Stephen Leacock
Staines, David

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Stephen Leacock: A Reappraisal.
NOTES

CURRY Leacock and the Media

4. Richard Morris to Leacock, 16 Nov. 1931. All correspondence is in the archives of the Stephen Leacock Memorial Home, Orillia, Ontario.
5. W. N. DeFoe to Leacock, 18 Feb. [1932]. A typographical error has this 1931 on the original.
9. V. C. Clinton-Baddeley to Leacock, 5 Mar. [1935].
14. T. W. Tweed to Leacock, 3 July 1940, and 6 Nov. 1940.
15. Howard Reaheimer to Leacock, 20 Apr. 1941.
17. V. C. Clinton-Baddeley to Leacock, 7 Oct. [1937].
30. Stephen Leacock Memorial Home Archives.
32. Charles Clement to Leacock, 28 Jan. 1941; and Leacock to Charles Clement, 6 Feb. 1941.
34. Dorothy Purdell to Leacock, 20 Jan. 1942.
35. Leacock to Richard Mealand, 6 Feb. [1942].
37. Dorothy Purdell to Leacock, 5 May 1942.
38. Dorothy Purdell to Leacock, 18 May 1943.
40. Leacock to Frank Dodd, 7 June 1943.
ROBERTSON  The Historical Leacock

5. Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada, 19 (1915), 15. A former professor of Canadian history at McGill recalls from his acquaintance with Leacock in the late 1930s and the 1940s that "Leacock had one historical hobby—the Canadian Arctic. He was fond of talking about it to me and he had a considerable collection of books on the subject. He was greatly interested in the discovery of uranium, gold, and so on along Great Slave Lake. He had the books of . . . one of the pioneers of the Mackenzie valley exploitation" (J. I. Cooper to author, 5 January 1985).
7. See Canadian Historical Review, 24 (March and September 1943), 56 and 306-308.
13. See G. G. S. Lindsey, *William Lyon Mackenzie* (Toronto: Morang, 1908). This book was not included in the revised version of the series published in 1926; material on Mackenzie was incorporated into Kennedy's revision of Leacock's volume.
19. Ibid., p. 34.
20. Ibid., p. 36.
21. Ibid., p. 42.
23. Ibid., p. 167.
24. Ibid.
26. Ibid., p. 6.
29. Ibid., p. 167. The respected Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada recommended Sunshine Sketches to its readers for its realism concerning politics in the small towns of Ontario; see 17 (1913), 111-12.
35. Carl Berger, "The Other Mr. Leacock," Canadian Literature, 55 (Winter 1973), 28; also see 23.
37. Berger, "The Other Mr. Leacock," 31.
40. Berger, "The Other Mr. Leacock," 34.
41. Bowker, Introduction to The Social Criticism of Stephen Leacock, p. xxxiv. Evidence emerging in a recent oral history suggests a motive for Leacock to adopt a writing strategy calculated to maximize financial returns: to leave an estate sufficient to provide for his son Stephen Jr. (d. 1974), a dwarf who had serious personal and behavioural problems which resulted in, for example, his being banned from the University Club; see Anderson, comp., Remembering Leacock, pp. 28-32. Also see H. Carl Goldenberg to author, 12 April 1983.
42. Bowker, Introduction to The Social Criticism of Stephen Leacock, p. xviii.
45. Ibid., p. xxiii.
48. For evidence of recognition by Leacock that imperialism was in decline, see Elements of Political Science (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1921), pp. 279-81.
50. Ibid., p. 25.
56. Dalhousie University Archives, Archibald MacMechan Papers, Macphail to MacMechan, 2 April 1907.
57. See Sir Andrew Macphail Papers, in private possession, Macphail to James Mavor, 17 September 1913.
58. University of Toronto Library, Rare Book Department, Sir Edmund Walker Papers, Macphail to Walker, 1 February 1907.
62. Ibid., 547.
64. Stephen Leacock, "What Shall We Do About The Navy?" ibid., 10 (December 1911), 535.
68. Macphail Papers, Andrew Macphail, untitled address to the University Club, Montreal, n.d. (after 1908).
73. Bowker, ed., The Social Criticism of Stephen Leacock, p. 142; also see pp. 140, 145.
74. Ibid., p. 139.


79. The proposed titles were "The Political Ideas of Stephen Leacock" and "The Public Mind of Stephen Leacock" (source: Register of Post-Graduate Dissertations in Progress in History and Related Subjects, an annual publication of the Canadian Historical Association).

80. Leacock to LeSueur, 11 October 1906, cited in McKillop, ed., A Critical Spirit, p. 250; also see pp. 251, 272, and n. 27 on p. 266.


82. See Zalig Pollock, "Stephen Leacock" and "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town," in Toye, ed., The Oxford Companion to Canadian Literature, pp. 438-40, 777. Some early commentators recognized that The Unsolved Riddle was an important revelation of Leacock. See Peter McArthur, Stephen Leacock (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1923), pp. 146-47, 149; Desmond Pacey, "Leacock as a Satirist," Queen's Quarterly, 58 (Summer 1951), 212-13. At the other end of the spectrum among literary critics is Davies with his repeated assertion that "Leacock's importance to Canada rests solely upon the body of his work as a humorist"; see e.g. his "Stephen Leacock" in Bissell, ed., Our Living Tradition, first series, p. 132. Albert and Theresa Moritz, Leacock: A Biography (Toronto: Stoddart, 1985) was received too late for consideration in this article.

83. J. L. Granatstein et al., Twentieth Century Canada (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1983), pp. 243-44. A reading of the volume reveals a second reference to him, which credits him with insight into the relationship between Canada and Britain between the world wars; see p. 322.

FRANK KAMAN

**Stephen Leacock, Economist**

1. Harold Innis, "Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944," Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (CJEPS), 10 (May 1944), 216-26. Innis' lecture was one in a series marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Toronto in 1938. The lectures in the series devoted to William James Ashley and Adam Shortt were published in 1938 in the CJEPS and The Commerce Journal.

2. Ibid., p. 226.

3. Ibid. See also p. 219 ("In 1907 an ominous storm of imperialism broke over him and carried him from his moorings"). p. 221 ("thrown off his stride by imperialism"), and p. 225 ("the difficulties under which he laboured in the face of the demands of imperialism").

4. Ibid., p. 221. Craufurd D. W. Goodwin is far more severe than Innis in his judgment of Leacock the economist: "It was unfortunate for both Leacock and for Canadian economics that he was forced to earn a living from a subject which he disliked, was unable to comprehend, and took time away from areas where he made best use of his talents." Goodwin, Canadian Economic Thought: The Political Economy of a Developing Nation 1814-1914 (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1961), p. 193. See also pp. 190-93.


6. "What is Left of Adam Smith?", CJEPS, 1 (February 1935), 41-51.


10. Ibid., Currie to F. I. Kerr [Ker], May 13, 1933.


18. McGill University Library, Rare Books Department, Stephen Leacock Collection, Mss, Box 12. There are only twenty-seven pages of this manuscript; page 28 indicates that material from an Ottawa lecture was to follow at that point. The text covers the chapter outline, preface and Chapter I dealing with Adam Smith and the Wealth of Nations.
20. Ibid., p. 137. See also Carl Berger, "The Other Mr. Leacock," Canadian Literature, 55 (Winter 1973), 32-33.
24. My Discovery, p. 137.
25. C. E. Ayres, review of The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice by Stephen Leacock, Journal of Political Economy, 28 (May 1920), 439-40. For Claude I. Bissell, the influence on Leacock's humour of Thorstein Veblen (and Mark Twain) is unmistakable; "Acadian Adventures with the Idle Rich was almost a fictional companion piece to The Theory of the Leisure Class."
27. The Vested Interests, p. 133.
28. Ibid., pp. 119-20.
29. Ibid., pp. 131-32.
30. Ibid., p. 130.
31. Ibid., p. 129.
32. Ibid.
34. Ibid., p. 219.
40. Ibid., pp. 163-64.
42. Ibid., p. vi.
43. Stephen Leacock's Plan to Relieve the Depression in 6 Days, To Remove It in 6 Months, To Eradicate It in 6 Years (Toronto: Macmillan, 1933), p. 1.
46. Keynes, p. 129.
47. McGill Library, Leacock Mss, Box 4.
48. Keynes, p. 126, n. 2. Keynes did not hold a chair, but rather was a Fellow and Bursar of King's College, Cambridge.
49. "The Invasion of Human Thought."
50. Ibid.
52. The Unsolved Riddle, pp. 137-38.
53. Ibid., p. 99.

**STEELE Imperial Cosmopolitanism**

9. Ibid., p. 17.
10. Ibid., p. 18.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid., p. 29.
18. *Further Foolishness*, passim.
23. See *While There Is Time* . . . , p. 29, for a more mildly worded formulation of the aims of this alliance.
28. *While There Is Time*, p. 44.
29. Elements, Ch. 6.
33. The British Empire: Its Structure, Its Unity, Its Strength, Ch. 7.
RASPORICH  Stephen Leacock, Humorist

19. Constance Rourke explains that in Twain’s humorous stories, manner was everything. She quotes him as saying, “The humorous story is American, the comic story is English, the witty story is French. The humorous story depends for its effect upon the manner of telling; the comic story and the witty story upon the matter.” *American Humor*, p. 211. A good example of the puritan manner in Twain is “Abelard and Heloise.”
40. Leacock wrote an interesting essay on Lewis Carroll in which he admires Carroll's talent for nonsense—i.e., *The Hunting of the Snark*—and the queer process of his (Carroll's) brain: "something, half-suggested, a peculiar power to write half an idea, which the reader half-gets" but he worries about the writer's equally queer fondness for little girls. See "Alice Walks in Wonderland" in *Last Leaves* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1945).

LYNCH  Religion and Romance in Mariposa


THOMAS  The Roads Back

4. *Plunkitt*, p. 3.
JEWINSKI  
Untestable Inferences

2. Stephen Leacock, *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1960), hereafter cited as Sketches. The suicide of Fizzlechip (Sketches, p. 29), the death of the child Willie Yodel (Sketches, p. 57), and the death in war of Neil Pepperleigh (Sketches, p. 91) are three examples of the darkness brooding in the shadows of the “sunshine” of these sketches.