NEW BOOKS

THE MARITIMES AND CANADA BEFORE CONFEDERATION. By William Menzies Whitelaw. Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1934. Pp. X, 328. Four maps, one illustration, and a foreword by Sir R. L. Borden.

This book is the most complete and convincing study of Canadian-Maritime relations between 1848 and 1865 that has yet appeared. It is also most illuminating as to the genesis of British policy in regard to Confederation. Without parade of scholarship or flaunting of technique, Professor Whitelaw has contrived to tell a thoughtful and thought-provoking story in a straightforward workmanlike manner and, in the telling, to interpret its various phases, geographic, economic and political, local, imperial and psychological, with rare insight. This book has been long in the making, and perhaps because of that it bears the stamp of maturity.

The frontispiece is a view of the rising sun over Bay Chaleur, that historic arm of the Gulf that once formed part of the boundary between Canada and the Maritime Provinces. This photograph was taken during a "stop-over" between the Maritime Express and the Ocean Limited, while the author was en route to source material in Halifax. Its allegorical significance has been left to the judgment of the reader, who may conclude *either* that Confederation meant the dawn of a new day for the Maritimes, *or* that the annexation of the Maritime Provinces meant the dawn of a new day for Canada. Both interpretations are possible; and, as Bay Chaleur belonged to both sections of the new Dominion in 1867, it will not take sides in the controversy.

The work as a whole, though it ranges farther afield, is primarily a study of the movement for Maritime Union; and in this study the author shows that the movement never possessed any local vitality, except as an offset to Confederation. Nor was it very seriously, considered even at the Charlottetown Conference, which had been called in its name. It was never likely to be considered seriously except by a few interested individuals on the Isthmus of Chignecto: "Maritime Union may yet be achieved, but hardly apart from the compelling force of a great catastrophe unpleasant to contemplate."

Without prejudice to any part of this carefully integrated whole, it may be said that one of the freshest chapters in the book is entitled, "The Atlantic Provinces and their Neighbors." This is a study of the geographical background of Maritime history. It is illustrated by three maps, which, together with the end papers of the volume, make clear the author's view that the Maritime Provinces were divided against themselves and isolated from Canada by natural features and natural forces, both potent and pregnant. Northeastern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Northern Nova Scotia fronted the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but looked away from Canada to the distant sea routes of the Atlantic. The St. John Valley and Southern Nova

... were closely linked with each other and with New England, but separated at all times from Canada by an almost uninhabited wilderness, and, in winter, by the same barrier of ice that blocked the passage of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence. These natural factors tended to determine the economic relationships and trade routes of all the provinces, regardless of political affiliations, prior to the advent of the railroad; and even when the railway era dawned, Canada at first gained access to the sea through a foreign country and by a foreign port. There was danger that the Maritimes too would find a railway terminus in Portland, Maine. Hence it became evident that any project of union with Canada had to overcome both natural and psychological isolation, and offset the Canadian and Maritime drag to the United States, by providing a line through the Gulf Shore area that hitherto had its back to both Canada and the remainder of the Maritimes. This geographical study is of fundamental importance in explaining not only the mutual ignorance of Canada and the Maritimes, but also the sectional rivalries and differences among the Maritime Provinces themselves. From the same study it becomes clear why New Brunswick alone of the Maritime Provinces could appreciate Canada's fear of an unguarded boundary, and also the significance of the relationship between union and defence.

Mr. Whitelaw is to be congratulated also upon having unravelled completely the tangled skein of colonial office diplomacy in regard to general federation or Maritime Union, and having traced the fluctuations in imperial policy in response to the confidential memoranda of the various Governors in whom the Colonial Secretaries and their permanent staff had confidence. Particularly interesting is his revelation that Lord Grey had inspired Edmund Walker Head's first enthusiasm for a general federation, and that both had grown lukewarm on the project by 1852; and that, thereafter, Head leaned towards the legislative union of the Maritime Provinces as a necessary preliminary to the larger union, in contrast with Manners Sutton, who regarded this legislative union as an end in itself especially to be desired for precluding the larger union. The average elector, who thinks that he rules through the ballot, or the general reader, who assumes that Confederation was a purely Canadian project, will find food for thought and an antidote to vainglory in chapters four to seven of this study, where, as Sam Slick would say, Mr. Whitelaw has taken us "behind the scenes" and shown us others than Canadians and other forces than natural, weaving the web of our national destiny from the warp of imperialism and the woof of expediency.

As one would naturally expect in a book dealing primarily with Maritime Union, the background of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences is dealt with exhaustively and illuminated by many facts and theories not hitherto brought to light. Particularly arresting is the hypothesis that the abortive resolution in favour of Maritime Union, over which there has been such conflicting testimony, was essentially a Nova Scotian move, and that it never actually came to a vote in the Charlottetown Conference, Sir Charles Tupper to the contrary notwithstanding. The same may be said of the discussion of the final signature of the Quebec Resolutions in Montreal. Mr.

Whitelaw has brought to light the fact that, in this adjourned meeting of the Quebec Conference, Maritime delegates refused to sign the resolutions until the original Number 72 was modified to the effect that their signatures merely "authenticated" the text of the resolutions. This hitherto obscure incident was prophetic of later developments in the Maritime Provinces.

Having said so much in appreciation of this thorough piece of work, it may seem ungracious to point out that there are obvious misprints on pages 15, 30 and 53, and one mis-statement on page 273, where the limitation of armaments on the Great Lakes is attributed to the Convention of 1818 instead of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817. But the book as a whole is remarkably free both from typographical errors and from errors of fact.

D. C. H.

THE ENERGIES OF MEN: a Study of the Fundamentals of Dynamic Psychology. By William McDougall, F.R.S. London. Methuen and Co. 1932. Pp. ix, 395. 8s. 6d.

Man came late to his proper study, and still knows more about the stars than about his own mind. By a curious paradox the most remote becomes the most familiar, while what is nearest to hand is longest overlooked. A similar process may explain why psychology, which as a scientific study has been in existence for about a century, continues to remain the least known and most misunderstood of the sciences. A superficial smattering of the more speculative aspects of Behaviourism and Psychoanalysis is what passes with the ordinary man for the teaching of modern psychology. Of that steady accumulation of fact and principle which, accessible for the most part only in technical books and journals, constitutes the real body of the study he is quite unaware.

Psychology owes a profound debt to the keen and vigorous writing of Professor William McDougall. His devotion to the subject has done much to redeem it from the charges of superficiality and even absurdity which it has incurred and deserved from the work of some unbalanced and too enthusiastic amateurs. The fundamental truth of the position which he has strenuously upheld for a quarter of a century is now widely accepted, and has received unforeseen corroboration in several important directions quite recently. Put simply, Professor McDougall's contention is that the most important thing about the activity of a living creature is its direction towards the attainment of some end or goal, and that in this sense behaviour is always purposive. This concept is extremely useful in the study of mental pathology, and the closely allied tendency to distrust excessive analysis has the support of a very influential German school. The Behaviourists, on the other hand, maintain that all the relevant facts can be fitted into the scheme of the stimulus-response mechanism, and that the notion of purpose is "unscientific" and must be discarded from psychology. Recent developments in the general philosophy of

departments of psychology proper, have seriously weakened the Behaviourist position. Whitehead has remarked that "Scientists animated by the purpose of proving that they are purposeless constitute an interesting subject for study."

But it is a matter for great regret that so much time should be spent by psychologists in controversy over an issue which, however important in itself, is not psychological but philosophical. Recognition of this point would do much to clarify the present unfortunate situation. The discerning student of psychology frequently and justly remarks that when he asks for facts he is put off with arguments. For both Behaviourism and Purposivism are philosophic positions. So regarded, there can be little doubt as to their respective merits. Behaviourism is very bad philosophy. Purposivism is a much more plausible theory, and there are many indications in contemporary thought that no ultimate understanding of the phenomena of life and mind will be possible without it. But the notion of purpose itself requires more adequate analysis than it has yet received.

The Energies of Men offers a good introduction to Professor McDougall's work as a whole, since it is a condensation of his two larger works, *An Outline of Psychology* and *An Outline of Abnormal Psychology*. Besides a clear and convincing statement of the theory sketched above, the reader will find a mass of information, often fascinatingly presented, covering most of the branches of modern psychology, and much of that wisdom and sanity regarding human affairs which is the reward of a life-long study of the subject.

F. HILTON PAGE

LATE HARVEST. By Archibald MacMechan. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1934. Pp. 54.

There is a feeling of sadness in opening this little book with its slender sheaf of verse, for it is the last work we shall ever have from a most industrious and agreeable writer. Dr. MacMechan will always be remembered for his prose—his tales and sketches of the Maritime Provinces—rather than for his poetry; yet many of the qualities which have made his prose so much liked are present in his poetry. In *Late Harvest* one finds them all; the high polish, the easy grace, the light touch, the sometimes unexpected but always felicitous wording. The book is divided into five sections; *Sea Songs, Profitable Sonnets, From the War, Juvenilia* and *Personals*. The character of the poet is mirrored in these verses. Without knowing him, one perceives that he was a devoted husband and father, a staunch friend, a devout Christian, and an intense lover of beauty in all its varying forms. His poems may not be profound, but they are absolutely sincere; their texture may be slight, but they are so full of spirit and charm that no one could wish them other than they are.

M. JOSEPHINE SHANNON

A PRIMER FOR TO-MORROW. By Christian Gauss. Scribners, New York. 1934. Pp. 308. Price $2.50.

In this eminently readable volume the Dean of Princeton boldly essays a diagnosis of the ills of our civilization. Civilizations rise, Dean Gauss holds, not because of material forces alone, though material forces may profoundly influence the course of civilization, but because through wide reaches of the people concerned there exists a strong sense of a common purpose which will "energize the spirit of the individual to that degree of mental and moral activity which alone enables it to create what may properly be called a civilization." Civilization fails when the sense of common purpose fails to spur on its members to creative activity. Civilization is thus essentially a thing of the spirit, not a thing of bricks and mortar, or of inventions or discoveries, and its failure comes not from without or from material causes within, but from a weakening of the spirit. Far from being a fatalist like Spengler, Dean Gauss holds failure is not inevitable; it is the result rather of preventable causes.

The real weakness of our civilization, Dean Gauss finds, is that it is morally distracted. Other civilizations have held together through the sanctions of religion or of historical tradition. Neither history nor religion any longer binds our civilization together in a common purpose. Capitalism, science and nationalism have combined to destroy these old sanctions of society. Capitalism, though indirectly of profound social benefit, is individualistic not social in its ends, and therefore incapable of providing a common unifying end for civilization. No more can science fulfil this function, because of its refusal or inability to consider ends. Science is indeed a false Messiah, both because it is amoral and because it has placed in man's hands virtually unlimited powers of destruction without adding in the slightest to his moral capacity for self-restraint. Nationalism, while it is capable of supplying a common purpose to a national group, has become highly dangerous because it tends to deny the essential unity of our civilization and the economic independence of mankind.

And what of the morrow? Dean Gauss sees little hope in Russian Communism, for the simple reason that whatever it promises in the way of a general distribution of material comforts, it cramps rather than liberates the spirit of man. Capitalism in its present form at least must go, but Dean Gauss sees no need for Revolution, though the danger is apparent. Yet whatever the changes in capitalism, "an economic system cannot vivify a culture." Despite his aversion to the methods and aims of Fascism, he frankly admits that it does seem capable of injecting into a people a sense of common aims far more effectively than does the liberal-democratic state. Democracy, if it is to survive, might well take a leaf from the book of Fascism in this respect.

Yet our salvation is not to be found in reformed or new institutions, but in the realm of the spirit. And it is only in a revival of religion that Dean Gauss sees any certainty for the future. His call is not for a new sect or a new creed, not for a Savonarola or a

Calvin, not for a revival of heresy hunting or formalism, but for a renewed and purified sense of "abiding human values."

Pedants may quarrel with the book because of some incorrect allusions. Was it Nicodemus who was advised to sell all that he had and give to the poor, or has Dean Gauss some special revelation on the matter? And "purists" may object to certain "Americanisms." But except for these, and for those human ostriches who refuse to face the stark realities of our day, this book should prove of challenging interest. The delightful simplicity and clarity of style should make it even palatable summer reading. A reviewer can unhesitatingly say that this is a book to be read, whether one buys or rents or borrows or steals a copy. And it is a book to give to one's friends, especially if they be scientists, Marxians, or other species of "determinists."

ROBERT A. MACKAY

CANADIAN FRONTIERS OF SETTLEMENT, IN NINE VOLUMES. Volume I, Prairie Settlement, The Geographical Setting. By W. A. Mackintosh. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 1934. Pp. XVI, 242.

This volume is the first in a series of studies of the frontiers of agricultural settlement in Canada and other parts of the world. The Canadian series alone is to consist of nine volumes, and will be written by Canadian scholars, although the project has been "fathered" and assisted by the Director of the American Geographical Society and aided financially by the Social Science Research Council. In the execution of these studies the various departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments concerned have been consulted, as well as the agricultural Faculties of the Universities of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the information bureaus of the two great railway companies.

It is fitting that the foreword of this volume should be written by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Director of the American Geographical Society, who writes: "The Canadian people may take pride in a piece of work so broadly conceived, so competently managed, and so adequately reported as this national study of the remaining frontier zones of settlement in the Dominion."

This volume makes a preliminary survey of the climate, climatic variability, soil conditions, railway communications, existing settlements, and characteristic products of the Red River Valley and Park Belt, the Prairie Plains, the Forest Area and the Peace River Country; and makes some suggestions as to the proper type of settlement and industry for the respective areas, the probable limit of settlement in these regions, and the future maximum production of wheat and its relation to other grains. It is consciously or unconsciously a very powerful plea for a planned economy on the frontiers of Canada, and, if heeded will call for much more intelligent activity on the part of Governments than has been expected or seen hitherto. But, with the present lull in immigration, and the mass of information accumu-

lated and about to be interpreted in this and succeeding volumes, the provincial administrators of Crown Lands will be in a much better position to assist prospective settlers not only to get located but to choose the kind of land that will be most suitable for the type of farming that they intend to practise. In a word, these studies are assembling a vast amount of authoritative information for the use of provincial and Canadian statesmen.

D. C. H.

THE CANADIAN ATLANTIC FISHERY. By Ruth Fulton Grant, M.A. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. Pp. xxi, 147.

This comprehensive book, the fourth of a series on the staple industries of Canada, is of particular interest to those who are familiar with the picturesque fishing villages which nestle at the head of every cove and inlet in the Maritime Provinces. The direct result of the impulse to find convenient harbours and suitable places for the drying of fish, these villages to-day are faced with extinction unless the handicaps of isolation and decentralization can be overcome. While the author is not sure that this can be done, she has made a thorough analysis of the critical situation in the industry which has dominated the economic history of the Maritimes almost from the date of discovery by John Cabot in 1497.

About one half of the text is devoted to a discussion of the dried fish industry, which once formed the economic backbone of Nova Scotia, and contributed largely to the development of the New England States. This part of the book is closely written, and bristles with the inevitable statistics, but from it the reader can get a clear picture of the movements of international trade and politics, and their effect on the social and economic history of the scattered fishing settlements.

The latter half of the book is more readable, for here the author gives her own opinions as to the steps that are necessary to overcome the two greatest drawbacks to progress—the apathy of the individual producers and the indifference of the Government. Organization of co-operative societies among the fishermen, the educational activities of the Department of Fisheries, and the recent steps taken by the Federal Government to improve credit facilities and to develop markets are indications that the hard-pressed fishery of Eastern Canada is beginning to revive.

The editor's hope that this book "will meet the needs of the student, of those directly interested in the industry, and of those generally interested in Canada as an economic unit" has been fully realized. Adult study clubs being formed among the shore fishermen may dispute the validity of some of the author's conclusions, particularly in the notorious trawler *vs.* shore-boat controversy, but they will find the book a valuable source of material for discussion.

H. P. M.

Quo Vadimus? By A. E. Zimmern. Oxford University Press. Pp. 43. 1934. $.60.

Our present international anarchy is the product of the two forces, science and sovereignty, both emanating from the Rennaissance and the Reformation. Science has made our world economically one; the outworn concept of sovereignty tends to keep it politically many. A world collective system must be based on science rather than sovereignty; more concretely, it must be based on world sea-power, which alone is able to keep sovereignty in check. The British Empire and the United States together are alone able to supply this, and their failure to co-operate explains the relative failure of the post-war collective system. An implication for the future is obvious.

Professor Zimmern is never dull or commonplace. This scintillating lecture deserves a wide public. It will stimulate even those familiar with his thesis.

R. A. MacKay

CANADA (Modern States Series, No. 4). By A. Stanley Walker. Arrowsmith, London and Toronto, 1934. Pp. 132.

This is the fourth of a new series, "The Modern States Series," edited by the well-known historian, Mr. R. B. Mowat. They will supplement those trusty classics, "The Stories of the Nations," but deal less with historical development and more with modern political and economic circumstances. The author of the present volume, Mr. A. Stanley Walker, Professor of History, University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia, is well fitted for the preparation of such a book. As an Englishman by birth and education, he is able to regard Canada with an impartial eye, while, as a resident of this country for some years, he possesses an insight into Canadian problems and a sympathy with Canadian aims and ideals.

Roughly half the book is devoted to a concise but informative sketch of the history of Canada up to the time of Confederation. The remainder is divided into three parts: "Confederation and Sir J. A. Macdonald," "Fifteen Years of Liberalism, 1896-1911", and "The Great War and Afterwards." Much of the material handled in this second half of the book is of a highly controversial nature, but the author has treated it with an impartiality and a calmness of judgment that will disarm his critics even when they most disagree with his conclusions.

In a book of this sort, the author is handicapped from the start because the necessity for condensation leads him into pitfalls that, with the possibility for more extended treatment, he would avoid. Professor Walker has performed his task very successfully, his errors being few and trifling. Thus, on page 18, he states that 6,000 Acadians were expelled "from the Annapolis Valley" and dispersed over the New England States. The total number of Acadians expelled from what are now the Maritime Provinces probably reached 6,000, but the

expulsion was not confined to the Annapolis Valley, it did not take place in a single year, nor were the New England States their sole, or even their most important, scene of exile. And on page 29, his statement that Nova Scotia "was intensely loyal" during the American Revolution will certainly be challenged.

These things, however, are mere slips, and do not detract from the skilful manner in which more recent events have been treated. The whole account is smoothly written in a clear, effortless style. Conclusions reached are stated incisively, so as to leave no doubt of the author's opinions. The information is up-to-date, and the book eminently succeeds in doing what it set out to do, namely, to give an accurate bird's-eye view of the modern state of Canada.

V. P. SEARY

THE PROGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT. By David Mitrany. Nelson (Toronto). Pp. 176. $1.50.

Students of international relations know of Dr. Mitrany as one who writes little but says much. Seldom is it a reviewer's privilege to meet with so much sound thinking and clear writing within such small compass as this little volume of four lectures delivered at Yale in 1932.

Modern politics, both within and between states, date largely from the Renaissance and Reformation, but the order of development has been radically different. Within the state, law and order preceded liberty, equality and democracy. In international society, though Grotius developed a theory of international relations founded on the supremacy of natural law, the earlier theory of sovereignty prevailed as against law. International anarchy rather than international order was the result. The idea of state equality was evolved in the 19th century, but it came to have such fantastic meanings as the rule of unanimity, a rule which has become a bar to progress. Equality, however, has a real basis; equality before the law is essential to the development of a legal system, and political equality to the development of government based upon consent. In our day social or economic equality has become an ideal, not alone among individuals, but among nations, and its satisfaction is essential before peace and order can be hoped for.

Dr. Mitrany sees hope for its satisfaction in the development of international organizations along regional and functional lines. Nationality is too real to be ignored in any scheme of international government, and sovereignty too great a fetish to be violated with impunity. Equally real is the dominance of the great powers and their dislike of interference by the small. At the same time, the interdependence of the modern world is the all-compelling social force of our day. The conflicting forces may, however, find recognition first in devolution of League functions along regional lines, as for example a South American division, where disputes could be threshed out, and from which appeal would be to the League as a whole. And secondly, functional

organization of international life whereby technical matters could be removed from politics, as is the case now in the International Postal Union.

There remains, however, the problem of law and order. Law becomes ineffective without a sanction. In international society the sanction of law has hitherto been in the hands of individual states, a situation which has made for international anarchy rather than international order. The problem of our day is to transfer the right to use force from the sovereign state to the sovereign society of nations. This involves two developments, first the abolition of the right of private war, even in the case of self-defence, and the abolition of the right of neutrality in the event of private war. Only thus can force be properly organized in the social interest.

ROBERT A. MACKAY

THE TWO AMERICAS. By Stephen Duggan. Scribners, New York, 1934. Pp. XIV, 277. $1.75.

This interesting volume, written for that mythical person the "general reader," should help to dissipate the fog of misunderstanding that exists between Latin and Anglo-Saxon America. It is a comparative study of the two civilizations, and of the opinions which the people of each have of the other. The author makes no attempt to be exhaustive or profound, but a simple style and straightforward treatment mask a wide knowledge of the subject. Though intended for Latin-Americans and North Americans south of the Canadian boundary, it should be an excellent primer for Canadians. Our ignorance of Latin-America is even more profound than that of our neighbours.

R. A. MACKAY

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS. By Nicholas Murray Butler. Scribners, New York. 1934. Pp. 450. $3.00.

No American university president, perhaps no American outside of the White House and Hollywood, is more widely quoted than the President of Columbia University. The present volume of addresses, "Interpretations of the age in which we live," delivered during the past two years, are therefore of interest. The real issue before the modern world, Dr. Butler thinks, is that between liberty and some form of compulsion, whether in the moderate form of Socialism or in the more violent forms of Fascism or Communism. The addresses are to a large extent variations of this theme, or of the thesis of which Dr. Butler is such a distinguished exponent, that international co-operation is an absolute necessity of the modern world.

R. A. MACKAY