#### **NEW BOOKS**

THE UNKNOWN PRIME MINISTER: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ANDREW BONAR LAW, 1858-1923. By Robert Blake. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1955. 556 p. 42 S.

Bonar Law was Prime Minister of England for 209 days at the very end of his career. This book is largely an account of the last quarter century of his political life. Fewer than twenty pages are devoted to his boyhood in New Brunswick and his financial career in Glasgow. Mr. Blake is undoubtedly right in thinking that the chief interest in the life of Bonar Law would be in his career as Leader of the Opposition

and in office. This is not a definitive biography.

Even as political biography it is incomplete. We are not told why Bonar Law entered politics at the age of 42, nor why he was chosen to succeed Balfour as Leader of the Opposition after an undistinguished eleven years in the House of Commons. Mr. Blake will not accept the popular explanation that he was a dark horse when the party could not choose between Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long without breaking up, although he admits that the "course of events" was "puzzling." The events are still puzzling despite Mr. Blake's efforts to solve the

puzzle.

It is in his account of the major episodes of Bonar Law's life—the fight against the third Home Rule Bill to save Ulster, the ousting of Asquith to save the country, the overthrow of Lloyd George to save the Conservative Party—that Mr. Blake is at his best. The accounts are long and detailed and we can follow the movement of men and events. Mr. Blake had the use of not only Bonar Law's own papers but those of Lloyd George and Lord Beaverbrook, as well as the published biographies of all the leading statesmen concerned. Though sympathetic to Bonar Law, he does not minimize how, as responsible leader of His Majesty's Opposition, he threw the weight of the Conservative Party on the side of subversion in Ulster, and how in the ousting of Asquith he did not make the Conservative Party's position clear to him

There is little that is wholly new in these accounts but a better reconstruction of events can now be made. On one other point, the choice of Stanley Baldwin as Bonar Law's successor as Prime Minister instead of Lord Curzon who fully expected to succeed, Mr. Blake publishes a document revealing that quite unknown to Bonar Law who had no wish to decide between the two men, the King was given to understand that Baldwin was his choice. Yet Mr. Blake does not assume

that this alone affected the King's decision.

Throughout these accounts the stage on which Bonar Law plays his part is well set. The description of the times, both in separate brief essays and in passing, is clear. Yet here, perhaps more than elsewhere, Mr. Blake is too much the schoolmaster, both in method and style.

The principal weakness of Mr. Blake's biography is his failure to reveal the personality of Bonar Law. Since the book is a history of politics and not a personal biography, one should expect the emphasis to be on the former. Nevertheless, a knowledge of Bonar Law's personality is necessary to appreciate fully many things in Bonar Law's career—his friendship with Lord Beaverbrook who advised him to seek election as Leader of the Conservative Party and generally influenced his subsequent career, his close affinity with Lloyd George as Chancel-





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lot of the Exchequer in Lloyd George's coalition cabinet, and his mastery of the House of Commons. It seems that, while Mr. Blake knows what Bonar Law did, he is not greatly concerned with the man, only with the events.

The subject matter of the book is admirably organized; the list of contents, reproduced for each chapter at the beginning, is full, enabling quick and easy reference. The references to sources are unobtanced in the state of th

trusive, distracting neither the eye nor the attention.

H. S. GRANTER.

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO MUSIC. By PERCY A. Scholes. Oxford University Press. 1195 pp. Illus. \$12.50.

This ninth and enlarged edition of Dr. Scholes' great work is important in so many ways to so many kinds of people that it is difficult to know where a review should begin. The Companion is at once a reference work of incalculable value and a book of endless fascination, a treasury of good things for the serious student of music and for the uninformed but interested listener.

First published in 1938, the Oxford Companion to Music has passed through eight editions embodying minor alterations. This ninth edition has been completely revised and reset with many additions to text and illustrations. The result is a one-volume encyclopaedia of

musical knowledge.

Dr. Scholes has been termed "the greatest living musicologist" His right to that distinction is strongly supported by this work From "A" to "Zymbalum" it encompasses a range of its broad subject that is staggering to contemplate There are authoritative articles on the scientific side of music: the theory of sound and the physiology and psychology of music; on the structure and notation of music; on musical instruments and their performance; on voice; on the social history of music; on church music, opera, and the dance.

Here are articles on music of leading nations, critical biographies of

Here are articles on music of leading nations, critical biographies of great composers and performers; descriptions of old and sometimes obsolete instruments. Here are the plots of more than fifty of the best

known operas.

In the same volume are learned discussions of the great symphonies, of Boogie-woogie, and of Bebop. Dr. Scholes' interests in music are, to

say the least, catholic.

For casual reading, this is a book which yields reward every time it is taken up. It is filled not only with useful, authoritative information but with all sorts of fascinating bits and pieces: Mozart spent some of his most fruitful hours at the billiard table; "Dixie's Land" originally meant Manhattan Island, or, more varuely, the Northern States; "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes" is closely based on expressions in certain of the letters of Philostratus in the third century; Mozart had absolute pitch, Schumann and Wagner lacked it, but Sir Herbert Oakeley, Professor of Music at Edinburgh University, identified a pig's squeal as G sharp.

The fascination of the book extends in full measure to the illustrations—and there are more than one thousand of them: portraits of great artists, pictures of masques and operas and concerts of earlier

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days. Among the most fascinating are the many illustrations of instruments, "archaic, exotic, and uncommon," including the Kaffir piano, marrow-bones and cleavers, bladder and string, Egyptian flutes, the Kashmiri bin, and the Chinese chang.

The work is self-indexed and contains a pronouncing glossary. As is to be expected from the Oxford Press, the printing of text and pic-

tures is thoroughly satisfactory.

For the student of music the book is almost an essential aid. For the interested listener, it is something to have at hand near the recordplayer, the radio, or the television set.

W. G. A.

THE SASKATCHEWAN ICELANDERS: A STRAND OF THE CANADIAN FABRIC. By WALTER (VALDIMAR) JACOBSON LINDAL. Columbia Press, Winnipeg. 1955. Pp. 363. \$4.00.

This substantial volume is a by-product of the 1955 Golden Jubilee of the Province of Saskatchewan. In it the Hon. Mr. Justice Lindal, himself the son of an Icelancic-Canadian farm home, sketches the history of the Icelanders in Saskatchewan from the first settlements in 1885 down to the present. The districts dealt with are (i) the original colonization in the Churchbridge-Calder and Tantallon areas near the Manitoba border and the Foam Lake area one hundred miles to the northwest, and (ii) the resettlement in 1901-10 of an extensive region (Kristnes, Leslie, Mount Hecla, Holar, Elfros, Mozart, Wynyard, Kandahar and Dafoe) directly westward from Foam Lake and in a much smaller region near the eastern boundary around Gerald and Spy Hill.

Such a regional group history could easily degenerate into a compilation of genealogies and farm records. Judge Lindal, however, is no mere annalist. He is already the author of two books in political science; and the background of reading drawn upon in The Salkatchewan Icelanders ranges all the way from the Eller Edda and Njál's Saga down to Arnold Toynbee, the Report of the Massey Commission and the Westinghouse Jubilee Symposium on "Canada's Tomorrow." He is interested in individuals but he is even more interested in the cultural growth of nations.

Thus Part I of the present volume is given over to a study of the Nordic-Celtic alloy of peoples that settled in Iceland in the tenth century A.D. and there in comparative isolation built up a vital tradition of great literature and zeal for education. A knowledge of that tradition is clearly necessary for any understanding of their descendants

who came to Canada.

Parts II and VII record in detail the settlements in the areas mentioned above, as well as in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Yorkton. Parts IX and XI give the imposing enlistment and casualty lists of the Icelandic-Canadians from Saskatchewan in World War I and World War II respectively. Part XIII is an equally imposing roster of Icelanders from the province who have won distinction in Canadian life.

To a sociologist, however, the most valuable part of the book is to be found in Parts VIII, X, XII and XIV, in which Judge Lindal seeks

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to analyse the pattern of Icelandic integration into Canadian national Part VIII demonstrates the competence with which the second (or first Canadian-born) generation entered into farming, business and municipal politics and the brilliance with which they flashed across the sky of university life. Part X reveals a sudden collapse in the period between the Wars. Prior to 1914, out of 48 Icelandic graduates, 22 had been medallists. In 1918-39, out of 195 Icelandic graduates, only Judge Lindal finds the cause for this in the con-9 were medallists. fusion and anxiety of the period:

"But by now these people were part of a nation that had gone through one world war and might become involved in They were living in an age where one economic crisis might be followed by another. They shared with other Canadians the uncertainty as to the future in international relations and there was economic instability at home. was no longer a case of building for themselves, for the group:

it was a case of being able to survive."
In Parts XII and XIV, however, Judge Lindal recovers his confidence as to the Icelandic-Canadian future. Commingling with other stocks may be proceeding apace and the dispersion of the original group settlements is likewise rapid: "In the Churchbridge-Calder district there are at present about fifty-eight families, including those of mixed marriages, while the original number of families was well over one hundred" (p. 287). Yet if one uses again the yardstick of academic achievement, one finds that the Icelandic-Canadian has recovered his zeal and his competence, not merely in his studies but also in all phases university life.

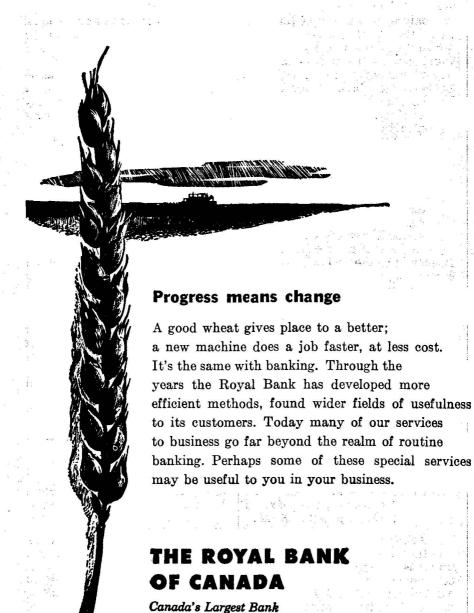
Judge Lindal has done far more than supply the Saskatchewan Jubilee Committee with the annals of a few Icelandic parishes. He has made a skilful contribution to our understanding of the ongoing pro-

cesses of our national life.

WATSON KIRKCONNELL.

TRUTH IS ENOUGH. VOL. III. THE NEXT STEP IN CIVILIZATION. By F. CREEDY. Ryerson, Toronto. A STAR TO STEER BY. 1955. Pp. 218. \$3.50.

The triology Truth is Enough is an attempt, in the author's words, "to turn the calm eye of science on our social troubles." The two previous volumes appeared in 1927 and 1939. The first dealt with economic reform and the second with the values current in our Western culture and the "myths" sustaining these. The present volume, taking up from the last the argument that happiness consists in the absence of conflict, deals with the function of religion in society. Mr. Creedy now believes that civilization's basic problems are not economic but psychological and religious—the latter belonging together, since religion is emotional experience and its function to secure for the individual a well-ordered emotional life. The greater part of the book is taken up by a description of an imaginary society hidden away in the Andes where perfect harmony reigns because all its citizens live unselfishly for the Cause (i.e., the ideal of service which is their sole religion)



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spending two days a week only at the physical work needed to keep

their society running.

If this Utopia is really to be a "Star to steer by" many questions will have to be answered which Mr. Creedy does not consider. For instance, the assumption that men are to be made "more like Christ" on a purely practical understanding of "Christian living" without any divisive "theoretical side" does not inspire confidence in the Common Purpose which, as the sufficient goal of the good society, is to cure all our present ills. But the basic fallacy on which the Utopia has been constructed is the doctrine that man is good and only his environment needs to be altered. "So long as their own interests are not harmed, men desire to love and help their neighbours... Ruling classes set up elaborate social systems, which make it difficult for men to help their neighbours without hurting themselves. That is the only reason why the above statement may seem doubtful." The eighteenth century philosophes may have said this kind of thing, but it sounds hollow in this day of international Communism and the atomic bomb.

K. M. HAMILTON.

CITIES IN THE WILDERNESS. By Carl Bridenbaugh. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. \$7.50.

A special sort of genius, which always excites admiration, consists in putting together a mass of dry-as-dust facts in a form which appeals not only to the student but to the general reader. This is admirably exemplified in this book, a Second Edition, which will quite likely see several successors. It would be far from the truth to say that the author has covered all the available documentary material in his survey, but that he has digested a very large amount of it is evident. As a monumental work of scholarship this book is completely satisfying and

as a source of reference it is invaluable.

Specifically it deals with the development of Boston, Newport, New York. Philadelphia and Charles Town, from nuclear settlements to Such fundamental matters as streets, firefighting and sewage disposal, the control of vice, the growth of religion and culture, are all dealt with minutely and many others as well. When a development occurs in one growing community it is traced in time and degree through the other four. Quotations from contemporary records are well chosen to give a flavor which is piquant and frequently salty. Perhaps Boston gets a larger share of treatment and deservedly so from its rapid early growth and commercial importance, but all are fairly dealt with in every respect. Boston was the home and stronghold of the Puritans; Newport partly Quaker and Puritan; New York cosmopolitan after the English occupation; Philadelphia essentially Quaker; Charles Town an Anglican community. Each of these reflected in its attitudes and progress its particular background of sectarianism. In spite of preconceptions to the contrary this book undoubtedly increases one's respect for the Puritans and careful scrutiny does not reveal any bias in material selection on the part of the author. The facts speak for themselves.

This book deserves a place on the shelves of every public library and is invaluable to the historian, the economist and the sociologist,

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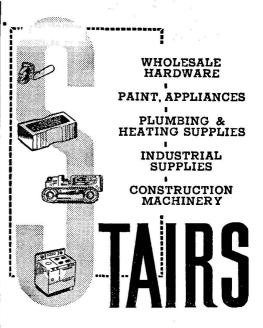
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H. L. SCAMMELL.

Notable Images of Virtue. By C. Day Lewis. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. \$2.75.

It is not often that poet and critic are combined so felicitously as they are in Cecil Day Lewis. In A Hope for Poetry, he gave us a stimulating and sane account of the main poetic movement of the 1930's and 1940's, not as something sterile and of its time only, but as a movement valuable in its successes and its failures for the future of poetry. In The Poetic Image, he examined that very complex and difficult subject, imagery in poetry, and described the problems of imagery as of foremost importance in modern poetic technique. In both these books, his criticism has been salutary because he has endeavoured to work out new ideas on the groundwork of the main tradition of European poetry and criticism.

Notable Images of Virtue is a series of three lectures given under the Chancellor Dunning Trust at Queen's University in 1954. In this book, Mr. Day Lewis discusses the concern of three poets, Emily Bronte, George Meredith, and W. B. Yeats, for certain major human problems, problems of freedom, responsibility, and human dignity. Yet because he is a poet himself, Mr. Day Lewis has not been content with a philosoplical analysis: "A poem, for example, will not give us a statement about freedom so much as an image of freedom—an image created by the fusion of feeling with thought." He keeps technique and form always in mind as contributing to the meaning which any poem may

have. It might seem that his concern for a particular human problem in the work of each poet would be unduly limiting. But this is not true: it turns out that the problem is a means of approach to the poet's work as a whole. The essays on Emily Bronte and Meredith are particularly valuable because they are illuminating introductions to poets seldom read today in our concern for the Metaphysicals, or alternatively, the Augustans. Why Emily Bronte just failed to achieve greatness in her poetry, and why Meredith never wrote anything after Modern Love worthy to compare with it—these questions are convincingly answered. Yeats is a greater poet than the other two, and more varied and complex in his achievement; the lecture on Yeats is limited by necessity to a narrower field. Nevertheless, Mr. Day Lewis has some wise observations to make about the relationship between Yeat's conception of human dignity and the aristocratic tone of much of his verse. Those readers who have wondered why the language of Yeats' poetry is at once so close to ordinary speech, and yet in some strange manner elevated above such speech, will find an answer here.

What is most refreshing and most important about these lectures is their acceptance of large and great themes as proper subjects for

discussion in the criticism of poetry.

JOHN MARGESON.



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## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

George Herbert, His Religion and Art. By Joseph H. Summers. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. Published in Canada by S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto. \$5.50.

Rosemond Tuve in her excellent book, A Reading of George Herbert, stated her belief that "a poem is most beautiful and most meaningful to us when it is read in terms of the tradition which gave it birth." In the preface to his book, Mr. Summers has taken up the same position, a position which seems to need defence today: "I have tried to assume an ideal reader of taste and availability to literary experience who will recognize a good poem once he is given the materials which enable him to understand it. I have hoped also for a reader interested in the relations of a work of art to its conceptual framework and to history." He has endeavoured to present very thoroughly and completely in this book the necessary materials for an understanding of George Herbert's poetry. There are chapters on Herbert's life and his religious position, and thorough discussions of his conceptions of form and language in relation to the conventions of his own day.

With all his concentration upon detail it is good to notice that Mr. Summers has kept clearly in view the motivating force behind all of Herbert's poetry — that it was written in praise of God and for the service of God. He makes no attempt to draw the reader into byways of psychological or historical interpretation. The religious purpose of

the poetry is seldom forgotten in his discussion.

Mr. Summers wishes to prove that Herbert is one of the best lyric poets in English, and he therefore considers many poems from Tye Temple from the point of view of technique. Although occasionally the analysis of a poem suffers from too much emphasis upon the obvious, there are many illuminating discussions of form and structure against the background of the poetry of the age. The technical virtuosity of Herbert is one of the clearest impressions left by the book.

Its most serious fault is a fault of style. Mr. Summers is seldom able to write a sustained passage with clarity and grace. In an effort to be exact and accurate in his terms, he has broken up many of his sentences with quotations of single words and phrases from Herbert's writings. He seems also to be excessively wary of the general statement, the broad discussion. Although all the facts available for a study of Herbert's life, and much valuable material about his religious position are presented, no clear impression of the man emerges from the book. And although the detailed discussion of the poetry is often illuminating, the general critical discussion to which we feel entitled is lacking. The faults of twentieth century prose style are clearly revealed whenever Herbert himself begins to speak with his accustomed sweetness and simplicity, in either prose or verse.

Yet perhaps a scholarly discussion can scarcely afford to be graceful and felicitous in style if it is to be at all thorough. We should be grateful for the virtues of this book, its wholeness, which is most valuable, its concentration upon the one purpose proclaimed in the pre-

face, the understanding of the poetry.

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THE DIGNITY OF THE HUMAN PERSON. BY FATHER EDWARD P. CRONAN. With a Foreword by His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman. Philosophical Library, New York, 1955. Pp. 203. \$3.00.

MAN AND HIS TRAGIC LIFE. Based on Dostoevsky. By Laszio Vatal. Philosophical Library, New York, 1954. Pp. 208. \$3.75.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE NEW WORLD. A study of man's existence based upon American life and thought. By John M. Anderson. Bald Eagle Press, State College, Pennsylvania, 1955. Pp. 195. \$4.00.

What is man? And how does our thinking about the nature of man affect the lives of our fellows to-day and to-morrow? Here are three books which consider these questions and give three completely different answers.

In The Dignity of the Human Person Father Cronan has produced a careful and well-presented, if somewhat prosy, exposition of the Thomistic view of man as the crown of creation and the faint image of its God. How well-balanced seems the teaching of Aquinas, emphasizing as it does both the range and the limitations of human powers! How wise too, setting man in the context of a Divine order where he must take his proper place according to his Creator's plan or be prepared to face the consequences of disobedience! Because the modern world has ignored this wisdom and espoused an overweening humanism —so Cardinal Spellman suggests in his preface—terror now walks abroad among the nations and men are reduced to the level of brutes. Yet it could also be argued that the chief cause of the intensification of human misery in this century is a technology which has infinitely extended the powers of tyranny. None of the horrors of man's inhumanity to man our generation has seen is in essence new or limited to one type of creed. It may be true, as Father Cronan states, that only the worship of God can keep human beings from becoming less than human; but, if so, it is only at the deepest level. On the face of it, people are at least as ready to ill-use their fellows in the name of God as in the name of humanity.

The Hungar an author of Man and His Tragic Life has lived through the dark world of oppression Cardinal Spellman talks about. He also believes that man gains his humanity through seeking God but, instead of the rationalistic metaphysics of Aquinas, he chooses as his guide to man's nature the imaginative existentialism of Dostoevsky: The existential dialectics is the dialectics of human life and Dostoevsky is the writer of human life because in him this dialectics is the most grandiose." An incredibly bad translation has made Dr. Vatai's book almost impossible to read, yet somehow it contrives to keep its dignity in spite of grotesque verbal dress. Man and His Tragic Life preaches the uncompromising subjectivity which Father Cronan finds "rather fantastic," and rejects the type of reasoning followed in The Dignity of the Human Person on the grounds that the problems of reason capable of "objective" solution are not the real problems of life. Existential problems are not resolved. Man never can escape from the tensions of his human condition. Thus faith itself does not remove

the tragic character of life on earth; to be is to suffer.

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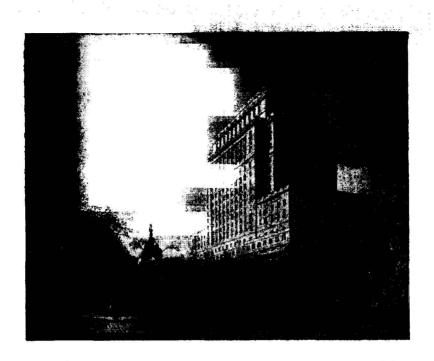
The Individual and the New World partly works over the material that was first presented by F. J. Turner's influential book, The Frontier in American History, for Professor Anderson is almost wholly concerned with reading the story of man in the New World in terms of the Journey West. But in reviewing the impact of the Unknown Land upon American character and American thought the author makes clear that he wishes to find out something about man as such, and not just something about man in the United States. His study concentrates on some notable groups and individuals in American history, prominently: the Puritans, the Shakers, John C. Calhoun, Emerson, Thoreau, Mark Twain, Rouce and Dewey. These illustrate "the often dark and undetected powers which worked deep within society", and also help to remind us that the social consequences of an explicit "doctrine of man" often contradict the conscious aim of those who assent to such a doctrine. Whether Professor Anderson's own reading of the nature of man is adequate may very well be questioned. He accepts the line of approach (dominant in American thought from Emerson to Dewey) which identifies man with his potentialities for free creative effort. Yet even if what man is can be defined in terms of what man does—and Father Cronan would vigorously protest against this-there remains the experience of what Dr. Vatai calls "the limit", the point where activity defeats itself. But that effort can be tragic as well as merely unprofitable or misguided is hardly considered in The Individual and the New World. Nevertheless, the stimulus of this well-informed and very readable book is beyond doubt. Eleanore Rubin, who designed the volume, is also to be congratulated on her work.

K. M. HAMILTON.

A Companion to the Study of St. Augustine. Edited by Roy W. Battenhouse. Oxford University Press, New York & Toronto, 1955. Pp. 416. \$5.50.

This latest addition to Augustinian studies is Protestant and American. It contains fifteen chapters by sixteen writers, all college teachers and members of the theological society Duodecim, and it is divided, like Caesar's Gaul, into three parts. Part One contains a workmanlike essay by the editor on Augustine's life, flanked by chapters on "The Significance of St. Augustine Today" and "St. Augustine as Pastor." Part Three contains five chapters on different aspects of Augustine's thought of which "Faith and Reason" by Robert E. Cushman and "The Christian Ethic" by Thomas J. Digham and Albert T. Mollegen are perhaps the most stimulating. But it is Part Two which is of especial interest, for here Augustine's principal writings are systematically and critically reviewed. The whole scheme has been devised with the needs of university students in mind but with an eye to what will interest a wider range of readers as well, and this plan has been well executed. It will prove a useful handbook for every one interested in the roots of Western culture and the history of ideas as for those whose concern with Augustine is specifically theological or philosophical. As one expects from this publisher, the book is pleasant to look at and to handle.

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Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals. By Charles Darwin. Philosophical Library, New York. 372 pp. Ill. \$6.00.

A new edition of Darwin's famous work with the original illustrations, as well as some recent drawings and photographs which carry on the inquiry he initiated.

YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS 1954. United Nations, New York. (In Canada, Ryerson, Toronto). 556 pp. \$5.00. Detailed statistics of imports and exports of 100 countries.

Detailed statistics of imports and exports of 100 countries.

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1954. United Nations, New York. (In Canada, Ryerson, Toronto). 656 pp. \$10.50.

The eighth annual edition of this reference work on the UN and its specialized agencies. This is an invaluable reference presenting a complete review of the work of the various UN agencies for the year, as well as a summary of the debates and texts of adopted resolutions. Appendices include a roster of member states with their area, population, and date of entry; a summary of the structure of the UN, and other useful information.

DIALOGUE ON THE GREAT WORLD SYSTEMS. By GALILEO GALILEI. Edited by Giorgio de Santillana. Abridged text edition. University of Chicago Press. (In Canada, University of Toronto Press). \$1.75.

A condensed version of the text and notes of the complete edition published by the University of Chicago Press in 1953.

WITHOUT THE CHRYSANTHEMUM AND THE SWORD. By JEAN STOETZEL Heinemann, London, and UNESCO, Paris. 334 pp. 1955.

A UNESCO study of the attitudes of youth in postwar Japan.

SHALL WE Join The Ladies? By Eric Nicol. Ryerson, Toronto. 156 pp. 1955.

Some of Mr. Nicol's pieces give further evidence of his genuine comic talent, but many of them reveal the frantic effort to meet the demands of a daily newspaper.

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Cousin Elva. By Stuart Trueman. McLelland and Stewart, Toronto. 224 pp. \$3.50.

A comic novel which has its moments, but Mr. Trueman can be—and has been—funnier than this.

Marlborough and the War of the Spanish Succession. By Lt.-Col. G. W. L. Nicholson. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1955. (Directorate of military training, Army Headquarters). pp. 168. .75c.

This booklet is a compact survey of Marlborough's campaigns, done with competence and with an unvarnished and honest style. The maps are excellent. The book is marred only by military didacticism, (fortunately relegated to the last paragraph or two of each chapter.) A few errors in proofing (p. 38, p. 46, p. 93) and a minor one of fact (p. 10) seem unnecessary even in an age of haste.

PETER WAITE.

EDWARD WILLIAM THOMSON. By ARTHUR S. BOURINOT. The Author, Ottawa. 28 pp. \$1.00.

A collection of letters, reviews and notes of biographical and bibliographical interest related to the career of a neglected Canadian poet and story writer. Focuses attention on a colourful personality whose career as soldier and writer included action in the American Civil War, in the Fenian Raid as a member of the Queen's Own Rifles, and work on the Toronto Globe and Montreal Star. A useful preliminary study of a competent writer whose eight books attracted attention during his lifetime but which have since become almost uuread.

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- Scientific Management and the Unions. By MILTON J. NAD-WORTHY. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto). 187 pp. \$4.95.
- Corporation Finance in Canada. By C. A. ASHLEY and J. E. SMYTH. Macmillan, Toronto. 253 pp. \$3.95.
- EAST AND WEST: SOME REFLECTIONS. By S. RADHAKRISHNAN. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Toronto. 140 pp. \$1.25.
- PIONEER PUBLIC SERVICE. An Administrative History of the United Canadas, 1841-1867. By J. E. HODGETTS. University of Toronto Press. 292 pp. \$5.50.
- THE ENFORCEMENT OF ENGLISH APPRENTICESHIP. 1563 1642. By MARGARET GAY DAVIES. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto). 319 pp. \$7.95.
- MARKETING EFFICIENCY IN PUERTO RICO. By JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH and RICHARD H. HOLTON. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto). 204 pp. \$5.95.
- THE POLITICS OF DISTRIBUTION. By JOSEPH CORNWALL PALA-MOUNTAIN, Jr. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto). 270 pp. \$6.25.
- TESTAMENT OF A LIBERAL. By ALBERT GUERARD. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto). 222 pp. \$5.95.
- Logic and Scientific Methods. By HERBERT L. SEARLES. Ronald Press, New York. 378 pp. \$4.25. (Second Edition).
- HRYHOR ORLYK. By ELIE BORSCHAK. Burns & MacEachern, Toronto. 124 pp. \$3.00.
- THE CHANCE CHARACTER OF HUMAN EXISTENCE. By JOHN BRILL. Philosophical Library, New York. 150 pp. \$3.75.
- Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society. No. 14. Saint John. 110 pp.
- A HISTORY OF THE CROATIAN PEOPLE. Vol. I. Prehistory and Early Period Until 1397 A.D. By FRANCIS R. PREVEDEN. Philosophical Library, New York. 134 pp. illus.
- LA VIE ET L'OEUVRE DE HENRY DE COURCY. BY BROTHER ROBERT SYLVAIN. Les Presses Universitaires Laval, Quebec. 350 pp. \$3.50.
- THE FAILURES OF ECONOMICS. By SIDNEY SCHOEFFLER. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto). 254 pp. \$6.25.

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- Belorussia. By NICHOLAS P. VAKAR. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders). 297 pp. \$8.50.
- Yoga Dictionary. By ERNEST WOOD. Philosophical Library, New York. 177 pp.
- TANUMA OKITSUGU, FORERUNNER OF MODERN JAPAN. By JOHN WHITNEY HALL. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto). 208 pp. \$8.50.
- KIBBUTZ: VENTURE IN UTOPIA. By MELFORD E. SPIRO. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto). 266 pp. \$5.95.
- THE AMERICAN ADAM. By R. W. B. LEWIS. University of Chicago Press. (In Canada, University of Toronto). 205 pp. \$5.50.
- THE RISE OF THE NATIONAL TRADE UNION. By LLOYD ULMAN. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders). 639 pp. \$12.35.
- THE GREAT BURLINGTON STRIKE OF 1888. By DONALD L. McMURRY. Harvard University Press. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders). 377 pp. \$7.95.
- ON FREEDOM AND FREE ENTERPRISE. Edited by MARY SENN-HOLZ. D. Van Nostrand, Toronto. 333 pp. \$4.25.

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