

influential in Canada — what do you highlight? Patterson provides the data but no specific assessment. However, the title implies progressivist and there are observations that Newland could explain Dewey, Counts or Kilpatrick as well as anyone. It is significant that religion was not Newland's primary driving force, and in this he symbolizes contemporary education. In Canadian education however, the greatest contribution lay in the efforts of Newland, Lazerte, Althouse (and others not included among these profiles) to lift teachers beyond the nickle and dime craftsman into a true profession. This entailed a study of society, a mastery of theoretical principles of pedagogy, an understanding of children and absolute mastery of subject matter — if all could be accomplished. Patterson might have noted (like Friesen and McGaw) that none of this was original and the seed had fallen sometimes on stony places.

Certain general criticisms fall to the editors and the publisher. The book is filled with little errors that imply slipshod proofreading. Obvious examples like the omission of ten citations required by the text on Ryerson show the neglect. Further, some of the titles and editorial sections imply newspaper deadlines and attempts to grab attention. It is not necessary to present a scholarly tome to remain accurate and objective. For example, Egerton Ryerson was not the founder of Canadian (English speaking) Education, and McNeill's article demonstrates and claims less. The section on Taché and Goggin present one of the most important debates in Canadian educational and constitutional history so far as can be done through the two biographies. But the editors forget that many of the central decisions mentioned were reversed by Laurier when the Alberta and Saskatchewan Constitutions were established. McDonald's profiles of the Territorial Statesmen are very well done. but non-historians would appreciate a context by the editors.

Several contributors provide valuable scholarship, polish or new interpretations that add significantly to the students' library on educational history: Hamilton, Netten, McDonald and Child. Purdy and Stamp provide warmed-over versions of previous articles that enjoy wide circulation, so *Profiles* add little to most libraries. Sheehan and Norman contribute well balanced articles easily justified by their importance, but less widely known. On the whole, the collection represents significant figures to Canadian educational history and although the scholar will find little that is new, there is good reason for novitiates to buy and use the book.

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H. J. Dros, ed. — *Urban History Yearbook, 1974*. Leicester University Pres, 1974. By subscription.

The year 1974 appears destined to be the *Bar Mitzvah* of urban history; its ceremonial initiation into academic manhood; its rather emphatic declaration to a place by right as an academic discipline. The rite of Spring, 1974, was the appearance in England of the *Urban History Yearbook*. It has all the appurtenances of a scholarly production in its cardboard cover and fine body paper, its painstaking prolegomenon of purpose, genesis, and prospect, and its sage advice to its disciples to temper enthusiasm with scholarly constraint. The rite of Autumn, 1974, was the publication in the United States of Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Journal of Urban History*,¹ a full-fledged example of the "learned" review, with the usual modest complement of scholarly articles, reviews, and miscellanea.

Both publications represent, in a sense, a plateau in the hitherto disorderly growth of the study of the urban past. An excellent overview of that growth, in both Britain and the

¹ The *Journal of Urban History* is published by Sage Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 776, Beverly Hills, California, USA, 90210.

United States, is included in the Yearbook's "Editorial" by editor, mentor, and no doubt chief work horse. Dr. H. J. Dyos, Professor of Urban History at the University, Leicester.

"The lineage (of the Yearbook) will be evident enough," Professor Dyos wrote in 1973 as he phased out the *Urban History Newsletter*,² started by him more than a decade ago, and announced the intention to launch the *Yearbook*. Indeed, the *Yearbook* is in many respects a more formal, rationalized, and extensive version of the *Newsletter*. It is an attempt in a sense to bring under control the progress of urban history, which like "a juggernaut threatened to crush its worshippers under its load." As Prof. Dyos says in his editorial introduction:

The whole purpose of the *Yearbook* is... to sustain the disciplined approach to the study of urban history, to encourage sharper definition of its objects and the pioneering of more precise analytical techniques, and to provide a thorough information service for its practitioners covering current research and publication across as wide a field as can properly be handled.

The *Yearbook*, he says, "is not to be another outlet for the publication of research papers as such: these must continue to find their expression in the established academic journals which have been open to them hitherto." What the *Yearbook* intends to do (and by implication not to do) is clearly indicated by its contents: notes on urban history meetings, synopses of some current experiments in urban history, reviews of books on the urban past, a large current bibliography, and a massive survey and register of research in progress. For the present, the *Yearbook* is oriented to the British field, but Dyos expresses an intention to develop a battery of correspondents in other countries and on other continents. Canada's correspondent will be Gilbert Stelter of Guelph University.

The *Yearbook* is also clearly a reflection of Dyos's belief that urban history, if it is to achieve a mature independence must not only move cautiously, as the birth of the *Yearbook* is testimony, but must also move with a carefully defined sense of what urban history is about. As he said himself in 1973 "... the authentic measure of urban history is the degree to which it is concerned directly and generically with cities themselves and not with the historical events and tendencies that have been purely incidental to them..." The *Yearbook* is practical testimony to these ideals.

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² Dyos indicates that the *Newsletter* might still appear from time to time as a supplement to the *Yearbook*.