

NEW BOOKS

THE HISTORY OF JAPAN. By K. S. Latourette. Macmillans. Pp. 290.
\$4.00.

It is surprising that so fair and objective a study of Japan as Professor Latourette's book should appear within two years of the close of the war. The work is more successful than most short histories, and within this one thin volume there is a clear informative outline of Japanese history. Professor Latourette first considers the geography of Japan, which has, in his opinion, profoundly influenced the national character and policy. The early history of the nation, the introduction of Buddhism, the wholesale borrowing of Chinese civilization, and the rise of feudalism and of the Shogunate, are then discussed very briefly, but quite satisfactorily. By far the greater part of the book is, however, concerned with the adoption of Western civilization by Japan and with the career of the Japanese in the twentieth century. The entire story is related with complete objectivity, without a trace of bias.

Although he admits the Japanese to be borrowers rather than originators, Professor Latourette terms them adapters rather than mere imitators, and he shows clearly that they have endowed all they have borrowed with a character peculiarly Japanese. The expansionist course of modern Japan he attributes to geographical and economic forces, and he indulges in no moral evaluation of the Japanese. He makes no definite prophecy as to the future, but he believes that Japan will adapt herself once more to her position, altering what must be altered, and retaining what can be retained of her old order.

Those whose knowledge and opinions of Japan have been taken from the popular press will find Professor Latourette's book strangely lacking in adjectives. However, those who are seeking a sane and understanding account of the historical background of Japan will find in Latourette exactly what they desire.

G. J. McCARTHY

ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION. Ryerson Press. \$1.00 Paper, 60c.

The Seventy fifth Annual Spring Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists is most suitably recorded in a commemorative catalogue.

L. A. C. Panton, O.S.A. describes the foundation and development of the Society, which is seven years older than the Royal Canadian Academy. The young nationalism of Canada in the seventies forms a background for a sketch of the important characters among the Society's founders. The influence of the O.S.A. upon the artistic maturity of the Dominion, as well as its native province is stressed by Mr. Panton, who writes further of many members of the past and their contribution to Canadian Art, in the twenty-page introduction.

The catalogue of the current exhibition is liberally illustrated with halftones of outstanding paintings. This is followed by an il-

illustrated catalogue of a retrospective selection of pictures shown during the first fifty years of the Society. Works by Lucius O'Brien, first president of the Royal Canadian Academy, Paul Peel, Homer Watson and Tom Thomson are included among some twenty others.
—Donald Mackay

JAMES WILSON MORRICE. By Donald W. Buchanan, Ryerson Press
34 pp. \$1.25 (paper \$1.00)

W. J. PHILLIPS. By Duncan Campbell Scott. Ryerson Press. 59 pp.
\$1.25 (paper \$1.00)

James Wilson Morrice, who was born in Montreal in 1865 and who died in Tunis in 1924, is described as "the first Canadian painter to plunge into the clear stream of the living art of our day." Although Morrice was the subject of a more extensive work by Mr. Buchanan, published in 1936 by Ryerson, the author has a fresh approach in this new book, which he maintains through the biographical notes. The appreciation of the artist's important canvases is more mature and has been amplified by knowledge of new material, though the critical remarks on the small oil panel sketches are reproduced from the earlier publication.

Morrice like Rembrandt and Manet forsook Law school to study Art. From Canada to Paris, Venice, North Africa, the West Indies Mr. Buchanan follows his travels in search of subject matter. Always a wanderer, Morrice was never an expatriate; always in Canada he found colour and atmosphere sympathetic to his mood, but his restless energy always compelled him to migrate.

His unique qualities as a painter, despite the influence of his associates among the Impressionists are stressed by the author and linked with his originality of character. References to remarks by his contemporaries, and selections from Somerset Maugham and Arnold Bennet, who portrayed him in their novels, are included, to add dimensions to the character sketch.

The small book like the early volumes of the Series is generously illustrated with six full colour reproductions and a dozen half tones of paintings and drawings.

Walter J. Phillips, R. C. A. and his work are discussed at greater length by Mr. Scott in his fifty-nine page monograph. A sketch of Mr. Phillips' youth and studies in England, his early experience as an art master, and his subsequent career in western Canada form the biographical background for a review of his prints and paintings.

Mr. Phillips' watercolors, book illustrations and engravings are discussed; his many blockprints in colour are described and illustrated. The artist is an acknowledged master of the colour woodcut and is known to a world-wide public through his prints. He developed a perfection of technique in an exacting medium, although in his own book "The Technique on the Colour Woodblock" he describes it as "—the simplest ever devised—No press is necessary, nothing save a plank and a knife to make the engraving and paper, colour,

brushes and a printing pad to secure an impression". That fine creative design and exquisite skill are supplementary equipment used by Mr. Phillips will be obvious to any reader who studies the reproductions in this book. It is to be regretted that three only of the illustrations are in colour, the twelve halftones give an inadequate impression of the quality of the original prints. A catalogue of the prints and engravings with a bibliography including books illustrated by Phillips makes the volume valuable to a collector. —DONALD MACKAY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF EDUCATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK 1874-1900, University of New Brunswick Historical Studies, No. 1, Fredericton N. B., 1947. —MCNAUGHTON, KATHERINE, F. C.

This scholarly work can be described only in laudatory terms. It is based upon thorough and painstaking research into a great number of sources and previous studies. It is well documented. In its scope it relates local thought, trends and practices to world-wide movements. It is objective, impartial and philosophic. One sees in it the relationship of educational thought and school practices in New Brunswick to the educational ideas of Locke and Rousseau, to the school systems of the German states, to the release of the human spirit that followed the American Revolution. One sees a scattered British colony battle through the intellectual and social crises that are involved in the change from the English caste to the democratic view of life and education.

Along with its grasp of general forces and principles the book includes a great deal of specific local detail. Incidents concerning schools, characteristics of teachers, inspectors and officials, appraisals of textbooks, the state of school-house and school equipment, and many other items of local incident color its pages. Its style is readable and interesting; it carries the reader along.

One could wish for some illustrations: pictures of persons, places or things, or for diagrams, or for reproductions from textbooks, etc. The usefulness of the book would be increased by the addition of an index although a full and detailed table of contents aids the searcher for scientific topics.

A foreword by Dr. Milton F. Gregg, President of the University of New Brunswick, to whom must go first credit for fostering a scholarly work of such high calibre, serves to orient the study in relation to the work of the university and to the intellectual history of the province. Dr. A. G. Bailey, Professor of History in the University of New Brunswick, to whose vision and force one must conclude that the study owes much, has written a brief introduction that points out that such historical studies are steps towards Canadian self-discovery and, though regional, Miss MacNaughton's work is not parochial. Two further historical studies of intellectual life in New Brunswick are in preparation.—M. V. MARKSALL.

LEVIATHAN IN CRISIS, Compiled and Edited by Waldo R. Browne. The Macmillans in Canada. \$4.50.

IF MEN WANT PEACE, Edited by Joseph B. Harrison, Linden A. Mander, Nathaniel H. Engle. The Macmillans in Canada. \$4.50

Although *Leviathan in Crisis* describes itself as "An International Symposium on the State, Its Past, Present, and Future, by Fifty-four Prominent Twentieth-Century Writers," it is not technically a symposium, but an anthology, a selection from published works of the fifty-four writers, who include such well known names as H. G. Wells, Harold Laski, Lenin, John Dewey, Lewis Mumford, and such authorities as Franz Oppenheimer, R. M. MacIver, and R. G. Hawtrey. The selecting is well done, and the anthology will be useful, particularly to anyone setting an examination in political science and kindred subjects.

If Men Want Peace, the papers prepared by the University of Washington branch of the Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems (initiated at Harvard early in 1943 under the chairmanship of Professor Ralph Barton Perry) could be more correctly described as a symposium. The papers were evidently prepared in the winter of 1944-45; the publishing date is 1946; the book reached the reviewer in 1947; that is to say, publishing processes have moved more slowly than world events, and by the time a book such as this reaches the reading public, it has ceased to be important except as a record of what one group thought before VE Day and Hiroshima. Such a volume should appear in three months, and should be available, as so many English books of the sort are, at 20 or 25 cents. Publishers on this side of the Atlantic might well study TVA's experience in expanding consumption of electricity by lowering rates.

Timing is the more important in a volume such as *If Men Want Peace* where the intrinsic merit of the papers is not very great. Only two or three rise above the level of textbook mediocrity, and the casual generalizations regarding European history and policies are sure to prove irritating to those in closer touch with European affairs than Americans on the Pacific Coast. E. C. WRIGHT.

SOME TASKS FOR EDUCATION. By Sir Richard Livingstone. Oxford University Press. Pp. 98. \$1.25.

This volume consists of the four lectures given by Sir Richard Livingstone of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1945, at Victoria College and the University of Toronto. Sir Richard is no bigoted defender of a classical education, though he thinks that contact with the best that has been thought and known is the best way to develop character. He realizes that the classics are not suited to every one and what is more important to-day, he sees no reason why the classics should not be taught in translation. The book, however, transcends an examination of the means of education and concentrates on the ends of education. For Sir Richard, the great end is the develop-

ment of character; all schemes for improving the world are useless unless we have better human material. He quotes Ruskin's wise dictum: "Education does not mean teaching people what they do not know; it means teaching them to behave as they do not behave." The author values discussion very highly as a means of education. The reader of this slight volume is constantly in touch with a very sensitive, profound mind that is deeply imbued with its subject. Everyone who reads *Some Tasks for Education* will find food for thought on both education and life. A book to be very highly commended. B.M.

HAIDA. By William Sclater. Oxford University Press. Pp. 221. Illustrations, 24. \$4.50.

Haida is magnificent. It is the story of a Canadian tribal destroyer from its launching in 1943 until its return to Halifax two years later. It is not the story of this hero and that hero—no one is mentioned by name in the book—but it is the story of a crew functioning as one, of crews of "chummy" ships working together, and finally the reader knows that it is the epic story of Canada in the war, symbolized by one of her destroyers. All sides of a sailor's life are touched on in the story, stretches of a month at a time, when clothes were never taken off, the joy of pursuit, of pitting one's wits against the enemy's, the pleasures of port, the jokes and the horseplay of normal young Canadians, endurance to the breaking point and beyond—all are here. As you read *Haida*, you will be proud of the spirit of Canada at war and wonder how we can recapture that spirit for the tasks of peace. There are twenty-four excellent colour illustrations by Grant MacDonald; these alone are worth the price of the volume. Buy, borrow, or steal a copy of *Haida* if you have not already read it. B. M.

THE FLAMING HOUR. By Edward A. McCourt. Ryerson Press. Pp. 170. \$2.25.

HETTY DORVAL. By Ethel Wilson. Macmillan Co. of Canada. Pp. 116. \$1.25.

BOSS OF THE RIVER. By Felix-Antoine Savard. Ryerson Press. Pp. 131. \$2.25.

Two of these three short Canadian books support the venerable adage that brevity is the soul of wit (literary art). Every subsequent sentence of *The Flaming Hour* fulfills the promise of its first: "Johnny Bradford reined in his horse on the crest of a high, smoothly rounded knoll and looked about him." This first novel is a rare combination, a western story of adventure, mystery, and romance in finished literary form. The skilfully plotted action takes place mainly in the foothills of Alberta, south of Calgary, during the period of the second Riel rebellion (1884). The pioneer types involved in the action are

unusually well done, and almost all of the humor, which is present on every appropriate occasion, is humor of characterization. In this respect no reader of literary taste is likely to forget the dinner party at Major Scudamore's or the concert and box-social at the Stopping House. Readers of all tastes will look forward in pleasant anticipation to the autumn publication of McCourt's *Music at the Close*, which shares equally with Will R. Bird's *Judgment Glen* in the latest Ryerson Fiction Award.

The appeal of *Hetty Dorval* is considerably lessened in that the material is not wholly unified, not merely because the author does not seem to distinguish between the method of fiction and that of the essay, but also because, by adopting the device of the first-person narrator, she makes omnipresent the temptation to write in the essay manner. She does show her command of fictional technique in two scenes of dramatic narrative, that in which the narrator (Frances Burnaby) meets her father and mother after they have learned of her secret meetings with "The Menace" (Hetty), and the highly successful critical scene in London, in which Frances saves Molly and Richard from the selfish scheming of Hetty. There is abundant promise for future success in the author's feeling for the influence of environment on character, and of personality, provided only technical mastery is achieved, to which end a careful study of the two other novels reviewed herewith should be a helpful means.

Boss of the River, Alan Sullivan's translation of Savard's *Maitre Draveur*, fittingly opens with the heroine, Marie, reading to Menaud (her father and the title figure) "inspired words from the book of Louis Hemon." As fortunate as Hemon in having Blake as his translator is Savard in having Sullivan, 1941 winner of the Governor-General's award for fiction with *Three Came to Ville Marie*. In Menaud the author presents a character obsessed with the idea that the *habitant* life as depicted by Hemon is not sufficient to fulfill the destiny of the French Canadian people because it does not give expression to a very important part of their racial heritage, the characteristics of *voyageurs* and the *coureurs de bois*. With consummate craftsmanship Menaud's obsession is embodied in a brief fiction, the action of which, in approximately one year, leads to the drowning of his son in "the river that kills the children it loves" and to his own madness, brought on by giving full scope to his love of the freedom of the forest. In addition to the grim tragedy, there is widely varied appeal—fantasy, romance, idyllic presentation of scene, and above all, unity of tone to gratify the most fastidious taste, largely achieved by using only such images and figures of speech as would find ready response in the minds of the characters themselves. No critical reader will be at all surprised that this book won the Quebec Provincial literary award and a prize from the French Academy, by which it was crowned, or that the Royal Society of Canada awarded its author a gold medal for his contribution to Canadian literature.

—V. B. RHODENIZER.

OUR EVOLVING CIVILIZATION: AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOPACIFICS.
By Griffith Taylor. The University of Toronto Press. \$4.50.

It is most regrettable that the schools and colleges of the Maritime Provinces have paid so little attention to Geography. In general the subject is badly and unimaginatively taught in the elementary schools, and then ignored, except by geologists and, rarely, historians. Yet there are few areas where geography is more important than in the "Maritimes", and few districts where an understanding of the science would be of more value in planning for future development. Moreover, the study of geography is in and of itself a fascinating one, and it leads on to delving into many and varied fields of knowledge.

The latest book by Griffith Taylor, Professor of Geography in the University of Toronto, *Our Evolving Civilization*, with subtitles "An Introduction to Geopacifics" and "Geographical Aspects of the Path toward World Peace," shows the breadth and variety of interests that a geographer takes into consideration: geology, history, climatology, linguistics, biology, politics, religion, anthropology, sociology, psychology. The geographer seems, like Francis Bacon, to have taken all knowledge for his province. The result is a fascinating book, which sweeps the reader north and south, east and west, whisks him in and out of the pages of recorded history and the millenia of geology, surveys whole river valleys and vast mountain groups as they are, as they were, and as they shall be, introduces him to a bewildering series of concepts, of tetrahedral worlds, of Zones and Strata, of isopleths of comfort.

It is all very entertaining and enlightening, even though the reader is not sure at times whether he is reading of *Our Evolving Civilization* or *Our Evolving Griffith Taylor*; but there are serious disadvantages to these wide incursions into many fields of knowledge. The specialist in any field entered will assuredly question assumptions too lightly seized by the outsider. Not all sociologists will agree that "Civilization, and in the long run human evolution, are due to the action of innumerable stimuli upon the various folk concerned. It is our material environment which is the major factor in determining just how this slow evolution shall take place." Sorokin's *Contemporary Sociological Theories* is only one of many treatises that might be cited to show that sociologists do not accept Huntington's theories as to the effect of climate on civilization with the same assurance as Griffith Taylor does.

The specialists in other fields, and in his own, will find this book an easier target because it betrays hasty composition and careless proofreading. Are they "shattered" tribes that are found in most of Polynesia, or "scattered?" (p.73,75.) And what of this: "... It seemed to me somewhat obvious that language was the most usual 'cement' writing the components of a nation, while religion came second?" (p.126). Such loosely constructed sentences as this, which occurs in a paragraph on the Danube (p.319), are all too frequent: "The districts are linked by this magnificent waterway, unrivalled in Europe, and for a time actually controlled by a sort of international

administration, which we may hope to see restored shortly." Nevertheless, one forgives much in a writer who furnishes a summary of world history in three words, "Centrifugal Alpine Expansions." What if he does begin sentences with "However"? —E. C. WRIGHT

CANADIAN DEMOCRACY AND THE ECONOMIC SETTLEMENT. By R. Cecil Cragg. The Ryerson Press Pp. xlii, 262. \$4.00

If Canadians "woke up, it would be fun to live in Canada." Thus writes Mr. Cragg in *Canadian Democracy and the Economic Settlement*, which is a book "about a human experiment," with Canada as the laboratory. Written largely under the impact of events between August and December 1943, this volume is "an attempt to hit on that scientific method which would yield more fruitful results than the past methods of political economy." The issue is those inseparable twins, "the spellbinders of reaction," greed and fear, and the sooner we get them out of our system the better.

Mr. Cragg desires that Canada be something more than "a land of opportunity fraught with illusion." The lean years of profit economy and the Trade Cycle are not forgotten; the benefits of the "orderly marketing" of wheat, and of national economic control during the war years, are remembered. A dynamic policy is required, states Mr. Cragg, not a system of controls for the sake of control. The aim should be free enterprise rather than free competition, for it is the paradox of economic competition "that as the demand for goods and services wanes human needs increase." By means of control through co-operation he hopes that Canadians will eliminate the trade cycle and profit economy. Consequently, he advocates a continuance of national economic control.

In this volume Mr. Cragg deals with many important public issues. His trenchant comments and proposals will stimulate thought and incite discussion. He invites us to face facts and to view our deeds which are "radical" in contrast to our words, "so conservative" that they "seem to belie us." We talk like our great-grandfathers but act like their great-grandsons." He recounts the story of mutual self-help in Canada; he depicts the sombre scene of the depression years; he analyzes the great Canadian experiment of economic control during the years of war; he deals with the theory of reconstruction and presents a plan of action for the post-war period. At the same time, he gives an appraisal of the pamphlet, *The Problem of Unemployment*, and also of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce proposals for reconstruction, of recent books about C.C.F. policy and of the White Paper on "Employment and Income." In addition, Mr. Cragg offers his views on the significance of recent elections in Great Britain as well as in Canada. Among the targets for his shafts of comment and criticism are "the Tory idea" and the leadership of the C.C.F., the failure of the government to take labour more into the confidence of

its administration, and the creakings of the Canadian Constitution. For solution of the political and economic problems in Canada, Mr. Cragg brings forward his proposals for a "Co-operative Commonwealth." C. B. FERGUSSON.

A BOOK OF DAYS: The Vancouver Poetry Society. Ryerson Press.

To those interested in Western Canadiana, *A Book of Days*, the history of the Vancouver Poetry Society, is of value. It is the story of the oldest poetry group in the Dominion and covers the period from 1916 to 1947. The book is divided into three sections: History, Biographies of Charter and Author Members, and An Anthology of Work. The foreword is by the Society's first president, Dr. Ernest P. Fewster. The idea of the finely produced volume came from the Hon. President, Dr. Lorne Pierce, who helped make publication possible. The Anthology poems are well chosen. The lover of current bizarre verse will be disappointed. It is significant that three charter members were born in England and one in Norway, while seven author members claim England, Ireland and Scotland as their own. The Society publishes the magazine *FullTide* and puts on regular radio programmes. The list of Hon. Presidents includes Carman and Roberts.

—NORMA E. SMITH

LETTERS AND POEMS OF MARY STUART. Ed. by Clifford Bax. Philosophical Library, New York. Pp. 71. \$2.75.

Did Mary Stuart write the Casket letters or are they forgeries by the Earl of Morton. Did Mary write the twelve French sonnets usually associated with her name? In an admirably detached introduction Mr. Bax discusses these two questions, especially the former, and presents certain conclusions. Then he gives us good modern versions of the letters, his own verse translations of the sonnets, and the French originals of the sonnets. This is a pleasing little volume and should find a welcome among students of Scottish affairs and of Mary Queen of Scots.—B. M.

THE SOVIET IMPACT ON THE WESTERN WORLD. By E. H. Carr. Macmilans. Pp. viii, 116. \$1.10.

Professor Carr, who has had much experience in the Foreign Office, needs no introduction to students of current politics. Yet this little book has met with perverse reviews, mainly because the author did not do what the critics thought he should have done. He has been called an admirer of big things; he has been accused of confusing *Post hoc* and *Propter hoc*, despite the fact that in every chapter he enters caveats to protect himself from this charge; the book has

been facetiously called "The Impact of Soviet Russia on Professor Carr." Nevertheless, it is an admirable book because it fulfils the author's intentions. The greatest factor in the last thirty years has been the rise of Soviet Russia, and here, in a sort of prologue to a later and more complete study, Professor Carr surveys the field. He tries to hold the balance even—that is another reason for the adverse criticism of the book. He discusses in separate lectures the political, economic, and social impacts, the impact on international relations, and the ideological impact, and finally draws certain historical perspectives. The book is illuminating and provocative of thought. The present reviewer tried it on a large freshman class—with groans from the lazy, and enthusiasm from the diligent and thoughtful. An ideal book for the individual and for study groups.—B. M.

THE FLOWING SUMMER. By Charles Bruce. Ryerson Press. Pp. 31.
\$2.00

GO TO SLEEP WORLD. By Raymond Souster. Ryerson Press. Pp. 59. \$2.00

EDWIN J. PRATT: THE MAN AND HIS POETRY. By H. W. Wells and C. F. Klinck. Ryerson Press. Pp. 197. \$2.50

THE MOUNTIES. By Anne I. Grierson. Ryerson Press. Pp. 157.
\$2.50

Mr. Charles Bruce is perhaps our simplest and homeliest poet; he writes of ordinary people in ordinary situations, and uses homely language; the result is that he speaks directly to the heart of his reader. A Nova Scotian, transplanted to Toronto, decides that his young son should spend a summer on the old homestead by Chedebucto Bay. The poem opens with the lad on the train. He helps his grandfather with the nets and with the hay, for fishermen in Nova Scotia are often farmers, too. He visits the old attic and finds relics of his father's boyhood. He loves the simple Nova Scotian life, and his grandparents love him. Autumn comes, and the father writes that the boy may stay an extra fortnight. The grandfather does not tell this secret to the boy, but in good Scottish fashion speers. The lad would like to stay but is reticent. The old couple would like him to stay, but they know what the opening weeks of school mean to a boy's education. So the poem ends with the lad departing for Toronto, to his own sorrow and to the sorrow of the grandparents. It is a satisfying poem, made more appealing by the admirable black and white illustrations of Winifred Fox.

The chief defect of Mr. Souster's volume is the narrow range of subjects. Most of the poems are about his great longing for his loved one, but there is little variation in language or rhythm, from poem to poem. Somewhat in the metaphysical fashion, they lack, however, the impetuosity, startling imagery, and sudden changes of mood of John Donne. Yet there is good control within the narrow limits, which promises well for the future.

Edwin J. Pratt: The Man and his Poetry is not literary criticism but only naive hagiography. Professor Klinck sketches the man and shows where his work fits between the faded nature poets of the 19th century and the new metaphysicals of the 20th century. He seeks every crumb about the man and his background. He makes a new classification worthy of Polonius: "romantic realist". Then to show that Pratt is not a modern phenomenon without traditional roots, Professor Wells goes to work. He compares "The Titanic" with Aeschylean tragedy, "The Witches' Brew" with Aristophanic comedy, "Brebeuf" with everything from the Babylonian myth of creation down, and so on. The various chapters sound like what earnest graduate students would produce for seminar papers. After reading the book, one feels sorry for Professor Pratt, who is really a very simple, unpretentious man and poet.

The Mounties, by Anne Grierson, is a lively account of the Mounted Police from their beginnings in 1873 to the present. The first section deals with their work in Southern Alberta in winning the friendship of the Indians and in enforcing respect for the law; then we move to the Saskatchewan Rebellion, and later to the Yukon and the Arctic; finally we have a picture of the Force to-day. Miss Grierson has a good eye for lively incidents and striking personalities, and a rapid style. The book is admirable for adolescents and for adults who still have the hearts of children, and should find a warm welcome as supplementary reading in both history and geography classes.—B. N.

COFFEE AND BITTERS, By Nathan Ralph, Macmillan, 1947.

A WHIP FOR TIME, By Elizabeth Harrison, Macmillan, 1947.

In pointing out that poetry is most original when it is most traditional Mr. T. S. Eliot focused attention on the fact that literature is a living stream the elements of which remain alive only as long as the poet finds sustenance in his own past. He himself united influences from Donne and Corbiere with results that enriched English poetry. But this is a very different thing from ignoring all that has happened in poetry for the last thirty years by allowing a poet or a standard of values lacking contemporary validity, such as Rupert Brooke and the literary canons of his perished world, to dominate one's consciousness to the exclusion of the vital forces at play in the world today. One would guess that Mrs. Harrison had read much of the Georgians, since her poems reveal a sensibility of somewhat the same restricted range, which seldom if ever crystallizes experience on more than one plane at the same time so that even in poems like "James and John", where the form is commensurate with the content, there is an evident lack of depth. Writing about what has become customary subject matter for poetry is different from writing a poem, and one often feels that the author has expressed sentiments that she believes to be the "correct" response to the circumstances with which she is dealing at the moment. The result is too often a commonplace relation cloaked in "a limited number of conventional images." In the poem "Cana-

dian-Built," about the launching of a warship, the climax is not sustained by the necessary emotional intensity, and the poem falls flat. In contrast with this she renders a mood of bereavement effectively in "In a Voiceless Desert," and in "The Swallows" she approaches nearer to a sculptured perfection than in many of her poems.

Mr. Nathan Ralph has shown a surer sense of contemporary values in his return to a movement that sought, even if it did not find completely within itself, a more vital medium of expression. In his poetry the influence of T.E. Hulme and other imagists is very strong, although it is not suggested that his poems are imitative in the bad sense, since he has tended to carry the tradition forward to a point of contemporaneity. But he has paid a penalty in dedicating himself so completely to a method that since its inception has revealed an excess of one-sidedness even though it has helped more than most others, through its fusion with other vital developments, to broaden and refine the modern poetic sensibility. For as Mr. Henry Treece has observed, "language based solely on the use of images would be bright, alive, exciting, but incapable of philosophic content." Thus Mr. Ralph would appear to be asking us to retain our upright posture with the aid of one rib instead of a whole skeleton. Nevertheless such poems as "Sunday Excursion" and "A Long Line of Grey" will give pleasure because of the author's mastery of the imagist technique with its brevity, suggestiveness, clarity, and hardness of outline. In "Air Raid," in which the poignancy is heightened by the tense understatement and the complete absence of mock heroics, we are suddenly aware that the poem is "the thing itself."—A. G. BAILEY.

NUTRITION IN INDUSTRY. International Labour Office 1946. Pp. 177. Paper \$1.00, boards \$1.50.

While reports such as those compiled for this book are of interest chiefly to students of nutrition or those concerned with industrial production they confirm for anyone the truth of the statement made early in the war that food would win the war and write the peace. The introduction by Dr. Boudreau gives a clear picture of this weakness of the food situation in regard to industrial workers and of the value of having reports drawn up to show the methods used by different countries to meet the problems. Dr. Boudreau explains that World War II soon made it evident that industrial production would be on a scale such as the world had never known and at the same time workers have to be drawn from those rejected, or too old, for active service and further recruitment would have to depend on the unskilled and inexperienced. At the outbreak of war Nutritional knowledge had spread sufficiently for those responsible to realize the relationship between health, morale, efficiency, and food but in no country was there any sound basis of experience on which to develop policies for industrial feeding. Tremendous advancements were made during the war. Will they be maintained in peace? Dr. Boudreau endorses the thesis that apart from the humanitarian benefit, the provision of

adequate food for the world's hungry millions is one of the essential solutions to problems of employment and economics.

The reports from the three countries—Britain, the United States and Canada—present many differences in detail but the similarity of experience and development is the conspicuous feature. From the accounts given it would seem that, through the urgency of the situation, the need for co-operation and the co-ordination of all food services and supplies was accepted in Great Britain and put into effect more quickly than in Canada or the United States.

The reports give an account of the development of nutritional knowledge in each country and of the studies which had been carried out of the eating habits of the industrial population. They agree on the general lack of scientific evidence as to the effect of group feeding on health. While before the war there was a growing tendency to have food facilities provided in or near to large plants the provisions in operation proved quite inadequate to meet the tremendous congestions developed by the influx of workers from rural to urban areas and the shortages of transportation facilities to and from work. Voluntary efforts to meet the problem were soon realized to be ineffective, and Government committees and controls were set up and continuously extended. In great Britain and Canada there was more definite authority for supervision and direction than in the United States. The following paragraph from the United States report gives a picture, typical for each country, of the scramble for food and of the multiplicity of difficulties which had to be surmounted and agencies co-ordinated. "A number of federal agencies, in addition to those acting as claimants for food for the armed services, lend-lease and for relief directly or indirectly controlled in some measure the quantity, quality variety and cost of foods available for civilian consumption. The most important of these were the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Office of Defence Transportation, and the War Manpower Commission. The Federal Public Housing Authority and the Federal Works Agency, by means of their activities in defense housing, dormitories for war workers, and community facilities in congested areas, influenced the food consumption of thousands of war workers and their families. In addition, the procurement agencies (War and Navy Departments, and Maritime Commission), through their control over funds and facilities in manufacturing establishments owned by them, bore considerable responsibility for the amount and type of food service available to millions of workers."

The experience of each country was that trained management was necessary for a satisfactory food service and that employee participation in the control added greatly to success. Each country also developed a corps of travelling supervisors and advisors. On this side of the water the cafeteria was by far the most popular type of service, while the English report makes the surprising statement that "The cafeteria system is relatively rare. The main objection seems to be that the Service is somewhat slower." The concessionaire did not on the whole provide acceptable food. The desirability of educational material which will have the effect of bringing people to enjoy the food

that they need is stressed by all, and the desirability of an advisory service on plans, costs equipment and other problems. The various types of food services which may be provided seem best described by the title "Not Canteen, Cold Canteen, Mobile Canteen, and Mess Room," and in some one of these forms the reports conclude in-plant provision of food has undoubtedly come to stay and will be extended. Nowever, if the nutrition of industrial workers is to be safeguarded the the program will have to be planned to reach the large group who will always carry food from home or return to their home for meals.

The book is well illustrated and contains abundant charts and statistics. The reports are clear and concise and should be of immediate use in establishing sound policies for the nutrition of the civilian population in general as well as for the workers in large plants.

—MAJORIE BELL

FEARFUL SYMMETRY: A STUDY OF WILLIAM BLAKE. By Northrop Frye. Princeton University Press, 1947. Published in Canada by S. J. Reginald Saunders & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Pp. 462. \$6.00.

Life is perhaps too short for Blake—though not to the enthusiast who has once been caught in the titanic coils of his symbolism. Those who fear the plunge and yet are fascinated by this Intellectual Leviathan are led inevitably to the books that promise interpretation. Here is the most recent of these. It must be said at once that it is the clearest full-length exposition yet of Blake's coherent but involved philosophy or, more exactly, anthroposophy. It is admirably crisp in style, lucid and logical in plan.

The real difficulty in understanding Blake is not the deciphering of his proper names or the listing of his cosmic themes. Palamabron and Golgonooza, the division of Albion, the binding of Orc, and the rest soon become familiar. Any and every book about Blake is anxious to explain it all. If every description of the Four Zoas and every table of the Fourfold System could be bound together the result would be a vast and saddening commentary on the overlapping and inconclusiveness which have characterized most introductions to Blake. The present study starts at the right end, with Blake's theory of knowledge and so of his writings, only moving on to elaborate the mythical constructions when the foundations have been laid. The plan which emerges is systematic, even rigidly so, the engraved books being accepted as a definitive canon. The inevitable Fourfold Table, when it appears, is exhaustively complete. The unity of the symbolism is rightly stressed and scrupulously presented. The varying emphasis of Blake's thought through the successive stages of his life are probably unduly neglected; but then the author is concerned with Blake's mature thought as represented in the "canon" rather than with historical development.

The need to separate the tracing of sources from the work of interpretation has lately been understood among Blakean scholars. The trend can be seen in M. O. Percival's *William Blake's Circle of*

Destiny. But more necessary still is the distinction between direct sources and parallels. Such parallels abound in all "mystical" writings and in the world religions and have mesmerized commentators from Ellis to Saurat. To Mr. Frye the parallels have a new importance precisely because they are more than sources. He makes the distinction, which had been recognized in Damon's *William Blake: His Philosophy and Symbols*, a key to the total understanding of the poetic world.

We are always hearing that Blake has "a message for the modern age." The contention here is that the message is for all time, but we are just beginning to understand it and Blake is our best teacher. The message is the allegorical nature of poetry, a conception dominant until the Renaissance, though since abandoned. Allegory is the key to Blake's claim to affinity with Milton, as to Milton's link with Spenser. Now myths and symbols, jettisoned by literature, have become central for anthropology and psychology. Blake, because his imagination is so personal and so little modified to comply with social fashions, is an ideal subject for the psychoanalyst. Wicksteed's interpretation of the *Songs of Innocence and Experience* would not have been possible in the age of Rossetti and Swinburne. Freud has made us feel at home in this type of symbolism. But if Freud has shown that the basic form of thinking is in symbols, Jung has found the source of individual symbolism in universal myths. The *Prophetic Books* fit into a Jungian scheme with astonishing exactness. While the name of Jung does not appear, Mr. Frye apparently accepts the reality of Jung's Collective Unconscious and the Archetypal Myth. He writes, "All symbolism in all art and all religion is mutually intelligible among all men . . . there is such a thing as an iconography of the imagination."

With a dominant orthodoxy reigning continuously in the western world, it is easy to see why explicit myth making has run in underground "occult channels." So Blake's affinity, on the surface, is with the Gnostics and the alchemists, with the Cabbala and Boehme. But he claimed that his spiritual bond was with Christianity, the Bible, Shakespeare, and Milton. To track down Blake's mythology into its bedrock, to see only Swedenborg or Plotinus, is to miss Blake's true importance, his art. For where myth found a place in the mainstream of tradition was in art, pre-eminently in the Epic. Our own age, Mr. Frye reminds us, the age which has produced Kafka, Eliot and Joyce, should not be blind to the fact that myth is still a living issue in creative literature, though it has been ignored by criticism.

Blake forces the issue on every would-be reader because of his uncompromising method. The importance of this fact and of the imaginative vision which underlies it is the original contribution Mr. Frye makes to the understanding of Blake's genius. Two questions remain: is the particular type of mythological writing found in the *Prophetic Books* artistically justifiable, and what is the validity of the system of mythology developed in the "canon?" Mr. Frye stands solidly behind Blake on both counts. He points out, reasonably, that lyrics and prophecies belong equally to one integrated system. All the same, the common reader may not be altogether

wrong (or simply lazy) in finding the latter less satisfactory than the former. Recently, in his *A Man Without a Mask*, Mr. J. Bronowski has made a case—an overstated case, but still a case—for the view that Blake was driven into pure symbolism because the circumstances of his day made it dangerous for him to speak his mind openly. In considering the ill-fated Exhibition of 1809 Mr. Frye states that for Blake a direct approach to the public was not only hopeless, but also undesirable. The case has still to be argued. Mr. Frye has begun it himself when he refuses the old misleading labels “solitary genius” or “pre-Romantic” for Blake, seeing him rather as a “post-Augustan” alongside Gray, Collins, Young and Cowper. But it is only a beginning. When it is completed Blake and the whole continuity of English poetry may be seen in a new light.

The evaluation of Blake's vast system is something which must wait for a new book; only the question keeps arising in this one. Mr. Frye may write, “When we say that man has fallen we mean that his soul has collapsed into the form of the body in which he now exists”—*we* here meaning Blake and his commentator. This is right and proper, but it does not compel agreement. When we are given Blake's criticism of Locke's “slipshod theory of knowledge” we need not be empiricists to find Blake's alternative, as argued by Mr. Frye, hardly more foolproof. Orthodox Christianity's “unconvincing special pleading” seems to command assent, at least to one reader, as readily as Blake's identification of God with Man, and of Creation with the fall. That Blake was an acute and creative thinker should be obvious enough after all that has been written since his “rediscovery” more than eighty years ago. The next step ought to be a critical examination of his thought on its intrinsic merits. Such a work will be indebted to Mr. Frye, for any criticism will have to meet his reasoned commentary and will almost certainly find it necessary to use this book as a starting-point.

The book is excellently printed and bound. The illustrations are helpful though, necessarily, too few—it is a matter for regret that most of us have to make Blake's acquaintance through the printed page, instead of through the engraved one. There is an adequate index. Two grumbles. The references and short notes, by being placed at the end of the book, cause labour and encourage laziness when they could as easily and as pleasantly be put, where they are wanted, at the foot of the page. And why choose a title which, even with the subtitle, does not indicate properly the clear and definite scope of the study? But these are causes for complaint in numberless books that have not “the root of the matter” in them as this one has. *Fearful Symmetry* has broken new ground and cleared up old. That is something worth regarding.

KENNETH HAMILTON

POEMS FOR PEOPLE. By Dorothy Livesay. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1947. Pp. 40. \$2.00.

None of the generation of Canadian poets now near the height of their powers gave more initial promise of future achievement of

high quality than Miss Dorothy Livesay when she followed her first small collection of poems, *Green Pitcher*, with the publication of *Signpost* in 1932. From that date to the publication of her next volume fifteen years later her reputation was steadily enhanced by the progressive fulfilment of that promise, and because critics did much in the interval to create a public receptive to the new modes of expression current in the era in which she was writing. For *Day and Night*, her previous volume in the series now being published by the Ryerson Press, she was awarded the Governor-General's Medal in 1944, and in the present year the Royal Society of Canada conferred upon her its Gold Medal in recognition of her distinguished contribution to Canadian letters.

Her earlier work inevitably revealed some of the influences of those writers, notably Dickinson, Wylie, and to a less extent, Millay, who helped to form one of the dominant styles in the decade following the first World War; but her response to these and other influences was creative to the point of achieving a personal idiom which was wrought from her deep sense of human values, a complete absence of sentimentality, and her way of evoking meaning from sharply-defined appearances. The content of her work broadened under the impact of the depression, leading later to a fusion of curves, which resulted in such sustained and powerful poems as her token of Federico Garcia Lorca.

Tendencies which were already discernible are accentuated in the poems in this new collection. Her mastery in the presentation of precise imagery is just as sure, but her perceptions of previously unsuspected relationships, which make possible her frequently fresh metaphors, are, if anything, keener than ever. Although the best of her latest work is more finely etched than before, it appears to have less emotional volume, and to have crystallized from a narrower awareness of the "immediate age" than the poems in her previous book. The virtues inherent in the way in which she is now writing may best be seen in such poems as *Carnival* where the fullest implications are exacted through a strict economy of words. On the other hand poems like *Inheritance* and *Point Counterpoint* are subtle to the point of obscurity, although they evidently have "meaning" in the conventional sense. This is not true of some modern poetry which may be beautiful but "meaningless" like an imaginatively executed abstraction, or the product of a colour-organ. It is not true of Miss Livesay's delightfully inconsequential piece, *Abacadbra*, where she casts a spell that is highly charged with elusive fancies. But when the author intends to convey a "meaning," and fails to do so, she falls short, by that much more, of the perfection which is the artist's impossible goal.

A. G. BAILEY

CRABBED AGE AND YOUTH. By Elizabeth Mignon. Duke University Press. Pp. 194. \$2.50.

For a doctoral dissertation Miss Mignon set out to study the relations between youth and age in Restoration drama: the present book, which is the fruit of her research, has some of the drab

marks of academic research, especially the tendency to run a subject to death. On the other hand, the author has some very interesting facts to set before the reader. In all comic drama there is a clash between youth and old age, and dramatists have been almost invariably, from Greek days down, on the side of youth. In Restoration drama, a girl is ripe for life at 14, is tottering into old age at 20, and is positively ancient by 25; the same age groups hold for rakes and gallants. Most of the dramatists found exceedingly amusing those people who refused to be relegated to old age and tried to act like their juniors. Miss Mignon traces the variations on this theme through the different dramatists of the period, and has also something to say concerning relations to late Elizabethan, French, and the succeeding sentimental drama. The specialist in Restoration literature will find much of value in the book, and the general reader will find much amusement if he learns to skip the heavier academic passages.

B. M.

ENQUIRY CONCERNING POLITICAL JUSTICE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MORALS AND HAPPINESS. By William Godwin, Edited by F. E. L. Priestley. University of Toronto Press. 3 vols. \$12.50.

For much too long, students of literature and political theory have been handicapped by the lack of a convenient complete text of Godwin's masterpiece. Professor Priestley, of the Department of English, University College, Toronto, has filled this gap admirably with the present edition, which is an almost perfect specimen of editing. The text is that of the third edition (1798), but by presenting variant readings, Professor Priestley has made it possible for the student to have all three editions of the work. The text has been photographically reproduced.

Volume III contains the editorial apparatus and introductions. The editor studies *Political Justice* under the headings "Metaphysics and Psychology," "Moral Philosophy," "Political Philosophy," "Economic Thought," "Godwin and the Dissenting Tradition," "Godwin's Revisions: Development of His Thought," and "The Influence of Political Justice." The late 18th century, which combined many strands of thought, is a tricky period through which to trace sources, but Professor Priestley seems to have done his work with discrimination and restraint; he notes that Godwin, like any other thinker of the period, was subject to many influences, and tries not only to distinguish among these influences but also to note Godwin's own contribution. Perhaps he might have paid more attention to the relations between Godwin and his father, for the relation seems not to have been always a happy one, and consequently, Godwin's outlook on life may early have been bent permanently. This influence would be most noticeable in his religious development—God and Godwin Senior may have had much more in common than parts of their names—and in his general suspicion of auth-

ority. Again, the editor seems more interested in the immediate influence of Godwin on the romantic group and less so in his permanent influence on socialist thought; perhaps it would not be too strong to say that Godwin was the real father of modern anarchism. Moreover, through Francis Place and Robert Owen he influenced English socialism strongly until the Labour movement and the Fabians gave socialism a political twist foreign to Godwin's thought. Prof. Priestley clears Godwin of many of the charges brought against him by people who have never read his work carefully. Professor Priestley deserves our thanks for attempting a much needed work, and our congratulations on executing it so admirably.

B. M.

THE BAPTISTS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES, 1753-1946. By George Edward Levy. Saint John; Barnes-Hopkins, Ltd., 1946. Pp. 336. \$2.50.

This book was written especially for Maritime Baptists to commemorate the centennial of their Convention, but it has a far wider interest, showing from a new approach the extent of the Maritime inheritance from New England, the struggle for religious and educational freedom in the old province of Nova Scotia, and the unique political position of the Baptists, whose divided loyalties between James W. Johnstone and Joseph Howe contradicted the normal rule of the colonies that nonconformity in religion and reform in politics go hand in hand.

As early as 1756 Governor Lawrence of Nova Scotia wished to settle the lands recently vacated by the Acadian French with "good Protestant subjects" from the older colonies. This plan was carried out between 1760 and 1763. Hitherto most of the English-speaking inhabitants lived in Halifax; the settlement of the townships of Cornwallis, Horton, Falmouth, Newport, and Windsor made the area around Minas Basin "the heart of the New Nova Scotia," and altered the religious and political balance of power. The author devotes his early chapters to the Baptist and New Light background of the pioneers, and shows how the union of the two groups formed the Baptist denomination of the Maritimes.

One chapter is rightly devoted to Henry Alline, who has attracted attention far beyond the Maritimes. Alline's *Journal* has been compared with Bunyan's *Grace Abounding*, and his preaching with John Wesley's and George Whitfield's. His evangelistic fervour shook the indifference of the first and second generations of the Planters and made many converts. The Baptist Fathers gathered the harvest.

Once Maritime Baptists were organized by Churches, Associations, and Convention their growth was normal but continuous. They founded an educational institution and maintained it against considerable opposition. They sent Home Missionaries to the more remote parts of the provinces, established Foreign Mission stations in India and Bolivia, and joined forces with the Free Baptists to form the United Baptists of the Maritimes. They gave active support to

Free Schools, Temperance and other reforms. They fostered Young People's work and Christian Education. All this, and more, is to be found in the fifteen well-written chapters of closely packed information.

The book has a good index and adequate footnotes. Typographical errors are remarkably few, and the format is attractive.

R. S. LONGLEY

THE HUMANITIES IN CANADA. By Watson Kirkconnell and A. S. P. Woodhouse. Humanities Research Council of Canada. Pp. 287. \$2.00.

This book is "A report prepared by the Humanities Research Council of Canada for the Rockefeller Foundation." In it the humanities include "languages, literatures and the fine arts, as well as certain aspects of history and philosophy," and their function "is to humanize by stimulating the imagination to develop in breadth and depth until the individual becomes enlarged into the full measure of humanity." . . . "Almost everywhere the investigators have found deep concern, both administrative and professional, over the present state of the humanities in Canadian education and a conviction that their position is in urgent need of strengthening."

The plan of the book is most comprehensive. Following an admirable Preface and a brief history of Canadian colleges and universities there is a series of studies of the place and position of the humanities through secondary and higher education up to faculty research. (A better order would have been secured by putting Chapters V and VI before Chapters II and III, and Chapter IX before Chapter VIII.) Other chapters deal with libraries, aids to scholarship, and new fields of humanistic endeavor in Canada, and there are four valuable appendices.

The development of most of the parts is on the high level of the plan. At the least, any work of research should leave the impression that it is objective, as complete as its scope will allow, and written with proper emphasis. On the whole, the report comes as near to satisfying these requirements as the prodigious amount of work involved would permit, but some parts scarcely do, notably Chapters IX and XI, written, somewhat ironically, by one of our leading researchers, if the criterion of research be publication. (Cf. pp. 256-7).

The author's own predilection for research seems to have influenced his estimate of its value. Although a distinction is made between scholarship that does not lead to publication and research that does, there is no recognition of the fact that there are varying degrees of value in what is called research. Some of it, even in the humanities, may not be worth the paper it is printed on, so far as the fulfilling of the function of the humanities is concerned. And with regard to this same goal, would not the value of research tend to diminish in proportion to the extent that it was motivated by the use of "the whip" and/or "oats" rather than by pure love of the

quest? As to faulty emphasis, the tendency to overstress the contribution of the larger central universities—foreshadowed in the somewhat unbalanced division of Canada for the purpose of studying the English-speaking universities into “areas” (east of Ontario; Ontario; west of Ontario)—with its inevitable sequel, undervaluation of the contribution of the smaller universities, manifests itself in showing the superior facilities of the larger universities for research, without taking any account of the better opportunity afforded the smaller universities, because of their inferior research facilities, for “the major academic task of transmitting and evoking humane values through teaching.” Further, the humanistic contribution of the smaller universities is made to seem still less by inexcusable omissions. From the list of names (p. 183) of those who have written general volumes on Anglo-Canadian literature, those of *two* of the *three* Maritime (hence small-university) men have been omitted, namely, the late J. D. Logan and the late A. M. MacMechan. Also, the discussion of courses in creative writing (p. 201) gives half of the space devoted to English-speaking universities to McGill and does not even mention the pioneer work of Acadia University, which for decades has had courses in both creative writing (essay, short story, one-act play, and, more recently, verse) and journalism (a goodly number of the students of which have held and still hold high editorial and other staff positions on dailies not only in Maritime cities but also in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and one of whom is now Ottawa editor of Canada’s leading popular magazine.)

In spite of such shortcomings, the report is, in the words of Professor J. B. Brebner, “a magnificent achievement,” and all who are interested in the cultural welfare of Canada will hope that it is only the first of a long series of reports on the same subject.

V. B. RHODENIZER



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PUBLIC MEN IN AND OUT OF OFFICE. Edited by J. T. Salter. The University of North Carolina Press. \$4.00.

The librarian who has to classify this book will be at a loss whether he has to put it under political science, current history, biography or even fiction. It contains twenty-seven sketches of United States politicians, most of them still going strong and making headlines, some of them retired but preparing a comeback, senators, congressmen, governors, diplomats and city and party bosses. The selection has been made with an eye to colorful personalities. Names hardly known in Canada are to be found alongside Wallace, Winant and Pepper, but also with Hamilton Fish and the Bilbos. The sketches are written by journalists and by teachers of political science and history, but the academic people perform just as entertainingly as their brothers of the press. The reader learns about the careers of the men whose names he has seen so often in the newspapers, about their political creeds, their records of achievement and, last but not least, about their personal lives. The human interest story, which is so popular with the Americans, looms large in some of the sketches but makes the book very entertaining. One would wish that the volume, the manuscripts for which were ready in 1944 but which did not go to press until 1946, had included more of the Republican leaders. Senator Vandenberg as well as the present House Leader, Representative Martin, are not mentioned. The sketches as far as the Canadian observer is able to evaluate them seem to have been written without bias and prejudice. The pictures drawn of some of the statesmen are anything but flattering. This is a good book to take along on your vacation if you want to learn without much effort about the big neighbor to the South and the way he runs his government.

The Canadian reviewer cannot help speculating what a book of the same type dealing with Canadian politicians would look like. Would it be possible to bring together twenty-seven men whose public careers, political philosophies and personal lives would make equally interesting reading? While not a single member of the Truman cabinet is to be found in Mr. Salter's book, a Canadian gallery of public men would certainly be incomplete without Mr. Mackenzie King's colleagues: men like Ilsley and Howe, St. Laurent, Abbott, Claxton and Martin. Who else would have to be included? Prospective authors of a Canadian counterpart to *Public Men* may try to find an answer.

L. RICHTER