

agitation, kept alive, largely, by a few men actuated by the same sense of devotion, to what they conceive to be a great moral cause, which was characteristic of Henry George himself; and the paucity of measurable results achieved in the United States.

The author seems to have conscientiously consulted all the sources which might throw light either on the development of George's ideas or the course of the single-tax movement, and has treated his subject both sympathetically and sanely. He has apparently done his work so thoroughly that it will not be necessary to go over the ground again. Full references to the sources of information and a bibliography add greatly to the value of the work for students.

HENRY B. GARDNER.

*The History of New France.* By MARC LESCARBOT. With an English Translation, Notes, and Appendices by W. L. GRANT, M.A., Professor of Colonial History, Queens University, Kingston, Canada; and an Introduction by H. P. BIGGAR, B.Litt. Volumes II. and III. [The Publications of the Champlain Society, VII., XI.] (Toronto: The Champlain Society. 1912, 1914. Pp. 584; xviii, 555.)

THE Champlain Society's Lescarbot is an unusually successful demonstration of the possibility, and the advantages, of co-operation in historical editing. Everyone who has been concerned in the production, except the editor, would be likely to insist that Professor Grant was the responsible person, while he in turn has acknowledged in preface and foot-notes how important a share of the work was done by others. The results, which are what really matters, amply justify the large amount of time and effort that have been so unselfishly contributed by all concerned. It may some time seem desirable to reissue Lescarbot, but it will be a very long time before a more readable translation into English is made, or more satisfactory elucidations supplied.

Professor Grant's translation combines fluency with a respectful regard for the critical opinions of those who will compare it with the French text which is reprinted within the same covers. His method, which is easier to recommend than to practise, was to render the text into English rapidly, much as would have been done, and for a portion was done, for the London readers who were contemporary with the original publication. After careful revision this version was submitted to Mr. Biggar, and then to other members of the Champlain Society whose studies had made them familiar with Lescarbot's work. How carefully and freely the doubtful points were discussed is witnessed by scores of notes to the translation. There is nothing to show how often differences of opinion became agreements, but whenever the question, sometimes a difference of actual meaning but more frequently a shading of phrase, was still not wholly solved, a foot-note gives the reader an

opportunity to make his own choice. The editor has very properly kept the final decision on what has gone into the narrative, but he plays most fairly with his public. More than once he subordinates an instinctive feeling for his author's real meaning to the more strictly literal expression preferred by Mr. Biggar or by Mr. Baxter, whose translation of the Cartier narratives is subjected to a thoroughly friendly and most critical examination.

In his phrasing Mr. Grant has tried to recall something of the seventeenth-century freshness of the language. The occasional survival of such a word as "pejoration" in his version gives room for a suspicion that the readers of his manuscript may have helped him to keep away from the danger of more frequent obsolescent usage. A more interesting question of the principles of translation is raised by the use of the term "elk" for the moose, on the ground that the original was written for European readers, to whom that term conveyed a definite connotation which the American word could not have carried. The same theory should have prevented the use of "lacrosse", instead of "la crosse", where the familiar form introduces a more definite picture to the present reader's mind than could have come to the seventeenth-century Parisians, even though Lescarbot desired to describe the prototype of the game as it is played to-day. A similar doubt is raised by the use of "convent" for the home of the men of the Franciscan order, historically quite justifiable, but probably hopeless as an effort to turn back the tongue of English usage. In each of these instances, the reviewer's chance of differing with the translator is lost because a foot-note states the difficulty quite fairly, and leaves the question to anybody's opinion. They are cited because they illustrate so admirably the thoroughness with which the editor and his collaborators have done their work.

This edition of "The French Hakluyt", as Mr. Biggar rather flatteringly dubbed him in this *Review* fifteen years ago, contains, in smaller type at the end of each volume, the French text of the *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* as revised and expanded by Lescarbot for publication in 1617. The English version of this text embodies, usually in foot-notes, the passages from the earlier editions of 1609 or 1611 which were omitted or altered in the author's final edition. The notes likewise record the verbal changes which reveal the minute care with which Lescarbot revised his work. Not only have the three editions been compared, but a number of curious variations are noted, which occur in different copies having the same title-page. Similar care has been taken to collate the texts of the Cartier and Champlain narratives from which Lescarbot drew largely. The notes on the variations revealed by these comparisons afford material for deductions which the editor might well have developed in his introduction, showing the skill and trustworthiness of Lescarbot as an historical chronicler.

Hidden at the end of the third volume are a number of appendixes which are likely to elude those who might seek far to find the informa-

tion which they put on record. This is particularly true of the one in which is given the text and translation of two very rare pamphlets in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which throw a new and unlooked-for light on the death of the friend and patron with whom Lescarbot came to Nova Scotia, De Poutrincourt. These have a certain interest in connection with the present work, but one cannot help feeling that they are well-nigh entombed here in a spot hardly likely to be found by those students of seventeenth-century French history who might be very glad to have an opportunity to read them.

The index is sufficient, and annoying. Lescarbot was an erudite person, who delivered public addresses on the Eastern Church at an early age, and he drew freely on vast stores of apparent knowledge. The index will help any one to find some, but hardly all, of his allusions to Carthage and Ceylon, Plautus, Pliny, and Plutarch. There are more than enough of these proper names used by way of comment or comparison to make the index thoroughly confusing as a guide to the real contents of the volumes, and to fill the space that might much better have been utilized, in this society's publication, for ampler assistance for those who are seeking subject references to matters of Canadian interest.

G. P. W.

*Oxford Historical and Literary Studies.* Issued under the direction of C. H. FIRTH and WALTER RALEIGH, Professors of Modern History and English Literature, University of Oxford. Volume VII. *Lord Selkirk's Work in Canada.* By CHESTER MARTIN. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1916. Pp. 240.)

SEVERAL years ago Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion archivist, was fortunate enough to secure from the Selkirk family for the Canadian Archives a very interesting and valuable collection of letters, diaries, journals, etc., relating principally to the three colonizing experiments of the fifth Earl of Selkirk. These documents run from 1802 to 1860, and fill some seventy-nine volumes, 20,778 pages of manuscript. Mr. Chester Martin, professor of history in the University of Manitoba, has made excellent use of this material in his study of *Lord Selkirk's Work in Canada*. Professor Martin has also availed himself of the collections of manuscripts in the Canadian Archives relating to the western fur-trade and the relations between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company. He also had the advantage of access to a number of volumes of original correspondence of the fourth and fifth Earls of Selkirk, in the possession of Captain Hope of St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Professor Martin devotes a chapter to Selkirk's first two experiments in colonization, on Prince Edward Island, and at Baldoon in Upper Canada. The remaining ten chapters of his book describe the chequered