

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Volume XVII. The French Regime in Wisconsin—II, 1727-1748. Madison: Published by the Society. 1906. Pages xix, 544. Portraits.

This is the second volume issued by the Society that is devoted to the documentary history of the French regime in Wisconsin. The first volume covered the period from 1634 to 1727 and was issued as volume XVI of the *Collections*.

This volume contains the inner history of the French scheme of colonial commercialism in its working form as it existed in the then known northwestern country. During this time the French ruled absolutely the Wisconsin area and by means of barter exerted their influence over the Aborigines of the adjoining country to the south and west. The missionary spirit now played a minor part and in its place a spirit of greed ran wild. The cry was for furs to supply the demands of commerce caused by the needs and caprices of a civilized world. The scheme of French government was essentially that of paternalism. The effort being to turn the native inhabitants from their customary methods in the pursuit of an independent human existence to the status of the mere vassals of a superior power and rendering to it excessive tribute in the balance of trade for the tinsel and cheap habiliments of a civilized life. The effects of the system whether good or bad depended largely upon the character of the men in charge. The system of government was inherently bad, and as the ruling spirit was greed and graft, but little good is to be expected. In fact the historian relates that two of the Governors-general, the Marquis de Beauharnois and the Comte de la Galissonière—who held sway during this period were able and incorruptible and by their energies saved the system from inglorious failure.

The results were that there were periods of brisk commerce and of predatory warfare. The Sioux were submissive, apparently not possessing the war-like spirit they developed nearly a century later. The Sauks at first were friendly, but after a brawl confederated with the Foxes and fled across the Mississippi to the Iowa country where they preserved their wild free life by gaining their sustenance from nature and at the same time carrying on a desultory war with the French and their allies. The Illinois and other tribes in contact with the French were less troublesome. The Indians, however, were by turns happy, sullen, or rebellious; and as a consequence trouble was brewing the greater portion of the time. The French would have fared poorly had they been compelled to depend upon themselves alone. With craft and tact they played the peaceable tribes against the turbulent, quelled revolt in one locality, and took every advantage in another, ever and always taking into account the credulity of the simple natives. It is evident the French cared nothing for the Indians beyond the aid to be received in commerce. In fact, if no peltries came contempt was the measure of their interest as the following statement concerning the tribes of the interior plainly reveals: "These are wandering Savages who have no knowledge either of the order or form of villages, and evince the least intellect; they inhabit the mountains and lakes in the interior, from Three Rivers to Lake Superior. Their armorial bearings are unknown, if any they have."

In spite of the turmoil of war and the strife of commerce some attention was given to the exploitation of the copper and lead mines. Investigations were made and reports of prospective workings were filed. There are documents on policy, the sale and leasing of posts, and on domestic affairs. There was even an attempt to make a general census of the Indian tribes.

The volume well illustrates the decadence of the French colonial system which in the course of events had necessarily become effete. A system destined, however, to struggle on a few years longer and then to give way to the more vigorous system of the English.

As a specimen of the bookmaker's art the volume is very ordinary, which seems to be the one regrettable feature. The foot-note annotations are judicious and well chosen and illustrate the versatility of the able editor.

T. J. FITZPATRICK

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Wisconsin in Three Centuries, 1634-1905. In four volumes. New York: The Century History Company. 1906. Pp. 360, 311, 328, 354.

This is a publication of composite authorship, with the following board of editors and writers: Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Hon. Emil Baensch and Henry Edward Legler, Curators of that Society, William Ward Wight, its President, Joseph Stephen Laboule, D. D., and Henry Colin Campbell, Secretary of the editorial board. To Mr. Campbell should probably be accredited the greater part of the work.

The first volume treats of the area of Wisconsin as a French province. It thus covers a period of nearly a hundred and thirty years, beginning with the coming of Jean Nicolet to the Winnebago Indians, probably in the spring of 1635, and ending with the cession of New France to England in 1763. The early French explorers and missionaries, the establishment of the fur trade, and the wars with the Fox Indians and with the British, are the great themes of this period.

In the second volume the history is carried forward through the domination of Great Britain, terminated by the treaty of 1783, and through the following period of sixty-five years while this area was successively a part of the Northwest Territory and of the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to the admission of the State into the Union, with its present boundaries. Much of northwestern history, extending outside the limits of the State of Wisconsin, is narrated concerning the Indian outbreak led by Pon-

tian, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Black Hawk War. The fur trader and voyageur are succeeded by the pioneer agricultural settlements, which are interestingly sketched.

Volumes III and IV treat of Wisconsin as a State, receiving large immigration from New England, New York, and other eastern States, and from Germany, Sweden, Norway, and other countries of the Old World. Eight chapters, comprising more than half of the third volume, relate to the part borne by the State in the Civil War; and the final volume sets forth its great development during the last forty years, noting especially the growth of the cities, the production of lumber and iron ore, the building of railways, and the system of public education from the common schools to the State University. The industrial, commercial, financial, social, educational, literary, and political progress of Wisconsin, as here told, is a very impressive evidence of the high and noble qualities of her people.

Each of the volumes of this important work contains numerous and excellent illustrations, including portraits, maps, and views of historic places and relics.

The whole work is written in an attractive style, well adapted to interest general readers; but it will be less satisfactory to students, on account of the almost total absence of references to other authors and to the original sources of information.

The index, chiefly of personal names, is reserved to the end of the last volume and fills ten pages. It might very usefully have been more extensive, with geographic and topical references.

WARREN UPHAM

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SAINT PAUL

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Second series.

Volume XIX. 1905. Boston: Published by the Society. 1906.

Pp. xviii, 583. Portraits.

Under the above title is added another volume to the long list of publications issued by an energetic society. This volume contains

the records of the nine meetings held during the year 1905. These records contain many hitherto unpublished documents and a number of intensive studies in selected fields by specialists, the materials being of local or of national import. Some of the subjects considered are as follows:—

The long continued dispute between Massachusetts and Rhode Island over a boundary line began in about 1731 and was not finally adjudicated until March 1, 1862. As illustrative of the early history of this controversy John Noble contributes four original documents along with explanations. In a short paper by James F. Rhodes on *Negro Suffrage and Reconstruction* the magnanimity of the North from the war standpoint is shown and reasons given for the sterner measures of legislation. A sketch of *John Foster, the Earliest Engraver in New England*, by Samuel A. Green, illustrates a period in the history of the art. Foster lived from 1648 until 1681. He was a graduate of Harvard and the first printer of Boston. A paper by G. Stanley Hall on *A Few Results of Recent Scientific Study of the Negro in America* gives the mental and physical characteristics of the race, the results of the infusion of White blood, and the scheme of race development by means of industrial education. A large number of unpublished letters of Edmund Pendleton is given by W. C. Ford. The *Manners, Morals, and Laws of the Piscataqua Colony* is contributed by Dr. James De Normandie, giving a good picture of the virtues, crudities, and absurdities of the colonists. A paper on *Legislation in regard to Highway Robbery in Massachusetts*, by John Noble, illustrates the severity of the laws in force during the eighteenth century. The sketch of *Abraham Bishop, of Connecticut, and his Writings*, by F. B. Dexter, illustrates certain phases of Connecticut history. A *Memoir of Henry Lee*, by John T. Morse, gives the story of the political and civic life of a once prominent citizen of Massachusetts. This is followed by a *Memoir of George Frisbie Hoar*, the astute and scholarly statesman, by Nathaniel Paine and G. Stanley Hall. A paper by William R. Thayer on *The Outlook in History* is a plea for the study of history

by the philosophical and scientific method. An extended commentary on the fifth volume of Mr. Rhodes's history is made by Charles F. Adams. In this paper Mr. Adams criticises Mr. Rhodes's general treatment of the war period. The mental condition of the South, its proneness to follow an economic theory, the confusion which followed a change of base, and their final utter helplessness, are given in considerable detail. He takes exception to Rhodes's proportions in the treatment of the several parts of his history, speculates on the available military strength of the South, discusses the strategy of the war, the effect of the blockade, the morale of the army, and suggests vantage points for a true conception of this historic period. An essay by William A. Dunning on *A Little More Light on Andrew Johnson* gives the evidence for the belief that President Johnson's first message to Congress was prepared by the historian, George Bancroft. A large number of letters of Mrs. John T. Kirkland are communicated by Henry C. Lodge. The labors of J. Q. Adams in the Twenty-second Congress are illustrated by a letter from John Quincy Adams to Andrew Stevenson, communicated with explanatory remarks by Charles Francis Adams, the letter giving some interesting side-lights on the proceedings of a turbulent Congress.

T. J. FITZPATRICK

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

The Mississippi Territorial Archives (1798-1803). Compiled and edited by DUNBAR ROWLAND. Jackson, Mississippi: Department of Archives and History. 1906. Vol. I. Pp. viii, 615.

Through the Department of History and Archives the publication of the Territorial Archives of Mississippi has been begun. The first volume of the series has appeared in a quarto edition of 615 pages and is being distributed by the Mississippi Historical Society. The make up of the book (its type, paper, size, binding, etc.) is very clearly modeled after the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, and is devoted to the executive journals of Governor

Winthrop Sargent, first Territorial Governor of Mississippi, and Governor William Charles Cole Claiborne, second Territorial Governor. The period covered is from 1798 to 1803. The letters, communications, and proclamations are full of interest to students of American history. The volume contains half-tone cuts and biographical sketches of the two Governors whose journals are recorded and a fac-simile of the first page of the Sargent journal.

The work has been compiled and edited by Mr. Dunbar Rowland, the Director of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi. In his preface he states that the present volume is only the first of a large series of Mississippi Archives, the publication of which is contemplated.

The State of Mississippi, as well as its efficient Director of Archives, is to be congratulated upon this beginning; and it is hoped that the State legislature will make it possible for the Department of Archives and History to mature its plans for the systematic publication of the Territorial and State Archives.

FRANK E. HORACK

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

History of Crescent Lodge No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. From Its Organization in 1850, to the close of the year 1905. By JOS. E. MORCOMBE, Historian of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. Cedar Rapids: Republican Printing Company. 1906. Pp. 575. Portraits, plates.

This is by far the most sumptuous volume of Iowana of its kind known to the writer. The work contains not only the history of a single lodge of a prominent civic order, but it also contains much of the progress and efforts of the community of which the members of the lodge formed a constituent part. It is the proud record of the lodge that in the trying days of internecine strife enrolled one-half of its members in the Union army, several of whom never returned. In deference to the memory of the departed and those who wrought

with skill in their chosen avocations the volume is fraternally dedicated "to the memory of the loyal and devoted pioneer Masons of Cedar Rapids, to whose self-sacrificing labors we of a later generation owe much in traditional sentiment and material prosperity."

The historian begins his task by giving an outline of the rise and progress of Masonry in the old world, and follows by relating the story of the efforts to transplant the institution to America, of its journey westward along with the pioneers, its passage into Iowa from Missouri, the founding of the early lodges, the formation of the early Grand Lodge, interwoven with statements concerning the personages connected with the various steps of progress. This story of Iowa Masonry is continued until the organization of Crescent Lodge in 1850, the history of which occupies the attention of the historian throughout the remainder of the volume. In a plain, well-told narrative is given the record of organization, its early history, the effects of the stress of war, the revival, turbulent times, steady progress, the building of the Masonic Temple, the efforts in aiding the founding of the Masonic library, charity work, the civic and civil life of the community, ever and anon interwoven with the relations of the workings of other lodges or of the Grand Lodge as occasion offers by the contact of events.

Judicious statements and perspicuous comments are conspicuous throughout the work. It is evident that the historian has endeavored to do his work well; and working as he does in the open sunshine of prosperous years after the stress of strife and division have passed into the vista of years, a calm judicial temperment is evidenced throughout the work that will meet with the favor of all. One bad handicap, the destruction of the early records, hinders the fullness of the relation; but with skill the story is pieced out as best it may be from minor sources. The history closes near the end of the year 1905, thus covering a period of fifty-five years of the life of a local institution. After the formal history there is given a chapter on the war history of the Lodge, which is followed with biographies of charter members, masters of the Lodge, and prominent members.

The volume concludes with the account of some stray incidents of interest to craftsmen.

The volume is well printed, ably edited, finely illustrated, and of good material throughout. The work in many ways is a credit to the energy of the Lodge which sends it forth.

T. J. FITZPATRICK

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Early Settlement and Growth of Western Iowa or Reminiscences.

By JOHN TODD. Des Moines: The Historical Department.
1906. Pp. 203.

This is an elegantly printed 12mo volume issued by the Historical Department of Iowa and distributed in May, 1906. The subjects considered are, in brief: The finding of a location in Iowa after the long journey on horseback from Ohio, the removal, the pioneer incidents and difficulties, church work, the Kansas struggle, the underground railway, John Brown, Amity or College Springs, temperance work, and the Indians in Western Iowa. Rev. Todd was born in West Hanover, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1818. He was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, entering the college in 1835 and graduating in 1841. In 1848 he came to Iowa where he remained almost continuously until his death, January 31, 1894. The work of Rev. Todd was a part of the life and development of southwestern Iowa, and in his book of reminiscences he records the plain story of the passing years with scarcely any comments. The book will prove a source of delight to those who love to ponder over the days of the pioneers, the small beginnings from which grew national issues, and the growth and development of free States to take part in the struggle for a larger national life.

T. J. FITZPATRICK

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

AMERICANA AND MISCELLANEOUS

The *Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association* completes its sixteenth volume with the April, 1906, issue.

Volume XIV of the *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* was distributed to libraries in March, 1906.

Part one of the *Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor* for 1906 is devoted to a study of the apprenticeship system.

A League of Peace, a rectorial address by Andrew Carnegie, was distributed to libraries by *The International Union* in March, 1906.

The *Nation's Monuments on Cuban Battlefields*, by S. A. Paxson, is the leading contribution in the *Army and Navy Life* for April, 1906.

Municipal Ownership in Great Britain, by Frederic C. Howe, is the leading article in the *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor* for January, 1906.

The one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was celebrated at Charlotte, N. C., May 20, 1906.

Dr. Francis Newton Thorpe is the author of *The Civil War: The National View*, which will appear as volume xv of *The History of North America*.

An article on *Railway Rate Regulation*, by Adelbert Moot, which gives the legal and moral side of the subject, leads in the May, 1906, number of the *Harvard Law Review*.

A general article on *The Copper Age in America*, by Stephen D. Peet, is given a place in *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for May and June, 1906.

The *Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State*, number 11, part 2, imprint, September, 1905, distributed in June, 1906, completes volume v of the *Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America, 1786-1870*.

The *U. S. National Museum Report* for 1904 contains an extensive monograph on the historical development of American geological science, by George P. Merrill.

Jury Trial and the Federal Constitution, by W. C. Dennis, is a carefully prepared and extensively annotated article which appears in the *Columbia Law Review* for June, 1906.

National Reclamation of Arid Lands, by C. J. Blanchard, and the *Interdecennial State Censuses*, by Henry Gannett, appear in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* for April, 1906.

The Finances of American Trade Unions, by A. M. Sakolski, is the title of an extended thesis published in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* for March-April 1906.

The papers appearing in the March, 1906, issue of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* are on the subject of "Child Labor" and its menace to industry, education, and good citizenship.

The initial number of Series xxiv, *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* contains a monograph on the *Spanish-American Diplomatic Relations Preceding the War of 1898*, by H. E. Flack.

Vested Gifts to a Class and the Rule Against Perpetuities, by A. M. Kales, is a paper giving a logical discussion of the principles involved in the problem and is published in the *Harvard Law Review* for June, 1906.

The Mississippi River as a Trade Route, by R. M. Brown, is published in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* for June, 1906. This article reviews the history of the river traffic and considers present conditions.

Proceedings to commemorate the public services of Matthew Stanley Quay by the Pennsylvania legislature, March 22, 1905, have been issued as a memorial volume. The principal address is by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker.

The *State Board of Health* of Michigan has begun the publication of a quarterly periodical to be known as *Public Health*. The initial number comprises forty-five pages and is for the quarter, January-March, 1906.

Early Diplomatic Negotiations of the United States with Russia, by John C. Hildt, is the title of an article covering nearly two hundred pages in the *Johns Hopkins Studies in History and Political Science* for May and June, 1906.

The papers and abstracts presented at the second annual meeting of the *Association of American Geographers* held in New York City, December 26-27, 1905, appear in the February, 1906, number of the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*.

Volume XXIX of the *Proceedings* of the U. S. National Museum is an octavo containing 840 pages which was issued early in the year, 1906. The contents include papers on research work by members of the institutional staff and by other investigators.

John Jay, First Chief Justice of the United States, a sketch of his public services and private life, by J. B. Scott, and *Resulting Trusts and the Statute of Frauds*, by Harlan F. Stone, are the two contributions in the May, 1906, issue of the *Columbia Law Review*.

American Men of Science, by J. M. Cattell, is a biographical directory issued by *The Science Press*, New York, in January, 1906. The volume, a quarto of 364 pages, gives a short sketch of about four thousand of the leading men of science working in America.

The three contributions appearing in the March, 1906, number of the *Columbia Law Review* are: *The Free Church of Scotland Case*, by Francis C. Lowell; *The Original Package Ineptitude*, by William Trinkett; and *Definite and Indefinite Failure of Issue*, by George H. Yeaman.

The Influence of Crops upon Business in America, by A. P. Andrew; *The German Steel Syndicate*, by Francis Walker; *The Investments of Harvard College, 1776-1790: An Episode in the Finances*

of the Revolution, by A. M. Davis; *Types of American Labor Unions*—*The Musicians of St. Louis and New York*, by John R. Commons; *The Collateral Trust Mortgage in Railway Finance*, by T. W. Mitchell; and *The Swiss National Bank*, by Julius Landmann, appear in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* for May, 1906.

The three leading contributions in the *Harvard Law Review* for April, 1906, are: *Presumption of the Foreign Law*, by A. M. Kales; *Liability in the Admiralty for Injuries to Seamen*, by Fritz-Henry Smith; and *Respondeat Superior in Admiralty*, by Frederic Cunningham.

New York in the Nineteenth Century, by J. A. Stevens; *Witchcraft in Connecticut*, by Forrest Morgan; and *The Authorship of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798*, by E. D. Warfield, are the articles of general interest appearing in the *American Historical Magazine* for May, 1906.

An extensive thesis on *The General Death-rate of Large American Cities, 1871-1904*, by Frederick L. Hoffman, is the single contribution in the March, 1906, number of the quarterly publication of the *American Statistical Association*. This number begins volume x of the new series.

Volume v of the *Journals of the Continental Congress* was distributed in May, 1906. This volume comprises pages 417-856 and covers the period from June 5 to October 8, 1776. Volume vi, covering the period from October 9 to December 31, 1776, was distributed in June, 1906.

The initial number of volume iv of the publications of the University of California on American Archæology and Ethnology, issued April, 1906, is a brochure by Zelia Nuttall on *The Earliest Historical Relations between Mexico and Japan*, the material for which was taken from the original documents preserved in Spain and Japan.

The Early Exploration of Louisiana, by Isaac J. Cox, is a monograph of one hundred and sixty pages, issued in March, 1906, by the

University of Cincinnati in the series of *University Studies*. The various expeditions of Lewis and Clark, Hunter and Dunbar, Freeman, Pike, Wilkinson, and others are considered and the results mentioned.

Groveland Inscriptions: Ancient Burial Ground; Salem in 1700, No. 22, by Sidney Perley; and *Ipswich Court Records and Files*, are some of the articles in *The Essex Antiquarian* for January, 1906. This number starts volume ten of this quarterly, which is devoted to the biography, genealogy, history, and antiquities of Essex County, Massachusetts.

The contributed articles in *The American Journal of Sociology* for May, 1906, are: *Science and Citizenship*, by Victor V. Branford; *A Decade of Official Poor-relief in Indiana*, by Amos W. Butler; *The Literary Interests of Chicago*, by H. E. Fleming; *Municipal Activity in Britain*, by T. D. A. Cockerell; and *American Drift toward Educational Unity*, by James E. Boyle.

The noteworthy articles appearing in *The American Journal of Sociology* for March, 1906, are: *The Place of Science in Modern Civilization*, by Thorstein Veblen; *The Religious Dedication of Women*, by Elsie C. Parsons; *Sociological Construction Lines*, by E. C. Hayes; *Notes on Education for Social Efficiency*, by M. V. O'Shea; and *Increased Use of Public-School Property*, by T. J. Riley.

The articles in the *American Historical Magazine* for March, 1906, are: *New York City in the Nineteenth Century*, by J. A. Stevens; *Fort Snelling*, by R. I. Holcombe; *The Morris Family of Morrisania*, by W. W. Spooner; *Iowans in John Brown's Raid, and the Author of the Mysterious "Floyd Letter,"* in the main reprints of articles in the *Midland Monthly*, Vol. VII, 1897, by B. F. Gue; *The Hegeman Family*, by James C. Aikin; and *The Residence of Joseph Bonaparte in New Jersey*, by F. B. Lee.

Bulletin 100, bearing the date of May, 1906, of the New York State Library is devoted to an *Index of New York Governors' Messages 1777-1901*. This valuable work of reference was submitted

for graduation at the New York State Library School by Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, and Miss Charlotte E. Graves in 1903. For the past two years Mr. Wyer has been Acting Librarian of The State University of Iowa, and in June, 1906, was promoted to the position of Librarian in that institution. Mr. Wyer is a member of The State Historical Society of Iowa.

The articles appearing in the January-March, 1906, number of the *American Anthropologist* are: *Relics of Early Man in Western Switzerland*, by D. I. Bushnell; *A Stone Ruin at Sē-tsak, Guatemala*, by Robert Burkitt; *Cayenne Stream Names*, by G. B. Grinnell; *The Powhatan Name for Virginia*, by W. W. Looker; *A Puberty Ceremony of the Mission Indians*, by Horatio N. Rust; *A Remarkable Pipe from Northwestern America*, by H. I. Smith; *Notes on the Pima of Arizona*, by Arles Hrdlicka; *Traditions of Precolumbian Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions in Western South America*, by Adolph F. Bandelier; *Tang-ga, Philippine Pa-mà-to Game*, by A. E. Jenks; *The Sun's Influence on the Form of Hopi Pueblos*, by J. W. Fewkes; *Certain Notched or Scalloped Stone Tablets of the Mound Builders*, by W. H. Holmes; *Preservation of American Antiquities; Progress During the Last Year; Needed Legislation*, by E. L. Hewett; *Houses and Gardens of the New England Indians*, by C. C. Willoughby; *Some Unsolved Problems in Mexican Archeology*, by Zelia Nuttall; and *Hjalmar Stolpe*, by Stewart Culin. This number begins volume VIII.

IOWANA

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Iowa Masonic Library begins its ninth year and volume with the February, 1906, number.

An epitome of *The University Lectures on Practical Ethics* was issued in May, 1906, as an eight page reprint from the May number of *The Iowa Alumnus*.

The first annual report of the *Iowa State Highway Commission* for the year ending July 1, 1905, was distributed in April, 1906.

This publication is an illustrated pamphlet of seventy-four pages. The subjects considered are road laws, previous work, organization of the Commission, and the work of the Commission.

The *Proceedings* of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association, which was held at Fort Dodge, October 25-27, 1905, are published in the *Quarterly of the Iowa Library Commission* for January, 1906.

Professor F. C. Ensign's address on *County and City Prisons in Iowa*, given before the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction at Marshalltown, Iowa, November 9, 1905, has appeared in the form of a neat little reprint.

Professor H. G. Plum, of The State University of Iowa, has contributed a monograph on *The Teutonic Order and its Secularization* to the series of *Iowa Studies in Sociology, Economics, Politics, and History*, published by The State University of Iowa.

The *Proceedings of the Iowa Good Roads Association* for June 15-16, 1905, has been issued as a pamphlet of about sixty pages. The President of the Association is H. H. Harlow, of Onawa, and Thomas H. MacDonald, of Ames, is the Secretary.

The *Work of the Boardman Library*, by Harvey Reid, is the title of an article which appeared in *The Excelsior* (Maquoketa, Iowa), March 30, 1906. Mr. Reid gives a sketch of the founding of the library, its objects and aims, and some of the interesting titles of works to be found in the various departments.

Memories of Frontier Iowa, by George C. Duffield, is an illustrated pamphlet of fifty-four pages issued in 1906, in a limited edition of two hundred and fifty copies. The subject matter in the main deals with the early history of Van Buren County. The pamphlet is written in a delightfully entertaining manner.

Palo Alto County, Iowa, celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary at Emmetsburg, Iowa, July 4, 5, and 6, 1906. A neat little souvenir program was issued by the committee in charge, containing an historical sketch of the county, by Mr. Dwight G. McCarty, a member

of The State Historical Society of Iowa, together with numerous cuts of pioneers and scenes of pioneer days. This adds another attractive Iowana item to the literature of the State.

The Norwegian Pioneer is the title of a pamphlet by Hon. Abraham Jacobson (member of the Iowa House of Representatives from Winneshiek County), which gives an account of the pioneer days of the Norwegian pioneers of Springfield Township, Winneshiek County.

The souvenir program of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 10-16, 1906, is more than a mere announcement of the time and place of the various events in the celebration. Historical sketches, statistics, and historical data relative to Cedar Rapids, make the program worthy of a place in any collection of Iowana.

A handbook on the birds of Iowa, issued in April, 1906, is entitled, *200 Wild Birds of Iowa*. The author is B. H. Bailey, Professor of Zoology in Coe College, Cedar Rapids. The volume is a 16mo of ninety-six pages. The descriptions are non-technical, and sufficient for purposes of identification. There is also a color key, a key to the birds of prey, a chapter on bird migration in Iowa, a chapter by E. Lucas Lefebure on bird protection, and migration blanks for private records.

The *Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Control of State Institutions of Iowa*, being the report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1905, was distributed in May, 1906. The report is an octavo volume of 542 pages. Some of the subjects considered in this report are: *General Observations Respecting the State Institutions; State Farms and Gardens; Water Supply; Fire Protection; The Insane; Dependent Children; Legislation Recommended; Appropriations; Institutional Population; and The Finance of Institutions.*

The Care of the Epileptic in Institutions with the Feeble-minded and Insane, by W. A. Polglase; *Food: Its Preparation and Distribution in State Institutions*, by C. F. Applegate; *Society's Responsibility*

for the Increase of Juvenile Delinquency, by W. L. Kuser; *The State Orphanage and the Future of its Inmates*, by F. J. Sessions; *Accounting and Reports*, by A. B. McCown; *Paresis, and Treatment of*, by Goodrich Snow; *Penal Reforms*, by G. S. Robinson; *Report of an Atypical Case of Paresis*, by Goodrich Snow; and *Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis*, by F. W. Powers, are the leading contributions to be found in the *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions* for January, 1906.

The *Proceedings* of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association for 1905 was issued in June, 1906. This volume contains the papers and addresses delivered at the fifth annual meeting held at Des Moines, Iowa, December 11-12, 1905. Some of the principal articles are: *The Present View-point of Forestry and Civic Improvement*, by L. H. Pammel; *How to Plant a Ten-acre Lot to Trees*, from the view-point of the United States Forestry Bureau, by H. P. Baker, and from the view-point of fact in Iowa, by B. Shimek; *The Farmstead: I—Its Landscape Architecture*, by T. H. Macbride; *The Farmstead: II—Sanitation on the Farm*, by J. W. Kime; *Street Trees for the Iowa Planter*, by A. T. Erwin; *How to Plant and Prune*, by E. M. Reeves; *Who Owns the Shade Trees, Anyway?* by J. C. Monnett; *Ants and Plant Lice*, by H. F. Wickham; and *The Fauna of Town and Park*, by T. H. Macbride. The book contains 133 pages, is well printed, and includes eight half-tone illustrations.