

know anything, except by conjecture, so conflicting are they. Mr. Gibbon frankly shows his intention as a slayer of the Carranza régime, denouncing it as corrupt, extortionate, greedy, retrogressive and guilty of imposing outrageous injustices on "foreign" investments. "The experience of the masses of the people under the government given the major portion of Mexico by the Carranza Party furnishes a striking parallel to that of the Russians at the hands of the Bolsheviki. In every country there exists a predatory element whose chief ambition is to secure control of the machinery of government by violence and then to use it in depriving people of the property they have accumulated and dividing it among themselves. This element is represented in Mexico by the Carranza Party, in Russia by the Bolsheviki, and in the United States by the I.W.W." He cites examples to prove that the Carranza Government, "as a result of short-sighted and unpatriotic greed, prefers a few dollars of loot in the present to a great national benefit in the future". He refers to wholesale dismissing of school-teachers, while Mr. Trowbridge says that "Carranza is, unquestionably, a man of much force of character. . . His mind is set on certain ideals. This was shown in 1915, when, in the midst of general disorder and turbulence and at a time when the Government was scarcely established, he sent one hundred and fifty school-teachers on a tour to see the schools in leading American cities. . . The Government has made mistakes and has, at times, rushed through ill-advised measures to relieve temporary evils. It has not yet restored order everywhere in the country. It still has many problems to face. The fact, however, that it has established a government and brought a degree of order out of a seething state of anarchy entitles it to much credit and gives much hope for the future."

It is hard to reconcile the conflicting statements found in these two books.

—"Labour in the Changing World," by R. M. MacIver. (Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons).

"Janet of Kootenay," by Evah McKowan. (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart).

—"The Builders," by Ellen Glasgow. (Toronto: The Musson Book Company).

—"The Branding Iron," a romance of East and West, by Katherine Newlin Burt. (Toronto: Thomas Allen).

—"Handy Guide to the Laws of Ontario," by Mrs. Edith Hollington Lang, B.A. (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company).

—"The Sea Bride," by Ben Ames Williams. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada).

—"The Will of the People," by Francis Sullivan. (Los Angeles: The Ray Publishing Company).

—"Through St. Dunstan's to Light," by Private James H. Rawlinson. (Toronto: Thomas Allen).

—"A New Light on Lord Macaulay," by Albert R. Hassard, B.C.L. (Toronto: Rockingham Press).

—"Storm in a Teacup," by Eden Philpotts. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada).

—"The Naturalist in a Boarding-School," William Alphonso Murrill, A.M., Ph.D. (New York: W. A. Murrill).

—"Bob and Bill see Canada," by Alfred E. Uren, illustrations by W. Goode. (Toronto: The Musson Book Company), being an account for the young of the experiences of two rabbits on a trip across Canada.

—"The Selection and Training of the Business Executive," by Prof. Enoch Burton Gowin. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada).

—"Polly Masson," a novel embracing a discussion of politics in Canada and Imperial connections, by William Henry Moore, author of "The Clash". (Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons).

—"The Birthright: A Search for the Canadian Canadian and the Larger Loyalty," by Arthur Hawkes. (Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons).