

An Early View of the Land-Grant Colleges: Convention of Friends of Agricultural Education in 1871. Edited by Richard A. Hatch. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, for the Committee on the Centennial of the University of Illinois, 1967. Pp. xv, 147. Notes. \$5.50.)

At a time when educational change is the order of the day, it is refreshing and informative to read what some educators were saying about education and its problems nearly one hundred years ago. *An Early View of the Land-Grant Colleges* is a report on the proceedings of the Convention of Friends of Agricultural Education held at Chicago in August, 1871. It was the first time that representatives of the new land-grant colleges met together to discuss their individual and mutual problems. There were twenty-nine presidents and professors of agricultural colleges and friends of agriculture at the convention. A representative of the *Prairie Farmer* made a record of the proceedings which otherwise might have been lost.

The formal papers and general discussions centered around a number of problems of current importance. These included the place of teaching and research in higher education, the admission of women, the role of experiment stations, the question of students working for the colleges, student responsibility for their own government, and continued relations among agricultural educators. Two of the main problems under consideration—the emphasis upon teaching and research and student self-government on the campus—sound as relevant in 1968 as they did in 1871. This book is mainly useful because it gives something of the educational flavor of the times and outlines some of the challenges facing educators in the years right after the Civil War. It is a valuable contemporary document for the history of both agricultural and general education.

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The Papers of Woodrow Wilson. Volume III, 1884-1885. Edited by Arthur S. Link. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1967. Pp. xi, 648. Notes, illustrations, index. \$15.00.)

In this, the third of some forty projected volumes of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, students of the twenty-eighth president's career will discover much that is new and enlightening, some that is familiar. Common to all the more than four hundred items, however, is the human dimension they give to an estimate of Woodrow Wilson. The conventional Wilson is an austere, cold person, a lonely figure who in one acquaintance's judgment could love humanity but not men. But from the letters in this book there emerges a new Wilson, "My darling Woodrow," a man of warmth and intensely human qualities. Flesh, blood, and emotion have been added to the bony features, the morning coat, and the erect posture.

The chief source of this new dimension, as well as the unique contribution of this volume, is the collection of intimate letters between Wilson and his

fiancée, Ellen Louise Axson. Some of this correspondence was published several years ago, but here it appears in its rich, romantic entirety. These letters dominate the volume; their frequency and candor record not only the sentiments of two lovers but also the daily routine of their separate lives.

Covering the period from February, 1884, to January, 1885, Volume III reveals Wilson during an interesting and important year in his career. Much of the correspondence centers on his studies, impressions, and professional aspirations as a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University. There are shorthand lecture notes, minutes taken at meetings of the famous seminar conducted by Herbert Baxter Adams, and comments on professors like Richard T. Ely. An interesting topic for comparison by today's graduate students is Wilson's correspondence about securing his first professional position. This includes his exploration of possible openings at the University of Texas and Arkansas Industrial University and his salary negotiations with Bryn Mawr. Certain other features of these years indicate both change and continuity in the historical profession since 1884: the \$500 fellowship at Johns Hopkins and the \$1,200 salary offer from Bryn Mawr; Wilson's complaint about "the school-boy task of cramming" (p. 379) for Ph.D. examinations.

Readers will be interested to see the genesis of *Congressional Government* in the minutes of seminar meetings and in Wilson's correspondence with Houghton, Mifflin and Company. They will follow the rumors of imminent revolution during the 1884 presidential campaign. They will enjoy a seminar debate between Wilson and John Dewey on the subject of federal aid to common school education. The future president made "a strenuous argument" (p. 136) against it on constitutional grounds.

These and other delights make this a fascinating volume which illuminates the life of Woodrow Wilson as no biography can. It reveals the wellsprings of his ambition and energy, the close ties with his father, and the "priceless gift" of his relationship with Ellen. It delights the reader with handsome typography, interesting cross-references and annotations, a useful table of contents, and a superior index.

Indiana University

Cullom Davis

Democrats, Dinners, & Dollars: A History of the Democratic Party, Its Dinners, Its Ritual. By Ronald F. Stinnett. With an Introduction by Hubert H. Humphrey. (Ames: The Iowa State University Press, 1967. Pp. xvii, 310. Illustrations, appendices, notes, bibliography and sources, index. \$5.95.)

Ronald Stinnett has performed a very useful service in composing this fact-filled book on Democratic party dinners and the dollars their sponsors have raised for party support. Through the years to come, historians should be grateful to him for bringing together so many once-fugitive details—and