



Review

Reviewed Work(s): History of Jack Stock and Mules in Missouri by

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interest; and doubtless in the Illinois of the thirties and forties thousands of men voted the Whig ticket who never balanced in terms of dollars and cents their respective gains under tariff or free trade or bank or subtreasury. Loyalty to a principle, an organization, an individual, determined them."

The student of party history readily admits that the forces determining the decisions of voters are varied and complex. The influence of leaders, the inertia of masses of voters once lined up with a party, inability to shift support to a leader or a group long regarded with hostility—these and other forces are powerful. At the same time, it should be remembered that the dominant element in a community or section generally knows what it desires or does not desire better than any other element however large. Whether this dominant element furnishes the active political leaders or not, it is quite certain to exercise a great influence both directly and indirectly over party leaders and voters. In general and in the long run, it is surely true that conditions not created nor controlled by party leaders are always and inevitably at work producing changes in the very nature of parties and creating issues not foreseen. Men bring forth neither party policies nor constitutional theories from their inner consciousnesses, but rather these take shape in response to the operation of fundamental economic and social forces.

Certainly no one will deny that Professor Pease has prepared a volume that will be of great service to students of party history, great numbers of whom have use for election returns. It is to be hoped that other volumes similar to this will be published in many states.

WILLIAM O. LYNCH

History of Jack Stock and Mules in Missouri. (Jefferson City: Missouri State Board of Agriculture. 1924. 63 p.)

In this bulletin of sixty-three pages the author sketches the history of the jack-stock and mule industry in Missouri from the first importation of these animals into the state from Santa Fe in the early twenties of the nineteenth century to the present time. The first three chapters deal with the period prior to the Civil War and are based upon data drawn largely from early newspapers and family letters of some of the prominent stock raisers and dealers of that time. The other chapters have to do with the period after the Civil War and consist chiefly of more or less gossip biographical sketches of the men who were most active in the breeding and selling of jack-stock and mules.

A good deal of extraneous matter has been included in the first part, especially in connection with the trade between Santa Fe and Missouri, and here and there the paragraphing is poor and the typing is bad.

Much was put into fine print that should have been set in type of larger size either to coördinate it properly, as for example the third paragraph on page 49, or to indicate breaks in point of time or changes in sources of information, as for example in Chapter IV. The two sketches in Chapter VI belong in the preceding chapter along with the others. Unnecessary repetition occurs occasionally and some of the subject matter is rather jumbled up.

Aside from these defects, which are more annoying to the reader than vital, the bulletin is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the history of the famous Missouri mule. Special emphasis has been given to the introduction of jack-stock and mules into Missouri through the channels of the early Santa Fe trade, the wonderful improvement that has been made in the breeds, and the phenomenal growth in the trade.

E. M. VIOLETTE

The Evolution of French Canada. By Jean Charlemagne Bracq. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924. 467 p. \$2.50.)

Dr. Bracq, a son of France and a Protestant, has written this book with the object of making known to the English-speaking world the many fine qualities of the people of Quebec. "He was," he says, "happy to find, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, a people of his own kin who have risen above material conquests and shown that happiness does not consist in what a man has, but what he is." He has "wished to set forth how 65,000 vanquished French colonists, abandoned by France at the Cession, treated unjustly by early English settlers and place-holders, have become a people of over 3,000,000 who have evolved a civilization of their own of singular interest."

The book tells the story of French Canada from the days of Wolfe and Montcalm, the relations between Old France and New France, the theocratic formation of the American colony, friction between English and French settlers after the Cession, economic causes of British ascendancy, the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the rebellion of 1837, and the period of self-government that followed. The larger part of the book is given to modern Quebec, its public men, its relations with Ontario and the other provinces, rural life and customs, agriculture, industrial and commercial development, religious life, schools and colleges, and the art and literature of French Canada.

The book is quite evidently the result of a close and sympathetic study of the people, and of prodigious though perhaps not always discriminating reading of the very extensive literature that has grown up about Quebec and its people. The admirable bibliography lists some 400 titles of books by French Canadians or about French Canada, and some