

Hardly had this threat evaporated when Elijah Clark attempted a settlement in the Creek country beyond the Oconee River. Here the author skillfully reveals the conflict between the federal government and Georgia, ambitious Americans seeking land irrespective of Indians or Spaniards, the bearing of the incident upon the relation of Spain and the United States, and the capacity of Quesada to defend Spanish interests. The remainder of the study details with care incidents of similar character until peace is established in 1796.

The chief contribution of the book is the expert handling of details in "an examination of a small bit of the vast mosaic (of American history. . . ." Although the author views his work with a westward look, his study has its chief significance as an aspect of the southward expansion of the United States. As such it is directly related to the colonial history of this movement, the fundamental insights of which are portrayed in the writings of Mary Ross, Herbert E. Bolton, and John T. Lanning. With this broad base included in his first chapter, his work would have been naturally linked with an expanding frontier and international conflict much older than the western movement. This comment, however, should not detract from the fine workmanship of the study.

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The Establishment of Canadian Diplomatic Status at Washington. By John S. Galbraith. Volume 41, *University of California Publications in History*. (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1951, pp. xi, 119. Bibliography and index. \$1.25.)

Galbraith states that his study is "an attempt to examine in some detail one important aspect of Canadian national growth—the inauguration of diplomatic relations with the United States." Of five chapters, four are devoted to the history of the assumption by Canada of control over its external representation and the achievement of international status, the fifth to the actual establishment of diplomatic representation between Ottawa and Washington. The story recounted in the first four chapters is in general a familiar one. Galbraith tells it faithfully, with some freshness, and in particular makes worthwhile use of Canadian parliamentary debates on external representation.

It is, however, in the fifth chapter that both material and argument are most rewarding. Galbraith's account of the winning of the right to appoint a Canadian minister to Washington in 1920, and of the failure to do so until 1927, is, though obviously not the whole story, the most convincing yet published. George P. de T. Glazebrook in his *History of Canadian External Relations* (Toronto, 1950) is, on this theme, much less satisfactory.

Galbraith's work is to be commended for sound judgment and a high degree of accuracy. Errors noted are few and slight. One only deserves mention here; Clifford Sifton resigned from the Laurier cabinet in 1905 on the issue of the Autonomy Bills, not on reciprocity in 1911 (p. 63). And it may be worthwhile to note that the length of the Canadian-American frontier is 5,400 miles, not the conventional 3,000 (p. 59).

The sources cited for the study bring to mind one question; why do students of Canadian external policy abstain from using State Department sources? The present reviewer does not know, but surely Washington Archives have something to contribute to the story of the establishment of Canadian diplomatic status at Washington.

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Midwestern Progressive Politics: A Historical Study of Its Origins and Development, 1870-1950. By Russel B. Nye. (East Lansing: Michigan State College Press, 1951, pp. 422. Bibliography, illustrations, and index. \$4.50.)

In this survey of midwestern "radicalism" the author presents a synthesis of farmer protest movements from the days of the Grangers to the present. Nye's thesis is that Midwest Progressivism is a unique phenomenon that stretches unbroken "from 'Sockless Jerry' Simpson, Donnelly, Bryan, and 'old Bob' La Follette" and presumably to "young Bob" and Henry Wallace (p. 1). It is an "essentially common-sense, agrarian, frontier radicalism, a thoroughly indigenous compound of various elements in midwestern history." "There is nothing else quite like it in the world" (p. 2). This theme, though at times strained, is the central thread of the entire narrative.