

NEW BOOKS

SMITH UNBOUND, A CONVERSATION PIECE. By Ernest Nevin Dilworth and Walter Leuba. The Macmillan Company, New York. 180 pp.

This dialogue, which is platonic at least in form and intention, is a discussion of how to release from his pedagogic chains the "Smith" who is set up as a prototype of all unwilling and bewildered college freshmen. That Smith remains untaught is apparently the fault entirely of the teachers and the curricula, and in no way due to Smith, his family, or society at large. In the Utopian college that both authors seek, but on which—so far as this reviewer can follow them—neither seems able to agree with himself, let alone with the other, the one thing clear is that Smith should expect to be happy. The authors are immensely entertained by themselves and each other, and so will be the reader if he likes clever academic discussions in the "yes, but" vein that is untrammelled by practical concerns or systematic argument: whether Smith would find them any more enlightening than his present instructors is another question.

C. L. BENNET

NIETZSCHE: THE STORY OF A HUMAN PHILOSOPHER. By H. A. Reyburn, H. E. Hinderks and J. G. Taylor. Macmillan. Pp. 500. \$5.25.

Here is a study of Nietzsche, large, careful and nonpartisan. "This book is an attempt to see the man and his philosophy together and to interpret them by one another. It does not primarily seek to judge and appraise, to attack or defend; but merely to understand, and by understanding to make clear on what his appeal to us depends." The first promise is faithfully kept. Professor Reyburn springs no surprises and brings no novel interpretation. His virtues are thoroughness and balance. Each of Nietzsche's main works is summarized and related to the biographical events that stimulated it. It is all admirably and consistently carried out.

The second claim can hardly be sustained. For human beings, to understand means certainly to make judgments of value, which inevitably involves judgment and appraisal—what else is interpretation? Dr. Reyburn does not, in fact, hesitate to judge: "His theory is ultimately a demand that he shall have power over a world which he cannot master . . . The result, it may be suggested, is ruinous . . ." Again and again Nietzsche's conclusions are demolished. His right to be called a poet is denied. Even his style is viewed unfavourably. The decision to abstain from a final summing-up (the last word is left with the fatuous Peter Gast) leaves us at a loss to know where the appeal of Nietzsche can lie, and what real worth there is either in reading Nietzsche or in reading about him.

Because Nietzsche was both weak and self-assertive it is assumed to be the most natural thing in the world that he should take his private dreams and present them as a valid philosophy. We can hardly imagine Nietzsche writing *The Shropshire Lad* or *Treasure Island*. Yet in England imaginative literature is the way in which the limitations of academic

life or the invalid's couch are most usually transcended. That Nietzsche refused to be merely a poet and insisted on being a Destiny (though this meant the conscious wooing of madness) is surely an important ingredient in his story. Neither is it an accident that one so individualistic and with such good reason for repudiating his countrymen—for had they not delayed recognition of his Godhead until he was unable to appreciate it?—should share so many of the romantic and nihilistic characteristics of the German tradition. Over thirty years ago, George Santayana in *Egotism in German Philosophy* and, more recently, R. D'O Butler in *The Roots of National Socialism* have shown how prevalent in German thought are Nietzsche's staple prejudices: the repudiation of the value of the individual, the rejection of happiness as an ideal, the anti-rational acceptance of subjective experience as the final good, the glorification of blood, ruthlessness and war. Dr. Reyburn has nothing to say of this important background, limiting the derivation of Nietzsche's ideas to a discussion of Schopenhauer's metaphysic and a few slight references to Kant.

The dust-jacket tells us that if we understand the story of Nietzsche aright "we may also come to understand some of the tragedy of Europe to-day." But there is no help given to us to do so. Santayana has written with true insight: "So Nietzsche, in his genial imbecility, betrays the shifting of great subterranean forces. What he says may be nothing, but the fact that he said it all-important." Dr. Reyburn tells us only what he said, how little it adds up to, and invites our pity that he should have been so tormented from within as to have felt himself compelled to say it. The personal tragedy appears meaningless because it has been isolated from the ground out of which it grew. To say that Nietzsche was "an adolescent of genius" is inadequate, not only as an explanation of why the product of his private agonizings should have been "treasured as a gospel by thousands" (the dustjacket again), but also as a measure of Nietzsche's own achievement.

An Index and a Bibliography would have been useful; and, when writing about a philosopher, is it really necessary to apologise for having to discuss philosophy, as is done on p. 54?

K. M. HAMILTON

ACADIAN TATAMAGOUCHE AND FORT FRANKLIN. By Frank H. Patterson. Truro Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd. Pp. 84. \$1.50.

THE HIGHLAND HEART IN NOVA SCOTIA. By Neil MacNeil. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 199. \$3.50.

OLD TIMES IN BARRINGTON. By Frank A. Doane. Truro Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd. Pp. 95. \$2.00.

Mr. Patterson writes as a local historian, but he links admirably the local scene with the larger pattern of colonial affairs in the French Acadian period. He is concerned chiefly with the expulsion of the Acadians from Tatamagouche and furnishes the reader with adequate background material; he concludes with a short chapter on the brief history of Fort Franklin, in which local landmarks are given a renewed

significance. The bibliography is not extensive, but excellent use has been made of the personal journals of Captain William Pote, Captain Abijah Willard and Abbe Loutre, and of relevant facts of interest accumulated "during the intermittent searches of the last thirty years."

The Highland Heart in Nova Scotia will not fail to entertain, but one may wonder if everyone who has not known the life of a Scottish community will receive an authentic impression: distinctive characteristics are selected to portray the typical, but sometimes with caricature effect. The author recalls his boyhood in Washabuekt, Cape Breton, and illustrates with many uncommon anecdotes the contrasting qualities of its warmhearted people. In spite of much levity, one detects a serious under-current that does not lose sight of "the rare and mysterious mixture of pride and simplicity, of pugnacity and kindness, that makes the true Scot."

It is Mr. Doane's avowed aim to "reveal some features of life and labor among our ancestors." This aim is realized in an unpretentious style that remains intimate without becoming sentimental. Drawing often upon personal reminiscences, the author proffers a description of early conditions in Barrington, with special reference to its social history. The book does not follow a chronological sequence, but is divided into ten units comprising topics that range in content from early "burying grounds" to "temperance and intemperance." Mr. Doane has abstained from extensive genealogical references and therefore has avoided a pitfall overlooked by many local historians who would attract a wide audience.

DONALD F. MACLEAN

THE BIRDS OF BREWERY CREEK. By Malcolm MacDonald. Oxford University Press. Illustrated. Pp. 334. \$3.50.

Economic changes have given rise to a new cultural problem: what to do with one's leisure. The new rich are scarcely affected: chicken dinners, shiny autos, bad movies, and taverns will satisfy them to repletion. But what of the new poor—those who by education and tradition have a higher standard of pleasures, and yet will no longer be able to satisfy these tastes? Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, former British High Commissioner to Canada, suggests a solution. For years he has enjoyed the inexpensive sport of bird-watching; the present book, which can hardly be overpraised, is an account of a year of his hobby while he was in Canada. Across the river from the home of the British High Commissioner in Ottawa is Brewery Creek, which Mr. MacDonald soon learned was a favorite haunt of birds, either for the summer or as a resting place on the long journey to and from the Arctic. So every day Mr. MacDonald would take his canoe and observe these birds. The population of the area was truly amazing, not only for numbers but also for species. The author records his observations month by month throughout the year, so that the same "dramatis personae" appear in various chapters. The reader soon learns to share

not only the author's excitement, but also the hopes, joys, and tragedies of the inhabitants of Brewery Creek. The illustrations, mainly colored plates from the *National Geographic*, add much to the book. If you have not yet been reduced to abject poverty, our advice is that you buy a copy of this book at once; if you have sunk to the economic depths, borrow a copy from the nearest library—in either case, you will have some hours of delightful reading, and you will have found a new way to enjoy your leisure.

Perhaps a word of explanation of the lateness of this review should be given. The editor assigned this book to a leading naturalist of the Province, who was so thrilled with the book that he still has not found adequate expression for his delight. Rare praise, indeed, for *The Birds of Brewery Creek*.

B. M.

WORLD SECURITY BY CONFERENCE. By W. A. Riddell. Ryerson Press. Pp. 216. \$4.00.

Dr. Riddell served at Geneva on the staff of the International Labour Office from 1920 to 1924 and from 1925 to 1937 as Canada's permanent representative to the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization. Here he reviews his twelve years' experience at Geneva in a book that is not quite history and not quite autobiography and not quite commentary, but a somewhat irregular mixture of all three.

Naturally enough, Dr. Riddell discusses in greatest detail the efforts of the League of Nations to apply sanctions against Italy in 1935 and his own participation in those efforts—a participation that he describes on a later page as his endeavour "to give sanctions new life." Nevertheless, for all that he has to say on this critical subject, he leaves many questions of importance unnoticed and unanswered. On one aspect of the matter—his relations with the Dominion Government—his account would indeed appear to be conclusive. On 23 October a new Liberal administration had entered office. On 29 October he received from the Department of External Affairs a cabled summary of a statement of government policy on the question of sanctions, couched in very general terms, which had just been released to the press. Nor had he succeeded in obtaining any further guidance than this from Ottawa by 2 Nov., the day on which he made his famous proposal for the adoption "in principle" of an embargo upon petroleum and its derivatives. In contrast to his elaboration on this one point he says nothing at all upon the highly contentious question of the extension of sanctions to oil; and it might easily be inferred from his account of the matter that scarcely any one, at Geneva or elsewhere, had ever given serious thought to the imposition of such a sanction before he entered the committee room on the morning of that day.

Four weeks later, on 1st Dec., the Dominion Government issued a statement to the press in which it disclaimed all responsibility for the proposal Dr. Riddell had made. Of what occurred at Ottawa during that lengthy period Dr. Riddell, naturally enough, has nothing definite to say. He is himself inclined to attribute the authorship of the

disclaimer to Mr. Lapointe, who was acting as Secretary of State for External Affairs while Mr. King was taking a holiday in Georgia, but he also adds that Mr. King subsequently claimed as credit for this action of his Government that it had perhaps prevented the outbreak of a European war.

One other matter, which would appear to be of significance to Canadians, has been completely ignored by Dr. Riddell. Speaking in the House of Commons in June, 1936, Mr. King said that on two subsequent occasions on which the question of an oil sanction had been raised—in Dec., 1935, and March, 1936—the Dominion Government had expressed an opinion in favour of its application. Dr. Riddell was absent from Geneva on the first, and also probably on the second, of these two occasions. But the mere incident of his presence or absence ought not to have stopped him from noting and commenting upon these important expressions of Dominion Government policy.

C. P. WRIGHT

THE LIFE OF W. H. G. KINGSTON. By M. R. Kingsford. Ryerson Press. Pp. 220. \$4.00.

The subject of this book is best known as a writer of boys' stories in the honorable tradition of Marryat and Henty; that *Peter the Whaler* and *The Three Midshipmen*, the best known of his books, still hold the field is attested by the fact that about fifty editions have appeared, the latest being in 1945. Mr. Kingsford presented this book as a thesis for the B. Litt. at Oxford, in the Faculty of Modern History. The work shows very wide and accurate research in the period from the Peninsular War on; yet it never bores with its detail; indeed, the present reviewer was frequently and enthusiastically sent to the *Encyclopaedia* and the *D. N. B.* to refresh his memories of many a historic figure.

Kingston was a leader of both thought and action, and touched the life of Britain and the Empire for good at many points. An interesting chapter tells of his tireless exertions in the cause of Empire migration. His writings helped in the formation of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission, and he himself visited nearly every corner of England and Scotland to counsel prospective emigrants and to judge of their suitability. The lengthy voyage to Australia, in the words of the then Bishop of Melbourne, "frequently produced an abiding and evil effect upon those who come to us." Kingston sought to remedy conditions by providing teachers on shipboard, both in literacy and what to-day would be called occupational therapy. The results were out of all proportion to the meagre funds available. "A million pounds a year say for two generations would have added several million more reliable British subjects to the population of the Empire."

From this work with emigrant ships, Kingston turned his attention to seamen and was largely instrumental in founding in 1856 the Mission to Seamen, which now functions wherever British ships touch including Halifax and Vancouver. A brief description is given of Kingston's honeymoon, which took him as far as Sault Ste. Marie and gave him a sleigh journey in January from Quebec to Montreal.

The book gives a splendid picture of a man of boundless energy who did much to mould impressionable youth and to determine the racial and spiritual tone of the British Empire.

K. C. LAURIE

THE JOURNALS OF FRANCIS PARKMAN. Edited by Mason Wade. Harper & Brothers, New York and London, 1947. Two vols. Pp. xxv, 718, 31 illustrations: photographs, engravings, drawings and maps.

As space forbids anything but a brief review of this work and as the historical importance and pain-taking editorship of these two volumes make a brief review a contradiction in terms, one can only make a few inadequate generalizations and urge the readers of this notice to see for themselves.

All admirers of Parkman's work and character (and that means all who have read any of his works or any account of his life: for even those who reject his conclusions or object to his congenital bias cannot withhold their admiration for his fortitude in ill health, his heroic triumph over almost insuperable obstacles to historical research, his determination to equip himself with the fullest information obtainable on the places, peoples, and events about which he was going to write) cannot but feel heavily indebted to Mr. Wade both for his persistent and clever detective work in tracking down the long missing journals and diaries and for publishing them all verbatim as Parkman wrote them, together with an adequate introduction and notes to each journal. This enables the serious reader to follow the intellectual development of Parkman throughout the entire period of his active life and, having done this, the reader must agree with the editor that "no historian has ever covered the ground he was to write about as thoroughly as Parkman did and none has left so rich a record of his preparation for his life work."

Though Mr Wade has written an excellent biography of Parkman he is not a blind-hero-worshipper, nor does he hesitate to point out his errors or weaknesses. He sees his chief error in his treatment of the Acadian question, where he was "led astray by insufficient and altered evidence; and his chief weakness in his social and religious heritage as a Boston Brahmin, which made it difficult for him to be entirely objective in his attitude towards French Catholicism and imperialism, which in New France were inseparable. But he records that the *very last note*, which Parkman made in his journals, concerned the *correction of a slip* in one of his early books. This is significant and in keeping with his true character.

Mr. Wade himself is to be commended warmly for his careful and illuminating annotations. One of his notes (no. 19, p. 667) is unnecessary and wrong, for Parkman was right in referring to Digby as a separate county when he visited it in 1873 and as it still is. Another (no. 16, p. 678) refers to Lt. Col. *Moore's*, for *Morse's*, report; but that may have been the proof-reader's error. On the whole the editorship is worthy of its great task.

D. C. H.

- CANADA AND THE PAN AMERICAN SYSTEM. By F. H. Soward and A. M. Macaulay. Ryerson Press. Pp. 47. Price 60 cents.
- CANADA IN A NEW WORLD. Ed. by Eugene Forsey. Ryerson Press. Pp. XV 75. Price \$1.00.
- RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DOMINION-PROVINCIAL FISCAL RELATIONS IN CANADA. By J. A. Maxwell, National Bureau of Economic Research, N. Y., Pp. 56. Price 25 cents.

These are small books designed to keep the general reader informed on topics of current interest. The first is published under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the second under the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, and the third by the American Bureau of Economic Research.

Professor Soward and Mr. Macaulay have made a sound and very readable summary of the growth of Pan Americanism, with especial attention to the "big stick" diplomacy of the first Roosevelt, the "dollar diplomacy" of Taft, and the "good neighbour" policy of F. D. Roosevelt. This is followed by chapters on Pan American machinery, Canadian interest in Pan Americanism, and the probable future Canadian policy toward Latin America.

Canada in a New World is the title given by Mr. Forsey to the series of addresses delivered by prominent men from Canada and abroad at the 1947 sessions of the Institute on Public Affairs. These addresses are concerned with many of the economic and social problems of the Post War world, the Clash of Ideologies, Atomic Energy, the United Nations, World Trade, individual freedom in a planned Society, and Dominion-Provincial Relations. All are well written and informative.

Professor Maxwell has succeeded in putting into the small space of fifty pages the essential details of Dominion-Provincial fiscal relations from the appointment of the Rowell-Sirois Commission to the present. Especial attention is given to the tax agreements made between the Federal Government and the Provinces for the duration of the War. This important and useful study will be welcomed by all students of Canadian history and economics.

RONALD S. LONGLEY

- JOHN W. DAFOE. By G. V. Ferguson. Ryerson Press. Pp. 127. Price \$2.25.

John W. Dafoe was a great journalist and a great Canadian. This is the considered judgement of his friend, George Ferguson, who for nineteen years was his associate on the staff of the Winnipeg *Free Press*. The author does not attempt a full biography of Dafoe, but calls his little book a sketch or memoir. As such it is good reading and good history. It is the story of a man who as editor of a great newspaper sought to guide his readers to a knowledge and an understanding of national and international issues. Under Dafoe's leadership the *Free Press* expressed definite opinions on every important question of the day. It opposed machine politics and excessive freight rates in the West; supported the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911;

advocated a union government in 1917; disagreed with Lord Byng's refusal to dissolve Parliament on the advice of his ministers in 1926; and denounced the international appeasements of the thirties. Such a man was certain to have both loyal friends and bitter opponents. As a member of the Rowell-Sirois Commission he sought to place Dominion-Provincial relations on an equitable basis. His insistence on Canada's right to solve her own problems was sometimes mis taken for anti-imperialism.

Equally interesting, although less important, is the author's description of Dafoe the man. His large and muscular frame, his supposed disregard of personal appearances, his impetuosity, his kindness, and his capacity for friendship are clearly revealed. Dafoe dominated any gathering he attended. Above all he was a great mentor for ambitious young journalists.

RONALD S. LONGLEY

A RUSSIAN JOURNAL. By John Steinbeck. The Macmillan Company of Canada. Pp. 220. Price \$4.50.

This is an unusual book. John Steinbeck, author of a score of plays and novels, paid a visit to the Soviet Union, not to study politics or to discuss international affairs, but to learn how the people live, what they think, and how they spend their time. He was accompanied by Robert Capa, who brought back some four thousand pictures of his own taking; seventy of these are included in the book.

The visitors went to Moscow by plane from Stockholm and Helsinki. They found everything from the C47 in which they travelled to the bathroom fixtures in the hotel somewhat antiquated, but still doing service. Government red tape was an ever present annoyance, and officials seemed always afraid of someone higher up. The people were friendly but solemn. They worked hard, and found recreation in the circus, dancing and plays. They had become museum conscious, and the Lenin Museum was a National Shrine.

From Moscow the travellers flew to Kiev in the Ukraine. Here the ravages of war could be seen in the destroyed villages, the maimed bodies, and the scarcity of young men. Men, women and children toiled in the fields, and, as time permitted, rebuilt their homes. The villagers entertained the guests to the best of their ability, were eager for information from the world outside, and always drank a toast to peace. At Stalingrad on the Volga many still lived in the cellars beneath the rubble; some industries were being carried on, and plans were being made to rebuild the city on the old site. In the Caucasus the Georgians were prosperous, and generally joyful. Near the city of Tiflis is another National shrine, Gori, the birthplace of Stalin.

After more than six weeks of travel, Steinbeck and Capa returned to the United States to record their impressions. There can be no surprise at their conclusions: the Russian people are like all other people in the world. "Some bad ones there are surely, but by far the greater number are very good." If such visits of good-will from one country to another could be multiplied many times, world peace might come more quickly.

RONALD S. LONGLEY

ALWAYS THE BUBBLES BREAK, Irene H. Moody, Macmillan, Toronto, 1947. pp. 39. \$1.50.

AS THE RIVER RUNS, By Dorothy Howard, Ryerson, Toronto, 1947. pp. 8. 50c.

SONGS FROM THEN AND NOW, By Ruby Nichols, Ryerson, Toronto, 1947. pp. 7. 50c.

Mrs. Nichols differs from the authors of the other collections of poems under review in having had no evident philosophic pretensions, unless such a term can be applied to her expression of regret at the passage of time, which, from other points of view, heals old wounds and dims the memory of passions once strong. The passionate moments cannot be relived and are replaced by pity for those who can no longer experience them, all of which is common-place enough and has often been expressed, sometimes with felicity by poets who have not thought ill of indulgence in sentimental fancies. The parade of personal feeling, in the third section of Part I, which concludes with a cry upon God, is reminiscent of some of the early Romanticists, but lacks their power to transfigure an emotion intensely experienced. The collection as a whole has less intellectual significance than Mrs. Howard's title poem in which the river is conceived as a symbol of a force that is both indifferent to human purposes, and necessary to man because it is the key to the understanding of the mystery of life. The power that moves both the river and man is the same power, and the soul would be lifted up in the moment of revelation that came with the mystical experience of union between the two streams of existence. Elsewhere as in "Autumn Wind" she achieves musical cadences and a certain richness of tone, though the mood and imagery are suggestive of Canadian accents of half a century ago. The author's occasional lapses into Romantic rhetoric are relieved by the presence of poems that are tender and poignant as in "Most Gentle Night."

Mrs. Moody presents a far wider range of subjects and a more variegated treatment than the other two writers, but her poems are often marred by banalities, and surprising failures of poetic nerve that leave the reader straying through unhappy prose. She achieves her best effects through a clear presentation of images of atmospheric and other natural phenomena that recall the mellow artistry of Pound's Chinese translations, but she does not always succeed in achieving unity between these elements and the didactic statements of traditional Christian provenance, amplified by theosophical conceptions, that appear frequently in her poems. Those in which the didactic element predominates are less successful, except when relieved by a flash of wit as in "Checkmate." When she attempts to portray a tragedy, such as that of "The Soul of a Polish Woman Dies," she fails to compel the reader to enter into the situation and share the pity and terror of it as Auden has done so perfectly in his poem of fascist brutality, "O what is that sound which so thrills the ear." Nevertheless the number of adequate lines that Mrs. Moody has to her credit may be regarded as a measure of justification for publishing.

A. G. BAILEY

- WHEN THE STEEL WENT THROUGH. By P. Turner Bone. Macmillan.
Pp. 180. \$3.00.
- MIDWINTER THAW. By Lenore Pratt. Ryerson Chapbook 128.
Pp. 12. 60 cents.
- THE WOUNDED PRINCE. By Douglas Le Pan. Oxford University
Press (Toronto). Pp. 39. \$1.50.
- FIGURE IN THE RAIN. By Genevieve Bartole. Ryerson Chapbook
129. Pp. 50 cents.
- LEADING CANADIAN POETS. Ed. W. P. Percival. Ryerson Press.
Pp. 271. \$3.50.

When the Steel Went Through belongs to that recently growing class of books that preserve the epic and romance not only of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway but also of the development of various Canadian industries. The book shows what can be done in the way of literary creation by a busy professional man, in this case a civil engineer, who has spent his leisure in reading wisely and well. One of the major charms of the book is the incidental autobiography. In addition to this and the vivid narrative of achievement, there are very human glimpses of men and women of all classes, from the humblest workers to figures of outstanding national importance.

The title poem of Mrs. Pratt's chapbook has not been very happily chosen. "Midwinter Thaw" is somewhat amateurish in its "hunting rime" and is otherwise not quite up to the level of the rest of the poems. "Shells" would have struck the keynote better, for the poems in general show Mrs. Pratt's skill in description, whether in painting word pictures or creating atmosphere or both.

Douglas Le Pan, whose slight first volume has, somewhat ominously, a brief Introduction by C. Day Lewis, evidently belongs to the "cerebration" school of poets (from the point of view of lovers of poetry, the "headache" school might be a more apt designation). Fortunately, he gives promise of finding his way out of the dense fog of abstraction and generalization from which some of this school never, and others only seldom, wholly emerge. Some light brightens the fog in such poems as "The Goddess" and "Finale," and the sun shines brightly in, for example, "Sonnet" and "Diamond." The statement on the jacket says that in his poems "we follow an imagination which moves confidently through the world of its own symbols and experience." That is not enough. Poetic art demands that the poet communicate his "experiences" to the reader by means of his "symbols" (and imagery in general), and this demand is not adequately met in most of the more sustained poems. It is to be hoped that the use made of the Guggenheim Fellowship recently awarded to this promising young Canadian poet will enable him to achieve sustained clarity of imaginative expression in his future poems.

Miss Bartole's chapbook shows that this poet notably shares the gift of all poets in all ages: the fresh and original yet clear expression of the universal through the particular. From the appropriately chosen title poem on, the twelve poems communicate significant

human experience in language of imaginative beauty and power and in finished form.

Leading Canadian Poets, admittedly incomplete, contains an Introduction and an introductory chapter by the editor, followed by biographical and critical essays on twenty-nine Canadian poets (arranged in alphabetical order). All but two of the poets were discussed by persons who knew them or had made special studies of them. This method intensifies the interest of the biographical material but does not ensure uniformity of critical standards or due proportion in treatment (Earle Birney, for example, is given slightly more space than Duncan Campbell Scott). The book should have a wide appeal, particularly for general readers who are interested in Canadian poetry, and for teachers who include Canadian poetry in their study of literature in the English language.

V. B. RHODENIZER

ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH: A BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF Q. By F. Brittain, M.A., Cambridge University Press. 174 pp., Macmillans, Toronto. \$4.25.

As a student and later a fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, who was close to Sir Arthur for over twenty-five years and who had access to his private papers, Mr. Brittain was able—most fortunately—to do what Q missed doing for himself. Apart from its incompleteness *Memories and Opinions* was a disappointment; Mr. Brittain's portrait, in brief space, is complete and fully-rounded. There is proper reverence by the pupil for the master, but he keeps this side of idolatry. The pleasant affectations and pet anathemas are dissipated. The richness of personality, the culture, the charm, the intangible magnetism are clearly portrayed; but what Mr. Brittain has chiefly done is to show the scope and fulness of Q's work—journalism, editing, routine administrative work in elementary education, town and country as well as national politics, fiction, all were added to the work of teaching. Q's casual attitude to lectures, his frequent disclaimers of scholarship, and his occasional impatience of erudition gave him a reputation as a dilettante that Mr. Brittain's book will do much to dispel, and to displace with a true picture of one of the most influential figures in literature and education, of the last two generations.

The colour reproduction of Sir William Nicholson's portrait is a fitting frontispiece.

C. L. BENNET

MASTER GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS OF NOVA SCOTIA. By Harry Piers and Donald C. MacKay. The Antiquarian Club, Halifax, 1948, pp. 161.

The publication of this book is a real contribution to the history and biography of Nova Scotia. The usual subjects of such historical collections have been politicians and soldiers, with occasional references to clergymen, lawyers and physicians. Craftsmen, such as gold- and silversmiths, had an important function in each community

and contributed considerably to its stability and prosperity; it is well to record this fact.

Mr. Piers' researches and Mr. Mackay's additions show thorough work, and the results are enlightening. Starting with the earliest known silversmith, James Butler, who came to Halifax from Boston in 1750, this craft has been traced considerably later than the date which is usually recognized as the termination of most of the hand manufacture of silver 1850. Electro-plating and machinery cut deeply into the work of the silversmith after this date.

The biographical sketches, the profuse illustrations, the presentation of marks, the critical evaluation of the products, and the explanations concerning the craft compare very favorably with similar publications on the same subject. This book must be placed alongside Prof. Traquair's work on *The Old Silver of Quebec*, and calls for similar researches and publications on the silversmiths of New Brunswick and Ontario, or perhaps better still, a comprehensive book on the Silversmiths of Canada.

If one cared to be critical, one might express two wishes. First, instead of two pamphlets bound together, one by Mr. Piers and one by Mr. Mackay, the material might have been combined and integrated, and single biographies presented. In the second place, it might have been better if, instead of the very generous references to sources that the text contains, these might have been relegated to footnotes, and the text left uncluttered by this extraneous material. The book, however, is well worth while, and should be used in the study of Nova Scotia history, as well as for reference on the subject of old silver.

The difficult task undertaken by the editors should be appreciated and their success recognized.

GEORGE B. CUTTEN

YOUTH SPEAKS ITS MIND. By Blodwen Davies. Ryerson Press. Pp. 232. \$2.50.

YOUTH, MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY. Ryerson Press. Pp. 234. \$2.00.

YOUTH SPEAKS OUT ON CITIZENSHIP. Ryerson Press. Pp. 173. \$2.00

SKILLS FOR LIVING. By S. R. Laycock. Ryerson Press. Pp. 46. 50c.

LEARNING TO LIVE. The C.B.C. Pp. 44. 25c.

Apart from international difficulties, the characteristic problems of our time concern human welfare. It is regarded as axiomatic that every person is entitled to a sufficiency of all that makes for individual well being—or at least every person in one's own country. The ideal, though it has not been realized in Canada, is at least realizable if we think it desirable. In consideration of such matters it is inevitable that attention should be concentrated on the younger generation. With such a purpose the Canadian Youth Commission was formed in 1943 "to study the main problems of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age." A most comprehensive survey of youth problems and of the opinions of youth was obtained, and the results

are embodied in a series of books, of which three are here reviewed. "Here is a little library within the reach of everyone, in terms familiar to everyone, on problems no one can escape."

This quotation is from *Youth Speaks Its Mind*, by Blodwen Davies, which tells the story of the Commission and summarizes the findings. It is apparently designed for those who have not time to read the series, but, good as it is, it can be no complete substitute for the other volumes, for it has had to omit the most valuable results of the undertaking, namely, the cross-section of opinions and aspirations of Canadian youth. This poll of Canadian youth on education, citizenship, employment, and health must not be missed by any one interested in the welfare of our young and of the future of Canada.

To find what Canadian youth think on citizenship and marriage you must read the reports themselves. To some the sanity of youth's opinions will be reassuring; to others, their (in general) conservative outlook will be disappointing; at the extent of their disagreements some heads will wag; at their steady faith in a democratic Canadian way of life and in the possibility of its peaceful improvement others will take heart. In addition to an account of what the young people thought and did, each Report also contains a general treatment of the topic, drawn up by a committee of experts, to which is added their recommendations. While both are well worth reading, it is perhaps inevitable that the general treatment and the recommendations in *Youth and Citizenship* should be less interesting than those in *Youth, Marriage and the Family*. A point of view common to both Reports is that in future, human welfare must be served increasingly through government agencies. This is very evident from the recommendations in the report on marriage and the family, many of which are directed primarily to governmental authorities.

One recommendation suggests "the wider distribution of current material on family relations, the physical and psychological needs of children." Two pamphlets that help to meet this need are *Skills for Living*, by S. R. Laycock, and *Learning to Live*, published by the C.B.C. Of Dr. Laycock's booklet it is only necessary to say that it is written in the simple, racy, lucid style we have come to expect from his *School for Parents Series* and that it reveals again his gift for illustrative anecdote and his care in providing full materials for discussion-group leaders. *Learning to Live* comprises a series of broadcast talks on mental health by a number of distinguished medical authorities. Do not read this booklet unless you are prepared to think and think again. The language is deceptively simple, the point of view unusual at places to the average citizen, but the whole effect to the thinking person is immensely stimulating. One of the most interesting suggestions comes from Dr. R. O. Jones, of Halifax, who says, "Unfortunately the parents who most need this information [on mental hygiene] either may not recognize their ignorance or may not care . . . It is only by having a trained body of people who will actually go into people's homes and help them there with the problems of their children, that the Canadians who need instruction of this kind most will receive it."

A. S. MOWAT

L'ARBRE DES REVES. By Marius Barbeau. Montreal: Therien Freres. Pp. 187. \$1.25.

LAURENTIAN HERITAGE. By Corinne Rocheleau Rouleau. Toronto: Longmans, Green and Company. Pp. 178. 90c.

The literature of the Americas is, necessarily, poor in folk-lore, since the heritage of the Indians is not its own. The western lands were too early educated for the slow growth of indigenous beliefs and legends among the unlettered settlers of a countryside. What folk-lore they possess has, for the most part, its roots in Europe.

Quebec Province, with three countries of racial entity behind it, can boast a body of folk stories unusual in the New World. Though nearly all are European in origin, they are *quebecois* in atmosphere and setting. The best of these M. Barbeau has gathered and put into vivid French and offered the public under the evocative title of *L'Arbre des Reves*. The *loup-garou* is here, the demon dancer, the eventful feast of Saint Catherine. Most distinctive of all, perhaps, is *La Chasse Gallerie*, though it does not equal Drummond's *Chasse Gallerie* as Canadian folk-lore. The masterpiece of the collection is the title story, with its devout Huron hero, its denouement of Midnight Mass and the singing of Pere Brebeuf's *Jesous Ahatinhia*.

The scene of *Laurentian Heritage* is laid where the purple mountains ward to northward the fertile riverland of Quebec. Madame Rouleau tells her story by following the fortunes of a little lad from 1870 to 1878. The quiet current of life on neighborly farms moves through her pages, of family joys and sorrows, and the round of seasonal events. Characters have real individuality, especially the father, "Black Norbert," and the mother, "Madame Contente." Corinne Rouleau is a laureate of the French Academy.

SISTER MAURA

MARC LESCARBOT'S THEATRE OF NEPTUNE. Translated by R. Keith Hicks. With an introduction by Principal W. L. Grant. Lower Granville: The Abanaki Press. 75c.

IN THE OLD OF MY AGE. By Tom MacInnes. Toronto: The Ryerson Press. Pp. 55. \$1.50.

BEGGAR'S VELVET. By Ethel Kirk Grayson. Toronto: The Ryerson Press. Pp. 42. \$2.25.

On the fourteenth of November, 1606, Marc Lescarbot produced his *Theatre of Neptune* as a welcome to the Sieur de Poutrincourt. This first of Canadian dramas is a water pageant. Its stage was the harbor of Port Royal; its Tritons and Indians were the trappers and sailors trained by the indefatigable Lescarbot. When de Poutrincourt sailed into Port Royal after making a coastal survey, Neptune and his train appeared to give him greeting, and a canoe of Indians paddled forth to present their gifts of moose meat, beaver skins, and the precious wampum. The governor, of course, made his own speech of thanks and invited all present to dinner. Then, with song and military music and salutes, the whole party landed and approached

the fort, where a merry gatekeeper bade them welcome and described in lively tetrameters the banquet awaiting them. Their entrance to the fort rang the curtain down.

The Theatre of Neptune is no dramatic masterpiece, but a pleasant trifle that derives its importance from the time and circumstances of its creation. Principal Grant's introduction gives the telling facts of this matter. Mr. Hicks has translated his French original into English verse of a Gilbertian flavor, and Robert Chambers makes the old scene at Port Royal live again in his cover picture. On all counts, the Abanaki Press is to be congratulated.

In the Old of My Age is well named. Mr. MacInnes was born in 1867 and has been writing since 1897; his first book of verse, *Lonesome Bar*, appeared in 1909. The present neat volume shows no poverty of inspiration. Its sonnets and villanelles, cantels and mirelles have all his earlier questing interest in religion, lusty love of earth, and warmth of human kindness. In content they may be taken as representatively Canadian. In form, Mr. MacInnes never attempts the tortured new mode. He goes back to other centuries for models, but he is no servile imitator; he has evolved, for instance, a Tom MacInnes sonnet variety. Shakespearean or Petrarchan it may be in structure, but the first words of the poem must always close it. This certainly gives an effect of bringing the wheel full circle. The unfamiliar mirelle and cantel he uses with homely charm.

Ethel Kirk Grayson made her mark as novelist with *Willow Smoke*, *Apples of the Moon*, and *Fires in the Vine*, before the Ryerson Press garnered her verse into an attractive book. *Beggar's Velvet* offers a charming variety of free verse, like the exotic *Lotus*, the poignant *Revenant*, the cynical *Valse Impromptu*, the plaintive *Treasure-hunt*, and the apple-enamoured *Orchard Fantasia*; well wrought sonnets also, and a haunting ballad. Miss Grayson's verse is emotionally rich and true. Though occasionally she seems to speak in a trance like the priestless of Apollo, at her best she weaves a spell of lucid beauty.

SISTER MAURA

BEHIND THE LOG. By E. J. Pratt. MacMillan, Toronto, 1947.

THE SEA IS OUR DOORWAY. By Michael Harrington. Ryerson, Toronto, 1947.

CRISIS. By Doris Hedges. Ryerson, Toronto, 1947.

PHANTOM CARAVAN. By Margaret Fulton Frame. Tower Books, Ottawa, 1947.

Those who read Canadian books with a view to discovering a Canadian element that they can call their own and so achieve a sense of self-identity will find no such common denominator in the works of these four authors. This may be due not only to the obvious differences between them in creative endowment, experience, and intent, but also to the fact that they stem in varying degrees from different moments in the history of English poetry, none of which can be considered as spiritually repugnant to Canadians as such, nor for that matter to persons, like Mr. Harrington or Professor Pratt, with

a background in Newfoundland. The relevance of political identities to the variants of an imperial cultural tradition remains to be demonstrated. Nevertheless it may be true that colonial writers are more prone than metropolitans to find mentors in an age that they do not so fully realize has passed and are less able to transcend the influence of those to whom they are indebted. Although the attitude is not identical and the matter is different, Miss Frame's poem *A Painter and His Portrait* is a variation on the theme of the *Ode on a Grecian Urn*. Often in a late Romantic vein, and sometimes with a lively "Celtic" fancy, she reproduces fairy-tale qualities in simple and traditional forms of adolescent appeal, which, however, lack depth of feeling and profundity of thought and thus make no demand on the intelligence of the adult teacher. One cannot agree with the writer of the Foreword that Miss Frame's *Phantom Caravan* "is one harbinger of a coming Renaissance of Canadian Poetry." The work of Doris Hedges is entirely different in technique, feeling, and purpose, because it is dominated by her passion for social justice and because she usually attempts a more "modern" idiom. The didactic emphasis, the rarity of the concrete visual image, the tonal poverty of so many of the lines, all contribute to the lyric weakness and the consequent prosaic effect, although she sometimes achieves an admirable compression. Another kind of response to the cultural attenuation of a peripheral region is made by Mr. Harrington, who endeavours to achieve depth but, instead, expends his energy on an ornate imagery that merely endows his verse with a richness of surface. Nevertheless Mr. Harrington's effort is far from being without merit, and at its best is remarkable for its strong accents achieved through closely packed and resonant lines. The ambitious metaphor of the title poem is apt but overstrained.

When we turn to Professor Pratt's epic of the struggle of the Atlantic convoy S.C. 42 with the first wolf-pack of U-boats in a dark hour of the war, we encounter the hand of a master in whose work, and that of half a dozen others, the colonial conditioning has been transcended to the extent that the writers are emulative rather than imitative. In a further sense Canadian poetry has come of age in Professor Pratt's work: he has no obvious "masters," but is, as has been noted, an "original" poet. *Behind the Log* moves forward through stages of increasing dramatic intensity, an effect heightened by the relation of details that might ordinarily seem commonplace but that are charged in the reader's mind with a grim significance as the convoy makes its way "Along the black ramps of the North Atlantic." All the fine qualities for which Professor Pratt is noted are to be found here, but it is nevertheless a "repeat performance" rather than a poem in which the author has developed his art beyond the level reached in *The Titanic* or *The Roosevelt and the Antinoe*. Although there are "close-ups" of individuals, "shots" of interiors, and foreground episodes, the general effect is curiously impersonal. The conflict between the convoy and the U-boats seems akin to the brutish struggles of nature, and one can almost imagine oneself to be in that other world of saurians and cetaceans that the author has created in some of his finest poems. There seems moreover to be a tendency to cele-

brate the life of sheer action, rather than of thought, and if this be a Canadian characteristic, Professor Pratt has made the most of it.

ALFRED G. BAILEY

READINGS IN MONEY AND BANKING. By Elizabeth M. Rosengren. The University of Toronto Press and Saunders. Pp. 330. \$4.00.

The author of this excellent compilation of readings is a lecturer in political economy at the University of Toronto, and the first article, dealing with the creation of credit by our commercial banks, is written by her.

The readings are divided into four parts, each dealing with a special field of monetary and banking theory. Part One discusses various aspects of our Canadian banking system and capital market, including chapters on the history of Canadian banking, and on present trends of commercial bank loans and investments.

Part Two has four articles from the general field of industrial fluctuations and fiscal policy, and these will be most helpful to students trying to grasp the complexities of modern economic theories. One of these articles deals with the problem of full employment in Canada, and points out that with our increased population this will require a greatly expanded market, and shows the difficulties involved in such an expansion.

Part Three discusses the rate of interest as a factor in the industrial activity of a country and includes three articles on interest rates in Canada, as well as others dealing with other aspects of this rather technical subject.

Part Four deals with various problems of foreign exchange and the international balance of payments, and each of the four articles included in this section deals with these matters as they affect Canada.

This book was mainly designed to meet the urgent need of our Canadian universities for reading material for greatly increased numbers of students. It admirably serves its primary purpose of making available a representative sample of the wealth of literature in the field of money and banking, and it should find wide adoption as supplementary reading in courses in Money and Banking.

J. I. MOSHER

CORPORATION FINANCE. By C. A. Ashley. Toronto: MacMillans. 1947. Pp. 179. \$2.50.

The subject dealt with by Professor Ashley is one of timely importance to Canadians when so many companies are coming into being and others expanding their activities. Thus far, only textbooks published in the United States or Great Britain have been available for courses in Business Organization and Finance, and none of these has been entirely suitable.

After a brief treatment of the various forms of business organization and the formation and control of companies, the author proceeds to a discussion of the financial structure of the corporation, in which the various types of bonds and shares commonly issued are described. Then follows an analysis of the work of the capital market and the stock market, and a brief discussion of some elementary accounting concepts necessary to an understanding of management of company funds. Discussion of the advantages of large-scale operation and management, and the methods by which business expansion takes place naturally leads up to the subject of combination and monopoly, under which we find a good description of the working of our Combines Investigation Act. Problems involved in reorganization and liquidation are dealt with, and a final summary chapter deals with the present importance of the corporation, the dangers involved in the divorce of ownership from management inherent in it, and how best to control the vast economic and political power wielded by our great corporations in the public interest.

This book will meet a real need for a basic text in its field, and also prove a useful source of information to the general reader who wishes to learn more about the operation of Canadian business. Criticism of such a well written book is difficult, but it seems to the reviewer that a chapter dealing with variations between the several Provincial Companies Acts and a comparison of these with the Dominion Companies Act would have added to its value.

J. I. MOSHER

THE BOOK OF CANADIAN POETRY. By A. J. M. Smith. University of Chicago Press and W. J. Gage (Toronto). Pp. 488. \$4.00 and \$5.00.

In 1943 appeared the first edition of Professor Smith's anthology of Canadian poetry; at once it became the standard collection, not only because of the catholic taste of the compiler, but also on account of its excellent introduction, and biographical and bibliographical notes. Five years have gone by: five years of increased production of Canadian poetry and of keen poetic criticism and even keener feuds. It was time for Professor Smith to give us a new edition of his anthology.

One great advantage of the present volume is the dropping of a number of poets who were represented by one poem only. Such inclusions are likely to suggest that the editor felt that every one had to be given a hearing. Under the new policy of exclusion we have lost one or two good poems, notably G. H. Clarke's *Halt and Parley*, but the collection has gained tightness and direction. On the other hand, we are not so sure that much has been gained by the addition of a few more songs of French Canada in translation and a few Loyalist poems. (By the way, why not a few translations from our Gaelic poets as well?) The greatest gain has been in the remarkably comprehensive inclusion of poets who began publishing in the late 30's and the early 40's. These younger writers are at times unsure of them-

selves, but they are alive intellectually, emotionally, and imaginatively. Many a conservative reader will not pay \$2.00 for a slim volume of poetry of which he does not approve, but under the sympathetic guidance of Professor Smith he may come to see that all good poetry did not end with the poets of the 60's—how soon we shall have to write 1860's!—or even, daringly advanced as the idea may sound, with E. J. Pratt. The Introduction has been considerably revised in conformity with the new inclusions; notable are an interesting analysis of the spirit of colonialism and an all too brief discussion of the strictly contemporary writers.

From the bibliographies there seem to be a few omissions, for example, Klink and Wells, *Edwin J. Pratt: The Man and His Poetry*, and the fine collection of Carman material at the University of New Brunswick. One may differ from the editor about certain poets, for example, his continued high rating of F. G. Scott, who at his very best was only a good versifier. One would differ, too, about selections for individual poets; the present reviewer would have found room under F. R. Scott, for *Overture*, a poem that raises a very important aesthetic question; under A. A. Brown for *The Browns*, which represents an interesting side of Miss Brown's work; under Lampman, for *At the Long Sault Rapids*, the finest poem of that writer; and under Kennedy, for *A Mirror for Lovers*, which shows Kennedy as a delightful lyricist. But the lot of the anthologist is an unhappy one, for he cannot possibly please every reader. Enough to say that Professor Smith has succeeded in improving an already very fine anthology, and to hope that Canadian poets will be so prolific in the next five years that Professor Smith will have to give us a third edition of his anthology.

B. M.

CANADIAN SCHOOL PLAYS, SERIES I. Ed. Emrys Maldwyn Jones,
Ryerson Press, Toronto Pp 201 \$1.40.

These plays were primarily collected, as Mr. Jones asserts, to suit the interests and abilities of Canadian students and not merely because the authors are Canadian. The editor has undoubtedly met a most urgent need of high school drama students by providing a fine collection of dramatically sound one-act plays that can be staged and acted by amateur dramatic groups. The book cannot be recommended too highly to such groups. Every group will find in this collection one or more plays suited to its ability, its interest, and its proposed cast, for here is to be found a wide range of types of drama, an admirable variety of themes, and a useful gradation in regard to difficulty.

Canadian School Plays fills a long-felt want in dramatic courses, and, with Mr. Jones, we are delighted that Canadian writers have filled this want so aptly. Further books, if as good as this one, will be extremely welcome.

LOIS LAMBERTSON

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS, 1947 (Report on the Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held in New York, September 16-November 29, 1947). Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Pp. 276. 50c.

It is to be hoped that this report will have a very wide circulation. Issued by the Department of External Affairs as the fourth in a series on the United Nations, it reviews the work of the Second Session of the General Assembly and "outlines the attitude and contribution of the Canadian delegation." This present report contains many features of notable interest and is certainly to be recommended.

The report opens with a brief General Survey designed to set forth the major causes of the recognized weakness of the United Nations, and to indicate the efforts made in the Second Session of the General Assembly to counteract these factors and to transform the United Nations into a fully effective instrument for the maintenance of peace. Next, the work of the Second Session of the General Assembly is systematically described under five comprehensive headings, viz., (1) Political Questions, (2) Economic and Social Questions, (3) Trusteeship Questions and Non-Self-Governing Territories, (4) Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and (5) Legal Questions. Finally, numerous appendices are added in illustration of the main points outlined in the report, and in evidence of the attitude and activities of the Canadian delegation.

The section of the report devoted to political questions describes the attempts made in the Second Session of the General Assembly to resolve such delicate and widely-publicized problems as those involved in foreign encouragement of Greek insurgents, the treatment of Indians in South Africa, the Palestine issue, and the abuse of the right of veto possessed by permanent members of the Security Council. "The Canadian attitude" to these and other political questions under consideration is briefly but clearly outlined, and the contribution of the Canadian delegation to the work of dealing with them is specifically described. The section of the report allotted to economic and social questions contains much interesting material, and the section devoted to legal questions includes an account of the action taken by the General Assembly to promote the progressive development and codification of international law. The appendices are most valuable, and are certain to command the close attention of the student and the general reader alike.

A. H. MACLEAN

THE CANADIAN JAPANESE AND WORLD WAR II: A Sociological and Psychological Account. By Forrest E. LaViolette. University of Toronto Press (Issued under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Pacific Relations). Pp. 332. \$3.75.

This book is a sociological and psychological account of the impact of the recent war upon the lives and fortunes of the 24,000 persons of Japanese race resident in Canada. A sociologist of international

repute, Professor LaViolette has long been recognized as an authority on the problem of the Japanese in Canada and the United States. In his present work, he has provided an illuminating account of the formulation and implementation of war-time and post-war Canadian governmental policies with respect to persons of Japanese origin within the Dominion, and of the effective consequences of these policies for those to whom they have been applied.

Shortly after the outbreak of war with Japan, a policy was adopted by the Canadian government which called for the evacuation of all persons of Japanese race from a designated Defense Zone in British Columbia. For this purpose, no distinction was drawn between Japanese nationals and Canadian citizens of Japanese origin. The historical background of this policy, its implementation, the knotty task of relocation, the scheme of permanent resettlement, and the ill-starred attempt at segregation, expatriation and repatriation—all these are discussed in a masterly manner. As a sociologist, Professor LaViolette is especially concerned with the attitudes and factors which conditioned such an overall programme, and with the effect which its actual operation has had upon the lives and behavior of the Japanese element of the Canadian population.

In the first two chapters of his book, Professor LaViolette describes the basis and character of the so-called "Oriental problem" in British Columbia, and outlines the growing manifestation of hostility to the Japanese in the period immediately following Pearl Harbour. He points out that "When evacuation was finally undertaken . . . it was not . . . a result of the conduct of the Japanese people in Canada . . . It was, rather, brought about by attitudes towards the Japanese which had been established long before the war . . . It was the pressure of these, becoming extremely active in an acute emergency, which was eventually to dictate the policy of evacuation." Characteristically, Professor LaViolette makes no attempt to pass an explicit ethical judgment on either the war-time or the post-war policies of the government with respect to the Japanese in Canada. But a particular ethical judgment need not always be explicit to be comprehensible.

A. H. MACLEAN

SOCIOLOGY AT THE CROSSROADS. By T. H. Marshall. Longmans, Green and Co. Pp. 28. 45c.

In February, 1946, Professor Marshall delivered his inaugural lecture as Professor of Social Institutions in the University of London. As is customary in England, this inaugural lecture was subsequently published in its original form and bearing its original title.

In the past, English scholars have tended to regard Sociology and sociologists with marked suspicion, and this attitude is by no means uncommon among them even at the present day. Such being the case, it is only natural that Professor Marshall should have thought it worth while to embody in his inaugural lecture a firm defense of the claim of Sociology to a respectable position among the Social Sciences. "Where," he asks, "does Sociology stand to-day?" and "Along what

road should it travel into the future?" His examination of these two pertinent questions forms the burden of his lecture.

There is to-day in England, Professor Marshall maintains, an awakening realization of the contribution which Sociology can make to the solution of contemporary national and international problems. In the nineteenth century, analytical techniques developed rapidly. A prime need of the present day is for a redress of the balance between analysis and synthesis; and a search for synthesis is the distinctive task of Sociology. Yet an uncontrolled passion for synthesis may easily lead Sociology away from reality and "up into the clouds of vast, general speculations" concerning "universal laws of historical development", "general principles of social psychology", or "the fundamental meaning and value of social life". Such a road, Professor Marshall holds, is, in general, one which Sociology would do well to avoid. Neither, he maintains, should it take the opposite course of amassing multitudes of facts "without defining the concepts and developing the theories necessary for their interpretation". There remains, he suggests, a third road, a *via media*, which Sociology can most usefully follow. Specific social structures in contemporary society offer a fruitful field for balanced research in which analysis and synthesis, fact-finding and theory, can be conjoined to the present benefit of society as a whole.

A. H. MacLEAN

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