alone but for self-government as a bond of imperial well-being and unity.

One of the most impressive incidents in the book is that in which two delegates from the Assembly, representing the democracy, and two from the Council, representing the Family Compact, sit in the Colonial Office in Downing Street; and, with the Colonial Secretary as judge, debate the true interpretation of the British constitution. From such scenes as these the British administrators learn that reformers in Nova Scotia may be trusted not only with their own domestic concerns but also as custodians of the will of the Crown.

The volume comprises, besides the text, two Forewords, designed to give it a wide imperial appeal, a number of historic despatches, extracts from the census of 1827, a map, and a bibliography. The text itself is well documented, and manifests skill in weaving a narrative out of source material. Unfortunately, there are several misprints; an ommission of an entire line (p. 217); one definite error in which Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) is confused with Sir Brenton Halliburton, who tried Howe in the libel case (p. 49); and one rather loose statement *passim,* that Nova Scotia enjoyed universal Manhood Suffrage. Further one or two of his analogies with Jefferson's ideals are far-fetched, unless the British Commonwealth be conceived as an Imperial federation. But, on the whole, Professor Livingston has done a creditable piece of work, creditable alike to his subject, his university, and his own open-mindedness.

It is perhaps to be regretted that the study did not include Nova Scotia's early demand for a voice in international relations; for here other economic factors which cannot be explained as a conflict between rural and urban, frontier and centre, caused the Conservative Haligonian aristocracy, as early as 1818, to take a very different attitude towards rule from Downing Street. In other words, the struggle for domestic responsible government is only half the story and its opponents in domestic affairs became its champions in international relations.

D. C. HARVEY

The United States After the World War. By JAMES C. MALIN. (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1930. Pp. 584. $3.40.)

The author is Associate Professor of History at the University of Kansas. His book is divided into four parts—"The United

States and the Establishment of International Government," "Domestic Policies After the World War," "United States Foreign Policies After the World War," "Politics and Political Theories." Appendix A gives the text of the covenant of the League of Nations, and Appendix B gives the text of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The portion most interesting to readers of this publication will be found in Chapter XXVIII, pages 364-385, entitled "Political Policies: The Pacific." Here he treats of general Pacific-Area Policies, of United States Possessions, Alaska, Hawaii, The Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. It is a distinct service to prepare this reasoned discussion of the most recent negotiations and practices pertaining to the Pacific area, fraught with so much importance in the present growth and future destiny of the United States.

While intended as a college textbook, Professor Malin's *The United States After the World War* is sure to find a welcome among general readers who desire a compact record of the field covered.

Diary of Francis Dickens. By VERNON LACHANCE. (Kingston, Ontario, Queen's University, 1930. Pp. 23.)

This is Bulletin 59 in the series published by Queen's University's Departments of History and Political and Economic Science. It relates to Canada's Northwest but an additional interest develops in the personality of the diarist. In Mr. LaChance's introduction is this paragraph:

"Inspector Francis Jeffrey Dickens had had wide and varied experience in his present line of work. It was a long stretch from the literary circle of his illustrious father, Charles Dickens, at Gad's Hill to the office of District Superintendent of the Bengal Police in India; then, after a sorrowful return to England, occasioned by his father's death, a still longer move to the prairies and forests of the new world. The problems, however, were not dissimilar. The tension of the decade or so following the Indian Mutiny and the necessity for tact and understanding in dealing with the natives had almost their replicas in the present situation in Canada."

Inspector Dickens of the North West Mounted Police began his work at Winnipeg in November, 1874, and his duties among Indians and fur hunters took him to Fort Walsh, Fort MacLeod and back again. The diary here reproduced covers eventful experiences in the spring of 1885.