

ligent analysis of the subject matter of the law. This arrangement has been preserved in subsequent codes, and we have the general division into four parts—public law, private law, civil procedure and criminal law. The classification may not be scientifically accurate, but it is practical and convenient as compared with the old alphabetical plan.

To sum up as a whole Judge Mason's services to the State as a codifier, it is enough to say that he introduced the scientific arrangement of the subject-matter, executed the work in a skillful and scholarly manner, set a precedent for the embodiment of statutory enactments in plain, direct and intelligible English, and furnished the model which has been followed in subsequent State codes.

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TERRITORIAL EXTENSION OF IOWA.—The General Assembly of this State has memorialized Congress for an extension of territory on the northwest boundary. Our present western boundary from the junction of the Big Sioux river with the Missouri, is defined by the course of the former, up to latitude 43 deg. 30 min. The design of the memorialists is to take up the northern boundary line from this latter point to the Big Sioux river, and continue it upon that parallel until it intersects the Missouri river. The projection of this line would strike that river about 200 miles above the mouth of the Big Sioux, nearly opposite the Mankisita, or White Earth river, which runs nearly a due east course, and heads directly on a line with the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, about one degree of latitude north of Fort Laramie. This is a large tract of territory, portions of it exceedingly rich and valuable, and is well watered by the Vermillion, or Wadshesha river, the James river, and its tributaries, five considerable streams, dignified with the name of rivers, the Wanauri river, the Nawii, and several smaller streams.—*Quasqueton (Iowa) Guardian, February 28, 1857.*

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