

The change was made under pressure of war demands. After the need for bullets decreased, the plant was used to recondition tanks and trucks and manufacture firebombs, but this is not included in this narrative. This volume is also excellently illustrated.

Lake Erie. By Harlan Hatcher. *The American Lake Series.* Edited by Milo M. Quaife. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1945, pp. 416. Illustrations and maps. \$3.50.)

Lake Erie completes the American Lake Series as far as the Great Lakes are involved. Those who are interested in the great inland seas of North America may well take pride in the fact that their history has been done in a way which should be acceptable both to the historian and to the general reader. These five volumes will for many years be both the basic outline and the point of departure of the history of the Lakes and their environs.

Lake Erie was the last of the Lakes to be discovered by the French; it was destined to be the first to become the center of a commercial-industrial empire. Its story is here told in broad panorama with the fine perspective and accurate close ups made possible by sound knowledge of historical background and intimate acquaintance with its life of today.

Early chapters introduce the lake, its discovery, early settlements and history. High lights in this section are the accounts of Perry's ships and victory, and the empire of Colonel Talbot, hermit-lord of the North Shore. Sloops, brigs, schooners, steamers, and the problems of navigation fill a half dozen chapters. Part II sketches mid-century cities, relates the story of the Confederate conspiracy of Johnson's Island, solves the ore-unloading problem with Dart's buckets, and tells of wine and fish. The industrial age appears with the wedding of coal and iron. Follow the ironmen, big shippers and modern ships for ore, and the development of great cities with their polyglot populations, smoke, refuse, and culture.

Different readers will favor different chapters and scenes. The reviewer particularly enjoyed the trip "Aboard a Lake Freighter" and the descriptions of the less familiar smaller settlements and peoples; of islands with traditions,

of Jack Miner's Bird Sanctuary, of vineyards and "characters." The reader may think he is familiar in general with the scene but he will be surprised at how much that is interesting is new; at how much remains to be seen and thought about. Mr. Hatcher has done well, both by his subject and his readers.

The literature of travel and description has been voluminous in our history; it will continue to be so. It is just as well perhaps, considering ships, roads and facilities, that ten million Mid-Americans do not read the five volumes on the Great Lakes by authors Landon, Nute, Quaife, Pound, and Hatcher, aided and abetted by the Bobbs-Merrill Company. Were they to do so, however, they would have a better understanding, a more developed appreciation, a greater capacity for enjoyment, of an important segment of the epic that has been and is America.

R. Carlyle Buley

The Last Trek of the Indians. By Grant Foreman. (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, c. 1946, pp. 382. Maps. \$4.00.)

A historical narrative and an evaluation of the policy of Indian Removal are embodied in this volume. It is written by a recognized authority who has worked for more than forty years with the Indians and their history. It is limited to northern Indians and is a companion volume to the author's Indian Removal: *The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes*, which describes the elimination of the Indians from the South.

This volume is of interest to persons concerned with the history of Indiana and the Middle West for it traces the origin of the plan to remove the Indians to the west of the Mississippi River, the emigration of the Indians from the Middle West, and the experiences of these tribes in the Kansas and Oklahoma area. The author devotes special chapters to the Potawatomi and the Miami, which are of particular interest to Indiana.

The story of the negotiation of the various treaties is briefly sketched, and the gathering of the Indians for the journey and the migration from the land of their fathers is narrated for a tribe or a portion of a tribe, one after