



*Contemporary Review*—March, 1912.

"Method of Research in History": Sir W. Ramsay.

Knowledge of Ancient History is acquired through the collecting, classifying and correct interpretation of details. Thus it is evident that details are of paramount importance. The deeper we are able to perceive the significance of details, the more fully do we comprehend the limits of history, and the more fruitful is our research. Then, again, facts must be stated in such a manner as to show the writer's adherence to true principles. As a presumable example of the method he advocates, the author reviews the different forces which now characterize the progress of different walks in national life. In politics we find the Reform movements, advocating freedom of thought and religion. Then also we find the Church exerting a force in order to protect her interests and to withstand her oppressors. In economics, at the present time, the land question, carrying with it a wide significance, is an important element of force. Various perceptible forces are exercised in Britain to-day. The Englishman maintains a rigid aloofness from the foreigner. Another tendency of the people is that of clinging to the soil; herein we see the significance of security of tenure.

"Syndicalism and the Labor Unrest": J. H. Harley.

Ours is the age of the Fourth Estate. The labour question stands on a high pedestal at the present moment. And in connection with its solution we find Syndicalism or Industrial Unionism, claiming for foster-father the one Georges Sorel, imbibor of the socialistic principles of Marx and Proudhon. In the remedies which he suggests, Sorel always finds place for his assumption that the consciousness of class struggle must ever be present. The author concludes that the measures proposed by Sorel would be quite impracticable.