

(p. 6) that influenced the Midwest long after the early period described here.

The book focuses on how meat packing changed from a seasonal business, conducted by merchants who had other interests to engage them when the weather was too warm for killing hogs, to a year-round industry dominated by specialized manufacturers. The merchants survived at the end of the process, which came in the 1870s, but they played a limited role in the national market that had emerged by that time.

The changes in the meat packing industry resulted from new technologies. Railroads extended the areas in which packers could buy animals and sell meat. Some packing centers, such as Madison, Indiana, were encouraged to expand but then found themselves competing with larger places, such as Indianapolis, which in turn had to compete with Cincinnati and Chicago. Railroads, therefore, furthered concentration in the industry, most notably in Chicago.

Ice packing also shaped the meat packing industry and fostered concentration. In the early 1870s packers began to use natural ice to cool meat, thus removing the industry's old seasonal limitation. Entrepreneurs could afford to invest heavily in facilities that were used throughout the year. Ice packing was superseded by mechanical refrigeration in the 1880s, but "the shape of modern enterprise was visible" (p. 87) in the ice houses of the previous decade.

Indiana historians should be interested in this study not only because the Hoosier state is within the book's regional scope but also because it contains particular references to the business histories of Madison, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Terre Haute. The volume also illuminates the economics of hog raising, which should interest the state's agricultural historians. The book merits an extensive audience among students and teachers of Indiana history.

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*John A. Logan: Stalwart Republican from Illinois.* By James Pickett Jones. (Tallahassee: University Presses of Florida, for Florida State University, 1982. Pp. xii, 291. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$20.00.)

For the most part John A. Logan has not fared well with historians. Union general, congressman, senator, vice-presidential candidate, and founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Illinoisan has been depicted as a Democrat who,

in a spirit of political opportunism, turned Radical Republican and became intimately linked with the corruption of the Ulysses S. Grant administration. In this second half of a two-volume biography of the colorful Logan, James Pickett Jones has substantially altered his subject's unfortunate historiographical image.

Jones's goal is not to absolve "Black Jack" Logan of his sins but to write a balanced account of his postwar career, a career which "defies the neat classifications sometimes accorded him" (p. 227). The author accomplishes this aim. The Logan who emerges in these pages is indeed a patronage boss and machine politician, but he is also a champion of Negro rights and women's suffrage, a fighter for equality despite the fact that such a stand was not politically profitable.

Since Black Jack was an influential legislative activist, Jones's account touches upon most of the major issues of Gilded Age politics. An antebellum member of Congress, Logan re-joined that body as it approached its zenith of power during Reconstruction. His years on the Hill, during which he "waved the bloody shirt" and became a leader of the Stalwart faction of the GOP, were marked by his opposition to civil service reform, a measure which threatened his efforts "to build a state machine out of the fabric of patronage" (p. 34). The former volunteer general also opposed the professionally dominated regular army, using his position as chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee to slash its appropriations.

Jones is at his best when discussing election politics. He properly stresses the crucial role of state political organizations during the postwar years, and his examination of Logan's construction of a power base in Illinois and development of a new style of campaigning is penetrating. Students of Indiana politics will especially appreciate glimpses of Hoosiers George W. Julian, Walter Q. Gresham, and particularly Oliver P. Morton, Logan's teammate in the "paper money trinity" of 1874.

Unfortunately, the volume is not without faults. The writing occasionally lacks clarity and is often uneven, as Jones sacrifices flow in an allegiance to chronology. Moreover, given Logan's central role in the GAR and his use of it for political purposes, one wishes there was more detailed information on this unofficial arm of Republicanism. Still, Jones's work is valuable, for it constitutes a much-needed revisionary portrayal of a flamboyant and powerful Gilded Age figure.

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