

for the lawyers that he reserves his deadliest thrusts, for example:

"It is staggering to realize that almost the entire legal profession is employed not in supporting the law or serving the victim, but in finding ways of evasion. The most competent evaders are the most successful—and expensive—practitioners. These, characteristically, are at the service of the criminaloid and the rich. The poor man and the haphazard law-breaker take what they can get, either the inexperienced junior or one of those shabby vultures who batten upon misery and grief, who practically take up residence in the courtroom and fawn upon the judge's entourage as it enters the courthouse each morning and exits each night." One wonders whether at some time the author has been subjected to an offensive cross-examination which still rankles. If such a surmise were correct, no one would blame him for feeling resentment, but a scientific treatise is not the place in

which to express it.

If there is the shyster lawyer, is there not also the venal "alienist" whose mind (furnished, fully modern) is to let to anyone able to pay? At all events, there is no fairness in jurists and social scientists judging each others' profession at that level. Each group has much to contribute to the other and to the establishment of a better social order; the need is imperative that they find common ground.

Especially is this true upon the subject of insanity where the divergence of the psychiatric and legal standards becomes more and more apparent, so much so that the New England judge could hardly say now, as he said in 1866, that "that cannot be health in law which is disease in fact". After all, the law enforcement agencies and the social sciences have a common goal. A sound mind in a sound body is quite as desirable for the body politic as for the individual.

The Achievements of Canada's First Woman Magistrate

EMILY MURPHY, CRUSADER, by Byrne Hope Sanders, with foreword by Nellie L. McClung and valedictory poem by Lotta C. Dempsey. The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto. Pp. xviii and 344. Illustrated with photographs. \$3.50.

Mrs. Emily Murphy had many claims to distinction. The light-hearted sketches and articles which, written under the name of Janey Canuck, first earned her public recognition, opened up for her a literary career with which a woman accustomed, as she was, to gracious living, might well have been content.

In 1916 she was appointed police magistrate, first for the City of Edmonton, later for the Province of Alberta. This, in itself, was another distinction, since she was the first woman in the British Empire to receive such an appointment. She filled it for 15 years, in such a way as to earn general respect, but the exacting work left little time for writing, except for the purposive writing which she undertook to advance the causes she made her own.

It is for her third career—that of a social reformer—that she will be remembered best.

Her part in securing the passage of the Alberta Dower Act and in the famous "persons" case, which ended in a decision of the Privy Council that women, otherwise qualified, were eligible for appointment to the Canadian Senate, was notable evidence of her humanist proclivities (She preferred the word "humanism" to "feminism"). Her fearless expose of the traffic in narcotic drugs in Canada, culminating in the book *The Black Candle*, brought her world-wide recognition.

The present book was written under pressure as, during the course of its preparation, the author was engaged upon an important war assignment. Despite that preoccupation, it presents an account of Mrs. Murphy's work and achievement which is adequate as well as readable. It is a fault in the book, however, that the author idealizes her subject. To her, Mrs. Murphy was

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,

To warn, to comfort, and command", and though this attitude does credit to a great capacity for friendship on both sides, it does result in a portrait which falls short of being completely rounded.