

## NEW BOOKS

CLIFFORD SIFTON IN RELATION TO HIS TIMES. By John W. Dafoe.  
The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto, 1931. pp. 552.

This biography of Sir Clifford Sifton is beyond question one of the best that has yet been written by a Canadian. It is more than a biography, because it has both the intimate awareness of motives and the discreet silences of an autobiography; and in addition it is a commentary on all political and politico-religious questions that have stirred the Canadian people during the past forty years. As Sifton played an important part in the solution of all these questions, Mr. Dafoe has taken the opportunity, while placing him in perspective, to give much inside information on the Manitoba School question, the settlement of the West, the Alaskan Boundary dispute, the Autonomy Bills of 1905, the Reciprocity issue, and the formation of Union Government in 1917. For this review of contemporary Canadian history, and this picture of an outstanding figure in that history, no one was more capable or better informed than Mr. Dafoe, who commenced his newspaper work in the West almost contemporaneously with Sifton's migration from Ontario to Brandon, and was in close touch with him in all his activities, from his maiden speech in the Manitoba Legislature in 1888 to his death in 1929.

Further, it may be noted that while Mr. Dafoe had every opportunity to know intimately both the acts and the probable results of those acts, if not the motives, of Sifton, he is not of the type that would be a Boswell to his Johnson. He does not claim for him infallibility in judgment, or complete disregard of personal interest, or freedom from that ambition which was both the virtue and the vice of Caesar and Napoleon. On one occasion—the Reciprocity issue of 1911—though editing a Sifton paper, Mr. Dafoe wrote vigorous editorials in opposition to Sifton's policy. Thus, with an independent mind, an intimate knowledge of his subject, and an attractive style, he has written a story of compelling interest and persuasive power that must in its total effects command the admiration of all readers, even those whose sympathies have been otherwise engaged by memories of personal conflict or of Sifton's political estrangement from the great Liberal chieftain.

Herein lies the problem of writing the biography of a contemporary. It is not so much a question of intellectual or moral honesty, or even of knowledge, as a question of relative values. If to know all is to forgive all, the well-informed biographer will find it difficult not to vindicate or exalt his subject at the expense of a rival or a colleague. In vindicating one, another is condemned by implication. In this instance the complete vindication of Sifton casts some reflection on the political methods and motives of Laurier; and that means controversy with those champions who feel that Laurier has been

depressed among Canadian statesmen. Perhaps Macaulay was not far wrong in thinking that history should be written by advocates and judged by the readers. Certainly Sifton cannot complain of his advocate; nor, in death as in life, need he fear the judgment of the people of Canada, who listened and responded to his own advocacy of his policies, or may now read and judge this sympathetic, if summary, exposition of his spectacular political career.

Apart from Sifton's financial career, which Mr. Dafoe touches very lightly, the chief points around which controversy will centre are the Autonomy Bills of 1905, the Reciprocity election of 1911, and the relation of conscription to the formation of the Union Government in 1917. To understand these problems, as indeed to understand Canadian history since 1867, the historian must constantly keep in mind the perennial struggle between Quebec and Ontario to stamp their respective characters upon the whole Dominion. Though migration from the Maritime Provinces to Western Canada has been heavy, and individuals from these provinces have occupied prominent positions in school and college, at the bar and on the bench, as bishops, archbishops and lieutenant governors, the fact remains that Ontario and Quebec have formulated and controlled western policies. It was the old United Canada that forced the hands of the British Government in taking over the West from the Hudson's Bay Company; and in doing this the old Canadian claims on grounds of exploration were revived against the Company as an argument for surrender rather than sale. In the Riel insurrection, Ontario and Quebec transferred their struggle to the banks of the Assiniboine; and, in the Riel rebellion, to the banks of the Saskatchewan. In the Manitoba School question the same struggle was continued. All these tests of strength had been made or started before Sifton entered the ring; but when he appeared in 1888, he appeared as the unconscious champion of the spirit and ambition of Ontario. It is true that he and Laurier worked together to effect a one-sided compromise on the Manitoba School question, in which Laurier seemed to surrender the case for Quebec; but this surrender was only temporary, and was undoubtedly expedient; for if within the confederation the Dominion should coerce Manitoba, such a precedent might later be used against Quebec with disastrous effects. Again, it was expedient to lose temporarily the little postage stamp province of Manitoba in order to gain ultimately the vaster territories beyond. But when the Autonomy Bills of 1905 were prepared, in Sifton's absence from Ottawa, Ontario and Quebec clashed once more; Sifton left the Laurier Cabinet in protest, and was strong enough as an independent member to bring victory again to the Ontario standard.

If one wished to ride a pretty theory to the limit, it would be possible to make Sifton the champion of protectionist Ontario in 1911 and of conscriptionist Ontario in 1917; and there is something very attractive to certain minds in this picture of English Methodist Ontario lined up against French Catholic Quebec. By some this is urged as the explanation of the earlier bungling of recruiting in Quebec, and of the later rough-shod methods of conscription. But it is too simple an explanation of a complex phenomenon; and, while it may explain Sifton's praise of Sir Sam Hughes, it does not explain all that lay behind

the election of 1911 in Quebec, nor all of the factors that determined Quebec's attitude towards the world war. At any rate, Mr. Dafoe, though recognizing the rivalry between Ontario and Quebec in the West and between Laurier and Bourassa in the East, does not surrender to this "spirit of the age" theory of Sifton; but rather paints him as a great man, harnessing the forces of his age to his career, and driving through superficial appearances to the heart of any problem which he attacked. But, if Sifton's attitude towards Reciprocity may be explained as the desire to preserve a united Canada, which he had helped to create, from American economic penetration and political domination, his attitude towards conscription must be considered as at least a little careless of that united Canada which Laurier had struggled to make and to maintain for many years. If we accept Mr. Dafoe's plea that Sifton's attitude was determined above all by the desire to win the war, and to keep Canada before the eyes of the world as a principal in it, fairness to Laurier requires more emphasis upon the fact that Sifton first agreed with Laurier that Sir Robert Borden should not have announced conscription before inviting him into a Union Government, and upon the fact that the loss of Quebec to Bourassa and the Nationalists meant not only the loss of Laurier's personal prestige, but the stultification of what he regarded as his life's work.

Apart from these controversial points, upon which no final judgment can yet be rendered, but upon which Mr. Dafoe has made many illuminating comments, several episodes in Sifton's career read like romance. Perhaps the most dramatic of these is the account of Sifton's simultaneous triumph over the two families of Macdonald and Tupper in the Brandon campaign of 1900. Equally symptomatic of new ideas at work is the birth of his political and economic Nationalism from his experiences during the Alaskan Boundary dispute, when revulsion from over-zealous Americanism and over-diplomatic imperialism combined to make many Canadians. The chapter dealing with Sifton's peopling of the West could itself be expanded into a whole volume. There are many other interesting questions raised, but enough has been said to indicate to some extent the range and quality of this book, as well as its value to future students of that twentieth century which Laurier claimed as Canada's own when Sifton was still fighting under his banner.

D. C. HARVEY.

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THE DUKE. By Philip Guedalla. Hodder and Stoughton, London.

In this biography of the great Duke of Wellington, Mr. Guedalla achieves a rich and well-merited success. His previous works have shown him to have a keen eye for the picturesque, a nimble wit, and a gift for seizing on and vividly presenting the salient points in the characters and circumstances of the men and women of whom he writes. His facile cleverness and his skill in epigram seemed to some of his readers likely to overbalance more solid qualities. But in the present volume, bright and animated though its style is, there is no

lack of seriousness; his portrait of Wellington is the result of a thorough and earnest study of all available sources, and an intelligent insight, gained by such study, into the ways in which the man himself and the nature of his career were affected by his environment in Ireland, India, Portugal and England. The description of Ireland in the latter half of the eighteenth century, when the future conqueror of Napoleon was born there, does indeed explain the aristocratic prejudices and the contempt for the lower classes that coloured so much of his political principles, as it only too well accounts for much that is saddest in the later history of that distressful country.

It was only slowly, and without any special enthusiasm, that Arthur Wellesley drifted into a military career; and it was not until at the age of twenty-seven he went to India as the unofficial military adviser of his brother, Lord Mornington, then Governor General, that he was able to display his true genius. His success both in Indian warfare and in the administration of conquered territory was remarkable, and he was rewarded with a knighthood, the first of his long list of honours. After his return to England he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, where his duties were not very congenial; but when war became imminent, he applied for military duty and took a part in the expedition against Copenhagen. It was not, however, till it was decided to resist the French invasion of Spain and Portugal that his chance came. Mr. Guedalla's description of the Peninsular War is a model of lucid and compact narration, the interest never flags, and the reader has no difficulty in following the somewhat complicated course of events.

The downfall of Napoleon after the retreat from Moscow, the Congress of Vienna, the excitements of the Hundred Days, followed by the campaign which culminated in Waterloo, are scenes in the great European drama in which Wellington played the master rôle. The political struggles in which his fame and character involved him later really form an anti-climax. Mr. Guedalla is something of a special pleader on behalf of his hero as a statesman, and his valuation of his rivals and opponents is not always fair. Canning, for example, was a much more far-seeing statesman than Wellington, of whom his biographer admits that he always belonged in thought and feeling to the eighteenth century. Wellington understood his soldiers, and though he had no illusions about them, he always cared for their health and comfort, but he never really understood the mass of his countrymen, and he always regarded those who strove for social or political reforms as unprincipled and selfish scoundrels. Peterloo was a sad sequel to Waterloo, and it is little wonder that his popularity soon turned to detestation, at least among the poorer classes. Fortunately his life was prolonged into a period when the asperities of the Reform Bill era were forgotten, and his country's pride and affection came to centre on "that good gray head that all men knew." Mr. Guedalla has had a great subject, and has treated it worthily. *The Duke* will take its place among the most noteworthy of English biographies.

THE ROMANCE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES. By V. P. Seary.  
W. J. Gage and Company, Ltd., Toronto, 1931. pp. XII. 243.

This is one of a series of books on the romance of Canada which have been prepared by the publishers for public school libraries. The author states in the preface that his aim was to prepare a tale which would serve to supplement a history text-book. Elementary history is usually presented in such a formal manner that it does not make a smooth story. Conciseness, precision, and balance clip the wings of fancy in the preparation of a history text, and the blood is seldom stirred when these texts are studied piecemeal, as in public school courses. The young, growing mind needs the assistance of emotions quickened by great tales from the past in developing the kind of patriotism that flowers into good citizenship. There is, therefore, full justification for this new book.

On account of the geographical situation of the Maritime Provinces, it was inevitable that this area should be one in which the most adventurous nations of western Europe should clash and struggle in exploration and settlement. In this north-eastern projection of North America was carried on a sanguinary and dramatic contest for mastery among English, French and native Indians. Conditions like these produced a wealth of romance.

The author begins his story with the Markland legends from the old Norse sagas, and briefly narrates the voyages of discovery of the Cabots and Jacques Cartier. Quite appropriately, he devotes a good deal of space to the bitter hardships of the early settlements by the French and English. A clear picture is given of the native Indians four hundred years ago, with a charming folk tale about their great spirit, Glooscap. Nearly half of the volume is devoted to the almost continuous warfare in this territory between the French and English, that lasted for 150 years and terminated with the fall of Louisburg and the exile of the Acadians. Here are unrolled the deeds of heroism, sacrifice and endurance of a great array of dauntless men and women. The youthful imagination must be stirred by the descriptions of the tenacity with which the Germans, New Englanders, Scots, and the dispossessed Loyalists overcame the adversities of pioneering in this hard land and won it for their homes.

Selected tales of risk and daring of the privateers in the war of 1812 are no less fascinating than those of famous pirates. A glow of pride must be kindled when one reads of the times when the Maritime Provinces built and sailed their wooden ships over every sea, and held Canada in fourth place among the shipping nations of the world. A graphic picture is given of social and economic conditions a century ago, and the book closes with a description of the development of the present great industries of coal mining, lumbering, steel making, fox ranching, and fishing.

The volume is simply and clearly written, and is profusely illustrated with cuts which have been carefully selected from a great variety of sources. Truth was not sacrificed in order to make the stories more thrilling or picturesque, nor was it necessary. The difficult theme of the exile of the Acadians is treated in a straight-

forward manner, and the conditions which made those in authority at that time think that it was necessary are set forth fairly. The text is refreshingly free from a cumbersome use of dates.

This book was prepared for young people to use as supplementary reading in connection with their history texts. It seems admirably suited to this purpose. Outstanding exploits and qualities of character of such persons as Madame La Tour, General Wolfe, and others are held fast in the minds of youth longer, and probably have more lasting influence, than the scraps of general history which are retained. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island readers may feel that their provinces do not loom large enough in the story, but the truth is that the main arena in which the struggle took place and the romance was developed lay in Nova Scotia. It can well be believed that young pupils who start a chapter to get a better idea of their regular history lesson may become absorbed so deeply that they will neglect other lessons for that day, but they may put in the time most excellently for the general good of their minds and souls. Adults who have initiative or curiosity enough to open this book will find in it interest and refreshment.

F. H. SEXTON.

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ALLAN RAMSAY, A Study of his Life and Works. By Burns Martin, Ph. D., King's College, Halifax. Cambridge. Harvard University Press. 1931.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ALLAN RAMSAY. By Burns Martin, Ph. D., King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Glasgow. Jackson, Wylie and Company. 1931.

It is not probable that *The Gentle Shepherd* and the other works of Allan Ramsay are much read now-a-days except by conscientious professors of literature or ultra-patriotic Scots, but the personality of the man himself, the canny, kindly, homely little wig-maker, bookseller and poet is not without interest, and the story of his life has for its setting the Edinburgh of the eighteenth century where political, religious and intellectual forces were constantly and vigorously at work. Moreover, Ramsay's verse, however it may have lost its flavour by the lapse of time, must still be recognized as having had real importance inasmuch as he was a pioneer in the use of the Scottish dialect in modern literature, and so paved the way for Ferguson and Burns. Dr. Martin has made a careful and critical study of all the reputed facts of Ramsay's ancestry, birth and early life; he is disposed to think that his claim to be related to the Earl of Dalhousie's family was purely fanciful. Not the least interesting part of the biography is that which narrates his efforts to establish a theatre in Edinburgh, efforts which the rigid Presbyterian clergy steadfastly and in the main successfully combated. Ramsay's love of letters was genuine and strong, and one leaves the story of his life with a feeling of liking and respect for the industrious, honest and sensible man

who played no unworthy part in stimulating the intellectual consciousness of his countrymen.

The elaborate and beautifully printed Bibliography bears testimony to the painstaking zeal and scholarly spirit which Dr. Martin has brought to his task. All future students of Scottish literature will be under obligation to him.

E. R.

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THE JOURNAL OF JEFFREY AMHERST. Edited by J. Clarence Webster, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F. R. S. C. The Ryerson Press, Toronto; and University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1931. pp. XXIV, 341.

This attractive book is one of a series of Canadian Historical Studies fostered by Dr. Lorne Pierce of the Ryerson Press, in which it has been proposed to publish original documents and authoritative studies of outstanding importance by scholars of recognized ability. The contents of this volume are an original document, *The Journal of Jeffrey Amherst*: an introduction, which is a sketch of the life and work of Amherst; and 35 illustrations, which comprise several rare portraits or sketches of Amherst and his contemporaries, as well as a number of maps and plans relating to his campaigns.

The *Journal* itself is replete with comments on a variety of subjects and people, and covers the years 1758-1763. In 1758 Amherst had been recalled from Germany to take command of the expedition to America, and in 1763 he sailed for home with his work done.

The *Journal* was discovered in 1925 by the late Lord Amherst, amongst a collection of letters and documents that had been arranged by Jeffrey himself and placed in Montreal House, Sevenoaks, Kent, which he had built shortly after his return from America. Dr. Webster obtained copies of such papers as related to Canada, and also permission to publish this journal which he has edited for the series.

As the *Journal* speaks for itself, and carries the reader through almost the entire period of the Seven Years War in America, nothing more need be said of it than that it will prove intensely interesting to all students of Canadian history, and place them under a further debt of gratitude to Dr. Webster who has done so much to revive interest in that period. The editorial work has been well done. The notes save the reader from much fatigue, and the illustrations are a delight. These illustrations are both serious and in caricature, and have been derived mostly from Dr. Webster's own unique collection; but also from the collections of his many friends in England, Scotland, the United States, Montreal and Quebec.

D. C. HARVEY.

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SON OF THUNDER. By Dean J. P. D. Llwyd. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. 170 pages. Price \$1.75.

When we think of the two brothers, James and John, whom our Lord nicknamed "Boanerges", the title thus conferred invites to

speculation, but our most constant attitude towards St. John is that suggested in Frederick George Scott's magnificent sonnet on Shakespeare:—

Unseen in the great minster dome of time,  
   Our master sits,  
 And, being thus hid, his greatness is revealed.

Dean Llwyd has undertaken the difficult task of giving us a portrait of St. John the Apostle. Our knowledge of him is so meagre that it is necessary for anyone who would perform this task to deal largely in conjecture, inference and assumption. The Dean does not enter into controversy on the authorship of the Fourth Gosepl, but accepts the traditional view concerning all the Johannine literature of the New Testament. He insists upon the mystical and essentially Oriental character of the books attributed to St. John, and is waiting for the Orient to bring its new contribution to religious thought "according to its own genius". In his opinion, "The next great Life of the Lord must come from the Orient". Preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, recently, Dean Inge declared that Christianity is not an old religion. Dean Llwyd says, "Christianity is as yet a young religion", but he insists that "the ancient truth, once for all delivered, needs adaptation and interpretation to keep pace with the changes in the life and environment of men".

Elusive as is the personality of St. John, when we try to account for his genius and wonderful insight, Dean Llwyd reminds us that "the spell of mere natural enchantment has been known to kindle the flame of genius in an Ayrshire ploughboy and an Ettrick shepherd". St. John had come under a more compelling influence,—even the appeal of Personality. The Dean also makes full allowance for the possible influence upon St. John of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who, after the Crucifixion, lived in St. John's home. The possibilities in this connection are so immense that we may be indebted to her, to a far greater extent than we realize, for St. John's wonderful insight into the nature and teaching of our Lord.

There is much masterly and illuminating exposition in this book, but it is hard to follow the author in his treatment of the Logos when he says: "The popular theory of the Logos learned by Philo from the Greeks. . . reached Paul and through him John". He is dealing in what seems an unwarrantable assumption. The effort to harmonize the Logos of Greek philosophic thought with the Hebrew use of Word has broken down, and it is recognized that it would be impossible to build St. John's doctrine of Incarnation and of Personality upon the abstract use made of the word in Greek Philosophy where it denotes abstract Reason.

Writing of the early Church, Dean Llwyd says: "There was not the same *awful* authority about the leader as there is about an Archbishop or a Moderator with us; there was more fatherhood, serenity, gentleness. It is a pity the modern Church does not possess *some* of that simplicity". (*Italics mine*). Without questioning the characteristic notes of the early Church which the Dean thus names, one has had the pleasure of knowing so many fathers of the Church, both Archbishops and Moderators, who were so essentially fatherly, sweet



and gentle, that one cannot refrain from protesting against this characterization of the Church to-day; and surely the modern Church is not absolutely devoid of simplicity. Has the Dean for once dropped into the modern fashion of an over-statement about the Church and its shortcomings?

He finds in St. John's writings a definite corrective to many so-called tendencies of modern life. This is not because the problems growing out of these tendencies are peculiar to our time, but because human nature is a more or less constant quantity, and the message which St. John gives—the message of Christianity—is that of a universal religion for all ages and all times.

A. H. M.

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THE MODERN SCOT. Winter Number, January, 1932. Edited by  
J. H. Whyte. St. Andrews, Scotland.

*The Modern Scot* is steadily improving, and the first issue for this current year is the most readable number that has been produced up to the present. The Nationalist movement, if it is to come to anything, still needs to be protected from some of its friends. The literary and cultural expression has been in the hands of a self-conscious group for whom protesting novelty has been confused with creative sincerity, and their zeal for giving shocks has not been matched by their capacity to inspire. For the most part, they are still well off the track of the realities of present-day Scottish life, but in this issue we observe a healthy note of self-criticism, strangely absent from the complacent mood of self-assurance which has hitherto been the characteristic of this precocious group.

From the Nationalist point of view, there are two short articles that are of very great interest. The first is a short and rather inadequate review of an important book written by one of the prophets of the movement, *Changing Scotland*, by the Hon. R. Erskine of Mar. The reviewer ends his notice by saying "we now require a leader." It would be difficult to compress the needs of the Nationalist movement into a shorter or more adequate compass. Nationalism is a mighty force in the life of the world to-day, but the men who are directing it are not literary dilettantes, engaged in student efforts to impress the world with their originality, but men of action—Mussolini, Gandhi, Iku Saoud, Mustapha Kemal. The second is an excellent editorial, which one is glad to note is to be the forerunner of subsequent contributions in the same vein. It discusses that engrossing problem of modern politics,—What is a nation? What constitutes Nationalism? From this excellent article two sentences may be quoted: "What a tribal sentiment is to a primitive people, Nationalism is to a civilized one". "Nationalism, in short, is the acceptance of a tradition, with all that that implies."

The only other article bearing upon the subject of Scottish Nationalism is the conclusion of the Caledonian Antisyzygy and the Gallic Idea by C. T. Grieve, but the editor has said more in a few concise and relevant paragraphs than is contained in all this muddled

and inconsequent statement, which is as uncouth and pretentious as its title.

The remainder of the number is devoted to the discussion of a wide range of topics, and places the journal on an exceptionally high level of literary and general interest. These are two discussions on poetry which command special attention. Mr. A. T. Cunningham has written a much needed critique of the cult of modernity in present day verse. He has some shrewd criticisms of those who are so obsessed with being "new" that they consider it a merit to write in such a way that ordinary intelligence finds their work incomprehensible. "Imagine telling Wordsworth, in whose work we see in retrospect the nineteenth century experimenting, if you like, for expression, that his 'experiments' were interesting. He would glower at you, and exclaim 'Damn your eyes, they're not experiments, they're poems'." Professor Herbert Read contributes an excellent discussion on "The Long Poem". What is the creative impulse that lies behind the writing of the long poem, and what distinguishes it from the art that finds its medium in the lyric or the ode? He concludes that it is the combination of emotion with intellect that creates the long poem of the highest order, and he instances *The Divine Comedy* and *Paradise Lost*. There are two excellently written descriptions of the psychological type, both of a very unusual character—*A Death*, by Edwin Mien, and *The Cyclone*, a translation from the work of Hermann Hesse. Mr. Ennar O'Duffy, continuing his criticisms of current economic theories, has written a very penetrating article on the views of some modern advocates of birth-control as a way out of our economic impasse. Mr. O'Duffy believes that we ought to accept the implications of modern industrial power, not to condemn the families of the future to the "one-child" basis, but to realize that we are more able than ever we were to encourage large families, for we have the means to feed them. He has also some very wholesome things to say about the so-called poor who ought to be restrained, contending that there are some so-called rich who need to be educated.

JAMES S. THOMSON.

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PETER POND, FUR TRADER AND ADVENTURER. By H. A. Innis. Irwin and Gordon, Limited, Toronto, 1930. pp. XI, 153 and a map.

This is a story of a Connecticut Yank, who was born to the trade of a shoemaker, but instead of sticking to his last, served with the British American forces during the Seven Years War, went a-trading first to the West Indies, then to the Mississippi, and finally became one of the most venturesome fur traders in the old North-West. In his last state, he contributed much to the knowledge of the Athabaska region; and he dreamed of following the River of Disappointment which Sir Alexander Mackenzie descended in 1789.

In telling his story, Professor Innis draws freely from Pond's journal, which was written late in life and little noted at the time, as Sir Alexander Mackenzie's *Voyages* attracted much attention, and

put the work of Pond in the shade. By far the larger part of the book consists of such extracts which, when illuminated by Mr. Innis's comments, set the character and personality of the old fur-trader vividly before the reader.

Professor Innis has done much to restore Peter Pond to his proper place in the history of the fur-trade, and to show how important he was both as an explorer and as an inspirer of exploration. His work is therefore valuable.

It is to be regretted, however, that he has not paid more attention to the proper use of brackets, quotation marks and footnotes, and that he has been so badly served by his proof-reader. His last chapter on "The Man and His Work" gave an excellent opportunity for uninterrupted exposition; but Professor Innis has made it rather confused by his failure to relegate several items to the footnotes. On page IX, a line has been omitted, which makes the paragraph unintelligible. On page 143, two lines have been transposed; and, generally speaking, quotation marks have been so placed as to make the same passage both a direct and an indirect quotation. On pages 127-28 all these criticisms may be found illustrated in a single sentence.

Apart from these defects, the work is well printed, in large, clear type, on excellent paper, and attractively bound. The map is well reproduced; but there is no index.

D. C. HARVEY.