

pared the following manuscripts:

Dr. C. A. Dawson and Dr. W. E. Gettys: An Introduction to Sociology. *in*
 Ronald Press, New York.

Dr. E. C. Hughes: Real Estate. A study in social politics. Ready for the press.

(4) The status of Social Research in Canada and at McGill University.

The social sciences in Canada stand in need of a programme of research with a two-fold purpose. One of these purposes has its roots in the present comparative lack of Canadian research in the major problems. European and American research has developed a considerable body of theory, and this theory has been coordinated with the practice of social agencies to an extent that varies in different countries and in different fields of activity. It is not assumed that human nature and the problems of social adjustment are fundamentally different in Canada. But the major hypotheses of sociology in particular, have not been tested in Canada. For our own mental satisfaction we should apply the methods of study used in other countries. Public opinion on social questions is not swayed by findings based on materials extraneous to our own community. *in* Even the student in the classroom is not roused to intellectual enthusiasm by consideration of problems presented merely by analogy from other countries. In this respect our need is a pedagogical one. The movement for social science in Canada must gain momentum as any movement; namely, by intellectual enthusiasm on the part of a few, and a more moderate, perhaps, but widespread interest of the general public. A body of Canadian materials, not aping but testing the methods and hypotheses of social science, will promote these ends.

For example, the problem of immigration has been in the public eye of the United States for generations. A wide literature has been developed on the natural processes which accompany the transplanting of human beings from one economic, social and moral world to another. Some types of immigrant are resistant to the culture of the new country, others are quickly absorbed. Still others fit easily and quickly into the economic life, but are square pegs in a round hole in their social and political relationships. If this sort of study has progressed more rapidly in the United States, it is essentially because of a practical situation whose outward aspects every citizen could see on his daily journey of life. There is no such body of facts on hand concerning the economic and social fate of immigrants into Canada. *in*

Again, England has had to meet urban poverty and dependency as have few countries. In the last century the drift from country to city has become a stampede. From the days of Sir Robert Peel, the city poor have lain heavily on the pocketbooks of England. Poverty has been studied, reviled, preached about. In the process England has developed an extraordinary amount of practical intelligence, theory and objective description on this question. To be sure, the poor are with them yet. But so is disease with us yet, in spite of centuries of effort and perhaps one century of scientific research. Canada's situation differs in many respects from either of these countries. Our task is to put our Canadian problems through a Canadian crucible. The result will be, not a new social science nor an old one in new clothes, but a product like the Canadian himself - a variation of old stocks developed on Canadian soil. Such a social science will demand the respect of scholars, and those engaged in practical solution of problems, and will engage the curiosity of the public and the student. *in*