

clear that the School reached its climax under Bryan's leadership, though he was needlessly compelled by leaders in the Church to work under handicaps.

It is characteristic of most college histories that they deal too exclusively with problems of administration and with the activities of presidents. In short, there is a too-well established routine into which writers of such histories are prone to fall. Not enough of attention is given to faculty members, who do so much to give character and prestige to an institution, nor to the worth-while students who are sent out in the world and who justify its existence. Dr. Cady has succeeded in avoiding these faults to some extent. Though he identifies Franklin College too closely with the several educators who have served as presidents, he does deal with campus activities at some length.

On the whole, the volume under review furnishes a valuable account of a strong church college which has won a place in the sun. One has no hesitancy in saying that the school should be more heavily endowed; that the Baptist Church should rise to the occasion, make a mighty effort to obtain adequate funds, and never try to control the views of an able president who has vision and a liberal outlook.

W.O.L.

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*Education in Indiana, 1793-1794.* By Fassett A. Cotton. The Progress Publishing Company, Bluffton, Indiana, 1934. Pp. xvi, 491.

The author of this history of education in Indiana was a teacher in the public schools, County Superintendent in Henry County, and then Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana. In 1909 he went to Wisconsin to serve as President of the State Teachers College at LaCrosse. He left this position to go to the far Southwest in 1924 to become the head of the Northern Arizona Teachers College at Flagstaff, where he remained for two years. His interest in the development of education in Indiana was greatly stimulated by his work during the three terms which he served as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In the first eighty pages, Mr. Cotton deals with the earlier periods when educational progress in Indiana was very slow. In the next portion of the book, the founding of

Indiana University, Purdue University, and the two State Teachers Colleges is sketched, after which a brief notice is given to each of a long list of other colleges. The remainder of the volume is devoted to some of Indiana's leading educators, and to a series of problems connected with elementary, secondary and college education, including teacher training, school revenues, library development, and the strong points of the general system that has been built up in the state.

The book will serve as a useful manual and parts of it will be read with enjoyment by teachers and others who are interested in the educational progress of the state. The best part of the account is that which relates to the author's work as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

W.O.L.

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*Indianapolis Literary Club*, a small booklet compiled by Stephen C. Noland, Secretary of the organization, was brought out in Indianapolis in December, 1934. The contents include a "Summarized Record" of the members of the Club and papers read before the Club during the period from 1877 to 1934. The Constitution as drawn up and adopted by the guild in 1877 is found (pp. 93-96). The objects of the Club are given as "social, literary and aesthetic culture." Article X, the last of the document, provides an easy method of amendment, but if any alterations have been made during the life of the organization, a period of more than fifty years, they are not mentioned. The compiler of the records has done more than summarize the minutes and prepare a useful index. He has published a paper written by himself and read before the Indiana Historical Society at the annual dinner of that Society in the Claypool Hotel on December 7, 1934. This paper is an intimate history of the Club, which has only one fault—it is entirely too brief.

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The State Historical Society of Iowa has recently brought out a reprint of a very valuable and interesting pamphlet published in Philadelphia in 1836 under the title, *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory; Particularly with Reference to the Iowa District or Black Hawk Purchase*. The *Notes* are based on information gathered by Lieutenant Albert M. Lea of the United States Dragoons when serving the Federal Government in the Iowa District during 1835. This is "The Book