

## NEW BOOKS

CANADIAN FRONTIERS OF SETTLEMENT, Volume IX. Settlement and the Forest and Mining Frontiers. By A. R. M. Lower and Harold A. Innis. Toronto, Macmillan, 1936. Pp. xiv, 424.

As the title implies, this volume is a study of two aspects of Canadian economy that have great possibilities for good or ill in regard to both the national wealth and national character.

In dealing with the forest frontiers, Professor Lower describes the extent and character of the forest regions, gives historical accounts of lumbering and the pulp and paper industries as well as the relation of settlement to these industries, explains the respective policies of the provincial governments towards them, and attempts to appraise these policies in the light of past experience and present needs. He finds that, from lack of intelligent direction and the shortsightedness of human nature, there has been intolerable waste of a great natural resource, coupled with much hardship inflicted upon the settler by allowing him to occupy forest lands that were unsuitable for agriculture. He admits that some heavily wooded lands have proved very fertile, that *bona fide* settlers on these lands have found these woods a valuable subsidiary source of revenue, and that in some instances a comfortable subsistence has been obtained from poorer lands cultivated in the wake of lumber camps which provided a profitable market; but, on the whole, he does not find much to recommend in the combination of farming and lumbering, and argues for a separation of functions. His main thesis is that a more general and scientific classification of lands should be made by the governments concerned; and that, while further experiments might be attempted in shifting misguided settlers to more fertile lands, as has been done from Hali-burton to the Clay Belt, no settler should in future be advised or permitted to occupy lands obviously unsuitable for cultivation.

In dealing with settlement and the mining frontier, Dr. Innis had a much less obvious and more varied and difficult problem to study, one that did not lend itself to general description or to clear-cut conclusions of general application, but he has succeeded in assembling an imposing mass of material on widely differing types of mining activity, and has illuminated this mass by discerning comments in each instance. He has investigated three widely separated and clearly marked frontiers, the Yukon, the Kootenay Region, and Northern Ontario; and, while tracing the history of the mining operations in each region, he points out their effects upon population, means of transportation and communication, food supply, and the evolution of subsidiary industries, all of which make some permanent contribution to the national economy even when the mining operations *per se* have been discontinued.

It is impossible in this brief notice to attempt even a short summary of the implications of this comprehensive study; but one or two of these inferences should be noted against the background of

Canadian economic history as Dr. Innis has taught us to see it. In other works he has conceived the economic framework of Canadian history as built chiefly upon the staple industries of fishing, the fur-trade, lumbering and wheat-growing, in chronological order; and in this study his problem is to fit the mining industry into this framework as a subsidiary industry, itself breeding subsidiary industries. He watches closely the shifting and fluctuation of population, the problem of access and egress to mining areas, the improvement in equipment and technique, the mutual stimuli of the industry and applied science, the effect of new minerals in widening the range of manufacturing and diversifying the national markets, the contribution of the hydro-electric plants of the mining areas to the comfort and industry of the neighbouring communities, of bye-products of the smelting processes to fertilizing the agricultural lands, and of *ad hoc* transportation facilities in opening up intervening communities and pushing civilization to hitherto inaccessible frontiers. While recognizing the unpredictability of the range, extent, and continuity of mining operations, and therefore justifying their exclusion from the list of staple industries in a true national economy, paradoxical as it seems, he shows that they may have a stabilizing effect upon the national economy. Thus the advance of industrialism in relation to mining and subordinate industries has contributed to the trend toward advanced stages of manufacture, accentuated integration of industries, and led to the diversification of markets. This integration of industries within Canada and diversification of external markets has "provided a more certain anchor against the swings of the business cycle." Further, and *mirabile dictu*, "the intense mining activity of the present depression serves as a cushion for an economy based to a large extent on wheat and other staples."

On the whole, therefore, Dr. Innis finds that mining activities, however unpredictable and fluctuating they may be, have a general tendency towards stability in the national economy, while they are producing; and that, on exhaustion, they contribute permanent equipment, such as hydro-electric power plants, to provide support for new and varied industries.

D. C. H.

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CANADA AND THE BRITISH ARMY 1846-1871: A Study in the Practice of Responsible Government. By C. P. Stacey. Imperial Studies No. 11, Longmans, London, 1936. Pp. xi, 287.

This volume, as its sub-title implies, is an account of British efforts to induce Canada to assume the burden of local self-defence in accordance with its insistence upon the rights of self-government; or, in other words, it is a story of the attempts of the British government during a quarter of a century to withdraw its garrisons from Canada and to encourage Canadians to provide their own military organization in times of peace. Though the work is primarily a study of the problem of Canadian-Imperial defence between 1846 and 1871,

it includes as a necessary background a sketch of British military policy between the American Revolution and the Rebellion of 1837, as well as an exposition of the attitude of the British electors and theorists during that period towards the relative cost of colonial defence. At the same time, summary accounts are given at different periods as to the numbers and cost of the garrisons in Canada and the vicissitudes of fortune or confusion of events that led to the fluctuations in those numbers. After pointing out that subsequent to the American Revolution the chief concern of the Imperial authorities in Canada was defence against the United States, Dr. Stacey states that from 1790 onward "the strength of the garrison of Canada registers like a barometer the condition of Anglo-American relations." Thus, while the strength of the garrisons had been reduced considerably after the War of 1812, it was greatly increased after the Rebellion of 1837, not because of the Rebellion alone, but also because of border incidents actual and potential; and a large part of this increase was maintained for one reason or another until the concession of responsible government in 1848.

But in 1846 Earl Grey had expressed the desirability of reducing the colonial forces; and in 1848 he declared, "I confess I think that now the Canadians have self Gov't. so completely granted to them, they ought also to pay all its expenses including military protection." This then was the Imperial policy that was to be aimed at, more or less steadily, during the next twenty years, but, because of unsettled conditions in Europe and America, was not adopted until 1871. It was on November 11th, 1871, that the last British garrison marched out of the citadel in Quebec. Henceforth those troops that were kept in the new Dominion, such as the garrison at Halifax, were not maintained for the defence of Canada *per se*, but as part of a wide Imperial plan with the navy as the central factor; and it should be noted in passing that the Colonial Naval Defence Act of 1865 was "designed to permit and encourage the formation of colonial naval forces."

Dr. Stacey traces carefully the specific factors, military and political, involved in this long process of withdrawing the garrisons, and pays careful attention to both Canadian and British public opinion at each crisis that arose in the interval, such as the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the American Civil War, the Fenian Raids and the Riel Insurrection. He concludes that the withdrawal of the garrisons from Canada "proved in the end, past all peradventure, an invaluable boon to the unity of the Empire"; and he illustrates this thesis by pointing to the decline of anti-Imperial agitation in Great Britain as soon as the grievance of the British taxpayer was removed, to the immediate growth of self-reliance in Canada in spite of Canadian fears that the withdrawal might be interpreted as a desire on the part of Great Britain to dissolve the Imperial tie, and to the ultimate assistance or co-operation of Canadians in the Boer War and the recent World War.

Dr. Stacey's study is clear, close-knit and informative. It should prove a useful corrective to either a rigid constitutional or a narrow economic interpretation of the struggle for responsible government and the evolution of self-determination within the British Commonwealth of Nations.



THE CHURCH THROUGH HALF A CENTURY—Essays in Honor of William Adams Brown. By Former Students. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.00.

An appropriate tribute to one of the greatest living American theologians, on the occasion of his retirement from his Chair in Union Theological Seminary, New York. Professor Brown himself has been a copious writer. A complete list of his publications, provided in one of the Appendices to the volume, extends to ten pages. Seventeen items on this list are books, of which more than half can still be purchased in ordinary bookstores—a rather unusual record after fifty years of literary life. His *Christian Theology in Outline*, first published in 1906, remains as the best text-book on the subject in the English language.

This volume is valuable for the sake of Dr. Brown himself. The first sixty pages provide an excellent biography and appreciation of the notable veteran, who is honoured by having a memoir written in the course of his own life-time. The remainder of the book consists of sixteen essays, all directed to describe aspects of Church life in the United States of America during the last half-century. The comments range over a wide variety of topics; such as The Liberal Movement in Theology, Science and Theology, The Study and Interpretation of the Bible, Public Worship, Theological Education, The Church and Society, Ecumenical Christianity. Within its prescribed limits, it provides an excellent survey of ecclesiastical development in the United States, written mostly in the enlightened spirit long associated with Union Seminary.

The essays have been composed with sufficient faithfulness to be somewhat disheartening. We read of the bewildering variety of "movements" that have touched the religious life of America, only to discover that many of them are in a state of decline. Not least depressing is the frank statement of the extent to which the ministry has ceased to be an educated profession. We read that "not more than one-third, and probably as few as one-fourth, of the white Protestant ministers of the nineteen leading denominations" were reported (in 1926) "as graduates of a college and theological seminary." Such a statement has to be read along with this other from a writer in the volume: "To renounce capitalism, to find a new way of corporate well-being without greed or exploitation, and in the process—both in its slower and its more aggressive phases—to achieve a new fellowship of various ages, races, creeds, political and industrial groups: this *is* a program of Christian education." The most significant absences from this revealing book are essays dealing with strictly *theological* developments. One is left asking whether, during these fifty years, the Church in America has not been neglecting its main function.

J. S. T.

THE COLONIZATION OF CANADA. By D. C. Harvey. Toronto. Clarke, Irwin & Company, Limited. 1936.

This slight book has a value for the student of Canadian origins in inverse proportion to its size. Within the compass of some one hundred and fifty pages it brings together fourteen radio addresses, broadcast by the Canadian Radio Commission and "designed to present the story of Canadian colonization in perspective for the benefit of those Canadians who wish to investigate the subject further."

Within this limited range, the work is excellently well done. From the early Acadians, first of European peoples to root themselves in Canadian soil, right on to the polyglot immigration of the twentieth century, the pageant of colonization passes in review in all its colour and romance and high endeavour, mingled at times with failure and disillusionment. Throughout, the narrative is well "documented". Statistics are used as not abusing them, the main thesis being kept free from cluttering details. And yet, on closing the book, one feels that the subject has been treated with a sense of balance, the social causes and personal motives determining the migrations of peoples, and the political conditions with which they are associated, being clearly set forth with ample reference to the facts of Canadian history.

It took some time for colonization, as such, to get a start in Canada. The discovery of America itself retarded it, for it interposed a barrier between Europe and the land of its desire—Cathay. Fish and fur did not at first lead to permanent settlement, but the development of the "dry" fishery involved a certain continuity of operation:

By coming back with some degree of regularity to the same locality, not only was an immediate trade set up in that vicinity, but gradually certain Indian tribes carried on exchange with interior tribes, just as certain European merchants supplied the fishermen with articles for barter. Throughout the sixteenth century this gradual transition from green to dry fishery was in process, along with the gradual evolution of barter and exchange.

Then came monopoly and, coupled with it, promises to colonize, pointing "to the conclusion that Frenchmen were beginning to realize that America might be an end in itself." But many years passed before this was fully grasped. Even Champlain was of the opinion that "the settlement of Acadia was secondary to the discovery and control of an eastern passage". And it was not until later, at Quebec, that the intrepid explorer became "by necessity, or through policy, a fur trader and a colonizer."

It was really Biencourt who first had a vision of colonizing Acadia "as an end in itself". In a memorial to the merchants of Paris, "he suggests that the country be settled by Frenchmen. . . . If the Indians can live in Acadia, surely the French with all their trades and industries can do so!" And one notes with interest in this appeal of Biencourt what is surely the first reference to the dichotomy between the Maritime Provinces and the rest of Canada:

He pleads with the Parisians not to be carried away by the talk of Canada, as no results have so far been obtained in Canada, though it has received all the assistance lately—and Acadia none. On the other hand, if Acadia were once settled in earnest by France, she would not exchange it for Peru.

This might well be put in the portfolio of the ardent Maritime Righter for future briefing.

From the Acadians—"marsh-dwellers" who repelled the attempt to feudalize them—Professor Harvey's narrative passes on to the *seigneurs* and *habitants* of French Canada who, perhaps alone among Canadians, have produced a national type, racy of the soil; then back again to Acadia (now Nova Scotia) to the pre-Loyalists and the Loyalists, the English of Halifax, the Germans of Lunenburg and the Scots of Pictou and Cape Breton. Thereafter, the narrative holds its way westward with the course of Empire—depicting the British immigration to Upper Canada after Waterloo, Selkirk's little band of pioneers on the Red River, the Metis of the plains and gold-seekers of the Cariboo, and ending with the artificially stimulated immigration which, since the turn of the century, has peopled the Last Great West.

Not the least valuable part of his book are Professor Harvey's own comments and deductions on the effects and probable consequences of this diversified process of colonization. In his chapter on the problems of assimilation, he acutely observes that the nature of our immigration makes it difficult for a feeling of Canadian nationality to emerge:

The fact that the problem of reconciling diverse social and racial traditions within each colony led to the development of something akin to national consciousness, and . . . this local patriotism which was salutary in defence of British institutions within each colony became a divulsive force in opposition to an Imperial or Canadian national policy. In other words, each of the British North American colonies had the same problem to face, as a result of heavy immigration before Confederation, that federated Canada has had to face since the varied immigration of the present century; and they tried to solve it in the same way, by the substitution of loyalties. . . . We should not, therefore, be impatient with this local patriotism, nor too hasty in condemning provincialism, since it performed a necessary and useful function in helping to substitute devotion to one part of the new Dominion for something quite remote—a sentimental attachment to France, Germany, England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, or the United States of America. Moreover, these colonies all did this while maintaining British institutions and the tradition of British liberty.

In retrospect, the author's trained historical sense leads him to the conclusion that "these facts should give us pause, and raise the question of the utility of further immigration to Canada, or at least they should stir grave doubts as to the wisdom of setting up elaborate and expensive agencies for reviving the immigration industry. . . . We, therefore, should not spend a dollar or lift a finger to stimulate immigration at present; but we should continue to select very carefully those who would come of their own accord or under the aegis of societies or individuals, however distinguished."

This little volume of compact, accurate and essential facts about Canadian colonization, interpreted in the light of present social and political problems, should commend itself to teachers of Canadian history, and especially to those in public affairs who aspire to mould the national complexion of the Canadian people.

H. F. M.

TOWARDS A NEW SCOTLAND; A Modern Scottish Anthology, with Songs and Illustrations, edited by J. H. Whyte. published by Alexander Maclehose. Price, 8/6.

Of making of books on Scotland there seems to be no end, and much reading of them must to the foreigner be a weariness to the flesh. But those in recent days have been of a conventional order. The tourist to "the land o' cakes" brings with him a well thumbed copy of Hume Brown's unsurpassed history, H. V. Morton's two recent classics, a vague reminiscence of Sir Walter Scott, a confused jingle about "a hundred pipers", and some haunting lines from Burns's lyrics about "A man's a man for à that", possibly also a *Shorter Catechism*. Now the group of young authors who contribute to this volume, some twenty of them, several very well known, others coming into fame, have felt that this conventional Scotland of the modern tourist does a grave injustice to the real spirit of a country that has certainly impressed itself upon the imagination of the world. They have therefore undertaken the brave task of presenting to the public a new and hitherto obscure Scotland. To do this, certain ground had to be cleared and some idols to fall from their pedestals. In the accomplishment of this it is to be presumed that shocks are inevitable, and so the reader must not breathe too hard when he reads: "In addition to Catholicism, you will find a dour, puritanical Calvinism lingering among a people as pagan as any in Europe. You will see the largest liner in the world in process of construction, and you will find the Middle Ages in parts of the Highlands". No breeze from the heather could be more enlivening than these sentences, particularly to people accustomed to the annual toast at a St. Andrew's banquet, "Here's tae us, wha's like us", or words to that effect. One trembles, too, for the accepted halos round such immortals as Scott and Stevenson. Adjusting halos whether in this or the next world is a delicate task, and one rather fears that hand was a little too clumsy which wrote: "Scott was a man of great native genius and of enormous inventive powers. But has any other writer of equal rank ever misused his gifts and indefatigably lowered the standards of literature with quite such a clean conscience?" It is necessary, of course, to be just, and prejudiced traditions must be rectified, but it is wholesome at times to remember the sad fate of Aristides.

From this brief criticism it must be evident that the volume is very readable and refreshing. The poetry too is piquant, the stories entertaining, and the illustrations full of life.

C. MACK.

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EDGAR ALLAN POE: Representative Selections, etc. Edited by Alterton and Craig. American Book Co. Pp. cxxxvi, 563. \$1.00.

This is another volume in the *American Writers Series*, of which some volumes have already been noticed in the *Dalhousie Review*. The present work continues the extremely high standard set by previous



volumes. The selections from Poe's poems, short stories, criticism, and philosophical writing are representative. The introduction is a valuable contribution to Poe studies. The idea that Poe was always the servant, almost the slave, of an uncontrolled imagination is doughtily and successfully attacked. We find him early striving to attain a unity in his philosophical outlook; when he has attained some sort of unity, he carries the idea into his aesthetic. As a result of this essay, Poe stands before us as a writer who grasped the interplay of reason and imagination in art. With this as a background, the reader can derive much greater pleasure from the reading of Poe's poetry and short stories.

B. M.

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FOLK-SONGS OF OLD QUEBEC. By Marius Barbeau. Song translations by Regina Lenore Shoolman. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 75. Anthropological Series, No. 16. Pp. 72. 25 cents.

The earliest compilation of Canadian folk-songs was made by Ernest Gagnon in 1865, under the title of *Chansons populaires du Canada*, "a small but valuable collection". At that time, however, this collection was regarded as being of very little musical importance, especially as the songs were limited in number. Dr. Marius Barbeau, the compiler of the present selection, admits that he himself thought little of them, until his attention was attracted and his interest roused by hearing them sung by rustic bands on the roadside. Thereupon he set to work to search for others, and to study their origin, with such success that in twenty years he had recorded over 6,700 versions of songs. "There were," he says in his charming essay, "still good folk-singers and many of them. . . The tunes were fresh and rhythmic and spirited, as if they had been sung for the first time. . . They were taken down in writing from various parts of Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and New England. . . and about 4,000 melodies were recorded on the phonograph."

Dr. Barbeau relates the history of these folk-songs, and in doing so takes us back to old France and to the immigrants who brought with them to their new home the ballads and lyrics learned in their old one. There are, he tells us, three classes of songs: "The genuine folk-songs of old France, those introduced here since 1680 and mostly composed or transmitted by way of writing, and, lastly, the true songs of French Canada. The singers themselves knew little of the origin of their songs. Only a few, such as election and political ditties and mournful songs on drownings and tragic deaths, could be traced to their source." The true folk-songs, and the finest, arrived in Canada before 1680. They came from Normandy and from the Loire river district, and included both lyrics and ballads. The ballads and the narratives of the North Sea came from Normandy, while the lyrics were a product of southern France. This diversity of origin is still evident in the New World; Quebec and the country around it is rich in Norman ballads, whereas Montreal sings the lyrics of the Loire river.



Dr. Barbeau has added a number of folk-songs, with the melodies to which they are sung, to his essay. The translations of the French text are delightful. Without being too slavishly literal, they have reproduced the very spirit of the originals. Sometimes light and gay, sometimes plaintive, they call to mind the singers of a bygone day, and the manners and customs of a fast disappearing age.

M. JOSEPHINE SHANNON.

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LUCRETIUS, POET AND PHILOSOPHER. By E. E. Sikes, Fellow and President of St. John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, 1936, pp. IX-187.

This book is an appreciation by a veteran scholar of the great Epicurean poet. Epicureanism has been rehabilitated of late—see the works of Cyril Bailey and the relevant article in the *Cambridge Ancient History*—so that no one will now be much influenced by Macaulay's remarks about the silliest and meanest of systems. It is necessary to remind oneself of the points of doctrine in reading Lucretius, and Professor Sikes indicates some of its merits. "The anthropology of the school . . . is founded so securely that it has become at least the first chapter of its modern development." One of the puzzles that everyone must have confronted is the vast difference in the attitudes of Lucretius and such a contemporary as, for instance, Cicero, toward the popular views of religion. Dr. Sikes suggests that Lucretius "may have passed a childhood in which all these Etruscan and Italian superstitions were vividly engraved in his own mind, and he may have over-estimated the influence of the old-wives' tales on the minds of his countrymen, even the most uneducated." The author holds that Lucretius was probably a patrician, and consequently thinks little of the Marx theory of his plebeian origin. This question is perhaps impossible of solution, and Lucretius was in any case an intellectual aristocrat. We are grateful for this study, the mature reflection of ripe scholarship that continually stimulates and suggests.

E. W. N.

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ROOTS OF THE TREE. By Carleton Stanley. Oxford University Press. Price 5s.

Although this stimulating little volume from the pen of the President of Dalhousie treats mainly of classical subjects, the reader will be greatly impressed by the intense interest in modern problems, economic, scientific, political and aesthetic, which obviously has inspired the author. This is no armchair discussion of academic questions without bearing on modern life, but rather a skilful and provocative analysis of the startling parallels which exist between the modern world and the so-called ancient.

There are five essays, "An Ancient Economic Cycle", "Greek Science", "Thucydides", "Lucretius", and "Cretan Art".

In the first it is suggested that "the attaining of Greek economic equilibrium (c. 750-432 B.C.) required about the same length of time as that which Western Europe required, in relation to the New East and the New West, in the period cir. 1550-1898." The author outlines the development of Greek colonization, the problems of Greek maritime commerce, the significance of Attic olive culture with the "long future" involved in a crop requiring 20 years to mature, and points out the importance in the economic life of the 5th century B.C. of the invisible trade balance, banking, marine insurance and free trade.

Greek science in our so-called scientific age is too frequently misunderstood, but Dr. Stanley reminds us that "the modern scientific period is short in comparison with the Greek" and that, to give one instance, when Syracuse was captured by the Romans in 212 B.C., the city had had 522 years of civilization and culture. Some amazing things were accomplished during the long gradual development of Greek scientific thought; and the achievements in mathematics, astronomy, physics, medicine and biology are outlined briefly in this second essay. The decline is ascribed to Stoicism "which was emotional, not intellectual—the avowed enemy of science."

The essay on Thucydides and the Political Background of Periclean Athens contains some admirable writing. Thucydides, fifth century political realist, was one of the few of his age to realize "the importance of the Balkans to the future of Hellas", the truth contained in the Trojan and Cretan "myths", and the relation of farming to the political stability of Athens. His analysis of the Athenian Empire as "an evolution away from the city-state to a more durable framework of civilization" is based on the Greek conception of "Nomos"—law, in its most philosophic sense. The references to "Stasis"—faction—in the Greek world have a special significance in view of the present situation in Spain. Lastly, Thucydides to President Stanley is above all a great artist rather than a great scientist, for "history is not a science, it is an art".

Lucretius in the history of science and poetry, and the modernity of Cretan art form the themes of the concluding chapters.

There are few criticisms to offer regarding the book as a whole. One could wish it had been longer. Some repetition perhaps could have been avoided, but in most cases where it occurs the re-statement is apt. Occasionally, also, the reader, even when in agreement with the view expressed, might desire the elaboration of certain dicta, e.g., "You could drop at least one whole gallery of the Louvre into the Seine without much loss of beauty"; "What Alexander changed was not Asia, not Egypt, but Greek civilization"; "As to Epicurus, no one who has read his extant works would wish a single line more of him to be discovered"; "Biology and much other curiosity stopped with the Greeks—because during all that interval Europeans contented themselves with the Phoenician and Hebraic conception of Humanity".

However, such questions will always remain *sub iudice*. What is to be hoped is that the arduous duties of administration will not make further work of this kind impossible.