

## NEW BOOKS

THE RISE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP, A STUDY IN WORLD POLITICS, 1898-1906. By Lionel M. Gelber. London, New York and Toronto. Oxford University Press, 1938. Pp. 292.

This is a very timely and significant book, written in a calm dispassionate style, as becomes the weighty subject with which it deals. It is not a book for the armchair reader or the dilettante statesman, but a serious attempt to analyse and reduce to system the principles which governed Anglo-American relations in that formative period between 1898 and 1906 when something approaching an Anglo-American *entente* emerged. To this end, Mr. Gelber commences his study with the Venezuela crisis of 1895, when Secretary of State Olney enunciated the most extravagant interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine that had yet been made, asserting that the United States was practically sovereign on this continent, and that any permanent political union between a European and American states was unnatural and inexpedient. Naturally Great Britain with her large dominions and smaller colonies on this continent could not accept this interpretation; but out of this seeming impasse emerged a basis of future negotiations through the recognition of common interests in world affairs.

The author then traces the diplomatic moves by which the chief grounds of irritation between the two countries were explored, and a fruitful solution found in relation to both European and Asiatic problems. Despite the opposition and criticism of noisy minorities in both countries, the fundamental unity of outlook and interest was accepted by responsible statesmen as axiomatic, though then as now there was little hope or wisdom in a formal alliance.

In discussing each of the subjects of discord or harmony, Mr. Gelber does not minimize the difficulties that existed and persisted, nor, in such cases as the Alaskan boundary dispute, does he gloss over the facts; but, while admitting the sacrifice of judicial procedure to diplomacy, he sees in this sacrifice to Canada's discomfiture the achievement of the larger good, even for Canada, in the preservation of Anglo-American harmony—the latter being “an element of promise to all who cherish freedom and care deeply for the great and menaced heritage of Western society.”

It is possible here and there to suspect the author of wishful thinking; but in general one is impressed by the adequacy of his

premises and the validity of his conclusions. "Associated together and taking the lead with other nations of goodwill, the British Commonwealth and the United States might yet collaborate for their own welfare and for that more universal welfare from which it is inseparable... In the contemporary ordeal of civilization they are permitted neither by the duty owed to the principles they have inherited nor by the invincible amplitude of their joint strength to evade their high burden or cast it off; if their common ideals, based not on a single racial origin but on freedom, social justice, and enlightened progress, are to prevail, the plain compulsion is upon them to act in unison with foresight, with wisdom, with courage."

D. C. H.

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A GATEWAY OF EMPIRE. By C. M. MacInnes. Arrowsmith, Bristol, 1939. Pp. 456. 17 illustrations and 5 maps.

In *A Gateway of Empire*, Mr. MacInnes, a distinguished graduate of Dalhousie and now Reader in Imperial History at the University of Bristol, tells the part played in the expansion of the British Empire by the ancient city of Bristol, which was long the second trading centre of the British Isles, second only to London, and because of its wealth, its geographical position and the energy of its citizens became a pioneer in exploration and discovery previous to the spacious days of Great Elizabeth. It is a fascinating story, well told, and amply illustrated from the many records available in Bristol. By restricting his interest to the one important city, and amplifying its gifts to the general course of expansion, the author has been able to give the reader a much clearer picture of the efforts which lay behind expansion than could have been obtained from a book of similar length dealing with the whole course of empire. Or, as he himself states, in repudiation of the great Seeley's epigram that England seems to have conquered and peopled half the world in a fit of absence of mind, "Colonization in the seventeenth century was the result of no unconscious aberration, but of hard thinking, herculean labour and the expenditure by private adventurers of great sums of money."

As a background for these efforts, Mr. MacInnes shows that in the fifteenth century Bristol had developed distinct groups of domestic and foreign merchants, and had built up a specialized shipping class who made their livelihood from the profits of the carrying trade. The merchants and shippers interested in the foreign trade had connections with Ireland, Iceland, Gascony and the Iberian peninsula, and there came into close contact with all stories of discovery which were circulating freely at the time. Thus, says the author, "The two streams of knowledge relating to the lands or islands which lay to the westward met in this port, and there were probably more people in Bristol familiar with the Iberian and Icelandic sources of information than in any other city in Europe."

It was Bristol's keen interest and reputation that attracted both Columbus and Cabot, though the one was taken and the other left; and Bristol merchants followed up Cabot's discoveries, exploited the fisheries of the Grand Banks, and took an active part in the early organization of Newfoundland. It was a Bristolian who in 1603 first planted corn on soil of that New England yet to be, and another who took a leading part in organizing the New England Company. Captain James of Bristol was the first Englishman to winter successfully in Hudson Bay, and his experiences illuminated the lines of Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*. The Penns also were a Bristol family, and the great William hailed from this historic port.

Thus the story goes on, rich in detail, through exploration, colonization, the slave trade and the sugar trade, until the old colonial system has run its course and the ancient city has to readjust itself to later conditions. At first progressive, it became conservative, and finally sank into comparative insignificance; but in the twentieth century it has revived, and is again playing no small part in pioneer efforts characteristic of our day. It was in Bristol that the *Great Western* was launched in 1837, and from Bristol that she made her first voyage to New York in 1838. So too in the twentieth century Bristol has "been foremost in the development of aerial transport". One of the surprising incidents in the history of Bristol is support of privateering by the Quakers. One expedition supported by them, that of Woodes Rogers to the South Seas, 1708-11, is described by the author as "one of the greatest privateering exploits of maritime history" and the inspiration of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. It was Rogers who picked up Alexander Selkirk after he had been marooned on Juan Fernandez for four years. The expedition had a humorous experience in the Portuguese island of Grande, off the coast of Brazil. The Portuguese "proposed the Pope's Health to us; but we were quits with 'em by toasting that of the *Archbishop of Canterbury*; to keep up the Humour, we also propos'd *William Peen's* to them; and they lik'd the Liquor so well, that they refus'd neither."

But, despite all the wealth of information and illuminating detail that Mr. MacInnes has placed at the reader's disposal, he has not been able to clarify some obscure points in the record of discovery. It is, for example, particularly disappointing to us in Nova Scotia to feel that we may never be able to decide definitely the first landing-place of John Cabot. He dismisses the problem thus: "The *Matthew* sailed in a westerly direction for forty-two days, and when 700 leagues lay astern, she sighted land; but it is still a matter of conjecture as to what land it was, Labrador, Newfoundland or Cape Breton."

But, if we are left in doubt as to the landfall of Cabot, we are given a clear picture of the inspiration received by the merchants of Bristol from Norse traditions of discovery, competition in the Iceland fisheries and Portuguese achievements along the coast of Africa, and of their effect in sending Cabot to discover unexpectedly fish, outnumbering the sands of the sea, and a real continent, instead of the fabulous island of Brazil.

D. C. H.

## TWO VIEWS OF SCHOLARSHIP

SHAKESPEARE CRITICISM: An Essay on Synthesis. By C. Narayana Menon. Oxford University Press. Pp. 276. \$1.75.

THE LETTERS OF WILLIAM SHENSTONE. Edited by Marjorie Williams. McClelland & Stewart (for Blackwell, Oxford). Pp. 700. \$10.00.

It would be difficult to find two books with more pronounced differences in their attitude toward modern research. Miss Williams has edited the letters of Shenstone to the full. She has added more than one hundred letters to the canon. She has traced every allusion in the letters, and made a valiant attempt to identify every person mentioned. It is doubtful if her work will be superseded, unless a few hundred more letters should be discovered. The reviewer wonders if Miss Williams has not done her job too thoroughly. Was there need of tracing every reference to a Shakespearean play? Surely the sort of reader to whom this book is addressed would recognize a passing allusion to *Much Ado*—or if he couldn't, why should he be engaged in scholarly research? Still, the work is a model of its kind, and the interested person will learn many details about the 18th century and Shenstone.

Professor Menon's criticism of this book, one can imagine, would be fundamental. He would ask why we should waste time on the letters of a sixth-rate literary figure when there are the genuine masterpieces to study and brood upon. Just what of value, he asks in his stimulating work on Shakespeare, has all our scholarly research done to increase our real appreciation of Shakespeare? His attack should give many a college instructor occasion to take stock. Are we too busy elucidating minor points in our teaching of literature? Do we really bring students into contact with the essential Shakespearean experience? Do college courses develop a love or a dislike of literary masterpieces? Do we make lovers of Shakespeare, or more teachers who will teach more students more facts about Shakespeare? It will not hurt any teacher of English literature to ask himself these questions.

Not that one must subscribe to all Prof. Menon's theories. The book is rich in *aperçus* as well as healthy criticism of modern scholarship, but it is difficult to concede the main thesis. "Imagination identification makes the spectator's mind astonishingly subtle and agile, so that he not only enters into the feelings of the characters but also follows the rapid changes of images with their rich and varied associations." So far, so good; but the Westerner begins to wonder when he reads: "The spectator realizes the identity of himself, the hero, the world, and God." He is probably mystified by such a sentence as "For the character called Hamlet is an inner configuration communicated through a spontaneous disposition of symbols." When one finally passes to the view that the drama is being enacted only in the reader's mind, and that Elizabethan conditions are of no import, one begins to revolt. Surely each and every person's interpretation of a play cannot be right; a play was written at a certain time under certain conditions, and if the reader is trying to know

Shakespeare as well as himself, he must take account of Shakespeare the Elizabethan. It may turn out that Shakespeare had more insight into life than Reader A or Reader B, who is satisfied with his own guidance to an understanding of Shakespeare's meaning. Professor Menon's defects are the defects of Romantic criticism; his virtues—and they are many—are those of the personal, subtle, and sensitive Romantic. It may be that to-day, with our over emphasis on research and scholarship, we can find in Professor Menon's book curative waters.

B. M.

**THE HEART OF HOWE:** Selections from the Letters and Speeches of Joseph Howe. Edited by D. C. Harvey, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S.C. With a Foreword by the Hon. Angus L. Macdonald. Toronto. Oxford University Press. Pp. xxix, 197. \$1.50.

A handy volume giving selections from the speeches and letters of Joseph Howe has been long overdue, and Prof. Harvey has now supplied it. Howe filled a large place in the history of Nova Scotia, and the passing of the years shows no waning of his fame or of the appreciation of his countrymen. The name of no other Nova Scotian is so familiar to the people of the Province, and his gifts in public speech have not been surpassed in Canada. As the Premier of Nova Scotia, Hon. A. L. Macdonald, says in the Foreword which he contributes to the volume, "Howe could have passed easily and naturally to the first rank of any deliberative assembly in the world".

He had a long and busy career. He made many important speeches, and wrote many important letters. These have been collected and published in two large volumes, but hitherto there has been no small work containing the finer passages. Prof. Harvey has done well to select and edit them, and he appropriately calls the book *The Heart of Howe*. He thus places the best of Howe within the reach of the great body of Howe's admirers.

In addition to the appreciative Foreword of the Premier of the Province, the editor writes a concise and interesting biographical sketch of Nova Scotia's great son, and also an Introduction in which he explains the purpose and arrangement of the selections. He groups the selections in the following order: (1) Literature; (2) Local Patriotism; (3) Education; (4) Sidelights on the Struggle for Responsible Government; (5) Imperial and Intercolonial Communications; (6) Imperial Patriotism; (7) Attitude towards the United States; (8) Attitude towards Canada; and (9) Miscellaneous Selections.

These topics disclose the versatility of the statesman's intellect, and the order of the grouping, it will be observed, keeps step with his main activities and with the development of his career. One of the useful purposes which the volume will serve will be to stimulate interest and pride in the Province to which Howe dedicated his abundant talents.

Prof. Harvey has shown excellent judgment and discrimination in the selections which he has made. The value of the book is en-

hanced by the introductory note placed at the beginning of each selection, explaining the circumstances in which the speech was made or the letter written. It is interesting to learn that the book has been placed in most of the public schools of the Province.

J. C.

PIERRE DU GUA, SIEUR DE MONTS. Records: Colonial and "Saintongeois". Collected and edited by William Inglis Morse, D.Litt., LL.D. London, Bernard Quaritch Ltd., 1939. Pp. xiv, 118. Nineteen illustrations.

This is not a formal biography of Sieur de Monts, who brought Champlain and Pountrincourt to Acadia and, as the head of the expedition, was in a sense the founder of French settlement in the New World, although he himself spent only the year 1604-05 in Acadia and mostly at St. Croix. But it is a combined bibliography and commentary upon the life of de Monts, and collects in one volume all known references to him in both primary and secondary sources. Considerable hitherto unknown material about de Monts is published in this volume, and the value of previous references to him carefully estimated: so that it is now possible to say that everything likely to be discovered about this obscure historical figure is henceforth readily available to the student. The place and approximate date of his birth, the spelling of his name, the approximate date of his death and the importance of his work in the early days of Acadia and Canada can now be accepted with confidence, while our former description of his coat of arms will certainly have to be revised. Dr. Morse himself is rather modest about the positive contribution that this study has made; but it is clear to the reviewer that he has definitely repudiated certain erroneous views formerly held, and that in a sense is a positive contribution.

It is unfortunate that Champlain, who knew him so well and owed so much to him, was so casual and brief in his references to de Monts; but if he had been more detailed and explicit, there would have been less need of this book. As with all Dr. Morse's work, this volume is attractively made, the illustrations are admirably executed, and the study as a whole gives evidence of painstaking care.

D. C. H.

THE PATHFINDERS OF NORTH AMERICA. By Edwin and Mary Guillet. Toronto. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, 1939. Pp. xii, 304, with 73 illustrations.

As its name implies, this is a text-book in history for schools. It begins with the Norse sea-rovers, carries on with Spanish, British and French explorers, describes the aboriginal inhabitants and concludes with the discovery of the North Pole and the whole continent explored. Though based on original sources, it is written in a simple narrative style, clearly printed on good paper, and attractively bound. It is



also profusely illustrated by the work of both contemporary and later artists. In fact many of the illustrations were drawn by the explorers themselves. Unfortunately the attempt to simplify or vivify the narrative has led to the odd inaccuracy, such as calling Samuel Argall an English *pirate*; but on the whole the work is intelligently and sympathetically done.

D. C. H.

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THE LONG JOURNEY TO THE COUNTRY OF THE HURONS. By Father Gabriel Sagard. Edited with introduction and notes by George M. Wrong, translated into English by H. H. Langton. Toronto. The Champlain Society, 1939. Pp. xlvii and 411.

The *Grand Voyage* of Sagard was published first in 1632 and again, as the *Histoire du Canada*, in 1636. The former was republished in 1865, and the latter in 1866. But both the original volumes and the second editions are now extremely rare, and hitherto there has not been any edition in English. The Champlain Society is, therefore, performing a real service in publishing the *Grand Voyage*, with an English translation and notes indicating such changes as were made in the second edition published under Sagard's own supervision. Professor Wrong furnishes an interesting and comprehensive introduction, and points out that this volume, together with Lescarbot's *History of New France* in three volumes published by the Society in 1907-14 and Champlain's *Works* in six volumes issued in 1922-36, provides a remarkably full account of the beginnings of Canada and the habits of the native Indian tribes.

Gabriel Sagard, a lay brother of the Recollects, the first missionaries to Canada proper, was in the country less than a year and a half, 1623-24, but he describes all phases of Huron life from the cradle to the grave, their language, music, habits and occupations, as well as the fauna and flora and animal life of their habitat. Like St. Francis, he loved birds and animals, and he made a pet even of a muskrat. He was a cheerful kindly missionary, with a keen sense of humour all too rare in men of his profession, and was remarkably tolerant for his age. All readers of the Society's earlier publications will welcome the volume which fully maintains its high standard of editorship, translation and format.

D. C. H.

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SCOTLAND AT THE CROSSROADS. By Randal M. Findlay. Edinburgh. William Bishop. Pp. 136. 5 sh.

This book is a telling indictment of the tariff as it has affected all phases of Scottish life. Every time there has been tinkering with the tariff or the creation of a new agricultural board by the national government, Scotland has suffered, since her life depends on the heavy and fundamental industries. The book, in which all statements are supported by statistics, should be of interest to Nova Scotians, who are faced with a similar "National Policy".

B. M.

POEMS FOR SPAIN. Edited by Spender and Lehman. Longmans, Green & Co. (for Hogarth Press). Pp. 108. \$1.50.

LYRICS AND SONNETS. By Lillian Leveridge. Ryerson Press. Pp. 32. 75c.

Nearly all the significant poets of England were on the side of Government Spain. This book consists of original English poems and translations of Spanish poems professing inspiration by the struggle of democracy and freedom against the hordes of reaction and barbarism. We might make amends for our own governmental shillyshallying by buying copies of this book in order to see what the struggle meant in the eyes of others. But the volume is worth reading for its own poetic value. One poem will suffice:

Proud Motherhood

(Madrid, A.D. 1937)

Jose's an imp of three

Dolores' pride.

"One day," she dreamed, "he'll be  
Known far and wide."

Kind Providence fulfils

Dolores' guess:

Her darling's portrait thrills  
The foreign press.

Though that's no wreath of bay  
About his hair:

That's just the curious way  
Bomb-splinters tear.

The poetry of Miss Leveridge is of a different order. Here we have a quiet note of delight in simple Canadian natural beauty. There is nothing startling, and very little that is trite or conventional; Miss Leveridge is at home in the tradition of nature and reflective poetry. Her imagery is very appealing, and her rhythms are pleasing. A quotation will suffice:

Our wood-path led to warm, sequestered peace—  
An open glade amid the evergreens  
That seemed, all wooingly, to bid us pause  
To look and listen, here where time was not,  
And hurried, anxious toil a thing remote.

B. M.

THE MATE TAKES HER HOME. By Oliver Pilat. Scribners. Pp. 349. \$2.50.

Here is romance of the last days of the sailing vessels. The *Windsor* was built in Windsor, N. S.; the captain was from this province, too. The story is of a trip from Falmouth, England, homeward bound. If you have a strong stomach, and like your villains villainous,



and your heroes manly and virtuous and hard-hitting, by all means read this yarn, even if occasionally there are dull moments when Annie or Harry is telling of her or his past life. One could only wish that a U-boat crew could fall into such hands; the menace would be over in short time when their fates had been radioed to Germany.

B. M.

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EARLY IONIAN HISTORIANS, by Lionel Pearson, Oxford Press, 1939.

In a modest preface, Mr. Pearson points out that much the larger part of the investigation into the predecessors and contemporaries of Herodotus has been done by German scholars; that there has been no comprehensive treatment of them in English; that the Germans themselves have been actuated by a desire to annotate Herodotus, rather than to understand their Ionian historian *per se*.

Though Mr. Pearson's researches cover a wide range of references down to late Byzantine commentators, he limits his discussion to four writers, Hecataeus of Miletus, Xanthus the Lydian (often called Xanthus of Sardis), Charon of Lampsacus, Hellanicus of Lesbos. In extensive bibliographies, the author acknowledges many debts, but chiefly his debt to Felix Jacoby, who, in collecting the fragments of these, and other, historical writers, and in analysing the work of his German predecessors, had made himself chief authority in this field in Germany. But Italian scholars, both before and since the War, had also been exceedingly interested in the early Greek explorations of the Western Mediterranean; and French scholars since the time of Napoleon have delved deeply into Egyptology—two subjects which form a large part of early Ionian history or investigation; and Mr. Pearson has made full use of these. It might be objected that he makes no allusion to the archaeological and epigraphical investigation into Lydia and the Hittites which has proved so fruitful a field, especially since 1915. But as against that, he might retort that the Ionian historians, including Herodotus, were blind on that side, and that such an allusion would be irrelevant, except in a negative way. However, the Ionians were nearly as blind about the Northern Balkans, and to the sources of the Danube, subjects to which Mr. Pearson gives considerable discussion.

The author deserves high praise for wide and deep scholarship, not less praise for his sustained powers of witty criticism. Above all, the book fulfills the hope of the preface: for, while one still sees the reason for ancient readers allowing other works to die, while they cherished Herodotus, and though the exposition of the fragments of Hellanicus gives more point to Thucydides's contempt for that author's failure, Mr. Pearson still shows that his four authors have an interest of their own. Previously, English scholars would hardly have admitted this, except in the case of Hecataeus.

In the conclusion of his preface, the author remarks "This book has gradually taken shape over a period of six years, during which I was a member of the Department of Classics at Dalhousie University".

C. S.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE ORDINARY MAN. By G. H. Murphy.  
The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1939.

This little book, written in the pleasant, suggestive and humorous style which has marked Dr. Murphy's contributions to THE DALHOUSIE REVIEW, developed out of an article that he published in this magazine not long ago. Here is an intensely natural study: hence its charm. It is exactly as it describes itself, an introduction of "the ordinary man" to the great poet, and it is done after a manner which professional literary guides may well welcome as effective reinforcement of their work.

Dr. Murphy has expanded in the pages of his book ideas which there was space only to indicate in his article, and his many friends in Halifax who have thought of him chiefly in the medical field will be glad to observe how his interest extends to the drama. He has notable examples to encourage him. From Sir Thomas Browne to Sir William Osler, not a few men of medicine have shown how great a joy may be found in literature for minds which medical study was first to shape.

H. L. S.

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EUROPE ON THE EVE: THE CRISES OF DIPLOMACY. By Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Government, Williams College. Alfred A. Knopf. London. 1939.

Professor Schuman is well known to all readers of that valuable little magazine called *Events*, and also by more elaborate studies which he has published elsewhere. His latest book, *Europe on the Eve*, supplies a thorough and highly critical account of the development in the deterioration of international relations for that unhappy continent between the beginning of 1933 and the end of September, 1938. These dates will long be memorable for the historian. To Professor Schuman it appears that there began with the accession of Adolf Hitler to the Chancellorship a process thoroughly new in European affairs, whose climax was reached at Munich in the great September meeting of the four Powers. Since this book appeared, events have moved fast and tragically again. One may look for a continuation of the picture by the same artist.

Meanwhile the reader who desires a detailed record in sequence, of what began with Germany's Reichstag fire, and proceeded through the violation of treaty after treaty, the enactment of outrage after outrage until a futile effort was made to "appease" the monster at Munich, will find an invaluable aid in this book. Not that the interpreting opinions are by any means beyond dispute: some of them I have received with complete disbelief, and dismay. But the time is still distant at which unanimity of interpretation on such matters can be hoped for. Meanwhile all students of this grim subject are indebted to the learning, the industry, and the power of vivid presentation with which Professor Schuman has arranged the facts.

H. L. S.

SCIENCE AND POLITICS IN THE ANCIENT WORLD. By Benjamin Farrington. Allen and Unwin. Pp. 243.

For serious students of political science, for all really educated persons who stand aghast at the turn which the world to-day has taken, for scholars and lovers of Truth, this is one of the few great books of our time. Yes, and there will be others not included in such classes, who will read this book and find it a mental stimulus an awakening. When all our hate and wars are over, when this generation, and many generations of men, are jumbled in twilight of men's remembrance, this book may, by peradventure of the Fates, stand as a beacon for darkling voyagers.

Professor Farrington shows how science, in the true sense, began in the Greek cities of Asia Minor, or Anatolia. Trigonometry, the science of medicine, and above all, rationalism, there began. Thence it flowed, in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., to the Greek cities which studded the Mediterranean and Black Sea littoral, and the Mediterranean islands. It met with a different response, Professor Farrington shows, in oligarchic and democratic (we should say, in liberal and die-hard) states. But, above all, the use of local religions to bolster up political privilege was the thing that thwarted science most. Illustration after illustration of the struggle is given in the Greek world. In the Roman world, so political was religion, science never got off to a start. The great Protestant among the Romans was, of course, Lucretius.

X.

DUBLIN, OLD AND NEW. By Stephen Gwynn. Harrap and Co. London.

It is refreshing, these times, to get a new book on a subject remote from the tangle of international strife. And if Dublin should strike the reader as a place unlikely to lend itself to such composed description, the answer is that all depends on how it is viewed.

Few indeed are better entitled than Mr. Stephen Gwynn to write of that city in its past and its present. He belongs to a family long associated with the life of the Irish capital, long distinguished in its educational service, and he has himself—both as member of parliament and as man of letters—kept up the racial fame. This book is after his best style of writing, and on one at least of his best loved subjects. He takes the reader in imagination through Dublin, dwelling upon the suggestiveness of its buildings, its streets, its decorations in the present as tokens of a far extending history.

There is one chapter which particularly set me thinking, the one on "Castle and Cathedrals". A hasty reader might miss altogether the point of this title, and even travelled readers who are not hasty may content themselves with the reflection that Dublin Castle and the two Anglican Cathedrals are situated very near each other. But I suspect it is from an association subtler than that of topographic proximity, and for a purpose other than the convenience of a guide-

book, that this former Irish Nationalist M.P. has brought Castle and Cathedrals within the compass of a single chapter. If a book about London had as heading of a section "Scotland Yard and Westminster Abbey", the reader would wonder why. But what is known as "The Castle" has a repute for the Irish Nationalist in comparison with which that of Scotland Yard is gracious and exhilarating to an Englishman. It recalls the question addressed by one of Bernard Shaw's Irish characters to an English visitor regarding institutions in England: "Tell me this—have you Dublin Castle, to suppress every newspaper that takes the part of your own country?" That Mr. Gwynn realizes the jest that cathedrals and government buildings so near together constituted a political parable. "Your faces to the Castle and your backs to the Church"—a perfect maxim for the politician of days happily gone by.

H. L. S.

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THE EDUCATION OF AN AMERICAN. By Mark Sullivan. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Ltd.

Those who have long enjoyed the sparkling vivacity of Mr. Mark Sullivan's articles in the *New York Herald-Tribune* will welcome an opportunity of making his more intimate acquaintance. In his book called *The Education of an American* he has told us in detail about himself, from his birth on a Pennsylvania farm sixty-five years ago, down to that year 1912, so critical for many American journalists, when Woodrow Wilson defeated Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency, and the storm in newspaper offices produced new divorces followed by new combinations of talent. There was an upheaval at the headquarters of *Collier's Weekly*, which meant for Mr. Sullivan the close of one period and the opening of another. That is the point at which his autobiography stops. To what happened afterwards, in the twenty-six years when for most of us outside the United States his literary work was so significant, he has made here only a few references. One hopes that means a supplementary volume in preparation.

Meanwhile, it is greatly for the promotion of good understanding between the British and American peoples that an autobiography record such as this, by a writer with such knowledge and competence, should show us the inner life of an American journalist whose influence has extended far. Incidentally, this personal record is the record of a notable period of United States development. And Mr. Sullivan, Irish by descent, not only writes our own language well, but thinks well in terms of our own ideas.

H. L. S.



"How about a night cap?"

"Make mine a Sweet Cap."

## SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

*"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."*

THE ELGIN-GREY PAPERS, 1846-1852. Edited with notes and appendices by Sir Arthur G. Doughty. In four volumes. Ottawa. King's Printer. 1937. Pp. xx, 448; 449-899; 900-1295; 1296-1663.

The close collaboration between Lord Elgin, as Canadian Governor-General, and Earl Grey, as British Colonial Secretary, was a most important factor in the winning of responsible government in Canada. Both Elgin and Grey were related to Lord Durham, the great advocate of responsible government, and both believed that his principles, although criticized in theory, would work out in practice. This belief was not shared by many of their contemporaries who regarded as futile any further efforts to bind the colonies to Britain. It was the day of the "Little Englanders" for whom the possibilities of free trade had wiped out the vision and even the need of Empire. The issue, however, rested not so much with the British as with the colonists. Elgin and Grey were well aware of this. They were indispensable in setting the stage for responsible government in Canada; but the success of the play depended on the Canadians.

Before the happy ending, there were many narrow escapes and hair-raising incidents. Bewildered Canadian Tories, finding themselves bereft of their local political power and buffeted by the new Imperial trade policies, forgot their former professions of loyalty. A few even resorted to violence and anti-British demonstrations. Elgin was attacked in the streets of Montreal, the Parliament Buildings in the same city were burnt to the ground, a manifesto was issued urging annexation with the United States. By strange contrast, the Reformers, who had long been branded by the Tories as disloyal and revolutionary, stood out as the steady element in the country and upholders of the British connection. Called by Elgin to form a responsible government in 1848, they proved, despite most trying circumstances, that the British system of responsibility to Parliament was the solution for many of the troubles that were threatening to wreck the second British Empire, and in so doing, they vindicated the name of Durham and justified the faith of Elgin and Grey.

Students of Canadian history have reason to be grateful to the Public Archives of Canada for providing them with these four volumes which contain nearly four hundred letters written by Elgin and Grey, together with numerous enclosures of other letters, confidential memoranda, and newspaper clippings, and, in addition, various papers and reports dealing with emigration, navigation laws, clergy reserves, rebellion losses, and other matters that drew the attention of public men.

J. S. MARTELL.

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