brown County churches were reflected in a recent exhibit consisting of pictures of churches, pastors, and church organizations.

Members of the board of directors of the Chippewa Region Historical Society voted at a recent meeting to sponsor the erection of a museum building at Cass Lake. This organization's extensive collection of Indian archaeological and art objects has been housed in the Cass Lake Armory.

The Chippewa County Historical Society, which had about three hundred objects on display when it opened its museum at Montevideo in May, 1937, has accumulated a "grand total of almost 1000 items," according to an announcement in the *Montevideo American* for March 4. "Among recent accessions is a group of some thirty articles from the pioneer home of James Olson, who settled on the old Lac qui Parle mission site," the report continues. The group includes a candle mold, a large wooden mixing bowl, a crude plow used in 1872, a grain cradle of 1870, a wooden churn, and many other interesting reminders of frontier life. The building of a museum for the housing of this collection is one of the problems that officers of the society are considering. At a meeting of the society held at Montevideo...
video on March 17, the Reverend E. I. Strom of Watson presented an account of the participation of the First Minnesota in the battle of Gettysburg.

A new movement to forward local history work in Hennepin County has resulted in the organization of a county historical society, with Mr. Robert E. Scott, county superintendent of schools, as president. Plans for the erection of a museum are being considered, and a WPA project has been blocked out to advance the collecting of historical materials.

Biographies of more than a thousand local pioneers have been compiled for the Morrison County Historical Society and placed on file in the courthouse at Little Falls. Some of these sketches appear in the Little Falls Herald for February 25. In the issue of the same paper for March 18 appears a list, also compiled for the historical society, of all post offices that have existed in the county with the names of postmasters who have served there.

The city council of St. Peter has set aside the sum of two thousand dollars to be used in building a museum for the Nicollet County Historical Society whenever that organization can raise sufficient additional funds. Early in March the society received from Brigadier General W. C. Brown of Hot Springs, Arkansas, a gift of five hundred dollars for its building fund. The society plans to erect an addition to the St. Peter Public Library for the housing of its museum.

The "biggest need" of the Nobles County Historical Society "is a museum room in which archives can be established and relics and documents properly preserved." This need, expressed recently by the secretary, Miss Julia Hyland, is reported in the Worthington Globe of February 22. "It is time that Nobles County take her place among other progressive sections of the state by taking some definite action toward securing a museum," said Miss Hyland. A committee has been appointed to study ways and means by which a museum may be established in Nobles County.

Notes about recent accessions of the Otter Tail County Historical Society by its secretary, E. T. Barnard, appear in the Fergus Falls Daily Journal for February 12 and March 22. Among the many in-
Interesting additions to this society's collections are portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Chancy Whiting, pioneer settlers at Clitherall, a bell once used by the St. Lawrence Catholic Church, and some primitive medical instruments.

"Sketches of Families of the French Tongue Who Settled in and about Faribault" was the title of a paper presented by the Reverend Arthur Durand at a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society at Faribault on March 1. Father Durand is attempting to gather data about more than a hundred families of French origin in the Faribault region, using both old records and questionnaires in his search for information. Some of the more interesting results of his search are described in his paper, which is published in the Faribault Daily News for March 2 and 3.

The opening of the museum of the Stearns County Historical Society was planned at a meeting of the board of directors at Collegeville on January 15. The museum is located in the new Municipal Building at St. Cloud.

Plans for a membership drive were formulated by members of the executive committee of the Todd County Historical Society meeting in Clarissa on February 14.

The Waseca County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held at Waseca on February 26. Mr. H. A. Panzram was elected president; Mrs. D. S. Cummings, vice-president; Mr. R. E. Hodgson, secretary; and Mr. C. H. Bailer, treasurer. Officers of the Waseca County Horse Thief Detectives, an organization which has been active since 1864, attended the meeting and presented its first record book to the new society.

Mr. Richard R. Sackett, assistant supervisor of the Historical Records Survey at St. Paul, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society at Bayport on March 21. Mr. Sackett described the work of the survey in the preservation of historical records. Among others participating in the program were Mrs. George Goggin, who read a report on the accomplishments of historical societies in other counties, and Mr. Roy Strand, who described plans for the centennial celebration that will be held at Marine this summer.
Extracts from the proceedings of the Watonwan County board for the years from 1869 to 1872 were read by Mr. Floyd Larkin at a meeting of the Watonwan County Historical Society at Fieldon on February 8. The proceedings appear in the *Madelia Times-Messenger* for February 11.

An active local historical society is that in Wilkin County, with headquarters at Breckenridge. It holds monthly meetings; it is sponsoring an essay contest in the local schools; it has been responsible for the organization in the local high school of a junior historical society, which now has about twenty-five members; with the aid of a WPA project it has assembled and filed biographies of more than four hundred pioneers, fifty-six articles about local historical events, and sixteen hundred newspaper articles; and it has collected and placed on display in the courthouse some six hundred museum objects. In addition, under its auspices a *History of Wilkin County, Minnesota, 1872 to 1937*, prepared as a WPA project by G. A. Kron, has been issued in multigraphed form (36 p.). The information presented was gleaned from the minutes of the board of county commissioners, and the text is essentially a year-by-year report on the proceedings of the board. Some information about personnel and about the activities of other county officials also is included. Since no comprehensive history of Wilkin County has been published, the future historian of the region will find this account very useful.

**Local History Items**

County records, teachers' registers, and other manuscript sources were used by Mrs. W. E. Bean in the preparation of an article on the Crooked Lake district school appearing in the *Anoka County Union* for March 2. Since the district was organized in 1858, Mrs. Bean's sketch covers a period of eighty years. She includes a list of teachers from 1870 to 1921. The Crooked Lake neighborhood is the subject of a historical narrative by Mrs. Lynn French which appears in the *Union* for January 5.

The retirement of Mr. Manfred W. Deputy, who has served as president of the Bemidji State Teachers College since its opening in 1919, is the occasion for the publication of a *Historical Sketch* of the college, which appears as volume 11, number 2 of the *Northern Stud-
dent Bulletin (January, 1938). It includes accounts of the establishment of the state's sixth normal school at Bemidji, of the construction of buildings, of changes in the curriculum, and of "extra-curricular activities."

A loan exhibit of pictures and objects of local historical interest was placed on display at Bemidji during the winter carnival held there in January.

A History of the Artichoke Lake Baptist Church of Correll in Big Stone County was prepared by the Reverend H. G. Jorgenson and published in commemoration of its sixtieth anniversary (1937. 53 p.). As a background for the story of the church, accounts of pioneer life and early settlement in the county are presented.

The founding of the New Ulm Review on January 2, 1878, is recalled in the issue of January 6, in an article commemorating the paper's sixtieth anniversary. Its establishment by Colonel Joseph Bobleter and development under later editors are described.

A narrative of frontier experiences in the Red River Valley in the seventies by the late Levi Thortvedt has been appearing in installments in the Moorhead Daily News since February 5. The original manuscript is owned by the Clay County Historical Society; it was prepared for publication by Miss Bertha Rustvold of the Moorhead Junior High School. The writer, a Norwegian immigrant of 1861, settled first in southern Minnesota, living in Houston County until the spring of 1870. He opens his story with an account of the journey of a group of Norwegian settlers with "two covered wagons, one drawn by a team of horses and the other by a team of oxen," from Houston County to the Red River country in Clay County. In selecting the sites of their new homes, they were influenced by the articles of Paul Hjelm-Hansen, Mr. Thortvedt reports. He tells that his father took a claim on the Buffalo River and there he built his home, a one-room log cabin with a sod roof.

The methods used in building roads in Cottonwood County in 1911 are described by D. R. Savage, who had charge of a road crew near Windom, in the Windom Reporter for January 28. "The cross section of the road was anything from forty to sixty-six feet over all," he writes. "The grade was twenty feet wide with fifteen
inch crown. At every station two stakes were driven for the shoulder, and one in the center fifteen inches higher gave the workers a guide.” When gravel had been placed on the road it was looked upon as finished, for, writes Mr. Savage, “None of us had any idea of maintenance.”

“Homes of Three Western Pioneers” that are located at Mendota and have been restored by the Minnesota society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are the subject of an article in the Boston Evening Transcript for January 4. It includes accounts of the careers of the builders—Henry Hastings Sibley, Jean Baptiste Faribault, and Hypolite DuPuis—as well as descriptions of the homes they built on the Minnesota frontier. The DuPuis home later was purchased by Timothy Fee, and it is now maintained as a tea house.

A rural weather station established in 1888 by D. F. Akin on his farm near Farmington is the subject of a brief article in the Dakota County Tribune of Farmington for February 4. Members of the Akin family have continued to operate the station to the present day, and daily weather records are available there for a period of fifty years.

The Minneapolis lodge of the Theosophical Society, which was established on December 17, 1887, marked its Golden Jubilee by the publication of a pamphlet outlining its history. Dr. J. W. B. La Pierre is given the credit for organizing the lodge. Another lodge was organized in 1897 by Scandinavian immigrants, whose purpose “was to spread Theosophy in their native tongue.”

A “Business Directory of Early Day Hokah” is presented by W. W. Becker in the Hokah Chief for March 17, which is the eighty-third anniversary edition of the paper. The writer lists not only the business concerns of the seventies, but fraternal orders, churches, and schools. Among the numerous reminiscent sketches included in the issue is one by M. D. Smith in which he recalls the pioneer “singing schools” where “for $1.00 we learned all the master knew of music and had the fun thrown in.”

The student of social and cultural history will find much of interest and value in a booklet devoted to Memories of the Progressive
Literary Society of School District 41, Kandiyohi County, published in 1936 (66 p.). It opens with a history of the school district, which was organized in 1870, with lists of teachers and pupils. The literary society, which had its origin in the early nineties as a debating club, has been closely identified with the school district and has kept its records in the schoolhouse. These records are the basis for the history of the society that makes up the bulk of the pamphlet. Among the items included are the constitution and bylaws of the society, a list of members, and some of its programs.

An interview with Mr. Thomas Owens of Two Harbors, the engineer who ran the first trainload of ore from the Soudan Mine over the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad to Two Harbors in 1884, is reported in the *US Steel News* for February. He relates that the pioneer engine, the “Three Spot,” was purchased in Philadelphia, was transported to Duluth under its own power, and then towed to Two Harbors on a specially constructed scow.

Two issues of the *Lake Benton Times* dated March 8 and April 10, 1881, are described in the *Ivanhoe Times* for February 25. As a result of heavy snows, the publishers were unable to procure the usual supply of paper stock, and they printed these issues on wrapping paper obtained from a local store. Copies of these unusual issues were preserved by Mrs. Marcia Strong of Lake Benton.

The village of Foreston is the subject of a historical sketch by John A. Carlson, the first installment of which appears in the *Mille Lacs County Times* of Milaca for January 20. The lumber industry of the Rum River Valley was responsible for the establishment of the village, according to the writer. At the local sawmill, a “crew of 35 men were employed the entire year and the mill averaged about 30,000 to 35,000 feet of lumber daily.” Mr. Carlson describes the huge sleds “drawn by four to six horses and the loads appearing like small houses in the distance” that were characteristic of the lumber industry. Later installments are devoted to the local creamery business, which replaced lumbering after its decline in the nineties.

“Some Early History of Corner Stone Lodge” of the Masonic Order at Fergus Falls is reviewed in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal*
for January 17. Among the events recalled are the organization of the lodge in 1872, the building of a Masonic temple ten years later, and the destruction of the structure by fire in 1887. Charter members of the lodge and its officers are named.

By erecting a memorial on the site of Father Lucian Galtier's original Chapel of St. Paul, sponsoring an essay contest in the St. Paul schools, assembling source material relating to the early history of the city, and publishing a history of its founding and pioneer development, a memorial committee organized late in March plans to commemorate fittingly the centennial of Minnesota's capital city. The first settlers took claims on the site of St. Paul in 1838 after being excluded from the Fort Snelling reservation, and in the years that followed other events of significance occurred, such as the building of the chapel from which the city took its name. At a meeting held on April 4, some two hundred civic and church leaders formed a permanent organization for the supervision of the centennial celebration. Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, spoke at this meeting on the early history of the city and Father Galtier's role in its founding. His address will be published in pamphlet form. Prizes of from one to twenty-five dollars have been offered for essays on the career of Father Galtier prepared by students in St. Paul schools and colleges. The winning essays will be selected by a committee consisting of Dean Guy Stanton Ford, acting president of the University of Minnesota, Dr. John G. Rockwell, state commissioner of education, and Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

At a Founders' Day program presented at Macalester College, St. Paul, on March 10, Professor R. U. Jones reviewed the history of the college, Dr. James Wallace spoke on Edward D. Neill's part in its founding, and Professor Edwin Kagin described Dr. Wallace's career as president from 1894 to 1906.

The beginnings of airmail service between St. Paul and Chicago are recalled in the *St. Paul Daily News* for February 14. Although some mail was carried by planes as early as 1920, "the modern era of organized airmail transport here wasn't born until 1926," according to this account. In that year Charles D. Dickinson took over
the carrying of airmail, and a few months later Northwest Airways began to handle the service.

The first traffic squad of the St. Paul police department went into action on July 4, 1912, according to an article about the development of the city’s traffic regulations in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 27. The writer reveals that members of the squad began to use motorcycles in 1916, that the school police were organized in 1921, and that the first accident investigation squad was established in 1924. Among the pictures that accompany the article is one showing the traffic squad of 1912.

Some recollections of frontier life at Cannon City are presented by a pioneer resident of the community, Mr. F. M. AnDyke, in the *Northfield Independent* for February 3. He recalls that his father, "William AnDyke, made from $2 to $5 a day" digging ginseng. He sold the herb for twenty-five cents a pound to John Dean, who "had a general store and hauled his goods from Hastings and St. Paul." He relates that about 1860 the village had "two hotels, three general stores, three blacksmith shops, two saloons, a cabinet shop, a grist mill, a saw mill, a butcher shop, a photograph gallery, and a harness shop."

The career of Mr. Louis Tuck, who served for more than half a century as a teacher and librarian in the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, is outlined in the *Faribault Daily News* for February 21. Mr. Tuck joined the staff of the school when Dr. J. L. Noyes was superintendent and the faculty consisted of six teachers.

The history of the Farmer Seed and Nursery Company of Faribault, which was established at Chicago in 1888 by William L. Kueker and Otto Kozlowski, is outlined in articles calling attention to its fiftieth anniversary in the *Faribault Journal* for January 20 and the *Faribault Daily News* for March 22. In 1893 the company, which began as a small seed store, "moved to Faribault, in the heart of the growing section, where improved hardy, northern grown strains could best be produced." Its expansion is reflected in the size of its catalogues, which since the removal to Faribault have grown from four to eighty pages. Pictures of the building occupied by the firm in 1893 and of its modern quarters appear in the *News*. 
The work of the Women's Civic League of Hills in establishing and maintaining a local library is reviewed by Mrs. O. J. Nash in the Hills Crescent of March 17. Information about the history of the library, which was established in 1912, was gleaned from the records of the league.

Three pioneers of the co-operative movement in southern Minnesota recalled their early experiences as dairymen at Havana on February 8, when the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the local creamery was observed. The remarks of Frank D. Moravec, Alex Chambers, and John Hartle, Sr., who participated in the program, appear in the Daily People's Press of Owatonna for February 13. All recalled the establishment of a cheese factory at Havana in 1888.

Early post offices in the vicinity of Morris are listed and their postmasters are named in the Morris Tribune for March 11. In the same issue is a picture of a crude box which is said to have been used as a post office at Gager's Station, or Potosi, from 1870 to 1872.

Madeline V. Longhway is the author of a History of the Library in Wabasha, Minnesota, which has been mimeographed by the division of library instruction of the University of Minnesota as number 5 of its Bibliographical Projects. The narrative "deals with the establishment and development of a small public library of the Mississippi Valley" under conditions typical of the period following 1868, when the Wabasha library was founded by a local women's club. The study is based in large part upon minutes and other manuscript records and upon newspaper sources.

Conservation projects in the vicinity of Winona were described at a meeting of the local chapter of the Isaak Walton League on March 10, which is reported in the Winona Republican Herald for March 11. The organization of the chapter by Will Dilg, founder of the league, in 1922, was recalled by J. R. McConnon.