

and freight and passenger trains were run through from Logansport to Toledo without change of crew.

"Through a consolidation effective January 1, 1905, the Logansport & Toledo became a part of the Vandalia Railroad. Through a further consolidation in 1916, the Vandalia became a part of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; and by an agreement dated September 28, 1955, the PCC&StL was merged into the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad. All of these organizations were proprietary companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad" (p. 152).

Much of the text, on the other hand, is anecdotal. Sulzer tells about elaborate entrepreneurial schemes (p. 34), pitched battles between rival rail crews (p. 84), and awesome train accidents (p. 108). Of course it is the "abandoned" railroads that he deals with, but with over a thousand miles of abandoned main line mileage in the state of Indiana (as of January, 1969) from which to launch his presentation, there is no dearth of information—assuming that someone with Sulzer's persistence cares to go after it.

The book's ten chapters deal with railroads which are representative of, or at least identifiable with, most areas of Indiana, e.g., "The Old Coal Road" in the northeastern part of the state, "The Old Midland" through central Indiana, the "Arnica" line in the Fort Wayne region, the several branches of the old "Madison," and the various lines terminating at Evansville. Anyone who has tried to decipher the intricate rail pattern in the southwestern part of the state will be impressed with Chapter 10, "Old Bituminous Carriers." The research that went into this chapter alone had to be prodigious.

Ghost Railroads is not the definitive history of Indiana's rail transportation, but whoever ultimately writes this history will surely get some free rides on the "trackage" that Sulzer has uncovered. Meanwhile, buffs of all ages are going to get a lot of enjoyment out of Sulzer's 267 page excursion.

Indiana University, Kokomo

Victor Bogle

Edward Charles Elliott, Educator. By Frank K. Burrin. (Lafayette: Purdue University Studies, 1970. Pp. xv, 187. Notes, pictures, selected bibliography of Elliott's works, index. \$5.50.)

Edward Charles Elliott was president of Purdue University from 1922 to 1945. During these twenty-three years he steered the school through its greatest years of expansion in size, prestige, and service, and it was inevitable that his retirement would offer the occasion for comparisons. Generally speaking, student enrollments increased from approximately 3,200 to 8,600; administrative, instructional, and

research staffs increased from 456 to 1,247; course offerings expanded from 595 to 1,217; major buildings increased from 31 to 59; land acreage more than doubled from 2,784 acres to 6,472 acres; and finally, the value of the physical plant rose from \$3,700,000 to \$18,700,000 by 1945 (p. 137).

Elliott's career began in 1897 as a science teacher in Leadville, Colorado, and ended in 1952 with the completion of his last major assignment as the director of educational relations for the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. This fifty-five year career also included experience as a college teacher, school superintendent, state college chancellor, and president of a Big Ten university.

Frank K. Burrin, associate dean of continuing education at Purdue, had what few authors have when they write—namely, almost daily consultation with Elliott himself over a period of several years to check and recheck every part of this story. In fact, Burrin wrote his doctoral dissertation on the life and work of Elliott, one of America's outstanding administrators in the field of publicly supported higher education. This book is based on Burrin's earlier work.

Burrin says in his foreword that the book "is, in part, a biography, although not a record of his [Elliott's] personal life; it is, in part, an historical record of the institutions which he served (with particular reference to Purdue University) although not the complete story by any means; and finally, to a certain extent, it relates his career to the historical development of education in America during the period 1900-1950, and the issues faced by American educators during those years" (pp. ix-x). This reviewer would agree with the author that it is not a biography, not a history of educational institutions, nor a history of education; yet all of these elements are interestingly presented in the tradition of the memorial biography.

This work is enthusiastically recommended for those interested in Purdue University, for those who served under President Elliott, and for all who are interested in the story of higher education. The reader will appreciate the introduction by President Frederick L. Hovde of Purdue University, the photographs, the notes at the end of each chapter, and finally a selected bibliography of Elliott's works.

Purdue University, West Lafayette

Paul E. Million, Jr.

France and the United States: Their Diplomatic Relations, 1789-1914. By Henry Blumenthal. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1970. Pp. xiv, 312. Notes, tables, appendices, bibliography, index. \$9.75.)

Professor Blumenthal has written a diplomatic history of a type